THE PRESS,
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
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THE DAILY PRESS,
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# The Press.

VOL. 7—NO. 91. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863. THREE CENTS.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS CALLED TO
OUR STOCK OF
SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes, in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
"PREMIERE QUALITY,"
Square and Long Shawls.
WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, all grades.
BED BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.
DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
33 LETITIA Street, and
33 South FRONT Street.
oct3-fmw2m

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS'
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
FRESH STOCK OF
LADIES' CLOTHS AND MEN'S WEAR.
VELOURS, VELVETS, CHINCHILLAS, FROSTEDS, VELVETS, MOSCOWS, ESQUIMAUX, SCOTCH TWISTS,
NEW STYLE COATINGS, BASKET, FANCY MIXED, BEAVERS, PILOTS, CASTORS, &c.
Our stock is full of the very choicest articles in the country. With this lot we close our supply for the season. Come promptly, as the best will soon be exhausted.
THE ARMY AND NAVY
continues to receive our special attention. We now have in store all shades and grades. nov3 m2m

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND SHIPPERS.
20,000 UNION A. SEAMLESS BAGS,
All Linen, weight 20 ounces.
The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market.
Also,
BURLAP BAGS,
Of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are manufactured and for sale, for net cash, by
CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent,
No. 127 MARKET Street (Second Story).
oct9-3m Late of 219 Church alley.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
oct27-6m

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
NEW AND SECOND HAND,
SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
Constantly on hand.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 112 NORTH FRONT STREET.
☞ WOOL SACKS FOR SALE oct21-6m

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
1863. CHOICE 1863.
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
ROBERT POLLOCK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 311 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Principally of their
OWN IMPORTATION,
Including the latest Styles in
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be found elsewhere.
All of which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH, or to approved short time buyers. oct5-2m

CASH HOUSE.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
615 CHESTNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW IN STORE,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, BALMORALS,
RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.
Bought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold at a small advance.
oct5-3m

THOS. MELLOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 42 and 44 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have in store a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the Philadelphia and Western Trade.
Also, agents for the sale of the celebrated Lackawanna and Black Diamond Mills
FLANNELS.
oct3-tf

THE STATES IN REBELLION.

Correspondence Between Brigadier General Meredith, Union Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, and Robert Ould, the Rebel Agent.

The Rebel Government Assailed for not Dismissing all Defeated Officers.

FRANK ADMISSION OF DISASTER AT KELLY'S FORD, SEPTEMBER SEVENTH.

A LOSS OF TWO THOUSAND ADMITTED.

15,583 Shots Fired into Sumpter—12,302 Struck.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE,
FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Oct. 29, 1863.

*Hon. R. Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va:*

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 20th instant, the tenor of which induces me to make some explanatory statements of facts, with which, it would seem, you need to be reminded.

The system of exchanges of prisoners of war, determined by the cartel, was first interrupted by the declared purpose of the Confederate Government to make certain distinctions in the treatment of a portion of officers, the class of officers, and men, in violation of the provisions of the cartel. This appears to have been the first step towards the irregularities which have culminated in your recent note of declaration, reported by me to my Government on the 8th instant, that "you will proceed to declare exchanges whenever you conscientiously feel that you have the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field."

There can be no objections to your acting conscientiously in the premises given case so long as your conscience is enlightened and guided by those laws of war which require obedience between belligerents to solemn agreements entered into by authorized commissioners acting in the name of their respective superiors. But, if you mean by the expression, "your conscientious sense of right," to substitute this sense of right for the requirements of an existing cartel, I can by no means concede to you that right; and if you do not mean this, I cannot understand what you do mean by so vague and general a declaration. Judging by your recent proceedings, it seems that you have declared exchanged all Confederate officers and soldiers on parole within what you claim as your lines up to a very recent date, without having any proper right so to do, either under the cartel or under the laws of war.

The history of this matter, as I understand it, is briefly this: While my predecessor, on duty at this place, was here in discharge of the duties now committed to me, you, at one time, made a declaration of exchange embracing no great number of prisoners of war, not in accordance with the requirements of the cartel, and you invited Colonel Ludlow, my predecessor, to make a corresponding declaration of equivalents. Such a declaration was made by Colonel Ludlow, doubtless, without anticipating the magnitude of the evil, which appears now as the result of the trying departure from the cartel first inaugurated by yourself. Subsequently to my coming on duty here, the events of the war threw upon your hands a large body of paroled officers and men (one 20,000) captured by General Grant at Vicksburg, and not long afterwards some 6,000 or more, captured by General Banks at Port Hudson.

Suddenly, and without any proper conference or understanding with me, and but a few days prior to the inauguration of events at Chickamauga, as if for the express purpose of increasing the force of General Bragg against Gen. Rosecrans, you gave me notice that, on the next day after the date of that notice, you would have exchanged a large portion of the troops which had been captured by General Grant. When your declaration was made it covered an indefinite number of troops, designated by commands, brigades, divisions, and corps, no definite number of either officers or men being designated. Up to that time you had delivered at City Point a certain number of prisoners of war, for which you had receipts, by which you must have known the number you might claim the right to discharge from their parole. You did not think proper to limit yourself to this number, nor, in any proper manner, did you state it, but made your declaration of exchange in such indefinite terms as made it next to certain that you did not intend to be governed by the cartel.

On referring to the data furnished by the reports of General Grant, and now in the hands of the commissary general of prisoners at Washington, it was ascertained that you had discharged from parole, by your declaration, a very considerable number of your men, over and above any claim you might pretend to, founded on receipts for prisoners of war delivered from the South according to the cartel.

Without referring to fractions, it appeared, from the best data in our hands, that you had discharged *three* for *two*, or one-third more than you were entitled to.

You suggested that I should make a corresponding declaration of exchange, when, as I supposed, you must have known you had not delivered to me, nor had you valid paroles of our men sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by yourself, and, when I proceeded to make the declaration extending to those men you had delivered, and stated to you my objection to your proceedings, you insisted that you had valid paroles for more than the number that you had declared exchanged, though you failed to produce those paroles or to give any account or history of them; and you then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether—basing your action upon the sense of right, as it appears to me, the whole proceeding resting, as I suppose, you will say, upon *your* sense of right, as if you were the only party having a *right* to an opinion on the subject—acting evidently in anticipation of the formal declaration referred to at the commencement of this communication, "that you will proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field whenever you think proper;" and, having now exhausted, by a declaration of exchange, the paroled prisoners in your hands, you propose to me the delivery of prisoners of war in our hands, for whom you have no equivalents—or, comparatively, but very few—in order, as it were, that you may obtain possession of your thousands more men of your own, delivered or on parole, for the purpose of declaring them also exchanged, and putting them into the field, not in conformity with the existing cartel, nor in accordance with the usages of war, but whenever, in your individual judgment, you may think it proper to do so.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. A. MEREDITH,
Brig. Gen. and Com'r for Exchange.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, October 31, 1863.

*Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:*

SIR: Your communication of the 29th inst. has been received, and its extraordinary and groundless statements read with surprise.

You first represent me as having informed you that I had declared exchanged parties whenever I conscientiously felt that I had the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field. In another part of your letter I am charged with having stated that I would proceed to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field, whenever I thought proper. Both of these paragraphs are between inverted commas, to indicate that I had communicated them. Moreover, they are mentioned as being my "unequivocal declarations." Now, I have carefully examined my correspondence with you and your predecessor, I can find no instance in which such language has been used by me. Will you inform me of the date of any such communication, or furnish me with a copy of it? If you cannot, you will certainly deem me justified in denouncing your statement as utterly without foundation in truth.

You are wrong, also, in your statement that the Vicksburg paroles "had not been delivered at City Point to duty" at Fortress Monroe. I received official communications from Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow as late as July 22, 18 weeks after the Vicksburg surrender, and none from you until the 25th of the same month.

You charge that the declaration of exchange bearing date September 12, 1863, was made "in the express purpose of increasing the force of General Bragg against General Rosecrans." This, also, is without foundation. Whatever was not published till several days after the 12th, although it bore that date. Not one of the officers or men named in that declaration of exchange was on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

You further say I must have known that I had not delivered to you I had paroles of your men sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by me. I knew exactly the contrary, and so informed you. On the 12th of September, 1863, in announcing the declaration of exchange you made on the following day, I wrote to you that I had "in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than I have equivalents for the officers and men enumerated in the exchange notice." I have made the same statement to you more than once since. I am prepared to prove that it was true each time it was uttered.

You say your declaration of exchange extended to those whom I had *delivered*. If you mean that it was limited to such, you are incorrect; for it declared exchanged all officers and men of the United States army captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863, and included many thousands of prisoners taken and paroled by our cavalry and other forces in many States of the Confederacy, never delivered to me. I have already furnished you a memorandum of at least sixteen thousand of these paroled prisoners.

You say I failed to produce the paroles or to give any account or history of them. If you mean I refused to do so, it is not true. I offered to produce them at any time, and importuned you to agree to some principle by which they could be computed and adjusted. When I last met you at City Point, you requested me for the first time to send to you a memorandum of the paroles claimed as valid by me. I furnished you with the list on the 27th instant, that being the first day after your request on which a flag-of-truce boat appeared at City Point.

You say I proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether, and resting the whole proceeding, as you suppose, on my sense of right. There again you are mistaken. I did not rest the proceeding entirely upon my sense of right—I relied, in some measure, upon yours, and, to that extent, its propriety may be doubtful. In communicating to you Exchange Notice No. 7—which is the one to which you refer—I wrote to you as follows: "I herewith enclose to you a declaration of exchange, which I shall publish in a day or two. You will perceive is based upon the declaration of exchange communicated to me in your letter of the 24th of September instant. In my notice I followed your phraseology. I would have preferred another form of declaration, more in accordance with the circumstances of the case. Inasmuch, however, as my declaration, to a considerable extent, is retaliatory of yours, I have deemed it more appropriate to follow your own form of expression." Your letter of the 24th of September declared that "all officers and men of the United States army, captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st September, 1863, are duly exchanged." On the 16th of October following, I declared exchanged "all (Confederate) officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st September, 1863." If that was "ignoring the cartel," as you charge, I only followed your example. Our declarations of exchange were precisely similar, except that, in another part of my notice, I reserved from its operation the larger part of the Vicksburg paroles. If I had followed your "sense of right," as I then had, and still claim the right to do, I would have included all.

The Confederate authorities take it unto themselves, as a proud and honorable boast, that they have determined all these matters of paroles and exchanges according to their "sense of right," and not by any views of temporary expediency. In following that guide, they have at least shunned some examples furnished by your Government. They have never, in violation of their General Orders, and without notice to the adverse party, ordered their paroled officers and men to break their solemn covenant, and, without exchange, lift their arms against their captors. They have, therefore, escaped the pangs of that retributive justice which made your General Order of July 3, 1863, though so well suited to the meridian of Gettysburg, invalidate the paroles given at Port Hudson on the 9th of the same month. Upon further reflection, I am sure you will be satisfied that it does not become your authorities, who have never, whenever they left so disposed, without notice or consent from us, to repudiate the established usages of exchange and put new constructions upon the cartel, to complain that others have acted according to their sense of right.

Not content with all the misstatements of fact which I have cited you have, in your letter of the 29th instant, descended to a malignant and wanton aspersion of the motives of the Confederate authorities in making the proposal contained in my letter of the 20th instant. You were asked to agree "that all officers and men on both sides should be released, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole." It would have been injustice enough to the many thousands of your prisoners in our hands, and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have declined the proposal. But you have thought proper to add to your refusal the gratuitous insult to the Confederate States of intimating that their fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is as destitute of foundation in fact as it is despicable in spirit.

In conclusion, let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition, you have endeavored to conceal, under a cloud of vague charges and unfounded statements, the determination at which your Government long since arrived. Why not be frank once? Why not say, without any further subterfuge, that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and soldiers are more valuable, man for man, than yours?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

DISASTERS TO THE REBEL ARMS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.]

The people and army of the Confederate States have been so much complimented upon the prowess and gallantry of their arms, so much flattered upon what has been accomplished that they have lost sight of the fact that more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other nation. What nation in three years of war ever lowered their flag eleven times in surrender! There have been eleven Confederate surrenders since this war began. Near Rich Mountain, at Hatteras, at Island No. 10, at Fort Henry, at Fort Donelson, at Roanoke Island, at Fort Phillips and Jackson, at Arkansas Post, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson, and at Cumberland Gap. And then there has not been an instance of punishment in this long list of disasters; not one of the surrenders has been in some instances followed swift upon the surrender. If the history of this war will show as much gallantry in the fight as that of any other war, it will also exhibit more surrenders than ever before the arms of any other nation during the same period of time; and we cannot point to any Saragossa, or Zaragoza, or Gonderry, or Genoa to offset this long catalogue of unsuccessful sieges.

If our people cannot understand why European nations hesitate to recognize our nationality, perhaps they may find the cause in the fact that the flag we seek to register among the nations of the earth, though often crowned with glorious victory, has, unfortunately, been lowered very often in unmitigated disgrace. And as long as foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made, and promotion often following them, they are uncertain whether some steamer may not bring the news of our unconditional surrender to the terms of our enemy. The nations of Europe, accustomed to such defences as the Spaniards made in the Peninsula, or that of the French at Cognac, or that of the English at Londonderry, cannot understand our style of defence.

The surprises of Kelleyville, Brandy Station, Williamsport, Bristoe Station, and now the late disaster on the Rappahannock, show how leniency to the first dereliction of duty may entail continued and repeated disasters, and carelessness inflict lasting disgrace upon the army.

It has not yet transpired where the brigade of Hoke and Hays were when the enemy pounced upon them; it is not yet stated how they came to be so completely isolated from the main body of the army that they could not be reinforced, though the fight is represented to have lasted "without intermission from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till dark."

No explanation has been made why reinforcements were not sent to their rescue; nor are we informed how these two small brigades came to be thus exposed, inviting almost their capture or annihilation.

We hope that there are good and sufficient reasons for all these strange circumstances, and that General Lee will, upon investigation, be satisfied that his two brigades were lost in one of the ordinary casualities of war, which no vigilance can prevent, and no activity remedy.

Surprises are more injurious to military prestige, more destructive to men and material, than defeat in regular battle; and as they are so easily prevented, the officer who suffers himself to be surprised and pounced upon so suddenly by an army that the men "seemed to have risen out of the ground," deserves the severest punishment.

*The army of General Bragg has lately suffered greatly from a surprise, by which an important position was lost gained by the enemy, and one which it is feared may neutralize much of the advantage gained by the battle of Chickamauga.* We might, by reviewing the history of the war, swell the number of surprises to the equal of that of the surrenders, but it would be useless; men, and officers, and people, and the enemy, and the world, know and understand the injury they inflict, and military discipline in every army has sought to correct such evils by the severest punishment. We must do as the world does; our officers must be held to the same accountability that has always been applied to negligence. *We cannot afford to be an instance on to-morrow, and all our necessities are greater and our cause holier than was that of the Emperor of the French.*

THE LATE FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.]

On yesterday several officers and privates, wounded in the disastrous fight near Kelly's Ford on Saturday, reached the city, having been preceded on Monday by about one hundred and fifty wounded in the same fight. They corroborate the general report of the affair, namely: That the two brigades to which they were attached, Hoke's and Hays'—the former numbering 1,150 effective men, and the latter 975, and the whole commanded by Brigadier Gen. Hays—were on picket duty on the north side of the Rappahannock, not far from the ford, when, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they were apprised of the approach of an overwhelming Yankee force. They, however, bravely determined to stand their ground, and they performed their duty nobly. One of the most desperate fights of the war ensued. The enemy had four full odds against them, his forces, being estimated at twenty THIRTY thousand strong. They fought after being wounded, and both the infantry and artillery behaved splendidly; but the Yankees were too many for them. About eleven hundred were taken prisoners, three hundred were killed or wounded, and the rest, over six hundred, escaped in the confusion. Among the escaped was General Hays. The Yankee loss is estimated at 600 killed and wounded.

STATISTICS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMPTER.

Since the bombardment of Sumpter commenced (on the 17th of August) up to Thursday last, 15,683 shots had been fired at it, of which 12,802 struck. Of the garrison, 27 have been killed and 69 wounded. The flag, during the same time, has been cut down 31 times. The average weight of shot is being 300 pounds, the weight of iron was 3,116,000 pounds, or 115,429 pounds of iron to each man killed, 30,370 pounds of iron to each casualty. If the charges of powder averaged 16 pounds, we have 233,746 pounds of powder used, or 8,657 pounds of powder to each man killed, and 2,434 pounds of powder to each casualty. Sumpter, in ruins, laughs at the navy, who still fears to pass her battered walls. Charleston will have a valuable iron mine in the ruins of Sumpter; and even now, when iron is scarce and sells high, industry, at very little risk, might make a fortune.—*Bald.*

A FEDERAL MOVEMENT ON THE PENINSULA.

The *Examiner* has the following in reference to affairs on the Peninsula:

"It appears the enemy on the York peninsula are again making a demonstration. Information was received yesterday morning, by parties in Richmond, that they were in considerable force, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, at Diascund bridge, a point some forty miles east of Richmond, on the Williamsburg road, and that they were moving on Richmond. The York-river train, which reached here about five o'clock last evening, brought the report that heavy firing was between New Kent Court House and Barhamsville. The object of the demonstration is, doubtless, to distract Gen. Lee's attention, and the earnest his movements by threatening his communications, and it is probable that these are some of the same troops that, last week, made a show of landing on the Carolina coast. If so, their numbers are, no doubt, augmented by the addition of Spear's cavalry, white and black."

The War Department received yesterday the following despatch:

NARROWS VIA DUBLIN, Nov. 8, 1863.

The following has just been received from Blountville: "Yesterday, Brigadier General W. E. Jones and Col. Giltner, yesterday captured at Rogersville 850 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, and a quantity of small arms. Our loss, two killed and six or eight wounded.

"R. RANSOM, Major General."

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT SAVANNAH.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

Our city has been in an uproar of pleasurable excitement for a day or two past, occasioned by a visit from the illustrious standard-bearer of the Confederacy, President Jefferson Davis. We do not recollect to have seen our people, of all ages and classes, and we may add colors, evince so intense interest in any man, living or dead, as this visitor. We could catch a glimpse of the chief magistrate was common to all. When he spoke all ears were erect and all eyes riveted upon him. When opportunity offered, grasp him by the hand was offered, the spontaneous outgushing of every heart was too manifest to be mistaken. All seemed to regard him as the noble benefactor and friend, and all were eager to evince their gratitude and do him honor. We doubt if any public man ever made a better impression among strangers.

Greatness is too apt to grow dim as we become familiarized with the object that bears it, but President Davis has nothing to risk by coming closer to the people. He is a man—a man not by accident, but a man in his own right, upon a basis of moral and intellectual merit that can never fail. And then, to this he adds that which never fails to commend a man to the people of the country—the powers of elocution. He speaks well to the citizen, better to the soldier, and even better still to the ladies. His voice is shrill, and can penetrate a large audience, while thought and language with him are ever ready, and of the strongest and purest kind. On the whole, we have every reason to believe that the President's visit to Savannah, whilst it was a source of unalloyed pleasure to him, has produced the most salutary results on the minds of our people.

NO PEACE WITHOUT RESTORATION.

We have the pregnant admission of the *Whig* that there is no party in the free States in favor of peace, and that even the triumph of the Copperheads would not be followed by a recognition of the Confederacy. We quote again:

"With these impressions, we are not at all surprised to find that the Atlanta *Appeal* says, upon the authority of a gentleman of observation and intelligence, who has lately enjoyed opportunities of studying public opinion and feeling in the United States, that there is no party there in favor of peace, *except it bring with it restoration*; that the success of ultra Democracy would not terminate the war, unless the South would return to the Union; that the political battles lately fought were for possession of the Governments, State and National, with their power and patronage; that the difference between the two parties consists only in the fact that the Abolitionists are for extreme measures, confiscation, emancipation, plunder, etc.—and what is known as the peace party 'for the Constitution and laws, and for the war until the rebellion is put down and the Union restored.' No single voice is raised for peace on the basis of separation."

THE LORINIS.—Mme. Virginia Lorini was the prima donna of Grau's troupe, last winter; Mme. Vera Lorini is his present prima donna; and hence the puzzle. We refer to the doubts existing in the minds of the Brooklyn public, because we overheard, last evening, some funny remarks upon the subject. One rather stout gentleman who sat near us asserted, with a show of knowing all about the matter, that Mme. Virginia Lorini is an American prima donna; that she married the tenor Lorini, the son of Mme. Vera Lorini; and hence the confusion of names. We are sure that this lady would have pelted the speaker with one of her grand tragic looks could she have overheard this remark. Other persons asserted, with wise shakes of the head, that the whole affair is a humbug; that there is but one Mme. Lorini, and that Maretzek and Grau have arranged the matter between them to create an operatic sensation.

To those who indulge in doubts upon the subject we will state that there are two *bona fide prima donnas* bearing the name of Lorini. The one, Vera Lorini, is an *artiste* well known in Europe, where she has for many years ranked high in her profession. The other, Virginia Lorini, is an American lady, who, as a prima donna, has also established a reputation in Europe, where she sang successfully in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Milan, and Barcelona. Previous to her European tour, Mme. Virginia Lorini sang with great success in South America. That, as an American, she attained eminence in her profession in Europe is a matter which must be pleasing to our public.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE WAR PRESS;
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
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## An Army of Liberators to go to Richmond

*To the Editor of The Press:*

SIR: The fact is becoming more unpleasant and certain every day, and there is no longer any reason for doubting, that our brothers and friends are actually starving in the Richmond dungeons. It becomes our duty to give the rebel authorities a lesson in humanity; for it is clear, if they cannot feed prisoners they ought to parole them. They will do neither. Deprived of liberty, lingering in disease and squalid misery, and neglected even to starvation, our gallant soldiers are suffering pangs as great as mortals ever endured. Let them be freed! Let an army of Liberators be raised for the special and only object of going to Richmond. Let the President call for one hundred thousand volunteers for this purpose—the speciality of their duty to be clearly set forth, and their term of service noted. There would be sufficient militia organization, drilled and equipped, to make a formidable army; and a majority of them would come forward on a quick-step, glad to be in the front rank for such service. By all means let us have an army of Liberators; every feeling of manhood calls for it, and the response will be overwhelming. FREEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1863.

## Union Prisoners in the South.

THE HOSPITALS AT ANNAPOLIS—A PAINFUL PICTURE OF REBEL CRUELTY.

A correspondent of the *Times*, having visited the hospitals at Annapolis, where our prisoners returning from Richmond are sent for treatment, gives an account of what he saw and heard. The matron gave him an account of the arrival of 150 men on the 29th ult.:

Many were unable to walk, and were carried to the hospital. Those that could walk presented a sight never to be forgotten; for, by some leaving, the rebels not only stripped them of socks, shoes, and blankets, but took from them their shirts and pantaloons, except where the rags could be worn together. Men came without hats or caps, with thin cotton drawers, *and bodies bared to the waist*—their nakedness and bleeding feet covered only by what tatters had escaped rebels had left them, not from mercy, but because they were too filthy to keep.

These men had been on Belle Island (which seems to be a barren waste) without any protection against the weather, except what they had themselves constructed. They had lain on the sand, which was to them both bed and covering, exposed to sleet and well, to all extremes of heat and cold, without clothes, without food, (except small portions of the most repulsive kinds) for weeks and months, many having been taken prisoners at the battle of Gettysburg. Many were suffering from what they called sand fever, and the surgeons in vain attempted to produce general circulation of the blood, the cuticle in many instances seemingly dried on the bones from exposure, and nearly the color and consistency of parchment.

Of what he saw in the hospital this correspondent writes:

The next patient was a respectable-looking, middle-aged German, with his bed clothes drawn tightly over his head, moaning and writhing in his agony. By friend begged me to listen. I could only distinguish these words: "I am so tired, nothing to eat, what torment," and then the ejaculation, "Oh, Holy Christ!" Then we saw others, emaciated to the last degree, several of whom were dying fast. Some, after taking the longed-for article, and putting it to their lips, would turn away with an agonized loathing expression, as if death, in a shape, but incapable of the effort. Others, after eating with famished haste, would, after a few moments, eject it all, their stomachs being too much weakened to bear nourishment either solid or liquid. There were other patients who were better; they could digest light food; and had some hope of life. *It was then the sixth day since they came, and out of one hundred and eighty men, fifty three had died of ill treatment and actual starvation.* The surgeons said at least two-thirds of the one hundred and eighty would die, and, if any recovered, it would be with broken constitutions, utterly incapable of supporting themselves.

And yet we are told there is no prospect that terms of exchange will soon be agreed upon. But clothing, food, and medicine are being forwarded to Richmond, and we may hope that the worst is over.

RECIPROCITY AS TO PRISONERS.

A Washington correspondent says: "We understand that the War Department have requested the insurgents at Richmond to inform our authorities what the rations served out to the Union prisoners confined at Richmond are composed of, with a view to serve out to Confederate officers in our hands similar fare."

THE PRISONERS IN RICHMOND—AN EMEUTE ATTEMPTED.

[From the Examiner, 7th.]

On Wednesday night a "spy" from Lieut. Y. Bossieux's guard, on Belle Isle, while prowling about, in disguise, through the Yankee prisoners, overheard one of the prisoners say, "Well, they're going to plant cannon around us to-morrow, and all who don't want to stay here and freeze to death this winter must make a break to-night."

The "spy" immediately sped to Lieut. Bossieux with the information he had obtained. The latter communicated the alarm to the guard, and the sentinels forward, and sent to the barracks for one hundred additional men.

No attempt to break the lines was made, and it was plain that if any was contemplated, it was checked by the demonstrations of the guard.

Five pieces of cannon are now planted in positions bearing on the prisoners' camp at short range, and any demonstration to overpower the guard will result in the thinning out of their number amazingly.

## An Interesting Ceremony.

THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK'S CANE PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN BY SENATOR CONNESS.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Saturday.]

In accordance with the announcement in the *Chronicle* yesterday, the Hon. John Conness, Senator in Congress from California, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, most of them citizens from Pennsylvania, called upon the President of the United States for the purpose of asking his acceptance of a cane, which was the gift to him of his friend predecessor and regretted friend, David Colbert Broderick. We noticed in the President's Cabinet chamber the following named gentlemen: Hon. A. P. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. P. O. Shannon, General George M. Lauman, Colonel Alexander Cummings, Major Surgeon J. M. Foltz, Colonel McKelby, of the Convalescent Camp, A. M. Sallade, Esq., William Carnes, Captain William M. Baham, ex-Governor Packer, Major F. Johnson, Colonel John W. Forney, M. E. Flanigan, of California, General Richard Busteed, of New York, and George C. Bower, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press* and *Daily Morning Chronicle*.

The day was exceedingly lovely, being the beginning of the second Indian summer, and the occasion one of rare interest. Mr. Senator Conness, who seemed to be somewhat surprised at witnessing so many Pennsylvanians around him, and will more surprised on being informed that nearly all these gentlemen, like himself, had acted with the Democratic party, until the party became sold to slavery, advanced with the cane in his hand, and, in a fine, bold, and clear voice, addressed the President:

SENATOR CONNESS' SPEECH.

He said that this interesting gathering had no object in view other than that of witnessing the presentation of a cane which he held in his hand to the President of the United States. He took great pleasure in bestowing it upon him. He said that his friend David C. Broderick to himself, who was not only a friend of his but a friend of the people. Mr. Broderick, he said, was a great hero, and was honored, lauded and died for the salvation of his country in the hour of its trial. He took especial pleasure in tendering the cane to the President as a token of the respect and admiration for him in the issuing of that great edict, the proclamation of emancipation, and in resolutely maintaining it as the public law. The President had made himself a great name in the civilization of the world, and the Hon. Senator repeated that it afforded him heartfelt pride to present and consign to his keeping this memento of his late esteemed friend, David C. Broderick.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President then accepted the cane, and, with much emotion, replied that he never personally knew the Senator's friend, Mr. Broderick, but he had always heard him spoken of as one sincerely devoted to the cause of human rights. He knew the point of his character had been borne by those whom he had not intimately known, as also by those with whom he was personally and intimately acquainted, and, with all of them, the testimony had been uniform. The memento which was presented him by Senator Conness was of that class of things, the highest honor that could be conferred upon a man. If, in the position he had been placed, he had done anything that entitled him to the honor the Senator had assigned him, it was a proud reflection that his acts were of such a character as to merit the affiliation of the friends of a man like David C. Broderick. Whether remaining in this world or looking down upon the earth from the spirit land, to be remembered by such a man as David C. Broderick was a fact he would remember through all the years of his life. The proudest ambition that he could desire was to do something for the elevation of the condition of his fellow men. In conclusion, he returned his sincere thanks for the part the Senator bore in this presentation, and to the memory of his great friend.

The cane is a beautifully polished one, made of oak. The original inscription on a gold plate on the end of the round of the cane was "Broderick to Conness." Encircling these words the Senator has had inserted, "Conness to the President," and thus these two inscriptions are blended together.

## The Carbon County Thugs.

[From the Pottsville Journal.]

We have some additional details of the circumstances attending the assassination of Mr. George K. Smith, and desperate wounding of Mr. Ulrich. The man who first entered Mr. Smith's house, pretending that he had a letter for him, was a tall Irishman, wearing his beard in the shape of a goatee. He had on a military coat. The man insisted on seeing Mr. Smith, but Mrs. Smith and Mr. Ulrich said Mr. Smith was too sick to get up, and Mrs. Smith would hand him the letter. The man had his hand in his pocket, and in pulling it out, a pistol in his pocket exploded, the ball passing through the floor and the powder setting fire to his pantaloons. The man then caught Mr. Ulrich round the neck, and tried to shoot him in the head, but Mr. Ulrich seized the man's hand that held the pistol, and prevented him. Five shots, however, were fired, all passing close to Mr. Ulrich's head, the powder burning his face.

While this was going on a crowd of the fellow's companions rushed into the house, and beat Ulrich over the head and body with clubs and billies. During this cowardly assault upon a single man, one of the party shot Mr. Ulrich through the thigh. Ulrich then broke loose from them, drew a revolver, and fired at his assailants. He is certain he shot one, and thinks he hit two. One of the wounded was the man who first entered the house. As Mr. Ulrich fell exhausted in the hall of the house, Mr. Smith, aroused by the disturbance, came down stairs without taking time to dress, entered a room where the mob was, and attempted to speak to the ruffians. While he was in the act of addressing them, a thug sneaked up behind him; placed the muzzle of a pistol to the back of his head, and shot him dead. Before they left they fired several shots at Mrs. Smith and her sister. A ball passed through Mrs. Smith's clothing, and through the front door. The sister saved herself by hiding under the house.

Twenty-two of the Thugs have been arrested and sent to Reading. Three who went to Reading to see their companions were arrested there. All are now in close custody, with no prospect of a repetition of the Mauch Chunk jail affair.

On Monday Mr. Milnes, a heavy coal operator at Jeanesville, was notified to leave. He went to headquarters at Yorktown, and asked for protection. By this time, we presume, he has it, as we understand the 10th New Jersey Regiment has been sent by Gen. Sigel to that region.

It is to be hoped that the men guilty of these cold-blooded assassinations will be convicted, and hung, and that those guilty of other acts of violence to person and property may be discovered, and punished to the full extent of the law. Severe examples are imperatively required.

THE IOWA CENSUS.—The census returns of Iowa, for 1863, figure up as follows:

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| Males | 254,668 |
| Females | 246,132 |
| Blacks | 1,906 |
| Five counties not heard from had, in 1860 | 218 |
| Total | 702,302 |

The increase over 1860 is 27,420.

RETAIL DRY GOODS
FALL TRADE.
E. M. NEEDLES,
1024 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has just opened a large stock of New Goods, comprising all desirable Novelties in his line, most of which having been bought when Gold was at a low premium he offers considerably below present market rates.
LACES OF ALL KINDS.
Coiffures, Barbes, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Ridkfs., Veils, Capes, &c., in all varieties.
WHITE GOODS.
Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Mulls, Swiss Checks, and all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Styles.
EMBROIDERIES.
Collars, Sets, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Robes, Edgings and Insertings on Cambric, Swiss, and Linen; 200 different styles.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Plain, Hem-stitched, Embroidered, Revered, Ruffled. Lace, Printed-bordered, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, comprising every variety, including many new styles not heretofore in the market.
N. B.—A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's Clothing are invited to examine my stock. nov2-tf3

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