MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863. THE NEWS. THE leading rebel papers are still despairingly

complaining of the military management of the Government at Richmond. Jefferson Davis is assailed for not promptly dismissing or superseding all generals who have suffered defeat, which would, of course, deprive the Confederacy of every general it owns. The battle at Kelly's ford and Brandy Station is acknowledged a serious disaster, with a loss of two thousand. The North Carolinians are called an unaccountable and eccentric people, having sent a strong peace delegation to the Confederate Congress. A controversy between the commissioners r the exchange of prisoners bears severely upon the dishonesty of the rebel authorities. Over fifteen thousand shots have been fired against Sumpter, about thirteen thousand of which have hit the mark. A demonstration by Butler's forces on the Peninsula caused a note of alarm. We also hear of a movement of revolt among the prisoners at Belle Isle, near Richmond. BUDGET of interesting rebel letters captured

with the blockade running vessels Lee and Cornubia. has been opened. One from Mr. De Leon, a Confederate agent in Europe, is written to Jefferson of diplomatic talent, and that the missions to France regards as a more mercenary race than the English, and the Confederacy must purchase their golden opinions. Other correspondence, among which is a letter from Mason, is equally discouraging to the Southern cause.

EAST TENNESSEE is still firmly held by General

Burnside, who is about to be succeeded by General Foster. The losses at Rogersville do not exceed ndred men and four guns, though the official tehel desnatch places it at much greater. Brage and Longstreet are equally blamed by the Georgia papers for the Union success at Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport. A SECESSIONIST journal at Toronto admits the

Canadian plot to rescue the prisoners at Johnson's Taland, Lake Erie. The Confederate steamer Robt. E. Lee, bound to Halifax, had been furnished with atms and men, and a general rendezvous appointed.
There are good grounds for the belief that Gen. McDowell will soon be assigned to an important command. Major Gen. Butterfield, who has been temporarily on duty with the 11th and 12th Corps, under Gen. Hooker, is to be assigned to a new command elsewhere. It is understood that he will not take his seat in Congress, but will remain in active

duty in the field.

GEN. PECK, in North Carolina, was, at date of the 8th, reconnoiting by the Chowan river, 250 miles from Newbern, and near the mouth of the Blackwater, pending co-operation from Gen. Foster.
President Lincoln was on Friday evening prenented with a cane given by the lamented Senator Broderick to the Senator-elect from California, Mr. Conness. Mr. Conness took occasion to express his emphatic approval of the President's proclamation

WE HEAR MORE distressing facts of the starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, and the terrible sufferings of those who have returned and died in the Amanolis hospitals. The rebel prisoner, Fitz THE rebels are reported again busy at their strong line of fortifications on the Rapidan. Gen. Meade, It is understood, implicitly obeyed orders in en-deavoring to force the army under Gen. Lee to give him battle. Lee, in his late retrograde movement. was marcuvring to gain advantage of position for

GEN. HAGADORN, of the Venezuelan army, who is now in Washington, writes that the Curaçoa advices which characterize the Government of Gen. Falcon as insurgents, and at the same time say that Venezuela is now entirely in their hands, are terms grossly and illogically offensive. The Government n is the legitimate and only authority of Venezuela, since Gen. Paez resigned in his favor. In Missouri, the election of Mr. Gratz Brown as Senator to Congress is regarded as a very great victory to the cause. He is the most uncomproadical in the State; was the editor of the Missouri Democrat throughout the eventful years of 1850-57; was one of the first hundred emancipationists in the State: and, if we do not mis in a Missouri Legislature. He was for Van Buren in '48, for Fremont in '56, for Lincoln in '60, and was

From Mexico, we have the fact that the traitor General Leceago had occupied Jalapa, but the Liberal forces had got be tween him and Vera Oruz. The French were beaten by the Mexicans at Tam.

The Labor Movement. There is a right side and a wrong side to every question, and in none more particularly than in what is called the labor move-

ment. In many parts of the country, laboring men and mechanics are demanding higher wages. In New York this demand is more general than in any other city. In of time for observation and exercise. The Boston the principal movement is among | boy should have time to play with his kite, the employees of the National Government. In Washington it is of the same nature. The persons employed in the navy yard and the Government works near Doctor der received, and play thows entertained at mand more money for their labor, while in little tea parties. Then the evenings should the public printing office and at the treasury extension, in Washington, a demand is tic recreation. It is probable that Charlie made for more money and less labor. The printers and masons ask that their wages shall be increased, and the hours of wonders of the magic lantern. The lessons labor decreased. In New York the of school, however, in nearly all cases, inmovement is general. The drivers on the terfere with such wishes. At nine o'clock street railways, the machinists and lithographers, the workmen on the iron-clad vessels now being built, the shipwrights and longshoremen, are all engaged in combinations to effect an advance in their wages. We do not know of any movement of this nature among the workmen in this city. We believe there was a strike among the sailma ker in the navy yard, which is now ate this. School might be dismissed at one pending. The shoemakers have also succeeded in obtaining a small advance, but no given to the duties and pleasures of the day. other trade has made the request. There seems to be a general desire on the part of study, and no human being, under the age workingmen to have their wages advanced, of puberty, can give more withoutdoing the and we are glad to see a disposition on the part of those employing workingmen to accede to this desire. As yet, however, no public action has been taken, and the question is simply between each employer and

the persons employed. The most suggestive and interesting feature of the labor movement in New York is | with the President's last proclamation? what is called the strike among the work- This is the question now agitating the ing-women. Our natural sympathy for minds of soldiers and statesmen. When woman, and our desire to see her condition elevated, makes us look upon this with particular interest; and it is with shame that | and when we count over the extraordinary we read many of the statements that are achievements of the American arms, and published in reference to the condition of the loss of blood and treasure on the part the working-women. The hardship is espe- of the unoffending section of the Union, no cially seen in those branches of women's man can doubt that the Government should employment devoted to the making of clo- do its uttermost, and do it at once, to enthing. For making a whole suit of boy's roll the colored men of the South, so clothing, a woman is paid sixty-eight cents; as to fill up, as soon as possible, the and to do this she must work fourteen hours. last call of the President of the United A "baster" on cavalry pantaloons can make | States: Every consideration of humanity thirty-two cents a day; twenty cents is paid and of public economy would sustain for making a linen coat, two of which can | such a policy, because, when the colored be made in a day; cap-makers receive men of the South are enlisted in the Union thirty-five cents a dozen; vest-makers fifty | army, they are thereby saved from privation | cents apiece. By sewing books, women can earn seventy five cents a day, but masters, and, also, because they would thus this is the highest sum we see in the be enabled to strike strong and effective of the workingwomen in Philadelphia is they have suffered. And, furthermore, be. made with schools. A work so creditable to Amerilist we are quoting. We trust the condition | blows against the institution under which | more pleasant, for in reading these stories | cause every colored man placed in the army of the rapacity and injustice of the employers of New York we become ashamed of our civilization. We remember that, some months ago, a sewing woman in London died from exhaustion and hunger, and all England thrilled with indignation. Her nistration would not have dared to attempt death fostered a public sentiment that suc- the enrolment of the blacks. But now, ceeded in creating a reform, and we hope that the public sentiment created by these | the propriety and necessity of such a step, labor movements will produce the same re-

sult in this country. The condition of the laboring man is better in America than in any other part of the world, and it is to our interest that it should continue to be so. When the people are excuse for hesitation on the part of the pubhappy, a nation is prosperous and the true lic authorities. I believe it was John Hickpurpose of government fulfilled. The labor- man who said, in 1861, that this mighty ing man, and artisan, and mechanic have struggle would have to be decided by the staple articles, in rich Silks, Dress Goods, high cotheir own spheres of life and enjoyment. | colored men in the end; and every day con- | colors Velvet Ribbons, Merino, Cloths, and Paris has little ambition beyond eating his the prediction. There is not an objection daily bread. In other countries, the daily urged against the employment of the nebread of the laborer is merely so much por- groes that has not been dissipated by experidge and milk, with an occasional flagon | rience, not one. We have had no servile of ale and round of beef, when holidays come, or when my lord is gracious. So he fought with amazing courage. They have lives from day to day, and dies in an humble way, leaving the same fate for his children. It is not so in America. The laboring man with us must have his morning newspaper. a weekly journal for the family, one of the only reliable information received in the magazines, and a few histories and volumes of reference for his children. He must have his holiday, his evenings for the prayer-meeting or the play. He sees a career in which the sons of other laboring men have become eminent, and so, instead of taking his boy ways proved to be reliable. This trait has with half-formed bones and sinews to earn | characterized them from the beginning o his daily bread, he keeps him at school and the struggle. And nothing has served to undergoes privation that his tastes and ha. make them more faithful than the fact that bits may be gratified. This is the daily the Government places such full confidence bread of the American labor, and it is proper in them as to call them to its side, and that he should earn money enough to gain to ask them to defend the flag. Such it. Before the war all these things a recognition teaches them that they are might have been obtained for less money than it is now necessary to pay. The war, which has attended business and trade, has reduced the value of money, as all wars and the war. It is not for me to suggest a plan | New York to night.

invariably do. Taxation—the conscription, perhaps; the difference in values, the ingiving him some of the luxuries of life. Many a laboring man is fortunate if he can

live at all. We think we have stated the case of the laboring man frankly. At the same time we desire to do no wrong to the capitalists who employ and direct labor. They have their own burdens to carry. The money they have made by their industry and genius is theirs, and it is absurd to think of any system, or theory, or combination, that can deprive them of it. The burdens of the poor are many, but the burdens of the rich are more. Our financial legislation looks to the relief of the poor, and, in many cases, at the expense of the rich They have no desire to oppress labor; their interest is to strengthen, and nourish, and educate it. The differences that now exist may all be removed. All that is necessary on both sides is patience confidence between them. Let them meet, true policy is not to differ nor to quarrel, but o aid one another.

The Public Schools. We are in favor of the proposition now pefore the Board of School Controllers to change the system of daily school attendance to one session. It is now the custom in the public schools for the scholars to assemble in the morning at nine, dismiss at twelve, reassembling at two in the afternoon, and finally dismissing at five in the summer and half past four in the winter. The proposition is to have one continuous session every day, between the hours of nine and two. This latter plan we approve. We have always thought that there was too much labor exacted from the school-boy, and that too little care was shown for his health and comfort. It has always been the theory of those charged with the education of our children, that, since they were to the close of the war. educated for nothing, as little as possible should be bestowed upon their education. We could have hoped that this rule had been carried out in the purchase of supplies and the expenditure of money for the erection of school-buildings; but this has not been the case. Money has been extravagantly spent, and men have made money out of its disbursement, but we have not seen its advantages in the improvement of the system

of education. Many of our school-houses are inferior buildings, badly ventilated, and not large enough to accommodate the children that are sent there to be instructed. The text-books are in many cases inferior, and from year to year are changed to please the fancy of Controllers, or perhaps to enable a friendly publisher to print a new work and receive a contract for its publication. We know how it has been in the High School. The studies in that institution change almost semi-annually, experiments are being continually made, and from study learns nothing thoroughly. This is a misfortune, however, that seems inseparable from our system, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that, if we cannot have our children educated to the highest standard we can educate them beyond any standard, that has existed before. This satisfaction, however, does not release us from the duty of insisting upon other reforms in the

is necessary. It is more important to us that our children should live and thrive, and become lusty boys and girls, than that they should be indifferently educated. In the mere matter of education, also, more will be gained by allowing children plenty to attend to cricket clubs, to skate, and swim, and row. The girl should have hours when the doll could be dressed, and guests be reserved for home intercourse, and domeswould like to go to the play, or that Bessie would be delighted to look upon the dismal they must be in school. From twelve to two is little time enough for dinner. At five o'clock it is almost dark, and from five o'clock to nine, or perhaps ten, all the duties and amusements of the day must be attended to. No child can do this without violating the first precept of his existence. The reform proposed would obvior two, and the whole afternoon could be This would give from four to five hours for

mind and body an injustice. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

Where and how are the three hundred thousand men to be raised in accordance contributed of their wealth and population, and want, and from the cruelties of their leaves a white man at home. The day has gone by when prejudice against the colored. race can interrupt the operations of a great as ever. Government in its struggle for existence. Two years ago, Abraham Lincoln's Admiwhen practical results have vindicated and when even insensate mobs, who have disgraced our cities on suspicion that the colored men might be called into the service, are willing and anxious that they should be

embodied with the army, there can be no ly bread vinces me that he showed great sagacity in Shawls—the importation of Messrs. H. Hennequin insurrection in the South. The negroes have been obedient. They have been faithful A distinguished officer who served for nearly two years with Admiral Farragut in the Gulf, now in my room, informs me that the fleet of that great seaman, in the darkest hours of their trial, came from colored men -from fugitive slaves. They would come over in the night, in their little boats, and give intelligence to the Admiral, wilich al-

to the Government; but it is clear to my mind that a system could be adopted by crease in the price of many necessary articles which thousands of the negroes of Kenof life, consume that portion of the laboring | tucky, Maryland, and Tennessee could be man's income that formerly went towards induced to volunteer, and so to aid in the completion of the new demand of the President. Every hour adds another reason to the many, strengthening the Government in the policy of the employment of the African people in the prosecution of the war against the rebellion. And in proportion as the prophecies of the enemies of the Republic have been dissipated, so nearly all the theories of those who early insisted that the negro would fight, and should be enrolled, have been abundantly confirmed. They do not go North; they do not interfere with the labor of the white man in the free States in any of his avocations. They desire to remain South; and, when they are willing to fight, why should not their services be used, and when used, why should not their families be authorized to occupy the deserted plantations of their former oppressors! A negro family located upon a and moderation. Let there be the fullest | few acres of land in Mississippi or Georgia would cultivate it with more alacrity when and consult, and do what is right. Any sys- they felt that the head of the family tem of combination or violence on the part | was fighting for the flag, and that they of laboring men is wrong, just as any system | should realize the profits of their labor. of oppression or extortion on the part of the | And all experience has shown, not only that capitalists is wrong. We have all our bur- of our own officers by sea and land who

dens to carry in this trying time, and the | have served in the cotton sections, but former experience, that it is to the negro, and the negro alone, that the magnates of slavery have been indebted for their incalculable prosperity. Haughty and insolent as the masters have been, and as many of them continue to be, refusing even the decencies of a cold acquiescence of the Government that has protected them, why, when in turn they become fugitives, should not their slaves occupy the soil from which they have gathered affluence? Why, I ask, should not these slaves be permitted to prosper upon the fruits of their own labor, and to save the General Government from the expense of supporting them? Let, then, the three hundred thousand men, called for by the President, be black men, if possible, and let the great problem be solved in due time by the instrumentality of that very institution, which, having been the cause of the war, should also be made to contribute

OCCASIONAL.

Delaware. The Governor of Delaware has appointed Thursday, the 19th of November, as the day for Mr. CHARLES BROWN's defeat, and we trust the celebration of that interesting event will be general. No one has higher claims to the distrust of his loyal fellow-citizens than this distinguished gentleman, who has worked earnestly and continuously for the welfare of the enemies of his country. Mr. Brown is not an obscure man; his principles are well defined, and his record is plainy written. Whoever votes that he shall misrepresent Delaware in Congress may depend fully upon his disloyalty, his antipathy to the Government, and his sympathy with the cause of slavery and secession. It is unnecessary to urge more strongly his right to the suffrages of the small number of Delawarians who think the Southern Confederacy has been treated with inhumanity by the Government of the United

Of Mr. N. B. SMITHERS We cannot so speak. He deserves the fiercest opposition of all disloyal voters, and will be elected in defiance of Southern influence. Mr. SMITHERS is unconditionally for the Union; Lhe is not in favor of peace first and reconstruction afterwards; he does not desire the extension of slavery; he is not of the opinion that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was shameschool system. The one-session reform fully used by the people of Ohio. On Thursday next, the enemies of the Union will remember these facts, and unanimously rebuke him for being the friend of the Union. and for believing that the interests of Delaware are identical with those of the Government. We are quite sure that Mr. CHARLES Brown cannot find one patriotic man among his friends; we know that Mr. N. B. SMITHERS has all men who are not patriotic for his enemies.

> Public Entertainments. GERNAN OPERA.—The third week of the season egins to-night, with the second performance of Stradella," which, on Friday, seemed to be almost as popular as "Martha" in the days when it was new. The story of "Stradella" is romantic, and the music charmingly expresses its sentiment. The leading tenor role is the most important in the opera. and Herr Himmer interprets it well, but, though dramatically, the soprano rôle is secondary. Madame Johannsen sings the music of Leonora with a grace and beauty which gives it first-class prominence. Habelmann and Graff are the most delightful brigands on the stage; the tenor especially is admirable in that brilliant duet, which is not excelled by anything similar which Flotow has written. "Fidelio" was nobly given on Saturday night, but the audience should have been larger. We must again compliment Madame Johannsen upon her appreciation of Beethoven; it is a pleasure to hear an artiste who holds the composer in chief respect. We have heard great vocalists who seemed continually to say, "How finely I sing!" This lady seems to be content to show how grandly Beethoven composed. CHESTNUT. STREET THEATRE. - Miss Avonia change which will be agreeable to the public, and a halacter in which she is said to be especially fine.
> WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Mary Provest begins her second and last week this evening, appearing in "The Duelist." Miss Provost has many admirers, who will regret her departure. The Alabs, too, are real'y going to fold their tents and depart at the end of the week, probably for Arabis, where these delightful Sheikhs have business of the greatest importance. The Arabs must find the charge very great from a desert to the crowded houses at the Walnut. They are indeed remarkable,

fail to delight. ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- Mrs. D. P. Bowers, always charming, will appear as Lady Audley in "Lady Audley's Secret" every evening until further norted by Mr. Barton Hill, an actor wi education and intelligence have deservedly made who won so many jewels in Europe because of his great professional performances, will appear every

evening this week, at the National Circus. See ad WAUGH'S GREAT PANORAMA OF ITALY and her war for freedom will be exhibited for the first time this evening at Concert Hall, and we have no doubt speak of it as highly meritorious. The scenes of the battles of Varese, Magenia, and Solferino deserve great praise, and the panorama throughout is well executed. Several of the scenes surpass in realizing effect, among which we may specify the interior of St. Peter's, at Rome; the views of Genoa, Milan, country. The panorama will be exhibited every evening this week, and on Wednesday and Satur-

can art should receive the full support of the con SIGNOR BLITZ, the wonder-working Blitz. the ever-popular Blitz, is as full of mirth and magic as ever. There is as much philosophy as there is fun in his tricks. Take the children to see the learned Among the Red skins.—The new book for boys,

by W. H. G. Kinston, "The Adventures of Dick Onslow among the Red-skins," will be ready in a few days. The large demand has delayed its publication. PERSONAL,-Among the gentlemen announced as lecturers, during the coming season, are N. P. Willis, of New York; James H. Hackett, the comedian, and Manton Marble, the editor of the New York

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the choice and desirable assortment of French, Swiss, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing about 625 lots of fancy and & Co.-to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued without intermission the greater part of the day, by John B. Myer Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street

Arrival of General Lee, a Prisoner New York, Nov. 15.—The British steamer Edinburg has arrived, and is ashore on West Bank, in consequence of a dense fog.

Also arrived, transport Dudley, Buck, master, Also arrived, transport Dudley, Buck, master, from Newbern on 12th, via Fortress Monroe, bringing General Fitzhugh Lee, a prisoner.

Also arrived, steamship Continental, from New Orleans, with dates to the 6th; brig Henrietta, from Bermuda; brig Resolute, from Ponce, P. R. Steamer Edinburgh got off West Bank-Fire in Portland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- The steamer Edinburgh was got off West Bank, and is now anchored at Quar PORTLAND, Nov. 15.—The main building of the annery in Congress street, owned by General Neal Dow, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, on which there was no

The Steamer Asia at Boston--Return of Henry Ward Beecher. TON, Nov. 15.—The mails, together with the newspapers for the Associated Press, received here by the steamship Asia, were despatched by to-night's

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15. The French Government and the Rebel

The authorization which was granted by the Frenc Government to Mr. Arman for building and arming ships-of-war at Nantes and Bordeaux was obtained by him on the false pretences that they were to be sold to the Chinese Government and used in the waters of China. It was not known nor suspected that these vessels were designed for the rebels of the United States. Information of that design was obtained by this Jovernment only a short time ago. The French Government promptly revoked the

thorization when that information was laid before the Emperor. Justice to France requires that this statement should be made to correct misapprehension on a subject in regard to which France has been acting with d faith towards the United States.

Veteran Regiments Re-enlisting. Under the new arrangements for recruiting for the armies in the field, with the increased bounties and the assurance of prompt payment, volunteer are offering in increased numbers. The 12th Illinois Cavalry has re-enlisted as a veteran regiment, and the advanced payand bounty The 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry has also received its advance bounty, and has been paid up to the 31st of October, and taken the field.

The Rebel Conspiracy in Canada. Hon. PRESTON KING, it is reported here, started yesterday for Canada, as an agent of the Govern ment, on business relative to the rebel conspiracy The President's " Well Done." The following is the telegram sent by President Lincoln to General Meads, and published to the Army on the 10th inst. : WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

Major General MEADE: I have seen your des atches about operations on the Rappahannock of Saturday, and I wish to say, "well done." A. LINCOLN.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Caunonading Heard-An Engagement Pro WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The information received the enemy are extending their already formidable works on the Rapidan. The work on the railroad is being rapidly pushed forward, but transportation does not extend west of the Warrenton Junction General Meade, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant General S. Williams, is now on a visit to Washing WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 - She train which reached here at 10 o'clock to-night, from the Army of the

Potomac, brought information of cannonading being heard in the vicinity of Stevensburg this morn commencing at 8 o'clock, and continuing fo about an hour. The firing was renewed between 11 and 12 o'clock, and was heard at Bealton, 20 miles distant, as the n passed that point. No facts were known as to the cause of the firing, but it was supposed that Kilpatrick, who has his camp at Stevensburg, had engaged a reconnoitring

force of the enemy. Elsewhere all was quiet when the train, at ten o'clock, left the army.

Although it rained incessantly throughout the night, the ground had not been rendered unfit for military movements.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 13.—The steamer Almi the United States gunboat Seneca, while running into Doboy Sound, Florida, from Nassau, arrived here to-day in charge of a prize crew, in command o Lieut. B. W. Loring.

General Butler has published an order announcing the names of his staff officers.

The Richmond Examiner, Nov. 10, says:
Abuncton, Nov. 9.—Eight hundred and fifty Yankee prisoners, captured near Morristown, Tenn., on

Saturday, passed here this morning en route for Rich-

mond. They belong to the 2d Tennessee and 7th

was shot and mortally wounded in a difficulty with Col. Clarence Prentiss, last night. MILLEDGEVILLE. Nov. 7.-Joseph E. Brown, Go ted to-day.

A Confederate States steamer was captured to-day by blockaders off Wilmington. upon the staff of General Butler: nissary. Lieutenant Colonel George A. Kensel, inspector general.
Major Robert S. Davis, assistant adjutant general
Lieutenant Colonel J. Burnham Kinsman, aid-de

mp. Major Joseph M. Bell, aid-de-camp. Major Peter Haggerty, aid-de-camp Major Peter Haggerty, aid de-camp. Captain Alfred F. Puffer, aid de-camp. Captain Haswell C. Clarke, aid de-camp First Lieutenant Frederick Martin,

NORTH CAROLINA. NEWBERN N. C. N. ... General Peck made a mouth of the Blackwater, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, with Commodore Feluner, in the gunboats Whitehead, Delaware, and Mann. Newbern, it is presumed he was waiting the co-ope ration of General Foster from Fortress Monroe. The rebels were apprehensive of a move upor Weldon, and burned the bridges over the Wicacon and other principal streams. RECRUITING IN NORTH CAROLINA. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Charles Henry Foster has

ust returned from an expedition to Pasquetane and Perqueman counties, bringing a number of recruits He found a strong Union feeling prevailing in the region visited, and is promised by prominent and wealthy citizens their active co-operation in raising loval North Carolina troops. This section has not yet been protected by Union troops, but is exposed to continual incursions of guerillas. Four large steamers, engaged in running the the past three days. One was laden with 30,000 English rifles, ammunition, and clothing; one with sulphur, saltpetre, and lead, and others with as-They are the most valuable prizes of the war. The State debt of North Carolina, amounting to upwaids of \$1,000,000, has been entirely liquidated from the proceeds of blockade running, in which the

The financial condition of North Carolina w DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

State Government is largely engaged.

The War in the Teche Country. New York, Nov. 15.—The steamship Columbia, from New Orleans on the 7th instant, via Havana on the 10th, arrived at this port to night. She brings the following intelligence: New Orleans, Nov. 6.—We have a report from the Teche country that the advance of General Washburne's division was attacked and driven in o The rebels, however, were soon checked and drive en off with a loss of one hundred killed and two nundred prisoners.

Our loss is said to have been forty killed. The army in the Teche country were concentration t New Hera and the vicinity. Nothing has yet been heard from the expedition which recently sailed from this port, under the command of General Banks. Its destination is probaanture, in connection with the movement toward The 1st regular infantry are doing provost duty i New Orleans. Marking—Sales, of Middling Cotton at 67c. Sugar, 10@11c. Flour, \$13@\$14 5c. Spanish doubloons are held at \$24. Capture of a Party of Rebel Guerillas on

the Chesapeake.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—A despatch to General schenck, from General H. H. Lockwood, dated Drummondtown, Eastern Shore, Va., Nov. 14, reports that a small party of rebel raiders landed on the Chesapeake shore yesterday, but before they ould get into the interior they were met and captured by the coast guard. They belong to the band of the notorious Cantain Beal of the rebel navy. A second despatch reports that some of our coastng vessels fell in with Captain Beal, and captured him with his whole party, three commissioned offi

The Pirates Georgia and Alabama at Tene rifie-The U. S. Steamer Vanderbilt in New York, Nov. 15.—By the arrival of a Spa teamer, from Cadiz, at Havana, we learn, from Ceneriffe, that, on the 15th ult., the rebel corsair Jeorgia had arrived there from Simon's Bay, where she had been in company with the Alabama.

On the United States steamer Vanderbilt ap roaching the bay, both the rebel steamers took a peedy leave.

The Georgia had been ordered to leave Teneriffe.

she was allowed coal and provisions. She steamed away the next day and probably went south. Her ninth and last capture was the ship Bald Hunter, laptain Crosby, who, with the crew, 14 in num From St. Domingo. New York, Nov. 15 .- Advices from Havan state that affairs in St. Domingo were unchanged The rebels are at the very door of the capital.

Arrival of the Prize Ella and Annie. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The prize steamer Ella and Annie arrived this afternoon in charge of Ensign Bentley. She is bound to Boston, and put in here Her rebel captain and part of her crew are on board. She is iron and was built at Delaware City, Her machinery was built here. She is 900 tons burlen, is owned in Charleston, and has a cargo of arms, saltnetre, clothing, provisions, &c., from Ber She was captured on the 9th by the gunpoat Niphon, after receiving a number of shot hrough her sides, penetrating to her saloon.

The Massachusetts Legislature. Boston, Nov. 14.—The State Legislature, t day, passed a bill making the Massachusetts coored regiments equal to the white troops in the Numerous propositions regarding bountles, pay, action was taken upon them. General Foster Supersedes Burnside. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Times has a Washing-

ton despatch stating that General Foster has been assigned to the command of General Burnside's army, and leaves to day. Burnside's resignation

has been accepted by the President,

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Fight at Rogersville, East Tenness KNOXVILLE, Nov. 12 .- Colonel Garrard, in com-

mand of the 7th Ohio, 2d Tennesses, and Phillips' Illinois battery, having driven the enemy under General Williams out through Moccasin Gap, had eturned to his camps near Rogersville. On Friday, at daylight, he was attacked by superior forces, and compelled, after a resistance of three hours, to fall ack to Morristown A large number of the Tennesseans fied to the

hills, and were supposed, for a time, to be captured. The real loss on our side will not exceed three hundred men and four guns of Phillips' battery. Abou eight hundred were at first missing. No blame is attached to Colonel Garrard, who made every effort to rally his men. The rebels also fell back to Kings. All is quiet at present in front of General Wilcox

on the east and General Sanders on the south. Sanders still holds out south of Holston, and reports all clear to the Little Tennessee. Twelve paymasters and our chief quartermaste

to come over, and in small parties to meet at a general rendezvous. It was their intention to surprise the Federal garrison at Johnson's Island, liberate "They did not intend to violate British neutrality, but only to rescue the twenty five hundred prisoners from such wretched quarters which are designed to kill them by slow degrees."

Starvation in the Rebel Prisons. PALTIMORE, Nov. 14 -The correspondent of the leneral Fitz Hugh Lee was yesterday placed on coard a steamer to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Rev. H. C. Trumbull, of the 18th Connection Regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond was exchanged last Wednesday. He says that for two days previous to his leaving the Libby Prison the officers' daily rations consisted of only about ne-third of a pound of bread and water. No meat had been served for several days. The rebel quartermaster explained to our prisoners that it was not his fault that they were thus deprived of the necessaries of life, as he had nothing to give them, and had on that day been entirely unable to furnish anything whatever to the prisoners on Belle Island. It was with great difficulty that he ould get a small supply of meat for the hospitals.

SAN FRANCISCO. CAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Sailed—Steamers St Louis and Moses Taylor, for Panama, each carrying The former had \$573,000 in treasure for England ind \$300,000 for New York. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Arrived-Steamer Pacific, bringing \$280,000 in treasure from Oregon, and \$266,000 from British Columbia, and, also, over 300 passengers from both places.

C. S. Garrison has commenced a suit against Frederick L Olmstead, for the possession of seven-eighths of the Mariposa estate, being interest which Mark Brumagin claimed in that property, and which had been assigned to Garrison. The suit is regarded here as an effort to bear stock. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12. - Arrived, ship William Tell from New York.

Nine whalers, belonging to Eastern ports, arrived here this season, having generally done well.

The first rain of the season fell last night. The regular and opposition steamers start for Pa-nama to morrow, which creates a lively competition for passage. The rates average about \$176 for the best staterooms, \$146 for ordinary, \$98 in second Money is in fair demand, without pressure, and side sources for investment in mining, railroad, and other interests.
Atlantic Currency Exchange sells at the rate of 38@40c premium on gold in New York.

San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Eight vessels arrived here from foreign ports, yesterday, one of each from Liverpool, Hamburg, West Indies, China, Australia, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Mexico. Two whalers also arrived from Fox Island and Ochot and Ochotek Sea. The cargoes of the above comprised sugar, coffee,

assorted merchandise. As the business season closes, importers manifest Reported Resignation of Gov. Gamble. St. Louis, Nov. 14 - Special despatches from Jefferson City say that tolerably well-founded rumors prevail that Gov. Gamble and Lieut. Gov. Hall

contemplate resigning. Our Prisoners in Richmond. To the Editor of The Press: CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., November 13, 1863. SIR: I perceive through the columns of The Press that the Sanitary Commission are forwarding provisions and clothing for our prisoners at Richmond. I send the enclosed document, as an assurance that the rebel authorities will deliver all articles destined A nephew of mine was taken prisoner at Gettysourg on July 2d, together with nine of our citizens. My nephew's name is James A. Carman, a lieute-nant of the 107th Regiment, Penna. Vols. I was induced to address Col. Ould, the rebel agent of exchange, August 31st. He very promptly and courthe very promptly and cour-teously answered my communication, and, as will be perceived, handed over my letters to the repre-sentative of the War Department at Richmond, from whom I received a reply, through a flag of truce. Since that time I have been forwarding boxes and money, collected from friends of the pri-

soners at this point. And allow me to give the rebel officials the credit for promptness and honesty, in riably deliver the goods from three to four days after the receipt of them at City Point. I would remind the Commission that there are at Salisbury, N. C., a number of prisoners, who have been removed there from Richmond, and who are no doubt equally as bad off. I have forwarded this communication to show upon what conditions they allow this privilege. Yours, respectfully, The following is the letter referred to by Dr. Reid:

Office Exchange of Prisoners, Confederate States of America, War Department, Richmond, Va., August 31, 1863. RICHMOND, Va., August 31, 1863.

Dr. J. K. Reid, Chambersburg, Pa:

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 21st inst., addressed to Col. Ould, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners. Every package, either of clothing or money, delivered to us for Federal prisoners, has been promptly delivered to the parties, and will continue to be as long as the Federal authorities permit Confederate prisoners of war to receive like articles from their friends.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. H. HATOE,

Captain and A. A. General.

More Goods for Richmond.—On Saturday the More Goods for Richmond.—On Saturday the United States Christian Commission despatched to Richmond an additional amount of stores for our suffering men in the Richmond prisons. This is the third instalment sent by the Commission, and consists of forty-three boxes of clothing, food, and medicines. This makes eighty-eight boxes sent forward by the Commission during the last two weeks. While their contents will be entirely inade-quate to supply all the needy Unionists who are confined in the dens of Richmond, they will at least the same time cheer even those who may not be supplied, with the thought that they are not forgotten by the loyal friends at home. Among the valuables sent on Saturday were two boxes of medicines, one the gift of Messrs. Hance, Griffith, & Co., and the other of Messrs. Powers & Weightman, druggists and chemiats, of this city. These medicines were prepared with great care, and will be almost as acceptable as food and clothing. They were prepared with the view of meeting such cases of direase as are likely to arise among men situated as the Union prisoners are in Richmond.

During the past week the citizens of Philadelphia have responded nobly to the Commission's appeal for the Richmond prisoners. Other others have heard the cry for help, and are already raising thousands of collars. Instead of our liberality abating, it United States Christian Commission despatched to for the Richmond prisoners. Other cities have heard the cry for help, and are already raising thousands of dollars. Instead of our liberality abating, it must be increased; for late intelligence from Richmond tells us that our brave men there are now receiving a seanty ration of bread and water. While it is possible for such a humane organization as the Christian Commission to reach them, our citizens will not consent or allow our men to be treated in this way, and we expect to hear, of large contributions for this special chiest flowing into the creasury of the Commission during this week.

CAPTURED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE Letter of a Confederate Agent to Jeff, Davis, SOUTHERN DIPLOMACY A FAILURE, AND RECOGNI-TION HOPELESS.

The South a Pawn in the Mexican Game. FRANCE MORE MERCENARY THAN ENGLAND. BUSINESS LETTER FROM MR. MASON REBEL PROPAGANDISM IN EUROPE.

Washington, Nov. 14. The following papers were among the despatches, etc., recently captured from the blockade runners R. E. Lee, Cornubia, and Ella and Anna, off Wilming. ton, North Carolina. They are important and in teresting:

m the east and General Sanders on the south Sanders still holds out south of Misiton, and reptical all clear to the Little Tennessee.

Twelve paymaters and our chief quartermanter and our chief quartermanter. The army's health is improving. Indian summer religant in Welsome tranquitity.

OHATATAROGOA, NOV. 13.—The rebels shelled pickly from Lookout this morning, but did no damage.

How. JEFFURSON DAYIS—MY DEAR SIR: You exceed the control of the missis of the Lookout the morning from the library of the 7th bewalls our later meees, and samulte that Heagt to outgenanded. It says I-lookout is worthless, and blames Longstreet.

Cheatham has resigned.

CHARLESTON.

HALTMONK, NOT. 14.—A. DEFFERENCE of the Control of the United States will be in possession of Charleston to the progress of the Operations of our army and not vity of the time morning from Charleston bar, with the point, are denterians the belief that the forces of the United States will be in possession of Charleston to early next month.

NEW YOR, NOY, 16.—The steamer Arago has arrived from Port Royal and Charleston bar, with the North and Charleston bar, with the She or time of the United States will be in possession of Charleston bar, with the North Charleston bar, with the She or time of the United States will be in possession of Charleston bar, with the North of the Charleston bar, with the North of the Charleston bar, with the She or time of the United States will be in possession of Charleston bar, with the North of the Charleston bar, with the North of the Charleston bar, with the She or time of the United States will be in possession of Charleston bar, with the North of the Charleston bar, with the She or time of the United States will be in possession of Charleston bar, with the She or the She or time of the United States will be in possession of Charleston bar, with the She or the Sh

public.
Judge Rost, who is here now, entirely concurs in my views, and he adds further that Mr. Dayton declares he has never had any complaint from Waahmy views, and he adds further that Mr. Dayton de-clares he has never had any complaint from Wagh-ington regarding French intervention in Mexico. If Seward, therefore, acknowledges Maximilian's empire, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet. Even should S. make a protest—for he cannot meditate a war with France—we still will be held as a Power, and have the shadow of a favor, while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-inwhile our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention.

Before this letter reaches you events will have
proved their correctness or falsity; for we are all
groping in the dark at this moment. God grant I
may be unduly suspicious and distrustful, and that
we may get more substantial "aid and comfort"
from Napoleon than I either hope or expect.

At the risk of being tedious, I have exposed my
inmost thoughts to you. What is past is irrevocable;
but I feel our future is asfe in your hands. I cannot
volunteer any advice now that you know my inmost
ideas: I am working hard and incessantly, personally and by proxy, and am enlarging the sphere of pile our enemy enjoys the substance of non-in-

volunteer any advice now that you know my inmost ideas. I am working hard and incessantly, personally and by proxy, and am enlarging the sphere of my operations, for the exigencies of the hour demand it. L abhor asking for money; but as I do not appropriate a penny for myself, have given Mr. B. a reminder that a small sum in treasury drafts is not a Fortunatus' purse, ever filling and ever full, at the expiration of eighteen months. France wants money," literally, and not figuratively; they are a far more mercenary rase than the English, and we must buy golden opinions from them, it at all. Such was the secret of Dr. Frankin's success.

Mrs. Deleon was much gratified by your very kind mention and remembrance of her. Believe me when I say that the fully shares in my feelings towards yourself and Mr. D., and heartily echoes the wish of meeting soon again and under happier auspices. As a souvenir of an old friend, I sond Madm, for her abum the "portrait of a gentleman," as they say in exhibitions. So soon as a good one is taken of Misd it shall also be sent.

With the warmest wishes for your health and happiness, Your obliged, sincere friend,

E. DE LEON,

We have this dey gone to housekeeping in a very nice apartment on the sunny side of Channas Elix.

We have this day gone to housekeeping in a very nice apartment on the sunny side of Champs Elysees. PARIS, Sept. 30, 1863.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond,

Parts, Sept. 30, 1863,

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond,
C. S. A:

Sin: Your despatch No. 3, of the 15th of August
has, was delivered to me by Dr. Charles Girard, on
the 16th inst., and in conformity with the instructions therein contained, I write you, via Bermuda,
by the first post, and shall continue my communications by each successive steamer for that port.

Since your-last despatch was written, you have,
Coubliess, received my Nos. 8 and 9; and it is
accively necessary for me to say that, had the views
and intentions of the Administration been previously
confided to me, the strength of my language on one
measure of policy, since adopted, would have been
greatly modified, however unchanged my private
opinion might have remained.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London has
had the good effect of reviving an interest in the
Southern question, and awakening the public in
England from their dream of continued non-intervention. From all sources of information in my
power, and from the expressed views of intelligent
English friends. I sm led to believe that the public
feeling in England finds true expression in the editoilars of the 25th and 27th, which are herewith enclosed. The greatest recoil of the measure has been
against Lord John Russell personally. His speech,
apologyic and vindicatory, of courre, is the reply to
your challenge, and it proves that he will persist in
his policy to the bitter end, and is even ready to
overstep the law in order to avoid offence to the
Washington Government. The delivery of this
speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of
English sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the Times will show that even that obsequious echo of the Ministry does not accept and reiterate Lord Russell's views without a protest, and
at should he venture to carry into execution the
threats he has made of violating the law and asking
a bill of indemnity from Parliament, the experiment
may cost him his place. The sympathy of the British people for us is

tish people for us is growing stronger every day, and in the same ratio as their antipathy for the Yankees.

To foster and increase these favorable dispositions I have caused various publications to be made in the English papers on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, and Federal fabrications, and have kept up a running fire through the English press.

Some of these publications shall, be sent to you by the first opportunity which presents for sending packages.

After the disposal of the Roebuck motion the rapid increase of Federal recruitment in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks of residence, chiefly in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast, in the north of Ireland, I succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's batteries, and enlisted the aid of some powerful suxiliaries in the press and the pulpit to stop this cruel and cowardly crimping of recruits, under pretext of employment on Northern railways

Many knew the real nature of the services required of them, but many more were entrapped by promise of high wages, their contracts containing a clause that they would take the "oath of renunciation" on their arrival in America. This at once would make them subject to the draft. Another drag put upon them was that the women were to accompany their husbands, as the promised wages were so high, so that the Yankees now get a good deal of dross with their good material. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland for the past year up to August cannot have exceeded.

deal of dross with their good material. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from I reland for the past year up to August cannot have exceeded 20,000 able bodded men, but has probably reached that figure. When the harvest time is over, the Yankees hope to make a grand haul, but we hope their net will not hold. The men of intelligence, who see the drain thus made of the very bone and sinew of the country, resist it from policy and patriotism. The pricets, who are generally conscientious and earnest men, and who live on voluntary contributions of their parishioners, are all bent on arresting the exodus. The only party favorable to the Yankees is the silly and mischievous clique of demagogues who style themselves "Young Irelanders," of w.om General Meagher used to be a shining light, and these men make themselves busy in selling their countrymen to the Yankee shambles. No step has been taken nor will be by the British Government to stop this who seale depopulation, for two reasons: 1. From the difficulty of proof of actual enlistments; and
2d. Because of the unwillingness of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. Seward, of whose conduct he has no complaint to make. The press, the priests, and public opinion may supply the shortcomings of the Government in this rospect. At least, the attempt is making, and shall continue to be made. Having called (of course as a private individual) on the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Carliele, an old acquaintance, I was most courtecusly and kindly received, and had a long conversation with him on this and kindred topics Subsequently I called again, and dined with him, when we again discussed the whole matter. He admitted the existence of the evil of emigration and the powerlessness ence of the evil of emigration and the powerlessness

LETTER FROM MR. MASON. There are other papers in the captured correspondence; among them, the following from Mr. Mason to Edgar P. Stringer, Eq., dated London, Septem-

ber 19, 1893:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 16th instant, with its enclosure, being the memorandum of agreement between Major Huse and the Mercantile Trading Company.

I am not aware of the extent of Major Huse's authority in the matter to which your letter refers, but I know that as an officer of the Government, he has exercised large powers in sending forward supplies, and in doing so, has had the sanction and approbation of the War Department. Thus, in regard to the saltpetre, which you state has been sent forward by your company, under a contract with Major Huse, I feel fully authorized to assure you that it will be taken by the Government on the terms mentioned in your letter, or those of the contract referred to—the better to insure which, I return your letter with its enclosure, as the papers to which this refers, (identified by my initials,) so that you can send them, with this letter, to the Government, when the saltpetre is shipped:

altpetre is shipped.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON. OUTDEER 1, 1863.

MY DEAR COOPER: Our dear little Doctor came safely to hand on the 16th, and brought us most welcome tidings, public and private. The account he gives of men and things, and warlike implements, are all equally agreeable, and will see that the things are properly attended to, which he has in charge. He brought me letters from yourself, J. D., and that — I write to all by this opportunity, (Colonel Ihor—n, who will go through, I hope.)

There are cases in which "half a loaf" is not really better than no bread at all, but much worse, and a halting policy never will pay. I suppose the Tiger Cat has humbugged the old mouser, S., who has in turn humbugged that, who may play into the

Tiger Cat has humbugged the old mouser, S., who has in turn humbugged that, who may play into the hands of his old Pal. Mais qui vivra vivra. I have written diplomatically to that—fully and confidentially to the apropos the whole matter. It I write speculations of politics, what may be true when written may be a lie when it reaches you.

AT Do not Draw!!!

On C. J. & Co., No. 61, (not 81,)—A for being happy holders of £5,000 worth of Confeds., (now at 30 discount.) Such drafts cannot be met. If the thing improves they have enough eggs in that basket. If the thing improves they have enough eggs in the basket.

The Tiger's pill boxes will be all right as far as we are concerned. I hope your side will do their part as faithfully as ours.

The M. (Matamoros) affair has as yet made no returns. Their agent is at B., or somewhere in T., trying to get cotton.

Bag—I have not heard from since my last. He was then going interior on some errand. What has been drawn, 250, will be honored. Received.

ARTHUR P.

LETTER FROM TOM. L. DORNIN, SECOND LIEUTENANT OF THE RESEL NAVY, TO SECOND LIEUT. JAMES L. HOULE, MO-BILE, ALA. CALAIS, Sept. 28th.

I was truly sorry to hear there was so much sickness in your squadron, but ere this, of course, you are having cold weather, and all hands are more healthy. Why did you not give me the squadron news? In your next please do so; (but, alas! perhaps, I'll not receive it;) tell me whether the F. and the Montgomery boat are finished, and how come on those in the Bigbee; has the speed of the "Gus" and the other increased any, etc., etc. I expect to hear a good account from that squadron, when its hour does come, which, from what we read in Northern papers, will not be long. Gran's is reported to have set out with 30,000 men for the Rio Grande; but I believe it is for the opposite direction—Parcagoula. What the mischief is he going to do on the Rio Grande, I wonder! Retake Mexico, I presume!!! I fear that there is but little chance of old Lincoln ever being fool enough to open his mouth on that subject as long as the South remains unsubdued. I hope you will be able to get enough men for all the squadron; if they cannot, the wooden vessels should be laid up, in order to fully man the others. With one whole fleet ready, we can defy all attempts to take possession of M. Bay, which will defeat the attempt on the city. And now, my dear fellow, let me tell you the rumors. I described in my last Mr. Laird's iron clads. I will inform you of a few more vessels, which are reported building for the Confederate States. Four wooden vessels in France, 22 guns each; say 18, 't is probably nearer; 4 or 6 small iron-clads, ("Bulldogs") very formidable, and one wooden vessel of 14 guns; one iron-clad frigate, 3,000 tons, 22 guns, in England. I could not say whether all this is true; but I bekeve the reported number of vessels building to be but slightly exaggerated; as to their owners, quien sabe, I don't! The wooden vessels in France are reported launched. I doubt it; but they should be ready in three months, whoever they be for. The

months will be required; if for the Emperor of Mexico, I presume they'll be en route for him by April next.

The Florida, Capt. Barney commanding, is still in Breat. I have heard from Hoale, and shall reply shortly. He sends no news. Out of 90 men, 60 deserted, or rather refused to work, and were discharged in B.; most of them were taken in M.; 28 only stood by him—King and Kehoe I believe among them. The F's battery is worthless. I hope she'il exchange it ere getting far from France. Smoothbore guns in broadside, one battery will be two 72 inch rifles and four 68-pounders in broadside—quite formidable for whaters. Oh, my! here's an end to ambittion and blockaderating for me! I received quite formidable for whaters. Oh, my! here's an end to ambition and blockaderaising for me! I received my promotion, by which I take rank from May lat, but Senac only gives me pay from the date of its issue, which was July 19th. Thinking I was \$100 richer than turned out to be the case, I ran a little ahead of my means, and now cannot carry out my wishes concerning some things I desired to send to my friends at the South. I really feel poorer now than when in the C. S.

I hope you and John will get orders abroad. Our navy will come out yet, and though we may not raise the blockade, will frighten the Yankees considerably. We should have another \$15,000,000 loan; but the holders of the present have lost monty: 'tis at 30 per cent discount. It, however, does not affect the Government should take all the blockade-running in its hands; send out cotton; bring in cargoes for the people as well as for military purposes; reduce the premium on our currency. All this they can and should do. Why they cannot see it is wonderthi; 'tis plain to all out here, and many at home.

this they can and should do. Why they cannot see it is wonderful; 'lis plain to all out here, and many at home.

I mentioned in my other letter having safely received your first, which was very, very welcome—and this one no less so. We all look for news from the C. S. with the greatest impatience. The last in the military line is that Lee is falling back. This surprises no one; but are we never going to make a stand in the West? I can only ascribe one reason for the retrograde movement in Virginia, viz.: that Lee has reinforced Bragg, or Johnston, which is it that commands the aimy formerly at Chattanooga? The universal opinion here is that we were outgenerated in Tennessee.

You will know, ere this reaches you, of our commissioner having been withdrawn from England. The Times hardly knows what to understand by it; is zeriously piqued by our preference shown to France, and says we'll doubtless be the losers by it, not Ergland. We, over here, are glad of it. Nappleon personally sympathizes warmly with us. If he can assist us without a war he will do so. Should the United States not recognize the Empire of Mexico, there will undoubtedly be an alliance between Maximillian and the Southern Confederacy, France will thus be broughtin, and let the United States noce deeply insuit the French people, the coming war will be as popular as now 'twould be unpopular. inpopular.
The navy rather caught the devil at Charleston The navyrather caught the devil at Charleston the other day, in endcavoring to take Sumpter. It is reported that Dahlgren is to be relieved—Farragut ordered in his place. By heavens! is there never coming a storm to send those monitors ashore, or to the bottom? Northern papers report that Gilmore's reason for not shelling Charleston is, that Beauregard has there collected all the Yankee prisoners. Good; let them fire and be d—d, say I. I cannot see how they expect to go any further; the monitors dare not run the gauntlet, and engineering is at an end, unless they can run a tunnel under the water, and thus get in Sumpter.

I hope, old fellow, to have the pleasure of shaking you by the hand yet ere the war is over, for when we've scared the Yankees out of the Pacific, we'll return to the Atlantic. The Florids, Mr. B tells me, will not leave Brest before the 23th or 30th. Several Yankees are on the lookout for him. The Kearsage is on the lookout for him at Brest. And now, my dear friend, I must bid you good bye. Ever your sincere friend, SHIP CONTRACTS - LETTER FROM MR. STRINGER TO COL. THORBURN. LONDON, October 3, 1863. My Dear Sir: At your request, I place before you accural offers for steamers and engines, instead of merely giving you the information, which I am desirous of placing before the Confederate Government Navy Department, by your kind medium.

The builder, Mr. Ash, is a man who is extremely well up in his business, and sends the model of a steamer to the constructor of your navy, with a contract which is binding on him for three months from the 21st of October next, the time I hope you will reach the Confederacy. If the Government accept the proposition kindly, let Mr. Campbell, at Bermuda, know, and send us the arrangement you make as te the payment. If the Government will hand over to Mr. Campbell half of the cost in cotton, to be coneigned to us, we will arrange the cash matters with the builders, so that no time is lost, and the Government can take their time in paying the remainder. My DEAR SIR: At your request, I place before ainder.

I shall have to charge a commission for superin-

I shall have to charge a commission for superintending the building, together with the small charges usual. I should fix the commission at 2½ \$\psi\$ cent, and for this should undertake guarantying that the versel is according to specification, and I would do all the work in fitting her for sea.

The Constructor of the Navy will have to sign the contract, keeping copy of the same.

ENGINES.—I have put the building of these on the simplest possible ground, that of a cost for the horse power. Measure Stewart are very first rate men, and their work exceedingly good, and to be trusted. The payment you can arrange in the same manner, and my charge for superintendence.

The shipment of the engines can be done via Bermuda in the Company's steamers, as we will give up that room to the Government.

Please bear in mind that the earlier the reply reaches this the better.

Belleve me, yours truly. Believe me, yours truly. EDGAR P. STRINGER. MR. MONCURE, OF LONDON, TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE OLD DOMINION COMPANY.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1863.

To the President, Directors, and Company of the Old Dominion Company, Richmond, Va.:

GENTLEMEN: It is a long time since I have had any advice from you, the last bearing date 9th June, I place in Mr. Williams\*hands, to be forwarded from Bermuda, a copy and certificate—certified by Mr. S. M. Mason—of Miesers. G. W. Whitfield, P. H. Butler, and David Ferguson, of their having burned, while on board of the steamship Beauregard, on Thursday morning, June 26, 1863, twenty-five of North Carolina 6 per cent. State bonds of \$1,000 each, as per memorandum appended to said certificate. I hope no difficulty will arise to your prompt recovery of their substitutes. Their destruction was premature, and would have been more available than the Confederate bonds. of their substitutes. Their destruction was premature, and would have been more available than the Confederate bonds.

Before the attack on Charleston we traversed this country in search of steamers to place our business in active progress, but for some time past, in view of the threatening position of Charleston, our bankers asked us to pause for a time, and wait the issue. In acceding to this counsel, they promptly offered to become stockholders in the ships of our company to the extent of £6,000, to which I acceded, to divide the risk as much as possible, and have them interested in their success. This suspense, however, is extremely unpleasant, and in the dilemma I made the proposition to our bankers and Mr. Williams, that that the latter should go to Bermuda with the merchandise he had selected—send them to you if a favorable opportunity offered, and if not, to sell them at either of the islands. Confer with you by every opportunity. Learn the will and status of the company, the amount and deposit of any produce you may have secured, and if an opportunity for active operation prove encouraging to advise me promptly, when I would immediately order two steamships to be constructed as early as possible, adapted to our business, without unnecessary costs. Mr. Williams will advise you of the variety of the goods and their costs, with invoice price, and I will act hereafter as circumstances may indicate for the best. That this precauticanry step may prove acceptable to you, gentleman, with the fixed and ardent purpose to do all in my power to realize your most sanguine expectations.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obeddent servant.

HENRY W. MONOURE.

ABOUT CONTRACTING. &c. ABOUT CONTRACTING, &c.

PARIS, October 1, 1863.

DEAR COOPER: I will write to day but a very short letter, just to say that I reached England on the 13th of last month, and have been now for about one week in Paris. Mr. Gautherin and myself will write to Mr. De Bree more fully by the next steamer to Bermuds. I will only state that I found one-fourth of the twenty ounces of cloth ready to be

then the game is entirely in his own hands, Earl Russell's speech having relieved his mind of any change in England's inactivity. I slacerely hope that the intentions of the Emperor may be more practical, but I can only judge by the sights before shipp. d. We are but waiting for an opportunity to send, m. sanwhile we are endeavoring to add as much as we can' of the other articles for this first sending, which wih 'leave England in this month of October. Unfortunately, we have no news from Captain Soubry; had we simply heard that the transaction was fairly un der way at the Quartermaster War Department, m. should have a credit tenfold our present one. The der the ofrcumstances, G. and myself do not feel a 'neasy as to the ultimate adjustment of the Matern oros-Brownsville contract. Still, had we been advise, I through Soubry, we could do a good deal more at present. Still, you may look confidently upon the 'ulfilment of the contract of August last. I hope to hear soon from you about the agency of the Rayy, Department at St. Georges, Bernuda. Sermuda.

Enclosed is a slip for Ld, 'utenant Key.

Remember me kindly to your mother and sisters,

Ar. and Mrs. Beel and fa, nily, not forgetting the

Misses Pegram.

Believe me yours always trady. C. GIRARD.

P. S.—Your brother thinks the Galeria a happy conception. I have overture and d will proceed. THE CITY.

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ESE....ESE....WSW E by N. ESE. .....SE NOVEMBER 15, 1892. | NOVEMBER 15, 1988. | 13 M. .... 12 M. .... 3 P. M. 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 64 ... 63 ... 61 N by W. NbyE...NNW EbyS...Sby W... WSW IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EASTERN PA NI-PENTIARY.-Visitors of the Eastern Penifertia ry. Coates atrect, above Twenty-first, will be interest ed in the numerous arrangements for the care and coal fort of the inmates. The general system of crde. and cleanliness reflect great credit upon the warden, Mr. Hollowell, and the officers acting under him. At present some important alterations are being made in some of the buildings, among which is a new bakery and ovens, a steam-bolier house; engine-room, kitchen and soullery, &c. The most import-ant, however, are the alterations and additions to room, kitchen and scullery, &c. The most important, however, are the alterations and additions to the water supply, and the tank or reservoir. This is an engineering work of much skill and boldness of design, which should be seen to be properly appreciated or understood. It is a circular building, 41½ feet in the clear, and designed to have 20 feet depth of water, or about 220,000 gallons, being a supply, at the present rate of consumption, for eleven days, in case of any accident to the Spring Garden works, from which the water is obtained. There is a large well of thirty feet diameter also in the prison, from which the steamergine can pump a supply in case of emergency. This new reservoir is built altogether above the level of the yard, in the most substantial manner, of bricks and hydraulic cement, with from bands inserted at about one foot apart; some of these bands are bars of two inches by one inch, and will safely bear a strain of more than four times the strain necessary. The wills are four feet thick, and coated or plastered on the inside with Portland cement, which is of a light color, and makes a nice fluish as well as gives a clearness to the water. This cement has been tested by the architect, and has borne at the rate of 11 850 pounds to the square foot before the joint yielded to the strain.

The reservoir will have a dome roof, surmounted by a ventilating turret, around which, internally, will be a gallery, approached by suitable stairwaya. All the new buildings are to be alated, and will be heated by steam. The reserver deserves especial praise for its originality of design and solidity of construction. One fact, which is rather remarkable, connected with the construction of this reservoir, is, that, although built on the foundations of the old one, the establishment was kept constantly and fully supplied with water for all purposes.

The schitect who designed these works is John T. Mahony, of this city, and they are being constructed under his immediate superintendence. The brick work, of the

IMPORTANT RAILROAD PROJECT—PHILADELPHIA DEEPLY INTERESTED.—At a meeting of a
majority of the commissioners of the Jersey Shore,
Pine Creek, and State Line Railroad Company, held
at the Girard House in this city on the P. M. of the
10th inst, it was unanimously resolved to open books
to receive subscriptions, and permanently organize
said company in this city on the 10th day of December next, of which due notice will be given through
the press. The contemplated route of the Jersey
Shore, Pine Creek, and State Line Railroad, with
its connections, with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at
Tyrone, via the Tyrone and Look Haven Railroad,
is almost perpendicular to the great Pennsylvania.
Central, and will tap the vast trade of the Lakes
by way of the valley of Pine Creek, intersecting the
Philadelphia and Eric at Jersey Shore, Lycoming
county, bringing their vast products into the city of
Philadelphia by a route fifty-seven miles shorter
and much less grade than via Williamsport and Elmirs, or any other route now contemplated.
The harbor of Dunkirk, which is well known to
be many weeks earlier and later, fall and spring,
free from obstruction by ice, will by this route be
made subservient to the interests of this great me-IMPORTANT RAILROAD PROJECT-PHILAmade subservient to the interests of this tropolis. Besides, the vast coal and lumber fields of Potter, Tiogs, and McKean, will be developed, and their products conveyed by a shorter and more feasible route to our markets. Philadelphians, proof Fotter, Troga, and McRean, will be developed, and their products conveyed by a shorter and more feasible route to our markets. Philadelphians, proverbially slow to see, and dilatory to act, should open their eyes to the vastly superior route offered by this road to reach the great inland seas of the North over that of any other before suggested. Pittaburg is also interested in this enterprise, as will appear by reference to the map. Complete this link, and you have a more direct route from Cawego, Syracuse, Utics, by way Baid Eagle Valley, Tyrone, and Pennsylvania Central to Pittaburg, than by the way of Buffalo and Eric to Pittaburg, than by the way of Buffalo and Eric to Pittaburg, The well-known ability and character of the commissioners and others present at this, their first meeting, will be enough to give condidence to the public. They were as follows: Hon. R. G. White, Richard B. Osborn, Robert Crane, J. J. Sanderson, E. D. Trump, P. M. Price, L. A.:Mackey, Eq., Hon. John A. Gamble, Pr. A. C. Goel, Wm. C. Sanderson, Chester Robinson, Israel B. Norris, Dr. Benjamin Malone, W. H. Graves, &c. Letters were also read from Hon. J. Edgar Thomson, president Corning and Bloomsburg Railroad, favoring the project.

Interesting Soldminites.—The members of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee yesterday afternoon superintended the removal of the mortal remains of five soldiers from the Philanthropic to the Mount Moriah Cemetery. The ambulances of the Wecacoe Engine Company, Southwark Hose Company, and the Washington Engine Company, with committees representing these organizations, were tendered to the use of the Cooper Shop Committee. The new lot is 40 feet by 31 feet 6 inches, and located in the highest part of the cemetery, where it will catch the first ray of the morning light, and upon which the last of the setting sun will linger. This beautiful spot was presented to the committee in the month of last May, as a burial-place for the deceased soldiers of the Cooper-Shop Hospital, by the Board of Managers of the Mount Moriah Cemetery. It has been enclosed in a massive iron railing, of the same kind as that which encloses the Scott Legion ground in Glenwood Cemetery. The gateway presents the American flag and the cost of-arms of cooper profession, adve, barrel, &c. The railing is of a military cast, and very appropriate indeed. The expenses incurred have partly been already paid by voluntary contributions; there is a balance due, which is only to be made officially known, and the public of Philadelphia will speedly respond. It is the design of the committee to have erected a suitable monument commemorative of the liberality and patriotism of the residents of the City of Brotherly Love. There are now seven bodies buried in the lot Alonzo Kent, company B., 92d New York, Alonzo Kent, company D., Sen Liou, died June, 1862.
Joseph Gray, company H, 98'h New York. He died June, 1862.
Wm. H. Esker, company H, 3d New York Artillery. He died October, 1862.
William J. Irvin, company I, 4th Ohio. He died January, 1863. William J. Irvin, company 1, 4th Onio. He cleat January, 1863. George Dyer, of Maine, died July, 1863, and Henry McBride, died April, 1863. The register of the two last named has been temporarily mislaid. Robert Smith, of the 99th Regiment P. V., though he did not die at the Coopershop Hospital, was buried here. The scene of yesterday was solemn and impressive. The members of the Good Will Hose Company being there participated in the proceedings.

CLEAN STREETS.—A committee from the City Councils of Montreal, Canada, reached this city on Saturday, and paid an official visit to the Mayor. Their object is said to be to examine our city on Saturday, and paid an official visit to the Mayor. Their object is said to be to examine our system of cleaning streets, with a view to introduce our improvements unto their own system. The committee could not have come at a time when less is to be learned, for the work has been partially suspended, and what is being done, is under the supervision of the Highway Department. The old plan of cleaning the streets by machinery was abandoned many months ago, not because of any inherent error or worthlessness of the system, for it was universally acknowledged to be much superior to any other, but because of alleged neglect of the contractor. Councils gave the contract for cleaning the streets to Mr. R. A. Smith for the entire year, and stipulated the price to be paid. There were many streets, however, that were left untouched by machine or broom, while Chestnut and other central streets were kept in good condition. There is no complaint now, however, that the streets are not well attended to, and strangers cannot but be struck with the nestness and cleanliness of our highways. The fame of Philadelphia is world-wide for its good butter and its clean streets. We can teach sister cities how they can have the latter at their own hemes, but the former we can give them only at ours.

THE RECENT SHOOTING AT CAMP GRAEFF,
—Samuel McClay, of Company D, 185th Pennsylvania volunteers, was shot and instantly killed on
Friday evening at Camp Graeff, Twenty-third ward.
The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday, when
the jury rendered the following verdict: That
the deceased, Samuel McClay, came to his death
from a shot fired by Lieut. Lashbury, at Camp
Graeff, about six o'clock on Friday evening; the
said shot being fired in the performance of his duty
as officer of the day, and Samuel McClay being a
soldier under his command, and attempting to run
the guard at the time said shot was fired.

This verdict completely exonerates the lieutenant
of the guard.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—An old lady named Summerfield, residing in West Philadelphia, was buried from her late residence, on. Saturday acterioon. She died at the age of one hundred years, She had worked for the Government for sixty years, and lived in a tent, corner of Eighth and Vine. Her husband had enlisted in the United States service during the Indian wars in Florida. She went along with him, sewed up the soldiers cothes and assisted in every way on the battle-field. After peace was restored the couple returned to this city, and from that time until within a few months of her death she had worked for the United States Arsenal. Her husband was in the United States service through the war of 75.

LIADIES' FAIR.—The First Ladies' Association of West Philadelphia, for the relief of the widows and families of our brave soldiers who have fallen in battle, and the families of soldiers who have the field, or in our heapitals, so far as resident in West Philadelphia, will hold a fair, to commence this evening, at the Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, West Philadelphia. The ladies who have charge of the fair will be very happy to receive any contributions which the people in their wisdom may consider appropriate for such an institution.

ARRIVAL OF A U. S. STEAMER, —The U. S. supply-steamer "Massachusetts," Lieut. West-commanding, arrived off the Navy Yard yesterday, morning, and now lies at anchor in the stream, She let Charleston bar on the 11th inst., and touched at Fortress Monroe on the way here, from which place her advices, which were unimportant, were telegraphed on. She brought a number of siok and wounded officers and soldiers from Morris Island; also a few furloughed officers. This vessel is used to carry supplies to the South Atlantic Squadron, and will return again in about two weeks with another assorted cargo. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY. - A telegraphic depatch was received at the Central-Station yea-terday from Mr. L. M. McCullough, of Harrisburg, that his office there had been robbed of \$10,000 in 58, 108, and 20 dollar United States Treasury notes, some time on Saturday or Saturday evening.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A fine flag, paint-PLAGIC RESISTATION.—A fine flag, painted by D. IB. Bowser, for the 3d Regiment United States Colored Troops, will be presented to a deputation from the regiment, at Sanson-street Hall, tomorrow. The Athalia brass band, will be present. The public are invited. DEPARTURE OF EX-GOVERNOR SPRAGUE AND WIFE.—Ex-Governor Sprague and wife, with their suite, will leave this city to-day for New York in a special car provided for their accommodation. They have been staying at the Continental Hotel for the past two days.

Soldiers Coming.-A telegram was received at the Cooperator Salvon last evening that the 3th New Jersey, 803 atryng, under, command of Colonel Lorence, would leave Trenton at 4 A. M. They will probably be at the saloon at 6 0'clook this