THE PRESS. PELICUED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTHER CHIT FRE WERE, payable to the carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars maded to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars and Fifth Cents pos Six EMORTES, ONE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EMERS MORTES, invariably in advance for the time or

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars COMMISSION HOUSES. CLOTHS! CLOTHS! WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS' CLOTH HOUSE,

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. FRESH STOCK LADIES' CLOTHS AND MEN'S WEAR. VELOURS, NEW STYLE COAT-

INGS,
BASKET,
FANOY MIXED,
BEAVERS,
PILOTS.
OASTORS, &c. ESQUIMAUX, SCOTCH TWISTS, Our stock is full of the very choicest styles in the sountry. 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. uoS tuo24

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND 20,000 UNION A, SEAMLESS BAGS, The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market BURLAP BAGS.

of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent, No. 127 MARKET Street (Second Story).

Late of 219 Church alley. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-

No. 118 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

PAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND, SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GURNY BAGS, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., MO. 112 HORTH PRONT STREET. WOOL SACKS FOR SALB

SIEK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. OHOICE FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

MOBERT POLLOCK & CO., IMPORTERS AND JUBBERS, NO. BIL MARKET STREET, Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock fof Paney

DRY GOODS, Africaipally of their OWN IMPORTATION.

Mending the latest Styles in SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be All of which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH, or to approved short time buyers. octom CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET

MAYS FOW IN STORE DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

Bought exclusively for each, and which will be sold the a small advance. sec-Sm THOS. MELLOR & Co., Nos. 40 and 48 NORTH THIRD STREET. Ave invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, BHIRTS: DRAWERS, GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS,

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS ..

44 LINERS, AND SHIRT FRONTS. CARPETINGS. CARPETS! CARPETS!!

JAMES H. ORNE, CARPET WAREHOUSE,

CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. SY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

SEW STYLES CARPETING, Included in our variety will be found the, FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS;

FRENCH VOLANTE. CHAPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. EMECHBLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-IR. CROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do.
With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and
TAPESTEY CARPETING.

MENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS. With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and Sugrain goods, all of which can be offered at considera-thle reduction from last season's prices.

JAMES H. ORNE, CHESTMUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. 8026-d2m

A ROH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. MEW CARPETINGS. WELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

Mow in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES. J. BLACKWOOD, 1003-2m Two Doors below MINTH, South Side.

GLEN EOHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

MOCALLUM & CO.; EMARCHACTURES, IMPORTERS, ARD DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS; &O.

WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST. OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. CHINA AND GLASSWARE. KERR'S

Furnishing China & Glass Establishment, CHINA HALL, 529 CHESTMUT STREET. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, TA WHITE, FRENCH, GOLD-BAND AND DECORATED CHINA IN THIS CITY. Just opened, of our own importation, eighty-one casks very superior plain WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in any equantity to suit purchasers. Also, a splendid assortment of Fashionable CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS.

Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and 'Yea i Ware. Also, Tollet Sets, in great variety, some 'very elegantly decorated. As Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, ex-THOTELS, SHIPPING, AND RESTAURANTS. French China decorated to order in any pattern.

Initials engraved on Table Glass.

China and Glass packed in a proper manner.

265-satuth-4m

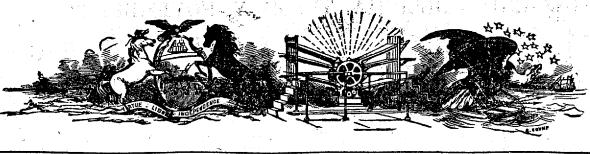
CARRIAGES. 1863. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, Coach and Light Carriage Builder, Mos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA SILK THREADS AND COTTONS SEWING MACHINES, noid-im*

LAING & MAGINNIS,

noid-im*

No. 30 North THIRD Street. SCOTCH WHISKY. - GRAHAM'S Colebrated Scotch Whisky for sale, in bonded ware-flouse, by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS. 126 WALNUT, and 21 GRANITE Street.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1863.

TALL TRADE. E. M. NEEDLES,

1024 CHESTNUT STREET,

RETAIL DRY GOODS

VOL. 7-NO. 92.

Has just opened a large stock of New Goods, compr sing 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. Colffures, Barbes, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Hdkfs. Vells, Capes, &c., in all varieties. WHITE GOODS.

Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainscoks, Mulls, Swiss Checks and all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Styles. EMBROIDERIES. Collars, Sets, Bands, Floundings, Infants' Waiste

and Robes, Edgings and Insertings on Cambric, Swiss and Linen; 200 different styles. HANDKEROHIEFS. Plain, Hem-stitched, Embroidered, Reviered, Ruffled Lace, Printed bordered, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentle men, and Children, comprising every variety, including

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. no2-t23 NOW OPEN

PARIS, LONDON, AND AMERICAN CLOAKS

RICH LYONS VELVETS. INDIA GROS GRAIN, MATALBA SILK, PARIS-MADE VELOUR CLOTHS, PARIS WOOL CASHMERES, FANCY CASHMERES, PARIS-MADE FROSTED BEAVERS DIAGONAL CASHMERES, CHINCHILLA CLOTHS. BELGIAN TRICOTS AND DOESKINS. ENGLISH PLUSHES. ENGLISH MELTONS,

PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK,

AND FUR EMPORIUM, 920 CHESTNUT STREET. J. W. PROCTOR &OO. TUST RECEIVED.

VERY FINE SOARLET AND BLUE OPERA FLANNELS.

WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS. Both Twilled and Plain, in all of the most approve FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, nol0-tuthsctif . 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

FINE CLOAKS CLOAK CLOTHS

AT √S*⊊... MODERATE PRICES. CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS.

Velvet Beavers.
Frosted Beavers.
Frosted Beavers.
Fan Colored Plushes.
Gray Mohairs.
Black Castors.
In great variety.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
CHESTRUT and EIGHTH Streets.

CKIRTS: SKIRTS: SKIRTS:

NE PLUS ULTBA SKIRT Can only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OVER THE WAX FIGURE. M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT. 17 N. BIGHTH STREET.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK-The Largest Assortment BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND ERTAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., . W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

TAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO, JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET

nvile attention to their full assortment of SILKS, in all
solors and qualities, which they offer, together with a
full line of MBRINOES, KRPS. POPLINS, DELAINES,
and other destrable DRESS GOODS, at LOW PRIOBS.
Also. OPEN-CENTRE LONG and SQUARE BROCHE
BIAWLS, in elegant designs.
BLACK THIBET LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS.
PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS.
PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS.
PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS.
LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.
JACONETS, BOFT CAMBRICS, SWISS MUSLINS, &c.
SKIRTINGS and BALMORALS.
KID and SWEDE GLOVES.
BLEACHED MUSLINS and CAMTON FLANNELS.
noil-12t

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES

LATEST IMPORTATIONS. HANDKBROHIEFS. VEILS, &c., &c.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. PENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.

HOS. 712 and 715 dorth TENTH Street.

HAVE NOW OPEN a choice assortment of
FALL AND WIMTER DEESS GOODS.

Plain Silks, choice colors, \$1.26 to \$2.2

Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.

Flain Black filks, 90c to \$2.50.

Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.

Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, allicolors.

Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.

Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.

Plain French Merinoss, choice colors.

I tot Plain French Merinoss, choice colors.

FRENCH MERINOES.— Deirable colors at the right prices.

Franch Poplins, bought early—prices low.
Cheap plaid and plain Poplins.
S7/2 cent Magenta plain Reps—a bargain.
Black Alpacas at 51 to 76 cents.
Just opened Auction lots at 44, 50, 63, and 75 cents.
\$1.00 double widths Lupins' Black wool Delains are very fine and heavy.
COPER & COMARD,
Cc30 tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. ADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS. Black Beaver and Tricot Cloths,
Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths,
Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths,
Dark Brown and Mode Cloths,
Fine Black Broad Cloths,
Superb quality Scarlet Cloths,
Chinchilla Cloakings.
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets for Men and

Vestings, in Great variety, at
JOHN H. STOKES,
702 ARCH Street.
M. B.—Jack Straws, made by and sold for an invalid.
A new invoice just received. POWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH

SECOND Street, would call the attention of purchasers to their stock of
Colored and Black Moire Antiques.
Colored and Black Corded Silks.
Black Armures and Ventitenne.
Black Taffstas and White Silks.
Fancy Silks, Brown Figured Silks.
Black Figured Silks, and Gros de Rhines.
Garnet, Wine, Green, and Brown Silks,
White Corded Silks.

SPECIAL NOTICE. HARTELL'S ALL-GLASS FRUIT JARS.

NEW CAPSULE FRUIT JARS.

AMBRICAN AND FERNCH GLASS SHADES.

BEAUTIFUL FERNERIES.

HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,

Mo. 13 North FIFTH Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. WERY ELEGANT

LACE CURTAINS, THE RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED.

Also, a large assortment of the Finest and Richael CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS.

SHEPPARD. VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET. no10-tuth &settif zme machine, easn assess your sold as a sold nides of the fabric.

3d. Clianging from one kind of stitch to another, as yoll as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while matten. EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

POPULAR DRY GOODS FINE FRENCH MERINOES, FASHIONABLE POPLINS, 4.4 CLOAK VELVETS, \$17, POPULAR STYLE SHAWLS. VELVET FROSTED CLOTHS. POPULAR STYLE CLOAKS, WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, POPULAR JOUVIN GLOVES,

RICHEST SILKS, and DRESS GOODS. oc29-tuths-tf OPENING, 818 AT THE ARCH-STREET CLOAK STORE, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS. WINTER DRESS STUFFS. French Poplins. Empress Cloths. Corded Reps. Corded Reps.
Silk-faced Poplins.
Neat Plaid Reps.
Colored Epinglenis.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

FANCY DRESS SILKS, From the late Auction Sales,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
No. 450, 453, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
no14-5t

Above Willow. DARIS POPLINS,

From the late Auctions, comprising
WEST GRADES AND COLORS.
OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
nold St PRENCH MERINOES. PRENOH MERINOPS,
Of all Grades, from 87½ to \$1.60 per yard, from late Auction Sales.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
no14-3t
Above Willow. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

REMOVAL. LINFORD LUKENS HAS REMOVED No. 81 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT. LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, PRICES MODERATE.

The attention of the public is respectful licited.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. GEORGE GRANT, No. 619 CHESTRUT STREET! Eas now ready
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Enrufactured under the superintendence, of JOHN F. TAGGERT,

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)

are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

Are Orders promptly attended to. 179-thatm-may

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING MCINTIRE & BROTHER,

No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET. AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK. SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HO-SIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c.

Soluti, The Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.

Solution An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.

Solutioner's Dressing Gowns in great variety.

The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and oc24-8m TOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

HAS NOW IN STORE A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FALL AND WINTER WEAR. Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in a uperior Manuer by HAND:

Fine SHIRTS and COLLARS. Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS Heavy Red-twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRTS. WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c. And sold at the most moderate prices.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, sonstantly receiving.

NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
W. SOOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTRUT STREET,
ja77-tf Four doors below the Continental. LADIES' FURS.

Ladies' fancy furs. JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

Importer and Manufacturer-

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, and embracing every variety that will be fashionable during the present season. All sold at the manufacturers' prices, for cash. Ladies, please OPENING OF FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS. NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW MINTH, Has now open a splendid stock of LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS, LOWEST CASH PRICES

FURSI GEORGE F. WOMRATH, KOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET. HAS NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF LADIES' FURS, To which the attention of the public is invited. se23-4m MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. M. A. KING HAS CON-MRS. M. A. DING STANTLY on hand a beautiful assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, at 1026 CHESTNUT occa-lm* MRS. R. DILLON, FANCY AND STRAW MILLINER, 323 SOUTH street, Philadelphia. Mourning Bonnets made at the shortest bonnets dyed, cleaned, pressed, and altered to the latest styles. An assortment of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Caps. &c., always on hand. Orders from Country Milliners and others solicited and promptly attended to. MRS. R. DILLON, FANCY AND

FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS, THOS. REMNEDY & BRO'S. No. 789 CHES CRUT Street, below Righth.

SEWING MACHINES ONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. THE CELEBRATED REVERSABLE FEED

Mo. 630 CHESTAUT STREET, where all persons interested in sewing machines are in-vited to sall and examine this wonderful Machine. It has been the object of the FLORENCH SEWING MACHINE COMPARY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, nutring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical talent, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the MOST PREFRICT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WOELD. Amount its many advantages over all other machines, may be memicated in the machine, each attich being perfect and alike on sold sides of the fabric.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

ine machine is in motion.

Ed. Everytetitch is perfect in itself, making the seam assure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and thin It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, at atay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seam without turning the fabric or stopping the machine. Eth. It is the most rapid sener in the world, making two stitches to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the fact of the world. is now.

It does the heaviest or Anest work with equal is, without change of tension or breaking of thread. It hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and rs and saws on a ruffle at the same time. out noiseless.

9th. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalid in beauty and style. and must be seen to be appre-Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 630 CHESTNUT

CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN. FINE CLOTHING. OAK HALL. S. E. Corner Sixth and Market. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. oc24-til

DOWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS, 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH. Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as-sortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other first-class establishment.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street RIAGE CASE PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street CRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GURTER'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. se24-6m SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812. WM. WILSON & SON, SILVER-WARE MANUFACTURERS, S. W. COR. FIFTH ANDICHERRY STS.

A large and general assortment of SILVER-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture, of HIGH-Just received, per City of Limerick, and have constant ly on hand, a large and general assortment of PLATED

WARE, consisting of WAITERS, TEA-SETS CAKE-BASKETS. CASTORS,

no12-thstu1m WATCHES AND JEWELRY. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

822 CHESTNUT STREET,

NOVELTIES OF THE PRESENT SEASON OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES, RIOH FANS, entirely new designs. COMBS, in Gilt, Shell, and Steel, ENGRAVED GLASS VASES AND CARD-RECEIVERS.

SPLENDID DECORATED FRENCH POROELAIN VASES, CARD-RECEIVERS, AND
FLOWER STANDS.

DRESSING OASES for Ladies and Gentlemen,
RICH JEWEL OASKETS, GLOVE BOXES,
WRITING DESKS, LIQUOR CASES, &c.
CORAL. TORTOISE SHELL, AND STEEL
IEWELRY. WRITING DESAS, ILLOOK CASES, &C.
CORAL. TORTOISE SHELL, AND STEEL
JEWELRY.
BRONZE STATUETTES, ANIMALS, INKSTANDS. MATCH SAFES, CANDELABRAS.
MANTEL CLOCKS, Marble, Bronze, and Gilt.
RICH JEWELRY, Diamond, Pearls, and all the
Precious Gems, Gold and Ecamel.
SUPERIOR WATCHES, American, Swiss, and

G. RUSSELL, 22 NORTH SIXTH Street, has just received a very handsome assortment of FINE SEAL RINGS.

English.
SILVER WARE, of every description.
PLATED GOODS, American and English.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to by the most experienced workmen, and every Watch warranted for one year.

G. RUSSELL, ocsl-3m

22 North SIXTH Street. MUSICAL BOXES.

IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and Ameri san Melodies. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, se2-6m 324 CHESTNUT Street, pelow Fourth. LUBRICATING OILS.

T UBRICATING OILS! HURLBURT & CO., No. 240 ARCH STREET, PHILADA. DEPOT FOR MACHINERY OILS. We now offer to the public the following SUPERIOR LUBRICATING AND BURNING OILS. house & Meriani's celebrated manufacture. LIGHT COLORED OILS. No. 1 SIGNAL OIL.
This Oil is equal to Sperm, will stand the cold, and does not gum.

does not gum. No 2 SIGNAL OIL.

is taking the place of Lard Oil; it lasts longer, and gives a better light.

No. 1 FINE ENGINE AND MACHINERY OIL.

Quite as good as Sperm for any Lubricating purpose.

No. 2 FINE ENGIRE AND CAR OIL,

is better than any other oil in use, and 20 % ct. cheaper.

No. 1 LIGHT CAR OIL.

designed particularly for car journals, can be used to good advantage in drilling and cutting screws.

No. 2 LIGHT CAR OIL,

will not congeal in cold weather; hence better than Lard
Oil. Oil.

No. 3, PARAFFINE LUBRICATOR, a splendid Oil for all kinds of Machinery.

DARK COLORED OILS.

JACKSON OIL.

A fine, cheap Oil for Engine and Car Journals, Pure MECOA.

PURE MECOA,
Steam Refined. No. 3 MECOA,
For Engine and Machinery, free from water or grit.
No. 4 MECOA,
Exclusively for Car Journals and Heavy Machinery.
No. 5 PARAFFINE LUBRICATOR,
Will-not congeal in cold weather, and will save 15 per cent. in power and in the wear of brasses, over cheap oils. cent. in power and in the wear of brasses, over cheap oils.

No. 6 PATENT COMPOUND OIL.

An anti-friction oil, designed expressly for Heavy Machinery, Rolling Mills, Steamboats, &c.

Designed to take the place of Lard Oil, flows freely in the coldest weather, and is less affected by warm weather than Lard Oil.

All the above Oils are entirely free from acide.

Orders promptly filled.

No. 240 ARCH Street,

Sole Agents for Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey.

No. 128 SOUTH NINTH STREET, Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia. G. M. LAUMAN, A. M. SALLADE, J. D. BITTING. SHERRY WINE.—VERY SUPERIOR Sherry Wines of different grades, in bonded warehouse. For sale by 136 WALNUT, and 31 GRANITE Street.

MPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1863. NEW YORK CITY.

Correspondence of The Press. 1 NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1863. LABOR MOVEMENTS. The great sensation of the week has been the strike f the city car-drivers for increased wages, and the n consequence. For some time past there had been out by the wealthy corporations in return for twelve hours' labor per diem; and on Thursday it culmi-nated in open demands upon the various superinendents for the increase of fifty cents per day. As s usual in such cases, the functionaries considered hemselves injured, and the strikers a combination ent upon the most disbolical extortion ; and refused The drivers, therefore, after running their cars until eight o'clock, for the convenience of the business ommunity, abandoned them ex masse at the several ermini, and for the first time in years, New Yorker

were forced to rely upon those natural conveniences for transportation, the use of which, in the glut o mblic vehicles, they had almost forgotten. This was a practical adoption of "the movement cure,"
The long, wearisome avenues presented a compact mass of pedestrians, feverish and indignant, hurrying from the high latitudes of the city, towards the usiness sections; and the piteously appealing looks of young swells, whose tight boots were never before devoted to the vulgar uses of tramping, served to add the heavy, barbaric tints to a picture of human ndignation, such as our good citizens have seldom

The corporations, in numberless cards and advertisements, fell back upon the threadbare plea of poverty. This, when the fragrance of fat dividends and stock above par still clung to the corporate name, became rather irritating. The plea was not accepted by drivers or the public. The latter rushed frantically after the omnibuses, crowding them to repletion, hanging on the steps, and resting their fair portions upon the sloping roofs; sometimes eject ng the driver from his seat, and sometimes elbowing and jamming him into spaces of ridiculous dimensions. "Universal discomfort reigned. The compa-nies hired unlicensed drivers, who immediately fell into the clutches of the police, or were awed into flight by the menaces of the strikers. In one instance a deputy superintendent, in broadcloth and stove-pipe hat, drove a car for one trip, and then resigned the new position in disgust. To add to the general inconvenience, almost simultaneously there was a strike among the hack-drivers, thereby cutting off another and important medium of travel. In this case, also, the employers essaved to do their own work. New hats, and surtouts of fashionable cut were seen mounted on the boxes, and respecta bility assuming whip and ribbons, drove frantically through the streets, feeling very much out of place in such depths of humility. Apprehending disturbances from this general sus pension of labor among a class not much given to quiet philosophy in cases where their vital interests are concerned, the police was out in full force. The

denots were strongly guarded by platoons, and arrangements were made for prompt action should circumstances demand it. The atrike, however, was quietly conducted; but few threats were made, and about the only violent act reported was the ducking of an unlicensed driver, who was caught upon one of the avenue cars. Matters were finally accommodated ; the demands acceded to, and once more New York lolls on cushi ement for higher wages, which is general the trades, has, for a wonder, the hearty among all the trades, has, for a wonder, the hearty support of the press and the public. It is impossible to live at the old rates of remuneration, which have always been small enough and are now totally insufficient, especially as the winter is setting in. The female portion of the laboring population is in nowise behind the male, in the firm attitude assumed towards obstinate employers. Sewing girls, box

meetings and pledging themselves to the cause wit uch enthusiasm. For this reason, many of the establishments are at a stand-still, the girls having described, in a body, to the rebellion, and refusing their services until the full demands shall be acceded . Surely, never cause was juster. The rewards of female labor in the metropolis are a reproach to ommon humanity. In many occupations excellent from \$1.50 to \$2, and even at these starvation rates the employment is not always steady. For this rea i, winter always comes to us in the shape of Mephistophiles, during souls away. Year after year the same horrible history is recorded, and our streets become moral Golgothas. Vampire philosophers, substance of human misery, can study here to advantage. Let them watch these poor, pale con-sumptives, stealing, thinly clad, through these terrible streets of cold, up to the miserable rooms when there is no fire, only the bitter chill and frost, up by the table where there is only water and bread. Ophaunts of crime, where, at least, there is no starva-tion, no cold nor pinching of the limbs with frosty ingers. The wages will purchase nothing respects ble, not even perhaps a corner in a house free from pollution. Such are the temptations which becken

thousands every day. The result need not rest in speculation. The cold, bitter winds, week by week of this wintry weather, whirl off these poor, pal creatures from the circle of morality and drive them lown into the depths. The statistics of winter are The systematic nature of the movement assure the increase, sconer or later. Many employers hold out with the hope of stemming the tide; but the result is inevitable, although much misery will necesearily result from such obstinacy GENERAL ITEMS. General Canby, commandant of the troops in the

harbor, has been relieved, and Brigadier General George J. Stannard substituted. The former is a great favorite with our citizens, and his loss will be ielt. It will be remembered that he was appointed luring the July riots, and with an especial eye to their suppression. The steamer Peterhoff, the capture and condemna-tion of which created so much excitement in Engcession circles, is being converted into a war one a most thorough overhauling with this view, and is thoroughly strengthened in every part. Originally a fast vessel, certain improvements in her engines promise to add yet more to her speed. She now lies at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and excites much attention by the beauty of her model, and there is a gentleman, the son of oue of our most eminent physicians, who, in a small way, has beome quite a terror to the Philistines of the streets. During the palmy days of garroting, several years ago, he was attacked, near his own house, by two atalwart rufflans, who attempted to dispossess him of his valuable chronometer and other articles o

of which missed its intended target, while the oth routed the enemy, with the loss of one in wounded More recently his coachman, upon being discharged drew a knife, and threatened condign vengeance whereupon the revolver was again bro quisition, and John Thomas received a ball in his leg. Nor was this all. He was arrested at the instance of the employer, and arraigned at the Sessions upon the charge of assault. At the trial, how ever, the complainant relented, and pleaded for his discharge, which was accordingly granted. Garroting, by the way, has been revived to some considerable extent by the Thugs of the city, al ough its history has been in no wise flattering to the profession. It was imported here from Lond several years ago, at the time when the since noto ious Judge Russell was upon the beach. One of the first cases brought to his cognizance was rather peculiar, and excited no little merriment when the facts were made public. It seems that upon a snowy night, a belated pedestrian was garroted, robbed of a silver sixpence, and thrown down a cellar-way, where he was found by the police, nearly entombed in the snow, and intensible from the effects of illreatment and the cold combined. The bill had just en passed declaring the silver sixpence equivale only to half a dime, and lowering the valuation of l foreign coins then in circulation. One of the garroters was apprehended, found guilty, and senenced by Judge Russell to imprisonment for life, hough the counsel for the accused pleaded in mitigation that he had only secured five cents, when he thought he was stealing six. Judge Russell broke up the practice altogether by inflicting life penalties in nearly every case tried before him; and for years scarcely a case of garroting occurred. The judg soon lost the good name which he had acquired with the community, and effectually blocked the chance or political preferment which he had aimed at.

The anthropophagous party appears to have given up the practice of chewing off noses and cheeks, preferring the more manly appliances of knife and pistol. On Wednesday last, a number of representa-tive Democrats met at a porter house on Madison

street, and, after an excited debate regarding partistreet, and, after an excited declare regarding part-sen candidates, commenced belaboring each other. Finally a man, named White, drew a pair of pistols, and, not satisfied with beating their stocks in the faces of his friends, shot an opponent named Cusick, killing him instantly. He was arrested, together with a man named Brown, who was held as an acoessary. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with the fact, yet they were bailed in the um of \$5,000 each; and, unless some special provilence interferes in the behalf of justice, will probably be non est when wanted. The world of amusement is still quiet, and with-out sensation. Grau is running an operatic com-pany in opposition to that of Maretzek; the oppo-

ife, although not affording mammoth results. STUYVESANT. LORD LYNDHURST AND THE GAME OF WHIST. LORD LYNDHURST AND THE GAME OF WHIST.—
The origin of whist does not go further back than eighty years. Lord Lyndhurst, born in 1772, was one of the most devoted adepts of the game. It is to him that is owing that manner of playing—namely, when a person holds a single card of a suit that he at once plays it out, and which is known by the name of a "Singleton." This name is derived from its inventor, Sir John Oopley Singleton. His public services will be forgotten, but his name will survive at the whist table.—French paper.

The U.S. Sanitary Commission and the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION. PHIL ADRICHIA AGENCY, Nov. 13, 1863.
To the Editor of 1 the Frees: Sin: As great a uniety is felt about the condition of the prisoners at Richmond, and many inquiries

are made as to how far the Sanitary Commission co-operating in the wark of relieving their necess ties, I beg, as a matter of public interest, to make the following statement: On the 29th of Septen der, the Secretary of the Commission at Washingto, wrote to General Merc-dith, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners at Fortress Monroe, stating that he had learned from Dr. McDonald and Mr. ScandRu (two of our agents who had been captured by the rebels near Ge burg while carrying stores for the wounded to battle-field, and detained in prison at Rickmond for nearly three months) that they had reason to believe that supplies, if sent by us for the relief of the prisoners, would reach them. General Meredith was asked to take charge of and forward supplies sent for that object. This he readily consented to do, and accordingly as havoice, consisting of the following articles, was at once sent to his care—viz, 600 wosler shirts, 600 canton fiannel drawers, 600 pairs wools ocks, 1,000 handkerchiefs, 2 cases reading matter.

These stores have been duly received and distributed, under the direction of Gen. Neal Dow,-one of Further correspondence between our agents and General Meredith developed the fact that the Government had authorized General Dow to draw upon Gen. Meredith for every article of clothing. needed by the prisoners. The Sanitary Commission, therefore, has since confined itself to sendingarticles of food, delicacies, &c., for the sick. If it should prove that the clothing sent out by the Government has not been received the Commission will, of course, send from their own stores any sup-

The following extract of a letter, received by me this morning from the central office at Washington will explain the present condition of the Commission's work in this important department: "Two invoices have been sent to Union prisoner at Richmond within the last week or ten days, con sisting of concentrated beef soup, condensed milk, farina, corn-starch, pickles, chocolate, coffee, &c. We propose to send weekly inslatments, if we find that the articles continue to reach their destination. We have also opened negotiations for the purpose of sending an agent out who will take charge of the supplies sent by us, and who will prepare food for the sick on Belle Isle." It is chvious that a work like this cannot be properly carried on without a large outlay of money. Contributions for this object will be received by Caleb Cope, Eaq., treasurer, northeast corner of

Sixth and Minor streets; or at the agency, No. 1307 I may state, in conclusion, that the Commission inging its influence to bear with the view of effect ing an early exchange of prisoners. Very respectfully, R. M. LEWIS, General Superintendent Philadelphia Agency, U. S. Sanitary Commission The Gettysburg Celebration. OTIOR TO STATE MARSHALS AND SPECIAL AIDS. The special sids to the Chief Marshal of the Get-tysburg celebration will be increased to seventy— two from each State.

The badges to be worn by them on the occasion will be furnished on the morning of the 19th, at Get-tysburg, by some person designated to that duty by the undersigned.

ne undersigned.

Special aids are requested to wear buff-colored uckskin gauntlet gloves, to be furnished by themselves.
State marshals appointed by the Governors, and United States marshals, specially invited by the undersigned, will be furnished with horses and riding equipments. Batons will also be furnished to all marshals.

All special aids in this city, who have been verably informed of their appointment, by the understand the state of the sta pany informed of their appointment by the undersigned, will please meet at the City Hall court room on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. They will severally please notify me, in writing, if they cannot perform the duty assigned to them.

WARD H. LANON, Marshal-in-Chief. ORDER OF PROCESSION FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, PA., ON THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1863. Military, under command of Major General Couch.
Major General Meade and Staff, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Petomac.
Officers of the Navy and Marine corps of the United
States.

CHIEF MARSHAL. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Members of the Cabinet.
Assistant Secretaries of the saveral Executive Departments.
General In Chief of the Army, and Staff.
Lieutement General Scott and Rear Admiral Stewart.
Judge of the United States Supreme Court.
Hon. Edward Everett, Orator of the day, and the Chaplain.
Gevernors of the States and their Staffs.
Commissioners of the States and their Staffs.
Commissioners of the States and their Staffs.
Vice President of the United States and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of the two Houses of Congress.
Officers of the two Houses of Congress.
Mayors of Cities
Gettysburg Committee of Arrangements.
Officers and Members of the United States Sanitary Committees of Different Religious Bodies,
United States Milliary Telegraph Corps.
Officers and Representatives of Adams Express Co.
Officers and Representatives of Adams Express Co.
Officers (Felic Association.
Knights Templar.
Masonic Fraternity.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Other Benevolent Associations.
Literary, Scientific, and Industrial Associations.
The Press.
Officers and Members of Loyal Leagues.
Fire Companies.
Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.
Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.
Citizens of the States
Citizens of Members of the Cabinet. Assistant Secretaries of the several Executive Depart-

ROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS AND ORDER OF

The military will form in Gettvaburg at 9 o'clock M., on Carlisle street, north of the square, its ght resting on the square opposite McClellan's otel, under the direction of Major General Couch, The State marshas and chief marshal's sids will assemble in the public square at the same hour.

All civic bodies, except the citizens of States, will assemble, according to the above printed programme, on York street, at the same hour.

The delegation of Pennsylvania citizens will form on Chambersburg street, its right resting on the square, and the other citizen delegations, in their order, will form on the same street, in rear of the Pennsylvania delegation. Pennsylvania delegation.

The marshals of the States are charged with the duty of forming their several delegations so that they will assume their appropriate positions when they will assume their appropriate positions when the main procession moves.

The head of the column will move at precisely 10 o'clock A. M.

The route will be up Baltimore street to the Emmittsburg soad; thence to the junction of the Taneytown road; thence, by the latter road, to the Gemetery, where the military will form in line, as the general in command may order, for the purpose of saluting the President of the United States.

The military will then close up, and occupy the space on the left of the stand.

The civic procession will advance and occupy the area in front of the stand, the military leaving sufficient space between them and the line of graves for the civic procession to pass.

The ladies will occupy the right of the stand, and it is desirable that they be upon the ground as early as ten o'clock A. M.

The exercises will take place as soon as the military and civic bodies, are in position, as follows:

Music.

Prayer.

DEDICATORY REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Dirge. Benediction.

After the benediction the procession will be dismissed, and the State marshals and special aids to the chief marshal will form on Baltimore street, and return to the court house, in Gettysburg, where a meeting of the marshals will be held.

An appropriate salute will be fired in Gettysburg, on the cay of the celebration, under the direction of Major General Couch. WARD H. LAMON,

Marshal-in-Chief.

Message of the Governor of Missouri Governor Gamble's message to the new Legislature of Missouri has the following passage relative to emancipation:

After a full discussion of the subject of emancipation, an ordinance was adopted which will relieve the State from chattel-slavery on the 4th day of July, 1870, with such provisions for service to be rendered by the emancipated slaves as justice and humanity appeared to the Convention to require. Although the ordinance, as adopted by the Convention, is not, in all its different provisions, such as Impself approved, and probably not such as a majority of the Convention would have approved; yet as the subject is one which has always produced a diversity of opinion in regard to details, among those who are the most earnest friends of emancipation, the ordinance, as passed, was accepted by a a diversity of opinion in regard to details, among those who are the most earnest friends of emancipation, the ordinance, as passed, was accepted by a majority of the friends of emancipation as the best measure that could be agreed upon. It cannot be expected of me that I shall enter into a vindication of the ordinance in all its details, as I voted in the Convention against some of its provisions; still I accepted it as a measure that will, in a brief period, accomplish the great object to be obtained in making Missouri a free State. I am aware that there are many who effice upon particular provisions of the ordinance as a ground of objection to the whole measure, while others express apprehensions that the delay in its taking effect exposes the whole measure to the danger of repeal. I am persuaded that no intelligent body of the friends of emancipation, who look at the subject in all its different bearings with the eyes of justice and humanity, can ever be assembled without finding themselves differing in opinion about details, and, therefore, it is no solid objection to a, plan of emancipation that some of its details satisfy some of the friends of emancipation, while they dissatisfy others. As to the supposed danger of a repeal of the measure adopted, I regard it as altogether imaginary. I am fully persuaded that those interested in slave property in the State, in view of the great insecurity of such property, will never seek to disturb the measure as adopted, and no others have any interest in doing so; thus, I believe the measure will go quietly into operation, and the State be relieved from all the evils of slavery. nents holding forth, respectively, at Niblo's Saloon (an attachment of Niblo's proper) and the Academy of Music. Mrs. John Wood is producing a series of new burlesques, which are fairly successful. The interminable "Rosedale" still holds out at Wallack's. The French Theatre continues its lease of

THREE CENTS THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

LANDING ON THE RIO GRANDE. Fort Brown Evacuated by the Rebels. Brownsville Sct on Fire. STREET FIGHT BETWEEN UNIONISTS AND SECESSIONISTS.

lence of the New York Herald.] FLAGSHIP MCCLELLAN,
OFF BRAZOS DE SANTIAGO, TEXAS, NOV. 2, 1883. Again an army of American soldiers is on Texas est sacred battle fields of Paio Alto and Resacs The expedition left Southwest Pass and success fully landed troops on the Texan coast at Brazos de Santiago, pine miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Florte. It was fitted out at New Orleans, under the command of Major General Pana. General Banks and staff also accompanied it. INFORMATION FROM TWO REESE DESERVERS
PROFED UP AT SEA.
Three regiments; which they said were on the Rio Three regiments; which they said were on the Rio Grande a lew weeks age, had been sent to Graveston and Sabine Pass, and that Colonel Exceket's regiment of cavalry was ordered to proceed to Esweston nearly two weeks ago.

Sabine Pass, they said, was expected to be daily attacked, and only a week ago it was rejorted that five or six Yankee steamers were off the moudo of the river. Two of three days before they descreed, a report was circulated that ten thousand Urrion troops had landed, but the day following this steement was corrected.

On Matagords Island, near Saluria, there is slarge forecalled Fort Esperanzs, mounting nine guns—one ten inch columbiad, six twenty-four pounders, and two twelve pounders. Captain Vernon is in command. Two companies of infactry and one of cavalry, as well as a company of conscripts (alto cavalry, are reported encamped in the neighborhood. Gen. Magruder, they say, is now at Houston. He has only two thousand troops (savalry) there, the remainder of his army being scattered about at various places, the most being at Galveston and Sabine Pass. At the former city there is also a regiment of heavy artillery.

Pass. At the former city there is also a regiment of heavy artillery.

There is a formidable fort near Brownsville, on there is a formidable fort Brown. Brig. Gen. Bee in command. Since receiving this news I learn from another party that Gen. Bee has been superseded and Brig. Gen. Slaughter appointed to the command.

As no attack was expected in this neighborhood for some time, all the rebel troops have been sent away to other points, leaving only a small force to garrison the fort.

The rebel gunhoat John F. Carr. lying in Saluria garrison the fort.

The rebel gunboat John F. Carr, lying in Saluria
Bayou, is a small river boat. Two guns, one an 18pounder and the other a 12-pound howitzer, are on POSSESSION OF BOCA CHICA-NO RESISTANCE OF-On landing on Brazos Island, the 15th Maine, Col. Dwyer, accompanied by Major Von Hermann, of General Banks' staff, started for Boea Chica, took on of the Pass, and encamped there, throwg out pickets.
No resistance whatever was offered, and no human beings have yet been seen on the island or elsewhere, if I except the repulse of two companies of cavalry by the guns of the T. A. Scott, Captain O'Brien, which anchored off the mouth of Boss O'Brien, which anchored off the mouth of Boos Chica this morning, and opened upon the rebels who had attempted to cross.

The same transport the night previous anchored off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and amused herself by keeping up an almost constant fire upon the Mexican vessels crossing and recrossing the river.

The old salt was a few miles wrong in his reckoning; for he afterwards stated that he "thought he was peppering away at the dammed rebels in Boos Chica instead of the harmless Mexicans on the Rio Grande;"so that we shall probably make an apology for the slight mistake of firing upon their vessels while engaged in a contraband trade with the rebels on the Texan shore.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY. Those of your readers who have ever visited Ship Island can have a good idea of this barren, inhospitable shore.

Brazos, as well as the islands along the Texan cosst, is a sandy desert. One house (deserted) atands cosst, is a sandy desert. One house (deserted) seemed to our right, and a mile or so farther towards the interior are two lighthouses, one on each side. troyed by fire some time ago. Nothing but the himneys remain standing. The foundations of the buildings used by General Taylor for stores can yet be seen; but no other ves-tige remains. Sand and sand hills meet the eye in every direction, and for miles there is no covering from the rays of the burning sun by day, nor the from the rays of the burning sun by day, nor the heavy, chilly dews by night.

Four wells were discovered by our soldiers, but the water is brackish and unpalatable. Around these were collected from thirty to forty head of poor cattle. They were suffering terribly from thirst, and drank with avidity the miserable water that our men gave out to them from the wells.

TUBSDAY, NOV. 3, 1863.—This morning the remainder of the fleet joined us.

They are the transports Bagley, Pocahontas, and Zephyr, and the war vessels Monongahela and Cowasso. The whole had been waiting-nearly three days at the rendezvous. Owasco. The whole had been waiting nearly three days at the rendezvous.

Several rebels have been discovered at work erecting a fort at Point Isabel. They have already two guns mounted, bearing in the direction of the fleet. Their case will be attended to. On Thursday last the Monongahela and the McCiellan chased a schooner for several hours, but was unable to come up with her. She was believed to have been a block-ade-runner.

ade-runner.

One of the transports which arrived here this morning reports having spoken the schooner. She proved to have been a prize to the Granite City at the time that we were pursuing her. She had nearly five hundred bales of cotton on board. RECONNOISSANCE TO THE RIO GRANDE.

About 1 o'clock P. M. the gunboats Monongahela
and Owasco, with the transport Scott—the latter
with troops on board—started for the mouth of the,
Rio Grande on a teconnoissance, for the purpose of
landing soldiers on the Texas shore.

Oaptain J. S. Crosby, of General Banks' staff;
Captain Griffin (ficet captain), and Captain Strong,
of the Monongahela, entered a small boat and reconnoitred the Texas coast.

Tinding all dear, with no enemy in sight, the ordefor disembarking the troops was given.

FOUR BOATS CAPSIZED—SEVEN SOLDIERS AND TWO FOUR BOATS CAPSIZED—SEVEN SOLDIERS AND TWO The boats of the three steamers were at once lowered, making nine in all.

One hundred and forty soldiers then entered them, each man being armed. After the sailors (sixty) had taken charge of the boats, they started for the shore, but, in crossing the bar four were capsized, and seven soldiers and two of the crew of the Owasco were drowned. One of the boats, after returning from landing her men, succeeded in picking up a large number of those in the water, and the Mexican shore being much nearer than the other, the bow of the boat was turned towards it; but the Mexicans would not allow it to land, and the boat was compelled to cross the river to the Texas side, where all SAILORS DROWNED. belled to cross the river to the Texas side, where all were placed safely on shore. The landing of the croops in the other boats was effected without difficulty, and during the whole time not an armed rebel was seen. None of the boats of the Monongshela STARTLING NEWS — THE REBELS EVACUATING FORT BROWN. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4 .- We have just received offi-

cial news of the greatest importance.

The Government buildings at Fort Brown were burned to the ground yesterday by the rebel garrison, preparatory to their evacuating the lort. IGHTING IN THE STREETS OF BROWNSVILLE BETWEEN THE UNION MEN AND SECESSIONISTS — TWEEN THE UNION MEN AND SECESSIONISTS—
THE TOWN ON FIRE.
From the same source, we learned that about this time (three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon), a squad of sixty rebel cavairy, which had witnessed the landing of the soldiers under the guns of the Monongahela, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, dashed into Brownsville, and commenced setting fire to the buildings, with the intention of destroying the town. The property holders and Union men resisted them, when the Secessionists joined the cavairy, and a bloody street fight took place, which lasted all the afternoon, the buildings burning in every direction around them. The fight was still going on when the messenger left, for the purpose of communicating the news to the generals commanding.

The 16th Maine, which was in the advance at the time, at once received orders to march without delay, and by daylight to-morrow morning this regiment, with others in supporting distance, will be in

In my New Orleans letter, giving you an account of the affair at Morganzia, I stated that Gen. Dans had been in command of the division about a week. This is a mistake, as when the news arrived of the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the second of the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the second of the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the second of the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the second of the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the second of the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the second of the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and his force, Gen. Dans and the capture of Colonel Leake and the captu had not been in command an hour, so that none of the responsibility of the disaster rests with him. STAFF OF MAJOR CENERAL DANA, COMMANDING 13TH ARMY CORPS. Major William Hyde Clark, assistant adjutant general.
Captain William F. Milton, aid-de-camp.
Captain George H. Dana, aid-de-camp.
Captain William B. Leach, acting assistant inpector general.
Captain A. Hoepner, engineer.
Captain John L. Koutt, assistant quartermaster.
Captain E. M. Emerson, commissary of subsistnce. Captain A. Gillott, ordnance officer. Major C. B. Chapman, medical director. Lieutenant A. McDonald, assistant commi

CHARLESTON.

Hopeful Progress of the Siège.
Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]
Charleston Harbor, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.—
After the ineffectual effort to raise their flag when twas shot away on Sunday, Sumpter remained After the ineffectual effort to raise their flag when it was shot away on Sunday, Sumpter remained without a flag until Wednesday morning; when it was perceived that during the night the rebels had planted a tall pole in the very centre of the pile of ruins, and raised upon it a new flag. It floated there during all yesterday, seeming to render the fort more conspicuous by its defiant flutterings, but our gunners wasted no shots upon it. Their work is directed against the portions of the two walls that remain standing, and it is only by chance that the It was feared that the Passaic would have to be ent North to remedy some derangement of ma-hinery that rendered it impossible to turn her tur-et, which was beyond the impossible to turn her turtet, which was beyond the ingenuity of the ma-hinists at Port Royal to remedy. Fortunately, the Navy Department has recently sent here one of Mr. Ericsson's arristants, Mr. Griffin, a persevering and

THE WAR PRESS; (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

AST To the gatter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. city, showing that it is entirely under the range of our guns, and that we can destroy it at any time we wish. I presume, however, that the city will not be shelled until our iron clad fleet are placed in a position in Rebellion Roads, where its surrender can be denanded according to all the forms and usages of war. If the rebels then continue stubborn, Charleston will soon cease to exist.

The rebels are working on the fortifications on Sullivan's as well as James Ictends with an almost superhuman industry. They have at least 2,000 negroes at work on these points, besides details of soldiers. soldiers.

In closing my letter I have only to say, though the celay here may be wearisome to the public, whose expectations in regard to the early fall of Charleston have been somewhat overwrought, that the prospect of early and successful results was never more pro-

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The Was Press.

lsing than at this time. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ARMIY OF THE POINTERU.

An Affair of Cavelry.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Reprahannock Station, Nov. 15.—Last ovening a party of the enemy's cavafry crossed the Rapidan in fiont of Kilpatick's line, at Morton's Pord, attacked our pickets, capturing some six or eight of them, and retreated across the river again. This morning the affair was reported to General Chater, who was temporatily in command of the division, when he immediately ordered a regiment of cavalry and Pennington's battery of three-inch rified guns down to the rear, and drove them back from the ford, notwithstanding the enemy had brass twelve-pounders. This was done in the middle of a heavy rain storm. No serious casualties on our side are reported to Major General Pleasanton. All is quict now—three P. M.

A large lot of sutler's goods were found by the 1st New Jersey cavalry last week, secreted in the cellar of a hours at Warrenton. They were estimated to be worth ten thousand dollars, and it is supposed were a part of Mozeby's plunder.

BATTLE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK. BATTLE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK. ONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM BRIGADIER GENE

Headquarters Third Brigade,

General Cribers, No. 51—Qffeers and Soldiers:
Your gallant deeds of the 'th November 9, 1863.

General Cribers, No. 51—Qffeers and Soldiers:
Your gallant deeds of the 'th November will live in the annels of our country, and will not be the least glorious of the exploits of the Army of the Potomac. But your general cannot but express to you himself his congratulations upon your success, and his appreciation of your daring and gallanty. To have carried by storm, with a mere skirraish line, and a feeble support in numbers, powerful earthworks, a strong natural position manned by the flower of the rebel army, and supported by artillery; would be an achievement that a division of our forcer might well feel a prude in, but it was not too much for the gallant sons of Maine and Wisconsin.

Your General felt confident that soldiers, who is camp observed all the strict rules of military life with fidelity, would prove equally reliable in the field, and in this, his first essay of your prowess, you exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

With the actual result of your engagement you are all too familiar to render any recapitulation necessary; but there is the further reflection to offset the addening influence of the loss of your well-tried and courageous brothers-in-arms, that any subsequent attack upon your opponents, better prepared and strengthened as they would have been, must have been attended with a yet sadder, and, it may be, a less successful result. The hardy, generous, and glorious support of Pennsylvania in the strife should serve to bind yet closer the East, the Middle States, and the West, and to her troops belongs no small share for our victory.

And it is just and fitting here to acknowledge the RAL RUSSELL. HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, States, and the West, and to her troops belongs no small abare of our victory.

And it is just and fitting here to acknowledge the soldiery conduct and valuable assistance of Coloned Upton and his gallant regiments, the 6th Maine and the 121st New York. Prompt in their support, they deserve our heartfelt thanks, as, by their bravery they won a large share of the honors of the day.

The banners of this brigade shall bear the name "Rappahannock," to perpetuate, so long as those banners shall endure, dropping and shredding away though they may, for generations, the proud triumps won by you on the 7th November, 1863.

By command of Brigadier General D. A. Russel, C. H. HURD, A. A. G. Speech in Liverpool.

and the supposed danger of a repeat of the measure adopted, regard it as altogether insigning and the supposed the suppose

Mr. Beecher in New York-His Last The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher arrived in New York yesterday morning. He was quite sick on his passage home, and his physical strength is exhausta recention this evening, and he will probably soon deliver an address upon his visit to England. We make the following extracts from the able speech made by him on the 30th uit., before the Liverpool Emancipation Society:

"When I come, therefore, to look into the interior of English things and feelings and society, and when I see how in the first stage of the conflict you came with your anti-slavery views and for the North, and then in the second stage you ponder lest the struggle should affect your property and the treats in the interior of England, I stand at the treats in the interior of England, I stand at the point of turning, and see that England is going line in the stage—that it will come to that stage—that the point of turning, and see that England is going line in the point of turning, and see that England is going line in the point of turning, and see that England is going in the point of turning, and see that England is going in the point of turning, and see that England is going to the point of turning and continued to the stage of the point of turning and the point of turning and the point of turning and the less that the point of turning is a seen and the point of the point of turning is a seen and the point of the p eliver an address upon his visit to England. We made by him on the 30th ult., before the Liverpool Emancipation Society: men, as with a backward movement of the arm of Omnipotence, from the clutches of the South and Omnipotence, from the clutters of the South and from her soreerer's breath—not until then was it that the man of the North stood on their feet and were men again. [Great cheering.] Perish every material element of wealth, and give me the citizen were men again. [Great cheering.] Perish every material element of wealth, and give me the citizen intact; give me the man that fears God, and therefore loves men, and the destruction of the mere outside fabric is nothing—nothing. [Cheers.] But give me apartments of gold, and build me palaces along the streets as thick as the streets of London; give me rich harvests and ships, and all the means and elements of wealth, and corrupt the citizen, and I am poor. [Immense cheering.]

"I will not mention to you the other elements." I will not mention to you what moral power is already stored in the names of those young heroes that have fallen in this struggle. I cannot think of it but my eyes run over. They were dear to me, many of them, as if they had carried in their veins my own blood. How many families of I know where once was the voice of gladness, where now father and mother sit childless! How many heirs of wealth, how many noble sclous of old families, well cultured, the heirs to every apparent prosperity in time to come, flung themselves into their country's cause, and died bravely fighting for it! [Cheers.] And every such name has become a name of power, and whoever hears it hereafter shall feel a thrill in his leind, love of liberty, love of God. [Renewed applaute.] heart, self-devotion, heroic patriotism, love of his kind, love of liberty, love of God. [Renewed applause.]

"It is not a cunningly-devised trick of oratory that has led me to pray God that the future of England and America shall be an undivided future, and a cordially united one. [Hear, and cheers.] I know my friend Punch thinks I have been serving out 'soothing syrup' to the British-lion. [Laughter.] Very properly the picture represents me as putting a spoon into the sion's car instead of his mouth; and I don't wonder that the great brute-turns away very sternly from that plan of feeding, '(Renewed laughter.] If it be an offence to have sought to enter your mind by your nobler sentiments, and nober faculties, then I am guilty. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I have sought to appeal to your reason and to your moral convictions. I have sought to come in on that side on which you were most good-ustured; and I think all men of common sense would have attempted thosame thing. I have sacrificed nothing, however, for the sake of your favor—[cheers]—and if you have permitted me to have any influence with you, it was because I stood apparently a man of strong convictions, but with generous impulses as well; it was because you believed that I was honest in my belief, and because I was kind in my feelings towards you. [Applause.] And now, when I go back home, I shall be just as faithfull with our 'young folks' as I have been with the 'old folks' in England—[hear, hear, and cheers—I what I