TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1863.

THE WAR. A CAREFUL collection of reports from differen well informed quarters shows the entire strength of the rebel army, on this side of the Mississippi (that is of all that is of any use), to be, in round numbers, as follows: Bragg's army, 75,000; Lee's army. 40,000; Beauregard's army, 20,000; Johnston's army (in near of Vicksburg and Memphis), 18,000; at Wilmington, 10,000; at Mobile, 6,000; scattering (1,000 at Savannah, small forces at Lynchburg, Gor naville, and at different arsenals and other points in the interior, in all not over), 20,000. Practically, ther, we are confronted to-day by not over one bundred and ninety thousand men. We can meet them with an effective mobile force of, at the very least, three hundred and fifty thousand.

WE learn from authentic correspondence that Jeff Davis has signed a large number of blank commissions, and the rebel Secretary of War has caused them to be boxed up, and commissioned a colonel to visit Missouri to fill up the blanks with the names of such desperadoes as will engage to raise guerilla ompanies to murder the Union men of that State. The agent and messenger, with these documents, passed through Little Rock, on his way to Missouri, a few days before that city fell into the hands of

MEMPHIS DADETS of the 11th instant mention a rumor that the rebel General Marmaduke had been captured twenty-two miles from Marshall, Tenn., by a squad of Union cavalry, who were out on scouting duty. Three of his staff were with him; one escaped, after having been shot in the sword-arm. Doubt is expressed as to the truth of the re-

THE different counties of Indiana are outvying each other in endeavoring to make soldiers' families comfortable, and helping the Sanitary Commission.

A soldiers' supper, at Lafayette, the other night, xetted three hundred and thirty dollars. Carr county has given two hundred and thirty five dollars in cash, and four hundred wagon-loads of provisions: one gentleman in Richmond has given one thousand dollars, and these are only examples of what is going on all over the State. THE rebele lately crossed the Rapidan at Morton's ford, in front of Kilpatrick's line, and captured half a dozen pickets. Sutler's goods to the value of ten creted by Moseby, in a cellar at Warrenton,

The Empire and the Confederacy. It is the fashion of the Southern journals to eulogize the Emperor Napoleon, and

exult at the capture of Mexico and the exaltation of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, as a triumph over the detested Yankee nation. Napoleon is now the idol of the Southern writers. His name is never mentioned without enthusiasm; his course is contrasted with that of the perfidious Russell, who would not permit the rams to leave Birkenhead; and he is to be the saviour of the Confederacy. England is false and cowardly: France is just, and true, and brave. England is afraid of the commercial rivalry of the North; proud, generous France is willing to risk everything, even war with the Republic, to insure the cause of Southern independence. Propositions for a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, are constantly discussed; and the Confederacy is pledged to aid the Emperor in the establish-

ment of an empire in Mexico. There is a poetic and perhaps a political consistency in this affection of the Confederacy for the Empire. If there is any country in the world to which the leaders of the rebellion can look for sympathy, it is the Empire. There is an exquisite affinity be- rich and the poor respect their mutual tween the Empire and the Confederacy—the claims. Let the soldier and the citizen do hero of the coup d'état and the hero of Fort | likewise. Each who is true to himself fills usurping Emperor and the usurping President. We are told that when each in his sphere is necessary to the other. a messenger arrived at the palace of the Two | Let all remember this; so, when the winter Sicilies, and told King Bomba how liberty | has passed, and the spring is come, and the had fallen in France, and how a person calling himself Louis Napoleon Bonaparte its murderer, he embraced the messen. and shed tears of joy. The sympathy between the tyrant of Italy and the tyrant of France suggests the sympathy that now

exists between the Empire and the Confederacy. We read in the history of the one how an adventurer, who happened to bear an illustrious name, obtained notoriety by ridiculous enterprises, and, finally, by a strange fortune, imperial power. We are told of the oaths he swore-oaths of allegiance and devotion to the Constitution of France -and how he promised to guard liberty with his life and his honor. We are furthermore told how, in violation of those oaths, the Constitution was overthrown. the most eminent citizens of France thrown into prison, and men and women shot down at noonday on the Boule-

vards of Paris. The life of the man in power is very much like the life of the man in his effort to obtain power. He broke faith with Italy, by refusing to withdraw his forces from Rome, a refusal which has prevented VICTOR EMMANUEL from establishing the kingdom of Italy on its true foundation. He has broken faith with Poland, Poles to insurrection, at the same time refusing to give them any other assistance than a cold note to the Prince Gorrson. KOFF. He broke faith with Spain and England, by inducing them to enter into an alliance, nominally to compel Mexico to observe her treaty obligations, but really to prosecute the conquest of an independent and free people. Mexico. is now at the feet tended by falsehood-and duplicity. Since his accession to power in France, he has and every enterprise that looked to the de-

velopment of liberty and freedom. It is proper that a man with such a record should be the friend of JEFFERSON DAVIS. | tinted statements of the Moniteur. Davis has been as criminal in his dealings with the loyal people of the South as Napo-LEON has been with the free people of France. To gain power he has plunged his country into an unjust and unnecessary war, caused the death of thousands of good and brave men, and entailed upon posterity a debt that generations can only pay. He rules now in the most despotic and imperious manner—he has taken away the liberty of the citizen, placed restrictions on the press, and violated every personal right heretofore insured by the Constitution. His triumph would be the downfall of republican institutions. It is no wonder that, in a contest of this kind, he should have the sympathies of a man like the French Emperor.

Poland. The present situation of Europe illustrates the Shakspearian truth that "the whirligig of time brings about its revenges." now threatens to begin such a war in reasserting her nationality. The crime committed in the partition of that unhappy land must yet bear bloody fruit, and it does not seem improbable that Europe is soon to gather it. The Polish question is farther than ever from settlement, and diplomacy has only added to the original difficulties of its solution. The declaration of Lord Russell, that Russia had forfeited the right she had acquired to Poland under the Vienna treaty, called forth the reply that if this declaration should be officially made, Russia would consider it with the empire of the Czar. It is probable that the British Government will refuse to officially affirming Lord Russell's opinion, sive and uncertain diplomatic correspon-

result of the Polish rebellion, it is not Eng- | JUAREZ in keeping up a guerilla warfare, land that will begin. Since Louis Napo-" he thinks that a third of the French budget LEON grasped the sceptre of empire, France | would be absorbed in making head against has led the way into all European wars. them. To put the case shortly in an econo-France began the war with Russia in the mical point of view, he says that France Crimea, and unless France will lead the war has already spent two hundred millions; for Poland, it will not be fought. The atti- \$80,000,000, to get back sixty, \$12,000,000, tude of France towards Russia is now hos- and that if she continues the occupation tile, and the opposition of the two nations | to get back the two hundred, she must is radical, unlike the opposition of England spend a milliard, \$200,000,000. He calls and Russia. The latest intelligence from for the withdrawal of the army of occupa-Paris is to the effect that one of the tion without delay. French marshals is charged with an important mission to St. Petersburg, and there is hardly a doubt that the Emperor desires to make a last attempt to obtain from the Czar the concessions which hitherto he has refused to make. Immediately before the war in the Crimea such a direct application was made, and before the war with Austria, Marshal NIEL, who it is said will now go to St. Petersburg, went on a

Astronomically speaking, we are not yet two months past summer, and yet we are on the lookout for the season of cold and frost. Winter will-be upon us before we know it, and whilst we are thinking of Indian summer, we shall smart from her icy fangs. Hailing the winter solstice with mingled sadness and gladness, the seasons of seedtime and harvest are past, and thousands of the poor, the unfortunate, the improvident, see no chance for making more than a bare living in the ensuing months of rain, and cold, and ice, and snow. The fashionable world is very gay, and strenuous preparations are being made to deduce new pleasures from old fountains that are nearly sucked dry. The chief interest of the nation is, of course, concentrated upon the war and all that appertains to it. Rich and poor alike, in the contemplation of dead and dying soldiers, forget the price of coal, and would gladly relinquish any number of tons if the ironclads stood in need of them. But whilst our soldiers, fighting or encamping, are hapby in the consciousness of devotion to the Union, the gay and the rich, the young and the light-hearted, will be merry at home. Our places of amusement are crowded to overflowing, and all the resources of pleasure are ransacked in search of something new for our Athenians. But the attention which s thus concentred from thousands of minds in the focii of particular interests only serves, at the present era, to augment, as much as possible, the general welfare. There are worlds of brilliant fashion, literature and pleasure, and of art and science, as well as of blood and warfare; and we are sure,

The Coming Winter.

however inexplicable it may seem, they all work together for good, for each involuntarily comprehends and assists the other. Very many public and private exertions are made to assist the armies who defend us. Even the money which is spent in an hour or two's amusement goes toward this. for the sum which thus goes through the hands of manufacturers and tradesmen affords a very considerable proportion in the citizen's relief of the soldier. But whilst the brave abroad are provided for, and the poor at home are not forgotten, no one denies that a great amount of suffering that cannot be ameliorated will necessarily ensue throughout the coming winter. Civilization has not advanced to that suncrior stage at which it can administer adequate relief to all who suffer and are afflicted. Foremost as we stand, as a nation, on the plane of humanity and intelligence, the world is yet on too low a level to understand the direct uses of its existence, and in this fate

It is to be prayerfully hoped that this winter will not prove a terribly severe one. How to live luxuriously has become a matter of question to the luxurious. How to live cheaply is a subject for serious consideration to those in moderate circumstances. And how to live at all is a question which daily and nightly occurs to those in abject poverty. If in former seasons, when trial and distress were not so profusely scattered, existence became a hard and bitter burden, in what is trust to be placed now? Let the up his sphere in the place of the Almighty summer is glorious again, there will be a double bond of unity between the different classes of the commonwealth which render

our Republic as proud as it is prolific. France and Mexico. In the Paris correspondence of the London Times we find a statement respecting the condition of Mexico curiously at variance with the truth as reported to us from authentic sources. In the teeth of the fact that the French cannot hold even their present footing in Mexico, NAPOLEON has received, or allows it to be believed that he has received, very satisfactory accounts from the newly-declared empire. "These accounts." the Times says, "as they appear in the Moniteur, present the most flattering picture. Order reigns everywhere, or almost everywhere; trade revives; confidence is restored; the taxes come in; the local militia suffice to maintain order, and JUAREZ, abandoned and fugitive, was on the eve of going on board ship to seek an asylum in some remote land. One report, in the official journal, states that the 'populations display great enthusiasm for the situation;' that adhesions come in daily, and that nothing can be better than the spirit of the towns of by holding out hopes that encouraged the | the interior, and that the few remaining

partisans of Juarez are scattered in all directions." If this were so,—if the Golden Age had indeed returned to Mexico, - the French are surprising wonder-workers, and Maxi-MILIAN. who declines taking the crown until Mexico is thoroughly pacificated, will soon be hailed at Vera Cruz, will soon mount the throne of MONTEZUMA and of of a conqueror, whose victories were at- ITURBIDE. [But, before Marshal FOREY quitted Mexico, he suspended the judicial tribunals. he placed the country under marmade it his policy to crush every high thought | tial law, and he put down all but his own official press. These facts are mentioned in that official organ, and, therefore, cannot be questioned. They differ much from the rose-

There is a case put, in some Paris journal. that, if MAXIMILIAN should not go to Mexico, the best thing France could do would be to retain it as a colonial appanage. This, no doubt, is a feeler, but the Times' letter-writer affects to treat it seriously, and says 'Judging from what has occurred in Algeria, where for years an army of 100,000 had to be kept, it would require from the vastly large territory of Mexico at least twice as many. The advantages of annexation would perhaps not be immediate, but they would come at last; and, however unpopular the expedition has been from the beginning, the French would most probably feel proud of

possessing a great transatlantic empire teemng with resources." It follows, of course, that we would not object to this beautiful scheme! France might be proud of annexing Mexico, but then—the cost! Especially as La Nation has this pleasant little announcement: "We Poland, crushed to end a continental war, have reason to believe that M. Found's report will state that but for the Mexican expedition the Budget would show a large

Europe, we are sure, would heartily rejoice if NAPOLEON would undertake to make Mexico a French province. His army and his treasury would be so thoroughly drained by the operation, that all fear of his originating an European war would be set aside. One of the Deputies for Paris opposes the rumored annexation of Mexico, and says that instead of the 30,000 French troops which now occupy but a small part of Mexico, at least 100,000 would be required a casus belli, and that Prussia would join to hold the country permanently. To show that this estimate is not extravagant, he observes that 100,000 men were actually incur the responsibility of beginning war by | employed in Algeria for many years, although the area of the country is eight or but the complication into which the great | more times less than that of Mexico. In Powers are drifting is indicated by this eva- this provision he leaves out of the question the probable case of war with the United States, but if only thirty thousand filibusters and volunteers were sent annually to help to our stage, the scene of so many of his best If international war is indeed to be the and volunteers were sent annually to help

> THE Chicago Post asks THE PRESS this been singing in New York, and Brooklyn, with decided success, and his artists have great merit—if question: If Senator Sebastian should appear in Washington next month to resume his sest in the United States Senate, will the Administration majority admit him, or will they endorse the fatal doctrine;

Washington to resume his seat in the Senate, we shall properly answer the question.

LETTER FROM "GCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1863.

It seems to be understood that the President of the United States will take part in the ceremonies at the dedigation of the Get-tysburg Cemetery on Thursday next. This will be the first visit of the Chief Magistrate to the free States since his election. It will be impossible for him to extend his tour. The preparation of his Message to the Thiry eighth Congress, which begins on the first Monday in the coming December, will compel his immediate return. His soliciude for the families of the brave men who fell on the first, second, and third of July last, and his deep interest in the dedication of the great cemetery near Gettysburg, where the mortal remains of many still repose, have induced him to accept the earnest invitation of the committee. A very large concourse may be expected on that interesting occasion, and from all I hear, many prominent officers and civilians will take part in the ceremony. Mr. Everett's oration or obituary, carefully elaborated and prepared, will probably be the finest production of his life. What a wonderful man is Edward Everett! His long experience in public affairs, his ripe scholarship, his fervent patriotism, his prudent, and yet his thorough statesmanship, and his pure and stainless private character, have contributed immensely to the honor and to the welfare of his country. I know of no citizen who could so well afford to die this day with the sweet consciousness that his whole career has been but one unselfish tribute to the good of his race, and to the safety and honor of the nation. Not to speak of the manner in which he has filled the various high stations he has occupied, or of the manuer in which he has discharged their most delicate and complicated duties, his splendid efforts to secure and seal to the Republic the home and the grave of Washington would alone immortalize him. A fitting representative, then, is Edward Everett to speak of the gallantry of the living and the dead who have made the name of Gettysburg illustrious in American annals. And if anything more were necessary to make Thursday next memorable in our history, it would be the fact that the greatest philanthropist and orator of our times will speak to an audience of many thousands, and will celebrate the heroism of

OCCASIONAL. Mr. Beecher at Home. Mr. Brecher deserves the welcome he has received, a welcome not confined to the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, but extended by loyal men throughout the Union. His services to his country have been great, and no speaker who has visited Europe has equalled Mr. BEECHER in the power and value of his influence. He has given the English nation knowledge of the principles upon which this war is fought, and has gained our cause thousands of honest and influential friends. So earnest and impartial has been his course that even his political enemies approve it. Even the World, which cannot be accused of friendship for the Administration which Mr. BEECHER has vindicated, thus honorably acknowledges the great service he has ren-

brave men with the good, and wise, and

straight-forward President of the United

States, Abraham Lincoln, at his side.

dered:

We feel that we but utter the common sentiment of the generous part of our countrymen, in expressing our sense of Mr. Beecher's services to the Union cause on the other side of the water. He has, as a general rule, spoken in terms of justice and decorum of his political opponents in this country, when he has found occasion to allude to them; and in the real with which he has sought to turn the tide of prejudice in favor of the Union cause, we recognize the spirit of a patrick. Would to God that always, as in his case, party antipathies could cease at the water's edge, and that every American who goes abroad would feel that he has but one country, and that all its citizens at and bound to him by the ties of a common patriotism!

Price of Gas. The conspiracy—for it is all that to raise the price of coal, and keep it high, will affect the public beyond cooking and supply of heat in dwelling-houses, stores, and factories. The trustees of the public gas works have been compelled to give notice that "the price of gas consumed on and after January 1st, 1864 will be two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet, with a discount of five per cent. if paid within five days after presentation of the bill, subject to the United States tax." The present price is \$2.25 per thousand cubic feet. less one-ninth discount for prompt payment within five days. At present, with this deduction of one ninth, the price of gas is \$1.96 per thousand feet; the new scale will make it \$2 35, which is a serious increase Of course, such an advance will be felt by all consumers. At the same time, it must be allowed that it is not more than circumstances warrant, the price of coal being more than double what it was three years ago. The public must bear it—the railways and the coal vendors grow wealthy out of

the public loss. WE would call attention to the communi cation from R. M. Lewis, Esq., General Superintendent of the Philadelphia Agency of the United States Sanitary Commission, which will be found in another column. The Sanitary Commission has already sent forward large supplies for the Richmond prisoners, and is following up these supplies by others. Considerable contributions in money, for this special purpose, have been given to the Commission, in this city. No channel is more effective for relieving the sick or wounded everywhere than this. It is worthy of note, that at the recent annual meeting of the Commission, held in Washington, it was estimated that the supplies already distributed by it, since the commencement of the war, amounted in value to the enormous sum of seven mil lions of dollars.

The Late Hugh Catherwood, Esq. Mr. Catherwood, whose mortal remains will be interred in the Woodlands Cemetery, this afternoon, died on Friday at the advanced age of 77. He was a native of Ireland, born in the county of Londonderry, and emigrated to this country in 1811. Steadily devoting himself to mercantile pursuits, he realized a handsome independence. For some years Mr. Catherwood's partner in business was his nephew, Andrew C. Oraig, Esq., (now of 138 South Front street,) but latterly one of his sons has been associated with him in that respect. His three other sons, one of whom is Andrew J. Catherwood, Esq., of the Select Council, are in business, persevering and successful. Mr. Hugh Oatherwood bore his age well, and was as active as most men of fifty, until about seven years ago, when he broke his thigh bone by thrown out of his carriage, the ill effects of which accident he felt to the last. Careful, sensible and orudent in business, Mr. Catherwood merits being held in memory as a Philadelphia merchant who others, had never but his hand so far out that he ould not draw it back. He was steady and hones in his dealings, and intelligent in social life, and de-

MISS. TOHANNA CLAUSSEN, a Swiss soubrette, said her first appearance, in America, at the Chestaut street Theatre, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., playing on the off nights of Mr. Forrest. The lady's portraits are prepossessing, and her features have the spirit of comedy. THE GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS is very popular and its corps of riders, tumblers, dancers, clowns and gymnasts is complete. The performances are varied nightly. There are some comic mules, too in the ring. Comic mules are a rarity on Market street, where melancholy animals are so often seen dragging loaded cars. MR. FORREST.—We are gratified to announce that

triumphs, will be welcomed cordially. All his active years have been years of fame, which atill keeps meridian. His old laurels have not faded, and he is winning new ones. During his coming engagement we shall witness his greatest qualities in a larger sphere of characterization. Judging from cotemporary criticism, his new impersonation of Cortolanus is among his noblest conceptions. This character belongs to his dramatic nature, just as he also belongs to Lear-characters in which our greatest actor is inseparably united to the grandest drama. From the fact of Coriolanus alone the season will have sufficient in-MR. GRAU'S New Italian Opera Company has

we may depend upon the enthusiastic praise of the New York papers. On next Friday and Saturday evenings, concerts will be given at the Musical Fund Hall, at which Madame Vera Lorini, not the Virginia Lorini who sang here last winter, will make When Mr. Senator Sebastian appears in her debut in this city. M'lle Pauline Castri will killed, and four wounded, and some small arms and alto make her first appearance, with Morensi, a charming contraito, Signor Stefani, a tenor, very favorably knewn, and Morelli, an admirable barltone. These concerts should be unusually fine. We

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 16. Reported Capture of another Prize, off Wilmington. The Navy Department has received information that another capture has been made, off Wilmingon, the particulars of which have not been re Commander HARMON has been detached from the ommand of the Minnesota, and is awaiting orders. Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

GEORGE T. AYRE, the agent for the sale of Con-lederate bonds, has been sent hither from the Army of the Potomac, and consigned to the Old Capito Prison, and several others, charged with being danreiona characters, have also been sent to the Arrival of Prize-Schooner Alma. The prize-schooner Alma, secently captured near Charleston, with a cargo of salt and other mer-

chandise, while attempting to run the blockade arrived here to day. Gen. Graham to Report to Gen. Butler. Brigadier CHARLES K. GRAHAM has been relieved by order of the Secretary of War, from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to General BUTLER for duty in his department. General Graham will go to the front to-morrow, to bid farewell to his old companions in

War Department.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASH-INGTON, D. C., Nov. 16—The following changes and appointments are announced as having been made by the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., approved March 3d, 1863: New York .- Dr. Hallis S. Chubbuck, surgeon of the Twenty seventh district, vice Graves, dismissed; Samuel G. Acton, commissioner of the Seventh district, vice Baldwin, deceased; Theodore B. Brownson, provost marshal of the Sixth district, vice Fain, revoked; Robert Edwards, commission the Sixth district, vice Lamont, revoked; Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, surgeon of the Sixth district, vice Powell, revoked. ILLINOIS.—Dr. Robert Basl, surgeon of the Fifth district, vice Hall, resigned; Dr. Samuel McClure,

Baker, commissioner of the Southern district, vice Shannon, promoted. WISCONSIN.—James Bentliff, commissioner of the Third district, vice Bingham, resigned. PENNSYLVANIA .- Dr. James S. Debenville, su geon of the First district, vice Marsells, revoked. Onic.-Montgomery P. Alston, commissioner the Third district, re-appointed. INDIANA.-Wm. S. Linge, commissioner Eighth district, vice Kise, resigned. MASSACHUSETTS.-Dr. Fred. H. Hooper, surgeo of the First district, vice Foster Hooper, resigned. MICHIGAN. - Willard M. McConnell, provo marshal of the Fifth district, vice Walker, revoked

Henry C. Miller, commissioner of the Fifth district

of the Sixth district, vice Galbraith, revoked,

vice Draper, revoked. Dr. Isaac Paddock, surgeon

anrecon of the Eleventh district, vice Payne, re-

KANSAS.—A. J. Shannon, provost marshal of the

Southern district, vice Banks, revoked; F. B.

Provost Marshal G WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST Affairs in Arkansas and on the Mississippi RUMORED CAPTURE OF MARMADUKE

BRISK SKIRMISH NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP. From Memphis, Arkansas, &c. MEMPHIS, Nov. 11, via Cairo 13.—The few picket etationed across the river for the protection of the planters coming to this city with cotton from the interior of Arkansas, were driven in this morning by thirty or forty guerillas. Things did not last long in this state, the rebels soon thinking it advisable to retire. I could not learn whether any one was injured, or whether any cotton was destroyed. About thirty shots were fired during the meles. I learned from a friend who came th from here, on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, that a force of Confederate cavalry belonging to Richardson's command, under Colonel Tom Logwood, were scouring the country and conscripting every man who could be of the slightest value, in any way, shape, or manner, to the Confederacy. It matters not who or what they are, they are all gob oled up. Among those conscripted yesterday was Mr. H. L. Briddy, formerly one of the editors of the Memphis Daily Argus, A rumor was prevalent in Memphis that Mar-Marshall, Tenn, by a squad of Union cavalry, who with him; one ran the gauntlet and escaped, after being shot in the sword arm. There is doubt expressed as to the truth of the report. I give it for what it is worth.

The crew of the Allen Collier, which was burned by guerillas at Whitworth's Landing, with the genlemen who chartered her, arrived here this mor ing, on the little steamer Saline. They confirm the particulars as I despatched them yesterday. Thes entlemen and the crew were all liberated; but the Bands of guerillas still infest Eastern -Arkansas Captain Jim McGhee and Barton, commandin St. Francis and Mississippi rivers. Colonel We

Orea, commanding the conscripts for Eastern Ar. kansas, has his headquarters in Poinsett county between the White and St. Francis rivers. He has some 500 men in camp.
Cotton, coming in quite freely, was advanced lightly, ranging to-day, according to quality, at from fifty to seventy one cents. Shipments heavy The river is stationary, with plenty of water from Cairo down. The weather is exceedingly fine. The following is taken from the Memphis Bulletin 'A man living in the interior of Arkansas, beyon Little Red river, enlisted in the Union army, under General Curtis, a year ago last June. His wife was left alone with one child, in charge of his farm. neighbors, in planting her crops, but before the har to the guerillas, who visited the place and carried off everything they wished, and destroyed the hard-earned products of her labor. Having little left, and starvation staring her in the face, she concluded to try to reach Memphis, and by that means hear from her parents, who reside in Marshall county

Tennessee. She procured a team, and, with what she had left, set out. passed over when the guerillas met her, and took

The Bombardment of Sumpter-The War

ported, is doubtless premature.

The Yankees under Averill have advanced to Covington, in Alleghany county.

United States Christian Commission Special Despatch to The Press. ] An immense meeting was held here last night, or ehalf of the United States Christian Commission. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, Rev. George J. Mingins, of Philadelphia, E. S. Tobey, Esq., of Boston, and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. Great interest was manifested or

ehalf of the soldiers and the Union. Another Consignment of Provisions Libby Prison. BALTIMORE, Nov. 16 .- Another consignment o provisions, 26 barrels of pork and four barrels of Libby Prison and Bell Isle to-day, from the Baltisent within a week.

Skirmish Near Cumberland Gap. CUMBERLAND GAP, Nov. 13 .- A very spirited skirmish with the enemy occurred yesterday, about ten miles from the Gap, in Virginia. A forage train of twenty-one wagons had been sent out with a guard of twenty-eight men. The wagons were loaded, and started for the Gap, with no appearance of danger, when suddenly a party of seventy gue-rillas rushed from a convenient ambush, overpowering the guard, and compelling a surrender. The officers' clothing was immediately transferred to rebel backs, and their wallets appropriated. Ten minutes after the capture, Col. Lemert, commanding the forces at the Gap, appeared in a bend of the Whilst the rebels, ignorant of danger, were ap-

proaching, Colonel Lemert immediately led the charge with ten men of the 4th Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. A flerce hand-to-hand sabre fight occurred for a few minutes, when the rebels left the field in a most accelerated manner, severely whipped and terribly frightened. The train and prisoners were recaptured, eleven of the enemy captured, two horses taken. An exciting chase of ten miles failed to overtake the fleeing rebels.

will now go to St. Petersburg, went on a similar mission to Turin. If the Polish resimilar mission to Turin. If th Sinking of a Lake Propeller.

EUROPE.

THE REBEL RAMS. A CHALLENGE TO MR. MASON.

ng case for divorce.

The name of the petitioner for divorce is O'. Kane.

Marriage is said to be in contemplation between

It is said that the French Budget will show an inirance.
The Austrian steam frigate Elizabeth is to convey Maximilian to Mexico.

A continued activity is reported on the part of the Polish insurgents, and strong bands are said to be crossing the frontier into Poland.

It is rumored that the French Government is out to contract a loan of 350,000,000 fra

The Very Latest per City of London by

Telegraph to Queenstown.

Liverrool, Nov. 5.—The City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown on the 4th.

The ship Amszon, from London for New York, was totally destroyed by fire off Margate. The passengers and crew were saved.

La France ascerta that Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican crown is no longer doubtful.

London, Nov. 5.—The French Chambers have opened, and the Emperor's speech received. He proposes a European Conference, for the settlement of the Polish question. He hopes the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico will be advantageous to the country.

The financial report will be published shortly. country.

The financial report will be published shortly, although the expectations are not fully realized. The revenue has increased, and, without extraordinary resources, have met the expenses of the wars in Cochin China and Mexico. Reforms are announced, and increased powers to be granted to commerce, Only passing allusions were made to American affairs.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 3d instant, the In the Court of Exchequer, on the 3d instant, the Attorney General applied to the court to give him more than the ordinary time of four days after the opening of the court in which to move for a new trial in reference to the forfeiture of the suspected gunboat Alexandra. After some explanations by the Lord Chief Baron in regard to his summing up in the case, it was arranged that the Attorney General should appear in court again on the 5th inst., in order to see whether they could bring a case of this kind within the terms of the Common Law Procedure act. dure act.

The Morning Post thinks, from the discussion which took place on the above occasion, that the law officers of the Crown entertain but feeble hopes of setting aside the verdict already given. But if, says the Post, our municipal law was not violated, we have still to decide whether or not our international obligations were disregarded. The latter is a question for the Legislature, and the former for a court of law—

ourt of law.
Times says that, unless technical difficulties impede the proceedings, it is likely that the law relating to the Alexandra and the rams will be shortly settled, and it trusts "that the decision of the court will effect such a settling of disputed points te court will effect such a settling of disputed polots as will remove any just cause of complaint, without unduly restricting the industry of the country. If iron-plated rams are constructed here with the moral certainty that they will proceed to run down restainty that they will proceed to run down restaints and restaints are restaints are restaints and restaints are restaints and restaints are restaints are restaints and restaints are restaints and restaints are restaints and restaints are restaints are restaints and restaints are restaints are restaints. Confederate port, it is time to arrive at a distinct mowledge of what the law is that bears upon the subject."
The Times learns that the Venezuelan Government have made an offer for the Alexandra—that Messrs. Baring Bros. guarantied the transaction, but that the Government declined to sanction the The Federal steamer Kearsage, reported by last

The Federal steamer Kearsage, reported by last steamer to have arrived at Queenstown, was expected to visit Southampton. The United States frigate Niagara and the rebel steamer Georgia were also looked for shortly at that port.

Mr. William Cornell Jewett had again returned to Europe, and renewed his agttation in favor of Europeen mediation in America.

The Liverpool Mercury publishes a lengthy manifesto by him, in advocacy of mediation by France and the other European Powers, together with a letter by Mr. Vallandigham, in which that gentleman reiterater, with increased force, his remarks in Congress in favor of accepting French mediation.

The weather in England continued very stormy and disastrous to the shipping.

The ship Veturia, from New York, was ashore at Broadhaven, near Sligo. Bottom and bilge reported gone. The James L. Bogart, for New York, lost her mainyard and bulwarks, &c., by a collision in the Mersey. LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL. MARSHLLES, Oct. 27.—Advices received here from Naples state that the Italian ships have been receiled from various points to take part in the naval review of next month. The King will return

o Turin on the 20th.

The Correspondencia de Roma Bays Cardinal Anto nelli has proposed to the French embassy to enter into negotiations for the reduction of the posta-tariff. The reduction already erranged to take place within the Roman States will shortly come into within the Roman States will shortly come inforceperation.
Advices from Rome also announce the proximate arrival in the capital of the Prince of Wales. King Louis of Bavaria; the Queen Dowager of Naples, and the Duchess of Luchtenburg.
VIENA, Oct. 25.—The Press of to-day publishes a leading article upon the above subject, of which the following is a summary:
"The Vienna correspondent of a Hamburg paper states that the Austrian Government, in case of execution against Denmark being reality carried out, intends not only to employ land troops, but also to despatch a considerable portion of its fleet to protect the North German coasts against the uncertainty of a blockade.
"Six heavily-armed and six lightly-equipped Aus-"Six heavily-armed and six lightly-equipped Austrian vessels are to leave the harbors of the Adriatic, sail around Europe to the German Ocean and the Baltic, and there support the action of the Federal troops "Now, this all reads very nicely upon paper. Ther

is comething seductive in the notion of the Austrian ships guarding the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser in the northern seas, and fulfilling the task which, in virtue of her position as a Baltie Power, is incumbent upon Prussia, so proud of her purely German character. Romantically constituted minds might get up an immense enthusiasm as to the execution of the plan, and the appearance of the Austrian flag in Northern and Baltie waters would not fail to produce a certain effect upon the cool and calculating temperament of the North German population." passed over when the gnerillas met her, and took the team and everything she had, even to a portion of the clothes she wore, and left her in the road alone, perfectly destitute. By beguing her way, and travelling the country on foot, she succeeded in reaching Memphis, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. She arrived in our city in a condition of destitution that could not but move the heart of every beholder who has a spark of humanity in his bosom. We understand measures have been taken to relieve her wants and send her to her parents."

Calculating temperament of the Norm population."

Calculating temperament of the Norm population."

The writer goes on to observe that, looked at from a national point of view, the undertaking presents a different aspect. In the first place, the question dispute between Germany and Denmark does not necessitate war. "Federal execution is an internal section of destitution that could not but move the heart of every beholder who has a spark of humanity in his bosom. We undertaking presents a different aspect. In the first place, the question dispute between Germany and Denmark does not necessitate war. "Federal execution is an internal section of destitution that could not but move the heart of undertaking presents a different aspect. In the first place, the question."

A calculating temperament of the Norm population." season of the year for naval operations. Austria ships could in no case at present enter the ice cove ed Baltic, and where would be the wisdom of brin

ed Barre, and where would be the wisdom of bring ing them a long voyage to guard coasts not menaced While the question of execution is the only topl in dispute, Denmark cannot have the slightest pro-text for threatening German commerce, and the Federal Diet would hardly feel disposed to meet the expenses of so objectless an expedition. in Tennessee-Geueral Imboden's Movements in Western Virginia.

Forthess Monroe, Nov. 12.—The Richmond Whig of the 14th contains the following despatches:
Charleston, Nov. 12.—The enemy kept up a moderate fire on Fort Sumpter all day from their mortar batteries and two monitors. One monitor and a wooden gunboat moved up to Sullivan's Leland, shelling the batteries one hour.

Charleston, Nov. 13.—The firing of the enemy from their mortars and rifle pieces averaged two per minute all last night, and is increasing and still going on this morning.

The casualties last night were two killed and one wounded.

The Richmond Whig of the 14th contains the following:

Allanta, Ga., Nov. 18.—The firing between our batteries and the enemy continues briskly.

The enemy has made a movement from right to left, either with a view of diversion, in order to attack Lookout Mountain, or to send troops to Burnside.

The report of his fight, and being wounded, as reported, is doubtless premature.

The Yankees under Averill have advanced to Co-

from Sieradz, Rudoni, and Kalisch, and began the punauit.

The insurgent corps was encountered on the night of the 15th by a detachment under Staff Captain Von Wendorff, near the village of Drunojcki, not far from Rudnicki. After a short engagement the insurgents took to flight, leaving 26 killed and wounded upon the field. Wext morning two Russian detachments, one of which was commanded by Colonel Pisanes from Wielau, received orders to follow up the fugitives. They overtook them in a wooded plain, between the villages of Skomlin, Czarow, and Kizywotzek, near Wielau. A hot engagement ensued, lasting nearly six hours, and terminating in the defeat of the insurgents. Their loss is stated at 120 killed and wounded, with about 60 prisoners. The remainder of the dispersed corps took the direction of the waywodeship of Cracow, where it will probably unite with the detachment of Chunclinski. where it will probably unite with the detachment of Chunelinski.

WARSAW, Oct. 25.—Among the persons arrested yesterday, said to number 12°, are many of the chief men in Warsaw. The maj the many of the chief men in Warsaw. The maj the many of the chief men in Warsaw. The maj the many of the chief men in Warsaw. The maj the many of the chief the dungeons of the citadel, with Tobalsk, and other Asiatic parts. Among them are Hislebrzeaki, who closed the churches two years ago while acting as Archbishop; was sentenced for that order, by court martial, to death; had his sentence commuted into transportation to Tobalsk, and was afterwards set at liberty; the well-known and highly eateemed releggmen, Wieznaki and Slecki; the Jewish preac. er, Kramstuck; the photographer, Bazer, and many more.

Others who now fall into the hands of the police for the first time, are: the banker, Joseph Rawizz; Newfeld, the chitor of a Jewish paper; Julius Mittaz, the wealthy and much respected proprietor of a candle factory; Kalisch, the largest Warsaw cabinefmaker; Advocate Majewski, and others. The excitement occasioned by these arrests, all carried out in a single night, may easily be imagined. It was reported at first that the Saxon consul and banker, Stanislaus Lesser, had been arrested. It seems, however, that he was only confined to his residence during the night, and allowed free egress the following morning. The seals have not yet been removed from the consulate.

Advices from the Lublin disiriet eporthatth e inaurgents under Kruck have succeeded in annihilating a Russian division, but doubts of their correctness may fairly be entertained.

The official Derenuic publishes nothing but an account of Russian victories. Thus, according to the insurgents, among them the former district chief and superior of the "Hanging gens d'armes," Paulinski, who was summarily condemned to death by court martial and hanged. According to the same anthority, in the district of Wlodanck, the Russians have seized four chests of rified muskets, 700 p Warsaw, Oct. 25.—Among the persons arrested

THE MEXICANS IN FRANCE

THE STEAM RAMS IN THE MERSEY WATCHED,

The Liverpool Courier has the following particulars of the seizure of the rebel rams in the Mersey, already announced in our telegraphic desparches:

"Liquiry shows that the Government has been taking most extraordinary precautions to prevent any attempted departure of the rams. On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty's steamship Heron arrived in the Mersey, and took up a position in front of Messes. Laird's dock, in which the least forward ram, El Monastir, is lying. The Heron did not anchor, but passed her cable through the side of the ferry buoy, so that it might be slipped at a moment's notice. In this position she now lies, with her fires banked and steam up., Marines were landed and sent on board El Monastir, Messes. Laird's workmen were ordered off the vessel, which remains in the exclusive possession of the marines. No one is allowed on board, and the workmen's tools have been sent ashore. About the same time an additional force of marines was sent on board the other ram, El Toussoun, and all the workmen, with their tools and appliances, were ordered ashore. In her case, also, no one is permitted on board. The gundoat Goshawk continues to be moored ahead of the ram.

"It is understood that the iron-plated frigate The War in Poland. &c., &c., &c. The Inman steamship City of London, Captain Petrie, which left Liverpool at noon on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here to-day.

The Sidon took out summaries of news to the afternoon of the 3d.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Galway on the 2d, and the Jura, from Quebec, at Londonderry on the 2d.

The royal mail steamship Africa, fsom St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

The continental politics are unimportant.

It is stated that Japan has applied for French intervention with England.

The advance of the Rank of England discount to five, failed to check the efflux of gold. A further advance is considered possible.

The following is a synopsis of the news taken out by the Sidon, which sailed from Liverpool on the 3d.

One of the Mersey iron clad rams, El Toussin, has been towed out of the dock and placed in the stream, under the guns of the guardship Majestic.

The other ram, El Monassir, remained in an unfinished state in Graving Dock, with a gunboat watching her at the entrance of the dock, Rumor connects Lord Palmerston with the pending case for divorce.

THE STEAM RAMS IN THE MERSEY WATCHED.

boat Goshawk continues to be moored shead of the ram.

"It is understood that the iron-plated frigate Prince Consort is en her way to Liverpool, but it is difficult to assertain whether this its correct or not. The authorities are very reserved. Her Majesty's steamship Majestic is already in the Mcrsey. These hostile preparations created much construction, and it is believed that Messrs. Laird deem the seizure altogether illegal. The other vessel seized by Government, the Alexandra, still lies at the Toxteth Dock, Liverpool, under embargo. Her case will come before the Court of Appeal early in the approaching term." Prince Aured and a Princess of Oldenburg.

The ships Calhoun, from New York and W. F. Schmitt, from St. John, N. B., arrived at Liverpool A CHALLENGE TO MASON. dismartied.

The J. Cummings, from Bristol for New York, put into Queenetown leaky on the sist.

The Deswent from Cardiff for New York had put into Waterford. The following card appears in the London Morn-To the Editor of the Star : Sir: An influential gentleman has just writte

"Sir: An influential gentleman has just written me referring to an article in the Morning Star of this day. He suggests that a challenge be presented to Mr. Mason and Colonel Lamar, or to any other Southern advocate of slavery, to follow up the late Exeter Hall meeting with one on their side. He proposes that we should offer them a free stage at the hall for this purpose. I shall be glad to learn from Mr. Mason, who is lingering in our country, and from Colonel Lamar, or either of them, if they are willing to meet in fair discussion, on a London platform, and before a London audience, an anti-blavery opponent and champion of the constitutional government of the North as opposed to slavery and rebellion. The advocates of the North and of freedom have obtained the victory a thousand times since the war commenced in public meetings all over the country. We are now prepared for discussion. The American question cannot remain in its present he Rothschilds.
The new King of Greece was received with enthu-

pettion.
"Is Mr. Mason, or some Southern champion as his "Is Mr. Mason, or some Southern champion as his nominee, prepared to accept a challenge? I shall be glad to hear from him on this question. I will use my best endeavors to arrange for the conflict, so as to save him or his friends harmless from any expense, and to find an antagonist for him or any Southern advocate worthy of our weapons and of their best steel. We will have no packed meeting. Tickets shall be obtained at a hundred different places in the metropolis. We will suffer no rowdies of any description, no Liverpool savagery, but such a fair conflict as a free Englishman loves. I await Mr. Mason's reply. I remain, sir, your obedient servant, FRED. TOMKINS, M. A., D.C. L., "Hon. Sec. of the Loudon Committee of Correspondence on American Affairs." TEMPLE, October 24." THE MEXICANS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Star writes
"The Mexican consuls at Paris, Havre, and Bordeaux have ceased to represent Mexico. Until their successors shall have been appointed, the consuls of Guatemala will act in their stead. Madame Almonte and her children have at last left France. Instead of proceeding to Mexico via St. Nazaire, they will go by the Southampton route.
"No sooner had the Mexican expedition sailed from Brest than the Almonte family retired from French society, and their compatriots residing in Paris retired from them. But shortly after the departure of the Archbishop of Mexico from St. Cloud they emerged from the shade, and assumed a style of living which, if it became the family of one of the Triumyirate, has not reflected favorably on General Almonte, who, when in France, strove to pass for an incorruptible statesman whom Juarez had rendered penniless."

POLISH PROCLAMATION. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Star writer

POLISH PROCLAMATION A proclamation has been issued by the revolu-tionary Town Captain in Warsaw, declaring the chiect of the Russians in arresting so many influ-ential citizens to be the extortion of an "address of loyalty" to the Czar of Russia. REMARKABLE SPEECH OF THE KING OF DENMARK. According to the Affonbladet, of Stockholm, the King of Denmark has just delivered the following "I have every confidence in the victory and the justice of our cause. I know that my faithful Schleswigers are Danish at heart, and it would be a crime against them to consent to divide Schleswig. History shall not tell that the last of the Oldenbourgs parcelled out Denmark. If, however, in the course of time we must succumb, as being the weakest, and France and Sweden permit the most southern province of Scandinavia, the old Jutland of, the south, to share the fate of Galicia, of Poland, and of northern Italy, by being overpowered and suppressed by German Governments, then I will descend from the throne and will proclaim the republic. I passed three years of my youth in Switzerland; I have studied the laws and institutions of that country, and I am convinced that no people in Europe is more fitted for the republican system than my dear Danish people."

South America. NEW YORK, Nov. 16 -The steamer Champion. in apecie. The U.S. sloop of-war Cyane had arrived at Pacama, from San Francisco. War between New Granada and Ecuador is immi-The Granadian Minister has received his passrts from Ecuador. Arrived at Valparaiso, October 1st, ship Duchess le Orleans, from Baltimore. Remarkable vields of gold and silver are reported o have been discovered in the northern provinces of Chili. Rev. H. Ward Beecher in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- The arrival of Rev. Henry there was no demonstration.

Ward Beecher this morning was unexpected, and There is a paper, which is being extensively signed, asking him to address the citizens. Extensive preparations are being made by the on Tuesday evening. Mr. Beecher speaks at the Brooklyn Academy on Thursday night, in aid of the sick and wounder The Riot at Mauch Chunk-The Murders of Mr. G. K. Smith Arrested. MAUCH CHUNK, Nov. 16 .- About seventy of the Suckshots have been arrested and sent to Reading. and identified. The 10th Regiment of New York Volunteers are

rested and forwarded to Reading for trial, The Steamer Sunnyside. ST. Louis. Nov. 16 -The steamer Sunnyside which was recently burned, was owned in Cincinnati, and was valued at \$45,600, on which there was an The total loss was about half a million, The Election in Missouri. ST. Louis, Nov. 16.-Ninety-one counties, in

luding the soldiers' vote, gives the Radical ticke

now stationed in the district where the late dis-

3 majority. Death of a Bank President. BURLINGTON, N. J., Nov. 16.-Mr. William R Allen, who has been president of the Mechanics dence in this city this morning. New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- The following is the state ent of the banks of this city for the past week: Powder Mill Explosion. PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—Two mills of the Orintal Powder Company, at Gorham, blew up on Sa-

turday. One man was killed. Bounties for Volunteers in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 16.-The county bounty of this bounty at \$75, in addition to the Government The Iron-clad Dictator. NEW YORK, Nov. 16 -Theiron clad Dictator is to be launched on Thanksgiving day. Repudiating Southerners.

Repudiating Southerners,

Mr. Conway, in his last letter to the Boston Commonwealth, has the following paragraph in relation to the credit of Southern travellers in Switzerland:

Mr. Sumner's declaration concerning the friendship of Switzerland for the North, has had some amusing illustrations during the past travelling season. It seems that there have been a vast number of persons of both sexes travelling there, and that they were met by most distressing misgivings in the minds of hotel keepers as to their ability to pay. At Lucerne some Southerners wrote their name on the hotel registers very grandly, and the "Southern States" from which they hailed, and were informed that it was their invariable custom to require Southerners to pay in advance; they indignantly left and went to another hotel and were told by the landlord that he was more liberal to Southerners than others, and would let them have rooms if they would show him the color of their gold; indignantly they rushed to a third and were told that slaveholders were not allowed there, whether they could pay or not. What assurances have occasioned this loss of pecuniary credit in Switzerland I do not know; but I have heard on good authority that the Southerners, to the number of twenty or thirty who were travelling there in the summer, at last patched up among themselves a kind of communist establishment, owing to the insulting suspicions and persecutions of the hotel keepers. hotel keepers.

DRAFT EXEMPTIONS—The enormous number of drafted men who escaped military duty by reason of physical infirmity has produced a change in the regulations of the Provost Marshall General. A new published in military to the provost Marshall General and the provost Marshall General.

physical infirmity has produced a change in the rerelations of the Provost Marshal Georgal. A new
list of causes of exemption is published, in which
the catalogue of available maladies is considerably
reduced. Near-sighted men, who flattered themselves that their deficient eyesight formed a perpetual bar against the imposition of military obligations, are suddenly and hopelessly bereft-of
the consolation derived from the infliction
of "myopie;" for, under the new rule, myopic
individuals who are really too near-sighted for efficient field service are to be transferred to the Invalid Corps. "Near-sightedness does not exempt,"
is the stern decree of the marshal; hence, spectacles
will not be so popular hereafter. Fat men, however,
who are proverbially jolly people, have a new cause
for good humor; for it is ordained that "abdomens
grossly protuberant," or "excessive obesity," are
sufficient for exemption from any draft whatever.
It is likely that nutritious food will be in great demand for the remainder of the winter. Imbeciles, insane, epileptic, and paralytic persons are of course
exempt, but the list of maladies through the possesaion of which a drafted man may evade duty is now
so closely restricted and defined that the next draft
will probably produce a larger proportion of serviceable soldiers than the leat. Examining surgeons are also required to report the number of men
rejected under each of the forty-one sections of the
new set of regulations; from which it is to be inferred that a very curious official record of the comparative soundness of American constitutions may
hereafter see the light.—N. Y. Post.

Large Positive Sale of Boots, Shores, Gum LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHORS, GUM SHORS, BROGANS, &c.-The early attention of dealers is requested to the prime assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, cavalry boots, trunks, &c., embracing

samples of 1,100 packages of fresh goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by

the 2d of October, of the Alabama or some other cruiser having been seen near Ceylon." Pennsylvania Railroad Company. To the Editor of The Press: The English papers announce, evidently with great satisfaction, the arrival of cotton-laden steamers at New Orleans. The Liverpool Post says:
"It was stated in Liverpool yesterday, upon good authority, that a few months would see ootton coming down to New Orleans from the Mississippi in quantities so large as to substantiate the statement that the Mississippi planters were willing to part with their cotton." Sin: At the meeting of Councils, held on Thurs day last, the following Thursday was appointed for election of three directors to represent the city n the company for the ensuing year. The city is at precent represented by Messrs, Craige, Megarge, and David Salomon. The two former gentlemen tre Democrats of unquestioned loyalty, and will probably be renominated with little opposition. Ir. David Salomon, however, is known to entertain political sentiments of so obnoxious a character to all loyal men, that we trust, for the sake of the credit and interests of the city, he will not be continued in his present responsible position. Mr. Salomon, previous to the outbreak of the war, was a resident of the South; and has been in close af-filiation with many of the most notorious Seression sympathizers of this and other States. Whe

Vallandigham last visited this city, none had so warm a welcome for the audacious traitor as Mr Reed. Surely this is not the character of man represent the interests of the loyal city of Phila delphia in the most powerful corporation in the country? The position is too important and responsible to be entrusted to doubtful hands. In the progress of the war, the Washington authorities may find it requisite to take military possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and Government scorets too often transpire, even when left to the keeping of loyal men. How long could Mr. Salomon keep a Governmen secret? A remembrance of his connection wit the McClellan-Woodward letter suggests a conclusive answer to the question. The requisit qualifications for the trust referred to are sim ply loyalty, intelligence, and prudence. There can be no acceptable substitutes for these qualities

That a man should fire off a salute in his back yard in jubilation over the fall of Fort Sumpter, and the desecration of the stars and stripes, is no doubt greatly to his credit, as showing how independen he can be of public opinion; but it is hardly an ade quate recommendation for the onice named. That a man holding office under a municipal government that has expended over four millions for the support of the war, should invariably refuse, when asked to subscribe a single dollar for the purposes of the war, or towards any of the hospitals and senitary commissions of the city, may entitle him to some credit as an economical business person; but it would never be cited to the credit of any humane or charitable gentleman. That a man, in times of public peril like these, ask-

That a man, in times of public peril like these, asking to be elected to a public office the first requisite
of which is loyalty, should make the defeat of the
Union armies an occasion of rejoicing, and should
be seen but in the company of disloyal men, is all
very well, as showing an original turn of character, and a nature that can be genial when all other
natures are sad; but it is hardly a guarantee of fitneas for the office of director of the Peansylvania
Railroad Company. Therefore, when a Southern
adventurer, with no better claims than these, has
the self-assurance to ask for such a position, his re the self assurance to ask for such a position, his r quest, we think, should be "respectfully declined." I am, sir, yours, truly, Philadelphia, November 14, 1863. THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] A PRISON OFFICER'S DODGE.—A young M PRISON OFFICER'S DODGE.—A young man, calling himself John Keim, was committed on Sunday by Aldermaz Beitler, to answer the charge of stealing a bundle of cigars from the store of Mr. Penistan, on Chestnut street. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the same young man was brought to the Gentral Station by Officer Stewart. The following rich morceau took place:

Officer Clark, of the Reserve Corps, who had arrested him for stealing the cigars, wondered how he got out. rested him for stealing the cigars, wondered how he got out.

At this an officer of the county prison stepped up and said: "A friend of mine went his bail, and as the fellow was about to run away, I had him arrested to save my friend."

"Oh, well, that's all right," replied Officer Clark, Officer Stewart, with the prisoner, and the prison officer entered the lookup at the Central. Officer Clark followed. While in the basement he asked the prisoner who entered bail for him?

"Why, that man," replied the prisoner, pointing to the prison officer, and then continued. "He went bail for me, and then wanted me to take twenty-five dollars to entite, he to get all the remainder of the bounty money; and I wouldn't do it. Because I wouldn't do so, he had me arrested."

The Bast start want? "The Bast seem of Keim, he was on his way to prison, in company with Officer Stewart.

THE RAM "ATLANTA,"-This prodigious THE KAM "ATLANTA."—This prodigious fron-plated war vessel still attracts numbers of persons at the foot of Washington-street wharf, where she is on exhibition for the benefit of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. The ram is harmless, being tied fast to the wharf, but she will soon be fitted out for offeneive purposes by the Government. One of the features on board of this vessel is a contraband, styled John Henry, who amuses the visitors with his plantation songs, accompanied by a contraband, styled John Henry, who amuses the visitors with his plantation songs. accompanied by music on the fiddle. He skedaddled from his master, in North Carolins, about a year ago, and went to Morris Island, from which place he accompanied a Pennaylvania regiment to this city. He was told by his master that the Yankees had two horns and an eye in the middle of their forehead, and were made to haul carts about the streets like horses. He tells a mournful tale of the sufferings of all classes in that region, which should be heard to be appreciated.

ARAB TROUPE VISIT .- The Arab troupe ARAB 'TROUPE VISIT.—The Arab troupe visited the Cooper shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon yesterday afternoon, where they were agreeably entertained by the refreshment committee. The troupe expressed themselves highly delighted with the reception. Each was presented with a lithographic view of the saloon. At the time of the visitation the 34th New Jersey Regiment was passing through, and thus a fine opportunity was afforded the Arabs to witness the "Yankee" method of feeding Yankee soldiers.

NEW AMBULANCE.-A new ambulance NEW AMBULANCE.—A new ambulance was received yesterday by the Southwark Engine Company, and exhibited on our streets, to the admiration of all who beheld it. It is of substantial build, and constructed with a view to neatness and comfort. The sides are decorated with paintings of the Ironaides and the Philadelphia navy yard. The interior is furnished with a water cooler, the seats are elegantly cushioned, and there can be no difficulty of access or egress.

tee: of the Philadelphia Gas Works have resolved to increase the price of Gas. After the 1st of Janu-ary next consumers will have to pay \$2.59 per thou-sand fect. This is an increase of 25 cents. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MÖNEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1863.
The condition of the meney market is not much changed, the uncasiness to obtain money being not so discernible. Seven per cent may be said to be the general figure, six being all that was required in some transactions. Fears as to the future still cling to many operators, but the prospect is certainly for an easier market. Gold was quiet to-day, 147 being the figure for the bulk of the operators. Government securities are steady, and the demand noderate. Last week the subscriptions to the five-wenty loan averaged over a million a day, a very fair usiness, when the stringency in the money market is The stock market opered with some steadiness. but as the day advanced operators seemed to be afraid of their own ideas, and the interest fell off with some decline in

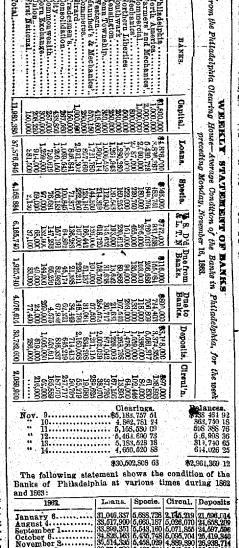
prices. State fives declined  $k_i$ ; new City sixes sold at 10824, old at 10824; Pennsylvania Railroad lat mortgages sold at 10614; North Pennsylvania sixes rose to 9814; Reading sixes, 1870, sold at 10814. Loans generally were steady, but active. Reading opened at 62%, closed at 61½; Catawissa preferred at 31, closed at 50½; Philadelphia and Erie 60!d at 50½; Little Schuylkill sold at 50½; Pennsylvania at 71½; Norristown at 50½; West Chester at 10½; Beaver Meadow at 75; Minshill at 61½; Wilmington at 671/2; 231/2 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Long Island; 55 for Elmira. Morris Canal preferred sold at 139 Susquehanna at 17%. Schuylkill Navigation at 19; the preferred steady it 35%. Union preferred sold at 4%. Mining stocks were active. Green Mountain Coal rose to 6. Big Mountain to 14. The market closed steady.

Dracel & Co. quote:
United States Bonds, 1831.

New Gertificates of Indebt'ss.

Cid Qertificates of Indebt'ss.

7-30 Notes
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.
Gold. old..... erling Exchange. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as Ollows: United States 6s, 1831. United States 7 8-10 Notes, October. United States 7 3-10 Notes. August. Certificaues of Indebtedness, old. Certificates of Indebtedness, new duartermasters' Vouchers. Sales five-twenties to day, \$805,000. The balance remaining in the aub-treasury on Satur-



A STATE OF THE STA The following table shows the receipts and payments The following those shows the receipts and paymants and the recipts for customs at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in New York, each day during the past week:

For Customs. Total Receipts. Payments. \$239.570 \$6.279,657 \$83,670.075 \$84,670. The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 12, 1833: Pottsville Schuyikill Haven. Auburn. Port Clinton. Havrishurg and Da Total Anthracite coal for the week... Harrisburg and Dauphin, Bitumin 63,106 11 2.873 19 70,930 10 817 950 08 o the same time last year. ...

2,858,935 13 . 2.146,649 H 742,296 00 The following is the Schuylkill Navigation coal trade 6,163 00 2,088 00 16,102 00 2,067 00 Fotal for week..... Previously this ye 769.990 10 897,177 08 117.187 00 The New York Evening Post says: Before the first esssion gold was selling at 146%; Bew ork Central at 196@136%; Brie at 104% 0105%; Mudson tiver at 125@129%; Harlem at 87097%; Pittsburg at 107 1017%; Michigan Southern at 82@83%, and Fort Wayne 1972.
The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market, compared with the latest prices of Satur-S. Seven-thirties... S. Fyr cer., gold... S. 1 yr, cur..... e Preferred... dson Biver...

1% Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 16.
(Reported by S. E. SLATMAKER, Philadelphia Rickange.)

70 City 68 New Cash 106 1/2 100 Reading R. b5&int. 61 1/2 100 Schy. NPref. b15. 31 100 Schy. NPref. b15. 31 100 Schy. NPref. b15. 31 100 Go. Pref. b20. 35 100 do. Pref. b21. 33 100 Go. Pref. b20. 32 100 do. Pref. b20. 32 100 do. Pref. b20. 32 100 do. Pref. b20. 35 100 do. B16. 5 100 do. b16. 5 100 do. b16. 5 100 do. b16. 5 100 do. b20. 5 100 do. b20. 5 100 do. b20. 5 100 do. b20. 6 100 do. b20. 5 100 do. 6 100 ## BOARDS | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Seventeenth at R 11½ 60 Girard College E 23 24 Tenth-street E. 47 96½ Lombard & South 16 Ridge Avenue B. 28½ Philadelphia Markets. The Flour markel is very firm but inactive, and some colders are asking an advance. There is not much inground extra family at \$1.20; 200 boils old stock on at \$6.60.7 and 200 bils high grade do at \$7.60.3. The re-tailers and bakers are buying at \$5.50.35. 75 for superflue; \$60.7 for extras; \$7.25.3. 25 for family, and \$5.50.30 PA bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Figur is scarce, with small sales at \$6.50 Pbbl. Corn Meal is caree. arce: Brandywine is held at \$5.50 7 bbl. scarce: Brandywine is held at \$5.60 B bbl.
GBAIN.—Wheat is firmer and rather more active.
About 20,000 bus sold, partly to arrive, at 156@150c for
Western and Pennsylvania red; 160@160c for Southern
do, and 20.6@20c B bu for kennexy white, including
two boat loads of Western amber on private terms. Bye
is scarce; 500 bus Belware sold at 122c, and 200 bus
Pennsylvania at 125c B bu. Corn is more plenty, and
prices are lower; 9.000 bus sold at 1136/114c; mostly at
the latter rate for prime. Oats are in steady demand,
with sales of 2.000 bus at 15c, weight.
BARK.—Quercitron is scarce. A small sale of let No.
1 was made at 157 E bu.

BARK.—Quereitron is scarce. A small sale of let No.
was made at 37 % ton,
COTTON.—There is rather more doing, and the market is firm; about 70 bales of Middlings have been disposed of at 85c % h. cash.
GROUERIAS—There is not much doing in Coffee, but
the market is firmer; small lots of Rio are reported at
\$\text{30}\text{30}\text{30}\text{50}\text{10}\text{10}\text{10}\text{30}\text{10}\text{30}\text{10}\text{30}\text{10}\text{30}\text{10}\text{30}\text{10}\text{30}\text{10}\text{30}\text{ Philadelphia Cattle Market, Nov. 16. The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Aveme Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about

2 700. Extre Cattle are in demand and scarce, at rather better prices, but other kinds are dull; first quality Western and Penn'a steers are selling at 10@10%c, eecond do at \$@91/c, and common at from 7@71/c B th. as to do at \$60\%,c and common at from 767\%c \$7\$ it, as to quality. About 400 head sold to the packers within the above rarge of prices.

The market closed rather dull, and several poor 10ts were disposed of at \$\%\chige 04\$, gross.

Cows—1 bout 160 head sold this week at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from \$2 \( \frac{24}{245} \) \$\text{ phead}\$ head.

Sheep.—The market is dull and prices are rather lower with seles of 7,500 head at \$1\%\chige 05 \text{ ph}\$, gross.

Hogs.—There is no change to notice; about 4,100 head sold at the different yards at prices ranging from \$7\text{ per sold to the prices}\$.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: ates: 1,500 head from Pennsylvania.

John Kirwin, 48 Western Steers, selling at from 7@9c for common to good quality.

B. C. Baldwin, 70 Chester-county Steers, selling at from 8@10c for fair to extra.

P. Hathoway, 113 Chester-county Steers, selling at from 8½@10c for fair to extra.

Mooney & Smith, 90 Ohio Steers, selling at from 8½@10c for fair to extra.

H. Chain, 65 Pennsylvania Steers, selling at from 7@10c for common to fair quality.

Shamberg & Frank, 64 Ohio Steers, selling at from 7@10c for common to good.

Rice & Smith, 91 Ohio Steers, selling at from 9@10c for fair to extra. air to extra. T. Mooney, 148 Ohio Steers, selling at from 7@9c for d quality.
COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 100 head this week. The market is firm, but prices are about the same as last quoted, springers selling at from \$26@32, and Cow and Cas'f at \$25 np to \$45 \mathfrak{T}\$, head. Calves—About \$46 head sold at prices ranging from \$46\% \mathfrak{T}\$ b, as to weight and condition. weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 7,600 head; the market is dull, and prices have declined; fat Sheep are selling at prices ranging at from 14@5c P lb. gross; stock Sheep are selling at \$4.50@1P head, and Lambs at \$2.75@3.76, as to quality.

Lambs at \$2.75@3.76. as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrival and sales of Hogs at the Union avenue and Rising Sun drove yards reach about 4.103 head, selling at wices ranging from \$7@5.50 the 100 lbs net.

2.7-\$\tilde{\text{Ph}}\$ at sole at Henry Glass' Union drove yard at from \$7@5 the 100 lbs.

So the 100 lbs net.

30 head sold at the Avenue drove yard at from \$7.60 met.

\$50 the 100 lbs net.

30 head sold at Phillips & Muth's Rising Sun drove yard at from \$7 up to \$8.00 the 100 lbs net, according to quality. FLOUR, &c.—The market for Western and State Flour opered rather dull, but closed more active, with a firmer feeling.

The sales are 15,500 bbls at \$5,500,500,500 for superfixed (which is scarce); \$8,1006,25 for extra State; \$6,50 (56,75 for fancy State; \$6,9007,25 for the low grades of Western extra; \$7,2007,35 for shipping Ohio; \$7,400,900,500 for the low grades of States of the states of t

9.25 for trade and tamily branes, and 45 5009. 20 for the Louis extras

Ganadian Flour is without material change in prices.
Sales of to blois at \$6 1006, 25 for the low grades of extra. and \$6, 3508 66 for trade and family extras.

Southern Flour is in fair demand, and the market is very strong. Sales of 1,600 bbis at \$7 1507. 39 for mixed to good superfine country Baltimore, &c., and \$7.850. It, 60 for trade and family brands.

Rye Four is unchanged Sales of 100 bbis at \$5.6.66. Corn Meel is Better. Sales of 300 bbls at \$5 for Marsh's conosic, afteat, \$6, 25 for Brandywine, to arrive, and \$6 10 for Atlanuc Mills.

Grant.—The wheat market is quite active, in part speculative, but chiefly for export, and prices are one ern per bushel higher.

The sales are 165,000 bushe's at \$1 34@1 35 for Chicago ern per bushel higher.

The sales are 165,000 bushe's at \$1 34@1 35 for Chicago ern per 31.45@1 48 for red Western, the inside prices for old in store; and \$1 52@1.54 for ambar do.

Barley is in active demand and is quite firm. Sales of 0,000 bushels Canada Sast at \$1,45, and 40 West at \$1.55.

Barley Mail is quiet but steady.

Outs are very settive, and prices are again better; sales of 200,000 bushels at 52 for Western and State; and \$4@1.65% for Canadam.

Ive is continue better, but the demand is moderate.

Sules 65,00 bushels at \$1.08 for mixed Western in store.

\$1.092 i r do afted at \$1.08 for mixed Western in store.

\$1.092 i r do afted the market closing very prices are well supported, the market closing very strong. For January delivery, we hear of sales of 600 bbls at \$15.00 bles; \$15@15 25 for new do., chiefly at \$18 EM2; for old Mees; \$15@15 25 for new do., chiefly at \$18 EM2; for old Mees; \$15@15 25 for new do., chiefly at \$18 EM2; and \$20 for clear Fork.

Beef is micerately active as former rates; sales, of 500 bbls at \$100 for plain Mees, and \$13.70@12 25 for water and meets of the sales of the sales of the sales of the sales and \$20 for clear Fork.

Beef is micerately active as former rates; sales, of 550 bbls at \$100 for plain Mees, and \$20 for clear Fork.

Beef is micerately active as former rates; sales, of 550 bbls at \$100 for plain Mees, and \$20 for clear Fork. There is no fair demand at about previous rubes alse of 400 tes at \$25 for Western prime Mess. \$25/200 for India Mess.

Beef Beine are in rather better request, and steady's sales of 300 bbls at \$1.00@18 for Western. Cut Messare incertise. 3.524,835 6.485,939 (4.889,89) 389,714
36.774,722 5.465,531 4.61,394 26.635,234
37.673,674 5.01,070 4.09,116 2.94,291,189
37.263,894 4.565,240 4.181,688 29.231,776,185
37.931,680 4.239,272 3.374,413 29.531,635
37.931,680 4.239,272 3.374,413 29.531,635
38.343,397 4.350,7021 2.206,983 31,889,678
38.343,397 4.350,7021 2.206,983 31,889,678
38.393,179 4.187,066 2.417,778 30,789,448
38.393,179 4.187,066 2.417,778 30,789,448
38.393,179 4.187,066 2.417,778 30,789,448
38.393,179 4.187,066 2.417,778 30,789,448
38.773,696 4.113,12,12,236,383 31,686,4672
39.575,410 4.103,115 2.223,533 33,686,4672
39.575,410 4.103,115 2.223,533 33,686,4672
39.575,430 4.292,286 2.183,003 2.284,873 34,402,783
38.383,397 4.238,571 2.189,681 2.284,573 2.885,674,282 4.167,671 2.169,681 2.389,593
38.883,397 4.238,571 2.189,681 2.189,301 2.389,569
38.883,391 4.282,387 2.284,571 2.189,681 2.189,301 4.185,886
39.583,314 4.61,671 2.169,681 2.189,301 4.185,886
39.583,314 4.61,675 2.189,501 2.189,314 32,333,500
39.583,314 4.65,484 2.168 2.481,995,995
38.883,397 4.238,571 2.189,561 2.189,301 4.385,886
39.583,314 4.65,484 2.168 2.481,995,995
39.583,314 4.66,487 2.189,289 2.37,784
38.883,314 4.60,484 2.189,289 2.37,784
38.883,314 4.60,484 2.189,289 2.37,784
38.883,314 4.60,484 2.189,289 2.37,784
38.883,314 4.60,484 2.189,289 2.37,784
38.883,314 4.60,484 2.189,289 2.284,287
38.883,314 4.60,484 2.189,289 2.284,287
38.883,314 4.80,484 2.189,289 2.284,287
38.883,314 4.80,484 2.189,289 2.284,288 2.289,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189,289
39.583,314 4.60,484 2.189