The Press.

VOL. 7—NO. 97. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1863. THREE CENTS.

THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS'
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
FRESH STOCK OF
LADIES' CLOTHS AND MEN'S WEAR.
VELOURS, CHINCHILLAS, FROSTEDS, VELVETS, MOSCOWS, ESQUIMAUX, SCOTCH TWISTS, NEW STYLE COATINGS, BASKET, FANCY MIXED, BEAVERS, PILOTS, CASTORS, &c.
Our stock is full of the very choicest styles in the country. With this lot we close our supply for the season. Come promptly, as the best will soon be exhausted.
THE ARMY AND NAVY
continues to receive our special attention. We now have in store all shades and grades. no3-tno24

THE ATTENTION OF
THE TRADE
IS CALLED TO
OUR STOCK OF
SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes, in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
"PREMIERE QUALITY,"
Square and Long Shawls.
WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, all grades.
BED BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.
DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
33 LETITIA Street, and
oc23-fmw2m 32 South FRONT Street.

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND SHIPPERS.
20,000 UNION A, SEAMLESS BAGS,
All Linen, weight 20 ounces,
The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market.
ALSO,
BURLAP BAGS,
Of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are manufactured and for sale, for net cash, by
CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent,
No. 137 MARKET Street (Second Story),
oc18-3m Late of 219 Church alley.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
oc21-6m

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
NEW AND SECOND HAND,
SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
Constantly on hand.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.
WOOL SACKS FOR SALE. au21-6m

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

CASH HOUSE.
H. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
615 CHESTNUT STREET.
HAVE NOW IN STORE,
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, BALMORALS,
RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.
Bought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold at a small advance. se6-3m

1863. CHOICE 1863.
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
ROBERT POLLOCK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 311 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Principally of their
OWN IMPORTATION,
Including the latest Styles in
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be found elsewhere.
All of which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH, or to approved short-time buyers. oc7-2m

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.
We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
4-4 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.
se12-3m

CARPETINGS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!
JAMES H. ORNE,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
CHESTNUT STREET,
BELOW SEVENTH STREET,
I have received,
BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE,
A large assortment of
NEW STYLES CARPETING,
Comprising some new kinds of goods never before offered in this country, for parlor furnishing.
Included in our variety will be found the
FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS;
ALSO,
FRENCH VOLANTE.
TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING.
CROSSLEY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPESTRY Do.
R. CROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do.
With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETING.
HENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS.
With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and Ingrain goods, all of which can be offered at considerable reduction from last season's prices.
JAMES H. ORNE,
CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET.
se27-d2m

"GLEN ECHO" MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, &C.
WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST.,
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
se7-3m

GAS FIXTURES, &c.

517 ARCH STREET.
C. A. VANKIRK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHANDELIERS
AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de24-1y

DRUGS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
se23-3m

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

FALL TRADE.
E. M. NEEDLES,
1024 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has just opened a large stock of New Goods, comprising all desirable Novelties in his line, most of which having been bought when Gold was at a low premium he offers considerably below present market rates.
LACES OF ALL KINDS.
Coiffures, Barbes, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Hdkfs., Veils, Capes, &c., in all varieties.
WHITE GOODS.
Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Mulls, Swiss Checks, and all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Styles.
EMBROIDERIES.
Collars, Sets, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Robes, Edgings and Insertings on Cambric, Swiss, and Linen; 200 different styles.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Plain, Hem-stitched, Embroidered, Reviered, Ruffled, Lace, Printed-bordered, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, comprising every variety, including many new styles not heretofore in the market.
N. B.—A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children's Clothing are invited to examine my stock. no2-t23

REMOVAL,
J. C. FRYER
HAS REMOVED FROM
137 CHESTNUT STREET
TO
NO. 113, N. E. CORNER OF CHESTNUT AND LETITIA STREETS.
no17-6t

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
FINE CASSIMERES.
BLANKETS.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
LADIES' CLOAKS.
BOYS' FINE CLOTHING.
no19-tf

818 OPENING, 818
AT THE
ARCH-STREET CLOAK STORE,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS.
no5-tf

JOHN H. STOKES,
702 ARCH STREET.
BROWN SILKS.
Black Silks, from $1 to $2.
Ladies' Square Blanket Shawls.
Ladies' Long Blanket Shawls.
Misses' Long Blanket Shawls.
Plain Long Shawls.
Gents' Travelling Shawls.
Gloves, Hosiery, Merino Vests, &c., &c. no19

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
M. A. JONES'
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT
Can only be found at
No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
OVER THE WAX FIGURE.
None genuine unless stamped
M. A. JONES'
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT,
se11-fp3m 17 N. EIGHTH STREET.

WINTER DRESS STUFFS.
French Poplins.
Empress Cloths.
Corded Reps.
Silk-faced Poplins.
Neat Plaid Reps.
Colored Epinglenis.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS.
Velvet Beavers.
Frosted Beavers.
Tan Colored Plushes.
Gray Mohairs.
Black Castors
In great variety.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
no14 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET,
invite attention to their full assortment of SILKS, in all colors and qualities, which they offer, together with a full line of MERINOES, REPS, POPLINS, DELAINES, and other desirable DRESS GOODS, at LOW PRICES.
Also, OPEN-CENTRE LONG and SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS, in elegant designs.
BLACK THIBET LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS.
PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and QUILTS.
LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.
JACONETS, SOFT CAMBRICS, SWISS MUSLINS, &c.
SKIRTINGS and BALMORALS.
KID and SWEDE GLOVES.
BLEACHED MUSLINS and CANTON FLANNELS.
no12-12t

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES
IS RECEIVING DAILY
ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES
OF THE
LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
In LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, &c., &c.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN!
BEAUTIFUL AND SEASONABLE GOODS!
PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE!
We are selling best quality of French Poplins, all Silk and Wool, for $1.62½ per yard. Sold down-town *not less* than $2.
THORNLEY & CHISM.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS AND REPS, for $1.
Excellent French Merinoes for $1.25.
A fine stock of Delaines and Calicoes.
All-Wool Plaid Cashmeres in great variety.
THORNLEY & CHISM,
Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

THORNLEY & CHISM
ARE SELLING
Power-Loom Table Linens.
Shaker and other Flannels.
Extra Super-super Rochdale Blankets.
Frosted Beaver and other Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.
VERY CHEAP.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SHAWLS!
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Plaid Shawls, Striped Shawls, Plain Shawls, &c.,
Children's Shawls, Misses' Shawls, Gents' Shawls,
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
At THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
S. E. Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

SILKS! SILKS!
Good Black Silks for $1
Better for $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2 25 per yard.
Plain Brown, Blue, Purple, and Green Silks, for $1.50.
Black figured Silks, Plaid Silks, &c., &c.
BEAUTIFUL BROCHE SCARFS.
A LARGE STOCK OF BALMORAL SKIRTS,
And all other kinds of Goods, comprising
A FIRST-CLASS STOCK,
At THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
no21-2m N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets, at 37c, 50c, 62c, 75c, 87c, $1, and $1.25; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 87c; Three-ply Carpets, $1.50; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 31, 37, 50, and 62c; Stair Oil Cloths, 25c; Floor Oil Cloths, 45 to 75c; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, 75c to $1 50; Buff and Green Shading, 37 to 62c.
DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 12½ to 37c; Chintzes, 12 to 25c; De Laines, 28 and 31c; Plaid Dress Goods, 31 to 50c; Poplins, 31 to 62c; Paramettas and Alpacas, 31 to 75c; Blankets, $5 to $12; Marseilles, Lancaster, Oriental, and Allendale Quilts, $1.75 to $10; Comfortables, $3; Cassimeres, 75c to $2; Coats' Spool Cotton, 7c; Skirt Braid, 9c; Pins, 5c; Hooks and Eyes, 3c; Palm Soap, 8c; Crash, 12½c; Napkins and Towels, 12 to 37c; Table Linens, 50c to $1. Flannels, 37 to 75c.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. oc28-wf&m1m.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
Have now open a choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Silks, choice colors, $1 25 to $2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks, 90c to $2.50.
Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.
Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all colors.
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.
Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.
1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors, $1. se5

EDWIN 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 Venitienne.
Black Taffetas and White Silks.
Fancy Silks, Brown Figured Silks.
Black Figured Silks, and Gros de Rhines.
Garnet, Wine, Green, and Brown Silks.
White Corded Silks. no4-tf

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION SOLICITED
TO OUR STOCK OF
BLANKETS.
Having unsurpassed facilities for obtaining all the best makes of
BLANKETS,
we are now prepared to offer the largest assortment of goods in this line to be found in this country. Our long experience in this branch of our business gives us the opportunity to offer such inducements to the public as cannot be found in any other establishment. Selling more of these goods than all the trade combined, enables us to handle much larger quantities, and thus gives us great advantages over others who do not devote special attention to this department.
We have now in store the following celebrated makes:
ROCHDALE, HOLLAND, YORKSHIRE, CUMBERLAND, ONTARIO, NORWICH, COCHECO, HAMILTON.
In their various sizes and qualities.
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS;
ALSO,
A Good Assortment of
FOREIGN BLANKETS,
Blankets Ranging in Price from $3 to $25 per Pair.
The best All-Wool Blankets in the City at $7.50; the same as others are selling at $8 50.
A large lot of good, warm Blankets for Hospitals will be sold LOW, for that purpose.
To the Trade we can offer extra inducements, either by the pair or package.
To Hotels and Schools at Wholesale prices.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
N. B.—We would call the attention of buyers to our immense stock of Sheeting and Shirting MUSLINS. 10-4 Pepperell and 10-4 Bates Sheetings at $1 per yard.
To the Dorcas, Ladies' Aid, and other charitable Societies, we would invite attention to our stock of WOOLEN FLANNELS. All-Wool Red Twilled Flannel, heavy, at 45 cents by the piece.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.
no21-mwftf

NOW OPEN.
RICH AND RELIABLE
FURS
Of our own Importation and Manufacture.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
DARK SABLE MINK,
REAL CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
In every fashionable style, for
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.
FURS MADE TO ORDER
AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK,
AND
FUR EMPORIUM,
920 CHESTNUT STREET.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
no6-frmw1m

"NEW MOURNING STORE."
EVERY ARTICLE FOR MOURNING WEAR.
BONNETS,
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
no17-mtu1m 926 CHESTNUT Street.

FRENCH MERINOES.—
Desirable colors at the right prices.
French Poplins, bought early—prices low.
Cheap plaid and plain Poplins.
37½ cent Magenta plaid Reps—a bargain.
Black Alpacas at 31 to 75 cents.
Just opened Auction lots at 44, 50, 62, and 75 cents.
$1.00 double widths Lupins' Black wool Delains are very fine and heavy. COOPER & CONARD,
oc30 tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

REMOVAL.
LINFORD LUKENS
HAS REMOVED
FROM
No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
TO
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT,
Where he now offers a
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Embracing all the latest novelties.
PRICES MODERATE.
The attention of the public is respectfully solicited.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. oc28-3m

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c.
Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.
An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns in great variety.
The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and made to order. oc24-3m

JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,
HAS NOW IN STORE
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in a Superior Manner 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. oc7-6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja22-tf Four doors below the Continental.

YARNS.

WOOL.
On hand, and consignments daily arriving, of
TUB AND FLEECE,
Common to Full Blood, choice and clean.
WOOLEN YARNS,
18 to 30 cuts, fine, on hand, and new supplies coming daily.
COTTON YARNS,
Nos. 6 to 30s, of first-class makes,
In Warp, Bundle, and Cop.
N. B.—All numbers and descriptions procured at once, on orders.
ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS,
18 North FRONT Street,
no9-mwftf Philadelphia.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. se13 6m

IMPORTERS OF
WINES AND LIQUORS.
LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO.,
No. 138 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia.
G. M. LAUMAN,
A. M. SALLADE,
no9-6m J. D. BITTING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
HARTELL'S ALL-GLASS FRUIT JARS.
NEW CAPSULE FRUIT JARS.
AMERICAN AND FRENCH GLASS SHADES.
BEAUTIFUL FERNERIES.
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
se26-tde31 No. 13 North FIFTH Street.

JEWELRY, PLATAD WARE, &c.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AT
D. W. CLARK'S,
602 CHESTNUT STREET,
Where may be found a fine assortment of the following Goods, at Twenty-five per cent. less than at any other establishment:
Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Plated Watches, American Watches, English Watches, Swiss Watches, Bracelets, Setts, Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Medallions, Neck Chains.
Guard Chains, Chataline Chains, Vest Chains, Pencils, Thimbles, Pens and Cases, Tooth Picks, Gents' Bosom Pins, Gents' Scarf Pins, Gents' Scarf Rings, Armlets, Charms, Watch Keys, Watch Hooks, Watch Bars, &c., &c.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Tea Setts, Wine Castors, Dinner Castors, Breakfast Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Bowls, Salt Stands, Call Bells, Goblets, Cups, Spoon Holders,
Napkin Rings, Syrup Pitchers, Cream Pitchers, Table and Dessert Spoons, Tea and Salt Spoons, Egg and Mustard Spoons, Dinner and Tea Forks, Fish and Pie Knives, Tea and Dinner Knives, Oyster and Soup Ladles, Children's Knife and Fork, Butter Knives, &c., &c.
One call will convince the most incredulous that the cheapest place in the city to buy Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Plated Ware, is at
D. W. CLARK'S,
602 CHESTNUT Street.
N. B.—Fine Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by the most experienced workmen and warranted.
no18-tde31

SEWING MACHINES.

LONG-LOOKED FOR
COME AT LAST!
THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES.
THE CELEBRATED REVERSABLE FEED
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
No. 630 CHESTNUT STREET.
Where all persons interested in sewing machines are invited to call and examine this wonderful Machine.
It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, untiring 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 PERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be mentioned:
1st. It makes *four different stitches* on one and the same machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on both sides of the fabric.
2d. *Changing from one kind of stitch to another*, as well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.
3d. *Every stitch is perfect in itself*, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and beauty.
4th. *It has the reversible feed motion*, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine.
5th. *It is the most rapid sewer in the world*, making five stitches to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the FLORENCE.
6th. *It does the heaviest or finest work* with equal facility, without change of tension or breaking of thread.
7th. It hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time.
8th. *Its simplicity* enables the most inexperienced to operate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are *no fine springs* to get out of order, and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is *almost noiseless*.
9th. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalled in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appreciated.
Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 630 CHESTNUT Street. se1-3m

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
FINE CLOTHING.
OAK HALL.
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
oc24-tjl

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
NEAR THE EXCHANGE,
FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH,
Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other first-class establishment. oc16-tf

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
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BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
se24-6m

LADIES' FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF
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 give me a call. oc8-4m

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The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CULPEPER, November 21, 1863.

IN CULPEPER.

It seems like a dream, that I should be in Culpeper. Only one month has elapsed since the hegira of our army. We left the town by night, in the red glow of fire light. Denizens on the doorsteps bade us farewell in vivacious tones. Last Monday our cavalry trotted through the town, complacently eyeing the deserted-looking mansions, not wondering at the chagrin of their occupants, who refrained from showing us the least countenance. I think a large number of families must have gone with the rebel army, as there is a greater number of vacant houses than usual. Our cavalry are encamped about three miles from town, the 6th Penna. doing provost duty here. Many of the stores have been broken into, I understand, and some two thousand dollars' worth of tobacco taken by the soldiers. A reconnoissance has been made to James City, on the right, and Mitchell's Station on the left.

THE FORDS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Fifteen prisoners were taken at the latter place, and the main body of the enemy found to be on the south side of the Rapidan, where preparations seem to be making to give us fight. Their position is a desirable one, but their strength is not very great. From United States ford to Barnet's ford, a distance of from twenty to thirty miles, the Rappahannock is full of sinuosities. Rapidan, Morton, Raccoon, Sommerville, and Germania fords, are nearly all located in places where the river bends, and are connected the one with the other by a succession of parallel roads, which gives to the enemy a very great advantage. They are enabled to reinforce any one point at a moment's notice. Unless we could cross simultaneously at a number of these fords, or with lightning-like rapidity at one, it would be a desperate undertaking to go over under range of their guns. A pause at any one of these places would be fatal, as they can easily reinforce from the right and left. Lee's army has less effective men now than ever. Whether we shall march on or not will soon be made manifest.

GEN. LEE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Not a single movement of the past four weeks can General Lee reflect on with pride or satisfaction. His race for the heights of Centreville was futile, and he must thank the leniency of the people that he was not severely censured, as was poor Hill, who seems to have fallen under the particular displeasure of every one because of his slowness. It provokes them to think of the train and chances lost—they sigh for General Jackson, and exclaim: "'Twas not thus he was wont to march his men in such an exigency." Bristow gained for their arms no victory, no laurels for their leader; while their flight from that station to the Rappahannock was only exceeded in disgracefulness by their recent retreat from there to the Rapidan. Some time ago I noticed in a leading article of a Richmond newspaper that Meade would have given his eye-tooth to have had an opportunity of attacking Lee then and there. I opine General Lee would have given every tooth in his head freely had General Meade not assaulted his position at Rappahannock Station. Oh, the mortification of such surprise! The disgrace of that hasty midnight retreat his army made through the town on Sunday! Oh, for the warm winter quarters, almost if not altogether prepared, and alas! for the comfortable assurance given the good town people that the Yankees should no more come nigh to molest or make them afraid.

FLIGHT FROM GUERILLAS—MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

In my "maunderings" through the country, as the Scotch say—for correspondents will wander in body as well as mind—I accidentally got on the outside of our lines. It was somewhere near Hazel river that I stopped. While conversing with the inmates of the house, I saw three guerillas ride up and capture two of our men. They said the remainder of the band, some forty in number, was concealed in the woods near by. I crept cautiously up stairs, and lay quietly concealed until they withdrew. My dreams were unpleasant that night, and I do not wonder, when I think on the experience of the ensuing day. The residence where I stopped was in full sight of the Sierra-shaped tops of the Blue Ridge. It was called Mountain View. From the front door of the house the misty-looking heights could be seen extending far into the illimitable expanse of ether. Here there shot up almost perpendicularly into the sky a mountain so steep, rugged, and bare, as to be inaccessible to mortal tread. Hill swelled boldly above hill; undulations shapely and unseemly were there; heights, smooth, graceful, and grotesque, were ranged carelessly side by side as if thrown together in playful sport by the hand of some powerful Anteus. Lower down, and leaning fondly on its base, rested a huge green mound, tapering off delicately and gently, almost imperceptibly emerging into the level ground beneath. To the right was a spacious tract of country with every species of little house and hillock, plain, and tree, and brush, to enliven its picturesque surface. Then came the long vista of the opening valley dotted with the crumbling farm-houses, souvenirs of a cruel war.

Leading from the direction of the mountains, the Rixesville road, like a piece of crumpled yellow ribbon, ran irregularly on till it joined the dark line which must be the railroad, near Brandy station. The whole scene was lighted and warmed by a broad, bright, honest sun into whose glowing countenance the boldest could not gaze unwinkingly. Sir Walter Scott thought that additional effect would be given to his scenic descriptions, by the introduction of one or two human beings. Lesser lights have taken the hint, and we never read of a narrow defile through the mountains, but we soon stumble upon a "solitary horseman." When I looked out upon the quiet scene so feebly portrayed, I saw about twenty horsemen ride slowly into view. What little prescience I had was of danger. Steadily they pursued their way along the winding road. At last I saw them and fled up stairs. Their *outré* appearance, the mysterious manner of their coming, all confirmed my belief that they were not good men, loyal and true to their country.

STAND, AND SURRENDER.

Brief was their halt, yet sufficiently long to inform the people of the house that they were "Yanks," and to lead my horse from the stable. If they are Union men I can soon get my horse, I thought. After this medley crowd I rushed, and, in a voice as mild as Virginia home-made coffee, said, "Gentlemen, I would like you to restore my horse;" and, without waiting for a response, I inquired of a young man dressed in blue, whom they called Hogan, if he belonged to the 6th New York. "No," he gruffly replied, "we're rebels." "Oh!" I mentally exclaimed, "if you are guerillas, I don't expect my horse," and was turning to go away, but they soon arrested me. At this moment a fierce-looking sergeant rode up, and demanded that "pistol I had concealed some place." Without any qualms of conscience, I staunchly denied all knowledge of such weapons. I soon learned that my subterfuge would be dangerous, for he quickly drew a revolver from his belt, and placed the cold muzzle against my tingling ears. Oh, the dirge-like click of that lock, the icy touch of the iron, the dangerous appearance of the long, shining barrel!

Every time the horse capered I listened intently for a premature explosion. I quietly refused to give any information, and endeavored to prepare myself, by a brief prayer, for martyrdom. Here was an occasion when courage was needed more than bravery. The first is of the mind, the latter pertains entirely to the blood. The impetuous, unthinking man is always brave when the blood is hot; but he seldom has courage to face the danger which menaces him in his calmer moods. Amid the excitement of the battle, when the hurtling lead falls thick and fast, and God's noblest work is mangled by the shrieking shells; when the brazen strains of the bugle mingle strangely with the wild notes of fife and drum, and the sepulchral groans of the dying—then, carried away by excitement and enthusiasm, he would dash up to the blazing-throated cannon, and terrify death by his temerity. But in the still small hours of the night he fears to wander among the slain, and would fain shut his ears against the incoherent cries of the wounded. At the witching hour of midnight he whistles a stimulus to his sinking courage, if called upon to pass near a grave-yard. He can scarce refrain from looking askance and trembling at the wierd look of his own shadow.

A ROBBER'S DEN—DENOUEMENT.

My courage, which had thus far been up to the "sticking point," began to fail. I thought gloomily of my prospects in Libby Prison, sighed in anticipation of the forced marches it would require to reach that obnoxious place, and groaned in bitterness of spirit upon the unsavory morsels of mule meat, and the indigestable pea bread upon which I might soon expect to be regaled. It seems almost incredible, but true it is, I was sorry that I was a correspondent, and wanted to "be an angel." After being "double-quicked" through a thicket where were some very sharp thorns, I reached the main body of the band concealed in the thick woods. Such a sight—what a set! During the heat of religious persecution in Scotland, one might expect to see such creatures concealed in the ferns and caves of their native Scotia, that they might avoid the pitiless swords of Claverhouse and his moss troopers. Were these creatures men or "brownies," Union soldiers, or guerillas? One glance at their scanty homespun, a quick look at the blind halters and improvised saddles, the restless look of the men, their long hair and shaggy beards, all combined to force from my lips the exclamation: "Surely these men are bandits." I hastily threw my note-book in the brush, my watch and pocket-book was following hard after, when Captain Kline, of Gen. Patrick's headquarters, rode up, and we exchanged boisterous greetings. Here my trouble ended. These nondescripts were our own brave fellows. They had just returned from a little brush with Moseby, and were just in time to serve me as an escort. They captured a notorious rebel scout, Dr. James Jones, who had important papers concealed about his person. The guerillas are carrying off all cattle, and it is said they have orders to lead all colts away who have reached the age of two years and upwards. This, I understand, is a precautionary measure to preserve them for their owners and keep them from falling into "Yankee hands." Some people are sufficiently heterodox to believe they would never more see their colts and cattle if they got over the Rapidan. I think this myself. Moseby still hangs upon our right. He works in between the cavalry and infantry, picking up stragglers and unarmed men. The lucrative portion of his trade is in capturing mules and contrabands. Some weeks he sent into Culpeper as high as fifteen negroes, for which he is paid munificently. This is the first time he has been known to operate in this portion of Virginia. We have men in our army who would take the contract of capturing this bandit. I have met such men, and know they would bring him in dead or alive. Rebel scouts came into town twice since I have been here. Night before last they terrified two officers' servants, by compelling them to answer various questions, the answers to which they carefully noted down. Lieut. English, with ten men of the 17th Pennsylvania, endeavored to capture them, but were too late. There is no doubt General Buford would make terrible examples of such men if captured. A reconnoitring party of rebels pushed against Kilpatrick's front yesterday. It was raining very fast at the time. Several guns were fired, when the enemy withdrew.

The cars will soon be running through Culpeper. The railroad is now in good condition to Mitchell Station, and perhaps to the Rapidan. Our infantry is slowly moving up. I see the Engineer Corps here to-day, and expect the army soon. Sunday it rained heavily, and to-day is coludy and unpleasant.

B.

THE UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

A Narrative of their Privations and Sufferings—Statement of Rev John Hussey, LL. D., a Released Prisoner.

Rev. John Hussey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lockland, Howell county, Ohio, and a member of the Christian Commission, was captured by the rebels on the field of Chickamauga, on the day succeeding the battle, and conveyed through a tedious route to Richmond, where he remained in durance until the 9th of the present month, less than a fortnight since, when he was fortunate enough to be released. The reverend gentleman has very kindly furnished us with a statement of what he was compelled to witness, and to endure, while in captivity, and although it does not materially differ from the experience of others, who were equally unfortunate, it yet embraces many particulars of interest. At the present time, indeed, when the whole North is raised to sympathy and indignation, at the recital of the sufferings of the Union prisoners in the Richmond jails, any intelligence throwing light upon their actual condition must awaken a feeling of painful interest in the community. The following is Rev. Dr. Hussey's story, as furnished to one of our reporters:

Accompanied by a detail of about a dozen men, I proceeded to the field of Chickamauga, on the 21st of September last, for the purpose of assisting the wounded, interring the dead, and discharging such other duties as the occasion might suggest. I had prepared a number of head-boards for the graves, and was marking others, when I found myself accosted by a rebel officer, who I subsequently learned was medical director on General Wheeler's staff. His name I have forgotten. I said to him: "Doctor, I am a minister of the Gospel and a delegate of the Christian Commission, and have remained here to do what I can for the wounded;" adding that I would care for the rebel wounded as well as our own. He immediately responded:

"You are a d——d Abolitionist! Come, sir, I will ask Judge Terry what I shall do with you."

We entered the hospital together where Judge Terry was discovered suffering from a wound in the left arm which he wore in a sling.

"Judge Terry, here is a d——d Abolitionist preacher!" That was all the ceremony of introduction considered necessary. Judge, or rather General Terry—for he was both, and expects soon to be made a major general—asked me whether I was a chaplain, to which a negative response was of course given. The General walked up and down the room for many minutes in a perfect fury of passion, which found but partial vent in the most fearful oaths and most terrible invective aimed at myself.

"If you were a chaplain," he said, "I should know what to do with you, and if I could have my own way, I know exactly what I should do with you—I would *hang every d—n one of you!* Look at the condition of the country! Look at our widows and our orphans, and our desolated homes! Just think of the blood we have shed, and the treasure we have spent, and the bitter sorrows we have been compelled to suffer—and all for such infamous scoundrels as you! It is such men as you who are waging this war upon our liberties. It is you who have done all this, and are responsible for it. Now, what ought to be done with you? What ought I to do with such a villain as you?"

From his pointed manner, he seemed to be of opinion that, having put an unanswerable question to me, I would not, as a reasoning creature, endeavor to evade it; but, villain as I was, would frankly admit that I *had* brought on the war, and was willing to suffer martyrdom for such an indiscretion. But, as I was contemplating with surprise and bewilderment an exhibition of rage that seemed so totally uncalled-for, I did not reply immediately to his question; and when I would have spoken, he gave way to such another outburst of noisy vindictiveness that my words would have passed unheeded, and, therefore, I was silent. When the storm of his fury had exhausted itself in denunciation and profanity, not often heard from the lips of judge or general, he calmed down to a more rational frame of mind. At length, in the tone of one who is willing to sacrifice the opportunity of avenging private wrongs for the nobler opportunity of treating his enemy with magnanimity, he remarked, loftily, with a wave of his right arm:

"I am a military man, and have nothing to do with you. I will hand you over to the civil authorities for endeavoring to incite negro insurrections, contrary to the laws of the State!"

I remarked in a tone of self-deprecation that I had not done any such thing, nor thought of it.

"Well," said General Terry, "You were caught in our lines; that is enough," and left the room.

A gaunt and filthy Texan ranger then seized me insolently by the shoulders, and pulled me out of the hospital building. A horse without saddle or bridle, and with only a halter, was furnished me with the information that I must mount and follow closely in the path of the general, who was already in the saddle. In compliance with the injunction, I rode that day sixteen miles on my sharp-trotting Confederate horse. In this way we proceeded to Tunnel Hill, and thence to Atlanta, where, along with some other prisoners I was thrown into the barracks and kept two nights and two days. Here we were officially, systematically, and completely robbed, of every thing of value we possessed; only two of us being passed out through the door at a time, so that those within, ignorant of what was going on, could not conceal or destroy any valuables upon their persons. Thence we were removed to Augusta, Georgia, and Raleigh, North Carolina. In the barracks at the former place we saw Judge Gant, one of the most prominent and widely esteemed citizens of East Tennessee, a prisoner, handcuffed, in tattered garments, and in the most abject and miserable condition. One of his fellow-prisoners, a major of an East Tennessee regiment, with whom I stole an opportunity to converse, informed me that the rebels invariably hanged every Kansas soldier who fell into their hands; and that he himself had seen *sixteen Kansas soldiers hung up like dogs before his own quarters.*

At the village of Thompson, Georgia, we met General Duff Green, who had been detained in consequence of the train running off the track. Carpet-bag in hand, and accompanied by two young ladies, his nieces, perhaps, he mingled freely among our men, to ascertain our views upon the war question.

"Why did you come here to fight us?" he asked. "Why don't you go to your own country, and let us alone?"

One of our party, a Kentuckian, said; "*This is* our country—that's why we come here."

"But," said General Green, "we do not try to invade the North."

"Well," answered the Kentuckian, "what about Gettysburg?"

The General felt this to be rather a poser, and did not attempt to reply, but parried it as best he could with other questions. After a little while he grew excited, and exclaimed, with vehemence:

"The time will come when we will cut the throat of every one of you we take."

"*We* will not do it, will we?" said one of the young ladies, in a tone of horror.

"Yes, we will," answered Gen. Green, sharply. "We will cut the throat of every Yankee prisoner." Just then our train moved off, but we could see the General gesticulating violently, and growing redder in the face.

In the southern part of North Carolina, the cars stopped before a handsome private residence. Upon the porch stood two young girls, fashionably dressed, and, so far as outward appearance went, apparently ladies of refinement. No sooner, however, had they ascertained our character than they betrayed, in their demeanor, that they were unworthy of this title. One of them took out her handkerchief, made a loop of it, passed it around her neck—indicating, in a pantomimic way, that we were either worthy of hanging or deserved to be hanged; perhaps both ideas were intended to be conveyed. The other young lady contented herself with simply clutching her throat in both hands, and mimicking the contortions of a strangling person. When the train moved on, both of them shook their little fists at us with terrible energy, and we felt much safer when they had passed from view.

At length we reached Richmond, and were placed in Castle Thunder, where all civilian prisoners, whether Northern or Southern loyalists, are placed. There were about six hundred of the former and eight hundred of the latter incarcerated when we arrived. The Southern Unionists are mostly from East Tennessee, North Carolina, and Western and Northern Virginia. Included, however, among them, are citizens from all parts of the South. Very many of them were formerly possessed of vast wealth and influence, and one of the prisoners was but a short time since one of the largest planters of Texas. Another, who had practised law in Jackson, Miss., thirty-five years, was brought to Castle Thunder, with linen pants, worn out at the knees, and with no other covering but an old striped shawl thrown over his shoulders.

The statement that the prisoners on Belle Island had received no meat for twelve days, and are compelled to kill dogs and eat them to avoid starvation, is possibly true; but in the Richmond prisons affairs, though bad enough, have not yet reached this desperate pass. The prisoners receive one meal a day, consisting of half a loaf of bread and two ounces of meat. In all the prisons of the city the same quantity of provisions is furnished to the unfortunate inmates. In every other respect they are treated almost like dogs. They are unprovided with any clothing except what they may have had upon them when captured, nor with blankets or bedding of any kind, but are compelled to lie upon the bare and filthy floors. The inmates of Castle Thunder, of whom there are 240 on the upper floor, are crowded into apartments so small that they are compelled to sleep in parallel rows, to economize space. Once every three weeks the floor is scrubbed, when they are allowed to proceed to the prison yard for a breath of fresh air and exercise. At no other time are they allowed to leave their rooms, upon any pretence whatever.

The prisoners never have a chance to wash themselves, as neither soap nor water is provided for them. Partly from this circumstance, partly from the insufficient supply of food, and partly from the fœtid atmosphere they are compelled to breathe, diseases of the bowels and liver are very prevalent, especially among the more advanced in life; and very few, either young or old, manage to maintain any semblance of health. Another cause contributing to this distressing result is the lack of clothing, already mentioned. Among the prisoners is a man from New York, whose only covering is about a yard of rag carpet, and in the eyes of his fellow-sufferers his wardrobe is by no means considered despicable; and another, a Baptist minister, is almost naked. Since his imprisonment, he has heard of the death of four of his children; but, notwithstanding his terrible sufferings, he refuses to purchase his liberty by taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. These are by no means exceptional cases of hardship, but I mention them because they came immediately under my own observation, and because they are as striking and suggestive as any I could name.

There is nothing the Government can do for the relief of these men, that will be more acceptable than to furnish them with stores and fuel, for, independent of their sufferings from the cold, perhaps not one of them has even tasted a warm meal, or even as much as a hot cup of coffee since his incarceration. What they especially need, also, is a good supply of vegetables, such as onions, potatoes, &c., to guard against the scurvy. Clothing also should be sent to them as soon as possible. Their condition may be greatly ameliorated, and very many lives saved, if they are promptly supplied with the articles named. The Christian and Sanitary Commissions will, no doubt, exert themselves to the utmost to see that this is done; but their exertions, to be fully successful, must be encouraged and substantially aided by the public. Let the people of Philadelphia come forward with a generous response to this fresh demand, and in the darkest cells of the Richmond prisons, there will be a merrier Christmas and a happier New, for their beneficence.

Relief for Prisoners.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The following extract from a letter written by the Sanitary Commission agent at Norfolk, Va., under date of Nov. 13, shows that our Government is not unmindful of the sufferings of our soldiers at Richmond. Very respectfully,

R. M. LEWIS,
General Superintendent Philadelphia Agency U. S. Sanitary Commission.

SANITARY COMMISSION,
NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 13, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

The Government is ready and willing, and is making every effort to supply the wants of our suffering soldiers confined in Southern prisons. Gen. Meredith is authorized to send everything that may be required to supply their wants or add to their comforts, and this morning despatched to City Point a boat with the following list of supplies: 5,000 blankets, 5,000 body-coats, 5,000 overcoats, 5,000 pairs shoes, 5,000 caps, 5,000 wool shirts, 5,000 pairs socks, 240,000 rations of food.

The General will continue to forward supplies as fast as they can be sent from City Point to Richmond. The supplies sent by the Sanitary Commission should consist mainly of concentrated food of all kinds, pickles, under-clothing, towels, soap, sponges, combs, (coarse and fine,) and, perhaps, a little tobacco. That the supplies sent by the Government and by the Sanitary Commission will be received at Richmond and distributed among our men there is, I think, but little doubt. Doubtless there will be a small leakage by the way, but this must be submitted to for the sake of getting *something* through to our sufferers.

The Richmond Prisoners.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Do you not think it would be appropriate to have a collection taken up in all our churches on the National Thanksgiving Day, for the exclusive benefit of the Richmond Prisoners? Would it not gladden their hearts to know that a nation had remembered their sufferings on a day of thanksgiving?

I am, sir, yours truly,
UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1863.

CAPTURED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

How Business is Carried on by English Blockade Runners—The Effect of the Fall of Vicksburg on Rebel Securities.

The Washington *Republican* publishes additional extracts from the rebel correspondence captured on the blockade-runner Ella and Annie. The following letter from a rebel agent in England to John M. Cooper & Co., of Savannah, shows how the fall of Vicksburg knocked down rebel securities:

"LONDON, Sept. 21, 1863.

"GENTLEMEN: A day or two after my arrival here I wrote you a few lines, stating that, owing to the fall of Vicksburg and retreat of Lee, Confederate securities were at a very low estimate, &c., &c. I could not get an offer for our railroad stocks, and I am sorry to say that there has been no improvement since, and now (the last news was of the fall of Forts Wagner and Sumpter) they are valueless in the market here.

"Excepting advantages we may derive from arrangements I have made with manufacturers and publishers, and the information I have gained of mode of business, &c., &c., I fear that my trip here will prove a failure. It is a great disappointment; my expectations were so high, so much expected of me, and coming here at such fearful expense, my non-success causes me great unhappiness. I would return by steamer of 3d proximo, by way of Halifax, but that I have not yet completed arrangements for future business, and am purchasing for Messrs. Habersham.

"I have secured the agencies for publications of H. G. Bohn, steel pens of Hinks, Wells, & Company, playing cards of C. Goodall & Sons, and am negotiating with others. Messrs. Wostenholm & Son, and F. Ward & Company, Birmingham, are now considering my propositions, and will write me. The parties above named engage to fill no orders from Confederate States besides ours, and we, with Morris, to have depôts at Savannah and Richmond.

"They give us same terms as did their agents in the United States. They will, when satisfied of their security, advance us stock, provided the business is large enough to warrant it. Could do nothing with Gillott. However, H. Wells & Co.'s pens are as good, though not so well known; they made almost all the pens we had our name on.

"I have made some purchases for R. H. & Son, and shipped yesterday and to-day five or six cases for them by way of Bermuda. Last advices I had from Nassau was, that owing to the yellow fever, there was but little business there, and but few blockade runners. Have not had a line from home since I left. There are several parties here, on the same errand as myself, but who are doing little or nothing.

"They confidently expected to negotiate the fifteen-million loan, and for which they paid high premium. I could, two weeks since, have sold some of the bonds brought with me, but at so great sacrifice, thought it best to retain them. Have not tried Liverpool, as learned that there are large amounts of Confederate securities on the market. The people here are, with few exceptions, confident of our ultimate success in our struggle for independence, but fear our ability to redeem.

"The mode of business is so entirely different to ours that it is almost like a new study to me. The stock is different, &c., &c. Have not yet seen, in any of the paper-houses, a ream of ruled letter or cap paper. Almost any article ordered in quantities would have to be put up to order. I have learned a great deal, and when hostilities cease will be prepared while others will first have to learn. I find it best to depend upon one's own tact and labor to find best places to buy at.

"To be advised to or introduced, subjects yourself, or the manufacturer, to a demand called commissions, generally two and a half per cent. on your order. Have already had a difficulty from such a demand being made of me—the manufacturer, governed by the influence of the party who said he introduced me (which was false), had to decline my order. Of course I would not submit. Am very well, except a cold.

"The climate is very disagreeable, damp, and chilly. It is too late to ask you to write me, as I shall be on my way home before a letter could reach me here, unless a very great improvement in our affairs will enable me to negotiate our securities. I have no prospect of such. Regards to each of you. Would have sent the seeds for Willy in one of R. H. & Son's cases, but the new seed has not yet come in, and the dealers advise not to send seed of last year. Will get and send as soon as can.

Yours, truly, W. H. OLCOTT.

"Messrs. John M. Cooper & Co., Savannah, Ga."

"On the 24th of September, the same gentleman wrote to Mr. A. Morris, of Richmond, respecting his statement that his expedition was likely to prove a failure. Nobody was prepared to invest in rebel bonds, and the news was uniformly bad, and, altogether, he thought he would get home as quickly as possible."

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Matamoros and Brownsville—Union Sentiment in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Under this date, a correspondent describes the troubles in Matamoros, between the French and the Juarez national partisans in Mexico. Of the present commandant at Matamoros, he writes:

Cortinas has shown his friendship for the Union by placing three Rio Grande steamers at the service and under the control of General Banks. One of these, the Matamoros, is valuable to us, because she is the only boat we have here that can cross the bar at the river mouth.

Another revolution was looked for on the night of the 7th-8th; and as the American Consul in Matamoros expected to be attacked, our forces were held in readiness to defend him. But nothing came of it.

It is a fact that the French naval officers on the Matamoros station were for some time in expectation of a pronunciamiento which should place the French party in power in Tamaulipas, and it is now clear that all the arrangements of the French on the coast were made with this in view. The French blockade covers the whole coast to a point within nine miles of the Rio Grande. Had the people of Tamaulipas "pronounced" in favor of the French, as it was intended they should, with the help of the rebels under General Bee, all the objects of the French, and of the rebels, too, would have been accomplished, without leaving our Government room to complain of unfriendly action. The opportune arrival of General Banks spoiled a most ingenious and to us dangerous plot.

THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

The prospect in Texas for our cause is good. Gen. Banks needs and ought to have more troops, perhaps ten or twelve thousand men, in order to enable him to act in the State. The people in Brownsville, as well as on the Mexican side of the river, are friendly to us. I have no doubt that Mexican troops could be raised, if it were advisable, to serve under the American flag. The greater part of the people in and about Brownsville are of Mexican origin; the common people and the wealthy men are favorable to the re-establishment of the Union Government, under which they always enjoyed peace, protection, and liberty. They are, however, much cowed by the rebel tyranny, and have such an idea of the strength and determination of the rebels that they will not take political action unless they are made sure of protection.

The display of a considerable force here is necessary to produce confidence in our power and to restore the former condition of things; and this force must remain for a time. With proper management there is a prospect that all Texas can be brought back under the Union flag, and that with little delay. Now that a part of the people are relieved from a tyranny which had grown hateful to them, and that also the tampering of the French with the rebels has been interrupted and their plots broken up, the prospect here is promising.

THE Palmerston *crim. con.*, according to a private letter received by the editor of the Albany *Journal*, is settled. "This I know. Nothing more will be heard of it, unless, perhaps, a motion by plaintiff to take his affidavit and petition off the file. I believe it was a trap by the lady whose husband is not an Irish parson. His name, as he swears himself, is O. Kane, Esq."

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MEXICO.

General Bazaine's Address.

General Bazaine, in taking command of the Interventionist army in Mexico, published the following address:

MEXICANS: On taking command of the army, I must explain to you that this change of commander does not imply any change of politics.

My mission is to watch over the sincere fulfillment of the manifesto of the 12th of June, 1863, which contains the essential principles in which the Provisional Government must stand in the direction of public affairs.

These general principles, which belong to our epoch, and proceed from the instructions of the Emperor's Government, prove how much our Sovereign benevolently interests himself for the regeneration of your fine country.

My task will be easy if you assist me, and I reckon upon it, as you ought to have faith in my earnest wish to bring to fulfillment, when the time arrives, each of the promises contained in the manifesto alluded to.

Have, therefore, confidence in the future. Let every Mexican lay aside the spirit of party; let all unite to establish a stable Government in harmony with the ideas of the age, protected by the French flag wherever its glorious colors wave.

BAZAINE, Commander-in-Chief.
HEADQUARTERS AT MEXICO, Oct. 22, 1863.

Nevada.

Governor Nye, of Nevada, writes to Mr. Thurlow Weed:

"We are making ourselves up into a State. Our convention to form a Constitution meets next week, and we hope to present ourselves for admission during the coming session of Congress. We are rich in a material sense, and richer still in our loyalty to the old flag. I have thought it would have a happy influence, both at home and abroad, to have the last born Territory of peace become the first born State in war. It would show the outside world our confidence in our country, and the rebels that by rebellion they cannot prevent our growth and progress. It will make one more link in the great chain that is to bind the East and the West together in happy brotherhood."

The Canvass in Delaware.

A correspondent writes: The Unionists are jubilant and demonstrative, for the people are with them and of them, and they sail on the full tide of a healthy and patriotic public sentiment. Their political canvass is as exultant and full of cheerful noise as the canvass which carried Tippecanoe and, alas, Tyler too, to the Presidency. They have banners, torchlight processions, stirring, hopeful speeches, meetings everywhere, and songs innumerable. To-day the subjoined lyric is flying about the streets to be sung to I know not what tune, in I know not how many places:

NEW NURSERY RHYMES.

Sing a song of sixpence,
With a pocket full of rocks,
Most two hundred dollars
In a Tinder-box.
When the box is opened,
The Copperheads will scare,
Isn't he a pretty Brown,
To run in Delaware?

Bayard's in his office,
Cooking up some tricks;
Saulsbury's at the tavern,
Getting tight as bricks.
Riddle's on the platform,
Talking dreadful trash;
Out jump the Smithers' boys,
And knock you all to smash!

Periodicals Received.

Harper's Magazine for December, commencing the 28th volume, opens with a couple of illustrated poems—"Saint Christopher," by W. D. Howells, U. S. Consul at Venice; and "Twilight on Sumpter," by R. H. Stoddard. Both are good. B. J. Lossing follows with his "Scenes in the War of 1812," particularly devoted to the war on the coast, including the British landing at Havre-de-Grace, a place well known to all Northern travellers to Washington. Fifteen engravings add value to this sketch. "Pictures of the Japanese," by A. H. Guernsey, may be said to contain the essence of Sir Rutherford Alcock's new book upon Japan, (it is called "The Capital of the Tycoon,") and is made additionally satisfactory by thirty-two illustrations, several of them copies of Japanese drawings. Among the miscellaneous papers that follow, we particularly may mention "The Telling Treasure," by Thomas Dunn English, the idea of which is taken from the torn manuscript shown by the Abbe Faria to Edmund Dantès in the dungeons of Chateau d' If, revealing the treasures on the Isle of Monte Christi; additional chapters of "Cap-and-Bells," a novel, by J. M. Legaré; Personal Recollections of Prescott, the Historian, by James Wynne; "An Experiment," by Caroline Chesebro; A Narrative (only too briefly told, by Mrs. R. B. Minturn,) of a journey "Overland from St. Paul to Lake Superior;" a chapter on Names, by Louisa E. Furniss, and, albeit a little prosy and metaphysical, an Essay on "The Ethics of Love," by Samuel Osgood, which young people, in particular, may read with a certainty of being instructed. There is a feeble sketch here, by Chas. D. Gardette, entitled "My Friend Crackthorpe Again," in which the solitary idea, of a madman's decoying a sane person to a lunatic asylum and there leaving him, has been used, and used up, a score of times, and generally better than now. The small-type portions of Maga continue good. There are nearly sixty engravings of merit in this new number of *Harper*.

The Atlantic Monthly for December completes the twelfth volume. Its first article, a prose sketch by Frederick Ingham, U. S. N., is called "A Man Without a Country," and relates, in a manner touching from its very simplicity, the misadventures of one Philip Nolan, once an army officer, who died, at sea, last May, after being there for nearly fifty years—his mishaps commenced as far back as 1805, by his meeting Aaron Burr, who involved him in conspiracy and treason. How he got to sea, and why he staid there, is the mystery of this well-told and truth-like tale. "The Birds of Killingworth," is a poem of nearly 250 lines, in the Whistlecraft stanza, by Longfellow,—a veritable idyl breathing of the country, and reading country-folks the plain lesson that their crops may suffer from the inroads of destructive insects, if the birds who devour them are slaughtered. "Literary Life in Paris," gives an account of a young French poet whose life was a struggle between Poverty and Ambition. "The Great Air Engine," is a story we have failed to comprehend, after two attempts at perusal. W. J. Stillman has a personal sketch of Eugene Delacroix, the great French painter, who lately died, and Henry J. Tuckerman, who sometimes writes poetry in prose, contributes a delightful, thoughtful, and suggestive paper, entitled "Something about Bridges;" a paper the fruit of travel, observation, memory, and judgment. Professor Agassiz explains the "Internal Structure and Progression of the Glacier,"—an article suggested by Professor Tyndall's recent book on Glaciers, Agassiz himself having previously published the "Système Glaciare." A notice of Longfellow, the poet, by George W. Curtis, is wholly unworthy the writer and his subject,—a very ordinary critic could have produced it, with a *minimum* of thought. These are the more noticeable papers in this new number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which we have received from T. B. Pugh.

The January number is announced to contain prose articles by Mrs. Stowe, Miss Prescott, Bayard Taylor, Agassiz, Robert Dale Owen, and a Christmas Story by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills;" also, poems by Bryant, Longfellow, and Whittier. Mrs. Stowe's series of Sketches, to be continued for several months, will be called, "House and Home Papers," by Christopher Crowfield. In the course of 1864, this periodical will publish some cantos of Longfellow's translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia;" poems by Robert Browning, a new novel by J. T. Trowbridge, and Nathaniel Hawthorne's new romance.

It is rumored that a new Monthly Magazine will immediately appear in New York, under the editorship of Professor Henry Coppée, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The steel-engraving of the December number of *Peterson's Ladies' Magazine* is a gem in its way. It is entitled "The Interrupted Reading," and shows a young mother who, with a sudden impulse, stops in the perusal of a book, to snatch up her darling little child and press it to her bosom with fond caresses. The title-page, a moonlight scene in the centre, with six charming vignettes illustrating the Winter Season, is very well designed and finely engraved. The literature is of the usual acceptable character, and four original copyrighted novelettes are promised in 1864.

The American Law Register, November, 1863, publishes an unusually good prize essay on "Mental Unsoundness as Affecting Testamentary Capacity."

We have the October number of *The American Exchange and Review*, also published in Philadelphia, which is generally well conducted and well supported by the public. A very little care would make it better able than it now is, to compete with *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*. Theatrical criticism and notices of "the situation" and prospects of the war, do not precisely harmonize; and among the large-type articles, two such able dissertations as those on the "Obligations of Paying Customs' Duties in Gold," and "The Pacific Railroad," stand in curious contrast with a long paper on "Voltaire and his Times." Commercial readers expect something different. With the new year, such changes may be made as will convert the *American Exchange* into a thorough business periodical.

W. B. Zieber sends us the American reprint of the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*. It contains ten articles, of which the first, upon the British-American colony of Queensland, is the best. If all its statements be true, this new colony promises to become of unusually great value to the motherland. Other papers are on the following subjects: Mediæval Rome, Cadastral Survey of Great Britain, Life of Lord Bolingbroke, Jurisprudence, the Royal Academy, Cinchona cultivation in India, Reign of George III., a Mahratta romance, and the Colonial Episcopate. In the last, oddly enough, Bishop Colenso's case is carefully *not* mentioned.

The *Art Journal*, for November, with its beautiful engravings on steel and wood, and its original and valuable papers on Art, is also to be procured from Mr. Zieber. There is no other art-periodical at all approaching this in merit, beauty, and low price.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,019,950 five-twenties, on Saturday, and for the week $5,317,450. A large proportion of these sales were made in the West and the Border States, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Kansas also contributed largely. There are no better indications of the popularity of the loan than the continuation of these large sales.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The Reading *Times* says in regard to this road: The completion of this road is rapidly approaching. The deep cut on the South Mountain is nearly completed, and strong forces of workmen are employed on the eastern section, as well as on this section of the road, putting down the rails. The Manheim *Sentinel* says it is expected that the whole route will be finished and through trains running by New Year's day.