RETAIL DRY GOODS. NSE REDUCTION IN THE

PRICES

DRY GOODS.

R R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

THEIR BETIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

INS AND REPS, LAN PLAIDS. LPACAS AND MOHAIRS. BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS. REPELLANTS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS, EXTREMELY LOW RATES. leave to assure the public that we have

RARE BARGAINS. EAT STOCK OF OATINGS

own every article in our stock, and now have

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. shade and quality in the cauntry. For sholes

CLOTH STORE WM. T. SNODGRASS. 34 South SECOND Street, and 33 STRAWBERRY Street.

1034 CHESTNUT STREET. R. M. NEEDLES IS DAILY BECKIVING

NOVELTIES LACES,

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. n every variety and at REDUCED PRICKS. SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE. 1094 OHESTNUT STREET. IGHT PLAID POPLINS. ST OPENED, several large lots, bought in New

reduced prices for cash, t single-width rish Plaids, 65c. t double width heavy gay Plaid Poplins, \$1.25. to fine all-wool bright Plaids, cheap, lots rish wool Plaid Puplins, \$1.88, \$2, and of fine wide French Merinoes, \$1.50.

of Striped Brocade Reps, \$1.25.

of figured, striped, heavy Mohairs, \$1.25.

of figured Merinoes, \$1.26.

of black wool Delaines, 75c; cheap.

leces American Prints and Delaines.

COOPER, & CONARD.

tf S. B. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW open a large and choice assortment of PALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS. Isln Merinoes, \$1.26 to \$6. Plain Poplins, isln and Platd Silk Poplins, isln and Platd Silk Poplins, isn and Pigured Mohair Poplins, rreat variety of new and choice Dress Goods, all cea far below

afar below IE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. 3-Of all kinds, a great variety, from 75 cents Sper yard, below THE IMPORTER'S PRICES. HAWLS-A large assortment, at a small advance Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. FINE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS reale below the present gold prices.
Froche Shawis, open centres.
Froche Shawis, filed centres.
Froche Shawis, filed centres.
Froche Shawis, filed centres.
Fis Broche Shawis, filed centres.
Fis Broche Shawis, filed centres.
Flaid and Stripe Blanket Shawis.
Flaid, and Stripe Blanket Shawis.
and square Black Thibet Shawis.
and square Black Thibet Shawis.
ted and other Beaver Cloths.
The Flaid and Stripe Blanket Shawis.

ET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL, No. 119 MARKET STREET, Between FROMT and SECOND Streets.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS Use find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Pa-tan Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Frestribtion Vials, etc., at as low prises as genu-ine, first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, or Confectioners, in full variety and of the bear Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annat-te, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS USE, ilways on hand at lowest net eash prices.

SULPHITE OF LIME, for keeping eider sweet; a perfectly harmless reparation, put up, with full directions for nee, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel.

Orders by mail or city post will meet with rompt attention, or special quotations will be brinkled when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL.

WHOLESALE DRUG WARKHOUSE, No. 119 MARKET Street, above FROMT. ATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. L, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER

NEW COMPANIES. to are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all Books they require, at short notice and low prices, int quality. All styles of Binding. STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. LITHOGRAPHED TRANSFER BOOK. ORDERS OF TRANSFRE. STOCK LEDGER, STOCK LEDGER BALANCES. REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER.

SIVIDEED BOOK. MOSS & CO., ARE BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS. 43% CHESTHUT Street. L. TINGLEY,

ACCOUNT OF BALES,

TOBACCO AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE.

No. 8 NORTH THIRD STREET. BARNEY, GREEN, & CO., Cincinnati.

azent for the sale of all the celebrated brands of BELLE OF THE WEST," "CINCINNATUS," "BURNIE," &c.

"FINE TURKISH" AND OTHER SMOKING L large lot of prime CIGARS and TOBACCO, now in re, and for sale chesp.

} J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 MORTH SIXTH STREET. Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at LOWEST PRICES. Repairing attended to promptly. Store Shades Made and Lettered. OOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA. ave now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of every character, of the ERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ADSI PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY. NEW PARED PEACHES. CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES, &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS. Dealer in Fine Groceries,* Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. PEACHES.—5,000 DOZÉN HERMETIby 5. Rdwards & Co., Bridgeton. N. J. Salesroom.
2019 BHODES & WILLIAMS.
2019 BHODES & WILLIAMS.
2019 South WATER Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES,

HE FLORENCE.

THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

630 CHEST NOT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

680 CHESTNUT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

CARD.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I WILL OFFER

MY ENTIRE STOOK

LACE CURTAINS

FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

1026 CHESTNUT STREET. 1026.

CURTAIN STORE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COPY.

DISABLED SOLDIERS

We print this plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing, and will send a specimen copy by mall, free, on receipt of the price, \$2.50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. For particulars, address

A BY HERBERT SPENCER.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BEOAD.

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

ESSAYS, MORAL, POLITICAL, AND ÆSTHETIC,

HERBERT SPENCER,

Author of
Illustrations of Universal Progress, First Principles of
Philosophy, &c.
1 Vol. 12mo. Cloth, \$2.
CONTENTS:

Personal Beauty. Bepresentative Government. Prison Ethics. Railway Morals and Railway Policy.

VII. Railway Morals and Railway Policy.

VIII. Gracefulness.

IX. State Tampering with Money and Banks.

X. Parliamentary Reform—The Dangers and the Lifeguards.

"The large success and high commendation which the former volume of Essays has met with shows that the genius of Mr. Spencer is widely appreciated in this country, and renders any laudation of his works unuscessary in this place. But it is proper to call attention to the special claims of several of the Essays of this collection upon the American public."—Extract from Editor's Preface.

D. APPLETON & CO.

Publish the following Works by the same author:
EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, AND PHYSICAL. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, \$1.50.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF UNIVERSAL PROGRESS. 1 vol., 12mo., 62 and 12m of 2 and 12m of

vol., 12no. \$2
FIRST PRINCIPLES OF A NEW SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY. I vol., large 12mo. \$2
THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCIENCES, to
which is added. Reasons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte. A Pamphlet of 60 pages. 25 cents.
Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of
wrice.

DETROLEUM V. NASBY'S PAM-

PETROLEUM V. NASBY'S PAM.
PHLET!—THE NASBY'S FAPERS. Letters and
Sermons, containing the views on the topics of the day.
An amusing and interesting pamphlet.
OCEAN WAIFS. A story of adventure on land and
sea. By Captain Mayne Red. Illnstrated.
POEMS OF THE WAR. By Geo. H. Boker.
PICTURES AND LESSONS FOR LITTLE READERS.
A collection of short and beautiful stories for children.
Also, A'NEW EDITION of
PERRINE'S NEW WAR MAP OF THE SOUTHERN
STATES, containing a Chronology of the Great Rebellion to November, 1963. Price, 50 cents.
For sale by WM. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN,
occopy of the Control o

WEBSTER'S NEW UNABRIDGED

VV DICTIONARY 3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.
This edition of Webster has been thoroughly revised, and has many valuable additions. It consists of 1,840 royal quarto pages, with the illustrations distributed throughout the work.

throughout the work.

ALSO,
WORCESTER'S NEW QUARTO DICTIONARY, and all the Greek, French, Spanish, German, and Laitz Standard Lexicons and Dictionaries, for sale by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,

Publishers and Booksellers, oc25 No. 25 South SIXTH St., above Chestnut.

A SHCROFT'S LOW-WATER DEAShcroft's Steam Gauges.
Justice & Shaw's Hercurial Steam and Elast Gauges.
Clark's Damper Regulator.
Water Gauges, Seotch Thees, &c.
AUGS S. BATTILES, Agent,
se2-3m 94 North SIXTH Street, Phils.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE OIL

Regions of Pennsylvania, 4 feet square, showing every well and owner's name.

Prices-sheets 81; pocket form \$2; packet form, mounted on linen, \$4; on rollers mounted on linen, \$5.

For sale by WILLIAM S. & ALFRED MARTIEN, nal4

606 CHESTNUT etreet.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES, INTERNAL RE-

ASHMEAD & EVANS

The Philosophy of Style.
Our Legislation.
The Morals of Trada.
Personal Besuty.

no12-3t*

A NEW WORK

BRADLEY & CO., Publishers,

No. 66 North FOURTH Street,

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.

MASONIO HALL,



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

IILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS. STOCK ! FALL 1864. NOW IN STORE. 1864.

VOL. 8.—NO. 92.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Ses. 517 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS,

AND WHITE GOODS. A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

PELL LIER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BALMORALS, INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES,

COMMISSION HOUSES. . HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR THE SALE OF

[]y1-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS

CLOSING OUT LATE IMPORTATIONS 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT GOLD BATES. FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS. WILTONS OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS. VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS. MEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK. DRUGGETTS. WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c. JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

sel7-stuth2m FALL 1864.

GLENECHO MILLS. GERMANTOWN. McCALLUM & CO. CARPET WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

1864. McCALLUM & CO..

RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,

self-5m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. FANCY FURS. FURS.

1864. A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH, (SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE GEO. F. WOMRATH,)

No. 415 Arch Street, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Ladies' fancy furs,

To which they invite the attention of buyers. LADIES' FANCY FURS. JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,

NO. 826 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, a large and handsome stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS Of every description, and in the newest and most approved styles, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES. HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE, 517 ARCH STREET. The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,

which for variety and quality

UANNOT BE SURPASSED
by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices. sonable prices.
All FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
HENRY RASKE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS, cells tf.

MERCHANT TAILORS. 1864. FALL.

E. O. THOMPSON, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA. N. B. - Having obtained a celebrity for cutting GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to annunce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who

A HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA; or, the Land of Promise as it now Appears. By Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., with numerons fine Engravings and Maps.
ESSAYS, MORAL, POLITICAL AND ASTHETIC. By re dissatisfied may know of my method, and give me Herbert Spencor
LYBA ANGLICANA: or, A Hymnal of Sacred Poetry,
Selected from the best English writers by the Rev. Geo.
T. Rider. Elegantly printed on tinted paper, red edges.
UNCLE MAT: or, The Good Time which George and
Frank had Trapping, Fishing, &c. By Alfred Oldfeloc27-tastu-2m EDWARD P. KELLY, low
THE JOHN GAY SERIES A New Series of Four
Books for Boys. By Jacob Abbott. Beautifully illustrated by H. W. Herrick.
THE YOUNG CRUSDE; or, Adventures of a Shipwrecked Boy. By Dr. Harley. Handsomely illus-JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS, 612 CHESTNUT STREET, Will from this date (October 3d) sell at

REDUCED PRICES,

CASH. COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION .- NOTICE IS HERE. BY given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. HILT, and MATTHEW H. CRAWFORD trading under the name style, and title of the "WEST ENGINE CO.," of NORKISTOWN, Montgomery Co.," and the sixteenth (18th) day of July last dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Hilt. The future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Co."

November 10, 1864. DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNER SHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON Is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street. CHARLES E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of DAVIES BEOTHERS, for the transaction of a general BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS, at No. 325 DOCK Street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES, PETER A. DAVIES, PETER A. DAVIES. U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold.

Business Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. oct. 2m COPARTNERSHIP. - WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce. has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON, 146 and 148 North FRONT Street.

OCTOBER 24, 1864.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

THE SOUTHWEST. Forrest in West Tennessec-Baring and Successful Attack on our Gunboats-Destruction of Johnsonville-The Rebel Chances in West and Middle Tennessee-The Relative Attitudes of Hood and Sherman-Thomas and Schofield to Attend to the Rebels while Sherman Cuts the Confederacy in Two. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CAIRO, NOV. 7, 1864. The theatre of war has suddenly changed in the Southwest. Price is in full retreat from Missour with Blunt at his heels, and Steele probably in his front. On the east bank of the Mississippi we have witnessed a sudden incursion of rebels into West Tennessee. Gen. Forrest's command, of two or three brigades, which, until recently, has been operating in North Mississippi and in the neighborhood of Memphis, has suddenly made a strike northward from Corinth to the borders of Kentucky. His appearance on the Tennessee river was first signalled at Eastport, whither a brigade of our troops, commanded by a certain Colonel Hoge, of Obicago, very carelessly and coolly began to disembark their artillery and stores from their steamboats, without sending out a reconnoissance or even pickets. The result is well known. We lost four guns and about 700 prisoners. Forrest then moved northward as far as Paris. Tennessee, about fifty miles from Columbus, Ky., and about the same distance from Paducah. At Paris Landing, on the Tennes. see river, he commenced his blockade of that stream, firing into and crippling the steamer Ama-

zon, capturing three others, loaded with clothing and supplies, and finally capturing the gunboat Undine after a severe fight. Fort Heiman, Fort Henry, and Paris Landing, where these events occurred, are all within a few miles of each other, and are about forty-five miles from the mouth of the Tennessee. In order to show the situation to some of your readers it may be well to explain that the supplies for the vast army of General Sherman, south of Nashville, cannot conveniently be transported by rail from Louisville al together. It has been sought, as being both cheaper and more reliable, to carry much of the heavy freight to Nashville by water, that is, by the Cumberland river direct. This stream is, however, fitful, and is only navigable at intervals. From Nashville the communication with Chattanooga and Atlanta is necessarily by rail exclusively. There is a line of railroad leading from Nashville to the Tennessee river (not generally laid down in the maps), about a hundred miles long, striking the Tennessee about seventy miles from its mouth, called the Nashville Northwestern road. This road has been put in order, and thus a threefold inlet and outlet to Nashville has been effected. The Cumberland river fell a couple of weeks since, so that the hoats loaded for that stream were ordered to the Tennessee. John-

Jonesantly on hand a tunion of the state of sonville is the name of the spot where the road strikes the river, though at the outbreak of the war there was not so much as a solitary house on the spot. The Government has recently erected a wharf and warehouse for storing its supplies while waiting shipment. While Hood, therefore, was crossing the Tennessee with his main army, say 30,000 strong, Forrest was to operate against this For first-class goods. The workmanship of this estab lishment is second to no other in the United States. line of our communication with about 7,000 or 8,000 men, and nearly twenty pieces of artillery, includ-C. M. STOUT & CO., ing, of course, those captured from Col. Hoge, at No. 1026 CHESTNUT Street. Eastport. Forrest's recruiting headquarters are at

The xext operations of the batteries on the Tennessee were to attack the Cheeseman and another stern-wheel boat as they descended. The former This beautiful steel engraving, painted by Schussele, and engraved by Sartain, is having an immense sale, and is considered by all who have seen it as one of the finest specimens of engraving ever gotten out in this escaped, although riddled with shot and shell and her steam-pipes pierced. The other boat had her captain killed, and drifted ashore and was burned. Gunboats, such as they are, light-draft and tin-clad. EVERY SOLDIER'S FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A were of no avail. The shores of the Tennessee are hilly and full of positions admirably suited for bat-EVERY LOYAL HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A teries. The rebels, it appears, mounted some of their guns on the captured Undine, and started up to attack the two gunboats at Johnsonville, in con-In fact, every family who has a father, husband, or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should junction with the batteries. The fellowing statement, on the authority of Colonel May, shows how successful they were. This feat of Forrest in si-HOME ON A FURLOUGH. lencing gunboats carrying armament as heavy as It will always be a beautiful memorial of these anxious days and years of rebellion and war. This engraving is sold exclusively by Agents. and others will find this the most pleasant and profit-able agency they can undertake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on appli-

his attacking batteries is an unusual and unpleasant feature. The iron clad monitor Neosho, the old Tylor, and the Washita (40), are ordered up from here to protect the post. It is likely, however, that General Schofield has secured the remains of the post by his land forces. Colonel May left Johnsonville at half past six o'clock on Saturday evening; and arrived in this city yesterday. From him I gather the following information which may be relied upon as correct: In order that your readers may more fully understand the condition of affairs up that stream, I date his narrative back to Wednesday last at which time the attack upon Johnsonville may really be said to have commenced. About 2 o'clock on that afternoon, the three gunboats at Johnsonville-Nos. 29, 32, and 52-moved down the river a short distance for the purpose of recapturing the Venus. which had been taken by the rebels. When a short distance below Johnsonville, the Undine, which had been captured some time since by the rebels, gave our boats fight. The engagement lasted for several hours, and until the Venus had been disabled by a cannon ball, which cut her steam drum. After this the rebel gunboat withdrew, and the Venus fell into

our hands. When she was recaptured she was armed with two twenty pound Parrott guns. She also had a full supply of ammunition, &c., all of which was taken to Johnsonville. On this day nothing further of interest transpired. On Thursday morning the gunboat Undine appeared near Johnsonville, and manœuvred about as if offering battle. Our gunboats weighed anchor and started out to meet her, when the Undine at once moved down the river and disappeared behind Thinking that this was but a dodge to run our boats into a trap, they returned to Johnsonville. During the whole of the day the rebel sharpshooters, who were on the opposite bank of the river, kept up a

continual fire upon our gunboats, killing a number of the men. Friday morning was the day of the hard fighting and the day upon which over \$6,000,000 worth of property was sacrificed to the flames. At an early hour in the morning the gunboat Undine came to within four or five hundred vards of Johnsonvilla and presented a broadside, as if she intended to fire upon the town. The gunboats 29, 32, and 52 were sent in pursuit of her, and they had no sooner started than the Undine immediately put off and dodged behind the same bend where she disappeared the previous day. The gunboats followed her into the bend, and they had no sooner made the turn than they were opened upon by a rebel battery of twelve 24-nound Parrott guns, said to be supported by 10,000 men, and also by the Undine. About this ime four gunboats came up the river and engaged the battery on the other side. The fight between the boats lasted from early Friday morning until about noon, during which time a most terrific can-

nonading was kept up. Our gunboats were unable to pass the battery, and being separated were unable to cope with it. After a most determined resistance the gunboats were compelled to retire in a orippled condition. About 11 o'clock, and during the engagement, the Undine was run into the shore by the rebels, and burned to prevent her being captured. About two o'clock in the afternoon a party of rebel sharpshooters made their appearance on the opposite shore from Johnsonville, and commenced firing upon the transports, which now dropped down to the lower landing, while the gunboats threw small shells into the rebel ranks, which dispersed them. When the rebels had succeeded in getting all the gunboats and transports to the lower landing, which was about three o'clock in the afternoon, they immediately opened on the boats from their batteries, all of which were mposed of twenty-pound Parrott guns. There were four batteries opposite the city, one at the up-per end, one at the lower, and two just in the centre. The fire of all these batteries was concentrated on the boats lying at the Johnsonville wharf, and in ess than fifteen minutes the gunboats were a complete wrecks. Now that the gunboats were destroywrecked Boy. By Dr. Harley. Land wrecked Boy. By Dr. Harley. Land trained. STANDARD WORKS and books of all kinds in every variety of binding, now receiving from the late TRADE SALES, and will be sold at very low prices.

ASHMEAD & EVANS, Successors to W. P. Hazard, no. 724 CHESTNUT Street. and the Federal commander fearing that the transports, with their cargoes, would fall into the hands of the enemy, he called a council of war, at which it was decided that the transports should be destroyed. The order was at once given, and in a short time the following beats were versued in one to the articles of war like all other governments. No troops can ransports, with their cargoes, would fall into the short time the following boats were wrapped in one sheet of flame: Donne No. 2, Arcola, Duke, Good Friends, Aurora, Mountaineer, J. B. Ford, Highlander, and Venus. The flames were communicated to the barges, which were loaded with Government freight, and in less time than it takes to re cord it, they fell a prey to the devouring element. The wharf at Johnsonville was covered with Government freight, and the flames were soon communicated to it. Men were detailed to subdue NITED STATES, INTERNAL REVENUE-THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT OF
PENNSYLVANIA, comprising the Twelfth, Thirteenth,
Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth
Wards of the City of Philadelphia,
NOTICE:
The annual assessment for 1864, for the above-named
District, of persons liable to a tax on carriages, pleasure
yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate, and
also of persons required to take out license, having
been completed, the raging fire, but they would no sooner make their appearance than the rebel batteries and sharpshooters would fire upon them. The fire next communicated to the Government warehouse, which contained 650 tons of provisions. Not only were the boats and barges with their contents destroyed, but yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate, and also of persons required to take out license, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN
that the taxes aforesaid will be received daily, by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), at his Office, S. W. corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets, on and after TUESDAY, the 26th ivst., and until and including SATURDAY, the 19th of November next ensuing.

PENALTRIES

All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate, on or before the aforesaid 19th day of November, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and he liable to costa, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their Licensee, as required by law, on or betore the 19th day of November, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 58th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury notes, is sned under authority of the Dnited States, or in notes of banks organized under the act to provide a national currency, known as National Banks.

No further notice will be given.

WILLIAM J WAINWRIGHTE Collector, entre first the content of the law aforesaid.

AND CONTRIBED AND WILLOW Sts. all the freight on the wharf and the warehouse, together with its contents, were one heap of ruins. As the immense conflagration was raging with unabated fury, the rebel batteries kept up one of the most terrific cannonadings ever heard, shot and shell bursting from the mouths of over thirty 20-pound Parrott guns. The scene during the entire Friday evening, and to a late hour in the night, was grand and terrific, and baffles description. The

amount of property destroyed, including the boats and barges, some forty in number, is estimated at about \$6,000,000. I am unable to learn the number of losses on either side.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER

STRIPS, and
WINDOW BANDS

Totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dus
from the crevices of
DOORS AND WINDOWS,
And save one-half the fuel

No. 38 South FIFTH Street,
Send for Circular.
Local Agents wanted throughout the State.

1008-120 The state of the s

considerable Federal force, with siege guns, under command of Gen. Schofield, going to the relief of the forces there. When these reinforcements reach Johnsonville the place will be entirely safe from any track the rebels can make on it. The rebel force, which is estimated at 20,000 strong, is under the command of Generals Chal-mers, Egon, Forrest, and Roddy. It is impossible,

as yet, to tell what is the intention of the rebel force; but it is generally believed that they are moving down the river. The above are the facts as related by persons who were present all the time. Persons who arrived from Nashville last evening, ring up many exciting rumors, one of which is to the effect that a portion of the rebel force had succeeded in crossing the river, and getting between Johnsonville and General Schofield's force, and that the latter had telegraphed that he was advancing cautiously. I give the latter merely as a rumor, without vouching for its accuracy.

The whole of West Tennessee, from the Mississippi to the former stream, is being drained by conscription of the last serviceable man. This is Forrest's principal work in this region, though, as the result proves, not his most successful one. From refugees I learn that he is gathering a formidable army—with what ulterior purpose is not known, but probably to join Hood. The problem of the Southwest is then being centred in Western and Middle Tennessee. Hood has a united army larger than any new collected under Thomas or Schofield. But our business is only to defend, not to attack. The points to be kept are Memphis, Columbus, Paducah, Nashville, Chattaneoga, and possibly Decatur. The first three, besides being well fortified and garrisoned, can be greatly relieved by gunboats, at all times. The others are only necessary if it is determined to make the valley of the Upper Tennessee an arm of defence, as is most likely, because its natural advantages are great." In a word, Hood can do little but ravage a country not over-loyal, even if he comes up to the Ohio, while he must eventually be driven back. He cannot capture and hold any of the points mentioned last, for he cannot supply he army. His is a raid in which, it all our railroads are destroyed, but little of military value is effected. I need not contrast that with the damage which Sherman can do in passing from Atlanta to the seaboard. In coming north Hood comes into a trap; in going south Sherman destroys the morale of the Gulf States, if he does not deal the Confederacy a death-blow, by the capture

of the city of Charleston. Edward Everett at the Boston Fair. the Boston Theatre, on last Wednesday evening, Mr. Everett made the following address: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Sharing with you the deep regret which I know you must feel, that you are not to have the gratification of listening, this evening, to his Excellency, whose voice is never heard without interest or emotion, I will, nevertheless, say that if there is any cause which could dispense with his advocacy or that of any other man, it is the cause which has brought us together this evening. At the commencement of the war, the entire naval force of the United States, as far as the number of seamen was concerned, was but 7,600. In the short interval of four years, the number has swelled to interval of four years, the number has swelled to over 50,000—between 50,000 and 55,000. It is well known that in order to gain a permanent admission into the naval asylums and hospitals established by the United States it is necessary to have been in the service twenty years. Now, I pray you, ladies and pentlemen, to consider the consequences of this—that out of 50,000 (taking the number of seamen at its lowest estimate) now in the service of the United States, which, when the iron-clads in process of construction at this time shall be completed, will be increased to 60,000 or 65,000—I pray you consider that on the estimate of 50,000 alone there will be 42,400 who can never cross the threshold of one of these establishments of the United States as a permanent immate, until the year 1881, 1882, 1883. these establishments of the United States, as a permanent immate, until the year 1881, 1882, 1883, or 1884, I pray you to consider this, that of all these gallant men now in the service of the United States, who have achieved the successes of this war, who have followed these heroes now on the platform to victory, seven-eighths of the number will have to wait ten, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen years before one of them can enter as a permanent inmate of the marine hospitals of the United States. Now. my iriends, I pray you to consider what these men, let in this condition—what they have done, what they are now doing for us. I am not one of those that institute comparisons between the two branches of the service, nor rob our noble armies of a single or the service, nor roo our notice armies of a single wreath of the laurels they have so richly earned, to give it to the navy. Both arms of the service have covered themselves with glory—that is a vulgar phrate—they have both done their duty to their dountry, done it nobly, done it separately. Each arm of the service has its peculiar exposures, its peculiar merits; and heaven forbid that we should not nor one at the expense of the other; but when I hink what the navy has done for the country; when I think of the exploit of the Monitor in Hampton Roads; when I think of the brave fellows who fought the gurs of the Cumberland until the water rose to her main batch, and half their number went down to a watery grave; when I think of the glorious success achieved on the Atlantic, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Mississippi and the other inland rivers, not for-getting that noble exploit of Capt. Winslow—[cheers for Winslow]—when I think of this, my friends, I cannot but ask myself whether we have done all for those brave men that we cught to do, whether it is enough to pay them for these achievements with sounding cheers and empty praise. Why; ladles and gentlemen, when the Brooklyn the other day lay in the navy yard at Charlestown, I went on board her at the invitation of the captain. I saw board her at the invitation of the captain. I saw upon the poop deck of that vessel the stains of blood, where a man was cut in two by the ricoobeting of a shell, three feet from where the captain stood, which swept another gallant fellow into the sea; F saw a hole there so large that I could have crept into it myselfalmost, made by a shell that lighted upon the deck amid a group of some twenty officers and men, bearing, of course, death to soveral of them; among others to a poor fellow who had been badly wounded before, and brought down for safety between decks. I should like to know whether it would have encouraged those brave men if the officer nearest, them had said, "Fight away—nineteen or twenty years hence your country whether twoth have encotraged those brave first if the officer nearest, them had said, "Fight away—nineteen or twenty years hence your country will do something for you." Our blockading vessels are rendering an important service to the country, and I wish some of those stay-at-home crities who are so fond of railing at the navy for not accomplishing what they know to be impossible, would try it themselves, and go down into Charleston harbor and pass a week in one of the iron-clads blockading that port, where the thermometer stands at 130 degrees! or if he prefers a sailing vessel, let him go to the blockading squadron at the mouth of Cape Fear river, and let him turn out at midnight to reef topsails. Let him do this, and he will know a little better what blockading is. Ah! but the prize money; that is the great compensation, the great cure-all for the hardships of scamen's life! If the prize is of less force than the captor, which must almost always be the case, then the United States helps herself to one-half; then the fees of the officials, the expenses of adjudication—not here in Boston, Mr. Dana; I don't mean that!—the loss by delay, and by that most singular operation by which bales of cotton and barrels of turpentine evaporate up chimney—these eat very deeply into the proceeds and then poor Lake's share falls pretty soon

up chimney—these eat very deeply into the proceeds, and then poor Jack's share falls pretty soon into the hands of land sharks—not always, but much A Grand Naval and Land Attack on Richmond. From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 10.] There is a report, apparently somewhat authenti-ated, that thirty iron clads, with a number of torcated, that thirty iron clads, with a number of torpedo boats and transports, have lately arrived at
Oity Point. Many intelligent officers are convinced
that there will soon be a great battle on the whole
line below Richmond. The time of that battle will
depend on the completion of the Dutch Cap canal
and its success as a ship channel; for it is highly
improbable that Grant will try another assault
without the aid of his fleet—at least until he ascertains that the canal is a failure, and that all hope of
must be aid from the fleet abandoned. tains that the canal is a failure, and that all hope of must be aid from the fleet abandoned.

The Yankee papers contain a vehement contradiction of all statements to the effect that Sheridan is returning down the Valley; but that contradiction may be the result of an order of the Government, and intended as a blind to the Confederates. The better opinion is that Sheridan will join Grant in an assault on the line of Richmond, Petersburg, and the south side, whenever the assault is delivered. It is believed to have been always part of their plan, and (we suppose) has been provided against.

A pernicious idea has gotten into some heads that this campaign is over. Yet there is not any argument to support that idea. The ground is muddy on the surface at this season, but only for a few days; the foundation does not break up till some time in December, and it will be capable of supporting military movements until then. A lull in the storm of war is now evident, but its cause is equally evident—the Presidential election in the United States. It would not be prudent to risk the defeat, which is almost certain, should a grand attack be attempted; a bloody defeat of Lincoln's chief army would have given McClellan some chance; so Grant has been, doubtless, directed by his superiors in office to be quiet until McClellan was disposed of. That McClellan has been disposed of by this time no reasonable doubt can be entertained, and Grant may now so a head as soon as he nust be aid from the fleet abandoned.

of by this time no reasonable doubt can be enter-, and Grant may now go a head as soon as he is ready.

Great complaint, and we fear just complaint, exists against the laxity of details. In the last few days it is said that almost as many men have been detailed as have been received from General Kemper. If this be true, it is a fatal fault. Never yet was indulgence so untimely. Great complaint, and we fear just complaint, is made against the State authorities for credulity and want of firmness in dealing with men over whom the State alone has any order of the state alone has any order. supreme authority, who endeavor to escape into the enemy's territory, and members of its local forces who attempt desertion. When caught they are sent to Castle Thunder. A troop of friends intercede, they possibly be exempt from the articles of war while under arms, serving in military organizations, in the presence of the enemy. It is so from the necessity of things. War can be carried on and armies can exist on no other footing, and the usages of war apply everywhere. For the milital, as for the regulars, there are courts martial, and the penalty which these courts award for the crime of desertion in face of the enemy is death. If we intend to defend this country neither Confederate nor State authorities should obstruct the course of military justice, but assist it and execute it with alacrity.

The lines of Richmond furnish no news of the Yankees' election. The enemy's pickets know nothing of the result. They were puzzled to understand why our men "cheered for Lincoln," as they did most lustily on the 8th. The great card of the Lincoln papers in this canvass was the pretence that the Southern people were extremely anxious Lincoln papers in this canwass was the pretence that the Southern people were extremely anxious McClellan should be elected—that we based, in fact, our last hopes on McClellan—and they have not yet been permitted to know that Lincoln is precisely the man that we would choose for them.

The usual shelling continued at Dutte Gap. Deserters say that the diggers of the canal have found a rock bottom for their work, which must be blasted out with powder and drill. But the stories of deserters are worth nothing. sorters are worth nothing.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—The people of the British Provinces are beginning to get their eyes open. The St. John Telegraph says the punishment of Collins and associates for attempting to burn the city of Calais is considered there, if anything, to light for the offence. After alluding to the recent murderous raid into Vermont, the Telegraph proof losses on either side.

On Saturday morning, about seven o'clock, the rebel batteries opposite the city again opened on Johnsonville, and kept up a brisk cannonading for some time. The citizens and non-combatants commenced to leave the town in the morning, and as they went out on the road they were shelled by the rebel batteries, and a number of them killed. About ten o'clock the cannonading was again commenced, and lasted for some thirty minutes. From that time until seven o'clock in the evening all was quiet, but at that time, which was when my informant left, the cannonading was resumed, but with what results he is unable to state.

The forces at Johnsonville were under the command of Colonel Thompson. On Saturday evening Colonel Gallup arrived there with a brigade of troops and several guns. The party which left Johnsonville, when on their way to Nashyille, met.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH. COMMANDER MACOMB'S OFFICIAL REPORT. LARGE NUMBERS OF CANNON AND SMALL ARMS TARES.

CONDITION OF THE RAM ALBEMARLE. The Rebel Official Report Concerning her Loss WASHINGTON. Nov. 12 .- The following is the official report of the recapture of Plymouth. N. C. and which was received at the Navy Department

ADMIRAL PORTER TO SECRETARY WELLES. NORTH ATLANCIC SQUADRON,

U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,

HAMPTON ROADS, VA., Nov. 11, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you the report of Commander W. H. Macomb in relation to the capture of the batteries and town of Plymonth, N. O. which place with all its defences, was, captured. .. which place, with all its defences, was capture from our land forces some time last spring.
This was a very gallant affair, and reflects great credit on the commander of the expedition and all concerned. It is a handsome finishing stroke after the blowing up of the ram.

The fruits of the capture are twenty-twe cannon, thirty-seven prisoners, two hundred stand of arms, and more being picked up dally.

The flags of the fort and of the Albermarle, and a large amount of ammunition were also taken.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C. COMMANDER MACOMB TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

United States Steamship Shamrock, Off Plymouth, N. C., Nov. 1, 1864. Sir: I have the honor to report that, on the 31st lt., I captured the enemy's batteries at Plymouth, Sin: I have the honor to report that, on the 31st ult., I captured the enemy's batteries at Plymouth, N. O., and the ordnance and ordnance stores at that place, and some prisoners, besides a quantity of provisions: The following is a report of the action: After the return of Lieutenant W. B. Cushing from his expedition to blow up the Albemarle at Plymouth, I determined on making an attack on the batteries defending that town. Accordingly, on the 29th ult., the vessels under my command at that time in Albemarle, Sound got under way at about a quarter past eleven A. M., and proceeded up the Roanoke fiver in the following order: Commodore Hull. Shamrock, Chicopee, Otsego, Wyalusing, and Tacony, the Valley City being sent at the same time up the Middle river, which joined the Roanoke above Plymouth, in order to cut off any vessels or supplies the rebels might attempt to carry out in that direction:

At about twelve o'clock M., we came within range of the lower batteries protecting the town, upon which we opened fire, which was returned. We continued to advance until within a mile of the works, when we discovered that the channel was obstructed, tinued to advance until within a mile of the works, when we discovered that the channel was obstructed, at a point opposite the batteries, by two schooners such one on each side of the wreck of the Southfield, which together formed a barrier that could only have been passed with great danger if at all. I, therefore, made signal to return, which was accordingly done and the vessels ran out of the river at two P. M., with the exception of the Valley City, which vessel, having heard the firing commence and cease, and concluding that we had won the day, ran down the Roanoke river to within a short distance of Plymouth, where she was fired on, and then returned. and concluding that we had won the day, ran down the Roancke river to within a short distance of Plymouth, where she was fired on, and then returned, reaching the sound at about ten P. M. On the morthing of the 30th ult, having been informed that there was sufficient water in the Middle river, I determined to blockade the enemy at Plymouth, by going up that river and gaining the Roanoke above the town, knowing that the rebels bad no more vessels to sink in the channel, and therefore that I should have only the batteries to contend against, should I advance from that direction. I got under way in the Shamrock; following the tug Bazley, Acting Ensign M. D. Ames commanding, having Mr. Alfred Everett, the pilot of the Wyalusing, on board, and followed by the Otsego, Wyalusing, Tacony, and Commodore Hull in the order in which their names are mentioned. The Chicopee and Valley City were not present, the former having been sent by me the night before to Newbern for repairs, and the latter being on the way to Hampton Roads, Virginia, with Lieutenant W. B. Cuehing and his despatches, both having started before I had decided on ascending the Middle river. By the good piloting of Mr. Everett the vessels got safely through into the Roanoke river at about four o'clock P. M. I left the Commodore Hull in the Middle river, to prevent the enemy from laying torpedoes there.

On our way through Middle river we fired by compass courses over the woods at Plymouth, at distances varying from 2,640 to 1,700 yards, and I have since learned that our fire at that time was very effective. It was late in the afternoon when we arrived in the Roanoke, on account of the extreme since learned that our fire at that time was very effective. It was late in the afternoon when we arrived in the Roanoke, on account of the extreme narrowness and the curves of the Middle river, but, to prevent the enemy from blockading the river, or putting torpedoes in the channel, I dropped to within short range of the one hundred pounder Parrotts and shelled humfor an hour or so. Early on the morning of the last ult, having determined on attacking the batteries, I sent a tug down the Middle river for the Commodore Hull, and commenced preparations for the action.

At about 8 A W the Commodore Hull arrived.

river for the Commonore Fiuli, and commenced preparations for the action.

At about 8 A. M. the Commodore Hull arrived,
and I stationed her at the head of the line, as before, on account of her ability to fire directly ahead.
At about 9 A. M. the United States steamer Whitehead came up the Middle river, having on board
stores for the vessels in Albemarie Sound from the
naval depot at Newbern. As her 100 pounder Parrott had been taken out, I had her lashed alongside
the Tacony, the tug Bazley being lashed to the
Shamrock and the Belle to the Otsego (all on the
port side) to keep the vessels in motion in case their
engines should be damaged. We also had the steam
blown off the starboard boilers of all the doubleenders, the fires banked very low beneath them, and enders, the fires banked very low beneath them, and the stop valve between the two bollers of each ship closed; so that there was no steam in the starboard bollers; but, the water in them being warm, it could be got up in a short time.

At half past-nine o'clock A. M., the ships being in line, I signalled to the Commodore Hull to run down and reconnoitre, and ascertain if the channel was clear. She reported "all right," and I got under way, signalling the other vessels to follow in close order. The enemy opened on us as soon as under way, signalling the other wassels to follow in close order. The enemy opened on us as soon as we came in range, and kept up a constant and very heavy fire, directed principally at the Commodore Hull and the Shamrock. As I neared the batteries I gave the order, "Go ahead fast," and were soon directly opposite the enemy's guns, when he was driven from the rifle-pits and field pleces by grape and canister from the ships, which we poured in very heavily. . The batteries still held out, though their fire be-The batteries still held out, though their fire began to be mild; but, as the Shamrock passed them, one of her shells exploded in their magazine; which blew up with great force, some of the fragments falling on our decks. This evidently caused a panic among the rebels; for from that time their fire slackened, and at length ceased altogether.

I then made signal to cease firing; and to land and take possession of the batteries, which was done without resistance. A party from this ship, under Lieut. Duer, marched into the lower works (we having by this time passed the town and arri-

unuer Lieut. Duer, marched into the lower works (we having by this time passed the town and arrived opposite them) took about a dozen prisoners, and spiked the guns to prevent the enemy from firing on the vessels, should they return to their batterles. and spiace the guiss to prevent the shell from firing on the vessels, should they return to their batterles.

It gives me great gratification to have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department the gallant and intelligent conduct of all the commander H. F. Arnold, of the Otsego; Lieutenant Commander H. F. Arnold, of the Wyalusing; Lieutenant Commander P. S. Truxton, of the Tacony; Acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the Commodore Hull; Acting Master Josselyn, of the Commodore Hull; Acting Master James G. Green, of the tug Belle; Acting Master James G. W. Barrett, of the Whitehead, and Acting Ensign Mark D. Ames, of the tug Bazley, who worked and fought their vessels admirably, preserving the order of battle under a very severe ine; and pouring into the rebel batterles and rifepits, and into the town, a tremendous fire of all kinds of projectiles.

I think promotion would be but justice to these gallant officers, who certainly deserve the honorable notice of the Government. I wish particularly to bring before the Department the conduct of acting Master Francis Josselyn, of the Commodore Hull, who worked his ship and battery to the admiration of all who saw him; and also Acting Master G. W. Barrett, of the Whitehead, whom I sent on board of the Commodore Hull to pilot us through the obstructions, on account of his knowledge of the river, and who acquitted himself in his usual fine style.

These two deserve particular notice, from the fact that the Commodore Hull was the leading ship, and at her the first and heaviest fire of the enemy was directed. I would also respectfully recommend for promotion the pilots of the ships engaged, especially Mr. Alfred Everett.

We captured thirty-seven prisoners, twenty-two cannon and a large quantity of ammunition, the exact amount I am unable to give at present, near cannon and a large quantity of ammunition; the exact amount I am unable to give at present, nearly two hundred stand of arms (more are being picked up all the time), the ram Albemarle (sunk at the wharf), with everything on board, and the colors of the batteries and iron-clad. For the part which each vessel took in the fight I must refer you to the reports of each of the commanding officers, which I will forward as they are received. As comwhich I will forward as they are received. As com-manding officer of the Shamrock, it becomes my duty to testify to the gallant behavior of the offi-cers; crew, and marines of this vessel. The Engineer Department, under Second Assis-tant Engineer W. H. Harrison, was very efficient. The different divisions were worked remarkably rate different divisions were worked remarkably well, and in the most spirited and effective manner, for which I am in a great measure indebted to Lieutenant Duer, executive officer, and the officers of the different divisions. Acting Assistant Paymaster Louis Sands, and H. A. Macomb, captain's clerk, were with me on the hurricane-deck, during the encacement, and rendered good service as aids, the were with me on the hurricane-deck, during the engagement, and rendered good service as aids, the latter acting as signal officer. I am much indebted to Colonel D. W. Wardrop, commanding sub division of Albemarle, who, anticipating our requirements, arrived here with one hundred and sixty men from Roancke Island, to assist in garrisoning the works which we had captured.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. MACOMB, Commander.
Commanding District of the Sound, N. A. B. S.
To Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER, Com'g N. A. S.

ADMIRAL PORTER TO SECRETARY WELLES. ADMIRAL FORTER TO SEORSTARY WELLES,
NORTH STAIRS FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
HAMPTON ROADS, Nov. 11; 1864.
Sig. I have just received and have the honor to
forward to you the following papers from Communmander Macomb, commanding the District of the Sounds:
Commander W. H. Macomb, Nov. 1, 1864, reporting the sinking of the ram Albermarle, and enclosing copy of a paper, apparently official, addressed "Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy," which is evidently the report of the commander of the ram to his chief.
Copy of a letter found in the post office at Plymouth on its occupation by the Federal naval forces.

FOUR CENTS.

cutter with him was to land at the wharf, in c use be was not discovered, and, casting loose the fast. In logs of the rain, to take her out of the river. This he was prevented from doing, but the cutter captured four rebel pickets on duty or the Southfield, which they brought off. As far as I know at this time Lieut. Cushing and E. J. Horton, ordinary seeman of the Chicopee, were the only persons belonging to the party that escaped. The rest were either captured or drowned. I have a private latter, picked up in Plymouth, which states that eleven were captured. The names of the missing ones belonging to ships under my command are as follows: F. H. Swan, acting assistant paymaster of the Otsego; Charles I Steerer, acting third assistant engineer; Thomas S. Gay, acting master's mate of the Commodore Hull; Berdard Haley, ordinary seaman, and Wm Smith, ordinary seaman of the Chicopee, and Ichard Hamilton, C. H., of the Shamrock. I am, sir, &c.,

Commanding District of the Sounds.

To Rear Admiral D. D. Portzer, sommanding Nortz.

Atlantic Squadron.

REBEL HEPORT CAPTURED IN THE POST OFFICE AT PLYMOUTH, R. C., Oct. 28.

How S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy:

Six: The night of the 27th instant—a dark and rainy night—I had the watch of board doubled, and took extra precaution. At about three o'clock A. M. on the 28th instant, the officer of the deck discovered at small boat in the river; hatsed her, received an unsatisfactory answer, rang the alarm bell, and opened fire on her with the watch. The officers and men were at their quarters in as quick time as it was pessible under the officers and men were at their quarters in as quick time as it was pessible under the officumerances; but the vessel was so close that we send not bring our guns to bear, and the shot from the after gun, loaded with grape, failed to take effect. The boat, running obliquely, struck us under the port bow (running over the boom), exploded a torpedo, and smashed a large hole just under the water line. Under a heavy fire of musketry the boat surrondered, and I sant Lleut. Roberts to take charge of her, manned they pumps, and ordered to fire up to use the donkey pumps. The water gained on us so fast that all our exertions were fruitless, and the vessel went down in a few minutes, merely leaving her shield and evolvestack out of woter. The ins-AT PLYMOUTH.

Warley, C. S. N.
COPY OF A LETTER FOUND IN THE POST OFFICE AT
PLYMOUTH, N. C., NOV. 1, 1864.

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER ALBEMARLE,
PLYMOUTH (N. C.), October 29, 1864.

ESTERMED FRIEND: I received your kind, interesting epistic of the 20th instant, finding me lingering under a severe attack of the fever. I am now up and about again, nearly as well as ever. They are sending out expeditions every now and then. We captured a Yankee yawl boat. It is said we killed nearly all her crew, consisting of about eight men. But the most awful thing of all (perhaps you will hear of it before this reaches you is that a Yankee torpedo boat steamed up the river on Thursday night, and at three o'clock on Friday morning she ran into the Albemarle; the river on Thursday night, and at three o'clock on Friday morning she ran into the Albemarle; the torpedo burst, blowing a hole in her some six feet long, sinking her immediately. She is now lying at the bottom of the Roanoke river. The crew lost everything they had, bed clothing, everything; some lost their hats, shoes, even some came out, in their shift-sleeves and drawers, bareforced. We are in an awful condition. I believe they are going to hold the place to the bitter end. Captain Warley says he intends to fight as long as a man is left. This is all gas. I never did wilness such an uproar beforein my life; troops

guis worked on pivots, so as to fire either from the side or ahead. One of these guns is partly out of water, the other entirely immersed. Her machine-ry is entirely submerged, so that it is impossible to examine it. The dimensions of the hull and case-

[From the Toledo Blade, November 10] From the Toledo Blade, November 10]
Major. General Joe Hooker arrived in this city
about 9.30 this morning, on his return from Ohicago. It was his expectation to have spent a day or
two here at this time, but official, duties elsewhere,
call him away this afternoon, and he will leave for
Sancusky on the 4.20 afternoon Cleveland train.
The intervening time is devoted to a very cursory
examination of the river and bay, with reference to
detance. delence.

At the depot a large number of citizens were assembled to see the distinguished visitor, and efforts were there made to get a speech from him, but without success. On his way from the depot to the tug, he stopped at the Board of Trade Rooms to get a chart of the river and bay. As soon as he entered the room it was filled with citizens, and he was completely flanked. Seeing he way to escape, he surrendered handsomely in a neat and patriotic little speech. Upon being introduced to the gathering by Harry Chase, Esq., president of the Board of Trade, he spoke substantially as follows:

GENERAL HOOKER'S SPEECH ON THE BR-ELECTION GENERAL HOOKER'S SPEECH ON THE RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

"GENTLEMEN: I am glad to meet you here today. My time and attention are entirely occupied
with official duties. I was called from Unicago to
Sandusky, and now stop here for a few hurried examinations, and must then pass on.

"I said I was glad to meet you. I am specially
glad to do so under such favorable auspices. Everything looks bright for our country. The work which
the people accomplished the day before yesterday
will do more to put down the rebellion than anything done before: It was the greatest victory of
the war. The hopes based upon the Peace party of thing done before. It was the greatest victory of the war. The hopes based upon the Peace party of the North have long been the chief prop of the rebels. They have been struggling along against defeats and difficulties for a long time, in the hope that the Presidential election of 1864 would bring them relief. They well know that armistice and negotiations mean nothing less than separation and dissolution of the Union, and hence their dependence months Peace party. dence upon the Peace party.

"The managers of the Chicago Convention are dangerous men. Ohio sent one who claims to have put into the piatform of that Convention the declaration that the war was a 'failure.' That man ration that the war was a failure? That man claims to be a Democrat. I never was anything else than a Democrat, but I repudiate all such as him. He never had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins. I am satisfied, from what I heard in Chicago, that one-half of the Convention that nominated McClellan might be indicted for treason. The name of Jeff Davis was cheered there oftener than McClellan's. The Democratic party never failed to stand by the country in times of trial and danger, and never will. The only Democracy now existing in this country was represented at the reexisting in this country was represented at the re-cent meeting of War Democrats of New York. They spoke my sentiments:

"I do not rejoice in this result because I am so much a friend to the President, as I do for the success of the cause he represents, and I would sup-port any man for the sake of that cause.

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness on this occasion; I have already said more than I in-tended to say."

ting uished, and successful of our commanders in the army, were really talismanic in their influence, and were received amid the wildest applause. Some who had voted for McClellan were present, but we heard of none who took exceptions to "Fighting

ada went in at double-quick, with loud shouts. Within thirty yards of the rebel entrenchments we found a swamp, with a creek, which the men had to wade through, after which came slashed timber and a palisade of sharpened stakes. The creek broke our palisade of snarpened stakes. The cross bruke our charge, as those who first waded across watted for the others to come up; some of the raw recruits also commenced firing, and the firing soon became general, making so much noise that it was impossible for the men to hear the orders. For half an hour we were under this terrible fire, our left being porting the sinking of the ram Albermark, and enclosing copy of a paper, apparently official, and dressed "Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy," which is evidently the report of the commander of the ram to his chief.

Copy of a letter found in the post office at Plymouth on its occupation by the Federal naval Report of a survey on the ram Albermark, and the German and the survey of the report of the commander Macorah, and a drawing of the provided of the report of the commander of the report of the commander of the report of the commander of the report of the report of the commander of the report of the report

Village Constitution of the Constitution of th

fast that all our exertions were fruitless, and the vessel went down in a few minutes, merely leaving ber shield and smokestack out of water. In justice to myself I must state that the pickets below gave no notice of her approach, and the artillery, which was stationed by the vessel for protection; gave no assistance, manning only one piece; and that at too late a time to be of any service.

Having condensed this report as much as possible; I respectfully request a court to establish on whose shoulders rests the loss of the Albemarle.

N. B.—This report was not signed, but appears to be official, probably the draft of the report of Capt.

Warley, C. S. N.

as long as a man is left. This is all gas. I never did witness such an uproar before in my life; troops were hurrying to and fro, expecting every minute to meet in battle dread; but fortunately as yet there has been no attack, though there is no telling how soon we may see a man-of-war steaming up the river, belching forth fury in her mad career, carrying in her front the token of devastation and ruin. We are going to take command of one of the forts on the river. You ask me, when did I hear from her? I can but inform you that I have not received a world from her since I have been in the service. Is not this provoking? I have nothing more te write. Excuse the bad writing, as I am very nervous. Write me all the news. Direct your letter to Plymouth, N. O., care of Captain Warley.

I remain, as ever, your sincere friend,

I remain, as ever, your sincere friend,

United States Steamer Wyalusing.

Off Plymouth, Nov. 12, 1864.

Sir: In obedience to your orders of this date we have examined the late rebel iron-cled ram Albemarle, and respectfully submit the following report:
She is sunken at the wharf and heading down stream, keeling on shore at an angle of about ten degrees; the flat part of the casemate on the port side is twenty-two inches out of water.

We find the entire top of the casemate is blown off the angles marked a b. c. and d. in the draw. off. The angles marked a, b, c, and d, in the drawing are completely disconnected; the angle marked d quite ten inches. d quite ten inches.

As it was reported that she was again blown up after she was such by Lieutenant Cushing, it is impossible to say how much of the damage was done by him. Her armament consists of two 8-inch rifle

examine it. The dimensions of the number of case-mates we enclose with this report.

We are, respectfully,

H. H. Stewarr, Chief Engineer.

Thos. M. Durcharr, Frist Asst. Eng.
W. H. Harrison, Second Asst. Eng.
Commodore W. H. Macome, U. S. Navy, commanding District of the Sounds, N. C.

General Hooker in Toledo.

tended to say."

The effect of General Hooker's remarks was electrical. We have never known an impromptu affair more happy. Such sentiments coming from a lifelong Democrat, and one of the bravest, most dis-

The Colored Troops.

The Lynn (Mass.) Reporter says: Colonel A. G. Draper, of the 36th Regiment United States Colored Volunteers, but now in command of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 18th Army Corps, writes to Hon. John B. Alley in regard to the conduct of the colored troops under his command in the recent action near Chapin's Farm, where the corps is now located. We have been permitted to make the following extract from Colonel Draper's: letter, and we believe no one who reads it will hereafter say, if they ever have said, that black soldiers will not fight. Colonel Draper says:

"On the morning of the 29th ult. the entire 10th Corps remained in reserve at a safe distance from the enemy's works at New Market Heights. The 3d Brigade of Paine's division was first sent in to charge the enemy's works. They got within twenty or thirty yards of them, and were repulsed with very heavy loss. My brigade of three regiments was then sent (in alone, and without support, to charge the same works. We succeeded, after a desperate struggle. We had to charge over eight hundred yards of open ground, under a very heavy fire. The brigade went in at double-quick, with loud shouts. Within thirty vards of the rebel entrenchments we The Colored Troops. mor.

PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

69 GHE WAR PERSS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, and

The Death of John Leech.

By the last arrival from Europe we have the sad

news of the death of John Leech, the celebrated

English designer and caricaturist. The London

extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Times contains the following interesting article appon his life, his works, and his decease:

Suddenly, there is a great blank among us, and the shadow of great darkness: One of our dearest and most delightful companions, one whom not only two, but also all whose eyes will rest upon these columns must think of as in some sort a cherished complaint, in the fast in some sort a cherished complaint, in the fast in some sort a cherished complaint, humorists that ever lived; known to his frience it was an end of the most kindly and the most graceful humorists that ever lived; known to his frience it was asaid to have ellipsed the gayety of nationa, and the death of Mr. Leech will touch wany people by surprise, died on Saturday evaning at 7 cloick. The death of Garrick was said to have cellpsed the gayety of nationa, and the death of Mr. Leech will touch wany more hearts, both of this and other tractions, than Garrick ever reached. Although he blocked strong, he had been long a sufferer, and complained of sleeplessness; his incessent brains or k induced a peculiar irritability with which most persons have a sendency to jest rather than to symbathize. He was much affected by noise, and was literally driven from his house in Brunewick square by street busic. He hoped to get peace at Kensington, especially as he shut them out by the device of doubte window; but he had no peace; and in addition to the torment of the organs, he came to be afflicted at early dawn by the hammer of some small mechanic. His friends made light of it, and tried to jest with him. "You may langt," he would say, "but I assure you it will kilk me." He was so unwell that during this last summer he was obliged to go abroad, and he was forbidden to indulge in his favorite oxerthing even of passionate entreat to his tones, about the ruflering which the street-organs gave him, and about the smallness of the sympathy which he recipied went of the analysis of the sympathy which he recipied with more than his usual earnestness, with something even of passio Times contains the following interesting article upon his life, his works, and his decease: Charter House. He left school to study medicine, and had made considerable progress in that direction before had discovered what was to be his true path in life. His, first sketch in Funch, entitled "Foreign Aflairs," peared in the first week of August, 1841, and there for ward the history of his life is to be seen, week by we ak, in the pages of that popular periodical. No doubt had had not been supported by the first was otherwise engaged also. He illustrated alma hacs and novels, books of travels, and poems. A Ch tistmastime without two dozen sketches by Leech, fall of the most graceful and delicate humor, would had a strange Christmasindeed—a Christmas which mag, has well be without helly and mistletoe, dancing and good cheer. He always took great pains as Christmas drew nigh, and year by year seemed to surgat shimself in delicacies of touch, and in the charm of h is humor. But it was through the yearly almanas, that Mr. Leech was best known to the public; and his life is there reflected. He goes yearly almanae, that Mr. Leech was best known to the public; and his life in there reflected. He goes to France and Graws a French scene; to Scotland and draws a Scotch one. Then his experiences of our social life—his pictures of balls, dinner parties, mess-rooms, backelors chambers, Rotten row, garmess rooms, backelors' chambers, Rotton-row, gardens, parks, streets, wavering places, shooting-parties, hunting fields, boating, fishing, and we know not what else, make up such a history of his time as to the future historizm will be invaluable. The fashion of the day, the passion of the hour is reflected on his page as in a photograph. And while we have thus in his sketches a curiously complete history of certain phases of this Victoria era, we have also in them a picture and a chrontels of the artist's own life. Any one, without knowing Mr. Leech personally, can detect in these sketches the work of a keen-sighted, hearty sort of man, healthy and broad in his sympathies, full of fun, but still more charmed with grace, and sensitive to but still more charmed with grace, and sensitive to beauty, fond of children, fond of dwelling on all youthful beauty, fond of beautiful dogs and horses, but, above all things, fond of truth and nature.

We have said that he was classical in his style of working. One cannot well speak of the ridicu in itself as classical; and much of Mr. Lee working. One cannot well speak of the ridiculous in itself as classical; and much of Mr. Leech's work concerned the ridiculous. But in him the sense of the grotesque and the love of satire was never allowed to interfere with, much less to override, his attraction to whatever was beautiful and true. There never was a carleaturist who was so little of a caricaturist; who could give the truth of nature on so many different sides, and seemed at the same time to have, so quick an eye for whatever is lovely in nature. He drew with equal case a fine lady and a crossing sweeper; on the same page he would bewitch the reader of Punchywith the loveliest of little maidens; and provoke him with the vulgarest of upstarts. And he was always seeing and drawing something new. Suddenly we should be astonished with some sea-piece, in which the billows were rendered with wonderful skill. Or we had some mountain scenery, or a glade in a wood, or ploughed fields, or standing corn. He never stood till. When we wondered what should come next, we had some rare sky, what should come next, we had some fare sky, some curious effect of light. And all this display of scenery was the mere background to views in which men and women and children were the chief objects of interest. All seemed to flow from

which men and women and children were the chief objects of interest. All seemed to flow from his pencil so easily that people scarcely enough understood how hard he worked. He must have worked very hard to produce so much variety in constant succession week after week for more than twenty years. He died, too, in harness, working to the last, and working, indeed, beyond his strength. With characteristic generosity he made unusual exertions in aid of his relatives, and his labors were latterly more severe than they need have been if he had only to think of himself and his household. These anxieties and exertions have at length struck him down—and who is there to fill his place? A good, great man, of fine and rare genius, has gone from among us, and we shall not know how much he was to us until we discover by his loss that nature does not often produce such artists as John Leech. One of our greatest artists, Sir Edwin Landseer, has said that there is scarcely, a sketch of Mr. Leech's which is not worthy to be framed by itself, and hung on our walls. Other artists are equally strong in his praise. No man envied him. The public at large think more of the human interest that belongs to his drawings and the amusement which may be derived from them. But, over and above this, they have qualities which, notwithstanding the lowliness of the material employed, will hereafter confer on of the material employed, will hereafter confer on Mr. Leech's sketches a very high renown as works Mr. Leech's sketches a very high renown as works of art.

To these few observations we append the following letter, which will have a sad interest at the present moment. When Mr. Bass proposed to bring a bill into Parliament relating to street music, he received a number of letters from various persons who wished him success. He published these letters, and among them we find the following. Wewill only say, though Mr. Leech suffered much, his life was not supposed to be in immediate danger. He went out to consult Dr. Qualn on Friday, and there was a child's narty in his home at the time of here was a child's party in his home at the time of

Punch Office, 85 Fleet street, 23d May, 1864. Sir. I venture upon what might possibly be considered an impertinence, were not the subject of my Sir: I venture upon what might possibly be considered an impertinence, were not the subject of my note of public interest.

I am so greatly interested in the success of your measure for the regulation of street musicians that I am desirous of strengthening your hands by putting you in possession of some facts within my knowledge. I formerly lived in Gordon street, Gordon square, but was compelled to quit London to escape the distressing consequences of street music, although Gordon street was comparatively a quiet locality. A dear friend of mine, and one to whom the public has been indebted for more than twenty years for weekly supplies of innocent amusement, and whose name will find a place in future history of Art, has not been so fortunate. He lived in Brunswick square, and remained there until the nervous system was so seriously affected by the continual disturbance to which he was subjected while at work that he was compelled to abandon a most desirable home, and seek a retreat at Konsington. After expending considerable sums to make his present residence convenient for his art work—placing double windows to the front of his house, &c., he is again driven from his home by the continual visitation of street hands and organorinders. The effect upon dows to the front of his house, &c., he is again driven from his home by the continual visitation of street bands and organ-grinders. The effect upon his health produced—on my honor, by the causes I have named—is so serious that he is forbidden to take horse exercise, or indulge in fast walking; as a palpitation of the heart has been produced, a form of anginia pectoris, I believe, and his friends are most anxiously concerned for his safety. He is ordered to Homburg, and I know that the expatriation will entail a loss of nearly £50 a week upon him just at present. I am sure I need not withhold from ust at present. I am sure I need not withhold from you the name of this poor gentleman. It is Mr. you the nam John Leech.

you the name of this poor gentleman. It is Mr. John Leech.

If those gentlemen who laugh at complaints such as this letter contains were to know what are the natural penalties of constant brain-work, they would not encourage such unnecessary inflictions as street music entails upon some of the benefactors of their age. Such men are the last to interfere with the enjoyments of their poorer fellow-laborers; but they claim to be allowed to pursue their callings in peace, and to have the comfort of their homes secured to them. All they ask is to have the same immunity from the annoyances of street music as the rest of the community have from dustmen's bells, posthorns, and other unnecessary disturbances. The objection to street noises is not a matter of taste. It involves the progress of honest labor and the avoidance of great ments laffiction.

Apologizing for the liberty I have taken, believe me, yours faithfully, MARK LEMON.

M. T. Bass, Esq., M. P.

The London Star speaks as follows upon the loss The London Star speaks as follows upon the loss which England has suffered in the death of Leech : which England has suffered in the death of Leech;
It is no exaggeration to say that the death of John
Leech, which we announce to day, will be felt as, a
loss in every educated English household. What
region, indeed, of the earth was not fulled the labor
of that hand which has all too soon been deomed to
lose its cunning? Wherever English journalism
sent its pages, there John Leech's sketches made
some aspects of English society familiar. Wherever
one went, in England or abroad, in steamer or in
train, by road or by river; whether the tourist were one went, in engand or auroad, in steamer of in train, by road or by river; whether the toarist were visiting Switzerland, or making for the second cataract of the Nile, or rushing as special correspondent to Virginia or to Denmark, he was sure to find John Leech's brilliant, truthful, hamorous pictures of English life accompanying him on the way. The style of art to which Leech devoted himself was new, peculiar; and we may add, entirely English. It had nothing in it of the carleavure; it had scarcely anything of the satire; it was as unlike the style of Gavarni as it was unlike the style of Hogarth; its seldom rose to any thrilling height; it never sunk below a certain level of easy, joyous humor; it did not pretend to read any grave lessons of morality; it did not trouble itself to assall any serious abuses; it was gentle, genial, entirely real, the faithful reproduction of certain groupings taken from common English life. Its great charm lay in its perfect fidelity, and its graceful, pleasing, refined humor.

Impressment Prices in Rebeldoin, From the Charleston Mercury, October 22.] The following list of leading articles; with their prices, have been agreed upon by the Commissioners of Impressments for the States of Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Misslesippi, and Tennessee. It will be observed that they have greatly reduced the prices of everything from the former schedule: