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ng been announced by the Bulletin that this hotel would be closed on becember, the Lessee from January. from the public that during the time closed if will be thoroughly reno-na manner that cannot fall to give a who may patronize the establish-

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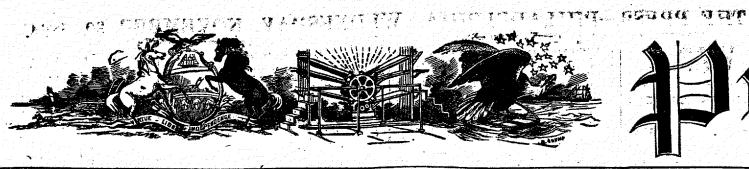
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SED BOOK ABOUT SLAVERY



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864.

New Literature.

Our Philadelphia publishers scarcely keep pac-

with the productiveness of their craft in Boston and

New York. Still, they are not idle. Lindsay &

Blakiston have brought out, revised and improved, with a plan of the destroyed portion of the town, a

second edition of the Rev. Dr. Schneck's account

nagrative, which derives weight from the plain fact

The same publishers have issued a volume,

ntitled "The Days that are Past, by Thomas

James Shepperd, fourth pastor of the Phila-delphia N. L. First Presbyterian Church:"—the initials N. L. mean Northern Liberties, and

not New Light. The Church in question was legally incorporated early in January, 1814, and in

the same month the Rev. James Patterson was for-

mally instituted and installed as its pastor. His

successors have been the Rev. Dr. D. L. Carroll,

November, 1838; the Rev. Dr. Ezra Styles, 1845,

and the Rev. T. J. Shepperd, November, 1852, who

is now minister there. The annals of the church, as

set down in this volume, are of interest to the Christian community at large, and ought to be especially

prized by the worshippers of God, who have such

an able and exemplary man as Mr. Shepperd for

Ashmead & Evans have published an excellent blography of General W.S. Hancock, for the instruction and entertal ament of young people, which, in addition to other merits, contains several illustra-

ions, seme of which were drawn by the General imself, whilst a cadet at West Point. There is a

good portrait, also. Born in the adjacent county of Montgomery, General Hancock is naturally an ob-

ject of interest to us of Philadelphia. The leading incidents of his life are related here, in a spirited

manner. We have an objection to its title—"Winfield, the Lawyer's Son, and how he became a

Major General; by Major Penniman, author of 'The Tanner Boy.'" There is ludicrous

absurdity in this new nomenclature. The Ferry Boy, the Printer Boy, the Bobbin Boy, the Tanner

Boy, and so on, have haunted us long enough, but these names implied that the individuals were self-

made men, who had risen, by ability, industry, and character, to high station. But the idea of designating a man by his father's business or profession,

which in no way led to his own position, is simply

its stupid title, to our young readers. The example

of General Hancock is worthy of being laid before

Messrs. Martien have already brought out a large

batch of books, which, no doubt, will obtain large

circulation as presents during the coming holidays

These are "Joseph the Jew," a tale founded on

facts, by the author of "Mary Mathleson;" "Mar-

garet's Secret, and its Success," by Mrs. Carey Brock; "How Charley Helped his Mother," by Ruth Buck; "Jennie's Bible Verses," and "The

Two Councils," by Catherine M. Trowbridge

"The Poor Weaver's Family," a tale of Silesia

from the German, by Mrs. Sarah A. Myers; all o

which are very readable serious fictions, neatly illus-

trated. They also have published "Plain Words to Young Men," by J. B. Ripley, pastor of the Mari-

ners' Church. Philadelphia, and two new sets

The Presbyterian Publication Committee, 133

Chestant street, have also issued a variety of new

books, some of them with fine engravings, chiefly

intended for children. We can do no more than

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absurd. We recommend the book, notwithstand

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VOL. 8.-NO. 105.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864.

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sit and Present—How the Negro has
unfortunate "Sons of Ham" as
ad "Union Saving" Obediens
ad "Union Saving" Obediens
emands of the Slave Power,
letters, and other Cattle—The "Nigletters, and the Separases—Cofile-gangs—and the Separa-FINEST FROSTED BEAVER DO. BLACK TRICOT AND BEAVER DO FINE BLACK GARMENTS. WATER PROOF CLOAKS.

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Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pons,
Gold Pons,
Gold Pons,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Holes,
Gold Holes To these may be added tracts for Soldiers, one o which, "Profanity a Crime," by the Rev. Dr. Brain erd, is at once timely, forcible, and well written; a tiny "Soldier's Scrap Book," of which ninety thou sand copies have already been circulated, and "The American Presbyterian Almanac for 1865," contain-

ing, in addition to the Calendar, descriptions and views of four comets, and much information respecting the Presbyterian Church and its home and American Poetry in Paris. Dr. S. S. Hornor, one of the best known of the Philadelphians resident in Paris, and distinguished in Europe, has recently shown that the honors he has received abroad have not made him forget the duties he owes at home. When our great fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission was pro-nosed, Dr. Hornor was one of the first Americans in the benefit of the Sanitary Commis Europe to give his earnest aid to the cause, and no the least pleasant or valuable of his efforts was his contribution of several hundred copies of one of his own publications, to be sold for the benefit of the soldiers. This book, which we have now before us, is entitled "Thoughts in Verse," and is a beautiful specimen of modern Parisian publication, exquisite in typography, paper, and binding. We have long give them but brief mention.

rred a notice of its merits, and even now car Dr. Hornor seems to have written these poems in the intervals of professional labor, "between the hours of toil and slumber," and simply for the perusal of his friends. They were first publicly sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, and it is in this way that they are legitimately brought within the reach of general criticism. We find them precisely what we should expect from what we know of the manner of their production. They record passing thoughts or pleasant feelings. Extendship is a pervading element, and many verses have, doubtless, a per sonal interest to those to whom they are inscribed which the public cannot share. Yet, the nature, the sincerity, the grace, and the beauty of these unpre-tending effusions must make them pleasant readbition of verse.

ing to all who love the simplicity as well as the am-If we should complain of the author, it would be because his verse constantly suggests a higher poetical power than it expresses. Dr. Hornor is evidently fond of aphorisms, and has too literally arried out one of his own maxims: A wise man notes, And he indites; He sometimes quotes, And seldom writes. We must remember, however, that it is plainly not the author's wish to have his poetical genius udged by this little book, which is itself a modest

disclaimer of that ambition which he might very justly have felt. Yet, with all the brevity of its poems, it has a wide range through feelings of pa-thos and humor, and signally shows a moral earnestness which gives it dignity and force. Even his lighter verses are dedicated to the service of truth. Witness the following:
Some stones are chosen for their worth,

And some are wrought into the wall, While some neglected lie on earth, But still the statue lives in all. For where the treasure least is sought. Most precious gems are often found; So Angels semetimes dwell where nought But wickedness and vice abound. And here are good thoughts clearly worded

The man who strives to reach the sun, Although he strives in vain, Will higher rise, by far, than one Who travels on the plain. weigh all the wisdom of reputed fools Against the follies of the wise, 'Twill take the learned of all the schools To say with which true wisdom Hes.

Some yerses in negro dialect, suggested by the war, are characteristic and humorous, and a dashing poem about the "Doing of the Rhine" gives a capital picture of the unromantic side of the tour, il the better for its careless ease. Yet more true to nature is "A Winter's Night Scene in an American Farm-House;" it has the spirit of the scenethe storm outside, the warmth and comfort around the great fireside, and all the detail of farm-house oconomy is capitally managed. "Paris out of Doors" is a poem conceived in an an opposite spirit, and an artist might paint a picture from every line. But we are glad to find Dr. Hornor's muse ever re-turning to his own land, and not to her cities, but to he country scenes in which his boyhood was evidentily passed. Among the best things in the book are the landscape descriptions, which betray close observation of Nature and deep sympathy with her Morning in my Native Land," but want of space compels us to close our quotations, with the uncomortable feeling that we have not given the author'

best things. Dr. Hornor, we trust, will not allow

this to be his last, as it is his first, volume of poems for having courted the muse so well, it is his plain Literature and Art, —"Don Sebastian," the new opera produced in New York, is considered by many musicians Donizetti's chef d'œuvre, in the same relation which Wil iam Tell bears to the other works of Rossini. The good genius of the story is Camoens, the great Portuguese poet; the hero and heroine, Don Sebastian King of Portugal, and a Moorish maiden, named Zoida. The climax turns upon the supposed death of King Sebastian in battle, and the usurpation of the throne by his brother Don Antonio, in the inte-rest of Don Giovanni di Silva, the head of the Inquisition. The opera requires five first class male voices. The action of the opera is embraced in six splendid scenes: The first is that of the embarka-tion from Lisbon; the second, Zaida's return to Ben Selim's house in Africa; the third, the field of Al-cazzar, after the battle; the fourth, the royal obsequies in Liston; fifth, the Council of the Inquisi-tion; the sixth, the Tower of Lisbon, flight of the prisoners, and their death. The most popular musical passages are the fine tenor, romanza, "Deserto in terra," the "Funeral March," and the magnicent septet of Act IV. This last named piece is

founded upon a phrase of exquisite beauty, and will probably be preferred to the famous septett in Lucia." - An American contributor to foreign romance expresses alarm that insanity is becoming epidemic among French authors and composers. The last nstance is Gounod, the creator of the musical "Faust," who was once in the mad-house before he wrote his masterpiece. Since the composition of "Mirelle," Gouned has had another nervous crisis, and fears were entertained for the safety of his mind, till a letter from M. Ernest Legouvé (the author of "Medea"), reassured the public. This letter recounts the visit of Gounod to a poor blind man in to secure increased facility for expansion, thereby

he suburbs of Paris, who has considerable musical talent. Gounod played and sang in his inimitable may Merart, Beethoven, and Gluck, but not Gounod, and finally placed his blind protége under muical teaching. This story may be taken cum gran The foreign papers give account of "a very

pretty quartel" just commenced between Mr. Chas. Dickens and one of the chief contributors to All the Year Round. A novel by Mr. Sala has been, as Is pretty generally known, for some time in co ication in the pages of that periodical, but some time ago a long interval occurred between the periods of the arrival of the different instalments. similar break having occurred a second time, the conductors became irritated at the delay, and commissioned Mr. Halliday to finish the story thus in-terrupted. Mr. Halliday accepted the commission, nd now has published some two or three chapters. In the meantime Mr. Sala has sent over some more MS., which, of course, cannot be used. There will probably, in consequence, be some employment for the legal profession John Brougham, after a short spell of rheuma tish at Brighton, has gone to Dublin, to bring out a local drama, which he has constructed with Mr. Boucleault. He has left the London Lyceum for good artistic reasons, which the correspondent of

the New York *Times* explains. In the last drams he wrote for Mr. Fechter, he made his own part su

perior to that of the manager's, and then played it so well as not only to divide but to carry off the greater part of the honors. "Mr. Feether is a good mian. We all thought him a saint, to put up with this for a whole season. It was a great indiscretion in Mr. John Brougham, and time has proved that an manager of the Lyceum is mortal like the res of us. We have lost a saint, and we have lost Brougham for the present."

L— Mr. A. Wallace Thayer, just appointed United States consul to Trieste in place of Richard Hillerth (the journalist and historian, whose mind and health have prematurely falled him) has been for se veral years connected with the American Legatio at Vienna, to which city he removed some time since, the better to pursue his researches for a forth-coming Life of Beethoven. He is also known in the literary world as the author of the "Brown Papers" and the "Diarist" of Dwight's Journal of Music, to which periodical he is now contributing an inte resting series of papers on Antonio Salieri, a com-goser who was a contemporary of Beethoven. Mr. hayer is well acquainted with foreign manners and languages, and will prove a useful and efficient representative of our country at the populous and im-portant commercial seaport of Austria—for such, in

— Mr. Tom Hughes, alias Tom Brown of Rugby and Oxford, has been appointed in the Military De-partment, on the staff of Lord de Gray. Mr. Hughes has not won this appointment entirely by iterary merit. He has been an active supporter he British Government, and also engaged in the - The personal property of Frederick Robson, the great English comedian, recently deceased, was nearly \$30,000, but only half of what he could have carned had he been a less modest and more enter prising artist at the outset. —Arthur Sullivan's fine cantata of "Kenil-worth" is still heard in London. This young mu-sicien is one of the most promising of all English composers, and is said to have made music for one f Robert Browning's greatest poems. - Pierre Scudo, a native of Venice, died on the 21st of October at Blois, in France. He was edu-

act. is Trieste.

cated with Duprez as an opera singer by Choron, but his voice was not good enough to ensure suc-cess, and after passing some years in Paris as a rusic teacher he turned his attention to writing for the press on musical matters. He was successful, became a leading contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and soon won a reputation second only to that of Fetis. Like Florentino, he made a hand-some fortune by his pen. During the last few nonths of his life he was deranged. He died in his fifty-eighth year.

— The ambition of foreign actors and actresses to appear on the American stage has been exemplified in this country by Bandmann, Scheller, and others; and similar instances have occurred in London, where Fechter, Colas, and Lucchesini, all foreigners, have appeared in English plays. But now it ears that, by the way of compensation, Ameriappears that, by the way of compensation, American actors are to play in foreign tongues. This is familiar enough on the lyricstage, where everybody sings in Italian, quite regardless of original nationality; but it is as yet rare in the spoken drama. We are informed, however, that Mr. Chas. Pope, an experienced and well-known member of the

dramatic profession, will soon appear at the new Stadt Theatre in New York in German plays, making his debut, before long, in Schlegel's trans lation of "Othello," for the benefit of Madamo Methua Scheller. Mr. Pope has already played in German, in San Francisco, in Schiller's "Robbers." He is said to speak the German language with an eccent so slight as not to nor the pleasure of hi erformance. We are also informed that the favorite ctress Miss Ada Ollfton is studying for the Germa stage, and will soon make her appearance at the Stadt Theatre. Mrs. Bowers is in Boston, Olive Logan in Cin cinnati, Avonia Jones in Memphis; Mrs. Ritch Anna Cora Mowatt) has been giving private the Pricals in Florence, Italy, with great success.

FOREIGN NOTES.

- Our English files, received by the last steamer contain no very striking features of argument re-garding the American question. The London cording to its habit, invelghs against the extravagance and cruelty of the war, and comments to the length of a column upon the words of a special correspondent of one of its London cotempora ies. The whole of the following passage is printed by the Times in italies:

ries. The whole of the following passage is printed by the Times in italics:

"Moreover, I believe that Grant has abandoned the project of a general assault on Lee's lines, for which the presence of these two corps was required. It was a plan which, successful or unsuccessful, was sure to cost thousands of lives. Little doubt was entertained at headquarters of its success. It was considered all but certain that if large masses of men were hurled on Lee's long line at three or four points simultaneously an entrance would certainly be effected at one of them; but one member of the general staff calculated, I have heard, that it would probably put forty thousand men hors de combat. Fearful's, price as this would be to pay even for Richmond, I believe Grant had made up his mind to pay it, if it had seemed that the public was so impatient or disheartened that there was any probability of the Government passing into the hands of the peace party at the Presidential election. To prevent such a result as that, which in the opinion of the Republicans, as well as of the army, would be traffamount to a complete surrender, it was considered that no sacrifice of life could be too great, and I believe it was determined that if the immediate fall of the enemy's capital seemed necessary to prevent the North showing the white feather, an attempt should be imade to seize it, though it involved the destruction of half the army in the field." - Muller's conviction was still the chief topic in London, and murders generally the staple of news The Times does not reject as false the German e parte evidence in favor of Muller, but submits that it presents no sufficient reason for reprieve. Mr. Beard, the solicitor for Muller, has received an extraordinary anonymous joint letter of confession from persons who claim to be the real murderers of Briggs. The Baron de Camin also testifies that on the 9th of July he met a man in blood from head to foot, near one of the railway stations; and Mrs. Blyth, the landlady of Müller, witnesses that Muller exhibited no disorder in his person or manners while residing with her for the seven weeks pre-ceding the 14th of July. This evidence shows that

cont. Lear. One of the pathway interfers year. Some interest with realizing with her for the sees weeks part that the pathway is a second to the pathway in the pathway in the pathway is a second to the pathway in the pathway in the pathway is a second to the pathway in the pathway in the pathway is a second to the pathway in the pathway is a second to the pathway in the pathway

which is certainly ingenious and novel. Whether it will prove practicable and profitable remains to be determined when the inventors shall have been able to embody their ideas in a twenty horse-power double engine, which will occupy a space of about six feet square, and which it is desirable, for the sake of engineering science, should be done at an early date. The engines exhibited supplied power to turn the shafting and machinery in some rooms adjoining; and tast a working model, they gave fair promise of producing satisfactory results. The inventors state that the object is to make all the steam admitted into the cylinder available as motive nower to dispense with resistance at the cylinder ends, and

gaining considerable advantage over the ordinary steam engine.

— The Moniteur de l'Armée publishes some details relative to the delebration of the Emperor Napoleon's birthday in the island of St. Helena. A Te Deum was chanted in the chapel attached to the residence of the French commissioner at Longwood New House. The French transport Licorne, commanded by a lieutenant in the Imperial navy, anchored the following day in the roads of Jamestown. The crew, with their officers at their head, proceeded on a pligrimage to the valley of the tomb. Their commander, Panondu Hazier, addressed the oriew of the Licorne in the following terms:

"My Friends: It was a patriotic impulse which led us to the foot of this tomb, fortunately empty. Comrades, let us now reflects little. The greatest men of modern times passed the last days of his life in this island. He suffered and he ided! Napoleon the Great astonished the world by his prodigious genius. He gained every French heart by his love of his country and of glory. This god of battles had his agony and his Calvary! A terribie agony—a mysterious grief which none of us can comprehend. Our hearts shrunk within us at seeing these abrupt mountains, this desolate nature. ? "But let us reject these melancholy reflections white recollecting that this god of battles had his testirrection!"

reconcection?

E—From statistical accounts just-published it appears that there are now in Paris 109 schools for boys, containing 28,000 pupils, of which 63 are kept by lay masters, and 46 by members of the religious confraternities; 111 schools for girls; with about 27,000 pupils, of which 57 are managed by lay mistresses, and 54 by sisters of the religious communities who devote themselves to education; 81 infant schools, with 15,000 children; 62 classes of male adults; 18 of female adults; 19 owners or workshops for the employment of poor females; and six special schools of design for men, and nine for females. In addition to these there are 44 new educational establishments authorized during the present year.

mates. In addition to these there are 41 hew entertional establishments authorized during the present
year.

—By a curious coincidence the two most distinguished inhabitants of the city of Marseilles at this
moment are Irishmen, although subjects of the Emperior of the French. The bishop of the diocese is
Monsignor Patrick Graise, and the military commandant of the district is Gen. Patrick O'Malley,
lately returned from Algeria. The General is one
of the most distinguished infantry officers in the
service of the Emperor. He received his promotion
for special gallantry on the bloody field of Magenta.
The regiment of which he had the command was
assigned a strategle post at the village of Buffalora,
when it not only held its position under circumstances of imminent danger, but also succeeded in
taking up another more favorable position, in which
it contributed to a great degree to secure victory
for the arms of France.

—A Vienna journal reports a diabolical proceeding which took place at Venice on the evening of
the 27th uit. The greater part of the officers of
Count Nobili infantry regiment, which on the next
day/was going into garrison at Lido and Chioggo,
were assembled at a farewell dinner. The colonel
presided, and, with the company of several ladies,
galety and animation prevailed, when suddenly an
Orsini bomb, weighing six pounds, and furnished
with ten capacies, fell through the glass skylight
into the lap of the colonel, who received a slight
contasion. Happily the bomb, which was of east
brass, did not explode, and the capacies fell out. It
is stated that the officers did not allow themselves
to be disconcerted in the least by this dastardly act,
but continued their festivity till the morning.

—The King of Prussia is chief of all the lodges of
Freemasonsin his kingdom. Of this position he has

marshal was conferred upon Viscount Combernere for his eminent services both in India and on the continent of Europe, and for which he repeatedly Viscount Combermers. He was bern in 1789, and,

Senate, and that nothing but positive failure of health will justify Mr. Stanton's withdrawal from the War Department. The vacant Chief Justicethip will be filled from a Western State, and this may lead to the resignation of the Secretary of the tenced to five years of imprisonment in the Fitch-

burg penitentiary, in Massachusetts, is said to be, by a correspondent of the New York Express, a grand-niece of the late Robert Gilmore, known throughout the United States for his hospitality and his munificent patronage of the fine arts. Harry Gilmore, to whom Mrs. Hutchins presented the sword, is a grand-nephew of Robert Gilmore, desword, is a grand-nephew of Robert Chimore, de-ceased, and a son of Robert Chimore, of Clen Ellen, Baltimore county. The husband of Mrs. Hutchins is a member of the bar, and a gentleman of fine personal appearance. Mrs. Hutchins is a very young woman, with one child.

— The Louisville *Journal* of the 24th makes the following important announcement:

gaining considerable advantage over the ordinary

ecollecting that this god of battles has had his esurrection!"

but continued their festivity till the morning.

—The King of Prussia is chief of all the lodges of Freemasons in his kingdom. Of this position he has just taken advantage to transmit to the grand masters of all the lodges in Berlin and the Provinces a circular, exhorting all the members to remain "faithful to the King" in the political struggles of the immediate future. The grand masters are requested to read the circular to their respective lodges, and to follow it up with personal exhortations of their own of a tendency similar to that of the document itself.

—Mr. Faraday, in answer to a spiritual invita-

received the thanks of Parliament, having finally been elevated to the British Peerage by the title of therefore, is 17 years the senior of our good old -It is understood that General G. B. McClellan

has received the appointment of engineer-in-chief of the Morris and Essex Railroad—an important line in the State of New Jersey." —The Trenton Monitor accuses the Camden and Amboy Company of another monopoly in having taken possession of the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency, with ambition to control the future Government : "We speak by the book when we say that when George B. McClellan removed to New Jersey to reside, in view of eventualities, he became the especial protage of the President of the Camdon and Amboy. They labored through all their Democratic papers here to make capital for him. Their counsel, John P. Stockton, went to Chicago with a strong delegation, and brought his name before the Convention. They put their friend, Pendleton, who made speeches for them in Congress, on the same ticket for Vice President. They

then went resolutely to work to carry New Jersey -Mr. Masseras, once editor of the New York Courrier des Elats Unis, and more recently the publisher of a newspaper in Mexico, called the New Era, has been appointed a Chevalier of the Order of Guadalupe, while his wife has been elevated to the position of a lady of honor in waiting on the Empress Charlotte.

The New York Times thinks that Secretary Fessenden will not retire from the Treasury, as Mr.

Hamlin will be a candidate for his place in the ... Wrs. Hutchins, of Baltimore, who has been sen-

following important announcement:

""We are happy to announce that President Lincoln has consented to the release of Lieutenant Governor Jacob and Colonel Frank Wolford. We sincerely hope that this may be the commencement of a new policy on the part of the President. These gentlemen have proved their loyalty at the head of Kentucky volunteer regiments, and have brayed death on many a stubborn battle-field in defence of the old flag. With the excitement of the election let us forget all words of bitterness, and we will pledge ourselves that whenever the country needs their swords again they will always be flashed in the van of the Union armies and closest to the rebeiffee."

Moseby in Want of a Surgeon,—A recent letter from Sheridan's army contains the following:

"A well known surgeon connected with this army, who was recently a prisoner in the hands of Moseby, was offered by that distinguished guerilla \$1,000 bonus in greenbacks if he would accept the position of surgeon in his command. The offer was not accepted. Moseby must be hard pushed for medicinemen when he seeks to obtain them from the Union army. Moseby's cool manner of transacting businers, the capture of the surgeon referred to above will illustrate: The surgeon was riding along with a train; he did not know that the train had been attacked, or even that any one had been captured, when a man, who subsequently proved to be Moseby himself, rode; up and stold him that a wounded soldier at the tear of the train required his attendance. It was not until the wounds had been dressed, and the train had, passed on, that Moseby made himself known."

FOUR CENTS.

THE REBEL PAPERS. SILENCE REGARDING GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

SHERMAN AND CORNWALLIS COMPARED AILITARY GOSSIP AND SOUTHERN HOME NEWS

From our special correspondents at the front we have received all the Richmond exchanges of the 25th and 26th. By design, or from ignorance, no news is published of General Sherman. A general stoppage of exchanges, or careful shading and suppression of future news from Georgia, is not among the unlikely possibilities. A couple of communica-tions recommend "silence" as now worth more than gold to the Confederacy, as the utterance will be just as valuable to the Union. This hint will, no loubt, readily be taken and practiced by the five or six Richmond papers, the only ones which reach our Northern lines in time to have value as

THE REBEL CONGRESS The proceedings in the rebel Senate and House of the 24th were comparatively uninteresting. The bill to punish "conspiracy against the Confederate States" excited most debate—chiefly as to the degree of punishment, many representatives being opposed to the rigorous infliction of the death penalty. The following bill is an instance of rebe

An Act to provide clothing for the commissioned officers of the armies of the Confederates States, below the rank of brigadier general. of the dynamics of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required, as far as possible, to provide clothing, cloth and trimmings, sufficient for one complete suit (boots and cap-inclusive), for each commissioned officer in the field, below the rank of brigadier general, per annum, through the quar termasters thereof, of such quality and kind as shall be suitable for the purpose, to be determined by a regulation of the War Department, to be approved by the President, upon the certificate of said efficer, on his honor, that said articles are for his own use, and for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. That in case any State shall provide and fournish any of said officers with the articles aforesaid, or any of them, then the Secretary of War is hereby required to cause to be paid over to the Governor of such State the money value of said articles, together with the necessary expenses incurred in providing and furnishing the same.

SHERMAN AND CORNWALLIS. An ingenious comparison is made by the Exami ner between the present march of Sherman and that of Cornwallis from Charleston to Yorktown in 1781, deducing that Sherman has by far the wor predicament, as he has neither visible communication tion with the sea, nor with his friends in the rea while he has to encounter on all sides a country unanimously hostile. Lord Rawdon left to take care of Greene, in South Carolina, is compared to Thomas "left to take care of Hood in Tennessee," a task which does not puzzle the hero of Chickamauga. The comparison does not hold good, but we present its most striking points of history:

Insurrectionary movement. He passed on to Virginia, being opposed nowhere, because Greene had passed him, and gone on to South Carolina. He entered Virginia, and made directly for Petersburg, where he united with General Leelle, and commucated with his fieet. There were no troops in Virginia; but Lafayette soon came on, and the militiarallied around him in great numbers. Cornwallis had passed through nearly two thousand miles of country when he surrendered. But he had not subdued one inch of it. Greene, before the end of the year, had shut up all the British forces in Charleston, and the country was free.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

U. S. TORPEDO-BOAT STROMBOLI, CENTRAL LEEPS KINE SILENCE.

GENERAL LEE'S FINE SILENCE The Charlottesville Chronicle gives a capital sketch of the General who vies with Grant in re-ticence and skill. Lee never speaks, it is said: but works in silence "like a great and delicate engine, or like the planets, which make no noise, but roll around the sun at the rate of 70,000 miles an hour." The Chronicle measures him as follows by the old bygone ideals:

hour." The Chronicle measures him as follows by the old bygone ideals:

A member of Congress used to be our great man; a catalike fellow, tough, audacious, with nine lives, that throw him as you lwould, always came on his feet. He could tell an anecdote. He never forgot a face. He never pretended to be better than anybody. He teck his drink. He knew all about the Missouri Compromise and how Mr. Jeremy Doodle stood on the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. He was sound on the nigger. He wrote abominably. He spoks indifferently of the "good old county" of Giles and the "good old county" of Accomac—all the counties were "good" and "old." His great forte was gab—he talked incessantly; he talked in the count; count; he talked on the court green; he talked in the tavern porch; he talked at the street corners.

Here comes a man bred in the army. He had been reared a gentleman. He despised humbug. He loved order, and everything, and everybody in his place. He told the ladies at Culpeper Court House, in 1861, who came out to greet him, to "go home." In Richmond they said he had no manners; he attended to his business, and spoke little. They sent him to Western Virginia—a small theatre, when Beauregard was at lianssass and Johnson was at Winchester; he went, and made no comment. The campaign failed—they called him Turveydrop—he did not attempt to excuse himself. Soon we find him a blaze of glory, the hero of the battles around Richmond. He is still silent. He marches to Manassas, and achieves another great victory. Not a word escapes him. He takes Winchester, is folled at Sharpsburg for the want of men—defeats Burnside at Fredericksburg—Hooker at Chancellorsville—but he breaks not his silence. He has the terrible trial of Gettysburg—he only remarked, "it was my fault?"—and then in the present year he has conducted this greatest of all his campaigns—undoubtedly one of the finest in war. Silent still. When will he speak?

ERN ARMIES. The Georgia Countryman gives a highly-varnished and characteristic rebel account of some of Gen. and characteristic rebel account of some of Gen. Sherman's opinions, expressed at Atlanta, on authority of a respectable captive of the gentler sex:
She states that "he paid a just and well-merited tribute to the valor of our arms. He remarked that it would be no disgrace to us if we were finally subjugated—as we certainly would be—as we had fought against four or five times our number with a degree of valor which had excited the admiration of the world; and that the United States Government would gain no honor nor credit if they succeeded in their purposes, as they had thus fap failed with firemen in the field to our one. He regarded the Southern soldiers as the bravest in the world, and admitted that, in a fair fight, we could whip them two to car one; but he claimed for himself and his compeers the credit of possessing more strategic ability than our generals. 'You can beat us in fighting, madam,' said he, 'but we can out-manceurre you. Your generals do not work half enough; we work day and night, and spare no labor nor pains to carry out our plans.'"

On the strength of this information (which is evi-

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 not an agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WREKLY.)

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THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

of his men, was captured last Friday by Capt. T. A. Richards, of Moseby's command, at Cabletown, in the valley. The citizens of Olarke requested Capt. Richards to treat him kindly, as he had distinguished himself by his universally gentlemanly conduct towards our citizens whom the chances of war threw into his power."

IF YOU ARE MEN, SHOW IT. IF YOU ARE MEN, BHOW AT.

[From the Savannah News, Nov. 22.]

Now is the time for the men of Georgia to rally to her defence in response to the call of the Governor. He has done his duty, the men of the State must now perform theirs. If they do, our State will be delivered from impending ruin. Be prompt to the rescue.

rescue.

The patriots—the genuine lovers of their own soil
—of their wives, children, kindred and neighbors,
and of liberty, will not hesitate to rush to arms.
Let all who are able to do any good at the front,
and who try to dodge or shirk their duty in this
solemn and important hour be marked. The man
who now refuses to defend us is anworthy of property, liberty, or country. He who dallies is a dastard; And he who doubts is damaed.

Richmond Within Range of our Guns. A special correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the headquarters of the Army of the

sames on the 20th, makes the following startling sanouncement:

"A movement is now in progress in this army, which, when fully completed, will destroy Richmond. It only awaits the sanction of the General-in-Chief, who will be here to-morrow, before active operations are commenced. It is not generally known, even among well-informed military men, that the beleaguered capital of rebellion is within gunshot range of our batteries; but such is nevertheless a fact. Guns are now on their way here that will throw, shells into Richmond from our batteries in front of the 18th Corps, a distance of seven miles. With these guns, in position, and the projectiles prepared which it is intended to use with them, our gunners can destroy Richmond in forty-cipit hours. The ball or shell now used would not, of course, answer the purpose, although that would doubtless accomplish the object in course of time. A particular kind of shell has been prepared, and in this really consists the main feature of the proposed plan. With such guns and shells in our possession, it would be folly, nay more, it would be madness akin to sin not to use them. The plan has already met the spiproval of the general commanding this department, and it only awaits the sanotien and approval of Gen. Grant previous to adoption. If adopted it will be at once carried out. Do not be surprised to hear of the total destruction of Richmond before Christmas."

Gen. Hancock's Farewell to his Corps. Gen. Hancock on Saturday took leave of the Second Army Corps, with which he has been so gloriously identified, and went to Washington to assume the new command to which he has been assigned. Before leaving camp he issued the following order

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY GORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, NOV. 26, 1864. SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND CORPS: Being about to avail myself of a brief leave of absence, previous to entering upon another field of duty, in accordance with instructions, I transfer the command of this corps to Major General A. A. Humphreys, United States Volunteers.

I desire at parting with you to express the regret I feel at the necessity which calls for our separation. the immediate future. The grand masters are requested to read the circular to their respective functions and the followit up with personal exhortations and the followit up with personal exhortations and the following characteristic reply:

In home the following characteristic reply:

In his sent to following characteristic reply:

In his decomment the following ch Intimately associated with you in the dangers, privations, and glory which have fallen to your lot

OFF NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., November 27-2 P. M. After leaving the dock at Jersey City we steamed along at the rate of eight knots per hour, until 10 P. M., when we came to anchor for the night, everything having worked finely and favorably up to this time. We now discovered that one of the crew was missing, his shoes and coat being found on board. It was thought that he had jumped everboard and swam to one of the vessels at anchor in the stream.

An officer was at once sent in pursuit, but up to this time we have not found him. At six o'clock this morning we have up anchor, and steamed on our way. We entered the canal at 8.30 A. M., and met Picket Boat No. 6. We are compelled to wait on account of a lock being drawn for the purpose of raising a sunken boat. We expect to start at 4 raising a sunten boat. We expect to start at 4 colock this afternoon. All hands are pleased with the working of the vessel in every respect. Our voyage through this section of the country has amazed the Jerseymen as much as did the first locomotive which passed over its red soil. We live snugly, I can assure you. Our cooking is done in the furnaces. Our food, consisting of canned meats, with cooking is done in vegetables, &c., with good hard tack, is prepared and served in the quaintest manner possible, yet, with the prospect of glory ahead, we relish everything. We expect to arrive in Philadelphia

PERSONAL. Captain John M. Berrien, late in command of the Monadnock, has been relieved, and ordered to comnand the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia. Commander Pierce Crosby has been ordered to ommand the iron double-ender Muscoota, Lieut. Commander C. S. Norton has been ordered o the Lackawanna. Lieut. Commander Edward Simpson has been de-

ached from the Isnomia and ordered North.

Lieut. Commander S. Livingston Breeze has been placed on the retired list. placed on the retired list.

Midshipman E. N. Roth has been dismissed from
the Naval Academy. Midshipmen C. M. Mott and
Fred. Knapp have resigned, and Midshipmen A. H.
Coffroth and O. H. E. Stockbridge have been dropped MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States steam sloop Wyoming is being repaired at the Baltimore naval station. The Constellation, having been relieved by the Iro-quois, is en route for home. She was at St. Thomas on the 9th inst., and it was reported that from there she would proceed to New Orleans.

The sailors on board of the Dictator complain that they did not have any Thanksgiving dinner. This probably arose from the fact that she was so far reasonoved from the navy yard that the Committee on Chanksgiving Dinner were unable to reach her.

Interesting Trial of Projectiles. RANGE OF SEVEN MILES AND QUARTER OR-

is trade. Potatoes is the currency most available with them; these are bought outside at five dollars per bushel, and exchanged for rings, pipes, inkstands, watches, ollcloths, and a certain style of Yankoe hat, which is becoming very fashlonable among us, and which forms a part of the "homefremittances." It is said, if you look two Yankoes up in a room together, they can make five dollars apleee swapping in settle; if so, they have an opportunity of carrying on a thriving business. Tunneling, it was found, would not pay.

"Unele Billy Allen," a decrepid veteran, 103 years of age, is noticed among the arrivals at Selma, Alabama. He was General Jackson's body-servant at New Orleans, and is now childleh, lame, and almost blind.

"Line Terrent was buried at Lincolnton, N. C., lately. His last words are reported—"Tell my darling wife I die with a firm faith in Ohrist, and trust to meet her hereafter." His last words to the ambulance driver who took him from the field were—"Tell General Hoke-I-die a Christian, and have done my duty."

Ol. John Travis, inventor of the celebrated of the well, is at present in Montgomery.

Oapt. Blazer tells his friends in the North that he is well treated in "Libby." The Examiner oblication has been and a gipater, a mile and a guarter, a mile and a guarter reage of these projectiles were made for the large to the bott and case as fired was a trifle over sixty pounds to the case labe. The welght of the bott and case as fired was a trifle over sixty pounds to the case in the heaty of the bott and case as fired was a trifle over sixty pounds to the case in the bott and case as fired was a trifle over sixty pounds for each shot, the charge of powder use of the case. The bott and case as fired was a trifle over sixty pounds of the case labe. The bott and case as fired was a trifle over sixty pounds of the case labe. The bott and case as fired was a trifle over sixty pounds of the case labe. The bott and case as fired was a trifle over sixty pounds in the bott and case as fired was a trifle