Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 13.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.		50
12 " M.	00	50
6 " P. M.		52
Barometer		29 7-10

The Obey Homicide.

At two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the argument in the case of Thomas B. Keenan, charged with the murder of John A. Obey, was resumed.

Mr. Howard concluded the opening address on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Swartzwelder then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defense, first submitting a number of points to the Court, as a part of the charge to the jury. The defense may be briefly stated thus: It is contended that to constitute murder in the first degree, the Commonwealth must prove affirmatively, and beyond a reasonable doubt, the willful, deliberate and premeditated intent to take life; and if the jury had a reasonable doubt as to any one of these elements of the higher degree, they must acquit of murder in the first degree. If the jury believed that the prisoner inflicted the fatal blow, regardless of the consequences which might ensue, but without a specific intent to take life, then the offense would be reduced to murder in the second degree. If the jury believed that the prisoner was intoxicated, a lesser degree of provocation would be sufficient to reduce the grade to manslaughter. That no words, used by Keenan, would justify the battery committed by Obey. If the jury believed that the fatal wound was inflicted while the prisoner was intoxicated, and smarting under the provocation of blows, it would reduce the offense to manslaughter. If they was a quarrel, and blows exchanged, and Keenan inflicted the fatal wound, it would be manslaughter, without regard as to who struck the first blow. In other words, the defense rested upon these premises: That there was not such positive testimony as would warrant the jury in believing, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Keenan inflicted the fatal blow in the abodement; But, supposing that Keenan did inflict the deadly wound, it was done in the heat of blood, and while he was smarting under the provocation of the blow inflicted by Obey. The whole purpose and intent of the defense was, to lead the jury to believe that the Commonwealth had failed to make out every element constituting murder in the first degree, and that hence they must find him guilty of one or the other of the lower grades of homicide. The counsel candidly admitted the stabbing in the back, but denied the cutting in the abdomen. The authorities cited, and the points presented, were commented upon with great force and ingenuity, with the sole purpose in view of obtaining a verdict of manslaughter.

Mr. Marshall followed, and devoted his argument mainly to points arising under the testimony. His reasoning, as applicable to the line of defense—or rather, his application of the facts to the law—(for, properly speaking, there was no defense made)—was most forcible and plausible. He made for the prisoner all that the case was susceptible of yielding in his favor.

At the close of Mr. Marshall's address, the Court adjourned until nine o'clock Thursday morning, when District Attorney Miller will conclude the argument on behalf of the prosecution.

Gen. Ellett's Marine Brigade.

We have met Gen. Ellett, and had some conversation with him regarding his present enterprise. He is authorized to raise a brigade, to be composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery; to be carried from point to point in first class steamboats, to be fitted up and protected specially for this service; to act in the quickest and most effective manner against the guerrilla bands that now infest our river bank. This brigade is destined to become the most popular branch of the whole service. They will have no hard marching, no lying out at night, no knapsack to carry, not any of the drudgery usually imposed upon soldiers in the field. The boats will be their homes, and after an excursion in the country, or a day's chase after the enemy, or a hard fought battle, the soldiers return to their boat, to eat a good warm supper, *prepared for them*, and to obtain a comfortable night's sleep, unapposed to the inclemency of the weather. So much for the comforts of this command. Let no man, however, enlist with the impression that he is to have nothing to do. Gen. Ellett's reputation was gained by the brilliant victory obtained opposite Memphis. His successful effort to open communication with Commodore Farragut, below Vicksburg one hundred miles, in advance of our gunboats; his daring raid up the Yazoo river, where the enemy was frightened into burning three of his heavy-armed gunboats, to prevent them falling into Gen. Ellett's hands; and, finally, his attempt to run down the enemy's ram, Arkansas, under the batteries at Vicksburg, the thrilling narrative of which is fresh in the minds of as all—gives assurance that, although he may provide well for the comforts of his men, yet they will be sure to have plenty of work to do. It strikes us that this is exactly the service for our drafted men to choose. The General has authority to enlist from them for three years. It is extremely doubtful if such another opportunity is offered during the war, for enlisting is so agreeable a service in every respect. We say to our drafted men, and those wishing yet to serve their country, "now is your time."

Shooting Affray.

From Monday's Wheeling *Intelligencer* we we learn that there was a shooting affray up in New Cumberland, Hancock county, Western Virginia, on Thursday. It appears that one Bentley McCloud is alleged to have seduced a young woman in that neighborhood. A relative of the young lady, meeting McCloud upon the street, fired a pistol at him. The ball passed immediately in front of Deputy Provost Marshal Hobbs, and passing also by McCloud, entered the leg of a young man named Ohandler. Hobbs, who supposed that he himself had been shot at, drew a pistol, and was about to defend himself, when an explanation took place. McCloud, who is a violent rebel, was soon afterwards arrested, and was taken down to Wheeling, on Sunday, to be dealt with according to law.

SAW MILL BURNED.—The steam saw mill of Mr. Daniel Jameson, in Mercer county, was burned on Tuesday last. It is supposed that the fire originated by sparks falling among shavings which were scattered over the floor of the mill. Everything connected with the mill except the boiler, was destroyed or badly injured. The loss of Mr. Jameson is about $1,500—a very heavy loss to him.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Justice Hageman, of Lower St. Clair township, yesterday committed Jacob Miller to answer a charge of obtaining $40 in goods and money, by false representations, on oath of Samuel Prayer.

JOHN A. HELDER, of Co. B, 79th Pennsylvania Regiment, died recently of wounds received in the battle of Perryville. Deceased was a printer, and formerly worked in Lancaster.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Andrew, son of T. J. Black, of Harrisburg, was almost instantly killed, on Tuesday, by being run over by an omnibus. He was about seven years old.

COL. T. B. STARRAUGH, the gallant commander of the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment, in service in Kentucky, is now at home on sick leave.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Mary Kelly, on oath of Sarah Delaney, and Mary Jackson, on oath of Margaret Zeru, have been committed to jail to answer charges of larceny.

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of dysentery, scurvy and fever, were Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Therefore let every volunteer see that he is supplied with them. Only 25 cents per pot or box. 223

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONE, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

FANCY SHOW CARDS.—A large assortment of these beautiful cards constantly on hand, and written to order for any business. Lyons & Handlin, No. 3, Fifth street, below market.

J. FINCH'S Great Western Dry Goods, Carpet and Fur House, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, opposite the Court House. We would call the attention of the public to this famous establishment. Mr. Finch, as it will be recollected, returned from New York and Philadelphia, a few weeks since, where he purchased a very large stock of dry goods, carpets and furs, but owing to the low prices at which he sold them, his large and well selected stock did not last long. Mr. Finch was compelled to leave again for the East to renew his stock. We are informed that his stock of Furs, Carpets and Shawls have arrived, and will be open for inspection to-day.

This house has been noted for a number of years as one of the most extensive houses west of the mountains for Dry Goods, Carpets and Furs. The cold weather is fast approaching, and a bare floor is by no means comfortable, and we would say to those in want of a carpet, go to Finch's, as you can purchase one there thirty per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. As for Furs, the public is aware that Finch's is the only place west of the mountains where you can get Furs at such extremely low prices. The Dry Goods department cannot be excelled, and as to the prices, the public can rest assured that in no other house in the two cities can they secure such bargains. Mr. Finch not being confined alone to the Dry Goods trade, he can afford to sell them lower than they can be had elsewhere.

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The winter is upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A good and well-made overcoat is the very article, and we don't know of any place where our readers can get one that will look as well, and at the same time withstand the most severe weather, as Mr. W. H. McGee & Co.'s, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. Their stock of overcoatings, business and dress clothing, pantaloons of all descriptions, are well assorted, and of the latest style. The gentlemen's furnishing goods department is all that a purchaser would wish. Call on McGee & Co. if you desire a nice suit.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the East with his new stock of fall and winter goods. His stock consists of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring a neat fitting garment, and at prices lower than at any other tailoring establishment in the city, would do well to give him an early call. Samuel Graham, merchant tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

NOTICE to the property owners of this city is hereby given, that any repairs needed about their houses will be done promptly, if they leave their order at Smithbert's Carpenter and Joining Shop, on Virginia alley, just above Smithfield street.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus Office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m

DENTISTRY.—Dr. O. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. 1

DIED:

BLAIR—On Wednesday, the 12th instant, Mrs SARAH BLAIR, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on FRIDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, to proceed to the Cemetery from the residence of her son, Michael Jones, 139 Penn street.

OBEY—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 12th, at his residence in Lower St. Clair township, Mr. JOHN D. OBEY, Sr., in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, to proceed to Mount Union Cemetery, from his late residence. Carriages will leave Myers & Sen's, (Undertakers,) Fifth ward, at 12 o'clock.

The Elections.

The result of the Congressional election, so far as heard from, is as follows:

	Administration.	Dem.
Pennsylvania	12	12
Ohio	5	14
Indiana	4	7
Iowa	3	1
New York	14	17
New Jersey	1	4
Delaware	0	1
Illinois	5	8
Wisconsin	4	2
Massachusetts	10	0
Kansas	1	0
Minnesota	2	0
Michigan	5	1
Missouri	5	4
Total	73	71

The States not included in the above table are Maine, represented now by 6 Republicans; New Hampshire, by 3 Republicans; Vermont, by 3 Republicans, Connecticut, by 2 Republicans and 2 Democrats; California, by 2 Republicans; Oregon, by 1 Democrat; Maryland, by 5 Union and 1 Democrat; Kentucky, by 4 Union; Western Virginia, by 2 Union. The majority in the House either way will be very small.

It is pretty certain that the Administration will have a majority in the next House.

The Democrats, it is thought, will not be able to elect a United States Senator from New York. In other States in which Senators are to be chosen this winter, the complexion of the legislatures is as follows:

Republican.	*Democrat.*
Iowa,	Delaware,
Maine,	Indiana,
Massachusetts,	Illinois,
Michigan,	New Jersey,
Minnesota,	Pennsylvania.
Ohio,	
Wisconsin.	

In Missouri the Emancipationists are reported to have a majority in the Legislature, and if so, a Senator representing that party will be chosen. Virginia has only one Senator—Carlisle. There will probably be no election this winter the new State not having been admitted into the Union.

ALL HOPE OF INTERVENTION GONE.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 1th says: "The prospects of European intervention has dissolved like a snow-wreath. But a short time ago there were hopeful indications that England and France were about to take some action in this war that would be favorable to the South. This opinion was reflected not only in the journals of the enemy, but in the minds of intelligent foreigners on this side the Atlantic. It is known that on the strength of the calculation of our national existence being early recognized by England and France, transactions have been made to some extent by foreign capitalists in Confederate bonds at eighty-six cents on the dollar.

"There is, however, no mistaking the significance of the speech of the British Secretary of War, in which he asserts that the South has not as yet accomplished her independence, and must be regarded as a belligerent holding an uncertain position in an undecided war. The British Government will in no way, and at no time during the continuance of this war, recognize the Southern Confederacy as one of the independent powers of the earth, or interfere to limit the duration of this war."

WANTS.

$4,000 TO $6,000.—Wanted to borrow for two years or five years, the above sum, secured on improved real estate near the city line, of more than three times that value. Interest will be promptly paid, as agreed; principal when due, with no trouble to the lender. Advertiser would like to have a proposition stating rate of interest, through Post Office Box 185, which shall have prompt attention. This might be a good investment for a Guardian, Executor of an estate, or trust funds of any description. nc3

WANTED.—A business man, with $6000 cash, would like to connect himself with an established Wholesale Grocery House. For particulars address WILLIAM MURDOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa. nc13

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1862.

The rebel cavalry, under Bob White, on Monday, attacked McGilead, capturing forty stragglers and sutlers belonging to General Burnside's army.

Gen. Stahl's cavalry, reconnoitering to Snickersville, found a force of the enemy between them and the camp, and cut their way through without the loss of a man.

Scouts report the rebels in force at Ashby and Snicker's Gaps.

The old regiments are much more enthusiastic for McClellan than the new ones.

Gen. Wool, in a card relative to the report of the Harper's Ferry Commission, says: "It is not true that I placed the incapable Miles in command of Harper's Ferry. He was there in command at the time I assumed control of the Department, and had been ordered to establish his headquarters there on the 29th of March by Major Gen. McClellan, then General-in-Chief. On the 30th of April the Secretary of war sent the following order: 'To Col. Miles at Harper's Ferry—You will please make daily reports of the state of your command to this Department.'"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE SUCCESSOR TO SECRETARY SMITH.

Among those prominently named in connection with the successorship to Secretary Smith, is the Commissioner of Public Printing, Defress. Leading Indianians augur his appointment, and he is understood to be acceptable to the Secretary, who no doubt seriously meditates accepting the Huntington Judgeship, soon after the meeting of Congress. Indians will insist on retaining the place for one of her sons.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions, to-day, made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. S. G. Harington, at Lawrence, Kansas; Dr. J. M. Robertson, at Topeka, Kansas; Dr. Philo R. Hoey, at Racine, Wisconsin; Dr. W. E. Dickey, at Centreville Indiana.

PENSIONS.

The forthcoming report of Commissioner Barrett will show that a quarter of a million dollars less have been paid out for Pensions last fiscal year than the preceding year. A small part of the difference is accounted for by the rebellion, but is mostly caused by stopping leaks. The Commissioner has instructed the Pension Agents to get the Post Office address of all the pensioners on their rolls, so as to know their whereabouts.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Contracts awarded by Quartermaster Rucker to-day: Hay at $22 90 to $22 98 per ton; Oats at 77 to 79 cents per bushel. The most successful bidders were Baltimoreans.

GEN. WOOL'S RESPONSE.

General Wool's response to the Harper's Ferry Commission is tolerably well taken, but in substance, not true. He did not place General Miles in command, but when the War Department sent General White to supercede him, he dispatched that officer to Martinsburg, and turned the command over to Gen. Miles again, just as Lee was approaching, and under circumstances which led General White to doubt the propriety of interfering with him.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

John C. Hampton, of Co. B, 14th Indiana, died in the hospital here.

NEW HOSPITALS.

Additional buildings for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, a thousand of whom now occupy tents near Sharpsburg, are being erected at Frederick.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1862.

The special correspondent of the New York *Times* from Rectortown, Va., says:

At eleven o'clock last night, came the order for the removal of Gen. McClellan. The announcement this morning caused the most intense excitement, but we hear nothing of those one hundred thousand men who are to lay down their arms. On the contrary, the news is received among the soldiers as the harbinger of victory.

A number were collected at the depot this morning. "That's good news," exclaimed one. "I am mighty glad to hear that," said another. "The war will soon be ended," said a third. All in the crowd seemed pleased because it indicated action and not winter quarters.

Gen. Halleck's peremptory order clearing the Washington bar-rooms of straggling officers who seem to have nothing to do but talk politics, has had a good effect.

From General Grant's Army.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A special from Trenton, Tenn., on the 10th, says that the grand army passed beyond Lagrange yesterday evening. Our pickets are six miles from Holly Springs. One hundred and thirty of the enemy's cavalry were taken prisoners during the day, with a Federal loss of two killed and two wounded.

From a highly creditable source we learn that the rebels are falling back.

A letter from Holly Springs to the Mobile *Tribune* says that there is not a thousand blankets in Price's entire army. Camp equipage, blankets, and knapsacks were nearly all thrown away in the retreat from Iuka and Corinth.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, announces that the union Diocese of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia is complete, under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America. The first General Council was to have met in Augusta on the 12th of November.

A dispatch from General Ranson, dated yesterday from Fort Donelson, says: My command arrived here to-day. We marched one hundred and fifty miles, and had a fight with the rebel Woodward on the 6th. We gave him grief—killing sixteen, and wounding forty. We captured twenty-men, one hundred horses and mules, and a quantity of arms. We drove him to the other side of the Cumberland.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Business dull. The recent discovery of silver mines in Mariposa county causes much local excitement. Upwards of 600 claims have been located on a line of thirty-five miles long. Some are partly opened, from which choice specimens of rock yield five hundred dollars per ton, giving interested parties much confidence in the value of the discovery. There is such rage for discovering new mines that companies are organizing and selling stock before development takes place. Mining companies organized in San Francisco within the year have a nominal capital stock of over $70,000,000; such speculations were never before equalled, but legitimate mining enterprises are stimulated thereby, and next year promises to be one of unexampled activity in actual developments.

Prisoners Discharged.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The following prisoners of the States of Illinois and Iowa, who have been confined in the Old Capitol prison, at Washington, during the past three months, having been honorably discharged, passed through Baltimore this evening: Judge Andrew D. Duff, of Benton, Ill.; Judge John A. Mulkey, of Cairo, Ill.; Dr. Marcus L. Ross, of Tamaroa, Ill.; David Steward, of Fairfield, Iowa, and D. A. Mahoney, Dubuque, Iowa.

Reply of Gen. Scott to Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Gen. Scott publishes a rejoinder to the recent letter of Mr. Buchanan's. He says he is sorry to perceive that the publication of his official report to President Lincoln has given offense; that the result was purely incidental. It did not enter into his purpose in drawing up the paper, but, on reflection, he supposes that under the circumstances offense was unavoidable. Let it be remembered, he remarks that the new President had the right to demand of me, the immediate Commander of the Army, how it happened that the incipient rebels had been allowed to seize several forts, and from the bad condition of others, were likely to gain possession of them also. Primarily the blame rested on me, hence to vindicate my sworn allegiance to the Union and my professional conduct, the report was submitted to President Lincoln, at an early day in his administration, and recently to the world.

First—To account for not having garrisoned sufficiently the Southern forts named against anticipated treason and rebellion. According to my recommendations, beginning October 29th, 1860; repeated the next day, and again, more earnestly, on December 13th, 19th, 28th and 30th, the Ex-President says: "There were no available troops within reach.

Gen. Scott proceeds to show that small garrisons would at first have sufficed for the twin forts, Jackson and Phillip. His object was to save the Union by any means at hand. All these works, until Congress could have time to authorize a call for volunteers. Such purpose might, no doubt, have been made without any special legislation, with the full approbation of every loyal man in the Union.

On the second point, Gen. Scott says: The ex-President almost loses his amiability in having his neglect of the forts attributed, as he says, without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. Floyd. And he adds, all of my cabinet must bear me witness that I was, as the President, myself responsible for all the acts of the administration. Now, notwithstanding this broad assumption of responsibility, I should be sorry to believe that Mr. Buchanan consented to the removal by Secretary Floyd, of fifteen thousand extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition, from their Northern repositories to Southern arsenals. So that on the breaking out of the maturing rebellion they might be found without cost, except to the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution among the insurgents. So also the seizure of one hundred and forty pieces of artillery which the same Secretary ordered from Pittsburgh to Ship Island, in Lake Borgne, and Galveston, Texas, for forts not yet erected.

Accidentally learning, early in March, that under this posthumous order the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated to Secretary Holt, acting for Secretary Cameron, just in time to defeat the robbery. But on this point we may hear ex-Secretary Floyd himself, at Richmond. He expressly claimed the honor of defeating all my plans and solicitations respecting the forts, and received his reward, it being universally admitted, not but for that victory over me, there could have been no rebellion.

Third—Mr. Buchanan complains that I published, without permission, on January 18th, 1861, my views addressed to him and the Secretary of War, on October 29th and 30th, 1860. But that act was excused, as I explained to him at the time, by the misrepresentations of my views in one of the earlier speeches of the same ex-Secretary, after his return to Virginia.

Fourth.—One of my statements, complaining of the joint countermand sent through the Secretaries of War and the Navy to prevent the landing at Fort Pickens of Captain Vodges' company, unless the fort should be attacked, is cited by the ex-President to prove a singular want of memory on my part, and a note from Secretary Holt is adduced to show that I had entire approved of the joint countermand on the day of January, 29th, that it was prepared. Few persons are as little liable to make a misstatement by accident as Mr. Holt, and no one more incapable of making one by design; yet I have not the slightest recollection of an interview with him on this subject. I do remember, however, that Mr. Holt, on some matter of business, approached my bedside about that time, when I was suffering from an attack of pain. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Holt, and myself were all landsmen, and could know but little of the impossibility of landing troops on an open sea beach with a high wind and surf. Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, with officers about him of intelligence and nautical experience, ought to have plainly seen that if Com. Rodgers had not permission to land except in case of an attack on Fort Pickens, he might as well have remained at Fortress Monroe, as the prohibition placed the fort, so far as he was concerned, at the mercy or, as the event showed, on the want of enterprise on the part of the rebel commander at Pensacola.

Possibly there are other parts of the reply which a unpartial reader may think require comment or elucidation, and indeed here is another market for me by my kind visitor.

Fifth. The Ex-President has brought together a labarynth of datas respecting the arrival and departure of the rebel Commissioners, armistices, etc., with which, as I had no official connection, I may have made an unfortunate mistake or two, but as I have not by me the means of recovering the clue to those windings, I shall not attempt to follow him. [Signed] WINFIELD SCOTT.

New York, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Nov. 8th, 1862.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—Peter Smith was brought to Fortress Monroe from Yorktown, this morning, under guard. He was arrested near the mouth of the Rappahannock, and is implicated in the burning of the Alleghanean.

Col. Ludlow, of Gen. Dix's Staff, returned this afternoon from Aiken's Landing, and has very successfully completed the arrangements for exchange of all prisoners of war.

The following officers and men are duly exchanged, to wit:

First—All officers and men, both of the United States and Confederate service, who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland up to Nov. 1st, 1862, except the United States officers and men captured and paroled Sept. 19th, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, and all deliveries of prisoners up to Nov. 11th, 1862, made to the United States authorities in the Peninsula and its adjacent waters, are included in this exchange.

Second—All officers and men captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island, October 4th, 1862.

Third—All officers and men captured and paroled at Chambersburg, October 4th, 1862.

Fourth—The 51st Ohio Volunteers, captured at Clarksville, Tenn.

Fifth—The officers and men captured at South Mills, N. C.

Sixth—The non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the 2d U. S. Cavalry, 1st U. S. Infantry, 5th U. S. Cavalry, 2d U. S. Artillery, 3d U. S. Infantry, 6th U. S. Infantry, 8th, 18th, 11th, 12th and 17th U. S Infantry, 4th and 5th U. S. Artillery, sent from Annapolis, Md., to Columbus, Ky., Oct. 4th, 1862.

Seventh—All officers and men captured at or near Richmond and Lexington, Ky., by the forces under the command of General E. Kirby Smith.

Eighth—All officers and men delivered to Capts. Lazelle and Swan on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th and 26th of Sept. 1862, and the 16th of Oct. 1862.

Ninth—Illinois officers and men, paroled at Cumberland Gap, on the 2d and 11th of Oct. 1862.

A list of the United States officers exchanged: Brigadier Generals, 3; Colonels, 18; Lieutenant Colonels, 19; Captains, 341; Lieutenants, 545. Total, 926.

Rebel officers exchanged: Colonels, 27; Lieutenant Colonels, 17; Captains, 467; Lieutenants, 1058. Total, 1596.

In addition to these officers are exchanged 24,000 privates, leaving a balance due to the United States of about 6,000 privates.

The place for exchanging prisoners, in pursuance of the 7th cartel, is changed from Aiken's Landing to City Point.

We are indebted Colonel Ludlow for the above.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 10th, says: "Gen. Van Dorn takes upon himself the responsibility for the failure in the late battle of Corinth. He says it arose from neither the fault of his officers or men, but was his own misfortune."

Gov. Brown's annual message was read in the Legislature on Thursday. He refers principally to topics of State interest. In a special message he takes ground against the conscript law, and submits the subject to the Legislature for action. He also recommends action or martial law, habeas corpus, and impressment of private property.

Gen. Hill had a fight with the enemy, on Monday last, in Clarke county, Va. The General says the enemy were soundly thrashed and driven back five miles. The fight was obstinate, and our loss considerable.

The blockaders off Wilmington fired upon and destroyed a bark loaded with salt while endeavoring to run the blockade. Twenty-three Yankees came on shore to finish their work of destruction, and were captured and sent to Fort Fisher. The bark was from Nassau.

The Yankees have advanced in force upon Highland county, a distance of forty miles from Staunton, Va. This is part of the plan by which the Abolitionists expect to crush out the rebellion in Virginia.

The enemy at Corinth are largely reinforced, and are fortifying and entrenching, and making every preparation to hold that place.

The Richmond *Daily Enquirer* of the 10th says: Significant movements are progressing along the entire lines of Gen. Lee's army. Stirring, perhaps startling, events seem to be rapidly approaching, promising in reality a sharp and decisive winter campaign. It is reported that Gen. Jackson was yesterday upon the verge of a battle on the Shenandoah Valley with greatly superior forces of the enemy. In a few days considerable change will probably take place in the present inactive state of affairs.

Intelligence from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, says that there is no longer any doubt that the Yankees are concentrating their forces in the neighborhood of Wilmington, North Carolina, with the intention of attacking some point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

A letter from Farborough, of the 5th, says the Yankees are marching on that town with 12,000 troops. They were represented to be within fifteen miles of the town, and within one mile of the Confederate troops.

Owing to a deficiency in the expected supply of the postal currency, the Treasury Department will not be able to perfect the arrangement for furnishing the railroad companies with the much-needed small change until next week.

The Navy Department has received information that Acting Master Warren, commanding the U. S. steamer Daylight, on the morning of the 30th ult., while on his way to the blockading station off Wilmington, N. C., and when about three miles from New Inlet, discovered a schooner lying at anchor between Stump Inlet and Newtopsail Inlet. When she got within a mile of her, the first and second cutters of the Daylight, under command of Acting Master Gleason, were sent to board and examine the vessel. Before the vessel was reached her crew shipped the cable to allow the schooner to drift and float to the shore in their boats, and thus escaped. The boats of the Daylight reached her, and she was boarded before drifting ashore. Finding no one aboard, they made sail on her, and brought her off. There was another vessel in sight at the time, and not a gun was fired in making the capture. The parties escaping from the vessel, after landing, fired two muskets at the boats' crew, but no one was hit. No flag of any kind, or papers, could be found on her. She proved to be the Racer, of Nassau, N. P., and was loaded principally with salt. She has been sent to New York for adjudication.

Rear-Admiral Lee forwarded to the Navy Department a report of Commander Clitz, of the gunboat Penobscot, off Shallott Inlet, North Carolina, detailing the circumstances of the capture of the English schooner Pathfinder, which was discovered on the 2d inst. close in with the land. Her crew were driven on shore by the rifled gun of the Penobscot while trying to tow the vessel toward the coast. Acting Ensign Edwards, who boarded the schooner, found her cargo to consist of salt, olive oil, boots, shoes, liquor, etc. Her destruction was occasioned by the fact of the tide and surf preventing the possibility of getting her afloat. She was set on fire in the afternoon of the 2d inst., every preparation having been made for that event early in the day.

Commander Clitz reports having on board the Penobscot an English flag, a quadrant and a time-piece.

Further information from Commander G. H. Scott, of the Mortanzas, says that the English bark Sophia, has been captured by the Daylight—Acting Master Warren and the Mount Vernon Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Frathen commanding. Their reports show the loss of three officers, eighteen men and three boats. It appears that the English vessel was discovered on the morning of the 4th inst., lying at anchorage near Masonville, when she made sail and stood for the beach, which she struck at half-past nine in the morning. Boats were dispatched to set fire to her, which was effectually performed. During the affair the boats of the Daylight got ashore, and the Mount Vernon dispatched boats to their assistance, while the two vessels kept up a continuous fire on the woods to prevent the enemy from molesting our men. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the boats off the shore. When returning to the anchorage, it was discovered that Acting Ensign Roberts and five seamen of the Mount Vernon, with Acting Assistant Paymaster Clark, Coxswain Roberts, and thirteen men, were missing. Late Richmond papers mention the capture of these men.

News from the South-west.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—The latest news from Memphis says that the rebels are still at Holly Springs, but that all their war materials, stores and provisions have been removed across the Tallahatchie. It was thought that the rebels might make a show of resistance at Hernando, but would fall back south of the river if seriously attacked.

An expedition which left Helena a few days since for Cotton Plant, numbering 1,200 men, found 5,000 rebels at that place. The force was too large to be attacked by the Federals with any hope of success. On their return they had three skirmishes, killing 17 and wounding a large number, besides taking 24. Our loss was 30 wounded, and a number of horses killed. The people in the country through which our forces passed are represented to be actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

A late Southern paper says that the accident on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, on the 3d, resulted in 17 persons being killed and 50 wounded.

The Vicksburg *Whig* says that an extensive secret Abolition society has been discovered in Northern Texas. Its objects are resistance to the conscript law and co-operation with the Federal army.

The Wisconsin Rioters Arrested.

MILWAUKIE, Nov. 12.—The Aztec mob, not content with destroying the draft box and rolls, attacked the private residences of several prominent residents stealing everything they could lay their hands on, and maltreating all who refused to side with them.

The Provost Marshal, with 600 infantry, left this city on the steamers Sunbeam and Comet, last evening and to-day, and arrested some 50 of the rioters.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—A detachment of Colonel J. W. Foster's command left Henderson on Monday, and surprised a band of rebel guerrillas, near Madisonville, Ky., and captured several prisoners, horses and arms. The guerrillas in that section are said to be panic stricken. Our forces are still in pursuit.

The Southern line is up, but there is no news from Nashville.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Connecticut 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th regiments will join Gen. Bank's expedition. They will arrive in this city during the week.

Two Government Commission brokers have been arrested by order of the War Department, and sent to Fort Lafayette, for buying up claims against the government at a usurious discount.

Baggage Cars Destroyed by Fire.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—The baggage cars on the night express, coming west, containing mails, express money and baggage was entirely destroyed by fire at Longwood Station, on the Great Western Railroad, last night.

Telegraph Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Flour has declined 5 cents; sales 15,000 bbls.; state at $5.80@5.90; Ohio $6.85@$6.90; Southern $6.55@6.60. Wheat 1c lower; sales 60,000 bush.; Chicago Spring $1.17@1.25; Milwaukie Club $1.25@1.31; Red $1.40@1.45. Corn 1c lower; 58@60 for unsound. Pork firm; Mess $15; Prime $12.50. Lard firm. Whisky steady at 31. Receipts of Flour, 297 bbls; Wheat, 116,633 bush.; Corn 31,814 bush.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour market; not much doing; small sales of superfine at $5.12½@5.25; extra $5.25@7, and extra family at $7.50; receipts and stock light. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. There is a fair demand for Wheat, and 5000 bush red sold at $1.47@1.40. Rye sells slowly at 95@98. Corn in fair demand, and 6000 bush yellow sold at 74c. Oats steady; sales of 2000 bush. at 42c. Cloverseed firmer; sales of 300 bush. at $6.25. Whisky firm at 40c, but not much demand. Wood advancing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Evening.—Cotton advanced and excited; 4,000 bales sold at 63½@64c. Flour 5@10c lower; 16,000 bbls sold at $5 75@5 90 for State, $5 90@5 90 for Ohio and $5 80@6 85 for Southern. Wheat declined 1@2c; 17,000 bush sold at $1 30@1 43 for red, and $1 41@1 55 for white. Corn active; 156,000 bush sold. Provisions—Pork buoyant at $15 @15 50 for mess, and $11 50@12 for prime. Lard is steady. Whisky heavy at 31c.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th ult., arrived at this port this evening.

The Jura arrived at Liverpool, from Quebec, on the 27th, and the City of Washington, from New York, on the 28th.

The rebel pirate Alabama had destroyed the bark Wave Crese, from New York for Cardiff.

The ship Tonawanda, which was released by the Alabama, had reached Liverpool with the officers and crew of the ship Winchester, bark Wave Crese and brig Dunkirk.

No particulars are given of the destruction of the bark Wave Crese, which is the only vessel not already reported.

The *Times'* city article says: Lord Lyons took out full assurance, that while England will be eager, in concert with other nations, to adopt any step to promote the permanent return of peace, she will in the meanwhile individually refuse to depart one hairs breadth from the course of non-interference.

The English journals contain further comments on the presence of Com. Wilke's squadron before Bermuda. The *Times* thinks the Federals are justified in the vigorous prosecution of the right of search when contraband traffic is so brisk.

The British screw frigates Galatea and Emerald have sailed to reinforce the West India squadron.

The *Times* is glad to see the Democrats in America making a show of possessing some force. It believes that their success will be most promising of the establishment of peace.

The British Consul at Charleston writes a letter to a foreign office on the cotton prospects. He estimates the whole stock in America, from careful inquiry, at about four million bales, including the present year's crop.

Electrite Engineer Varley writes to Cyrus W. Field, that recent experiments convince him, that the Atlantic Cable can be worked at the rate of from twelve to sixteen words per minute.

The reports regarding the health of Garibaldi are conflicting. Some are of an alarming nature. A general medical consultation was to be held as to the propriety of amputation.

The diplomatic correspondence between England and Russia has been published. It shows that a considerable difference of opinion exists on the Montegro question.

The commercial intelligence, by the City of Baltimore, reports the cotton market very dull, and slightly lower. The sales of two days amounted to 2,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed nominal.

The Manchester market was dull and irregular. Breadstuffs were steady and unchanged. Provisions very dull. Consols quoted at 93½, at 93½ for money.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

ST. JOHNS, Nov. 12.—The steamship Nova Scotian passed off Cape Race on Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press. She brings advices to the 31st ult.

The steamship Saxonia arrived out on the 29th ult.

Mr. Cobden has been speaking against any interference with affairs in America, or the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce touching the operations of the rebel pirate Alabama. In another article, it expatiates on the difficulties that will ensue when the general Government carries the conscription law into effect.

Sildall had an interview with Emperor Napoleon on the 28th.

The Greece National Assembly was to meet in about a week. It was reported that they would tender the crown to Prince Albert, of England.

King Otho has arrived at Vienna.

Cotton closed, declining and very dull; 1@2d lower.