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THE DAILY PRESS

AMUSEMENTS.

TIME'S OPERA-HOUSE

To-Night and Following Evenings. To-Night, Friday, Nov. 8.

Something New To-Night. Something New To-Night,

Something New To-Night.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON. PROFESSOR ANDERSON. PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

LAST TWO NIGHTS. LAST TWO NIGHTS, LAST TWO NIGHTS,

-OF THE-

GREAT COMIC PROGRAMME.

Grand Afternoon Performance, Grand Afternoon Performance

TO-MOBROW (SATURDAY), AT 2 P. M.

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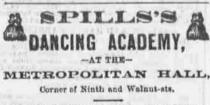
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WATIONAL THEATER Dan Rice is Coming,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11

WITH A Grand Amphitheatrical Troups, Equestrians, Pantomimists, Gymnasts, Dramatist and selected Stars, from the elits of the EUROPE-AN and AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS. The Stage will be arranged and fitted in the class sic style of the OBEC, AN AMPHITHEATER, and the performances will include the goms of Ia haute

no7-tf



THERE JOHANN CARL SPILLS, AS-of all the Fashionable Dances of the day, would respectfully inform the isdies and centlemen of Cincinnali and vicinity that their School for the above instruction will be open on and after

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

At the above-named large and well-fitted-up Hall.

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MUSICAL.

Secretary Cameron on the War. WAR BUDGET. Secretary Cameron was serenaded at the Astor House in New York on Monday night The United States Consul at Nassau, New Providence, reports the arrival at that port last, and responded to numerous calls in the of a nephew of the rebel General Hardee, following speech : Mr. Cameron began by saying that he was extremely obliged at such a manifestion of kindness as that exhibited that evening. He and adds: "I am under the impression," says the writer, "that he was on the lookout for arms and powder, which, I am officially

Cincinnati

was glad to meet the gentlemen before him, representing as they did the great city of New York on the great question now before the constry. He said a great question, be-cause it was the greatest one ever known in informed, were to be shipped from England." Last week the armed steamer Theodora, ahaa Gordon, Captain Lookwood, direct from Charleston, chased the New York Under-writers' steamer Johnston into the very the history of a country which the other day was united, happy and prosperous, but is now was united, happy and prosperous, but is now involved in one of the most important wars which the world has ever seen. Why we have been thus chartised by Providence is not the question now. Certainly it must be for some grievous sin. There was wrong somewhere, but he did not believe that it was in this State nor in this section of country. [Applause.] It was now our simple and plain duty to restore our country to its pristine writers' steamer Johnston into the very mouth of the harbor, but as Captain Hoyt was near the light house, she stood off for Havana, as the Captain of the Gordon told the Conchs who boarded her that he had a lot of passengers for England vis Havasa. Among them were Measrs. Mason, Slidell and company. She was heavily armed. duty to restore our country to its pristine The Wheeling Intelligencer tells the folgrandeur, and to that prosperity with which it has always been blessed, and which he firmly believed it would yet enjoy for all time to come. [Applause.] He was not vain enough to regard this demonstration as a mark of honor and respect to himself, but as Colonel Roberts, who had been taken prisoner by the rebels, says that the great beset-ting sin of the rebel army is that popular beverage known as baldfaced whisky. The a mark of approbation of the efforts of the Government. [Lond cheers, and noise from a man in the rear. Loud cries of "Put him officers find it impossible to keep the article away from the men. At Manassas, recently, the soldiers procured beef entrals, which

out" here arose, and some scuilling took place in the attempt to eject the intruder, when the Secretary requested that he should they blew up with elders and dried, and after filling these impoverished canteens with whisky, carried them in their hats, and for several days they had as much whisky as they could drink. The consequence of this out be let one.] Mr. Cameron proceeded to say that he was there to thank those before him and the patriotic men of this great city for what they had done for the cause of the whole

was a serious mutiny, which was suppressed with some difficulty. they had done for the cause of the whole nation. Out of a population of one million New York has sent to the field of war no less than fifty-six thousand men. But he was sure, that if the necessity should arise, she would be ready to send one hundred thousand. [Tremendous cheering.] In the War of the Revolution, when we were only building up this Government, the little State of Massachusetts, out of her population of three hundred thousand souls, sent fifty-six thousand armed men to battle for free.

-Floyd is in a tight place, but he will stenl out. He is better at that than at fight-ing. He may be met in the rear, and find it not easy to get back or forward. He will be like Sambo, whose colored preacher told him "One of these roads goes to h-l, and toder to damnation." "Den." said Sambo, "please God, dis darkey take to de woods." Floyd will take to de woods.

BALDFACED WHISKY IN A "HORN."

VOLUME VI.

The Consul algo savs:

lowing:

THE TELESCOPE RIFLE. A correspondent of the Beston Courier speaking of the telescope rifle, says:

of three hundred thousand souls, sent htty-six thousand armed men to battle for free-dom and independence. [Ories of "Bully for Massachusetts," followed by loud and ringing cheers.] That was more than one for every five of her population. [Cheers.] At no time was Massachusetts more patriotic or more brave than New York, and he felt fully convinced that if the granies of New York I have waited anxiously to learn the re-sult in actual service of the telescope rifles, which we are testing in the field for the first time, and I have very little doubt that here-after they are destined to play an important convinced that if the everyies of New York should ever be aroused, and a call made upon part in warfare. I am happy to corroborate the testimony given by Governor Andrew in their favor, by an extract from one of the sharp-shooters, who says: "Our telescope rifles realized our best anticipations, mainher for men, even to the one fifth of her whole population, she will be ready to send five hundred thousand men to the defense of taining all we have claimed for them. We can do good work at half a mile, and some at a mile. A Mississippi Regiment, fifteen hundred strong, came in sight of us and although we were unsupported, and only thirty of us in position to see them, we opened five at over one hundred rods (more than a quarter of a mile), and our rifles fully met our expectations, doing fearful work, and soon putting the whole regiment to flight, while not one of their shots took ef-

Henceforth, then, is not the telescope rifle to be the weapon for sharp shooters, and the Enfield for the line? H. W. S. C.

[From the Carliale (England) Examiner.] A Learned Workingman.

As an instructive example of what it is in meditating this foul receiper and were pre-paring for war, while the North was consol-idating peace and harmony. They were not content with their own resources, but they began by stealing that which belonged the power of workingmen to do to educate themselves, and as furnishing an extraordi-nary instance of the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge under difficulties, we give the following brief sketch of the life of Mr. J. A. The honest man who was in the War De Langford, a workingman of Birmingham, and the author of numerous instructive works. Mr. Langford, though now holding partment not long ago, stole all our muni tions of war and sent them South, and when the position of Secretary to the Ashton Hall Park Company, in the above-named town, the last two or three w as d up to the time when his talents and acquirements secured for him his present situa-tion, worked as a chair-maker and printer, he, in addition to all his other knowledge, having learned both trades: He was born in Birmingham, in the year 1823, his father being a chair-maker there in very humble circumstances. At the age of ten, when he had barely learned to read and write, the necessities of his parents compelled them to withdraw him from the school, and put him to work to assist in maintaining the family. He was apprenticed to his father's family. He was apprenticed to his father a trade—the regular hours of work at it being from 5 A. M. to 7 P. M. But, like many other sons of genius in the same condition, he was even at that early age possessed with an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, and he resolved, since he could not hope for as-sistance from others, to use his utmost efforts to advent hymetic to educate himself. For this purpose he resolutely denied him-self all the little luxuries which are so attractive to the young, and many of the nec-essaries of life as well, that he might gain the wherewithal to purchase the necessary books; and it hardly requires to be told that it was by no means so easy for a poor yoath to purchase or otherwise procure to purchase or otherwise procure books twenty years ago as it is now. To enable him to do this more effectually, it was his practice, during the whole period of his ap-prenticeship, to work overtime, from seven till eleven at night, after which he engaged in study till two in the morning, leaving himself only two or three hours far sleep. nimself only two or three hours for sleep. And so he went on for years with unfalter-ing perseverance and determination, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the En-glish language and literature. As soon as this was accomplished he turned As soon as this was accomplished he turned his attention to languages, and after two or three years of the same hard toil and diligent study, and still without any assistance but what was derived from books, successed in mastering Latin, French and German. He, also, shortly after the expiry of his appren-ticeship to his father's trade, learned that of a printer-one offering great opportunities of acquiring knowledge-at which he worked for five years, and till he obtained the situa-tion he now holds. Still as a rdent as ever in the pursuit of knowledge, he is at present in the pursuit of knowledge, he is at present engaged in the study of Spanish and Italian, has made great progress in acquiring these languages. A FAST AGE TO LIVE IN.-Men grow old rapidly in such times as these. Our intense life wears heavy upon hone and fiesh and muscle. Measured by sensation and expemuscle. Measured by sensation and expe-rience, we have lived a generation since Fort Sumter was bomharded. Even Bull Run seems half an age ago. We have to stop and think when we read the words "Big Bathel" and "Laurel Hill" and "Philippl." The Bu-chanan Administration seems a horror of a former era. We have almost forgotten the death of Douglas, profound as was the sensa-tion which his death caused. How events trueh on! The rebellion is not a year old, and tion which his death caused. How events rush on! The rebellion is not a year old, and yet what a page has been added to the world's history! A Republic of thirty millions of souls plunged into civil war; eleven States revolted from the Federal Union, with three others trembling in the balance; a fleet larger than the Spanish Armada swooping down upon the Southern coast; whole States tram-pled under foot by the march of rushing squadrons!-Alkany Evening Journal.

France and the American Blockado-The BY TELEGRAPH. Sale of Louislans. [From the London Money Market Review.] NIGHT DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

Daily

ted.

arce.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

[From the London Money Market Beview.] A very singular ramor has been in circula-tion during the last few days—viz: that France claims for herself the free navigation of the Mississippi under the original Treaty for the Sale of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803. In that Treaty the only articles we find bearing on the subject are the 7th and 8th, which we quote below :

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., November 5.—General Hunter has not yet put into effect any deci-ded measures for the conduct of the cam-paign, but I am informed he will adopt plans entirely different from those of General Fre-"ARTICLE 7. As it is reciprocally advan-tageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communica-tion of both nations in the country ceded by mont. Mont. Colonel Merrill was sent out on a recon-noismace yesterday, with one thousand four hundred cavalry and a section of artillery. He examined the country around Wilson's the present treaty, until general arrange-ments relative to the commerce of both na-tions may be agreed on, it has been agreed by the contracting parties that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France and her said cola-Creek, but discovered no enemy, their ad-vance guard having left for the South Sun-day morning. The main body of the rebels is supposed to be still in the vicinity of Caas-ville. or manufactures of spain coming from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the General Hunter has little faith at present space of twelve years in the port of New Or-leans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same man-ner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain or any of the colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or any other satisfied greater tonnage, than that paid by the citizons of the United States. During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have right to the same privileges in the ports

"ART. 8. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nations in the port above men.

We know the question has been raised in France as to whether that country has not acquired, under the treaty above quoted, special privileges as regards free access to the special privileges as regards free access to the American ports, and it is by no means im-possible that a monarch of so strong a will as Napoleon III may yet, in furtherance of the objects which he is understood to cherish, have something to say to the Northern States, even in respect of so old a purchment as that above quoted. His Majesty is a great stickler for the sanctity of treaties when they suit him. Before quitting the subject we may remark

that it is not at all clear, according to the law of nations, that the Northern States, seeing that they do not treat the seceding States as belligerents, but as rebels, have a right to exclude foreign vessels from any port of the United States, whether in the North or in the South, so long as those vessels abstain from carrying contraband of war.

The Pay of Contrabands at Fortress Mon-

roe. General Wcol has issued the following orders fixing the rate of compensation for the contraband negroes at Fortress Monroe: HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORT MONHOE, NOVEmber 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 34.

dreds of millions for the salvation of that country and that Constitution established by the blood of their fathers. [Loud ap-plause.] We certainly had some reverses in the commencement of this struggle, and there were some excuses to be made for them. The people of the North are a work-ing people, engaged for the last fifty years in the peaceful pursuits of civil industry. For more than fifty years the South had been meditating this foul rebellion and were pre-paring for war, while the North was consol-The following pay and allowances will constitute the valuation of the labor of the contrabands at work in the Engineer, Ord-nance, Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments at the post, to be paid as bereinafter mentioned: Class 1-Negro men over eighteen years of

age, and able-bodied, ten dollars a month one ration and the necessary amount of er's staff.

Closh 2-Negro boys, from twelve to eight-cen years of age, and sickly and infirm negro men, five dollars per month, one ration and the necessary amount of clothing.

The Quartermaster will furnish all the clothing. The departments employing these men will Suys: furnish the subsistence specified above, and, as an incentive to good behavior, to be with-held at the discretion of the chiefs of the de-

will remain. Marcus J. Parrott, of Kansas, has been ar-pointed on General Hunter's staff. gun-hoats was disabled by the rebel guns, and another is aground, and Captain Tatnall about to take her. It was reported at first that the Great Republic was lost, but it was The cannonading at Sarcoxie, some days since, is said to have been a salute fired in honor of some act passed by the rebel Legisincorrect. lature assembled at that place.

LATER.

Sr. Louis, November 6.-According to in-formation received by General Hunter, it is now evident that General Price has no intention of attacking us, and that if pursued further by us he will scatter his army and retreat to Fort Smith, and there await developments on the Potomac and in Kentucky. It is very doubtful whether any further sdvance of the main body of our army will be made, but further intelligence of the num-bers, position and designs of the rebels may

change this policy. General Sigel has been appointed Commandant of the post. General Hunter spent part of yesterday in visiting the various camps and examining into the general condition of the army, and to day he has gone on a reconnoissance south with his body-guard, four hundred infantry, a battery of artillery and several companies

of cavairy. Brigadier-General Curtis has been ap inted chief of the staff of cavalry on Hunt-

Missouri Millitary Matters

WASHINGTON, November 8.-The success f Governor Gamble, of Missouri, in obtain-ing the aid of the General Government for the defense and pacification of that State, has already been stated. The Intelligencer

The President, we learn, has authorized the organization of the militia of Missouri, to be employed in defending the State against

NUMBER 63 Declination-General Scat: on the War

and our Generals. New Yoss, November 8.-C. Godfrey Gunther declines the Republican nomination for Mayor. General Scott received the Chamber of

Interesting from Springfield-The Army Contented-Fremont's Plans Repudia-

General Scott received the Chamber of Commerce and subsequently the Union De-tense Committee to-day. In his replics to midresses from those bodies, he alluded to his infirmities, saying: "It is my expecta-tion to return again to that country to which I am, like yourselves, devoted. All that country I hope will soon be made up again into its thirty-four States. Although I have been compelled to retire from the field, I have the conneolation to be able to assure you that the command of the army is in competent the command of the army is in competent hands. I leave in the field Generals of grea ability. Major-Generals McClellan and Hal-leck are of a high order of intellect, o scientific attainments, and much ability in all military affairs; of excellent judgment and discretion. Under their command and those of their Brigadier Generals, I have no doubt that the armies of the country will be

led to victory. I have no doubt that in their hands the destinics of the country will be safe, and have no doubt that they will achieve a successful and honorable peace within a few months, and that the blessings

General Munter has little faith at present in their having any design of attacking us. He will, however, in a few days have such reliable information of their numbers, posi-tion, &c., as to decide his future course. The troops are now apparently as en-thusiastic as ever, and the more they learn of their new commander the batter are they of peace will again be restored to us within a reasonable period." of their new commander the better are they General Scott spoke in the highest terms

This feeling is also strengthened by the high opinion entertained of General Hunter of the President, and said he could speak in similar terms of several members of the Cab by all the old regular army officers. The re-ports that officers of many companies and inet, and thanked the Committee warmly in his own behalf, closing by bidding them an regiments threw down their arms upon the announcement of the removal of General ffectionate good-by. From the Great Expedition-Bombardment Fremont, can not be traced to any reliable

of Port Royal.

General Hunter's position on the contra-NEW YORK, November 8 .- A special from Fortress Monroe to the Times says our fleet hand question is understood to be as follows: All negroes coming into camp will be ze-tained, and such of them as are proved to be is bombarding Port Royal, which is said to be in a critical condition, and just ready to surrender. The rebel commander had a surrender. The rebei commander had a small steamer under his control, and threat-ened to go out and seize one of the vessels of the fleet which had been driven on a lee shore, with troops aboard. This news comes

the property of Union men will be duly ap-praised and receipted for, to be paid when and how Congress may see fit. General Asboth has concluded to remain in command of his division. Colonel Albert, Acting Brigadier-General, through Secession sources, and is claimed to be derived from one of General Huger's aids. A special to the *Tribuns* says one of our

will also remain; and several other valuable foreign officers, who at first decided to leave,

Bishop McIlvaine a Commissioner to Eu-

rope. WASHINGTON, November 8. - Archbishop Hughes left for Europe last Wednesday. Tharlow Weed was to leave to-day. It is understood he will be followed in a few days

by Bishop Mellvaine, of Ohio, and Hon. Ed-

ward Everett. The visit of these gentlemen to Europe reems to be made with the approval of the Government, as all of them have lately been here in consultation with the President and Cabinet

News from the Lower Potomac shows that the enemy have continued their retrograde novement. It is stated by contrabands that they have gone to points south of Virginia, The United States Sanitary Commission has reported at length on the condition of the prisoners in the forts at New York.

The Great Expedition.

BALTINGES, November 8, —The gentleman who came under the flag of truce from Nor-folk yesterday, says he brought all that was known in regard to the fleet, and the stories afloat attributed to him are false.

All he knows is that a dispatch had been received at Norfolk that one of our vessels was disabled by the rebel batteries, and anwhen distoled by the received batteries, and an-other was aground near Port Royal. Two vessels had been wrecked on the North Car-olina coast, one the Union, and the other name unknown. Seventy-three prisoners were taken to Raleigh.

Mojor Doubleday.

WASHINGTON, November 8 -- Major Doubleday, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter, has been assigned to duty as Assistant to Briga-dier-General Barry, in charge of artillery, and will have special charge of the arma-ment of the fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac.



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ALL FOR THE BEST.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, October 28, 1861. ME. J. J. BUTLER, AGENT, NO. 39 Winest, Cincinnati-Please send me. by first boat, 164 dozen, assoried, of your EXCELSION FLUID INK, and obligs HENRIY M. ONDERDONK, Stationer. Far's Loss FOR MALK. Rob f FAT'S TAGS FOR SALE.

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PUTTING DEAD YANKERS TO A NEW USE .---The Norfolk Day-Book, under this heading,

BAY 8: We have recently seen some candles which The fried from dead Yankees who had been slain in the battles which have taken place between them and the Southerners. We don't know whether our informant was jok-ing or not, but certain it is the candles look means enough, and stink had enough, to have emanated from such a source.

tions of war and sent them South, and when the rebels were ripe for revolt they stole everything that they found ready to their hands. They inculcated and disseminated treason among the people. They stole the soldiers whom we had educated at West Point, that they might fight against their fathers and their brethren. There have been reverses in every war, and we have had ours. But I believe we have passed our day of re-verses. [Loud cheers and continued ap-plause.] When the war commenced we were without money, without men, without arms. All our money and arms had been stolen by those who had meditated rebellion. But now the case is very different. We have

stolen by those who had meditated rebellion. But now the case is very different. We have plenty of money, plenty of arms, and an abundance of men. [Loud cheers.] And more, we have the brave and gallant young General at the head of our army. [Enthusi-astic applause, followed by three deafening cheers for General McClellan, and three more for the old hero, General Scott.] That young soldier is the idol of his troops, because of his solicitude and care for them. In every context, so far as his career has gone, ha has

contest, so far as his career has gone, he has been victorious. Since he has assumed the ommand of our armies his constant care has command of our armies his constant care has been to have his men disciplined and in-structed in the art of war, so as to insure a victory when he shall be prepared to move with the immense host at whose head he now

stands. [Applause] The day of trouble has gone by. Let us wait patiently until our young General has perfected his arrangements, and he will pledge his life upon victory, [Prolonged applause.] He was glad to meet his friends appraise.] He was give to meet his findes that evening. He belonged to the neighbor-ing State of Pennsylvania. [Three cheers for Pennsylvania.] The time was when Penn-sylvania was considered the great State of the Union, but now New York had gone the Union, but now New York had gone ahead of her. The wealth and the enterprise of the Empire City had tended to the pros-perity of Pennsylvania, while she had done no little to further the prosperity of New York. [Applause.] He would mention that out of her population of two millions she has sent fifteen hundred more men to the wars then New York with her mentant population. than New York, with her greater population. [Applause and laughter,] He only men-tioned this as information to the people of New York, because he was certain that if they had known of this they would have

they had known of this they would have completely outstripped the Keystone State. [Loud langhter and applause.] Perhaps, however, this would indite New York to fur-ther enlistments, and when they next came to compare numbers he hoped that the Em-pire State would not only beat Pennsylvania by fifteen hundred, but by as many thou-sands as she pleases. [Loud applause.] Sec-retary Cameron concluded by saying that he was not a man of words—his whole life had been one of action; so, therefore, thanking them oncemer for their kindness, he begged leave to bid them good night. [Loud ap-

leave to bid them good night. [Loud plause.]

THE POPE AND THE ABBE .- A dispatch

dated at Rome, October 18, says : On Saturday last the Pope summoned sev On Saturday last the Pope summoned sev-eral cardinals to a council at the Vatican, for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken against the Abbs Passaglia. This morning the police entered the house of Madame Fulgens with the intention of ar-resting the Abbe, but failed to find him. Madame Fulgens protested against this vio-lation of her dwelling, declaring herself to be a British subject. During their visit the police seized all the Abbe's letters and papers. The Abbe remains at liberty, but has been succended from the exercise of his pricetly suspended from the exercise of his pricetly functions, for having refused to make a re-traction of his pamphlet. This affair greatly occupies the attention of the public at Rome.

partments respectively, each individual of the first class will receive \$2 per month, and each individual of the second class \$1 per month for their own use.

The remainder of the money valuation of their labor will be turned over to the Quar-termaster, who will deduct from it the cost of the clothing issued to them; the balance will constitute a fund to be expended by the Quartermaster, under the direction of the commanding officer of the department, for the support of the women and children, and those who are unable to work. For any unusual amount of labor performed

they may receive extra pay, varying in amount from lifty cents to \$1; this is to be paid by the department employing them to the men themselves, and to be for their own

Should any man be prevented from working on account of sickness for six consecu-tive days in any one month, one-half of the money valuation will be paid. For being prevented from laboring for a longer period han ten days in any one month, all pay and

allowances ceases. By command of Major-General Wool, WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maryland and the Union.

Maryinad and the Union. The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning has an editorial article upon Mary-land, which has the characteristics, almost, of a semi-official paper, intimating very sig-nificantly—too clear indeed to be misunder-stood—that under no circumstances will the stood-that under no circumstances will the Government allow Maryland to be compli-cated with Secession, treason or Southern rebellion. Looking, therefore, to the loyal status of our State, and to the detarmination that Secessionism can not be allowed to rule in any shape or form, it is quite clearly in-timated that nominees of the Peace party, or these means of the the Minima sumpathing those opposed to the Union, sympathizing with the Southern revolution, will be much freer from arrest and quarters in Fort Lafay-ette, or some other prison, if defeated at the approaching election, than they would be if

successful. Even General Howard-at present sworn to support the Constitution, as *loyal* Reporter to the United States Supreme Court-should he be chosen Governor, on the basis of a Secession nomination, can not escape. It is further asserted that no better evidence could further asserted that no better evidence could be addueed to show the doubtfulness of men's loyalty than the fact of their being nomi-nated to oppose the Union ticket. We would, as a matter of kindness, advise all opposing candidates, who affiliate with the Southern rebellion, to give the *Intelligencer's* article a careful perusal. It is full of significant meaning, and being guarded accordingly, may save them some trouble, if not prevent their reluctant confinement in FortLafayette. It will be found in another column.—*Balti-more Clipper, Nogember* 1.

nore Clipper, November 1.

more Clipper, Nonember 1. THOMPSON ECLIPSES ALL.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 30th ult, mentions the arrival in that city of General M. Jeff. Thompson, from Greenville, Mo., where he left his command, to transact some business in the Southern Confederacy. The same journal states that since the 20th of October, General T. has fought five battles and lost but eighty men, while Thompson supposes that his force has killed at least ten times that member—or the moderate total of eight hundred Federals! The Avalanche says that the mancouvres of Jeff's campaign "will rank among the most brilliant schievements of the war," giving "General Thompson a roputation not possessed by any General in the service." This will do pretty well for the Avalanche, and is affords us some idea of the qualifications requisite in Tennessee to earn such glowing tributes as we have quoted. Certainly we can begin to understand the avagreerations so frequently met in the rebel

Cortainly we can begin to induring the rebel assignment of the second of the rebel newspapers, if the Second of the rebel war through spectacles that give to Jeff. Thompson's mancuvres the appearance of "brilliant achievements."

invasion, and suppressing the rebellion with-in its limits. The number of troops to be raised is not specified, but they are to be mustered into the State service, and armed, onipped, clothed, subsisted, transported and paid by the Government. Governor Gamble stipulates that there shall be but one Major General of the militia, and to secure unity of action, the General commanding the Department of the West becomes also the Major-General of the State militia, by the appoint-ment of Governor Gamble to the position. ment of Governor Gamble to the position. As many Brigadier-Generals are to be ap-pointed as there are brigades of four regi-ments each, and the staff officers shall not be paid more than the same are allowed in the regular service, whatever be their rank under the State law. As the money to be disbursed in this service is the money of the General Government, it is to assign its own staff officers, and to make the expenditures; or if the United States officers can not be spared from the regular service to perform these duties, then Governor Gamble is to appoint from the State militia such officers as the President shall designate.

The Robels Moving Lower Down on the Petomac. [Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 8 .- Secretary Welles received a dispatch at two o'clock Weiles received a dispatch at two oclock this morning from Com. Craven of the Po-tomac flotilla, stating that the rebels at and below Shipping Point were on the move, apparently going southward, and that the *George Paige* had managed to get out of Quantico Creek and creep along shore down stream.

General McClellan received similar information.

It is believed the rebels are frightened by General Hooker's growing intreachments, and mean to take up new positions further down stream, very likely at Matthias Point. The Paige was enabled to escape by the flood, which raised the water so that she could go close in shore.

Senator Green Professing Loyalty Sen-ator Johnson-The Hospital Fire-Mrs. Lincola. [Special to the New York Post.]

WASHINGTON, November 8.-Senator Green, of Missouri, has written a letter to a friend

of Missouri, has written a letter to a friend in this city, in which he declares that he is in favor of the Union, although the Govern-ment has confiscated his property. Senator Andrew Johnson is still engaged in the West addressing the people on the war, and urging a hearty support of the Gov-ernment. He is expected here next week, to act as Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee.

Committee. The soldiers who were removed from the E-street Hospital at the time of the fire have been assigned quarters in the Insane Asylum in this city. A part of that building will be converted to hospital use for the present. Mrs. Lincoln will return from Boston on Saturday.

The News of the Naval Expedition Deemed

Reliable—The Potomac. [Special to New York Commercial Advartiser.] WARNINGTON, November 6.—The Navy Department credits the news of the result of the expedition received size rebel sources at

the expedition received eta rebel sources at Fortreas Monroe. The Star of this evening says that it has information, on which the editors rely, that yesterday there were unmistakable indica-tions that the rebels posted on the Lower Potomac were making preparations to send a considerable portion of their forces South.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Fremont

Buthusinstic Reception of Gen. Fremont in St. Louis. St. Louis, November 8.—General Fremont arrived here on a special train this evening, and was met at the depot by an inimanse and enthusiastic crowd of citizens. Large delega-tions of Germanis from the various wards of the city escorted the General to his quarters in a torchlight procession.

Traitors Arrested.

LOIISVILLE, November 8.-Fifteen citizens of Daviess County were arrested by Colonel McHenry, in that county, while on their way to join Backner's forces, and were sent to Louisville this evening.

From the Upper Potomac

DABNESTOWS, MD., November 7 .- There fa this vicinity for some time, unless an emer-gency should require its presence at some other point.

[From the London Shipping Gazette.]

Some Action Indispensable. Our correspondent refers to the proceed-

I attended, he says, in court during the progress of the suit relating to the *Hiawatha*, of which proceedings he was an eye witness: and one or two others. I was a mere spec-tator-that is, I neither knew the owners nor any of the persons concerned in any one of the ships in question—and I assure you, at least in the care of the *Hiawatha*, more law points were made by the Judge to en-deavor to sustain the alleged running the blockade than were put forward by the District-Attorney-i. c., the public prosecutor We have already expressed a deliberate opin ion upon the case of the *Hiawatha* and upon the judgment of Judge Betts, and we have no doubt that the comments of our correspondent on the conduct of the proceedings are quite accurate. Judge Betts rested the are quite accurate. Judge Betts rested the case upon the right of the President to pro-claim a blockade, and on the duty of all men to obey such proclamation. It is for this that the judgment in question has re-ceived the applause of the New York press, as not only able, but patriotic. This is a new term as applied to a judicial decision, and is no doubt understood in America if not been. It means that Judge Betts has done

here. It means that Judge Betts has done the wish or bidding of those who appointed him. We did not require to be told, as our cor-

respondent tells us as the result of his personal experience, that "there is an obvious,

sonal experience, that "there is an obvious, an avowed exercises on the part of the officials and judicial authorities to condemn British ships upon any possible legal quibble or technicality." Equally certain is it that British vessels, in the pursuit of their legiti-mate trade, have been boarded, searched and composed in the state of their legitimate trade, have been boarded, searched and occasionally detained, without just grounds, or that British ships, having lost their masts, have been "warned off and provented enter-ing a place of safety." All this is but too true, and it argues a disposition on the part of the Federal Government, and of those who represent them, to embarrase neutral com-merce, and especially the commerce of this country, which is as unbecoming as it is undeserved. However, it is quite clear the present state of affairs can not be suffered to continue, and that some action on the part of

continue, and that some action on the part of our Government is becoming indispensable.

THE PAY OF GENERAL SCOTT. —The current monthly pay, subsistance and allowance of Lieutenant-General Scott were, and by order of the President continued to be, while he is upon the retired list, as follows:

Total monthly pay8770 which makes an annual income of \$9,240.

The rebel Congressional and Presidential election took place on Wednesday. The 22d of February is appointed for the inaugu-ration of the rebel President.

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FOR SALE, SIGHT DRAFTS ON EN-

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