

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Proclamations having been issued by the Governors of all the loyal States, excepting Vermont, recommending the observance of Thursday last, Nov. 27th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, the Christians of all denominations very generally, on that day religiously complied with the recommendation, for they of course have much to be thankful for in these days of visitation. The clergy with few exceptions are very precise in such matters, particularly when required to pray for the President and others in authority, in order to escape imprisonment for disloyalty.

Three Episcopal clergymen, the Rev. Doctors Leacock, Goodrich and Fulton, were recently sent from New Orleans to New York, to be incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, for disobeying or attempting to evade certain orders of the military authorities, in relation to divine service in their churches. It appears that the Episcopal clergy of New Orleans had been warned by the military authorities against the mutilation of the regular service of the church, upon which the clergy had agreed among themselves, as an expedient for evading the use of the prayer "For the President of the United States, and all in civil authority," to omit, every Sunday, the whole Order of the Morning Prayer, in the course of which the prayer occurs, and to commence the service with the Litany.

On Sunday the 12th of Oct., as stated, the Rev. Dr. Goodrich was officiating in Christ's Church, the fashionable church of New Orleans, of which the Rev. Dr. Leacock was rector, and after omitting the prayer, had given out the psalm before entering the chancel, to say the ante-communion service, when Assistant Adjutant-General Strong, of General Butler's staff, approached the ministrant, and asked him if he had omitted, or designed to omit the use of the prayer "for the President of the United States." On being answered in the affirmative, the officer turned to the congregation, and announced that the church would be closed to the ministrations of the rector thereafter, by order of Gen. Butler, and, after a scene of excitement, the house was shut, and the two Divines, together with Dr. Fulton, who also declined praying, as directed, were arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

There was a great rush, as reported, at the Custom House, Cincinnati, on the afternoon of Nov. 4th, to obtain postal currency for small change, and the excitement became so great, that the Provost Marshal's guard had to be sent for to preserve order, and the butts of their guns had to be used to keep back the crowd. "Small change" is the cry throughout all the loyal States.

It has been estimated that between Wheeling and Memphis, there were recently not less than two hundred thousand men, in the several divisions of the Federal army, and a very general belief was entertained that there was nothing to prevent them from moving forward. A march of two hundred and fifty miles would put the army of Kentucky in Knoxville and Chattanooga, the army of the Kanawha in Shenandoah valley and the army of the Mississippi in Vicksburg, where, it is alleged, they all ought to have been one year ago. Why they were not, the Generals in command know better than those who are continually finding fault with the progress of the war.

Extensive frauds upon the Government Treasury continue to be discovered, and an exchange says that "if the faithful history of all the plunderings committed by government contractors since the outbreak of the present war, could be written out, it would fill one hundred volumes larger than the Appleton Encyclopedia, and be handed down to posterity as damning evidence of the perfidy and disloyalty of thousands who are now loud mouthed in their professions of devotion to the Union." Of the truth of this assertion, there is but little doubt, as the greatest rascals and plunderers are generally the most fortunate in obtaining office, both civil and military, and invariably seek to cover up their villainy by continued attestations of loyalty, using the expression, "my government," so often that it really becomes disgusting to those upon whose ears it is intruded.

The negroes of the district of Columbia, are represented as having become impatient at the delay of Senator Pomeroy's emigration expedition, which was to take them to Chiriqui, a utation to the President, with

letter written by Pomeroy or some other interested person having an eye on the Treasury, calling his attention to the matter, and asking that the expedition be ordered to sail before cold weather should set in. The President returned an answer through his private Secretary, that he was anxious for their departure, but could not then see the deputations, but would in a few days.

The appropriations by the last Session of Congress were over \$1,100,000,000. The liabilities of the government are reported to be not less than \$2,000,000,000. At an interest of only 6 per cent. the immense sum of \$120,000,000 per annum will be added to the indebtedness of the government. The tax to pay this already enormous and increasing sum of interest must be paid by the labor and industry of the country. In the existing condition of affairs, the question voluntarily urges itself:—What proportion of the almost unaccountable indebtedness of the government has been squandered upon party favorites and corrupt contractors?

The New York Times is reliably informed that substantial aid is being furnished by England for the construction of a Confederate navy; that several immense iron-clads are now being constructed of power sufficient to devastate the northern coasts and annihilate their shipping. The writer concludes that "practically, England is now at war with the United States," and that a formal declaration of war could scarcely add to the power for mischief which it exercises.

It seems that the North, as well as the South, is beginning to suffer inconvenience from the want of salt. It is now in some places about \$5 per barrel, against \$1 50 at this time last year.

An equestrian statue of General McClellan has been made in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cameron, having lately returned from Russia, expresses great alarm on account of the lack of energy displayed by the government in suppressing the "rebellion," which has an effect abroad decidedly favorable to the cause of the South. It is asserted that he has serious designs on the U. S. Senatorship of Pennsylvania.

Fifteen thousand volunteers are reported to have deserted from New York regiments. Their bounties amounted to \$2,250,000, and of course is so much loss to the State.

The number of sick and wounded Federal soldiers in hospitals and convalescent camps, on Oct. 28, is stated at 130,000.

All stragglers, whether officers or men, in the army of the Potomac, have half of their heads shaved for the first offence; the whole head shaved for the second; and death is the penalty for the third. The pernicious practice of straggling is thus checked.

At last accounts the cholera was raging fearfully in the Chinese capital.

A frolicsome husband in Syracuse, N. Y. lately hid under his bed and, when his wife, unconscious of his concealment, came in, took her by the leg. She fell senseless, and is now a raving maniac.

The first snow fell in New York on the 5th ult.

On Sunday night, Nov. 9, the officers of the army of the Potomac gathered at the headquarters to say farewell to Gen. McClellan. The meeting was not a very convivial one, and the only toast was that proposed by McClellan himself:—"The Army of the Potomac."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the pulpit organ and chief trumpeter of Radical Republicanism in the North Eastern States, on a late Sunday, in the pulpit urged his hearers to vote for Wadsworth, a pet applicant for the spoils of a Congressional incumbency, with words not inaptly by the *Journal of Commerce* termed the "refinement of blasphemy"—desiring them to "cast their ballots toward the Throne of God!"

Beecher's shocking comparison in allusion to McClellan at the battle of Antietam, in the columns of the *Independent* newspaper, as follows, may by many be regarded as the climax of theological sublimity:

"The terrible fight of Antietam and its half victory, through the fatal, hopeless and ineradicable timidity of McClellan (who is more pained to have one man shot than a thousand rot in the hospitals) who seemed so amazed that he had fought a battle without defeat, that he regarded the heights of Sharpsburg as another Mount of Transfiguration, and besought the Administration that he might make 'three tabernacles there' for winter quarters."

Terrible disasters among the shipping and

great loss of life occurred on Lakes Erie and Ontario on the 2d and 3d of November.

The Federal tax in some of the agricultural districts in the State of New York, it is stated, will scarcely pay the collection.

A sale of \$2,000 in gold, deliverable in six months, was made lately on 'Change in Buffalo at 45 per cent. premium.

Mr. Corcoran, the great Washington banker, before leaving for Europe, purchased \$1,600,000 in gold and then left the country in disgust.

The exports of petroleum from Philadelphia, since January last, amount to 2,062,268 gallons, valued at \$362,943.

Mr. Chase was recently forced to buy gold at 20 per cent. discount, to pay interest to the creditors of the government.

Who can believe that the Federal government is not self-sustaining, when it is said to be manufacturing about two cords of "greenbacks" per day?

COLORADO ITEMS.

The Rocky Mountain News announces the return of Gov. Evans, on the 19th instant, from a protracted visit to the east. He was serenaded in the evening by Col. Larimer's regiment, 3d Colorado Volunteers, headed by the Rocky Mountain Band, and also by a military company denominated the "Governor's Guards." He is represented to have made eloquent addresses on both occasions to those by whom he was thus honored, in which he was very emphatic in his references to the war and defense of the Union, and expressed the greatest confidence that the issues of the day and the sovereignty of the American flag would eventually if not immediately be declared and demonstrated by the strong arms, and the loyal, noble acts of the true American people. He appears to be a great favorite with the people of Denver, who like to listen to eloquent speeches.

The 1st regiment, Colorado Volunteers, is to be increased to twelve, by the transfer of two companies from the 2d Regiment. The horses for the mounting of the regiment are expected to arrive at Denver shortly.

Gen. Curtis, commanding the Department of Missouri, including Alton, Ill., and the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas, the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado and the Indian Territory, has recently issued an order dividing the Department into twelve military districts, of which the Territory of Colorado constitutes the eleventh, and is commanded by Col. John M. Chivington, with his headquarters at Denver.

Henry Tourtellott, of Denver, was shot and killed on the night of Nov. 15th, by a soldier of the 2d Colorado Volunteers, named J. B. Ross, who went to Tourtellott's house after he had gone to bed, and attempted to break in, but met with a stout resistance from Mr. T., who went out to repulse the assailant. Ross fired four shots at him in the presence of two or three provost guards, killing him instantly.

Denver is represented as having quite a military appearance, and military parades and the marching of troops through the streets in all their "strength and glory," are spoken of as things of common occurrence. The troops in the Colorado District are expecting soon to be in the receipt of six months pay, ten thousand dollars of which, as reported, will be in postage currency, after which glorious times are anticipated.

Lieut. J. W. Dawson, of the 1st Colorado, is reported to have been killed at Fort Lyon a few weeks since by a sentinel, who shot him as he was passing without heeding the challenge.

The freighting business between Colorado and the Missouri river this year, is represented as having been very extensive, one firm having brought from Nebraska City to Denver, over one thousand five hundred tons.

SOUTHERN NEWS ITEMS.

A man in Richmond, Va., had been sentenced to wear a barrel shirt through the city, and was then sent to hard labor in the fort for six months, for smuggling liquor into the city.

Prices rule high in Richmond. On the 10th of October, the market reports were: For butter, 90 @ 91 cts @ lb; candles—adamantine, \$1.50 @ 1.75; tallow, 70 @ 80 cts; corn, \$1.90 @ \$2.00 @ bu, and scarce; coffee—Rio, \$2 00 @ lb; flour—extra, \$16 @ \$17.50, and

advancing; leather—government price, sole \$1.00 @ lb—upper, \$1.50; molasses, \$3.50 @ \$4.00 @ gal; onions, \$3 @ \$4 @ bu; potatoes—Irish and sweet, \$3 @ \$4; snags—brown 65 @ 75 cts @ lb; salt, 26 @ 30 cts @ lb wheat, \$3 40 @ \$3.50, and advancing; wool, 90 @ 95 cts; merino, \$1.25 @ 1.50; market firm and arrivals light. Specie, gold and silver, 100 to 140 per cent. in demand. On the 29th, friction matches sold there at \$11.50 cts. per gross.

The Dublin Nation announces that the notorious John Mitchell is about to depart from Europe to take a command in the army of the Confederate States.

The city of Vicksburg, Tenn., is reported to have sent in a bill of damages against the Confederate government of \$90,000 for allowing it to be bombarded.

The London Times says that Mrs. Phillips, an English subject, had become insane in New Orleans, in consequence of Gen. Butler's treatment.

A British officer of rank, attached to the army in Canada, has recently arrived at Montreal from a quiet visit to the Confederate army in Virginia, and to Richmond. He returns fully impressed with the determination and ability of the South to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

The uniform success of Stuart's raids gave rise to reports in Washington, that his next movement would be to carry off the President and Gen. McClellan.

First class negroes were recently selling in Richmond at \$1200 each, payable in Confederate Notes.

At latest dates the yellow fever was raging in Charleston, S. C.

Gen. Beauregard some weeks since ordered non-combatants to leave Charleston, with their moveable property, including slaves.

On or about the first ult., Jeff. Davis reviewed Gen. Lee's army, at Winchester, 80,000 strong. All were in new uniforms and the officers were out in white kid gloves.

A letter dated Aug. 13th estimates the amount of cotton at that date remaining in the South, at 3,950,000 bales.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his late message, takes ground against the conscription law, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the impressment of private property, and the enforcement of martial law.

The Richmond Whig of Nov. 8th, in decanting on the late Northern elections says, "they show plainly that the tide all sets one way, and that against Abraham Lincoln and his rampart war party; thus deriving a hope that, 'with a Democratic Congress and a Republican Administration regarding each other as men who are in doubt but that tomorrow they may be cutting each other's throats, the war will not be set forward any.'"

RETURN OF MAJOR MCGARRY'S EXPEDITION.—The expedition which left Camp Douglas on the evening of the 29th ult., for the purpose of recovering a boy alleged to have been held as a captive by Bear-Hunter's band of Indians, encamped in Cache valley, returned with the lad on Thursday last, having been absent one week.

As we were going to press last evening we received from Maj. Bair an account of the affair, which was too late for publication.

It appears that the troops had a fight with the Indians near Providence, lasting about an hour. "Federal loss, none—Red skin the same." The "Federals" withdrew in "good order," after which the Indians called for peace and delivered up the boy—whom they claim to be a half breed—his father a Frenchman, his mother a sister of Wash-i-kee, the Shoshonee chief.

A SEVERE WIND STORM.—Monday was the most blustering day of the season—the wind blowing tremendously most of the day. We hear that at Camp Douglas it blew a hurricane, doing considerable damage.

In this city no serious injury was sustained; but the Governor's flag-staff was severed, and the flag brought to the ground. We hope no one will consider this a bad omen.

GREAT RISE IN PAPER.—The price of all kinds of paper has advanced in the East from thirty-three and a third to sixty per cent. within the last two months, and most of the publishing establishments have increased their prices to nearly a corresponding rate, otherwise they would be compelled to suspend business, as many have since the commencement of the war.