

Dark Sable Mink, 40 AND 49 NORTH THIRD STREET. To which the attention of the trade is Real Chinchilla, RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. HOSIERY, GLOVES. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. WADDING! WADDING Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens. WADDING! Fanoy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs. WADDING, BATTS, TWINES, WICKING, COTTON YABNS, Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts. OABPET OHAIN, &c., &c THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, no8stuth-1m 1862. IN STORE, FALL. and FOB SALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by A. H. FRANCISCUS, JOHNES, BERRY, & Co. No. 433 MABKET and No. 5 North NIFTH Stree (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) se21-2m IT EARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS, VARNS, BATTS, AND IMPOLITEES AND JOEBEES OF CARPET OHAIN. SILK The subscribor is prepared to sell when wanted : 50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Cotton, Lin-AND . en, and Woolen. FANOY DRY GOODS. 50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn-Nos. from 5 no4 tutbs-10t to 20. lave now opened an entirely 10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarh. HEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN 100,000 Sheets Black Wadding. ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, AMERICAN from 12 to 50 cts. per lb. 1,000 Bales all grades Wick. DRESS GOODS. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine-Cotton 4:50, 1 full assortment in and Linen. WHITE GOODS, BIBBONS, GLOVES, And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-FON, BOPES, &c., at the SHAWLS, &o., LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE. No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET. Such they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and (Corner of New St.) As I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to sell the above goods lower than any other house in this Mill the attention of the Trade. an 16-8m VARD, GILLMORE, & Oo., se20-2m R.T. WHITE. VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN Wos. 617 OHESTHUT and 614 JAYNE Streets, 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding. VELOUR REPS, Have now open their 800 Bales of Wicking. BALMORALS, 1.000 Bales of Cotton Twine. FALL IMPORTATION BLANKETS, 12.000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn. LADIES' CLOAKS, 20,000 Pounds of Colored_ and White OF BILK AND FANOY Carpet Chain. BOYS' CLOTHING. 500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cot-DBESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE ton Rope. Also, Coverlet Varn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and a full stock of Goods in the above line, for sale by GOODS, A. H. FRANCISOUS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. e16.2m 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. BOUGHT IN EUROPE BY WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. ONE OF THE FIRM. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-A3E THE OSBORNE, MILITARY GOODS. A. H. FRANCISCUS, 133 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS. be found in perfection at PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRESENTATION SWORDS, 0030 WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. CLOAKS! SWORD BELTS, SASHES, Always on hand, a full Stock of TUBS, BUCKETS, OHUBNS, MEASURES, BROOMS, WHISKS, OFFICERS' CANTEENS, FANCY BASKETS. PORTABLE WRITING DESKS, WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES. LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, PASSANTS, EPAULETTES, The Largest Assortment, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, MILITABY AND NAVAL GOODS IN GENERAL. BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, ASHBOARDS, BOLLING and OLOTHES PINS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. oc30-1m FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, EVANS & HASSALL, SOHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS, Paper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows, No. 418 ARCH STREET, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c. oc 81.12tfp PHILADELPHIA. All Goods sold at THE ARMY! 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

ю11-3m

Dark Siberian Squirrel, In every Fashionable Style for Ladies, Misses, and Children: FURS MADE TO ORDER. J. W. PROCTOR & CO. No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. RICH LACE CURTAINS, \$350 to \$35 per pair. Bich Drapery Muelins, 25c. to \$1.50 per yard. " Curtain Materiels. " Upbolstery Goods. Furniture Chinizes. Embrundered Plano and Table Covers. " Table Coverings. Our stock of Lace Curtains comprises two invoices of 500 pairs, entirely new and very elegant designs, bought below anction prices, and is worthy the early attention of buyers. SHEPPARD, VAN HAR-LINGEN, & ARRISON, 1005 OHESTNUT STREET. CHEAP LINEN GOODS. DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 8 yards DE HEAVY TABLE LINENS, in neat and beautiful BBEAKFAST, DINNEB, AND TEA NAPKINS, to atch. DAMASK, DIAPEE, GLASS, and HUOK TOWELS. FLAIN and PLAID GLASS LINEN. TOWELINGS for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath, and Cham-Der 1999. BTOUT and FINE SHEETING LINENS, 8-4, 9-4, 10.4, 11-4 12-4. BEST HEAVY PILLOW LINENS, 40, 42, 45, 50, 54, PLOOR end STAIR LINENS. FLOOR end STAIR LINENS. SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ABBISON, no4-tuthelot 1008 OHESTNUT Street. MLOAKING CLOTHS, FROSTED BEAVERS, FINE CASSIMURES, WOOLEN SHAWLS, COOPER & CONARD, oc28-tf S. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Sta CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! THE ONLY GENUINE WATEB-PROOFS IN THE OITY. OUR NEW STYLES THE CELEBBATED CASTILIAN, THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS. These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only IVENS & Co. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET. CLOAKS An Immense Stock of NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES. Our Garments in style, quality, and marufacture Are guarantied equal to any in the City. Lackes will please examine before purchasing. PARIS STORE. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS. MISSES AND CHILDREN'S Latest and Most Approved Styles, At Exceedingly Low Prices. No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET. JAS.R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN pages of tracts to Gen. Lee's army: MY DEAR BROTHER: My diminutive sheet and press-Ing cares forbid the attempt at even a general sketh of the scenes of interest-social and spiritual-...which it has DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

thousand, who are now coming into the field, will place their triumph beyond a contingency. The delusion is unbroken. Their feith in numbers and resources conment to be considered in any speculation as to how long Another is the desire to ward off as long as possible the colarities which peace would bring to them. When this war ends, with the loss of all for which it was com-menced, there will be a fearful account to be settled among themeelves. Who caused the dissolution and its sacrifices, the war and its woes; is a question that will about the second over competition in havor was removed. The Govern-ment came in, too to sapply the loss of the Southern market, by becoming a customer itself upon the most gigautic and extravagont basis. Contracts for almost everything manufactured, or produced were offered on the most liberal scale. The demand for labor was never greater or prices better. But what will result when rot only this great customer is lost, but hundreds of thousands of rival mechanics and tradespeople are thrown back upon the workshops! How will this, even if not so demorshized by eveny life, as to, being unwilling to work, find employment? The Government will no longer need, and could net pay for, the products of their labor. The South will not have them. No other market will be open to them, and they will have no use for them themselves. Hunger mustcome the hunger that kno ws no law and heeds no danger when the means of gratifica-tion are within reach. Bark vaults and jewirry shops, and warehouses and mansions of nabobs, will be conve-niently near and provokingly enticing. Does it require a prophet to forcell what will happen? Need we refresh our recollections of the times of the Jacobins and the fato of the aristocrais? Mythology tells of one who taught his horces to eat human fitsh, and was himself devoured by them. The capitalists of the North, who raised an army and made it familiar: with carnage, will realize the fable when they hear the cry of "bread or bloed!" at their dt crs. Of course, in such a social cheas, such a carnival of Table when they near the ory or "mean of plots, as their dicts. Of course, in such a social chaos, such a carnival of passion as we supp so must seall from the return of the Yankee strmy North, with the objects of the war unst-tained, the Government itself will be unable to maintain tained, the Government itself will be unable to maintain authority, or even the form of existence. The mob will then be the only Government, and confusion and anar-chy will reign supreme. Possibly some strong, bold de-magogue-may be able to consolidate strength enough to establish a despotism, or possibly the States falling apart may be able to find some foothold on the foundation of their original sovereignty, but the United States, as a nation, would be no more, and the central Government at Washington would collapse into nonentity. It is to avoid such scenes as we have victured, and such s doom as we have traced, that the Northern peo-ple will continue the war as long as possible. They may such a doom as we have traced, that the Northern peo-ple will continue the war as long as possible. They may realize merry of its horrors, but they must feel that for them the peace that would result from defeat would be more horrible still. They have the wolf by the ears, and dere not let him go. Is there, then, to be no end to the war 1 Yes. War cannot lest, always; and where neither party has the power to subjugate the other, it requires only the con-stancy that becomes a good cause and a brave race to wer out the party in the work. Financial prostration or physical exhaustion will end the struggle in due time. And this, if no accidental cause should bring it to a specifier termination. Of such accidental, or, we might better say, incidental cause, there is a chance in the pos-sible withdrawal of the Northwestern States after a while. They do not profit by the war as do the New England Great Buler of nations. [From the Bickmond Whig, November 8] The following is a copy of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Stiles, who is laboring as an Evangelist in the Army of the Potomac, to the Bev. Mr. Price, of this city, Secre-tary of the United Syned's Board of Missions. The re-ligions feeling now pervading every portion of our vast armies in the field is one of the most notable and, we think, favorable indications of the war. With praying generals and God-fearing subordinates, alded by a just cause, our troops must prove invincible. The Peters-burg Express understands that the Evangelical Tract Society in this city, upon the reception of Dr. Stiles' letter, in mediately forwarded, per express, nearly 100,000 pages of tracts to Gen. Lee's army : From the Bickmond Whig, November 8]

sible withdrawai of the Northwestorn States atter a while. They do not profit by the war as do the New England States; they are not urged on by the demon of fanati-cism as are the New England States; they have nothing to fear from the return home of their soldlers as have the New England States. Reason and interest may, therefore, lesd them to dissolve the unboly and hontless conside. This would give a rease. ral alliance, and witadraw, from the bloody and bootless crusade. This would give as peace The intervention of the Great Powers of Europe is another circumstance to which we may loak with reasonable hope. Some time or other, if the war continues, it will come. It may not be as seon as we dealre. It may be long deferred. But we have faith—the faith of just deduction from immove-able facts—that it will come. And whan it comes, it will be potential, all the more for the delay. From all points of view, our duty is clear. It is to be ar resclutely up against all trial; to husband all our recources: to bring every energy to bear: to give all RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF, THE REBEL ARMY.

resources; to bring every energy to bear; to give all that we have, if needed, and all that we are, to the cause; to make it tha burden of our prayers and the basiness of our lives, never doubting that success, final and glori-ours success, will be awarded us when it seems well to the

The new comedy of.

FOUNDLING. -----

Collar's removal? We do not prefend to know the ex-act specifications against bim; nor is this knowledge ne-cersary for our present purpose. It is sufficient that he has fallen a victim to the machinations of the radical thipping. He also sold one worker at forty-five dollars, two shippings at twenty-one dollars and fifty conts, and one of lugs at thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents. bolition faction. Their intrigues have pursued him Abolition faction. Their intrigues have pursued unin from the day that he was first called to the command of the Army of the Potomac to the present hour; and his unpardonable crime has been his persistent refusal to make the cause of the Union secondary to the cause of INTERVENTION AND CONFEDERATE FUNDS. The Staunton Specific for many other cause are early peace should become probable, it is evident that the eight per cent bonds will be a most desirable invest-ment. Oapitalists will at once seek for them. Confede-rate money is available to buy them at par, while bank notes will not necessarily be so. The eight-per cent bonds, under a brisk demand, will go above par, and Confede-rate notes will keep pace with them, because they are, by law, convértible into eight-per cent, bonds. By this pro-cess, millions upon millions of dolars of Confederate notes cegro emancipation.

GOD WILL SAVE US YET!

[From the Tribune] At the last hour-too late to save his friends, but not General Franklin's command, with a communication to General Franklin from General McClellan. He reached General Franklin about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and At the last hour—too late to save his triends, but not too late, we trust, to save the country—the President has relieved General McOlellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. General Ambrose E. Burnside succeeds him. General McOlellan retires for the present from what is, by/courtesy, termed active service. We are among those who hailed the summons of Gen. McOlellan to the chief command under the President of mean suit which are and under the President of General Franklin about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and found him engaged with the enemy at Grampton's Gap The enemy eree driven from the Gap, and the next morning, the 15th, General Franklin passed through the Gap, advancing about a mile, and finding the enemy drawn up in line of battle in his front, drew his own forces up in line of battle. While thus situated, the canonading in the direction of Harper's Farry, which had been heard every distinctly will the Mörning—Harper's Farry heard access distinctly will the Mörning - Harper's McOlicilian to the chief command under the President of our armies with outspoken hope and joy. We trusted in bim as the predestined right arm of the Republic in her deadly struggle with her traitorons fors. It took months of stubborn, orminal, fatal paralysis, in the face of a foe contemplible in every element of strength save capacity to boodwink our commanding general, to cure us of that fond dejusion. Not till we had seen and felt and realized that our fondly imagined Marcellus had a chronic inca-For boar hear very distinctly all the morning - harpy's Ferry being shout seven miles distant--suddenly ceased, wherenron General Franklin sent word to General Mo-Olelian of the probable surrender of Harper's Ferry by Colonel Miles, and did not deem it necessary to proceed further in that direction. The battle of South Mcuntain was fought on Sunday, the lith. On the serve day, Sunday, Sunday, but definition. Not an we had solve and to all reaction that our fondly imagined Marcellus had a chronic loca-pacity for getting on, did our faith in him falter. But when month after month had passed away ingloriously while he held 160,000 brove volunteers idly shiver-ing through a winter in canvas tents, while our country was brough to the brink of ruin by the imminent danger the 14th. On the same day, Sunday, during the after-noon, the enemy at Harper's Ferry attacked the extreme noon, the enemy at Harper's Ferry attacked the extreme left of the line on Bolivar Heights, but, after some time, were repulsed by the troops under command of General White. Sunday night the cavairy at Harper's Ferry made their escape, under Colonel Davis, of the 12th Illi-nois Cavairy, by permission of Colonel Miles, and reached of a war with Great Britain, which would soon have widened into a struggle with all Western Europe, and while fifts thousand rebels beleaguered. Washington, ob-structed the Baltimore and Onio Bailrosd, and kept the none ouvairy, by permission of ouones arise, and reached Greencastle, Pa, the next morning, coshtaring an ammu-nition train belonging to General Longstreet, consisting of some fifty or sixty wagons, &c. Several of the infan-try officers desired permission to cut their way out, at the Protomac closed against our shipping, that faith was shaken. And when at last, three weeks after the time set for the movement in peremptory orders given him four weeks earlier yet, he advanced to Centreville, and found nothing but maple cannon to impede his progress, we gave him wholly up, and the faith that had yielded so slowly to overwhelming evidence could never be re-vived. ame time the cavairy made their escape, but Colonel rame time the cavary made their escape, but Colonel Miles refused upon the ground that he had been ordered to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity. On the morning of the l5th the enemy opened their batteries from several points—seven to nine, as estimated by different witnesses—directing their attack principally upon our batteries on the left of Bolivar Heights. The attack commenced at daybreak. About 7 o'clock Col. Miles represented to Gen. White that it would be neces-sary to surrender.

[From The World] There is no room for doubt to day upon the past. We would that we could say there is no room for alarm as to the future. But this it would be treason to our duty is faithful sentinels upon the public watch-tower to as

FULLY. At Mesars: Kent, Paine, & Oo.'s auction sale of dry goods, on Wedneeday, black and white prints sold for \$1.45\$\$\$9160; black alpacas \$4.75; do. gross de rhines \$4.50\$\$\$4.50\$\$\$\$4.50; extra Lordon blue cloth \$14 50; gray army; cassimeres \$6 57; black English: crapes \$4.62; blue twilled fannels \$3 75; linen huckabacks \$1 40. At Messrs. Robinson, Adams, & Oo 's auction sale of grocerics, & o, to-day, there was a large attendence and spirited bidding. The prices obtained for several ar-ticles denote a decided advance, especially in lard and molasses. The latter was sold at suction, in Potersburg on Wednesday at \$3.1003.20. At the sale in this city to-day it brought \$3 41. Other articles sold as follows: Manufactured tobacco 44.2.\$\$106_latter for : J. J. Hankins;" cotton yarns (Nos. \$ to 10) \$9 12\$\$\$0940; hrown soap, in bars, 602666. per pound; corn brooms \$2.13; brown sugar 592660c.; adamantine candles \$2.12\$\$ per pound; ground pepper \$1.55 per pound; tar \$10 per bbl. RICHMOND MONEY MARKET. Bary to surrender. Gen. White suggested that the brigade commanders be called together, which was done Ool Miles stated that the ammunition for the batteries was exhausted, and he had about usade up his mind to enrender. That was segred to by all present, and Gen. White was raised by order of Ool Miles, for the enemy did not cases fire for some helf or three quarters of an hour after. Ool. Miles was mortally wounded after the white fiag was raised. The surrender was agreed upon about S A. M. on Monday. the 15th of Feptember. The following was the testimony respectively of the The General in Chief of the army, under whose order this portenticus step seems to have been immediately made, has felt it necessary to publish a letter addressed by bimself to the Secretary at War, in which, without particularly stating his reasons or excuses for the action he has taken or been ordered to take, he leaves it to be he has taken or been ordered to take, he leaves it to be inferred that he has incurred all the fearful risks of re-moving the Commander in Ohit fof the national forces in Virginia in consequence of miaunderstandings between General McOlellan and the various bureaus of supply at Washington as to the causes of delay in the transmission of supplies to the Army of the Potomac. Were the army of General McOlellan in winter quarters or parading on Long Island we might have patience to review this let-ter. In the actual origin of affairs we must regard all criticism of such matters as triflux with the public The following was the testimony respectively of the The following was the testimony respectively of the officers commanding batteries: At the time of the sur-render Capt. You Schlen had some "communition, could not tell, what amount, but mostly shrapnel; had lost about 100 rounds on Saturday, the 13th, by the explosion of a limber caused by one of the enemy's shells. Capt. Bigby had expended, during the siege of Harper's Ferry, about 600 rounds, with the exception of canister; had nothing but canister left. Capt. Potts had expended about 1,000 rounds, with the exception of canister; had only canister left. Capt. Terkan had but two guns of his battery under bis immediate command on the morn-ing of the surrender; had probably 100 rounds of all kinds, but no long; time fuese. Capt. Phillips had ex-It is well for the credit of the city that the mayor and Gen. Smith have at last fixed upon some plan for pro-tecting the inhabitants from the assaults of rowdles and ruffians. As an instance of the pervading: interest feit in regard to this matter, we copy the following from the Danville Appead of Tueeday: "The municipal police of the city have been able, in times gone by, to restrain the wicked from the perpetra-tion of such crimes (as robbery, etc.) in Bichmond, but under the present regime, it would require almost an army of policement to cope with the organized bands which infect the capital. Nevertheless, we thick Bich-mond owes it to Virginia t= spare neither energy nor "expense in putting-down these bands, and, if the city rover ment be unable to do it, then let Governor Letcher In the actual crisis of affairs we must regard all criticiem of such matters as trifling with the public honor end the general welfare. It is not important now to know whose fault it was that necessary articles of cquipment were not sent forward to the army of General McClellan with the last three weeks, nor even to investigate the wisdom of the official orders which hurried that general across the Potomac in the face of a powerful enemy, and at the opening of an inclement season, with an army imperfectly equipped. All that the American people know and will see at this moment is the fact that the army of General McClel-lan was actually moving forward upon a campaign re-quiring the most absolute harmony, unity, and conti-nuity of purpose in the command, when suddenly, and at midnight, without a word of previous warning, the chief upon whom the eyes of all those brave and trusty troops were fixed was hurried from his tent, his com-mand devolved upon another, and the werst element which can sflict an army in the field thrown into the camps of the Union. ing of the surrender; had probably 100 rounds of all kinds, but no long-time fnees. Capt. Phillips had ex-pended all his ammunitic n, except some forty rounds of canister and some long-range shells too large for his guns. Capt. McGrath's battery had been spiked and left on Maryland Heights on Saturday. It sprears that during the siege, and shortly previous, Col. Miles paroled several Confederate prisoners, permit-ting them to pass through our lines. During the week previous to the evacuation of Maryland Heights, a Lien-tenant Bouse, of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, who had been engaged in a raid upon a train from Harper's Werrr to Winchester a short time before, was captured and breught into Børper's Ferry. He escaped while on the way to tho hospital to have his wounds dressed, but was retaken. He was paroled, but returned in command of some rebel cavalry on the morning of the surrender. The stention of Gen. A. P. Hill was called to the fact that Lieutenant Bouse was a paroled prisoner, but no atcamps of the Union.

[From the New York Times]

General McClellan has been removed from the com-mand of the Army of the Potomac, and General Burn-side appointed in his place. The immediate cause of this removal has been General McClellan's refusal to

that Lictutenant Rouse was a paroled prisoner, but no at-tention was paid to it. Licut nant Rouse himself, on being spoken to about it, laughed at the idea of observing his parole. On Saturday, the day of the stack upon and evacuation of Maryland Heights, Colonel Miles directed that sixteen Confederate prisoners be permitted this removal has been General McClellan's refusal to advance against the enemy, even under the most peremp tory orders of the General in-Chief. We presume that this particular instance of disobe-dience of orders, though the immediate occasion, is not-the whele cause of General McClellan's removal. It is pretty generally understood that this is only the culmi-nation of a systematic disregard of orders, of a steady and obstinate tardiness in the conduct of the campaign against the rebels, and of a consequent inefficiency in command, which would long ago have secured his dis-miseal under any Administration less timid than that which has now possession of power. The fifteen months during which he has had virtual control of the war, have been utforty barren of results to the cause he has to pass through our lines to rejoin the rebel army at Winchester. Other cases are testified to, but those are Of the most important Of the subordinate efficers referred to in this case, the Commission finds, with the exception of Colonel Thomas H. Ford, nothing in their conduct that calls for consure. General Julius White merits its approbation. He appears from the evidence, to have acted with decided capability during which he has had virtual control of the war, have been utically barren of results to the cause he has professed to serve. Few commanders in history have had anch splexidi opportunities, and fewer still have so ostentationsly thrown them away. With an army ca-pable of the most heroic achievements, powerfal in num-bers, urrivalled in discipline and equipment; eager always for active and onward movement, he has accom-plished absolutely nothing but suspessful retreats from inferior forces, and the defence of the capital at Wash-ington, which he should have left no fee capable of mensoi; g. The robel armies have grown up in his pre-sence and by his toleration. Through all his long career he has made but one attack and won but a single victory, and that became absolutely fruitless through his failure to follow it up. [From the New York Sun.] from the evidence, to have noted with declate capacity and courage. In this connection the Commission calls attention to the disgraceful behavior of the 126th New York regi-ment of infantry, and recommends that Major Baird should, for his bad conduct, as shown by this evidence, should, for his bad conduct, as shown by this evidence, be dismissed the service. Some of the officers, after the wounding of the gallant colonel, such as Lieut. Barras, and others not known to the Commission behaved with gallantry, and should be commended. In the case of Colonel Ford, charged with improper conduct in abandoning the Marpland Heights, the Com-mission, after a careful hearing of the evidence produced by the Government and that relied on by the feince, and a due consideration of the arguments offered by connect, ind:

and a due consideration of the arguments offered by conneel, find : That on the 6th of September, Colonel Ford was placed in commard of Maryland Heights by Colonel Miles. That Colonel Ford, finding the position unprepared by fortifications, earneetly urged Colonel Miles to furnish him means by which the Heights could be made tenable for the small force under his command, abould a heavy one be brought sgainst him. That these reasonable demands were, from some cause unknown to the Commission, not responded to by the efficer in command at Harger's Ferry. That subsequently, when the enemy appeared in heavy force, Ool. Ford frequently and earneestly called upon Col. Miles for more troops, representing that he could not withstand the radial pressure for his removal, while McClellan bimself obtains no chance to prove ability, the result proves that the country is endangered over the contention, the people will say that the quarrel must

나는 가장 관계를 통해 가지 않는 것이 다시 가지 않는 것 같아요. 이는 것은 것이 가지 않는 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것이 같은 것을 한다. 것이 가지 않는 것을 같다. 같이 가 잘 것 같아요. 동안에서 한 것이 같이 있는 것이 같아. 같이 같아요. 같이 같아요. 것이 같아요. 같이 같아요. 같은 것이 같아요. 같이 같아요. 것이 것 같아요. 바람이 많아요. 것이 같

eston and Savanna Reilroad." In accordance with orders from General Mitchell, received on the evening of the 20th inst., I left fhis rort at 8 c'clock A. M., on the 21st inst., with three hundred men of the 48th New York Volunteers and fifty men of the 33 Bhode Island Artillery (the latter under command of Capt. John H. Gould), with three days men and endeavor to get through the enemy's line and reach come of our forces. Gen. McClellan, if possible-and to report the condition of Harper's Forry, that it could not hold out more than 48 hours, unless remitorced, and to urge the sending of reinforcements. Capt. Hussell reached Gen. McClellan's headquarters at Frederick, at 9 A. M. cooked and seven days' unccoked rations, on board the en the 14th September, and reported as directed by Col. Miles. Immediately upon his arrival Gen. McOlellan sont off a messenger, as Captain Russell understood, to Gene-

ger, as Captain Rüsseil understood, to Gene-At 10 A. M., Captain Bussell left for

cocked and seven days' uncocked rations, on board the armed transport Planter. On arriving at Hillon Head I received instructions as to my number in the line of the fieet, and also directions to report to Brigadier General Brannan, who com-manded the expedition, on reaching "Mackay's Foint," for further orders. Soon after daylight, on the morning of the 22d, I reported to General Brannan on heard the Ben Deford and wind include her him to main which the of the 22d, I reported to General Brannan on beard the Ben Deford, and was directed by him to proceed with my command up the Goosahatchie river, as near to the town of that name as I might deem practicable, and, dis-embarking under cover of the gunbeats, which were to accompany me, to move toward the town, and, if possi-ble, reach the Charleston and Savannah Bailroad, and destroy it and that point, and thence on it over the Conservation on the four instructed howaver, and the ble, reach the Charleston and Savannah Bailroad, and destroy it and that point, and thence on it over the Coossbatchie. I was fully instructed, however, not to -beard too much in order to accomplish the above; but if opposed by a force at all superior, to fall back under cover of the fleet. There was some delay in starting, arising from the gunboats being well to the rear. which I improved in borrowing from Commander Steedman, on board the flag thip Paul Jones, a twelve pound Dahlgren boat howis-zer and fifty two rounds of ammunition, which proved

5.08

zer and fifty two rounds of amn of great service to me, and for which I desire to return my thanks. I was also furnished, by General Branuan's order, with fifty men from the New York volunteer en-gineers, under command of Captain Eaton, provided

gineers, under command of Captain Eaton, provided with the necessary implements for cutting the rail-road, &c. We were foon under way, and had proceeded some three miles up the river, when the gunboats turned around and came back, in compliance, as I am informed, with an order from the flag-ship; I, however, continued on my course, in the Planter, meanwhile, signalling to the flag officer for at least one gunboat; in reply to which he kindly sent two-wiz: the Patron, and the Marble-bead, which followed after the lapse of a few minutes. The river at this point was uery narrow and winding, but the water in most places was over tweips feet in but the water in most places was over twelve feet in denth at low tide

I found no difficulty, therefore, in reaching a point two miles distant from "Coosahatchia," but it now be-ing almost dead low tide, further progress by water was rendered impossible by the Planter running aground. Throwing a few shells in the woods, I disembarked with my infantry and engineers as expeditionsly as possible, taking with me the beat howitzer referred to above, in charge of Captain Gould, 3d Bhod. Island Artillery, and a detachment of twelve of his men. The swampy na-ture of the ground 'rendered landing difficult, but losing no wime. I advanced toward the main road, sending a rrquest to the officer in command of the Patroon, the gunboat nearest me, and about a mile and a half astern,

I should state here that both a line and a half asych, I should state here that both of the gunboats were un-forinzately sground, and were thus prevented from faking a position nearer to the Planter. My advance reported squads of cavalry in sight as the main body entered the road, which it did at right angles to the point of dissubstation.

there in road, which it that as right angles to the point of disembarkation. The road proved to be an excellent one, hard and firm, and evidently repaired but an hour or two before, the dirt being still fresh, and the tracks upon it showed plainly that artillery, inflantry, and cavalry had just passed over it. I continued my advance towards the town, driving in the enemy's pickets, and skirmishing the county as thereauchy as possible

the country as thoroughly as possible. When about one mile from the village the whistle of a locometry was heard. I was informed by the contra-band who has been furnished as a guide, that it was the dirt train, which always passed at that hour, and which dirt train, which slways passed at that hour, and which he said was well on its way to Savannah. A few mo-ments, however, proved that he had misinform d me, for when the main body arrived at a point within a few hun-dred ysres of the town, and when the skirmishers had already reacbed the railroad track and talegraph line, the train was beard and seen rapidly coming down the road. I quickly placed my battallon in position, and as the train approached I directed a heavy and rapid fire

the train approached 1 chreated a heavy and rapid hree upon it wild grape and canisher and musketry. This first was very destructive. The train consisted of eight cars, six of which were plaiforms, crowded with men, the two box cars filled with efficients. There were also two light field-pieces on heavy

pistorms, crowded with men, the two box cars filled with officers. There were also two light field-pieces on board. Many were seen to fall at the first fire, (among them the engineer.) and twonty-five or thirty jumped from the train, most of whom were maimed or killed, the rest, with one exception, betaking themselves to the woods and swap on the other side of the track. We carried away or destroyed hare about thirty stands of arms, most iy rifles, and secured one officer's sword and cap and a stand of silk colors belonging to the "Whippy Swamp Guards." We left a number of the enemy's dead and wounded on the track; and have since learned from the Savannah papers of the 24th and 25th, that among the killed at this point was Major Harrison, of the lith Georgia Begiment; which regiment, with the guards named above, were on the train. Immediately after the train had passed, Captain Eadon, by my diroc-tions, set vigorously at work tearing up the railroad track, and continued thus until the retreat was sounded. After this courrence, I concluded, if possible, to push rapidly into the how awd attack the troops, while in the confusion of disembarking, and. marched forward for that purpose: I had proceeded but a short distance, however, before.I osme jn full view of the dire, and for the public road bides, between that and the railroad bridge. They were flanked on their left by the river, and the right by a thick swamp, with three pieces of artillery command-ing the bridge. thick swamp, with three pieces of artillery command-

a Inca swamp, with these process of attacky command-ing the bridge. They immediately opened fire upon us, with their ar-tillery and infantry; fortunately for us, however, firing too high. I fired a few rounds in return, when, as it was now hearly night, and the enemy's reinforcements above were double my entire force, I marched slowly back to my boats. During my retreat, the skirmlehars back to my boats. During my retreat, the skrimienter frequently observed and encountered small bodies of the enemy's cavelry, who were, however, easily driven off. I directed Captain Eaton. of the engineers, to destroy the bridges on the road in my rear, which he did, tho-roughly, this in a measure hindering the pursuit. The enemy, however, made his appearance, and attacked us

[From the New York Sun.] [From the New York Sun.] Now, we are opposed to the removal of Mc'lellan. We think if the never-ending efforts to get him out of command could have been stopped, and he could have been supported, that Richmond would have been ours, and our troops now far on their way to the Galf. He has thus far proved himself incomparably our best general. But if in remaining in command, with Gabinet officers thereing his best efforts. President Lincoln, failing to with the proved himself of the remaining the second resident of the second result.

the capital of his own State without danger from the shife of the midnight assassin or the "billy" of the Baltimore Ping. The whole State is interested in put-ting down these robburs, and, if some sufficient measures be not taken before, we have no doubt that the General Assembly, when it meets, will proceed to put them down in the most summary manner." SOUTHERN GOVERNMENTAL FEMALE BUREAU OF SHINPLASTERIAL DESIGN. SHINPLASTERIAL DESIGN. It is stated by a Bichmond correspondent that fifty new female clarks, in addition to one hundred already employed by the Treasury Department, are about to be appointed to number, sig 1, register, divide, and clip the small notes, (the ones aid twos,) of which myriada almost are already in circulation. It may not be gene-rally known, but it is a fact that will be interesting to some readers, that the \$1 and \$2 bills of the Confederate States, those which are embellished with badly engraved likenesses of Scoretary Benjamia and Mrs. Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, are all signed by young ladies, of whom many are beautiful and accomplished girls, orns ments of the society of the capital. Each clerk is required to sign two thousand notes a day. The

girls, on ments of the society of the capital. Mach chick is required to sign two thousand notes a day. The salary of these gentle employees is \$600 per annum, bat will soon be raised fifty per cent. Mr. Memminger, in making appeintments in the female bureau, has been very property guided, other things being equal, such as fitness and responsibility, by the need and circumstan of the applicants, recognizing in the young widows or the orphaned children of soldiers killed upon the battle field

a peculiar claim upon his attention. THE ILLEGITIMATE DRAMA IN RICHMOND.

R10HMOND VABIETIES, (Late Franklin Hall, one door below the Exchange Hotel)

Friday Evening, November 7, 1862.

INTERVENTION AND CONFEDERATE FUNDS.

will be withdrawn from circulation and invested in bonde

will be withdrawn from circulation and lavested in bonde. A sudden contraction of the currency will be the conse-guence, followed by a fall in prices, and a general smash <u>in secondation</u>. On the whole, we think people had bet-ter be on the hock ont for moulls, and han in their sails before the storm comes. Prudence will also dictate that men should hold on to Confederate money, as it is likely to be at a premium

DET GOODS AND GROOERIES GOING UP FEAR-

FULLY.

RICHMOND MONEY MARKET.

RICHNOND MONEY MARKET. BICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 7.—Gold is still selling at \$2.2502.30 premium, with limited domand Sovae hold-ers have been offering to sell to brokers at \$2.1502 20, but these figures are above the buying rates. Virginia Bank notes are selling at 2025 per cent. prem. North-ern drafts, gueranteed, at \$1.60 In New York, on the 3d, Gold closed at about 130%. As it is now excluded from the brokers' lists, the quotation given in the Northern papers are not definite or reliable.

RICHMOND STILL RIOTOUS.

It is well for the credit of the city that the mayor and

gover ment be unable to do it, then let Gavernor Letcher take the matter in hand, and secure the safety of the citizens of Virginia visiting their capital. It is truly a lementable state of sifiairs that a Virginian caunot visit

men should held on a to be at a premium.

viveð.

