THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTHM CHAIS PHE WREE, payable to the carrier; sailed to Subscribers out of the City at SHVEN DOLLARS into a square. ARMY AND NAVY. blue Flaunels. Dark Blue Cassimere 4 Light Blue do. .4 Dark Blue Doeskins, .4 do. do. DRESS GOODS, Inending the latest Styles in give me a call. Which will be sold at the FURS!

THE ANDM: TRIES DILLARS AND FIFTY CHETS FOR SIX HONTES: ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CHETS FOR THREE MOSTES, INVARIABLY IN Advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. His THE THI-WEEKLY PRESS, COMMISSION HOUSES. ARMY AND NAVY CLOTHS. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS' CLOTH HOUSE, O. 34 South SECOND and 23 STRAWBERRY STS. Esquimaux, Chinchillas Super Velvets, Russian Sables, Tricots, True Blues, Scarlets. Trimmings, &c. | Bayaballes.
Unexpectedly, we have succeeded to replentshing or
Stock with some entirely New Styles of beautif GLOAKINGS. no23-1m NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND 20,000 UNION A, SEAMLESS BAGS, All Liven, Weight 20 onness. The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market. BURLAP BAGS, Of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent, No. 187 MARKET Street (Second Story), Late of 219 Church alley. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND. SHAMLESS, BUBLAP, AND GUNEY BAGS, Constantly on hand JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 118 MORTH FRONT STREET. WOOD SACKS FOR SALE. SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. MASH HOUSE. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., 615 CHESTAUT STRAKT? BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. Bought avelusively for cash, and which will be sold 1863. CHOICE FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. ROBERT POLLOCK & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. No. 211 MARKET STREET. -Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock to! Fracey and Stanta DRY GOODS, OWN IMPORTATION, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be found showhere.

All of which they ofter on the most throughle terms FOR CASH, or to expressed about time buyers. oct-2m THOS MELLOR & Co. IMPORTERS, Mos. 48 and 42 KORTH THIRD STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS SERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN CAMBRIC EDKFS .. 44 LIMENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS LADIES' FURS. ADIES' FANCY FURS. JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH, Importer and Manufacturer LADIES' FANCY FURS. My assortment of FARCH FURS for Ladies and Chilwill be fashiousble during the present season. All sold at the manufacturers' prices, for each. Ladies, please OPENING OF FANOY FURS. JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF. LADIES' FANCY FURS, MO. 626 ARCH STREET, BELOW MINTH, Has now open a splendid stock of LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS. LOWEST CASH PRICES. GEORGE F. WOMRATH. MOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, HAS NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT LADIES' FURS. o which the attention of the public is invited. se23-4m PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. RLEGANT MIRRORS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT. NEW ENGRAVINGS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS. JUST RECEIVED. EARLE'S GALLERIES, MILLINERY GOODS. FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS. JUST OPENED AT THOS. KENNEDY & BRO'S. No. VES CHES CHUT Street, below Righth. CARPETINGS. CLEN EUHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA. MOCALLUM & CO. MANUFACTURARS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL QLOTHS. GOL WAREHOUSE, 509 OHESTNUT ST., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, GAS PIXTURES, AC. 2017 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF OHANDELIEBS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronto Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALK AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods CARRIAGES.

VOL. 7-NO. 104. RETAIL DRY GOODS

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863.

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602 CHESTNUT STREET.

Where may be found a fine assortment of the following ods, at Twenty-five per cent, less than at any other

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

ea and Salt Spoons,
Erg and Mustard Spoons,
Dinner and Tes Forks,
Fish and Pis Knives,
Tea and Dinner Knives,
Oyster and Soun Ladles,
Children's Knife and Fork,
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Co., &c.,
convince the most incredulous that the
in the city to buy Watches, Jewelry, and

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THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES

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PLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,

all persons interested in sowing machines are in sail and examine this wonderful Machine.

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It has been the object of the FLORENGE SEWING MACHINE COMPARY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal appenditure of capital in sequency the first mechanical scient, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now obscing to the public the MOST PERFECT IEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memitoned.

1st. It makes four different stitches on one and the same machine, each stitch boing perfect and clike on 3ch sides of the fabric. St. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while

ine machine is in motion.

8d. Everyistich is perfect in itself, making the seam seare and uniform, combining electicity, strength and

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th. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables its oparator to run the work to alther the right or left, ar stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seam without turning the fabric or stopping the machine. Stn. It is the most rapid severe in the world, making twe stitches to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the FLORENCIE.

Sth. It does the heavylet or fasts seerk with sound in-

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Sch. It does the heaviest or freet work with equal fasility, without change of tonsion or breaking of thread.
Wh. Ithours folls. blnds, suchars, bedde, cultis, and
stillers and saws on a rame at the same time.
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most not seless.

Sth. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalled in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-

Oall and see the FLORENCE, at No. 630 CEESTADY Street. sel-am

OVERCOATS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN;

OAK HALL,

s. e. cor. sixth and market streets.

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

143 SOUTH THIRD STREET

WEAR THE EXCHANGE,

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Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as

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TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other ret-class establishment. oel6-tf

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GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE

Applicable to the Useful Aris.

Is of more general practical utility than any investion now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

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is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on

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And under no streumstances or change of temperature, will it be-some corrupt or emit any offensive small

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fanufacturers, using Machines, vill find it the best article known or Comenting the Channels, 2s it corks without delay, is not affected wany change of temperature.

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Will find it sufficiently adhesive for heir use, as has been proyed.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings

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MILTON BROS. & Co.,

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Boots and Shoes stong without stitching.

RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

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LACE CURTAINS. JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c. REP CURTAINS TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,

I. E. WALRAVEN,

NOW OPEN

RICH LYONS VELVETS.

PARIS-MADE VELOUR CLOTHS.

PARIS-MADE FROSTED BEAVERS,

BELGIAN TRICOTS AND DOESKINS

PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK.

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J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

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AT THE

ARCH-STREET CLOAK STORE,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS.

CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT

No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

PHILADRIPHIA.

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NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRY.

STEEL & SON WOULD CALL

attention to their Stock of FINE DRESS GOODS, all bought at very low prices, early in the season, and at be recent Auction Sales:
French Merinoes, 75c to \$2.50.
French Merinoes, 75c to \$2.50.
French Poplins and Reps, 87½c to \$1.76.
Dress Goods of every variety. 20t to \$2.50.
Dress Goods of every variety. 20t to \$2.50.
Blanket Shawls, a great variety of styles, \$3.25 to \$13.
Broche Shawls, great bargains, \$8.60 to \$414.
Circulars and Sacques, of all kinds of Cioths, at low rices.

Finory Silks, \$1 to \$5. Plain Poil de Soies, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Moire Antiques and Corded Silks, \$3.50 to \$5. Moire Antiques and Corded Silks, \$3.50 to \$5. Nos. 713 and 714 North TSNTH St. 1 Lot All-wool Shaker Flancels, 625c. worth 80c. no

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1024 CHRSTNUT STREET

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ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES.

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CORNER OF EIGHTH AND SPRING

BEAUTIFUL AND SEASONABLE GOODS! PRICES MUCH LOWER THAN ELERWHERE! We are selling best quality of French Poolins, all Silk and Wool, for \$1.63/2 per yard. Sole down-town not less than \$2.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS AND REPS.

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Excellent French Merinoes for \$1.25.

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A fine stock of Delaines and Callooes.

All-Wool Plaid Cashmeres in great variety.

THORNLEY & CHISM,

.Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN

Long and Square Broche Shawls, Long and Square Blanket Shawls, Plaid Shawls, Striped Shawls, Plain Shawls, &c., Children's Shawls, Missea' Shawls, Gents' Shawls, Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls,

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stairs.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM, well stocked with fine suits, overceats, &c. Boys' and Mau's Clothing made to order

10 OPPER & CONARD, no 27-tf

S. E. cor. NINTH & MARKET.

A Lot of Seal-skin Shawls,

DRUGS.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 MARKET STREET,

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-

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Can find at our establishment a full assortmen of Imported and Domestic Drugs. Popular Pa-tent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-ine, first class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

for Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best

quality.
Gochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash,
Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oll of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c.
FOR DYERS' USE,

always on hand at lowest net cash prices.

SULPHITE OF LIME,

for keeping cider aweet; a perfectly harmless pre-peration, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will nest with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

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No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT. no26 lbstuly-fp

POBERT SHOEMAKER 4 CO.

Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DRALERS IN

WINDOWAND PLATE GLASS.

WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

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LAKE SUPERIOR INCOT COPPER, from the 'Aimygdaloid Mine, in ators and for sale in mantitles to suit. at WOMRATES 418 AECH Street.

Dealers and consumers supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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Coach and Light Carriage Builder,

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MINUE MEAT,
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Philadelphia,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Between FRONT and SECOND Streets.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

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At very low prices
SHAPPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets

HARRIS CASSIMERES

WINTER SILKS.

CHAWLS FOR FRIENDS.

WEITE GOODS.

VEILS, &s., &s.

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ARE SELLING
Power-Loom Table Linens,
Shaker and other Flannels,
Extra Super-super Rochdale Blaukets
Fronted Represent Athen Clicke

Frosted Beaver and other Cloths, Cass VERY CHEAP.

Ladles' Loug Blanket Shawls. Missos Loug Blanket Shawls. Plain Long Shawls. Gents' Travelling Shawls. Gloves. Hosiery, Merino Vests, &c., &c. nol9

BROWN SILKS.
Black Silks, from \$1 to \$2.
Ladies Square Blanket Shawls.

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PARIS WOOL CASHMERES.

INDIA GROS GRAIN,

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719 CHESTNUT STREET.

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G. A. HOFFMANN, 606 AROH STREET, Would invite the attention of the Public to his large and complete stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Among which will be found the largest stock of GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS IN THE CITY. Special attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS TO ORDER.

Every variety of Underclothing, Hosiery, Gloves Fies, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c. note mtnf-3m GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 CHESTNUT STEERT; A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS f his own importation and manufacture

His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIETS." Manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT, (Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
re the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age,
for Orders promptly attended to, jy5-thatn-fig. REMOVAL.

LINFORD LUKENS No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT, LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, PRICES MODERATE. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING McIntire & Brother. No. 1035 CHESTHUT STREET. AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK. SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HO-SIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c. Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order. An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves. Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns in great values.

The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and oc443m

TOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, HAS NOW IN STORE

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FAIL AND WINTER WEAR. Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in s Superior Manner by HAND: Fine SHIRTS and CCLLARS. Sheker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Heavy Red-twilled Fiannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SHAWLSI Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRTS. WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c. And sold at the most moderate price FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIETS,
which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-Good Black Silks for \$1.

Better for \$1.25, \$1.60, \$1.75, \$2, and \$2.25 per yard.
Plain Brown, Blue, Purple, and Green Silks, for \$1.50.

Black figured Silks, Plaid Silks, &c. \$c.

BRAUTIPUL BROCHE STARFS.

A LARGE STOCK OF BALMORAL SKIETS,
And all other kinds of Goods, comprising

A FIRST CLASS STOCK.

At THORNLEY & CHISM'S,

DOWN BY CONTROL OF THE STARFS. FOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
GERTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
10. 814 CHESTNUT STEEET,
11 Four doors below the Continental.]s22-t/

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SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

LITY, for 62% cts; yard wide. 80 cts; extra good, 57% cts; good Flannel for 50 cts per yard; best Rad Twilled for 50 cts, in Philadelphia; best Gray, 50 cts. Every quality of Flannel made, warranted, under regular prices, and bargains in many kinds. Missins at 16 cts, 18, 20, and 25 cts per yard. Every make of Muslin made at the lowest prices. Sheeting Muslins, in all widths; Linen Sheetings as low as \$1 per yard all kinds of Linen Goods cheap: Blankets of all qualities at almost last year's prices for some kinds; good quality for \$8 per pair. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, 1021 MARKET breet. SILVER-WARE Fine quality, double weight, faucy Cassimeres, in atterns, for business suits, of Harris' well-known stantly on hand, of our own manufacture, of HIGH nake.
Silk-mixed Cassimeres, extra heavy.
Silk-mixed Cassimeres, extra heavy.
Shper extra fine Black Cassimeres.
6-4 heavy fancy Coatings.
Filchburg dark-nadet Cassimeres.
Harris, "West Point Cadet" Cassimeres.
Blue Cloths and Beavers.
Choakings.
Johanny's frosted Beavers.
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Johanny's frosted Beavers.
Chinchillaa, light and dark.
Super quality black ribbed Beavers.
In CLOAK ROOM, fine Clocks, of fashionable maerial. Clocks made to order. Select the Cloths down tairs. EST STANDARD. PLATED WARE. Just received, per City of Limerick, and have constant ly on hand, a large and general assortment of PLATED WAITERS.

TEA-SETS, CAKE-BASKETS, CASTORS.

WATCHES AND JEWEERY. J. E. CALDWELL & CO., 822 CHESTNUT STREET,

At very low prices.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
CHESTAUT and MIGHTH Streets. Have received a large assortment of Rich Goods, o NOVELTIES OF THE PRESENT SEASON OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.

RICH FANS, entirely new designs.

COMES, in Gilt, Shell, and Steel.

ENGRAVED GLASS VASES AND CARD. RECEIVERS.
SPLENDID DECORATED FRENCH PORCE-TAIN VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, AND SPLENDID DECORATED FRENCH PORCE-LAIN VASES, CARD-RECEIVERS, AND FLOWER STANDS. DRESSING CASES for Ladies and Gentlemen. RIGH-JEWEL CASKETS, GLOVE BOXES, WRITING DESKS, LIQUOR CASES, &c. CORAL, TORTOISE SHELL, AND STEEL TEWELRY CORAL TURTUISE SHERM, AND STANDARD STATUETTES, ANIMALS, INK-BRONZE STATUETTES, ANIMALS, INK-STANDS, MATCH SAFES, CANDELABRAS, IV MANTEL CLOCKS, Marble, Bronze, and Gilt. RICH JEWELRY, Diamond, Pearls, and all the Precious Gems, Gold and Enamel.
SUPERIOR WATOHES, American, Swiss, and English.
SILVER WARE, of every description.
PLATED GOODS, American and English. nol4-tde25

JACOB HARLEY, Successor to Stauffer & Harley. No. 622 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Fine Gold and Silver Vatches, Fine Gold Jewelry, Solid Silver, and Silver-plated Ware. A fine assortment now on hand, suitable for Holiday Presents,
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing by skilful workmen,
Aleo, Jawelry Repairing, Engraving, and Hair Plaiting
done at the shortest notice. no21-stuthfp6: G. RUSSELL, 22 NORTH SIXTH Street, has just received a very handsome assortment of FINE SEAL RINGS. no2-3m FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to by the most experienced workman, and every Watch warranted for one year.

G. RUSSBLL,

no2-8m

22 North SIXTH Street.

MUSICAL BOXES. IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opers and Amer FARR & BROTHER, Importers, re3-6m 324 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. CABINET FURNITURE. MOORE & CAMPION.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-No. 361 SOUTH SECOND STREET. In sounsetion with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, tad have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and fizish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, and as they gradually are admitted to the hospital to be sent to the general hospital. Those men who are side

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1863.

Heavy Skirmishing on Friday and Saturday. THE ENEMY REPULSED IN EVERY ENCOUNTER.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAPTURE OF ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS. The Armies Face to Face and a

Battle Imminent.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Times.] ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, RODERTSON'S TAVERN, Saturday, November 28. All Thursday night troops, wagon trains, and artillery were crossing the river. A sufficient force was thrown forward, Thursday afternoon, on the afternoon, on the ermania plank road, to cover the front. Friday morning the 5th and 1st Corps moved from near the river up the plank road, Gregg's cavalry taking the advance, driving the enemy's cavalry ack, and skirmishing to Oak Woods. At this point, and one mile beyond, the enemy nade considerable resistance, both sides having out strong skirmish lines. Charge upon charge was made on both sides by the skirmish line. The enemy were invariably repulsed, and finally suddenly introduced a line of infantry skirmishers to repel

We followed it up promptly by a counter move ment with infantry. For a few moments they forced our line back, but were finally repulsed by a vigorous fire opened upon them from the 6th New York Independent Battery. Captain Martin. The 1st Brigade of Gregg's Cavalry division, under command of Co-tonel Taylor, did the heavlest part of this work. This brigade is composed of the following-name Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. First Penns Tania Cavalry. First New 10 y Cavalry. First Mash of Lotts Cavalry.

First Rhode Island Cavalry. At Oak Wood Companies K and L, Captains' Wight and Walsh, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, had the advance, and behaved in the most gallant manner. Our left, last night, was two miles south of Hope Germania, on the plank road leading from Frede. ricksburg to Orange Court House.

Just as the rebel infantry was so unexpectedly called upon to repel a charge of the skirmish line. as above recorded, the advance of the 5th Corps came into position very opportunely. Throwing out a strong skirmish line, the enemy

opened with a heavy fire of artillery upon it, which was responded to in a similar manner from our side. and for an hour quite a brisk cannonading was kept up on both sides. In one of the charges by the cavalry twenty four prisoners were taken.

As the train of the 5th Corps was turning from the brook pike into the plank road, a fire was sud-denly opened upon it from a concealed foe, when one man and several mules were killed. The enemy were speedily dispersed by a detachment sent cut from the 5th Corps for the purpose.

Having crossed Germania Ford, the 2d Corps yesterday took the first road to the right, the Orange But little distance had been made before the enemy's pickets were encountered, and a lively skir-mish was kept up to beyond Robertson's Tavern. Here the enemy brought forward their infantry, and for two hours there was heavy skirmishing and considerable artillery practice, until it was quite

Next on the right of the 2d Corps is the 2d Corps, and then again the 6th Corps. The 3d also had considerable skirmishing in front. At one time last night a general engagement seemed imminent. The reason it did not come off in fact, was doubtless because neither side was We may have it to-day.

General Custer, in command of Kilpatrick's cavalry division, was so anxious to mix in the fight that seemed to be impending, that he made a dash across Recoon Ford with the Michigan brigade and Perfington's battery, and commenced work in real carbest. As the position he was in might become a writical one, and as his movement would somewhat interfere with other arrangements on foot, he was lirected to recross the river. This morning finds our whole army in position and ready for work. Everybody seems to be in good pirits. May that be a harbinger of a decided vic-The country hereshouts is one of the worst conelvable for field operations. It is truly named the "Wilderness:" for a wilderness of small growth ood covers nine-tenths of the whole surface of the country. So dense are these young forests, that it is impossible to penetrate them, except wher This enabled the enemy yesterday to hover on our fianks, often within sight of a moving column, almost with impunity. It was not until late in the evening that our line in front was so connected as to keep straigling parties of cavalry outside of our

small parties to pass between the two parallel ing captured or shot. At about 2 o'clock P. M., Lieut. Gifford, post adjutant at headquarters, accompanied by six other persons, attempted to cross from Gregg's command on the left to headquarters, six miles directly across on the road where the 2d Corps had moved up. When about half way across, the party ran into a superior fore of the enemy, who fired a volley at the party, and then started in pursuit. A breakneck race for bout two miles was the next thing on the programmed. Duite a number of shots were fired at the fleeing party, but fortunately no one was wounded, though a number of shots came uncomfortable near. In the race, two of the party were unhorsed and four lost their hats, very glad to escape so easily ferent directains while attempting to pass from one

Through some mistake the 3d Corps did not get nto position as soon as was expected, which gave the enemy temporarily some advantage. The 3d, however, promptly met the emergency, and succeeded in capturing between seven and nine hundred of the enemy. Some three hundred prisoners were taken at other parts of the line. SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28—10 O'clock.
Lieutenant Colonel Hesser, of the 72d Pennsyl-ania, was killed yesterilay in front of the 2d Corps.
David Dili, Co. U, 3d Jennsylvania cavalry, killed. Thomas Buren, Co B, 16th Pennsylvania— Corporal Thomas Kely, Co. D, 69th Pennsylvania flesh wound, side. Sergeant John Gregg, Co. F, 69th Pennsylvania-

houlder.

James Ballou, Co. D., Ed Pennsylvania—thigh.
B. F. Whitecombe, Co. E., 106th Pennsylvania.
N. H. Burn, Co. D., 72(Pennsylvania—arm.
W. S. Hazzard, Co. H., 72d Pennsylvania—arm.
George A. Bakers, Co. F., 72d Pennsylvania—legs.
Samuel Fellis, Co. F., 72d Pennsylvania—dead.
A. Rowo, Co. B., 69th Pennsylvania—neck.
Lieutenant J. J. Taggart, Co. E., 69th Pennsylvania— J. J. Gallagher, 69th Pennsylvania—leg. How We Treat tebel Prisoners.

We have published mot painful evidence of the sufferings of our prisoner in Richmond, including the inhuman murderous treatment of our sick soldiers in their hospitals. We condense some of the testimony of William I. Swaine, M. D., inspector United States Sanitaly Commission, who re-cently inspected the hospial for rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, Maryland. He found the accomm lations there much betterthan he expected to find them. Eight of their own men, six of them gradustes from medical school, and the other two stu-dents, are detailed to superntond one hundred patients. Their rations are as follows: FULL DIET.—Dinner—Bed or pork, 4 oz.; pota-toes, 4 oz.; hard tack, 3 oz. Freakrast and Tea.—Cof-fee or tea, 1 pint; rice, 2 fills; molasses, 1 oz.; hard tack, 2 oz. ard tack, 2 oz. HALF Diet.—Dinner—Mest, 2 oz.; potatoes, 3 z.; hard tack, 2 oz. Breakfat and Tea—Coffee or ea, 1 pint; rice, 1 gill; molasies, ½ oz.; hard tack, 202.
Low Diet.—Dinner—No heat; potatoes, 2 oz.; hard tack, 1 oz. Breakfast and Tea—Coffee or tea, 1 pint; rice, 1 gill; molasses, 1 z.; hard tack, 1 oz. Soup and soft bread are alsegiven at least once a week.

The cooking is done by ther own men, and we have heard no complaint in the quarter, except that they were poorly supplied with cooking utensils, and were very much in want of tin cups, knives and and were very much in want quantum, and vere very much in want quantum, and forks.

They had a large cooking tove, but they complained that it was not sufficient for their purpose, as it kept them at work all the ime—the very reason that it should not be chaiged or another given them. The cooks, tent, and sove were dirty—the peculiar characteristic—and the tent where the nurses and attendents dined wal in the same plight; although I rem glad to say the tible from which they ate was source, and looked very clean, as also the plates and cups.

He heard no complaint about tent accommoda-He-heard no complaint about tent accommodations. The inspector continues:

Concerning the rations, I heard a great deal of complaint that they did not yet enough to eat; they wanted more meat; what they did get they spoke of in the highest terms.

The ration of the well men is:

A DAY'S RATION—Pork, 3. d.; salt beef, 4 oz.; hard tack, 16 oz.; coffee, 1 pint.

Soup is given once a week, rotatoes and beans every five days, soft bread once a week, and fresh meat has been issued to them snee a week up to two weeks ago.

Others again did not find faut with the rations but the cocking, that it was not done well, and there ought to be change made, &c. So I visited the Kitchen Anno Dining-Rooms.—These are in the northwest corner of the camp, and are composed of six wooden buildings, 160 feet in length, and 20 feet off from the kitchen arrangements are very good, each one containing four cauldons and one fire, each cauldon capable of containing from fifty to sixty gallons.

Breakfast and supper they relied upon hard tack, He heard no complaint about tent accommodasixty gallons.

Breakfast and supper they relied upon hard tack, tea or coffee, and, as I said before, there is no likelihood of their starying. The dining room contains three tables, and each house feeds 1,82 men—500, at a time, Stem to be well supplied with all articles both for kitchen and dining room.

The sick in quarters average from 10 to 200—prevailing disease, sourvy; yet a great many ard troubled with the diarrhea, and as they gradually glow worse, are admitted to the hospital to be sont to the general heavist.

in quarters, and who are unable to eat the rations given them, have instead: vinegar, three ounces; potatoes, five; rice, one gill; molsaes, one gill—one day's rations. Each man cocks for himself.
They have abundance of water in the camp, notwithstanding several of the wells are untit for use. The waters of those not in use are strongly impregnated with iron, and will stain white clothing a yellow or light brown. Outside of these, there is an abundance of good water, and no excuse whatever for being otherwise than cleanly; but they seem to abhor soap and water—at least, their appearance so indicates. A great many are employing their time in making brick, and have now a great quantity on hand. Others employ themselves in mating rings, chains, seals, &c., from bones and gutta-procha; and, notwithstanding the complaint that they do not get enough to eat, you'll find them on the main street, which they call the "'Change," gambling both for money and rations. They have games at cards, reno, sweat-cloth, &c. Also on this street they do their trading—hard-tack for tobacc, and to-bacco for hard-tack. It is here that you will find them in crowds, sitting or kneeling in the dirt, cagerly watching the different games, and see them arise disratisfied at having lost their day's rations; and, while thus engaged, they are unmindful of the cold.

The size of the encampment is about sixteen acres:

cold.

The size of the encampment is about sixteen acres; the whole surrounded by a board fence twelve feet high, with a platform on the outside for the sentinel, sufficiently high for him to look within the inclosure. It is within this that there are confined about eight thousand prisoners. Wendell Phillips' Attack on Secretary Chase—The Margaret Garner Case. From the Cincinnati Commercial 1

If your paper of yesterday I see an extract from a speech by Wendell Phillips, in Boston, in which, speaking of Secretary Ohase, he says: "The Governor who excrificed Margaret Garner has no heast." And a communication in the Liberator (Garrison's paper), attacking Secretary Ohase, after speaking in a sneering manner of his devotion to freedom, says: "Perhaps it may be so; but will some person have the kindness to answer this question, viz.: what was Mr. Chase's connection with the mournful fate of Margaret Garner!"

I propose to answer this question, not for any partisan purpose, but that justice may be done to Mr. Chase. I am fully conversant with the whole case of Margaret Garner, having been at that time prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, and the case being under my control and management. And so far from it being the truth that Mr. Chase "sacrificed Margaret Garner," or exhibited the fact therein that "he had no heart." I unbestatingly say that no mancould have done more than he did, or could have evinced a more lively interest in her behalf. The case was one of a peculiar character, and the entire community sympathized deeply in it.

The facts are briefly these: On the 28th of January. The facts are briefly these: On the 28th of January, 1856, a colored woman, Margaret Garner, her four children, two other colored women, and two colored men, claimed to be slaves of Moses Gaines, of Boone

The facts are briefly these: On the 28th of January, 1836, a colored women, Margaret Garnar, her four children, two other colored women, and two colored men, claimed to be slaves of Moses Gaines, of Moone County, Kentucky, crossed the Ohio river, on the ice, below Children, the Ohio river, on the ice, below Children, the Ohio river, on the ice, below Children and Linke Ohio river, on the ice, below Children and States Commissioner. The marshal, with a posse, attempted to arrest them, when Margaret selzed her children and attempted to kill them all, as, she said, to prevent them from being taken into slavery. One she killed, by outting her throat from ear to ear; two others were severely cut across the throat, and the skull of another badly injured, by blows from a firshovel. She and the other negroes were arrested by the marshal, and placed for safety in the jail of this county. The Grand Jury being in session a few days after, on the 8th of Februsry, brought in an inoistment against her, for murder, in the Count of Common Pleas of this county. The marshal claimed the fugitive-slave law, and the sheriff claimed her also under a capita issued by me on the indictment.

The question of the ownership of the negroes was tried before the Cemmissioner, for some ten or more days, the parties being brought out, from day to day, by the amishly and eputy and the sheriff's deputica; each refusing to yield separate control to the other. The Commissioner finally decided to remend them to their owners. I immediately made a motion in court that the sheriff make his return, spon the sapitas. He returned that he found the perties in jail, placed there by the marshal, and did not feel authorized to take them from his custody. The sourt then directed him to amend his returns, and state that he held them in custody. This was done accordingly. Seeing a conflict toul in returns, and accordingly. Seeing a conflict toul the feel authorized to take them from his custody. The sourt then directed him to amend his returns, and accordingly, out any visible reason therefor.

who was also accompanied by another gentleman with \$500 to give to the owner if he would manu it Hargett The Governor of Kentucky promptl issued his warrant, after submitting the question to the control of the contro his Attorney General whether she was a fugitive from justice under the meaning of the law, and im-mediately telegraphed to the owner, who had taken Margaret to Louisville, not to remove her from the mediately telegraphed to the owner, who had taken Margaret to Louisville, not to remove her from the State.

The Commissioner went to Louisville and there learned that Margaret had, in ceflance of the Governor's telegraph, been shipped on the steamer Henry Lewis for Arkansas, which had been burned or sunk while on the passage. That Margaret, handcuffed as she was, had grasped her child in her arms, and jumped overboked, and was drowned. It was subsequently learned that Margaret had been rescued and sent to Louisians. What was her fate after this I know not.

My own feelings were intensely enlisted in herbehalf. She had no concealment to make of her attempt to kill her children, but told me freely that it was her firm determination to destroy them all, and herself also, rather than again to return to effects. It was my duty to prosecute her for the offence, and though feeling it doubtful whether any jury, in admiring the heroic spirit of the mother, who could kill herself and offspring rather than suffer the degradation of slavery, would find in her case that malice which is necessary to establish murder. I felt it my duty to shield her as much as possible from a fate which she dreaded more than the puninhment of the law. When she was taken from the State by the anthority of the United States Court, the only remedy was by requisition on the Governor of Kentucky.

In every step I found Gov. Chase prompt and efficient, sympathizing deeply in the case, and ready to render any assistance in his power.

Cincinnati, November 27, 1863.

Results of Emancipation.

Results of Emancipation. The editor of the Nashville Union, writing from Washington, gives the following in respect to the results of emancipation in the District of Columbia: results of emancipation in the District of Columbia:
Many of our friends in Tennessee are asking, with
much solicitude, what shall we do with the slaves
when liberated? Let me give the substance of conversations which I have had with several late slaveholders, who reside in this District, and, after an
experience of negro freedom of over two years, thus
beat testimony in this important case. I inquired
of there gentlemen, all of high social position, as
follows: of these gentemen, an or man social position, as follows:

"What has been the general effect of emancipating the slaves in this District?

"Decidedly beneficial to both masters and slaves."

"Have you suffered any considerable social consulting a consequence?" that not only the safety of our communications but that of the army itself depended upon it. He states that in the re-formation of the lines of battle during "Not at all; matters have progressed as smoothly as ever."
"Are the negres insolent and lawless?"
"Not so much so as formerly. They feel that
they are now standing on their good behavior
alone." "Have you much trouble in procuring laborers?"
"None at all; the negroes work readily and faithfully for wages. They do their work better than ever, because they know that they must either fulfill their contracts up and to near? ever, because they know that they must either fulfil their contracts or get no pay."

"Do the people regret the change which emancipation has effected?"

"No, hardly one man in the whole district, except a few politicians, would vote for the restoration of slavery. Mr.—— and Mr.——, who were both large slaveowners, and opposed emancipation bitterly, row declare openly that they never want to slavery restored." lavery restored."

Certainly this evidence is important, and worth
he consideration of Tennesseans. Let us act the consideration of Tennesseans. Let us achonestly towards the slaves, and then the consequences will take care of themselves. Let us offer

quences will take care of themselves. Let us offer greenbacks? instead of cowhides to the negro, and he will work with fresh alacrity and hope. He has a soul; let us treat him accordingly. It we use our numerical superiority to rob him of his natural rights and defraud him of his wages, we will pull down upon our own heads and the heads of our children the just penalty of our guilt, smid the merless tempeats of a social revolution. Slavery in Tennessee. In a lecture, delivered in Boston, by Dr. Bowen, of East Tennessee, that gentleman said:

Slavery is dead in Tennessee. There being no constable, or local officers, every man's negro can walk off when and where he pleases. And the only trouble among the Union men has been that they did not promptly reaugnize the fact. The emancipation question is settled, and the next question is, what shall be done with the freed negro? Dr. Bowen confessed that he heard of enlisting him, at first, with horror. He had seen whole gangs crouching before an unaided overseer, and feared they would not face white men in battle. But the accounts of Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, Charleston, &c., obtained eften through reliable private sources, were too much for further doubt. Now the great majority of Union men in Nashville, and in Tennessee, are in favor of enliating the blacks, and Dr. Bowen is himself the bearer of a memorial from them to the President, urging him to press the enlistments till they take every able-bodied negro in the State. One reason for this course is that it will best prevent the revival of slavery.

As to the future of the negro, there need be no concenn—certainly none, said Dr. Bowen, for thirty or forty with whom he was concerned. He believed the contraband earmys to be bad in their influence. For the most part, the negroes would take care of themselves. They are all needed in the South for laborers, and soon there would be no prejudice against hiring them. Already it was found to be some obstacle in the way of oulistment that planter: were offering wages to their slaves to keep thera from going into camp.

With regard to Major Stearns' progress in getting colored volunteers, it was much greater than was to have been expected. Recruits have for some weeks been coming in at the rate of seventy-five a day. By a letter received from him on the 13th, it appears that besides Nashville, he is also recruiting at Gallatin, where he has 600 men, Charleston, and Murfiresboro. His third regiment is about filled up. A bo In a lecture, delivered in Boston, by Dr. Bowen, of East Tennessee, that gentleman said : adjutors in saying that the prompt suppression of the rebellion would settle all other questions to the

best possible advantage. A New Bridge Across the Susquehanna.—
The Columbia Spy learns start the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company intend starting a branch road at Salunga, to cross the Susquehanna at Chinada at Salunga, to cross the Susquehan

THREE CENTS.

THE ESCAPE OF MORGAN. How his Liberty was Effected-A Curious Letter-Where the Blame Rests. CINCINNATI, Nov. 30 .- The six officers who escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus, with Mor gan, were Capts. Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Hines, Hackersmith, and Magee. John H. Morgan, on retiring, changed with his brother Dick from the top cell to the lower tier. The floor of the lower cell is two and a half inches thick, in which a hole was out, running to the main wall around the penitentiary. This wall was cut under, and the party escaped into the open country The night was dark and a heavy rain was falling. Not the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, or the route they have taken. The Governor has telegraphed all the military committees of the State to arouse their several counties, and Colonel Parrott, the Provost Marshal General of the State, has notified every provost marshal within his jurisdiction to scour their several districts thoroughly. The most plausible theory mentioned is that they escaped in time to take the Cincinnati train via Day

n, which started from Columbus at 2 A. M. on Friday night. That their escape was connived at by sympathizers there is little doubt. The manner of their escape was ingenious, but after all simple enough, based upon the almost certain theory that they were correctly informed as to the nd they had to work through They, by patient labor for nearly four weeks, by means of small pocket knives, dug through the floors of their cells, composed of about one foot of stone

and brick, down into a four-feet sewer. Two weeks ago one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of their cells, giving as an excuse that the damp atone was injuring their health. Their unsuspi-cious guard granted the request. The boards were used to cover up the holes they were cutting.
On the night of their final escape, on retiring to their several cells. Dick Morgan managed to change with his brother John from the lower to the upper After getting into the sewer they crawled to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth, and found they could not escape by that route. They, how ever, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such an extent that they were forced to go farther back into the vard; they then excavated the soft earth clear under the main wall, and so correctly was the distance calculated, from the foundation. One of the party (Captain Hines) was by trade a

orickmazon, and seems to have had the management of the whole affair. A note signed by that worthy, written in a fine, commercial hand, was left behind, as follows: "To Capt. Merion, Warden of the Penitentiary, Castle Merion, Cell No. 20, Nov. 27th, 1863: "Commencement November 4th, 1863; conclusion November 20th, 1863. Number of hours for labor per day, three; tools, two small knives.
"La patience est amère, mus son fruit est doux." (Patience is bitter, but its fruit is aweet.) "By order of my six honorable Confederates "T. HENRY HINES.

Public opinion is divided as to where the blame rests. It is proper to state, however, that for the last two weeks several of the most prominent Copperheads of the State have been putting up at the principal hotels, laying their heads together, with-The War Democrats of the Northwest.

The Conference of War Democrats, held at Chicago on Wednerday last, was attended by some forty persons, representing the States of Chio, Indiana, of principles was adopted, and measures taken look ing to a national organization. The platform declares unequivocally in favor of the Union, denies that the Constitution affords any pretext for secession, providing, on the contrary, a peaceful remedy for every grisvance that may occur in any part of the country:
"That, during the existence of this rebellion to
destroy the Union, we hereby declare that the preservation of the Union under the Constitution shall
be the paramount issue with us, and we hereby proclaim fellowship with, and desire the co operation of,
all who will unite with us for the attainment of this all who will unite with us for the attainment of this object; and we repudiate parties and their sympathizers, as well as all platforms, which seek of tend to embroil the people of States and incite treason, and array resistance to law anywhere, and whose avowed or secret purpose, if consummated, must end in disunion. arowed or secret purpose, it consumment, invested in disunion.

"That this meeting recommend the war Democracy of the several States to meet in delegate national convention, at Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May, 1864, for the purpose of taking such action as they may think best touching the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and determine other matters as they may think proper, and that there be a National Executive Committee of one from each State; to promote the object of the resolution.

"The following gentlemen were named as members of the National Executive Committee for the States reported: Amos Lovering Hubbard, Indiana; John A. McClernand, Illinois; Joseph E. Egley, Ohio; Matthew H. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Henry M. Rice, Minnesotn."

Gen. Rosecrans' Official Report. The Washington Republican of Thursday evening says: "It is expected that the War Department will publish, ere long, the official reports of General Rosecrans and the different corps commanders of his army. The report was finished and sent off before his removal, and General Rosecrans in it has confined himself to a nargative of the events of the campaign. It does not, therefore, explain his removal. We understand that the document, which is rather and labor expended in the repairing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to the Tennessee river, which goes to show that the Army of the Gumber-land could not well move earlier than it did. A full land colin not wen move earlier than it did. A full, description of the topography of the theatre of offensive movements then follows, conveying an idea of the great local obstacles that had to be encountered, and demonstrating that the plan of operations afterward carried out south of the Tennesse was the only precisely one. ward carried out south of the Tennesse was the only practicable one.

The latter was to make a feint direct advance on Chattanooga with part of the army, along the north and south bank of the river, and to execute with the main body a flank movement upon the enemy's right, by which it was expected either to compel the enemy to abandon Chattanooga or to bring a flanking column between him and his lines of communication and retreat. After the former contingency had occurred and Chattanooga had fallen into our hands, pursuing movements were instituted under the impression that the enemy was in full retreat toward Rome and Atlanta, Gen. Crittender's corps being directed to pursue via Dalton, Gen. Thomas's corps via Lafayette, and Gen. McDoolf's corps via Alpine and Summerville. Upon ascerraing, however, the enemy to be concentrated near Lafayette, a counter-concentration was ordered in McLemore's cove. Lafayette, a counter-concentration was ordered in MoLemore's cove.

This was delayed some days, by the failure of Mc-Cook's corps to take a certain road which he had been ordered to follow. On the 18th of September, it was ascertained that the enemy was trying to get between our army and Chattanoogs, and a movement by the left ordered to prevent this. This movement brought on the first collision on the 18th. Of the battle of the 19th but a brief ascent is given. No subordinate is censured in connection with it. The author of the report says of it that it was absolutely necessary to secure our concentration in front of Chattanoogs; that in its course our army maintained its ground everywhere, and gained its objects, viz: the control of the road leading through Rossille to Chattanoogs.

the night and in the course of the early forencon, both Generals McCook and Crittenden repeatedly failed to post and move their commands as directed, whereby the result of the action was seriously affected. Gen. Wood he makes responsible for an unfortunate mistake in the execution of an order, by which he gap of the right was created that resulted in the rout of that portion of the line.

In regard to his going into Chattanooga before the battle was over, he says that in the rout of the night he was entirely cut off from the remainder of the army, and that, after an unsuccessful direct attempt to reach the left, he determined to make another by way of Rossville. On arriving near that place, he was informed that Negley was in full retreat, and believing him to have been on the extreme left, he concluded that the whole army had given sway, and determined to go to Chattanooga to make preparations for the defence of the place, and see to the safety of the pontoon bridges across the Tennesses. At the conclusion of the report, he speaks in rather brief terms of the services of General Thomas, and bestows rather ambiguous praise upon Generals McCook and Crittenden.

The report is accompanied by a full list of all the officers and men that distinguished thomselves in the battle. The reports of General Thomas, McCook, and Crittenden are all voluminous. General McCook and Crittenden are all voluminous. General McCook and Crittenden are all voluminous. General foom and Crittenden claim prompt obedience to all orders of General Rosecrans for themselves. The former says that all the citizens denied the existence of the road General Rosecrans desired him to follow on the march from Alpine to McLemore's cove, and that General Thomas advised him to take the one he did.

The North Carolina Election. The North Carolina Election.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard claims that eight out of ten of the members of the rebel Congress elect from that State are conservative, in favor of peace, and the submission and returned the State to the Union. Those of them, three in number, who announced themselves in favor of peace on any terms, and who were most severe in their condemnation of the rebel administration, are stated to have received the largest majorities. The conservative candidates also received a majority of the soldiers vote. The names of the members elect are given in the Richmond Enquirer of the 23d ult., as follows:

First District—Hon. W. E. N. Smith, re-elected. Third District—Hon. E. R. Bridgers, re-elected. Third District—Lieutenant Thomas C. Fuller, new member. new member. Fifth District—Captain Josiah Turner, new membur.

Sixth District—Hon. J. A. Gilmer, new member.

Seventh District—S. H. Christian, new member.

Eighth District—Dr. J. G. Ramsay, new member.

Ninth District—B. S. Gaither, re-elected.

Tenth District—General G. W. Logan, new mem-

THOMAS CABLULE.—A criticism on Carlyle in Essays, by a barrister (Mr. Stephen), from the Saturday Review, is a good commentary on Carlyle's judgment on American affairs:

"Mr. Carlyle's political writings * * * show at every point a complete incapacity of estimating justly any subject which comes immediately under the observation of the writer. When a man or thing stands far snough from Mr. Carlyle to enable him to view it and paint it as a whole, he does so with admirable artistic effect, though writin questionable correctness. When it is close to him, he is so much irritated by the irregularities and blemishes of its surface that he never inquires what is below. He is, on the whole, one of the greatest wits and poets, but the most untrustwortay moralist and politiquan, of our age and nation." THE NET BONNET.—Le Beau Monde describes as follows a new fashion in Iadies' bonnets: Perhaps one of the most remarkable bonnets which have been brought under the observation of the fashionable world is that shape which has been published within the last two or three weeks, and which the inventor calls the "resille," (in English the net shaps.) The application of this name will be felt true when we say that in each case a fancy and decorated net is attached to the bonnet, in the place of the curtain, and so conveniently that the hair oan be immediately placed in it, and released upon taking the bonnet off. Doubtless this bonnet has been suggested by the flowing styles of waaring the hair which are

THE WAR PRESS; (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of the paper. The War Press. AST To the getter-up of the Chub of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

New Publications. Mr. F. Leypoldt has brought out the fifth volume of his Foreign Library. It is entitled "Human Fol-lies," and is a translation from "La Bêtese Hu-maine," a free-and-easy tale of Parisian life, by Jules Noriac, which has obtained great popularity in Paris. The tale is improbable, but amusing, and we should question its morality, if we lived where the sins and fascinations of a consumptive lorette (Camille) were not popular on the stage, whether said or sung. The translation, by George Marlow, is the perfection of ease and spirit. In this series, will immediately appear to the immediately appear "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," "Mademoiselle La Quintinie," by George

Sand, and "Sybille," by Octave Feuillet.
"Heinrich Heine," by Matthew Arnold, is the first of Leypoldt's series of Modern Essays. It is more critical than biographical, but brilliant and analytic. We recommend it be carefully perused before the next of Mr. Leypoldt's new books is taken up—that book being Helne's Book of Songs, translated by Charles G. Leland. Some of our readers may not know, but it is a fact, that Mr. Leland is one of the best German scholars in this country. He has a thorough understanding of Heine's varying moods and motives, and possesses considerable power, with no small practice, of correct versification. His rendition of Heine's lyrics is very good; had he always followed Heine's metre. it would have been excellent.

George W. Childs, of this city, is a publisher of judgment and enterprise. His National Almanack has never been equalled in any country, and he has raised the American Publishers' Circular, from the comatose condition of a mere advertising sheet to a vigorous existence as the American Literary Gaze as valuable to the millions who read as to the few hundreds who publish books. Last week, we noticed, as it deserved, Mr. Childs' latest publication. Alger's "History of the Doctrine of a Future Life, a large volume which no thoughtful, truth-searching mind can ever think tedious; a work which it is very difficult to lay down. We should have noti long ago, two other standard works published by Mr. Childs. The first (an Svo. of 526 pages) achieved some months ago, the honor of going into a second edition here. It is a scientific and philosophica work, which the unlearned can understand, so plain and practical is the author, and it is entitled "The Remarks on theories of the Origin of Species by Variation." The author is Sir Charles Lyell, the great English geologist. The great question treated of is, did Man co-exist with certain extinct mammalia? Human remains have been found adjacent to these remains of animals, some of extinct, some of existing species, and the subject is much involved in doubt. Lyell's treatment of it is singularly full and fair, and his book goes nearer settling the disputed point than any other. The second scientific work recently issued by Mr. Childs is "The Great Stone Book of Nature," by Professor Ansted. It is largely illustrated with wood engravings, and treats of many kindred subjects, from sand to dismonds and other gems. The chapter on the Fre-Adamte world is singularly interesting, and may be advantageously read even after Lyell's more detailed el

Mr. Carleton, of New York, is an enterprising publisher. To him we owe original translation of Victor Hugo's "Les Mirérables" and of his Life. He announces, among other novelties, translation of "The Life of Jeaus," from the French of M. Renau, and of "Casar," by the Emperor Napoleon III. Among his latest publications there are some with which our readers may desire to be acquainted. "Peculiar, a Tale of the Great Transition," is an anti-slavery novel; written by Epes Sargent, of the Boston Transcript, a well-known and successful an thor. He has produced biographics, plays, poetry. criticism, and several good school-books, but this. we believe, is his first raid into the realm of fiction The tale is of our own time, and comes down to the middle of October. The hero is a colored man, named "Peculiar Institution," commonly abridged "Peel: " The incidents are founded on facts communicated by General Butler relative to certain social disclosures in New Orleans, and Mr. Sargent has made a singularly-impressive tale out of them. If there be any pro-slavery people in the North, this story will greatly stagger their fatal belief. "Peak! is a man of action, worth a dozen puling Uncle Tome. All the scenes down South are full of life and energy: in short, a very readable book with a well-defined purpose. So large has been the demand for it that Mr. Carleton had to put a fourth edition to press before he could issue a copy. We have to inform the author, however, that he errs (on page 49) in designating an English baronet as a "noblegay and grave, are good.

"Alice of Monmouth: an Idyl of the Great War, and other Poems," by Edmund C. Stedman, is published by Carleton. It is a story of the time, well written (for its author is a poet), but with little more than the skeleton of a plot. Some of the introduced lyrics are very spirited. The miscellaneous poems, "The Russian Ball; or, The Adventures of Miss Clementine Shoddy," by a New York Editor, is a brochure in verse, lively and satirical-a passing hit at a past folly, with special record of the New York practice, at public feativals, of the gentlemen devouring the supper before helping the ladies even to 'The Yachtman's and Amateur Sailor's Primer," by T. Robinson Warren, published by Carleton, will be in some request in this city, now that we have

organized a yacht club. It is a multum in parvo of A few novels have appeared since our last notice. Harper & Brothers have added "Mary Lindsay," a tale of English society, to their fine series of select standard novels-a collection of modern fiction which is a library in itself, at about one tenth of the foreign publishing price. Every incident in "Mary

Lindsay? might have occurred, and the interest though not sensational, is well maintained to the Mr. Burnham, of Boston, has published "Rumor," a posthumous novel, by the late Elizabeth Sheppard author of "Charles Auchester." It is a very singular work, the hero of which is a German musician Among the characters is Louis Napoleon, before and after his elevation! To confess the truth, it is heavy work to read through, (as we did,) the whole of this volume of verbosity. Parts of it are good, reminding us of "Consuelo," but the story is at once didactic, rhetorical, and "long spun out."

The sequel of Pierce Egan's, "The Poor Girl," has been published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York; it is entitled "Hagar Lot." and though a little too much in Reynold's manner, without his sensuality is an exciting, though thoroughly impossible ro-mance of modern life. Very different from this sensational story is "Good Society; or, Contrasts of Character," by Mrs. Grey, who has written nearly as many novels as Scott, James, or Bulwer. She understands English society, and has here delineated several of its phases with even more than her usual spirit and skill. The story is very readable and the incidents are probable, without ever being common-place. Published by John Bradburn, New York. The sixth number of J. G. Gregory's Standard

of All." It is a well-written, painful story, full of Books for young people, so abundant at this season when Christmas boxes and New Year's gifts abound, are not very plenty just yet. Lindsay & Blakiston have issued "The Girl's Library," a collection of six well written stories by Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. Myers end Miss Harriet B. McKeever, handsomely got up. in their 'teens .- The Philadelphia Episcopal Ecol country folks written by an English elergyman.— Messrs. Martien, of Chestnut street, have sent us "George Morton and his Sister," by Caroline M. Trowbridge, a story of more than ordinary merit. We suggest that, in future stories, the author weed her dialogue from such vulgarisms as "I would like to go first rate," "I like it first rate," and so on.

Young people may get the idea that such expressions are correct because she uses them.

"Frank and Rufua" and "Little by Little" are juvenile tales, from the same publishers. "Our Sunday School, and How we Conduct Et," is a 16mo volume; by Waldo Abbott, published by Henry Hoyt, Boston. It is an eminently practical little book, the result of experience in teaching. All connected with Sunday-Schools will derive con-John S. C. Abbott (author of the well ligown pictorial biography of Saint Napoleon) has contributed a

The Devil's Coffee Mills in the Army. B. F. Taylor, the chatty correspondent of the Chicago Journal with the Army of the Cumberland, writes, on the 9th:

Did you ever see one of the Dovil's coffee-mills? Well, I saw ten of them to-day, like the immemorial blackbirds, "all in a row." I refer, of course, to the "Union Repeating Gun." invented by a man who once halled from Illinois, but now datas from Dirie; an implement that might do tremendous execution in skirmishing were it not as liable to get out of order as a light pair of wheels, and swung easily upon an arc of a circle by a lever under the gunner's left arm, so as to sweep the cascals like a broom. Imagine a coffee-mill hopper where the lock ought to be, and a crank to match. Then, here is a little copper box fitting the hopper. You, fill it with a dozen of twenty carridges, clap it into the hopper, and the thing is ready for business. The gunner seath himself-comfortably behind the gun, elevates or depresses it with a touch, and takes sight. Before his face, as he sits, and attached to the gun-barrel, is a sted, sheld about the shape of an overgrown showel, and inclined a little toward the millen, so that's a lot a land affectionately at his head glances up and flies harmlessly away. Through the centre of this shield is a narrow solt—a lemonitor turnet—which enables him to take sight.

Now, all things, ready, who diabolical grits of bullets in the hopper, the ganner—life is a ganner—with the rudger under his left arm turne the crank with his right hand, and the play begins. It saw one of them work; it was tick, tick, tick, sixty to the minute, as fass as you could think; no brisk little Freych clock ever beat faste. When the barrel gets hot, there is another in the cheat; you pack tho whole affair in a sort of traveling trunk, slip in a pair of shafts, with s, horse between them, in a twinkling, and, trundle it off as lightly as the eart of a Bowery butcher boy. But soldiers do not battle—that sitting behind a steel "blinder" and turning a crank is—that enthusiasm dica out; there is no full play to the palses; it does not seem like sold ago Journal with the Army of the Cumberland, writes, on the 9th: geem like soldiers' work.

Potassium to Pretent Lead Poison.—Aptragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Dr. Schwarz, of Breshe, Presia, obviates the danger from using lead water-pipes by passing through them a bot solution of potassium, which is said said to convert the interior surface into a sulphite, and protects the water from the deleterious action of the lead. This statement cannot possibly be correct, as potassium always ignites in water intead of dissolving, and by no combination or decomposition would it transform the lead into a sulphite. Perhaps it is sulphate of potassa or the sulphide of potassium which the savar employs.