

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Nov. 7. [Special to N. Y. Tribune.] Heavy artillery firing in the direction of Nashville was heard at this point on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning.

News was received this evening that Breckinridge moved from Murfreesboro' with 20,000 men, expecting to destroy Nashville.

After a heavy bombardment the rebel force concluded to retire.

Information of a concentrating rebel force and their intentions is derived from rebel sources. It is said Breckinridge discovered any hope or intention to capture the city.

The same day Morgan's guerrillas attempted to burn the railroad bridge between Edgefield Junction and Nashville, and were whipped.

Major General McCook entered Nashville to day, so it is safe beyond peradventure.

Uninterrupted communication is sustained between Headquarters and Nashville by couriers.

The Danner says the rebel advance completely surrounded Nashville, and that constant skirmishing is going on.

Gen. Folk was in command of the rebel forces in Tennessee on the 1st inst.

Two important rebel characters were arrested by army agents to day. One was a Brigadier General, recently under Price. He was in Kentucky on important business.

From the Mississippi River.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—An expedition from Helena down the river fifty miles has returned. They saw nothing of the rebel forces.

Last Friday, a detachment of the 49th Indiana on picket duty, was attacked by rebel cavalry. The latter were repulsed, with severe loss; the number not stated.

Windman's outlaws have committed sundry depredations upon Union citizens in the vicinity of Helena.

Unionists have retaliated on rebel sympathizers, and a number of fine farms have been destroyed.

Information from Memphis states that on the 4th there was a large rebel force between Collierville and Memphis burning cotton and committing depredations.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Brilliant Cavalry Engagement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Information from the front this morning is to the effect that Colonel Windingham, of Bayard's cavalry, had a spirited engagement yesterday at New Baltimore.

The cavalry and four pieces of the artillery of the rebel force at Warrenton. Their numbers were about equal to his at the time—say 1,500 strong.

After a stout resistance, he drove the enemy clear off, in the direction of their main body, which occupied the town of Warrenton.

General Sickles, late evening, returned from making a reconnaissance in force on the front, being penetrated as far as Catlett's Station, Va., driving in the scouts and pickets of the rebels back on Warrenton Junction, where the enemy are not supposed to be in much force.

GAINESSVILLE, Va., Nov. 6.—General Sigel has so far recovered as to be able to visit Thoroughfare Gap to day.

The cars run on the Manassas Railroad to White Plains, beyond Bull Run range.

All was quiet along the left wing of the Army of the Potomac to day.

More Good News from Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, RECTORTOWN, VA., Nov. 6, 10 P. M.

As the particulars of the fight at Barbours yesterday become known, the more brilliant the victory is found to have been.

The battle was fought by cavalry alone, and between the best disciplined troops either army can produce.

The final result shows that the rebels left thirty-six dead on the field. Their wounded must have been numerous.

Our loss was five killed and ten wounded.

General Pleasanton to-day reports that General Jackson occupies Chester Gap, with his rebel command.

The town of Warrenton was occupied by our troops at 3 o'clock this afternoon, we taking five prisoners belonging to the Third Virginia Cavalry, and two infantry soldiers who stated that their regiments had gone up the Valley.

Inlet 2d instant, arrived at New York yesterday.

We learn by the arrival that an expedition had left Newbern, N. C., about October 28th, by land and water, composed of about two thousand men and several gunboats.

The expedition was in command of General Foster. Its destination we could not learn.

We should not be surprised, however, to learn by the next arrival from Newbern that the Union forces above mentioned had captured Goldsborough—a point of the utmost strategic importance.

It is the capital of Wayne county, and is situated on the Neuse River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, fifty miles southeast of Raleigh.

Steamboats of light draught can ascend the river for about two-thirds of the year. The place has (or had) a population of about 3,000.

At last accounts from Raleigh, (the North Carolina capital), the rebels were greatly alarmed at the prospect of some such demonstration as this on the part of the Union troops.

Many of the inhabitants were making preparations to remove their slave property to safer quarters.

The Neuse river is navigable, at a high freshet, for boats drawing four or five feet of water, to Smithfield, within twenty miles of Raleigh.

There was talk about sinking obstructions in that and the Tar rivers, but whether they have offered any impediments to the advance of our forces or not, the next arrival will probably inform us.

These sources were designed to realize fully \$200,000,000 annually. We learned that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate.

There can be no doubt of their realizing an immense sum, and forming a secure basis, not only for the payment of interest accruing on the public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment, upon the close of the war.

The abundance of money demonstrates the ability of Government to borrow to any required amount.

As previously argued by us, the nation finds no difficulty in sustaining the burdens of the war, as it possesses in abundance whatever is necessary for its prosecution—men, food, and materials and munitions of all kinds.

So long as the obligations of Government, no financial embarrassment need be feared.

In the present financial condition of the nation, consequently, all is well. The people have not lost a jot of their confidence, notwithstanding the failures in the military operations of the Government.

They feel that want of success has been due to incompetency in those who have directed affairs, not to any weakness of the cause, or in the means of its maintenance and support.

Confidence is unabated that the right men in the right places will at last appear.

More than a year ago it was felt on all hands that military successes were essential to the negotiation of loans.

They have not come in the degree predicted or expected; yet it would be far easier for the Government to borrow to-day than it was a year ago.

We refer to this to show that it is always unsafe to underestimate the financial strength of the people.

On the contrary, the war will demonstrate a strength on the part of the nation for transcending whatever was claimed for it by its most ardent advocates.

The natural resources of this country are so vast, that no limit can be placed upon its productive power under the stimulus of a great necessity, or demand, especially so long as the war is not waged upon Northern soil.

With our financial strength unabated, all other things will come in due time. The experience, under similar circumstances, of all nations addicted to peace, has been similar to our own.

But the work of preparation is going on, while military talent is being developed, so that we are really making vast progress that is generally supposed.

In the meantime, we are consolidating our political unity, gaining in confidence and in experience, which cannot fail in the end, to conduct to complete success.

This article is at once a magnificent and truthful vindication of the healthy condition of our finances, and a crusher of those who seek to make an exaggeration of the real extent of our indebtedness the means of embarrassing and ultimately destroying the government.

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God in his Allwise Providence to remove by sudden death, in the morning of his life, our esteemed and beloved fellow-scholar and companion, John S. McCoy; and, whereas, he met his death on the bloody field of Antietam, September 17th, 1862, while heroically standing up in defence of human liberty and the maintenance of the laws against treason and rebellion, and whereas, in his life he was a beautiful blendment of traits of character worthy the admiration and imitation of mankind, the Christian soldier and patriot, the dutiful and affectionate son and brother, the warm-hearted, intelligent and trusty friend, the regular, affectionate, and attentive scholar, one who revered God's holy day, who feared his holy name, and who was authorized by Congress at his last session.

The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about \$118,000,000. Of the second class, the \$250,000,000 loan, \$150,000,000 is made up of the 7-30ths, of which about \$132,000,000 have been issued; \$50,000,000 granted in July, 1861; the loan of that date, and the authorized by Congress at his last session.

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Since the passage of the Act of July, 1861, the Government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the Sub-Treasurers, and by the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter about \$66,000,000 have been issued. Of the new issue of Treasury Notes, about \$180,000,000 are already in circulation. The Department is now paying them at the rate of \$900,000 daily.

5 20s, \$18,571,100 have been issued.—The exact amount of deposits with the sub-Treasurers on call, is about \$65,000,000.

The aggregate indebtedness of the Department, consequently, will foot up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Bonds bearing 7-30ths, Bonds bearing 6 cent, Certificates of indebtedness, Deposits with the sub-treasury, and Treasury notes.

Total indebtedness, \$633,571,100. The statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stood on the 22d instant, and making no allowance for the fact that considerably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all apprehension as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt.

The interest on the total amount at six per cent is only \$39,214,266. But only \$449,571,100 draw interest, reducing the charge upon the Treasury from this quarter to \$26,974,266.

To meet this charge, we have the revenue from customs, which will probably equal \$60,000,000, the present year, and the revenues from the extraordinary sources recently provided.

These sources were designed to realize fully \$200,000,000 annually. We learned that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate.

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Of the class of bonds known as the

A Maryland View of the Late Elections.

The Baltimore American thinks the Northern "Breckinridge" triumphs shows that neither the "Greelyites" nor any other party, as a party, can save the nation.

It alludes to the successful Democratic candidates for Governors, and successful Democratic Congressmen as "possibly disloyal," and possibly willing to embarrass the Government, while it thinks the "Radicals" deserved a rebuke.

It then closes by telling the Government what it must do and do it speedily to save the nation before the Democrats come into power. Its language is as follows:

"There is one conclusion, however, that must not be overlooked or disregarded; and that is, that the Government must work whilst it can do so unembarrassed by the demands of faction. Compromised by the madnes and fanaticism of professional friends, both in this country and in Europe, it has now to inaugurate a more rigorous policy, to cast off the trammels of these mischievous extremists, and make the prosecution of the war the sole business almost to which it should bend all its great powers.

It must cease to dabble in expedients to please marvellous philanthropists; it must cease to entertain deputations of haughty splitting philosophers, when only military men should throng around with schemes for the better prosecution of the war, or with reports of battles already fought and won.

Those so fully trusted by the nation hitherto, must realize the stern fact, the overwhelming truth, that the people are rapidly growing sick to death of great results. With disloyal Governors possibly to throw obstacles in the way hereafter for a further supply of men and munitions to put down the rebellion, we shall not do more than to indicate the danger that impends, unless the Government at once does the utmost in its power to attain its command.

"Finally, if the great lesson that these elections, can have its full weight, good will have been achieved, however mortifying it may be to those thus rebuked. Disliking heartily, as we do, the advent of such men to power as those put forward by these elections, we must yet confess the need of something to steady, as with a peal of thunder, those who have been idly dreaming, apparently, over theories, when they were called upon to deal with stern and momentous facts.

Once more, we say, our rulers must whole themselves. While with the whole strength of the nation at their disposal, they throttle a terrible rebellion they must kick out of the Federal Metropolis Abolition and its whole corps of lecturers and dispartants, if they would have the earnest support of the nation, at large.

The days of that sect, the ones who—like Swift's philosopher—"get sunshine out of cucumbers"—salvation for the country out of manipulation of the negro—must come to an end, or our national character will be forever stained, and we may as well realize the awful fact now as to wait until our eyes to it. We look, then, to the Government to realize its danger, and to act accordingly.

In our self-defence it must at last give itself for the tremendous conflict. Caesar, speaking of his great battle with the Gauls, said: "On all former occasions I have fought for glory on the occasion for life," and this must be the feeling at Washington if the nation is to be saved.

EMANCIPATION IN THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The wisdom and expediency of President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation is fully vindicated by the results of the elections. In Delaware and Missouri, where, as in every other State, this measure of the Administration was made the issue before the people, the Administration has been triumphantly supported.

The people of these States know better than any one else what slavery means and what emancipation will produce.

They are competent judges of the question. They are a jury of experts. They have lived all their lives in the midst of slavery, and know its influence on the social and moral condition of the people among whom it exists, and its blighting effects on individual enterprise and labor.

They have been either actually within or closely bordering on the question, and they have considered, they have the practical knowledge, which enables them to form a correct opinion of the propriety of the policy announced by the President and his Cabinet, and they have said without hesitation, equivocation, or limitation, "We approve this emancipation policy and desire its success."

Washington Chronicle.

Wm. Marsh & Brother are receiving at Marklesburg this week a large stock of new and splendid Fall and Winter goods.

Their friends and old customers generally are requested to call and examine his new stock.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntington and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsay's, with a large and varied stock of Spectacles, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as Flint, Crystal and Scotch Pebble, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses.

His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the Spectacles. Amblyopes and Photophobes taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Photographic Albums—New and improved styles—just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store

DIED.

In this place, on Monday evening, Nov. 10th, WILLIAM S. HILDEBRAND, aged 51 years, 10 months and 16 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Corn, and various oils.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Corn, and various oils.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Office of the Collector of 17th District, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1862.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS OF SPIRITS, BEERERS OF BEER, AND BREWERS OF MALT LIQUOR.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, Philadelphia, Pa., is hereby called to the fact that the duties on spirits, beer, and malt liquor, are to be paid monthly and quarterly.

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ROBERTS' INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY.

TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT FORTRESS MONROE.

This organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, an opportunity to acquire the most valuable and practical knowledge of the art of war, and to receive a liberal education in the most efficient manner.

The organization is open to all young men of the United States, who are desirous of acquiring the art of war, and of receiving a liberal education in the most efficient manner.

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HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED

A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COACH AND SEW. D. P. GWIN. Oct. 21, 1862.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE. Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture, Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntington between Cunningham's Store and National House, where he manufactures and sells all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices.

Recruits Wanted for Pennsylvania Regiments. Now in the Field.

The undersigned, in accordance with the direction of Capt. H. D