# The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1862.


## "Washington Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief sociation."

THIS Association, having opened an office at No. Washington Buildings, corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where will be found a register of all Pennsylvania soldiers in or around this city in hospitals, invite the friends of the same to call, assuring them that all possible aid will be extended in finding their sons.

Mr. Chas. L. Wright, the Register, will be found in the office.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. S. Todd Perley will answer all letters in regard to sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, whether in or around this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or New Haven. Address, care Box 84, Washington, D. C.

J. K. MORRHEAD, Pres't.

I. M. Sullivan Sec'y.

☞ *The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Markley's Family Medicines to be found in another Column of this paper.*

## New Monthlies.

Godey's Lady's Book.—Godey for December, completing the volume, is an excellent number. The first item of the new volume will be Premium Deeds, and with it will be the time to commence new subscriptions. Give the "Lady's Book" a trial for a year, and you will be sure to acknowledge at the expiration of the time that you have had fully the worth of your money.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—Arthur is ever for December a handsome number. Were we to advise our readers as to taking "Arthur" for the coming year, we should only repeat what we have said above in regard to Godey. Let every one give it a trial.

American Exchange and Review.—The November number of this valuable publication is peculiarly interesting and instructive. From it may be obtained knowledge on subjects not generally treated of in other periodicals. It deserves success.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—Frank Leslie for December.—with the best stories, the finest cuts and largest letter-press. This tells the story in few words.—The most admirable story, "Lady Adelaide's Secret," is concluded. Some of the short stories are excellent. Some sketches of sharp practice and roguery called "Pirates of the Stock Exchange" are interesting. The patterns for ladies' wearing are just what the lady reader wishes.

Atlantic Monthly.—The December number of the Atlantic which closes the volume, (a splendid number also) contains a pledge by the publishers to make the magazine for the future even better than it has heretofore been by the employment in addition to the old corps of contributors, new writers of established reputation. We count about their success, from everything thus far attained, success has begun to attend it. As an earnest of the promised excellence, the following features of the January number are given. The January number will contain a Christmas Story, by the Author of "Margret Howth;" an Essay, by Gail Hamilton; "The Record of a Gifted Woman," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "In the Half-Way House," by J. T. Trowbridge; Poems, by J. G. Whittier; "A Letter to the Women of England," by Harriet Beecher Stowe; A Paper, by George William Curtis; and other contributions from always welcome American authors.

The advertisement of the new volume will be found in our advertising columns.

New Goods.—See McTague & Co's advertisement of a large stock of new goods. They have everything in their line of business, and of the best, while they sell as low as anybody can these high-price times. Call and examine the very handsome assortment.

H. F. Bruner advertises a general assortment in his line. Christmas is coming, and Bruner's is the place to prepare for it. Give him a call.

Locals.—The local news market is dull. Nothing is stirring; and even the river, although the water is none of the best, refuses to rise to anything approaching "the occasion." One might suppose from the taste, that the water was swirling up over the pier, and bearing on its surface and in its depths the impurities of all the "north countree," including the canal. The town is very dull, and we would like to see the monotony varied somehow—even by a good dog fight.

Thanksgiving.—Thursday was observed as Thanksgiving throughout the borough, by the closing of all places of business, attendance at several churches, &c. The "&c." may stand for the hundreds of Thanksgiving dinners, and the many turkies that were consumed on that day. The market people reaped a harvest on the last few market days, holding turkies at war prices, with plenty of bidders and buyers. We hope the boys in the ranks of our army had some kind of a show for giving thanks on that day.

Hope Lodge.—We understand that the members of Hope Lodge of Good Templars, having agreed to dispense with their anniversary celebration on Thanksgiving day, have appropriated the amount of money usually expended for that purpose to the Soldiers' Aid Society of this place. This is not only patriotic but sensible. We should be glad to see all anniversary celebrations of whatever character dispensed with on like terms. All disposable money not *necessarily* expended should be applied to the benefit either to the brave men in the field or their families at home.

Accident at the Columbia Rolling Mill.—On last Monday morning a small boy, son of John McQuaid, one of the hands employed in the Rolling Mill of Messrs. Malthy & Case, whilst playing in the mill had one of his hands caught in the cogs of part of the mill machinery, and badly torn. Fortunately he was rescued before his arm was drawn into the gearing, and he will probably escape with the loss of two fingers which had to be amputated. Dr. Bruner performed the operation, which the little fellow bore like a hero. The remaining fingers, although badly torn, the Doctor thinks will be saved.

Quartermaster Evans.—When we last heard of Lieut. Samuel Evans, 5th Reserve, he had been advanced to acting Brigade Quartermaster of the 1st Brigade, a position which we hope may prove permanent. Lieut. E. is regarded as one of the very best Quartermasters in the army, and whenever an opportunity offers his merit will be sure to carry him forward. Possibly the transfer of the 5th Reserve to the 3rd Brigade may take the Quartermaster back to his old position (whence the boys of the 5th will be loth to spare him) but we have faith in his climbing capacities: he is bound to rise sooner or later.

Col. J. W. Fisher.—We find mention in the Correspondence of the New York *Tribune* of 19 inst., of Col. Fisher and the 5th Regiment, which shows that our brave Columbians are everywhere making for themselves position as well as name. The character of Col. Fisher as a fighting man has long been established, and now, upon the first opportunity, he is put at the head of a brigade. He would long since have commanded the 1st Brigade had he not been ranked by other Colonels. Now, upon the resignation of Gen. Jackson, Col. Fisher is transfered to the 3rd Brigade, with Command of the brigade. This we believe is the old brigade of Gen. Meade, who now Commands the Reserve Division. The thousands of friends of our brave Columbian congratulate him upon his well merited advancement. We hope soon to be called upon to record the Colonel's promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. The following is the reference to Col. F:

"The 5th Regiment of the Reserves, Col. Fisher, has been transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Brigade, and Col. Fisher placed in command of the brigade, to relieve General Jackson, whose ill-health compels him to resign. This compliment to Col. Fisher and his fighting regiment is one well deserved. They entered the service at the beginning of the war, and have been present at many of the severest fights in Virginia, and at the battle of South Mountain Col. F. especially distinguished himself at the head of his regiment. He is, therefore, very properly intrusted with the command of a larger body of troops."

Soldiers' Aid Society.—The society acknowledge the receipt of Ten Dollars, a Thanksgiving present, from Hope Lodge of Good Templars, of Columbia.

Hannah W. Mifflin, Sec'y.

☞ A Habeas Corpus case of considerable importance to drafted men in the several counties of this State, is now pending before the President Judge of this Judicial District. The case has been postponed several times, and is to come up for a final hearing before his Honor this evening. It appears that the Commissioner of Lancaster county, under what he conceived to be his instructions, drafted a larger number of men than the ascertained quota of his county, the surplus to be substituted for any in the draft who might afterwards be exempted. One of the men thus substituted, John Markley, was brought before the Judge on a writ habeas corpus, and as the question will test the right of the Commissioner to draft more than the ascertained quota of his county, the decision of the court will be awaited with some interest. We understand that the decision will effect between three or four hundred in Lancaster county alone.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

For the Spy

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent "Viator" seems to be much elated with the prospect of the good time we are to have when the new Public School building shall have been finished and put to its proper use. I join with him in hoping that all shall be well when done. But he seems to insinuate, or at least fear that a mean management may make an abortion of the whole affair. Has he any solid reason for such fear? Has a wrong-headed niggardliness or narrow minded policy heretofore actuated and ruled with the managers of our schools? I, for my part, think, that the people will see that no dwarfing process shall turn the means placed in the hands of our Directors into a "curse," or permit the shrivelling process to be carried into effect. Col. Shoch has done nobly. His benevolence will not be forgotten, and his gift properly applied and appreciated. If however "Viator" has a plan which he thinks will work well, let him impart it. In the "multitude of counsel" there may be wisdom! I for one have confidence in the people, well informed, and precious little, if ill informed. They cannot surely be led to knowingly sacrifice the interests of their children. Let us hope that they have outgrown their baby-clothes and are able to think and act judiciously.

Yours, Simon.

Columbia, Nov. 28, 1862.

Proceedings of Council.—Columbia, November 21, 1862.—Council met—The roll was called and Messrs. Herr, Hook and Sourbeer reported absent.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Road Committee reported the expenses since last stated meeting $198,23.

The Finance Committee reported a balance of $460 in the Treasury.

Mr. Breneman offered the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Supervisor be authorized to notify all property holders having pavements out of order to repair them at once, otherwise the Supervisor will have them repaired and add 20 per cent. to the cost.

A petition was read, numerously signed, asking for a change of the market hour from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock noon. Mr. Breneman moved that the wishes of the petitioners be complied with, which was disagreed to.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid:

Samuel Waites, $3; C. Bowers, $21,50, W. Timony, $39,30; D. S. Chalfant, $29,37; Sam'l Hogentogler, $23,50; Geo. Gohn, $19,20; Peter Gardner, $2,06; R. Harry, $2,18; Jacob Hogentogler, $41,57; Hess & Cure, $6,96; R. Binkley, $18,75; ——— Gildersleeve, 20 cts; Geo. Bogle, $8,23.

On motion, Council adjourned.

### News Items.

We have news by the steamer Potomac, arrived at New York from New Orleans, that the fleet of war vessels which has operated recently in the Gulf was returning to the Mississippi River. As the Potomac passed over the bar below New Orleans on her way hither, the Brooklyn and the Hartford passed up from the Gulf. The steamer Mississippi was at New Orleans, and the Pensacola was either there or returning to that port. Several gun-boats were also passing up. There were rumors in New Orleans of intended military operations which the movements of these vessels seemed to confirm.

It will be remembered that as Kirby Smith's Division of the Rebel army was leaving Kentucky, some of the pickets captured and hanged, in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, Captain King and fifteen other loyal citizens. On Thursday, the 6th, a party of loyal men visited the vicinity of Hackney's Corners, two and a half miles from Big Rockcastle River, and captured a party of nine men, belonging to different corps of the Rebel army. The captives were held in custody but a short time, and then were executed upon a tree not far from the scene of the outrage perpetrated a short time ago by Kirby Smith's pickets.

From the Mexican news, received at New York via Havana, we learn that appearances indicate that a general battle between the Mexican and French forces would soon occur. General Ferry had arrived at Orizaba, and a large number of the French expeditionary corps—upwards of 15,000—had been landed at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans were busily occupied in strengthening the defences of Puebla and the Capital, and the road between the two cities, which was to be disputed inch by inch. There was more unity and enthusiasm displayed by the Mexicans than ever before. Several of the principal reactionary chiefs had given in their adhesion to Juarez, and the determination appeared to be general to give the French as much trouble as possible. Military rule has been declared in the States of Puebla, Haxcala and Vera Cruz. Sickness continued to exist in the French fleet to a fearful extent. Several deaths had occurred on board the iron-clad frigate Normandie from yellow fever, and among them were three officers. Northerly winds, however, had set in, and a decrease in the number of deaths was expected. A furious gale had caused great damage to the shipping at Vera Cruz and Sacrificios. A French man-of-war (the Chaptal) was driven ashore, and will undoubtedly be lost. A large number of vessels had been lost, including the American bark Sheridan, the American bark Justice S. Long, and the American schooner Mary Emma. Also several French, Spanish, English, Mexican and Hanoverian vessels. Two French transports were wrecked, and another was saved at the expense of her masts. Many lives were lost. All on board an English brig had perished, and of twelve persons on board the French bark Nautil only one was saved.

Reports from Kanawha Valley state that General Cox was expected soon to go into winter quarters, and had his advance at Summerville, Nicholas county. At Lewisburg, and the country about, the Rebels were in some force, and would probably leave on the approach of our troops. General Cox would not push on to Staunton, as he has not the force and transportation necessary for such an enterprise, and the lateness of the season prevented any advance. We may, however, be able to expel and punish the bushwhackers and restore the authority of the loyal Virginia Government in the counties west of the Alleghenies.

The official canvass of the returns of New York State shows Mr. Seymour's majority to be 10,572.

By the steamer Persia, arrived at New York, we have three days later advices from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 8th instant and Queenstown on the 9th. Some of the papers were again giving currency to mediation rumors. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives one to the effect that "overtures have been or are to be made by France to the Russian Government with a view to taking into serious consideration the state of affairs in America; the disastrous effects of the civil war on Europe generally, and whether the time has not now come for the Powers to make a move toward mediation or recognition of the Confederate States." The London *Herald* also gives currency to a similar rumor.—The depredations of the pirate Alabama were engaging the attention of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. A memorial had been prepared on the subject for presentation to Earl Russell. The intelligence received by the Nova Scotian regarding the action of the Spanish Government in the case of the steamer Blanche is corroborated. The Spanish authorities, however, apprehend no difficulty in adjusting the matter satisfactorily.

Via Cape Race we have later foreign advices. The British Government has dissented from the proposal of the French Government to join it in a proffered mediation in American affairs. Lord Russell says that there is no ground to believe that our Government would accept the proffered mediation. Russia also had refused to join France.

The grand expedition to open the Mississippi, under Gen. McClernand, will consist entirely of Western and Northwestern regiments. It will embrace ten regiments from Indiana, twelve from Illinois, four from Iowa, four from Wisconsin, two from Minnesota, and 10,000 troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, from the army now in Kentucky. The cavalry and artillery force will be ample for any emergency. In addition to this force, the gun-boat fleet under Commodore Porter will co-operate with the expedition. The fleet consists of the following vessels: Benton (flag-ship), 16 guns; Eastport, 13 guns; Carondelet, 13 guns; Cincinnati, 13 guns; Cairo, 13 guns; Mound City, 13 guns; Louisville, 13 guns; Baron DeKalb (formerly St. Louis), 13 guns; Essex, 7 guns; Lexington, 7 guns—making a total of 10 gun-boats and 121 guns.

# WAR NEWS!

## ARMY OF POTOMAC.

*The Rebels yet Occupy Fredericksburg—The Surrender of Fredericksburg Demanded.*

Headquarters, Nov. 21, 11 P. M.—Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericksburg under a flag of truce, conveying to the civil authorities of that city the following letter demanding its surrender:

Headquarters Army of Potomac, November 21.

*To the Mayor and Common Councils of Fredericksburg.*

Gentlemen:—Under cover of the houses of your city shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the government of the United States. Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops.

This condition of things must terminate, and, by direction of Gen. Burnside, I accordingly demand the surrender of the city into my hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon. Failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the city of women and children, the sick and wounded, and aged, &c., which period having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town.

Upon obtaining possession of the city every necessary means will be taken to preserve order and secure the protective operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

I am, very respectfully, your o'bt. sev't.

E. V. Sumner,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.,
Commanding Right Grand Division.

On arriving at the opposite side of the river Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the guard house by the military where he was detained until the reply was ready. In the meantime his communication was conveyed to Gen. Longstreet, whose troops are encamped a short distance outside of the city.

As the demand was made upon the civil authorities, the Mayor sent an answer, which was evidently written at the dictation of General Longstreet, to the effect that the complaints enumerated shall be remedied as far as firing on our pickets and furnishing supplies and material to the Confederate army was concerned, but that the Rebels would dispute the occupying of the city by the Government forces. He complained of the short space of time allowed for the removing of the women and children and sick soldiers. The giving of any more time as requested is now under consideration.

Permission has been given to the citizens to run one train from the city, but only for the conveyance of women and children.

The news to-day received from Jackson shows that he had rented a house in Winchester for his family. His troops are in front of that city with a regiment of cavalry at Martinsburg.

Falmouth, Nov. 21.—The Rebels still occupy Fredericksburg with a small force to dispute the crossing of the river. Some guns to-day were brought to bear on two ravines on the opposite side of the river, through which the railroad passes. The result has been that no trains have attempted to run since.

The weather is very disagreeable, it having rained in torrents all yesterday afternoon—swelling the streams to an unusual height.

No news received from the enemy to-day.

*Stuart's Cavalry at Warrenton Junction—The Confederates make their appearance on the Bull Run Battle Ground.*

Fairfax Station, Nov. 21.—Since my first of to-day I learn that a considerable body of Rebel cavalry, claimed to be a part of Major General Stuart's force, and to be 800 strong, reached Warrenton on the day before yesterday, and yesterday proceeded down to Warranton Junction. Their design seems to be to make a dash at some portion of our line from Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg, and then trust to their heels to get off scot free.

A smaller band of about fifty are said to have been roaming over the Bull Run battle-field yesterday, and their scouts or pickets were last night hovering about Centreville.

From Fairfax Station.

Fairfax Station, Nov. 21.—We are still without occurrences of public interest and importance in this vicinity or in front of it. As our lines may be extended or contracted, the Rebel pickets fall back or advance upon our retiring footsteps. This is their invariable custom, though the fact that they are doing so now creates the impression on some unreflecting minds around us that they are again near us (about Gainesville), in some force. From the best information we have here, I do not believe that there are any regular Rebel troops on this side of the the Rappahannock, except a few scouting and bush-whacking squads of cavalry, charged with the duty of watching our movements and picking up what they can snatch from us in a hurry and on the run.

The Rebels Hanging about our Flanks and Rear.

Fairfax Court House, Nov. 20—6 P. M.—Scouts and deserters report large bodies of the Rebels hovering about Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. Rebel pickets occupied Guinesville within an hour after we left the place yesterday morning. They have burned the bridge on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, near Catlett's Station.

Generals Makall and Earley are said to be in command of the Rebels.

We may have a fight soon. The tents and other equipage left by a Wisconsin regiment at Lewinsville were removed by the expedition sent out for that purpose, but not entirely without opposition. They exchanged a few shots with the enemy.

## Later from the Front.

*The Demand for the Surrender of Fredericksburg—The Rebels Constructing Batteries.*

Headquarters Army Potomac, Falmouth, Nov., 22, 1862.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of Fredericksburg to the demands of Gen. Burnside.

Mayor's Office, Fredericksburg, November 21, 1862.

*To Brevet Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, Commanding, United States Army.*

*Sir:* I have received, at twenty minutes before five o'clock this afternoon, your communication of this date.

In it you state that under cover of the houses of this town shots have been fired upon the troops of your command, that our mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothes for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that our railroad and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops; that this condition of things must terminate; that by command of Major General Burnside you demand the surrender of this town into your hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before five o'clock this P. M.; that failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the time indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the town the women and children, the sick, wounded and aged, which period being elapsed you will proceed to shell the town.

In reply, I have to say that this communication did not reach me in time to convene the council for its consideration and furnish a reply by the hour indicated, (5 P. M.)—It was sent to me through the hands of the commanding officer of the army of the Confederate States, near this town, to whom it was first delivered by consent of General Patrick, who brought it from you, as I am informed; and I am authorized by the commander of the Confederate army to say that there was no delay in forwarding it through his hands to me.

In regard to the matter complained of by you, the firing of shots upon your troops occurred upon the northern suburbs of the town, and was the act of the military officer commanding the Confederate forces near here, for which matter neither the citizens nor civil authorities of this town are responsible.

In regard to the other matter complained of, I am authorized by the latter officer to say that the condition of things complained of shall no longer exist—that your troops shall not be fired on from this town——that the mills and manufactories here will not furnish any further supplies, provisions, or materials for clothing for the confederate troops—nor will the railroads or other means of transportation here convey supplies from the town to the depots of said troops outside of the town.

The civil authorities of Fredericksburg have no control; but I am assured by the military authorities of the Confederate army army near here, that nothing will be done to infringe the conditions herein named, as to matters within the town; but the latter authorities inform us that, while their troops will not occupy the town, they will not permit yours to do so.

You must be aware that there will not be more than three or four hours of daylight within the sixteen hours given by you for the removal of the sick and wounded, the women and children, the aged infirm from this place; and I have to inform you that while there is no railroad transportation accessible to the town, because of the interruption thereof by your batteries, all other means of transportation within the town are so limited so as to render the removal of the class of persons spoken of, within the time indicated, an utter impossibility. I have convened the Council which will remain in session awaiting any further communication you may have to make.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't.

M. Slaughter, Mayor.

Last night was a very busy time in Fredericksburg, removing the inhabitants. The military authorities were also not idle, as daylight this morning revealed to view a line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town, the result of last night's labor.

The artillery is now being placed in the most favorable positions, while the encampments, which were within reach of the enemy's guns, are being moved further back from the river. There are very apparent strong reasons for not opening on the city to-day, unless forced to do so by the enemy.

The Rebels have just fired a few shots, but no response has been made.

### The Latest.

Headquarters Army Potomac, Saturday evening, Nov. 22

Nothing of interest has transpired this afternoon.

Owing to some misunderstanding, a train which was leaving Fredericksburg with a number of women and children, was fired into to-day, fortunately no one was hurt. The citizens are fast leaving the city.

Further Time Granted for the Surrender of Fredericksburg.

Washington, Nov., 23.—(Midnight.)—A gentleman who left the army of the Potomac at 10 o'clock this morning, says eleven additional hours had been given the authorities of Fredericksburg to surrender the town.

*Position of Affair at Fredericksburg—Lee Will Dispute the Passage of the River—The Battle of the War About to be Fought—Stories of Rebel Deserters.*

Opposite Fredericksburg, Headquarters Gen. Sumner, November 23, 1862.

Fifteen deserters from General Longstreet's Corps, came over the river last night, and were brought to General Sumner's headquarters this morning. They came within our lines at different hours, and all agree in their statements with regard to the Rebel strength on the opposite side of the river.

Gen. Longstreet's, according to their story, is the only corps which has yet arrived upon the ground. His strength, they say, cannot be less than 40,000.

D. H. Hill, who also commands a corps, was hourly expected when they left.

These deserters also say that it is the talk in camp that Gen. Lee intends to dispute the crossing of the Rappahannock with his entire army, and to make it the battle of the war.

The Rebels have not thrown up new entrenchments to-day, but have enlarged the ones they were at work upon yesterday considerably.

Their guns now command the ford opposite Falmouth, and they point where General McDowell laid his pontoon bridge last spring.

General Sumner's grand division has the advance.

The time granted by Gen. Sumner to remove the women and children expired this morning at 11 o'clock.

Trains were running all day yesterday and last night to Richmond.

Almost the entire population have left the city and gone either to Richmond or the villages and hamlets back from the river.

A brigade of Rebel infantry is now quartered in the town.

*The Building of the Dock at Aquia Creek—The Railroad Completed to Forest Station.*

Aquia Creek, Nov. 25.—The gratest amount of energy is being employed in rebuilding the dock at this place. It is confidently anticipated that by the end of the present week there will be railway communication between the Creek and Falmouth. The locomotive ran last evening on its first trip, and made Forest Station which it is intended immediately to make a depot, thus reducing the distance of transportation over atrocious roads six miles.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Cairo, Nov. 21.—A member of General Grant's Staff, who has just arrived direct from Lagrange, says that General Bragg is not in that vicinity, and that the report to that effect in the Memphis Bulletin of the 18th inst., is untrue.

A letter from Abbaville to the Mobile News says that Holly Springs was evacuated by the consent of all the Rebel Generals, the position not being considered tenable. They were preparing for winter quarters at Abbeville, and did not consider it probable that the Federals would attack them at that point. This correspondent affirms that one-third the Rebel army are without blankets. He also says that the army is half naked.

The Grenada Appeal has a despatch dated Richmond, the 15th inst., which says that the Federals have a numerous fleet in the James River, in the neighborhood of Brandon Bar.

Cairo, Illinois, Nov. 22.—A reconnoissance from Lagrange to Ripley, Mississippi, returned last night, after having occupied that place and Orizaba, which is twenty miles south, for twenty-four hours. They captured sixty or seventy prisoners and seventy horses and mules, and met with no loss.

The War near Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Seventy-five of Morgan's and Forest's men were brought in to-day. On Thursday we captured a guerilla provision train near Clarksville, and thirty prisoners. General Bragg is at Tullahoma. Breslow and Maynard addressed an immense crowd last night. The Union war feeling is increasing. The telegraphing of military intelligence is prohibited.

Rebel Fortifications at Hudson.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—The Democrat is informed that the Rebels are fortifying Port Hudson, one hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans. Ten or twelve guns are in position and in two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg and prove a serious bar to the ascent of Farragut's fleet.

The Rebels are running steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of three hundred miles. Also, boats on Red River, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas and large quantities of salt from the new salt works on Red river. These works produce ten thousand bushels daily, all of which has been sent east via Vicksburg. One object in the fortifications at Port Hudson is to prevent the Federal forces from reaching these salt works.

Alarm of the Rebels in Mississippi—Resignation of Gov. Rector, of Arkansas.

Cairo, Nov. 23.—The Grenada Appeal of the 18th inst., is greatly exercised about the future of Mississippi, and appeals to the people of Mississippi to rally *en masse* around General Pemberton, and says in this way our army would be increased to one hundred thousand men, thereby virtually acknowledging that at the present time it is much less than that number.

Governor Rector, of Arkansas, has resigned. Judge Fletch is acting until the Governor elect, Col. Flannagan, is installed.

Rebel Movements in Tennessee.

New York, Nov. 24.—The Tribune has a Nashville despatch of the 23d, which contains nothing important. No doubt Gen. Bragg was with the Rebel army in Tennessee. His Staff were at Tullahoma, but he was not there nor at Murfreesbro'. It is said that the Rebel force at Murfreesboro' has been increased to twenty thousand, and that large bodies of cavalry have been sent to obstruct the Cumberland River and interrupt railroad communications. Our scouting parties captured about two hundred prisoners last week and large foraging parties were successful.

## FROM FLORIDA.

Bombardment of St. Mary's.

New York, Nov. 23.—The Herald has a letter from Fernandina, Florida of the 10th inst., giving an account of the bombardment of St. Mary's by the gunboat Mohawk. The steamer Neptune with a detachment of the 9th Maine, Col. Rich, proceeded to St. Mary's on the 9th inst., accompanied by the Mohawk. The troops landed and were fired on by the Rebels—one man being dangerously wounded. The Rebels then mustered strongly when the Neptune with the troops left the wharf, whereupon the Mohawk fired shells for some twenty minutes into the town, subsequently the firing ceased, owing to the appearance of a female bearing a flag a truce, approaching the ship. Lieutenant Durant went ashore and communicated with her, and on his returning Capt. Hughes hauled off with the intention of returning to Fernandina, when the Rebels fired a volley of musketry at the ship, one shot grazing the Captain. He instantly returned to a point abreast of the town, and kept up an incessant fire for an hour and a half. Half of the town was reduced to ashes, and almost every house more or less injured. Previous to firing the second time Capt. Hughes invited all the women to come aboard the ship, but they refused. No guns were fired at the house in which they took refuge.

## IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Enforcement of the Confiscation Act.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The president has issued the following order:

Executive Mansion, Nov. 24.

*Ordered, by the President of the United States*, That the Attorney General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution and condemnation of the estate, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the 5th, 6th and 7th sections of the said act of Congress.

And the Attorney General is authorized and required to give to the Attorneys and Marshals of the United States such information and directions as he may find needful and consistent touching all such seizures, prosecutions and condemnations, and, moreover to authorize all such Attorneys and Marshals whenever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give to them such aid, protection and support as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties, and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call and to render the necessary service as far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

By the President,
Edward Bates,
Attorney General.

In accordance with this order the Attorney General will shortly issue specific instructions to the United States Attorneys and Marshals for carrying into effect the provisions of the act to which reference is made.


☞ For upwards of twenty-five years, Dr Swayne's valuable medicine has been gradually growing into public favor. Their composition is the result of study, experience, and satisfactory proofs in the hands of a skillful and conscientious physician.

"Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."
"Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."
"Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."
"Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."
"My cough was killing me by inches," hundreds say, "until I used Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry." No remedy, boasted as it may be, can pretend to approach in its wondrous ability to ease a cough, cure a cold and effectually expel all complaints of the throat, breast and lungs. 'Tis an invaluable treasure to every invalid.

Remember! If the bowels are costive, or not sufficiently free, use in connexion with the wild cherry, Swayne's Sarsa and Tar Pills as a Family Physic.

Thousands of persons and families have thoroughly tested and tried them, for almost every disease, and have given their testimony that they are, beyond all doubt, the very best medicine as a family physic.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaints, Swayne's Sarsa and Tar Pills.

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philada.
Sold by Maltby & Case, and A. Gray & Co, Columbia, and all good storekeepers. (See Adv.)
Sept. 20, 1862.

The Confession and Experience of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayhar, Esq., Bedford, King County, N. Y., by enclosing a prepaid addressed envelope. (March 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

An Election for one President and six Managers of the Columbia Gas Company will be held at their office, in Walnut street on SATURDAY, the 13th Day of December, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. F. LLOYD, Sec. & Treas.
November 19, 1862 3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, of an intention to establish a Bank of Discount, Deposit and Circulation, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, &c," and the supplement thereto; said Bank to be called

"THE MANUFACTURERS' BANK,"

to be located in the Borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares of Fifty Dollars each.

November 29, 1862-6m

1862. 1862.

The Largest and Most Extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.,

IN THE BOROUGH OF COLUMBIA,

WE HAVE JUST OPENED OUR FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c, which we have selected with great care. We feel confident of being able to please all who may favor us with their patronage. Our stock consists in part as follows:

DRESS GOODS:

Black and Fancy Colored Silks, French Plaid Silks, Mous Delaines, Ginghams, Alpacas and Prints, in all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Super. Black French Cloths,
" Brown and Blue Cloths.
" Black Doe-Skin Cassimeres,
a large variety of Fancy Cassimeres of all grades and prices. Black Grandens, Satin and Marseilles Vestings.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Bleached and unbleached Muslins of all qualities, from 6¼ to 16 cents, White Goods all qualities, Ticking, Checks, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Towelings, &c.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &C., &C.,

Black and Fancy Colored Stella Shawls, Black Cloth Cloaks of the latest styles and patterns

Hosiery, Trimmings and Notions of all grades, qualities and prices. Hoop Skirts of all sizes, Balmoral Skirts. Umbrellas, Parasols.

READY-MADE CLOTHING:

Black and Fancy Cloth Coats.
Black and Fancy Cassimere Coats.
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants.
Black & Fancy Silk, Satin, Cloth & Cassimere Vests.

The above goods have been bought at greatly reduced prices for CASH, and will be sold at small advance for the same, at the store of

P. S. McTAGUE & CO.,
Locust Street, two doors below Columbia Bank.
Columbia, Nov. 29, 1862

FOURTH INVOICE OF

NEW GOODS.

NEW Style Delaines, Cassimeres, Cloths, Debege, Shawls, Fancy Shirting, Flannels, Prints, at lower prices than can be had elsewhere; Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Cotton Flannels, all colors; Open Hoods, etc., etc., just received in store and for sale by

H. F. BRUNER,
Nov. 29, '62 Corner 3rd and Union sts.

LEMON PEEL.—A new article for mince pies.

H. F. BRUNER,
Nov. 29, '62. Corner 3rd and Union sts.

CITRON.—The best for cooking purposes.

H. F. BRUNER.
Nov. 29, '62. Corner 3rd and Union sts.

CURRANTS.—New crop currants, a very good article.

H. F. BRUNER.
Nov. 29, '62. Corner 3rd and Union sts.

RAISINS.—A full assortment of cooking, Seed less, Bunch and Layer Raisins just received.

H. F. BRUNER.
Nov 29 '62 Corner 3rd and Union sts.

SPICES.—Pure ground Spices, which are warranted—Ginger, All-spice, Whole and Ground Pepper, Cloves Mace, Cinnamon, Mustard, Nutmeg, Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

H. F. BRUNER,
Nov. 29, '62. 3rd and Union sts.

TEAS.—Young Hyson of the best quality, Imperial do, Black do.

H. F. BRUNER.
Nov 29, '62. 3rd and Union sts.

BAKER'S Chocolate, Starch, Corn Starch, Rice, Baking and Washing Soda, Cheese, Toilette, Castile, Country, Household and Babbitt's New York Soaps, Buckets, Brooms, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Bond's Boston Crackers. Almost anything that one can wish or ask for you may find at

H. F. BRUNER'S,
Nov 29 '62. Corner 3rd Union sts.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.

THE Number for January, 1863, begins the Eleventh Volume of the Atlantic Monthly.

From the commencement, in 1857 the Atlantic has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.

The Staff of Writers, regularly contributing to the Atlantic Monthly, embraces all the best known authors in American literature and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers,

The Best Essays,
The Best Stories,
The Best Poems,

Which American talent can furnish.

List of Regular Contributors.

In Prose and Poetry the "Atlantic" Staff of Writers is unequalled. The following authors is still among the regular contributors:

James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, Louis Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, C. C. Hazewell, T. W. Higginson, Author "Margret Howth," Mrs. Julia W. Howe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John G. Whittier, E. P. Whipple, Bayard Taylor, Charles E. Norton, George S. Hillard, Henry Giles, Rev. Walter Mitchell, Henry T. Tuckerman, John Weiss, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Harriet Martineau, Charles Reade, "The Country Parson," Rose Terry, Harriet E. Prescott, Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell, J. T. Trowbridge, Edward Everett, Professor A. D. White.

The foregoing list of contributors includes

☞ THE LEADING WRITERS OF AMERICA. ☜

Terms—The Atlantic is for sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers. Price 25 cents a number. Subscription for the year, $4,00, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received, or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the Publishers.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application to the Publishers.

☞ Inducements for Subscribers. Lists of premiums &c., furnished on application to the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers 135 Washington St., Boston.

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, a small lot of Reading and Columbia Railroad Scrip in exchange for goods.

H. C. FONDERSMITH,
Nov. 22, 1