THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI---NO. 307.

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Produce and Commission Merchant.

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,

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JOHN WATT.....JOHN WILSON.

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SAMUEL LINDSAY, JR.....JOHN TELFORD.

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JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 172 Wood and 226 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. je16

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G. J. TOWNSEND, (successor to Jackson & Townsend,) PORK PACKER and dealer in PROVISIONS, No. 32 Fourth street, near Liberty, Pittsburgh. no27

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ALEXANDER KING, Wholesale Grocer, Importer of SODA ASH, No. 275 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. mh6

EDGERTON & STEWART, Wholesale GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh. je21:1y

Pittsburgh Gazette.

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A Sad Termination of a Balloon Excursion—Graphic Account of the Voyage and the Disaster.

M. Nadar has been experimenting in France with a balloon called the Giant, in which he intended to carry a number of passengers from one part of Europe to another. He made one successful ascension, but on the 17th of October he made another from the Champs de Mars, with several passengers. The balloon remained up seventeen hours, and traveled two hundred and fifty leagues. It descended on the next day near Nieburg, in Hanover, after dragging for several hours in consequence of the anchor having broken. M. Nadar had both his legs dislocated; his wife sustained a compression of the thorax and contusions on the legs; and M. Saint Felix, one of the passengers, experienced a dislocation of the left humerus, besides injuries on the face. Two other passengers were also injured, but only slightly.

Mr. Eugene Arnoult, one of the passengers in the balloon, gives the following graphic account of the disastrous voyage of the "Giant:"

At nine o'clock on Sunday night we were at Erqueolines; we passed over Malines, and towards midnight we were in Holland. We rose up very high, but it was necessary to come down to see where we were. Ignorant of that, our position was a critical one. Below, as far as we could see, were marshes, and in the distance we could hear the roar of the sea. We threw out ballast and mounting again lost sight of the earth. What a night! Nobody slept, as you may suppose, for the idea of falling into the sea had nothing pleasant about it, and it was necessary to keep a look out in order to effect, if necessary, a descent. My compass showed that we were going towards the east; that is to say, towards Germany. In the morning, after a frugal breakfast made in the clouds, we re-descended. An immense plain was extended to us, the villages appeared to us like children's toys—rivers seemed like little rivulets—it was magical. The sun shone splendidly over all.

Towards eight o'clock we arrived near a great lake—there I found out our bearing, and announced that we were at the end of Holland, near the sea. We were compelled to think of landing in order to take in a little ballast. Unhappily the heavens had made us forget the earth, over which blew a wind so violent that in a few minutes our anchors, enormous fulcrums of iron, were broken. The valve was shut, and the balloon, which could carry us no longer, began a giddy career. We rose from 25 to 30 metres, and fell with incredible force. Little by little the balloon ceased to rise and the car fell upon its side. Then began a furious, disordered race; all disappeared before us—trees, thickets, walls, all broken or burst through by the shock: it was frightful. Sometimes it was a lake, in which we plunged; a bog, the thick mud of which entered our mouths and our eyes.

It was maddening. "Stop! stop!" we shouted, enraged at the monster who was dragging us along. A railway was before us—a train passing: it stopped at our cries, but we carried away the telegraph wire and posts. An instant afterwards we perceived in the distance a red house; I see it now: the wind bore us straight for this house. It was death for all, for we should be dashed to pieces. No one spoke. Strange to say, of those nine persons, one of whom was a lady, who were clinging to a slender screen of cotton, for whom every second seemed counted—not one had any fear. All tongues were mute, all faces were calm. Nadar held his wife. Poor woman! Every shock seemed to break her to pieces.

Jules Godard then tried and accomplished an act of sublime heroism. He clambered up into the netting, the shocks of which were so terrible that three times he fell on my head; at length he reached the cord of the valve, opened it, and the gas having a way of escape, the monster ceased to rise, but it still shot along in a horizontal line with prodigious rapidity. There were we squatting down upon the frail osier car. "Take care!" we cried, when a tree was in the way, we turned from it, and the tree was broken; but the balloon was discharging its gas, and, if the immense plain we were crossing had yet a few leagues we were saved. But suddenly a forest appeared in the horizon; we must leap out at whatever risk, for the car would be dashed to pieces at the first collision with those trees.

I got down into the car, and, raising myself I knew not how—for I suffered from a wound in my knees, my trousers were torn; I jumped, and made I know not how many revolutions, and fell upon my head. After a minute's dizziness I rose. The car was then far off. By the aid of a stick I dragged myself to the forest, and having gone a few steps I heard some groans. Saint Felix was stretched on the soil frightfully disfigured—his body was one wound. He had an arm broken, the chest torn, and ankle dislocated. The car had disappeared. After crossing a river, I heard a cry. Nadar was stretched on the ground with a dislocated thigh; his wife had fallen into the river. Another companion was shattered. We occupied ourselves with Saint Felix and Nadar and his wife. In trying to assist the latter I was nearly drowned, for I fell into the water and sank. They picked me up again and I found the bath had done me good.

By the assistance of the inhabitants the salvage was got together. Vehicles were brought; they placed us upon straw. My knees bled; my loins and head seemed to be like mincemeat; but I did not lose my presence of mind an instant, and for a second I felt humiliated at looking from the truss of straw at those clouds which in the night I had had under my feet. It was in thirty we reached Gittehorn, in Hanover. In seventeen hours we had made nearly two hundred and fifty leagues. Our course *infernale* had covered a space of three leagues. Now that it is over I have some shudderings. It does not signify; we have made a good journey, and I marvel to see with what indifference we may regard the most frightful death; for, besides the prospect of being dashed about on our way, we had that of gaining the sea—and how long should we have lived? I am glad to have seen this—happier yet at having to narrate it to you.

Highly Important from the Southwest.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday morning, has the following highly important statement of movements in the Southwest, which, if correct, indicates that stirring news may be expected from that quarter very shortly. The *Tribune* derives the information from an intelligent gentleman just arrived from Cairo:

The 19th army corps under Franklin returns from the advance to Opelousas, for Texas, and as is understood, with the exception of a necessary force kept at Brashear City or thereabouts, all the forces will be withdrawn from that quarter. I can account for it in no other way than that *Mobile is to be attacked*, the principle reason for which, being, that we wish to draw large parties of the rebels from Tennessee. I hear to-day that forces will be sent to Pascagoula, and elsewhere, immediately, to operate against Mobile.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the whole army force at Opelousas is being withdrawn—the cause being want of water, and the necessity for transporting supplies over such an extent of country. The whole force is to come back. Some of it is to go to Sabine Pass, or perhaps to Brownsville, and another portion to attack Mobile. Everything will have been done before these particulars reach our readers. Gen. Banks was to leave on Monday, October 26th, with the greater portion of the forces. They were to leave two days earlier but could not get off. The gunboats were all ready for hot work.

It is certainly to be hoped that Banks is operating against Mobile, and if he is this accounts for the silence of the rebels in front of Grant's army in Tennessee. Important news is on the tapis.

The Late Brilliant Success at Lookout Mountain.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Mr. T. C. Wilson, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in a letter dated Lookout Valley, October 29th, gives the following interesting account of the recent brilliant affair at Lookout Mountain:

The morning of the 29th opened with a clear, bright, beautiful moonlight. The scenery on every side, traced in dark sombre on the background of the sky, seemed almost too grand and romantic to be real. High, towering mountains—the Raccoon Mountain on one side and the Lookout Mountain on the other—seemed beautiful to behold, especially by us in the valley below—the valley diversified by open fields and small clumps of woods. On Lookout Mountain bright fires burned, and tell us too plainly where to look for the enemy and his signal officers. Those officers moved about with torches, reminding one of the "firefly lamp" known to the Dismal Swamp. Our camp fires burned brightly, while, as we afterwards ascertained, a watchful enemy was studying our position with jealous eye and with a view to destroying our present peace. Our line at the time lay on a parallel with what was the enemy's on the day previous. Two divisions were encamped on the left or front of our line. One other division, General Geary's, was in bivouack, so to write, about one and a half from the two divisions referred to above. Between the one division and the two others the enemy held a position on the Chattanooga road proper, as also on the railroad. In brief, the enemy had a force, to our knowledge, in a Gap between the base of the point of Lookout Mountain, along the river on the flats and some hills, partially situated in our rear. All of a sudden Generals Howard and Hooker, as well as other generals present near general headquarters, were aroused by heavy firing in the direction of the position occupied by General Geary and his immediate command. At once preparations were made for a general engagement. The troops were soon in column, and the trains and ambulances got in readiness for the emergency. General Howard was in the saddle in double quick time, out on the road, and had his command in readiness to move onward in the necessary direction at once. Gens. Hooker and Butterfield, too, were soon on the ground and wide awake to see what was going on. Maj. Gen. Schurz's division being nearest to General Geary, it was ordered on at once to support General G. The division led off with Brigadier General Tindale's brigade. As they pressed forward on the road to join General Geary, the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry from a high hill close to their line of advance. This thoroughly surprised us. We had been thinking only of and wholly attracted to the heavy firing in the direction of Geary's command. At once our commanding generals comprehended the state of affairs. The enemy had intended their movement to be a surprise; and, one with a view to (while engaging the two divisions on the right and keeping them actively employed) to the outflanking, the probable surrounding and possible capture of General Geary's force. From prisoners taken during the fight that ensued we learned that General Longstreet, on beholding our column move up the Lookout valley towards Chattanooga, quietly massed two divisions—Hood's and Jenkins'—for it must now be known that the rebel General Jenkins, who superceded Pryor after the latter was disabled by Corcoran in the battle of the Deserted House, commands a division of infantry, having attached to it some artillery and a very small force of cavalry—on Lookout Mountain, and then under the cover of, not darkness, but moonlight, moved them up to and across Lookout creek, with a view to the carrying out of the plan of his surprise movement. About eight p. m. he moved his divisions across the creek. One division (Hood's) passed on to the Chattanooga road, and occupied two hills commanding the road, on a parallel, leading to Brown's Ferry. The other division passed down the railroad, and from there on to the Chattanooga road, below the fork and between Steinwehr's and Schurz's divisions, and the command under charge of General Geary—the object being to cut Geary off.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

In reference to Hood's division, the reader will recognize it as what is styled Hood's old division, which occupied the hills referred to above—set to work intrenching themselves there by the almost noiseless and hasty erection of breastworks—those on the crest of the hill. When the enemy opened his unexpected fire from the hills, Schurz's division was not halted, but moved at once forward to Geary, under fire, through an open space or field to the right of the front of the hills. While passing some were wounded, including a member of the staff of General Schurz. At one time, when this division was pressing forward, and when Gen. Howard, with his staff, was superintending the execution of his order in person, the enemy espied, by the aid of the moonlight, our horses standing together, and opened a direct fire on "headquarters."

Notwithstanding this fire, H. did not give way, although the fire was, what may be termed, very hot, until he had given orders and saw them being executed. It may be thought that the General was reckless in thus exposing himself. I hope not so, when we take into consideration that the General was doing all in his power to push forward and renew the now cut off line of support and communication with Gen. Geary. Also to get on the flank or in the rear of Jenkins' division, with a view to at least attempt to return the compliment by in turn cutting them off from rejoining the line of Hood's command.

While Schurz's command was pressing forward under this heavy fire, a second division, under command of Gen. A. Von Steinwehr, was moved up on the road and to the left of and between the hills and Schurz' division. Of this latter division General Butterfield, by General Hooker's orders, superintended in person General H.'s commands.

This being done, Gen. Howard, with a few members of his staff, started on ahead of Schurz's division to assure Gen. Geary that support was coming up. To get to Geary Gen. H. had to go far to the right of Jenkins' division, and toward the base of one portion of Raccoon Mountain. On his way—passing through woods, across fields and over man and horse trap ditches and runs—he came upon a small force of the enemy that had been acting on the right flank of Jenkins' division. Halt to him they did not; but question him they did. "Who are you?" asked the commanding officer of the rebels. "Friends," answered the General; and continued, "Did you whip the enemy?" "No," was the reply, as the rebel command moved back; "but we would have done so had not our regiments run off and left us here. You had better be careful in going forward, for their (our) men are just on the edge of those woods." "I'll be careful." So the General went one way and the rebels another. Was not this a nice little piece of moonshine in more ways than one? In a few minutes afterward Gen. Howard reached Gen. Geary, and communicated his intelligence.

While Howard was off, and Schurz, with his men, was pressing forward, and Geary was driving Jenkins off, Steinwehr's division was got into position preparatory to making an advance, with a view to drawing the enemy from the hill and the one to the left, facing Lookout Mountain. A brigade, commanded by Col. O. Smith, of the Seventy-third Ohio, was ordered to advance for the specified purpose. Gen. Butterfield was heard to say;—"That hill must and shall be taken. Gen. Hooker says you must take it at all hazards." Gen. Steinwehr accordingly gave the necessary orders for the advance. Col. Smith advanced. Then it was that the enemy poured down a fire that was truly heavy. The roll of musketry for a short time reminded one of the noises similar to Gettysburg, and other great battles of the present war.

Slowly Smith's men went up. The ascent was so steep that it was as much as a man could do to get up the hill in daylight, and when death dealing missiles were *non est* incense. Besides, this hill was covered with briar bushes, fallen trees, and tangling masses of various descriptions. The Seventy-third Ohio led the way. They enemy kept cool and continued to shower down the lead. Still our boys pressed forward. The Thirty-third Massachusetts followed, and supported the Seventy-third Ohio. These two regiments were again supported by the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York. The whole at last gave a sudden start forward and gained the crest of the hill. The enemy's line wavered, and at last broke, and the rebels composing it went down the other side of the hill with broken, flying, and, of course, disordered ranks. On gaining the hill our men found that they had not only driven the enemy off, but taken some tolerably well constructed earthworks, behind which the rebels had posted themselves. It was then ascertained, too, that the hill had been occupied by Law's brigade of Flood's division, consisting of five regiments, and in all of about two thousand men. The success and the gallantry with which the hill was taken elicited general commendation to the skill and bravery of the troops and their commanding officers. We lost heavily in taking the hill, with a comparative large loss in officers.

Soon after this a detachment from Schurz's division took the next hill to the right without much resistance.

The enemy continued a scattering fire for some time after the hills were taken, but finally ceased troubling us any more for the time being.

GEN. GEARY'S PORTION OF THE FIGHTING.

We will now turn the reader's attention towards Gen. Geary's command. The first intimation that Gen. Geary had that the enemy was advancing was in the usual manner—his pickets were driven in, and hastily, too. Almost immediately afterward Jenkins' rebel column came in sight. It moved down the railroad and spread across the Chattanooga road, and one portion of the rebel column marched off through the wood some distance in front of Gen. Geary, and at once proceeded to attempt to turn his left flank. Geary's men, in double quick time, were got in line of battle. Then the fighting became general between the two contending forces. One brigade of rebels operated directly on General Geary's front. Another rebel brigade at the same time tried to turn his flank. Both were kept at bay.

The first made several bold attempts to advance, but were driven off with canister from a section of Knap's battery, and the infantry fire. The other brigade was finally, after several attempts to accomplish their purpose, compelled to fall back, and rather quickly, too. Canister, from another section of Knap's artillery, was also ready to make this last rebel command to suffer much. The 13th New York, Col. David Ireland, was on the front, and in the centre of Geary's line. It returned the enemy's fire coolly, steadily and lost heavily. The 11th Pa., 109th Pa., 29th Pa., 149th New York, and 138th New York, were engaged and did well. Two sections of Knap's Pennsylvania battery were engaged also.

After two hours' hard fighting, in which Gen. Green's brigade did nobly, the enemy fell back, and without making Geary's line to waver or fall back a foot. Our men were steady and held their position behind a rail fence. Almost every horse in one section of artillery was shot dead. The enemy retired across the railroad, and from there to the other side of the creek. Soon after the enemy had retired General Schurz's division came up and supported Geary. Some of Geary's regiments fired away all their ammunition, and ammunition had subsequently to be sent to them by daylight. While Jenkins was attacking Geary, the enemy kept up a constant fire on Geary's line from Point Lookout.

END OF THE FIGHT.

By half-past four o'clock the firing on both sides ceased. The engagement lasted about three hours.

When communication was cut off with Gen. Geary I felt anxious to know the particulars of Gen. G.'s movements, and for that purpose passed from the headquarters of Gen. Hooker onward. On leaving the head of Gen. May's advance I proceeded for quite a while along without meeting any one. At length I came upon a force of the enemy retreating across the railroad. I immediately went around their rear. When near Geary's line I came upon about a dozen rebels in the woods, who, thinking I was the advance of a Yankee force, begg d me not to fire. I told them I would not, whereupon they wanted to surrender, and, think of it! to one man.

Not desiring to advance upon Gen. Geary's line at the head of a "rebel column," I told the scoundrels that my regiment was just behind and would soon pick them up. They begged me not to leave them there to be fired on. I refused, as before, and left them crouching down in the woods in fear and trembling. Little did they know that, really, I was the one that ought to fear the most being fired on. Just in front of General Geary's line I came upon a large number of the enemy's wounded lying in the ditch. Some rebels, not wounded, were with them. These told me that, in advancing on Geary's line, they got down in the ditch to do some sharp shooting, but soon had to keep down there to prevent being killed without the benefit of clergy, or other comforts of civilized life.

During the morning the rebels kept up an artillery fire from Point Lookout Mountain, but did no great amount of damage. They attempted to fire into an ammunition train while on its way with ammunition to Gen. Geary.

Throughout the whole fight Generals Hooker, Howard and Butterfield were on the field, in exposed positions, directing movements, yet escaped unhurt.

General Steinwehr's division did good service, and Smith's brigade, of the same division, gained great credit.

Important Results of the Late Exploit near Chattanooga—Coal and Nitre Beds in Our Possession.

Mr. Crouse, the well-known army correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing of the late exploit of Gen. Hooker, which has opened the Tennessee river to Chattanooga, says:

The attack (of the enemy) was very sudden, and seemed to be made either with the design of feeling our position and strength, or in the hope of getting up a panic among our men, and thus compelling our retreat. But there was no panic in the Eleventh Corps this time; all the troops stood their ground and behaved with great coolness and bravery. It was a very clear and bright moonlight night, and the sharp rattle of the musketry and the quite frequent cannonading reminded us all very forcibly of the terrible night attack made upon Stonewall Jackson's forces by Sickles in the persimmon bottoms of Chancellorville.

The topography of the country here is such that a comparatively small force can hold the line of the river and the railroad. The mountain ranges run southward from the river, and at this point the valleys are numerous but narrow, and usually but one road running through them parallel with the mountains. By stopping up these valleys with fortifications, there is no approach to the river or railroad between Chattanooga and a point below Bridgeport, for the river, beginning just above the former point, cleaves these mountain ranges, and the railroad follows its course.

I am told by the best informed citizens here and at Jasper, ten miles above, that we are virtually in possession now of the only coal mines on which the rebels have depended to supply their important foundries and shops at Rome and Atlanta. At Tracy City, Tenn., in the Cumberland Mountains, a short distance from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in the Raccoon Mountains, Ga., three or four miles from Shellmound Station, on the same railroad, and again in the Cumberland Mountains, on the north side of the Tennessee, and not far above Chattanooga, are the only mines worked by the rebels for coal, previous to our occupation of East Tennessee.

The mines in the Raccoon Mountains are of large extent, and are connected by a railway track down to Shellmound station, the first station east of Bridgeport. They are known as the Gordon mines, but as the Gordons failed some time ago, they were purchased by the rebel Government, and have been latterly worked on Government account. Several thousand bushels of coal now lie at the mines, ready for use. We will use it. In the mountain, near the station, is also an immense cave, known as "Nickajack" Cave, containing very large supplies of nitre, which has been extensively used by the rebels, they obtaining most of their saltpetre in this region. The cave is a great natural curiosity, and is scarcely less interesting than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It has been explored for three miles, and through it runs Nickajack Creek, a stream upon which you can launch a "dug-out," and with a glaring torch pursue your winding way, and inspect frightful chasms, dismal caverns, and all the wonders and terrors of nature's inward commotion, to your heart's content.

Bragg is said to have remarked that the loss of these coal and nitre works was a greater blow to the rebel army than the loss of a battle. If we may believe the assertions of people here relative to the condition of rebel resources further South, then the loss is really of vast importance to the enemy.

"The Suck" is also another object of natural interest not far from here. About ten miles below Chattanooga a small stream empties into the Tennessee from the north side. It has its source on the top of Walden's Ridge, and is not more than five or six miles long. But in its course it gathers the waters of all the mountain springs and brooks, and leaping down the precipices, it finally rushes out into the Tennessee with such force as to form a strong eddy clear across the river, through which a steamer cannot safely be piloted. But the difficulty is overcome by carrying a heavy line *above* the eddy, and by working a capstain on board, the steamer is safely taken by. The inhabitants have given this stream and its current the expressive appellation of "The Suck." Won't somebody suggest a more euphonious one?

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, a very valuable Farm in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing 75 acres, with coal under it, situated one mile and a quarter from Job O'Neal's Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, five miles from McKeesport and nine miles from Pittsburgh, by land. The improvements are a frame dwelling house, frame barn and other necessary buildings; also a fine orchard. About 60 acres good cleared land. It is the property formerly owned by James Finney. The land and coal will be sold higher or separate, to suit the buyer; or if sufficient inducements be offered, it will be cut up and sold in lots suitable for country residences.

If the above named property is not sold before the 19th of NOVEMBER, it will be offered, on said day, at public sale, on the premises. [illegible]

For terms of sale call with the subscriber, JAMES MEGREW, West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Pa. oc22:td

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE, in a flourishing Western town on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., not over 500 miles from Pittsburgh, now doing a large and profitable trade. The stock is new, and has been selected with reference to the country trade. Has all been purchased for cash at lowest market prices.

The present proprietor has decided to retire from the trade owing to bad health, and now *effectually* offers the stock for sale; also the store and will of the retiring party. The house has a large and respectable trade, which can be retained. The present stock will invoice from seven to ten thousand dollars, but could be reduced if desired.

Parties wishing to know the particulars will please address or call personally on

LYDAY & CHORPENNING,
oct15:tf 59 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a very desirable piece of land, containing 18½ acres, nearly, situated in Baldwin township. It fronts on the Brownsville road on one side, and one side on the Elizabethtown road. It is part of the White Hall Farm. This lot has a house erected on it, and an orchard of Apple and Cherry trees, bearing fruit. This lot will be sold on accommodating terms. If not sold before the first of January, it will be for rent.

For further particulars inquire at WHITE HALL, or the subscriber, in Snowden township.

oct15:w6tw Flm J. YOROTLY.

A FARM FOR SALE, near Perrysville, of 105 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation. 70 acres cleared, balance good white oak timber land. Improvements are a good brick cottage dwelling of 9 rooms, a good frame barn and stabling, with a brick granary. Also a good log barn. The place is well supplied with good water. Also a choice variety of good fruit trees. For a more minute description and terms, apply to

G. S. BATES, Commercial Broker,
oc21 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A large Lot in Sharpsburg, on the Passenger Railway, five miles from Pittsburgh, on which there is a good Dwelling House of nine rooms, also, several other Houses, all built of brick. A well of good water is not, whereupon they wanted to surrender, and, think of it! to one man.

Not desiring to advance upon Gen. Geary's line at the head of a "rebel column," I told the scoundrels that my regiment was just behind and would soon pick them up. They begged me not to leave them there to be fired on. I refused, as before, and left them crouching down in the woods in fear and trembling. Little did they know that, really, I was the one that ought to fear the most being fired on. Just in front of General Geary's line I came upon a large number of the enemy's wounded lying in the ditch. Some rebels, not wounded, were with them. These told me that, in advancing on Geary's line, they got down in the ditch to do some sharp shooting, but soon had to keep down there to prevent being killed without the benefit of clergy, or other comforts of civilized life.

During the morning the rebels kept up an artillery fire from Point Lookout Mountain, but did no great amount of damage. They attempted to fire into an ammunition train while on its way with ammunition to Gen. Geary.

Throughout the whole fight Generals Hooker, Howard and Butterfield were on the field, in exposed positions, directing movements, yet escaped unhurt.

General Steinwehr's division did good service, and Smith's brigade, of the same division, gained great credit.

AUCTION SALES.

SEVENTH WARD BUILDING LOT.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, one Building Lot in the Seventh Ward, near Centre Avenue, and adjoining Mr. Brasenrough's property, having a front of 20 feet on the west side of Roberts street, and extending back one hundred feet.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

no4 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10th, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street:

40 shares Exchange Bank Stock;
5 do Monongahela Savings Bank Stock,
18 do Allegheny Bank Stock.

no7 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

DISSOLUTIONS, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of J. R. LINDSAY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business connected with the late firm will be settled by J. R. LINDSAY, at 96 Wood street, up stairs.

J. R. LINDSAY,
J. R. LINDSAY,
J. H. LINDSAY.

I have also disposed of my interest in the firm of J. D. & S. MAXWELL & Co. to J. R. LINDSAY.

Nov. 2, 1863. J. H. LINDSAY.

Having purchased the interest of J. H. LINDSAY, in the firm of "J. R. LINDSAY & Co., Hardware and Cutlery Business; also in the firm of J. D. & S. MAXWELL & Co., Bellows Manufacturers, the business will continue as usual, Hardware and Cutlery, by J. R. LINDSAY; Bellows, &c., J. D. & S. MAXWELL & Co.

Nov. 2, 1863. no4:1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of PHILLIPS, FREW & CO., has this day been dissolved, CHAS. LOCKHART and WILLIAM FREW having purchased the entire interests of the other partners. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOCKHART & FREW.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM FREW,
CHARLES LOCKHART,
JOHN VANANSDELL,
ABR'M V. KIPP.

Pittsburgh, August 10th, 1863.

CHARLES LOCKHART.....WILLIAM FREW.

LOCKHART & FREW,

Producers and Refiners of Petroleum,

☞ At ALBION OIL WELLS, Venango county, and BRILLIANT OIL WORKS, Negley's Run.

Office, 172 & 174 WOOD STREET,

se17:3m PITTSBURGH.

BOOKSELLERS, &c.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Stationers, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh. se30

KAY & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 55 Wood street, next door to the corner of Third, Pittsburgh: SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS constantly on hand.

J. L. READ, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 78 Fourth street, Apollo Buildings.

ATTORNEYS.

S. SCHOYER, JR.....SAMUEL C. SCHOYER.

S. & S. C. SCHOYER, Attorneys-at-Law. Office, No. 139 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. oc1:y

OILS, &c.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHAN