COMMISSION HOUSES. TOHANNY'S SUPERIOR WOOLLEN KNITTING YARNS OVERCOATINGS. We have now in store a full assortment of W. A. JO-

HANNY ABHOE'S very superior Chinchilla, Czarine, Castor Double, and Satin Castor Beavers. We are constantly receiving Blue Cloths and Doe akins, suitable for the Army and Navy.

A large stock of Black Cloths and Doeskins at very low prices, to suit the times. RIDGWAY,

HEUSSNER, & CO., IMPORTERS, NO. 206 CHESTNUT STREET.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

Offer, by the Package, the following Makes and Descriptions of Goods: PRINTS.

DUNNELL MFG. CO. - GREENE MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. Bay Mill. Lonsdale, Hope, Blackstone, Greene Mfg. Co., Red Bank, Mariposa, Jamestown, Slatersville, Belvidere, BROWN COTTONS. Fredonia, Ohio, Groton, Silver Spring, Glenville, Eagle

Mechanics' and Farmers' Union, &c.

CORSET JEANS .-- Glasgow, Manchester DENIMS AND ETRIPES .- Grafton, Jewett City, Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam, Shep-SILESIAS.—Smith's, Lonsdale, Diamond Hill. WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS.
BROAD CLOTHS.—Bottomley's, Pomeroy's, Glenham

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.—Greenfield, Gay's, SATINETS.—Bass River, Crystal Springs, Convers-ville, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Con-verse Brothers, Bridgewater. Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings,

Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmw3 WILLIAMS' FLANNELS ANGOLA, MERINO, SAXONY, ETG.

VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

For sale by

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co. PROTHINGHAM & WELLS,

34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET, OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,

CANTON FLANNELS, MASSACHUSETTS, GREAT FALLS LYMAN. Eaconia, DWIGHT.

CABOT. CHICOPEE, and BARTLET MILLS. LIKEWISE,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS, AND ARMY

FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) AND OTHER MILLS. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION M BCHANTS POR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

FALL SEASON. W. S. STEWART & CO., Importers and Jobbers of SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

BROWN AND BLACK REPELLANTS. BROWN AND BLACK (VERY DESIRABLE,) ALSO, OTHER CLOTHS,

FOR CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. A LALGE INVOICE of the above Goods just re-

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. ENGLISH WATER-PROOF

CLOAKS. (AQUASCUTUM.)

BLACK-MIXED CLOAKS, GRAY-MIXED CLOAKS, BROWN-MIXED CLOAKS, CLARET-MIXED CLOAKS, **OPENING**

EVERY MORNING J. W. PROCTOR & Co., 708 CHESTNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES. TMMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

816 CHESTNUT STREET, Announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paint-ings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pur chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES,

816 CHESTNUT Street. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on band a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be
superior to all others.

Kor the quality and finish of these Tables the manusuperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. au25-6m

Business notices. PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscribers is open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Analyses of Orce, Guanos, Waters, &c. Also, for the Instruction of Sindents in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. Opinious given in Chemical questions.
Special fustruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
JAMES C. BOOTH,

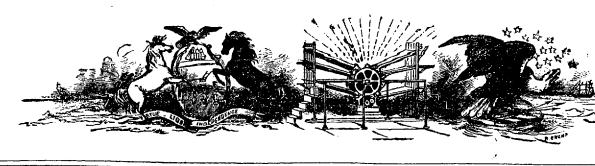
THOS. H. GARRETT, JNO. J. REESE, M. D. oc4-2m No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market. JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE
BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN
Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to nake every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended to. my7-ly EVANS & WATSON'S

STORE,
16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand.

TMPORTANT. Send all Money and Packages of Merchandise for places in the Eastern States, New York, and Canada, by HARNDEN'S EX-PRESS, No. 248 Chestnut street. They collect Notes, Drafts, &c., and Bills. with or without Goods. Their Express is the oldest in the United States. Express Charges on a single case, or small lot of Goods, are less than by any other conveyance. se10-2m_





VOL. 5.—NO. 59.

MILLINERY GOODS. FOR SALE AND TO LET. TO RENT-Large Communicating I Furnished BOOMS, for Gentlemen, (without board) in a private family, on WALNUT Street, west of Tanth. Apply to Drug Store, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. ARMY SOCKS.

ing 130 acres; 30 acres of excellent Woodland, the balance in a high state of cultivation, nicely watered with springs and running streams, situate 6 miles from Doylestown depot, and 2% miles from Lambertville station and Delaware river, Bucks county. Plain and substantial stone improvements; good out-buildings, and every variety of fruits. Price only \$75 per acre; easy terms. Apply to

No. 309 WALNUT Street. A large stock of three-thread blue-mixed WOOLLEN YARN, of all numbers, for -ale at lowest each prices a H. DUHRING & CO., ocli-fmw6t* 26 and 28 North FOURTH Street.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. NTET CASH CLOTH STORE. ELLIS & HARROP.

NO. 225 MARKET STREET, UP STAIRS. A new and desirable Fall Stock of Clothe, Causimans Vestings, &c., sold low for cash, in lengths to suit pur-

MILLINERY GOODS. MRS. H. WRIGHT,

No. 137 PINE STREET,

WILL OVEN
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10rm, 1861.
oc8-31* SOMETHING NEW AT

KENNEDY'S FRENCH FLOWER AND FEATRER EMPORIUM.
No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

MILLINERY OPENING. "CITY BONNET STORE,"

NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

OPENING DAY,

Thursday, October 3, 1861.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ROSENHEIM, 431 MARKET STREET.

Invite the attention of MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS To their well-assorted stock of RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS,

A superior brand of BLACK VELVET RIBBONS Always on hand. MILLINERY GOODS, of the latest be sold cheaper than anywhere, for cash. Milliners and Merchants are invited to call and examine before pur-M. BERNHEIM.

m. BERNHEIM, self-Im No. 2 N. WITER Street, shave Market N. B.—Six per cent. discount deducted for cash. MRS. M. S. BIORIVI, CHESTNUT Street, will OPEN ON THURSDAY, October 10th, a Fashionable assortment of PARIS octo-fit MISSES O'BRYAN, 914 MISSES O'BRYAN, 914
CHESTNUT, will open PARIS MILLINERY
for the Fall on THURSDAY, October 3. oc2-12t*

CARPETINGS. NEW CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chestnut st., below 7th,

SOUTH SIDE. Now opening from the New York Auction Rooms, large lot of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, which will be sold from

80 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. Also, a complete assortment of all the varieties of CAR-PETING, of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, com-CROSSLEY'S WILTON & VELVET CARPETING. HENDERSON'S DAMASK AND

TWILLED VENETIANS. Also, a large variety of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, imported under the old duty, which will be sold at low Included in our stock will be found a complete aggor

ment of INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETING. OIL CLOTH FROM 1 TO 8 YARDS WIDE. JAMES H. ORNE, 698 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

oc5-lm FOURTH-STREET

No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT, I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

J. T. DELACROIX. GLEN ECHO MILLS,

McCALLUM & Co.,

MANUFACTUBERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, CARPETINGS,

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings of our own and other makes, to which we call the

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE

Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS

1,000 pieces J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY CARPETS, from 871 CTS. TO \$1 PER YD! 6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON;

FINE AXMINSTER; ROYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES.

HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TABIFF, Will be sold at MODERATE PRICES.

CHEAP CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS CHEAP CARPETS, OIL ULUTIAS,
AND WINDOW SILADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET
Streets, will open, from anction, this morning, Ingrain
Carpots, wool filling, 25, 31, and 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 37, 45, 60, and 62 cents; Ingrain Carpets, 12, 18, 25, 31, 37, 30, and 62 cents; Ilomp,
Yarn, and Rag Carpots, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents; Floor
Oil Cloths, 31, 37, 45, and 30 cents; Gitt-Bordered Window Shades, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cents; Green and Buff
Window Holland, &c. Cheap Dry Goods and Carpet
Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET
oc3-12t

DRUGS. JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Mans preparations:
On the Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb jars.

95 hs Extract Acoult, in 1 is jurs.
25 ibs Extract Proscryani, in 1 is jurs.
50 ibs Extract Belladonna, in 1 is jurs.
100 ibs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 is jurs.
50 ibs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 is just.
100 ibs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 is bottles.
100 ibs Calonel, in 1 is bottles.
500 ibs Calonel, in 1 is bottles.
500 ibs Pil Hydraug., in 1 is jurs.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
ihs 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

FOR SALE-Valuable Farm, contain-THE REBELLION.

NIAGARA FALLS WATER POW-

FR.—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTU
REBS.—This immense water power is now ready for immediate occupation, together with one hundred acres of land, embracing one quarter of the village, on which to locate mills and manufactories.

The stipulations for price of power will be one half that at Lowell, Mass., and the quantity is almost unimited

Binoid the demand warrant it, the American Fall can easily be stopped and its great volume discharged through the bank below its present site, for mill purposes, under a head and fall of 200 tect.

The title is perfect and the property unincumbered. For further information apply to N. W. Day or A. P. Floyd, Niagara Falls: Alexander Hay, No. 1208 Vine street, Philadelphia; Hon. T. A. Jonekes, Providence, R. I.; D. Thaxter, Boston; or the owner,

HORACE H. DAY, No. 91 Liberty street.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1861.

Set-wfrm3m

WHEREAS, THE LINDELL HO-TEL COMPANY by its Deed, dated the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of St. Louis county, in Book No. 284, at Page 202, and also by its other deed, dated the said first day of December, 1859, recorded in Book No. 230, Page 336, confirmatory of and supplemental to said first deed, did convey unto WILLIAM M. MORRISON, EDWARD BREDELLI, and FRANKLIM A. DICK, the following degregated was assets at stricted.

Block No. 120, of the City of St. Louis, and described ag follows:

First, A Lot or parcel of land fronting two hundred and seventy-one feet on Washington avenue, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth, and bounded south by Washington avenue, east by Sixth street, north by the north line of the field lot confirmed to Joseph Taillon, and known as Survey No. 1508, and west by Seventh street.

Second, A certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in said Block, containing about seventy feet, be the same more or less, on Sixth street, by one hundred and thirty-five feet deep on Green street, be the same more or less, being Lot known and designated on the plat of the lote laid out and made an addition to the town of St. Louis, by William Christy, as Lot No. 27, bounded on the west by No. 28, as laid out by Christy, on the north by Green street, on the east by Sixth street, and on the gouth by the Lot herein first described: which said conveyances were made to said MORRISON, BREDELL, and DICK, in trust, to secure the payment of certain bonds therein described, amounting to four hundred thousand dollars; being eight hundred bonds of five hundred dollars each, payable in ten years from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to PETER LINDELL, or bearer, with ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually from that date, all payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New York; and whereas, among other things, it was provided in said Deeds that if the interest upon said bonds, or any part thereof, should become due and remain unpaid for thirty days after the maturity thereof, that then, by reason of such default, the said bonds shall forthwith become due and payable, notwithstanding said bonds may not appear on their face to be due; and whereas, said LINDELL HOTEL COMPANY has, it is believed, negetiated, sold, and pledged six hundred and sixteen of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and

bonds may not appear on their face to be due; and whereas, said LINDELL HOTEL COMPANY has, it is believed, negotiated, sold, and pledged six hundred and sixtern of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and sixtern of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and sixtern of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and sixtern of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and sixtern of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and sixtern of said bonds, and of which the semi-annual interest, becoming due on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, has been due for more than thirty days, and is still unpaid, although some or all of it has been demanded:

Now, therefore, we, WILLIAM M. MORRISON, EDWARD BREDELL, and FRANKLINA. DIOK, Trastees as aforesaid, at the request of many of the individuals and corporations holding said bonds, and in accordance with the provisions of said Deeds, will, on thet wenty-second day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and between the hours of eleven of the forencon and five clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House, in the CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Missouri, proceed to sell the above-described premises and property, for cash, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, in order to pay the holders of said bonds to amounts or charges that may be payable under the provisions of said deeds, together with the expenses of the Trust.

WM. M. MORRISON, Sed-dice22 FRANKLINA. DIOK, Trustees.

Sed-dice22 FRANKLINA. DIOK, Trustees.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make if the most sumptuous, convenient, and comfort-And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the and to cost, to pravide, and to combine all the elements individual and social enjoyment which modern art as invented, and modern taste approved; and the passage which it has commanded during the past six years a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appre-To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the mest rigid economy, the undergined

gned

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO

TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

the same time abating none of the luxuries with which
heir table has hitherto been supplied.

se7-8m

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. CARD.-THE UNDERSIGNED. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have lessed, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. 'They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

LEGAL. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOB BARTLETT'S Minors.

The Auditor's appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of Jesse Reynolds, Guardian of Henry P. Bartlett, Joseph B. Bartlett, John T. Bartlett, Charles F. Bartlett, and Job C. Bartlett, minor children of Job Bartlett,, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the partles interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MON-DAY, October 14, 1861, 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No.213 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia ocd-Imw5t*

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Auditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANNA SITGREAVES, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle,

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of Rev. Samuel Cox, Executor of the last will and testament of Anna Sitgreaves, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 15, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 213 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

Oct-fmwot*

LEWIS G. CASSIDY, Auditor. HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.

Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,

&c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers cash or short credit.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and oc8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philad HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

HENSZEY, 427 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!—Harrisburg Nail Depot, 509 COMMERCE St. The best Nails manufactured for \$2.65 cash. All sizes. se23-1m W. W. KNIGHT & SON & CO.

WINES AND LIQUORS. CLARET.—100 Casks Claret ex-ship David, from Bordeaux, for sale in bonded wares house by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

PORT WINE.—111 Quarters and 43 octaves DeMuller Port, for sale from Custom House stores by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 nuth FRONT Street.

DURE PORT WINE. DURE PORT WINE.

DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN
PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of
purr Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the
above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFRR'S,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-prietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, and other approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHISKY.
Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Corrolad Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Seutheast corner GERMANTOWN 'Avenue
and MASTER Street.

TOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBENof one dozen buttles each; warranted pure. Imported
end for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. 7IMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bothed and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER 1844-560.

DHILADELPHIA TERRA-COTTA WORKS
Office and Warerooms, 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

Architectural Ornaments.
Ventilating and Smoke Flues.
Ridge Tile and Sanitary Ware.
Steam-pressed Drain Pipe.
Water Pipe, warranted to stand pressure, cheap and durable.
The Trade supplied, on Liberal Terms.
Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail, on application by letter.

S. A. HARRISON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

J. W. SCOTT, 514 CHESTNUT Street, a few doors below the "Continental." The attention of the Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPBOVED OUT OF SHIRTS, of superior fit, make, and material, on hand and made to order at shortest notice. BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE BEACH Street, Kennington. T. THOMAS,

BJ-1y 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861.

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS

ROSECRANS AND REYNOLDS. Defeat of Gen. Lee at Big Springs. VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION

AT GREENBRIER. IMPORTANT POINTS ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI Price Retreating into Arkansas.

THE CHANCES OF A BATTLE.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Later from Fortress Monroe. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Miscellaneous War News. &cc. &c.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Lee Forced to Retreat. ELEWATER, Va., Oct. 10.-General Reynolds has made two reconnoissances in force within the last few days against the robels, under General Lee, and has driven them from Big Springs, the former rendezvous of his main force. Part of his force is now posted at Elk Mountain and Green Briar Bridge, respectively 30 and 40 miles from here, and part of it under General Lee, who is said to have joined General Floyd at Big Springs, previous to the reconnoissance. The rebels destroyed their camp equipage, ammunition, and several

hundred muskets. The rebels left several wagons, &c., the road being absolutely impassable for vehicles beyond a point twelve miles from Elkwater. From the Army of General Rosecrans. CINCINNATI, Oct. 10 .- The Commercial's Kanawha advices state that General Rosecrans is at Mountain Cave, a strong position twenty-five miles

He had advanced ten miles further, to Little
Sewell, but the enemy being too well entrenched
and too strong at Big Sewell, five miles further on,
to be attacked. General Roscerans fell back, as an
invitation to the rebels to come out and have a fair He had advanced ten miles further, to Little vitation to the rebels to come out and have a fair fight. There was no expectation of an attempt by the enemy to force his position. The weather in the Gauley region was terrible.

Rain was falling almost incessantly. General Roseorans' troops were well clothed, having now plenty of overcoats and blankets. The late fight at Chapmansville was a sharp and bloody affair. Five of Captain Pratt's Zouaves were killed. The rebels are reported to have lost thirty-A despatch from General Reynolds to Governor Morton, dated Huttonville, October 8th, says: "The enemy in our front, on the Huntersville road, has been driven to Green Brier Springs, twenty miles beyond Big Springs, their late late rendezvous. They are about fifty miles from Elkwater, and one hundred and twenty from Chest. Mountain. The roads towards Huntersville are impassable for wheels. The rebels destroyed hundreds of muskets, tents, camp equipage, &c. Several

wagons abandoned by the rebels fell into our A Fight in the Mountains--- The Reconnoissance at Greenbrier...A Brilliant Engagement.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.] CHEAT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT, October 4, 1861.

We have had a fight, and a splendid one. Although intended only as a reconnoissance in force, it resulted in a handsome achievement. Early yesterday morning General Reynolds and staff, escorted by Bracken's cavalry, arrived in camp, and shortly after an order to prepare two days' ra-tions created excitement and cheerfulness in camp. The men were confident they were to have a fight, The men were confident they were to have a tight, and it put them in the best of good humor. Knapsacks were repacked, haversacks and cartridge-boxes filled, and arms overhauled and brightened to the highest polish. Each regiment to be used on the occasion received marching orders, all of which were for the night. The men were ordered to retire early and get sleep, but little sleep was there in camp that night. there in camp that night.

Officers and menshared alike in the excitement and the gladness at the prospect of a fight.

All the regiments had been greatly weakened by sickness and hard service; and the force which marched, counting artillery, cavalry, &c., was less than 6.000 men. The hatteries comprised thirteen

than 6,000 men. The batteries comprised thirteen The Party to be Attacked. Since the flight of the rebels from Tygart Valley, they have had an advanced camp on the bank of they have had an advanced camp on the bank of the Greenbrier, at a point where the Staunton turn-pike ascends the Alleghany Mountains. In the late advance of Lee, a considerable force detailed from that camp, and, as I have informed you, went back to it in a hurry. They have not advanced since. Our scouts have, from time to time, report-ed that the post was being fortified.

The point is about thirteen miles from this camp, and about the same distance from Monterey, where The point is about thirteen miles from this camp, and about the same distance from Montercy, where it is understood there is a large rebel force. The opinion has been entertained that there were additional camps between Greenbrier and Montercy, from which the former could be readily reinforced, and to confirm this opinion was one of the objects of this movement. The scouts supposed that 5,000 or 6,000 were encamped at Greenbrier.

The Rebel Camp, and how the Attack was to be Made. The rebel camp is located on a high, steep eleva-tion known as Buffulo Hill. It is located at a sharp turn of the road, and so situated that an at-tacking force had to come directly under the guns and entrenchments of the right of the camp to ob-tain even a view of the left. The formation of the ground is particularly favorable for the formation of terraces, and the rebels had made good use of the advantage. Their defences rose one above the other, far up the hill, extending even into the forest above the camp. It was estimated, from the number of tents, that ten thousand men held the

posts. The sole attack contemplated was directly in front, with artillery, the infantry to be used merely to protect the batteries. The First Dash-A Gallant Charge. It was discovered that the rebels had placed a large infantry force three-fourths of a mile in front to dispute our approach. They lay in ambush beside a fence thickened with small trees to the right of the road, and in the timber on the hill-side to the left. On making this discovery, Colonel Kimball was ordered to clear the way for the artillery with the rugged Indiana Fourteenth. The boys received the order with a shout, and, firing a volley into the ambush, rushed upon it with a wild cheer. received the order with a shout, and, firing a voiley into the ambush, rushed upon it with a wild cheer. The concealed enemy instantly took to their heels, some rushing across the valley, and others up the mountains on our left. The gallant Fourteenth, its ragged breeches fiapping in the air, started up the mountains with a cheer, popping over the rebels at every crack. The Ninth Indiana, its colors flaunting beautifully above the green grass, rushed after those across the valley. A cheer went up from the whole line, as the ambushed rebels took to flight, the Hoosiers in pursuit.

The Fourteenth made sad work with the rebels on the mountain. Eighteen of them were found on the mountain. Eighteen of them were found dead in one pile, and seven in another. They also captured several prisoners, and took care of a few wounded. The Seventh came near the retreating rebels on the opposite side of the valley, and poured a raking fire into them as they sought a laurel cover. How many were killed and wounded there the experiment that the seventh the

the enemy must tell, for our boys did not search the lion, dashed into it, with his full battery. The first shot from his battery was greeted by a shout from Down with his single gun followed Howe, and in

bown with his single gun followed flows, and ha few minutes, before, in fact, the retreating rebels had fairly reached the intronchments, our whole thirteen guns were banging murderous shot and shell at them. The rebels responded with seven guns. Loomis now ascertained he could do better execution a little closer, and took position square in the valley, in full view of the whole opposing The Fight.

The enemy's camp was in full view. His terraced about the content of the second of the second of the artillery. Sometimes a half dozen of our pieces would send forth a simultaneous roar, making the carth tremble, and the return fire seemed spiteful, as it whizzed the shot mestly over our hoads. For thirty-five minutes every gin on our side was worked without cessation. Now a shell would go ringing through the air, making a beautiful curve, The Fight.

and, dropping just on the spot intended, burst, and destroyed everything for yards around. Of all the infernal inventions of war, it is these shells. They tear men and horses to tatters in an instant, as they tear men and horses to tatters in an instant, as they fall whizzing among them.

And, as you hear their unmusical hiss coming towards you, you, if as green as I in military strife, will try to dodge the screeching devil. With the shell flew the round shot into the enemy's camp, and all about our batteries. With a whack they would strike the earth, and bore themselves into the earth like iron moles operated by steam.

Such was the distant view of the picture. A little in advance of me, and on a line with our batteries, standing on a knoll, was the General, his countenance caim and indicative of satisfaction at the result.

teries, standing on a knoll, was the treneral, and countenance calm and indicative of satisfaction at the result.

Around him, in the saddle, were his aids, one or more of whom were constantly dashing over the field, to convey his orders. He was so near the enemy's camp that he could observe their movements with the naked eye. Several shells fell near him, but did not in the least disturb his composure.

To my rear were the ambulances, with the surgeons, distinguished by green sashes, waiting to perform their duty. Some were very careful to remain out of harm's way, while others braved danger to search for the wounded.

The ambulances were not long idle. First came a man carried on a blanket, writhing with pain. He had received a shot in his stomach. Next, another who had lost an arm, and was fainting from loss of blood. Then came three or four slightly wounded leaning on the shoulders of their comrades. Not far from me, in a little ravine, lay three rebels, one dead, another dying, and a third slightly wounded. The latter was placed in an ambulance, and carried to our hospital.

Away up the road, scattered on its sides, some sitting, some lying, were exhausted infantry men, most of whom seemed totally sinconcerned as to the strife; and, at other points of a viewing distance, groups of unengaged cavalry were viewing the strife with deep interest.

For thirty-five minutes our batteries kept up an

groups of unengaged cavalry were viewing the strife with deep interest.

For thirty-five minutes our batteries kept up an unceasing fire. First one, and then another rebel gun was dismounted, unif only one remained. This was peppered with shell and shot, but we were unable to do more than slaeken its fire.

It was the only well-served piece in the rebel fortifications, its shots doing all the artillery mischief to our side. When our shot became too hot for the gunners there, they would load the piece rapidly, fire, run under cover, remain there a few minutes, and then repeat the performance. The thirty-five minutes firing was a magnificent artillery duty. Our soldiers, who have been in many afight, said they never have seen anything equal to it.

While this was going on, the Fourteenth Indiana, under the gallant Kimball, the dashing Harrow, and the enthusiastic Blynn; and the Twenty-fourth Ohio, under the veteran Ammon, and Gilbert and Butler, had been scouring the mountain on our left, to prevent a flank movement. They were much exposed to shot and shell, but were successful in dodging them. The other regiments, except the Fiftcenth Indiana and the Twenty-fifth Ohio, held as a reserve, were protecting our right and

held as a reserve, were protecting our right and Reinforcements.

Reinforcements.

After the enemy had been driven from their lower entrenchments, and their battery reduced to one gun, our artillerists slackened their fire, and took it more easily. The infantry brightened up, expecting orders to charge the works. But the general, who was more observant, did not give the order. When the fire of our batteries was raging most fearfully, the rebels sent up two or three rockets, which the general supposed was a signal to hurry up expected reinforcements from the mountains. He consequently kept a sharp look-out on the mountain road, as did others, who were of the same opinion.

same opinion.

They did not have long to wait. Down the mountains, in the rear of the camp, came a column of men, estimated at 5,000, bringing with them several pieces of artillery of a superior character. The reinforcements were received with cheers by their rebel and badly-routed comrades. The fresh pieces were planted upon the upper works, and sent forth a new tune from the rebel side. They were at first badly served, the shots going far overhead. This they ascertained, and began to take pretty good aim.

selves, and with the naked eye a great scampering from the bushes could be observed. An Attempt to Flank.

In the meantime the colonels began to grow fidgety. They did not like the idea of the artillery enjoying all the fun, and asked that the infantry be allowed to "go in."

A council of war was held. The colonels proposed to take the new batteries by storm. The general opposed this at once, as, even if successful, it would involve a great sacrifice of life. They then proposed to outflank the enemy, and take the farm line with the fifth position was taken. With the a barren victory, they wanted to try their hand. I say a barren victory, but if the enemy had been routed, the position is now of no use to us, and had our infantry worked in on the flank, the road was epen for the enemy to scamper off up the mountain. But Gen. Reynolds, appreciating the valor of our troops, consented to let the infantry try a flank movement, and, if they could do nothing more, gain information as to the location of the ground. The regiments selected for the movement were the Seventh, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Indiana, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio. The Seventh Indiana, Col. Dumont, was selected to lead—why, I cannot imagine, as it is a new regiment, but its colonel is a covering and contact and foreless addiant. An Attempt to Flank.

imagine, as it is a new regiment, but its colonel is an experienced and fearless soldier. an experienced and fearless soldier.

The enemy observed the movements, and paying but little attention to our batteries, prepared to receive the infantry as they marched up through the woods. All the regiments received the order to advance with cheers, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth throwing off their coats, and preparing for a free use of the bayonet. The Seventh took the lead, and the rest followed bravely. They had proceeded but a short distance, however, before the rebels turned several of their guns to the timber, and sent into it a terrible fire of shell and canister.

The Seventh Indiana broke and ran, their officers The Seventh Indiana broke and rap, their officer. and several indiana broke and ran, their condent endeavoring in vain to stop them. Their conduct caused some trepidation among other regiments, but at the command, they righted, and were about to advance, when orders came from General Rey-nolds to withdraw. Though the trees seemed to rain shot and shell, but few men were hurt under them

The artillery had now fired about twelve hundred shot and shell, and were nearly out of ammunition. Loomis had nothing left but canister, and Howe was nearly as bad off, Daum's piece had been disabled and hauled off. Under these circumstances, the general, having Under these circumstances, the general, having gratified the infantry, ordered an end to the engagement. Loomis gave the Greenbrier camp a parting blessing in the shape of canister, and the artillery was despatched on its return to this point. The infantry followed, tarrying, however, some time in the valley, hoping the rebels would come out and give them a field fight of three to one. But the rebels did not show themselves as long as a blue coat remained in sight of Greenbrier

The Forces Engaged and the Loss. I have stated our force. At least half of it was not brought into action at all. The rebels taken prisoners state their force in camp, before our arrival, was ten thousand, which, with the reinforcements received, makes fifteen thousand; yet the rebels had not the courage, at any time, to come out of their entreachments. It is the experience out of their entreachments. It is the experience in Western Virginia that they fight bravely behind fortifications, and will not fight otherwise.

Our loss is twenty—ten killed, and ten so badly wounded as to be unfitted for duty. Their loss is terrible. The groans of the wounded could be distinctly heard at our batteries, when the gums were select. silent. The dead were seen strewn all over their camp, and the lower trench was said to be full of them. Our fifteen hundred shells and exploded shot made fearful havoc. Besides, some forty or fifty were killed by our infantry in the first dash outside of the fortifications. We took thirteen prisoners—they none. We captured a number of horses, a lot of cattle, and enough small arms to show how the enemy was supplied. During the whole engagement the enemy threw but three effective shots. One struck one of Howe's artillerymen, another took an arm from a gunner of the same corps, and, I think, shattered an axle of Daun's gun, rendering it unserviceable. All these came from the same troublesome little piece

our gunners could not dismount. Howe had two horses wounded, and one killed. Loomis and Daum, for a wonder, did not have either men or beast injured. I cannot speak too highly of the Guns were never better served, nor by livelier men. Return to Camp. The fight lasted about four hours. Between twelve and one the return march was commenced, the artillery taking the right. The cavalry followed, escorting the General and his staff. We took ed, escorting the General and his staff. We took it more leisurely, stopping to dispose of their rations, and rest, about three miles from the rebel camp. The Twenty-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, commanding, brought up the rear, having charge of the dead, wounded and prisoners. The wounded, whose wounds had all been dressed on the battle-field, were carried in easy-riding ambulances. bulances.

Before we had proceeded very far on the return, we found that a frightened Union man of this vicinity, who had followed the troops out to see the fight, seeing our troops returning without capturing the rebel camp, had mounted his soraggy horse, and going ahead at full speed, announced that we had been whipped, and were on the retreat. He told such an alarming story to Col. Ford that the Governor had called in his pickets, and prepared to cover the retreat. He had the Thirty-second admirably formed for that purpose, but laughed at his trouble when he learned the actual result of the conflict.

The Artillery in Position—Bung! Bang!

In less than ten minutes the rebels were driven to their entrenchments. Loomis immediately moved an invitation in the shape of a shell. The enemy immediately responded with pounders, all of which fell short of our battery. In the meantime, Howe had discovered a favorable position very near to the enemy's first line of fortification, and, bold as a lign, dashed into it, with his full hattery. The first learned the actual result of the conflict.

The same messenger brought the terrific news to this camp, causing astonishment and uneasiness here, and how much further he went with it I do not know.

It was past 9 o'clock when Col. Richardson marched up the mountain with the rear, and after supper, and a bit of rejoicing at our success, the lights were extinguished, and the whole camp, except those on gnard, were enjoying sound and welcome fluencer. But few had slept any the night before, those on guard, were enjoying sound and welcome slumber. But few had slept any the night before, and, besides the fatigue of battle, had marched twenty-six miles during the day. Sleep was welcome, indeed. Incidents Etc.

> groen. He looked at the bleeding stump, and smilingly said, "That is pretty well done." The limb was taken off as evenly as if it had been done limb was taken off as evenly as if it had been done with a knife.
>
> In Daum's Artillery is a young German, who had never stood fire before. He became frightened, and fled from his post. Daum pursued, caught, and brought him back, lashing him with his sword. The poor fellow bellowed wofully, but after ramming home one or two charges, and finding himself still alive, became the bravest of the braye, and worked nobly to the end.
>
> The rebels would have done more mischief, but worked nobly to the end.
>
> The rebels would have done more mischief, but most of their shells did not explode. The cause, I understand, was a fault in the fuses.
>
> The rebels must have been terribly frightened.
> Their guns were heard from this camp during last night, and it is supposed that, frightened at their own shadows, they took the trees for Yankees, and fired at them.

The artillerist who lost his arm never uttered a

Among the woundard rebels was one engaged as a scout. His brother is in the Federal army, and took part in that action. The rebel brother died before we left the scene of action.

Gen. Reynolds accomplished all he senght by the movement. His loss was small, and he now thoroughly understands the position of the enemy before him. When he gets ready to more forward, he can take that position without trouble.

Although a battle was not intended, the contest was certainly the best fight our troops have yet made in Western Virginia. The rebels received a touch of loyal thunder and lightning that they did not expect in these mountains. The idea occurs to the recent rains, is not fordable. It is almost timpossible to cross an army of 30,000 with the limited means of transit, in less than a week. By crossing in a mere reconnoissunce, what will he do when he marches out for a full fight? Gen. Reynolds has now made a full reconnoise sance of the enemy, on both roads before him, and

when the Government sees proper to fit him out for an advance, he will go through in spite of all oppo-THE SOUTHERN GULF AND

ATLANTIC COAST. The Chandeleur Islands and Mobile Bay. Among the islands said to have been taken possession of by the United States forces in the guif. are the Chandeleur group. They lie immediately south of the point where Lake Borgne debouches into the gulf. They lie full sixty miles east of the mouths of the Mississippi, and twenty-five from Mobile point. The group consists of three small islands—the southernmost being the smallest. They bend in the form of a semi-circle. Between them and the northeastern point of St. Bernard parish, which is the southernmost parish in Louisiana, lying east of the Mississippi river, is Chandeleur Bay. Upon the northernmost island of the group there was a fixed light fully sixty feet high. It was of the utmost use to sailors navigating those waters. The rebels, with their usual vandalism, are said to have removed it some months ago. The fortifications of these islands, with corresponding batteries upon Ship, Cat, and Horn islands, and at Missis sippi City, upon the main land, will completely control the debouchure of Borgne into the gulf, and

aid most materially in the blockade of Mobile This bay is separated, at its entrance into the sea, by an island, called Dauphin. At the entrance, including Dauphin island, it attains a breadth of fourteen miles. The deepest channel is on the east side of Dauphin, admitting vessels of eighteen feet draught. Batteries on Horn island would render the passage of the western channel a very hazardous experiment. Were Dauphin also fortified, and Mobile Point and the main land on the west planted with water batteries, Mobile would also be most effectually blockaded

Beaufort, South Carolina. The necessity for the seizure of this port by the Federal forces has been often discussed in certain quarters, and has been said to be a seizure which rould be highly advantageous to the Government. It is situated in an arm of the sea called Port Royal river, about fifteen miles from the Atlantic. The harbor is one of the safest on the whole Southern coast, and has eleven feet water full upon the bar, at its entrance. Situated immediately south of the line of railroad, at a distance of twenty miles, running between Charleston and Savannah, it would afford an easy base for land operations against either. Either could be much more easily taken by land operations than from the sea. Its importance is then by no means to be undervalued in any future series of assaults upon these hot-beds of treason. Its distance from Charleston is less than fifty miles, and a little further from

The great desideratum gained by an attack upon it is that it can be taken with little or no loss of life, and can be so fortified as to be held landward it and held it for several months during the Revolutionary war, deeming it a point of the greatest importance. Its collector, under Mr. Buchanan's administration, refused to give in his adhesion to the Secession dynasty in South Carolina, and was arrested for high treason. He subsequently succumbed to force. It must not be confounded with the North Carolina Beaufort, more than a hundred miles northeast of it. of the port of this name. It is located upon Amelia

island, a small island lying off the extreme north-eastern coast of Florida. At the northern end of between Georgia and Florida, puts into the ocean The length of the river is about one hundred miles. and there is thirteen feet of water upon the bar at its mouth. nandina with, it is said, full twenty-four feet of water—the deepest water in any Atlantic harbor south of the mouth of the Chesapeake. Amelia

island is about eighteen miles long, and is very fertile. The town of Fernandina has but few inhabi-The principal advantages which would accrue to the Government from its possession would be a safe harbor for vessels of deep draught; a point of ren dezvous for fleets intended to operate upon the ex treme Southern coast, and as a safe basis for opera-

tions against Southern Georgia and Eastern Florida.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. From the Missouri Democrat, Oct. 8.] Price Retiring toward Arkansas. The intelligence from Jefferson City is satisfactory to the purport that the Federal forces are actively moving forward in pursuit of Price. Troops are constantly reaching the capital, and as steadily departing for the scene of the hoped-for conflict, and the whole division of the army detailed for the purpose will soon be under swift march. General Fremont and staff set forward yesterday. Price's forces were lest Friday seen between Clinton and Frémont and staff set forward yesterday. Price's forces were last Friday seen between Clinton and Warrensburg, apparently moving directly and rather hastily southward, for the purpose of avoiding a battle with Frémont's troops. Frémont will intercept him or pursue him into and through Arkansas, forcing a fight whenever this is possible. Probably Price will attempt to make a junction with McCulloch's forces, and then may be emboldened to give battle. The late prospect of an engagement at or near Georgetown has vanished, and the predictions of the disappointed Secession ists who solaced themselves over Price's abandonment of Lexington, by declaring that it was in order to annihilate Siegel, Sturgis, and Lane, are utterly falsified.

utterly falsified.
Price's declared plan is to avoid a battle except
when the odds shall be immensely in his favor, and when the odds shall be immensely in his favor, and all his movements, both past and present, indicate that such is his cunning programme. It is well ascertained, however, that a large proportion of his men are thoroughly disgusted with this mode of procedure, and that many of them are daily leaving him and returning to their homes. Should he undertake to pass into Arkansas, the "Missouri State Guard"—falsely so called—would almost certainly abandon him. With abundant and superier artillery, managed by artillerists of high and amply-proved skill and courage, Fremont is fully capable of driving both Price's and McCulloch's army before him to Red river, scattering them so that their concentration again will be next to impossible.

so that their concentration again will be next to impossible.

From the vicinity of Clinton, in Henry county, there is a good road leading into Arkansas, and for this route Price's army is evidently hastening. The road meets the Osage at Hoffman's Ferry, by crossing which the enemy can reach the Arkansas line by Thursday next. He will soon be closely followed by Frémont. Events of deepest interest to Missourians and to the country are doubtless much the point of transpiring in our State.

upon the point of transpiring in our State.

Rebel Barbarities. From Linn Creek the intelligence still is that the rebels are remorselessly sacking and plundering the premises both of Union families and Secession resipremises both of Union families and Secession residents, to meet the necessities of army subsistence. The entire region for ten miles along the river and seven or eight miles back into the country, in Camden country, is occupied by the enemy, and the property of every inhabitant is taken, with no other limitation than its utility to the marauders. Wagon banon.

In the southwest, Judge Chenault's bandits are ravaging the border counties and fiendishly maltreating as well as robbing the Union citizens. Eleven of the latter had been hanged for the crime of being Americans as well as Missourians. Their sole offence was the expression of Union sentiments.

Union sentiments.

These every-day incidents, together with the sacking of the Insane Asylum at Fulton, the ransacking of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the atrocious system of impressing persons of nearly all ages and conditions into their ranks, fairly indicate the diabolical spirit possessing the robels. Unless soon and effectually checked, they will convert the lately blooming garden of Missouri into "a waste-howling wilderness." The gratifying symptoms now are that Union men in unprecedented numbers are rushing to arms in all quarters of the State, to defend their horses from robbery and sacrilege, and that, when furnished the arms they are clamoring for, they will give most zealous aid to the Federal forces in inflicting richly-merited punishment upon the invaders. richly-merited punishment upon the invaders.— Missouri Democrat. The Chances of a Battle A correspondent of the World, writing from

Jefferson City, under date of October 6, says:

If a battle take place in Western Missouri it must be before many days. The sudden and unexpected retreat of the Confederate General Price has, it is supposed, upset the plans which wore being care-fully elaborated for his discomfiture. That Generail Price should have endeavored to avoid being hemmed in by an imposing force was but natural; that he has been able to accomplish his exit so suc-cessfully has given rise to much surprise. Notwith-standing the fact that large reinforcements were said to have been on the way to Colonel Mulligan, and to have been on the way to colongly Mullingth, no sufficient force has been concentrated south of Lexington to intimidate Price from crossing our lines and making good his retreat. A force at Warrensburg, 15,000 strong, with a reserve at Sedalia, might have blocked the passage—the more effectually if General Lame, with his 5,000, had been restring on Kaness Cit. TWO CENTS.

victory in a forced battle, the charges of which are exceedingly small.

From the latest advices there can be re doubt of the passage of the rebel army in two cr three divisions through Johnson and Cass counties—Gen. Rains, with the rear guard, hovering near Georgetown, with about 4,000 cavalry acting as a cover to the heavier column of artillery and plunder. The early charge of an engagement now remains in purshing the rebels to the Osage river, which, owing to the recent rains, is not fordable. It is almost impossible to cross an army of 30,000, with the limited means of transit, in less than a week. By crossing at two or more places, as Occola, Warran, and Papins ille, it may be accomplished in Erice days. A rapid march across the country might surprise and rapid march across the country might surprise and rout the rear guard of the retreating army; beyond this all hope of an engagement in Western Missouri is merely fanciful.

Many affect to believe that, flushed with the re-Many affect to believe that, sushed with the recept victory at Lexington and the vast accessions
to his army in consequence, Gen. Price would certainty not withdraw his men without a desperate
attempt to capture Jesserson City. These considerations no doubt operate with great force on the
spirits of his soldiers, but his intimate acquaintance with the strength of the national forces,
through well-disciplined spies; is an argument
which must be very convincing to him, while the
temper of his men is sustained by opposite representations. In a certain sense, the more of such
undisciplined troops he has under command the
worse it is for him. An army of 25,000 well-disciplined troops is acknowledged to be the task for
any ordinary general to wield with effect. From
authentic reports, I am tempted to believe the
command of Brice to be between 22,000 and 45,000.
In order to attack them we need at least one-half

In order to attack them we need at least one-half their number.

The inhabitants of Kansas have been threateneds with a summary vengeance for the border warfare. The eastern counties will most likely receive the dread visitation, while the inflamed Missourianeare in strength to make it mnamed. Massourianters are in strength to make it with impunity. Fort Scott will be destroyed, and the movables of the settlers taken in reprisal for the emaccipation of the slaves under Gen. Fremont's preclamation, which the rebels believe to be in full force.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From late Richmond and Nashville papers we lean the following: Confederate Account of the Pensacola Affair. On Friday night last, twelve or fifteen Federals from Fort Pickens crossed over to the may yard in a small gunboat, armed with a howitzer, and set fire to a schooner. It is thought they took three men, who were on board, prisoners: The alarm was given in time to prevent any further depredations.

The following is an extract of a latter dated Pensacola, September 14: sacola, September IA:

The enemy had come up under range of the Judah and the shore batteries before the alarm was fairly given. This move of the enemy made our guns perfectly useless. The men on board of the schooner Judah were all asieep. When they awoke, they fought manfully and desperately. It is believed that the four men on board the schooner killed some seven or eight of the enemy. We have one of our men missing, and there are three slightly wounded.

It is generally believed that their principal object was the burning of the navy vard. After set-It is generally believed that their principal object was the burning of the navy yard. After setting fire to the schooner they fired grape and canister, wounding one man.

There were at one time ten Federals on the deck.

of the schooner against three of our men. Those three men fought with poles with spikes on the end. The lieutenant commanding had a sword. The enemy were armed with navy revolvers, yet our three brave men succeeded in repulsing them. Affairs at Richmond. The Richmond Examiner says the number of sick soldiers in the hospitals, public and private, in Richmond, is ascertained to be at present somewhat over 1,200. There are no less than twentyone soldiers' hospitals now in Richmond.

The Enquirer of the same date says the canclusion may now be safely asserted that it is utterly impossible to get out of or through Virginia into the North, unless under circumstances of the most the North, unless under circumstances of the most extraordinary nature. The War Department has perfected, by a chain of sentinel posts, and by an entire reformation of the passport system, the muchneeded isolation of the Government. The present practice in the passport office is to issue no passports to go out of the State, even in the exceptional cases where the Secretary of War may allow; it, unless with the condition of their being subject to the discretion and approval of the general commanding officers on the line of the frontier. As the military authorities have been unceasing in their complaints of the passport system, it is very certain that the

of the passport system, it is very certain that the discretion left with them will be severely exer-Liggon's tobacco factory mardend break out of Liggon's tobacco factory mar's and break out of the part of the Yankee prisoners confined therein. The prisoners are kept separate, the officers being confined in the first story of the building, and the men in the second and third stories. It is said that a captain of one of the New York volunteer regi-ments contrived to make his way among the men, where his blandishments and representations pro-cured their assent to the "rising." which was ap-pointed to take place on Tuesday night: It is fur-ther related that on the details being related to the ther related that on the details being, related to the occupants of the first story, it was opposed, but unsuccessfully, when one of the officers, dreading the issue of the attempt, divulged the leading features of the plan, which led to the removal of the chiefconspirator to the county jail. The latter plead hard to be allowed to remain with his comrades, even if in irons, but the indulgence was not allowed.

The Examiner complains bitterly of postal af-fairs in the South, and says the management of the Richmond post effice is positively intolerable The freedom with which the Confederate treasury notes are counterfeited has almost stopped From Fortress Monroe: FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.—Brigadier General

Williams has not yet left for Hatterns Inlet, the revenue cutter Corwin having been detained by the severe gale now prevailing. The tug Young America, while engaged in. sounding the channel of the James river, yesterday, exchanged a few shots with the Pig Point battery. Several shells exploded near the tug, but did no harm. The Union gun is now mounted so as to sweep

the Roads between the Fortress and Sewell's Point.

General Wool and Quartermaster Tallmadge have recommended to the quartermaster general the quartering of the troops at Old Point and Newport News for the winter, in comfortable wooden houses, built so as to accommodate two or three companies each. This plan will doubtless be adopt-Similar quarters will soon be erected for housing the contrabands.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who writes from Camp Dick Robinson: A Singular Coincidence A Singular Coincidence.

A very singular coincidence occurred at Lexington, during the stay of the Fourteenth Ohio, which, more sadly than anything else I have heard, illustrates the degeneracy of some of Kentucky's noblest names. Anxious to pay all possible respect to the memory of the "Great Commoner," whose fame Ohio yet guards as jealously as his own Kentucky, Colonel Steedman marched his regiment out to the tomb of Henry Clay. They formed silently around the grave, and at the very moment that these loyal troops from another State, on their way to defend Kentucky from invasion, reverently presented arms at the tomb of Kenway to defend Kentacky from the stock of Ken-crently presented arms at the tomb of Ken-tucky's greatest states man, the degenerate son, James B. Clay, was brought into the railroad depot, a prisoner in the hands of other loyal troops, arrested on the charge of treason! Can all the annals of this unnatural rebellion present a more unnatural coincidence.

John J. Crittenden and the War.

However apathetic many may be, there is no apathy about the venerated statesman who has succeeded to the place of Henry Clay in the affections of Kentucky. "Glory be to God." shouted an excitable gentlemen to John J. Crittenden, this morning, "McClellan is sending 20,000 men from Washington to Cincinnati, for Kentucky. We're safe now." "Safe!" exclaimed the veteran Senator. "Doesn't it bluster your tongue to tell it? Safe! by Ohio and Indiana troops, while Kentuckians allow themselves to be protected by others. It's a shame to old!Kentucky, sir."

I had thought that I understood the chivalrous fire of "Old Kentuck" before, but never did I realize it so fully as when, a moment afterward, the venerable Senator, addressing a townsman, evidently about his own age, but with whose portly form time had dealt more keenly, exclaimed: "George, you're not too old for a soldier—not a bit too old!" men, who ought to have apronstied around them! And sure enough the aged patriot started off, almost immediately afterward, to call out volunteers among the mountaineers. Let no man doubt the response. There may be traitors in Kentucky, as there are in Ohio; plotting agents of the Southern rebellion in Lexington and Frankfort, as there are in Dayton; but the great heart of the noble old State is sound, and Kentucky valor has not perished in protracted peace.

How Camp "Dick Robinson" took its

Why "Camp Dick Robinson?" I have been repeatedly asked, and, indeed, I have myself asked the question of others. All the way down I puzzled the question of others. All the way down I puzzled myself trying to recollect how I had heard "Dick Robinson" spoken of in connection with any of Kentucky's interests. Was he a formor Congressman, or was he a distinguished judge, or an exGovernor, or a noted way-leader, or a famous cattle breeder, or what was he? I have learned now that he has been none of these. Dick Robinson, as everybody calls him, is simply a successful and wealthy Kentucky farmer, who owns, I am told, a beautiful little farm, hereabouts, of some \$2,000 acres! On this farm is located the camp. The Tennessee refugees, who were driven out from their homes by Zollicoffer's advance into the eastern division of their State, found a refuge here, and established their comp, which they named in home of Mr. Robinson Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana troops have since made the same place their rendezvous, have since made the same place their rendezvous and the late little encampment of two thousand men is now numbered by "figures of a higher delines and making good his retreat. A force at Warrensburg, 15,000 strong, with a reserve at Sedalia, might have blocked the passage—the more effectually if General Lane, with his 5,000, had been resting on Kansas Cit.

The preparations of Gen. Price for the past few days leave no doubt of his intention to fall back to the Arkansas line. Not only provisious, merchandise, horses, and negroes, but women and children have been sent thirther, with such disposition of effects as to indicate a permanent change of residence. The impossibility of sustaining so large an army, the want of adequate clothing, the impassable

Postmatters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PARSE. place, and among independent men—within a great favorite in the neighborhood.

From this point, it seems, the great advance conthward—for which everybody is hoping—must be made, or from it must the advance of an invading army through the Cumberland Gap be met. The Cumberland Gap, as is known, is the only pass for a long distance, through which a good road leads from Tennessee into Kentucky. From the Gap o macadamized road leads up through Barboursville, London, and Richmond to Lesdington. Camp Died Robinson is situated to the west of this road on the pike leading from Nicholasville to Danville, and connected with the pike through the Gap by a commen road which intersects it at bondon. Zolficoffer advanced through the Gap; and as far up the pike as London. Fifteen miles from there, our advance—a Kentucky regiment of mountaineers, under Col. Garrard—was and still is posted. Skirmishing between the outposts continued for some time, when Zolliceffer suddenly retreated, falling back even beyond Barboursville, and enterching, as is supposed, at Cumberland Ford, fifteen miles only from the Cumberland Gap and the Tannessee line.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The Pennsylvania Reserves:

[Correspondence of The Press.] CAMP TANALLY, Oct. 7, 1861 As it may prove interesting to the many friends of the Second Regiment in Philadelphia to loarn omething of the witerenboute and doings of what was once the crack regiment of the "Pennsylvania" Reserve Folunteer corps." I take advantage of the extensive circulation of your valuable sheet to let them know where we are, and what the "Bloody

Second," as the boys call it, has been engaged in since we left Camp Washington, at Easton. The serious disaffection which occurred in "ours" at Sandy Hook; is now so much a thing of the past, that except when we consider the numerical strength of the regiment, we almost forget that it ever occurred. Completely pruned, as it was then, of the worst "binds" that had engrafted themselves upon it at the time of its organization, it has since materially improved in everything requisite

selves upon it at the time of its organization, it has since materially improved in everything requisite to make it first in quality, if not in quantity.

We left Sandy 1500k with the division of Major General Banks on the 17th of August, and after pitching our tents encessively at or near Jeffersonville, 'The Manor;' Buckeystown, Hyattstown (at which place we lay encamped some two weeks). Darnestown, and Rockville, we received orders to join the rest of the reserve corps, under General McCall, at Tenallytown. On September 25, in company with the Kene Rifle Regiment, Colonet Biddle, we marched from a point about four miles above Rockville to our camp, at this place, a distance of some fifteen miles, in a little less than five hours, which we fiatter ourselves was pretty good marching, done, as it was, in heavy marching order.

We are encamped some distance in rear of Fort Pennsylvania, on the edge of a woods, adjacent to Golonel (now General) Emmons Fifth Regiment. Owing to the admirable administrative qualities of Colonel william B. Mann, our regiment is now second to none in this division in discipline, cleanliness, and good order, while in drill—thanks to the untiring exertions of our popular and affable lieutenant colonel, Albert E. Magilton—we are as perfect as it is possible to have become, when is considered the hard marching service, and irregular and temporary oncampments we experienced when in General Banks' division. Under marching orders all the time, with the frequent alarms consequent upon our proximity to the enemy, we have been but illy situated for continuous practice in drill; but netwithstanding these inconvenience, our profeiency has been highlycomplimented eluce we joined this division.

A day or two since an order was issued by Gen. McCall, detaching Lieut. Col. Magilton from the regiment, and ordering him to Fort Pénnsylvania, as Instructor of Heavy Artillery. This change is not relished at all by the regiment, and all, both rank and file, regyet that he is compelled to leave us. It is re

will necessitate an election in "ours" to fill the post of major. The senior captain, George A. Woodward, of Philadelphia: a gentleman and a soldier in every way qualified for the arduous duties of a field officer, will probably be elected. The health of all in camp is very good. The untiring care and attention bestowed by Surgeons. Reed and Lodge upon all who come under them is productive of the best řešults, and with the strict observance that they take of the hygienic discipline of the arms. It is almost impossible that the observance that they take of the hygienic disci-pline of the camp, it is almost impossible that the physical condition of both officers and men should be otherwise than of the most satisfactory nature. We are all prepared, and waiting most auxiously, for the expected advance of General McClellan. If it should fall to the lot of the "Second" to join in the pregnant theu nor triends of Col. Mann give a good account of ourselves.

For the convenience of all who have friends and

relatives with us, it may not be out of place to state that all letters to this regiment should be di-rected to the "Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," Col. Mann, Gen. McCall's Divi-sion, Tenallytown, D. C. Thansom. A. Sign of the Times. A Sign of the Times.

The re-election of Governor Brown, of Georgia, is significant of the fact that the majority of the people of that State continue in opposition to the Jeff Davis oligarchy now ruling the South with despot osway. Brown is the avowed sworn foe of the centralized oligarchy—its bitterest enemy, decidedly, among all existing public men at the South. He was repudiated by its supporters, who nominated another in his stead, yet he is triumphantly reclected. A good sound drubbing near Savannah or Augusta would leave nothing of the oligarchy's power in Georgia.—IV ashington Star.

An Important Achievement. A telegram from New Orleans of the 4th inst., to the Bichmond Examinar, tells of one of the most important achievements of the war, so far. Thus it embraces information that the U.S. blockading it embraces information that the U.S. blockeding squadron have dug a passage through the mud of one of the five mouths of the Mississippi to the Sand Spit, which commands the whole five of them, and now have the Vinequines, Water Witch and two other vessels of the squadron to protect the prompt erection of works, which in less than a week will command all five of the mouths, passes, or entrance, to and from the Mississippi river.

Once properly built, this work alone will absolutely control the communication or New Orteans with the sea, as completely as a blockading squadron of twenty ships of war could accomplish that object.—Washington Star. Arrival of Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition A despatch from Halifax, Oct. 9, contains the fol-

lowing:

Dr. Hayes' polar expedition arrived here this morning in the United States. The party are all well. Two have died, including August Sontag, the astronomer, and Gibson Caruthers.

Dr. Hayes reached Smith's Straits on the 25th of August, last year, but could not penetrate the strait with his vessel, either last season or this. He wintered at Port Foulke, near Cape Alexander, and with a dog sledge reached lat. Si deg. 35 min. on May 18th of this year.

The following despatch reached New York city last evening: last evening:

HALITAN, October 9, 1861 To Henry Grinnell, 17 Bond Street: Hod To HEXEY GRINNELL, IT BOND STREET: Homeward bound. Put in, after a stormy passage, for repairs and water. We were unable to panetrate Smith's Straits either this season or the last, on account of heavy ice. We wintered at Port Foulke, near Cape Alexander, and I have penetrated, with dog sledges, to latitude eighty-one degrees thirty-five minutes, on the west side of Kennedy Channel. In that channel there was much open water. The thirteen surviving members of my original party are thirteen surviving members of my original party are all well. Two of my companions, Mr. Sontag and Gibson Caruthers, have died.

Gibson Caruthers, have died.

ISAAC I. HANES,

American Polar Expedition.

The expedition sailed from Boston on the 7th of July, 1980, in the schooner United States, 140 tons burden, which had its name changed from that of Spring Hill. The plan was to proceed first to Upper Navick, in lat. 72 deg. 40min., there to procure dogs and furs, to leave that port about the end of July, and, proceeding through the middle ice, to reach Smith's Straits about the 15th of August. It was calculated that the first summer would be exhausted in reaching that locality, the winter setting in early in September. From that time till March, 1861, they were to remain inactive; but, on the earliest return of sunshine, sledge parties were to be formed, and engaged in making explorations.

explorations.

The expedition reached Smith's Straits, about the 7sth degree of north latitude, on the 25th of August, 1860, but found that the ice could not be penetrated and that the schooner could not reach any higher. They wintered at Port Foulke, expecting to get into Smith's Sound when the ice would be melted in the summer. It was in this sound, in lat. 78 deat 40 wint that Dr. Kongleresed the August. deg. 40 min., that Dr. Kane's vessel, the Advance, had to be abandoned, in May, 1855. But the straits continued sealed up, and so far as the na-Sledge parties, however, were formed, and in one of those Dr. Hayes made explorations as far north as 81 deg. 5 min.—about the same latitude that was reached by sledge parties in the last expedition commanded by Dr. Kane. This point was reached on the 18th of May, 1861. The objects of the expedition were the expedition were:
1. To explore further the open polar sea discovered by Dr. Kane, and to determine its limits 2. To complete the survey of the northern coasts forcexland and Grinnell land.

general physical features of the unexplored region The first object could not, of course, be accomplished on account of the loc blocking up the passage to Smith's Sound; but we may presume from Dr. Hayes activity and determination, that the others have been, so far, at least, as it was possible to effect their accomplishment.

The expedition was composed as follows:
Commander—Dr. Isaac I Hayes.
Astronomer, and second in command—August

of Greenland and Grinnell land.
3. To determine important questions relative to
the magnetism, meteorology, natural history, and

Sontag. 1041ng.
Sailing master—S. P. McCormick.
Mate—H. W. Dodge.
Captain's clerk—George F. Knorr.
Assistant Astronomer—Henry G. Raccliff.
Carpenter—Gibson Caruthers. Cabin Boy—Colon C. Starr. Steward—Frank L. Harris. Cook—John Williams.

Crew-Charles McCormick, William Miller, Harvey S. Heywood, Thomas P. Browne, John McDonald, and Thomas Bowman.