THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-

LARS PER ANNUM, in advance

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. F G 1861. 1861. RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD SREET, PHILADELPHIA Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully invited to examine our large and carefully-selected stock of desirable goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

TAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. Nos. 239 and 241 North THIRD Street, above Bace Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Among which will be found a general assortment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED. THOMAS MELLOR & CO.,

HOSIERY HOUSE,

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD Street,

LINEN IMPORTERS and

SHIRT-FRONT MANUFACTURERS.

importations direct from the Manufactories. sell-2n

1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861 H C. LAUGHLIN & Co.,

No. 303 MARKET STREET, Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general ass MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-

1861. FALL GOODS. 1861 FRESH ASSORTMENT.

DALE, ROSS, & CO., 521 MARKET STREET,

FALL & WINTER GOODS which will be sold low for CASH and on short credits Buyers are respectfully invited to call and ex-

CARPETINGS. TARGE CARPET STOCK SELLING OUT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

CLOSE BUSINESS. BAILY & BROTHER. No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. sel7-tuths 2m

ARCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE." OLDDEN & RICKNER, NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
Two doors below NINTH, South side. Have now in store, a SPLENDID STOCK ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETINGS, FOR CASH.

NEW CARPETING.

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

Now opening from the New York Auction Rooms, a Jarge lot of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, which will be sold from

871 CTS. TO \$1 PER YD! Also, a complete assortment of all the varieties of CAR-

PETING, of OUR OWN IMPORTATION; com-Prising CROSSLEY'S WILTON & VELVET CARPETING. TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER HENDERSON'S DAMASK AND TWILLED VENETIANS.

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

ment of INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETING OIL CLOTH FROM 1 TO S YARDS WIDE. JAMES H. ORNE. 606 CHESTRUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTE

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 47. ABOVE CHESTNUT,

I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Betail Sales, at Prices LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For General Weakness.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Trambling McCALLUM & Co., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 509 CHESTNUT STREET, CARPETINGS,

attention of cash and short time buyers. NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET_OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE, Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS 1,000 pieces J. UROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY DARPETS, from 75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD.

6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER; BOYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CABPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES.

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

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 for cash or short credit.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and QCS-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada.



VOL. 5.—NO. 73.

in garments somewhat slovenly, And sometimes quite unclean ;

But, strange to say, this gentleman By good luck got a wife, Who, with ingenious plan, began To change his ways of life.

She led him to the great Oak Hall, And rigged him out complete In garments such as men should wear, Handsome, and rich, and neat.

gnificent Fall and Winter Goods cheap for cash. WANAMAKER & BROWS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

W. S. STEWART & CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

BLACK BEAVERS.

BLACK TRICOTS, &c.

REPELLANTS.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS,

CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

BLANKETS, AND ARMY

FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,)

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET;

COMMISSION M RCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS.

AND SUTLERS

Always on hand, a large stock of

CAVALRY BRUSHES,

WAGON BRUSHES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co.,

116 CHESTNUT STREET,

Sky Blue

And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing

for sale at the lowest prices

RECIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE.

BENJ. L. BERRY,

CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.

116 CHESTNUT STREET,

Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery,

WHITE DOMET FLANNELS,

AND ALL WOOL

INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS.

A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR

MEDICINAL.

PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

BED TRUNK.

No. 612 CHESTNUT Str

w. A. ANDREWS,

of Government standard.

TRAVELLING

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Drongy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CHES NEVOUS SHIFTERS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CHES DEVOUS SHIFTERS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR LOSS of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR LOSS of DAWER.

For Consumption, Insanity.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Pinness of Vision HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HFLMBolb's EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing aliments, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHUTry it, and be convinced of its officacy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, See Dr. De-woe's valuable work on Practice of Physic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensa-tory of the United States.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks

made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician; and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ircland, and published in King and Queen's Journal.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See remarks

fond of them.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, S1 per bottle, or six for S5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TEXTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters must be addressed.

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE

From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Describe symptoms in all communication

ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, oc5-stuth3m

DR. J. H. McQUILLEN HAS RE-

moved to 1112 ARCH Street.

"Give health and vigor to the frame, And bloom to the pallid cheek;" e so pleasant to the taste that patients become

made by distinguished Clergymen.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, recom-names known to SCIENCE and FAME.

For Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ARMY FLANNELS.

ARMY WOOLLENS.

TNDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

GOODS.

GREAT FALLS

CHICOPEE, and

BARTLET MILLS.

HUTCHINSON.

LYMAN.

CABOT.

PROTHINGHAM & WELLS,

The attention of the trade is invited to these Goods.

We have just received a full line of

Comprising, in part.

Also a small lot of

Massachusetts,

AND OTHER MILLS.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

TACONIA.

LOWELL

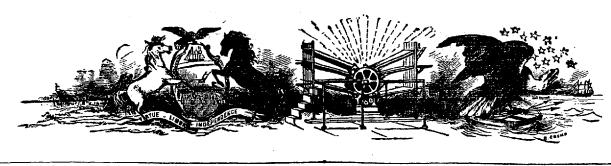
IPSWICH.

oc24-if

PLAIN BLACKS,

The Untidy Man,

With stockings torn, and shoes run down, And cont at ellows out, Ilis strings untied, his buttons off, And button holes torn out.



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

The Late Theodore Winthrop.* To lose a treasure just at the moment it was found must be loss indeed. A few months ago there appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, author's name not mentioned, the first part of THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF. She was a good wife. All who need CLOTHING will an account of the March of the Seventh New please take the hint, and proceed to OAK HALL, S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets. Large stock of York Regiment to Washington, through Baltimore. There was freshness, nerve, eloquence, in the sketch—it was evidently flung off by a man of genius. A miserable Bohemian of New York confidently claimed it as his own, and strutted, awhile, in the stolen plumes. Not for long. On the secretary of General Butler fell in battle. His name was Theodore Winthrop. He was Boston—a man of gentle blood and high CLOAKING CLOTHS in UNION and ALL-WOOL, culture. This was the unknown writer in the Atlantic Monthly. Besides the article already mentioned, the conclusion of which appeared in the July number, with his name attached, AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. there was published from his pen a posthumous vivid sketch, called "Washington as a Camp." On such performances, brief and slight, Winthrop's reputation was made—in some degree, perhaps, aided by the circum-

stance of his honorable death as a patriot

He wanted some months of thirty-three when he died. He was a native of New Haven, and graduated at Yale College, with even brilliant success, at the age of twenty. But for ill health he would have studied for the ministry or a professorship after leaving college. He visited Europe; lived for a time in Panama; travelled through California and Oregon; visited Vancouver's Island, Puget Sound, and the Hudson Bay Company's station there; joined Lieutenant STRAIN'S Expedition; returned, in 1854, still in feeble health; electioneered in this State for FRE-MONT. in 1856; became a lawyer, and tried to practice law, first in St. Louis and then in New York; but bad health always prevented his taking a positive stand in life. He went to live on Staten Island, where he won the friendship and enjoyed the society of GEORGE WILLIAM Curus, and devoted himself to writing, for which he always had a passion. When the news of the capture of Fort Sumpter took place, he enrolled himself in the artillery corps of the New York Seventh. Arrived at Fortress Monroe, he was made acting military secretary and aid to General BUTLER. He had left the armory door of the Seventh, at New York, on the 19th April, 1861, with his hand upon a howitzer: his biographer tells us "on the 21st of June his body lay upon the same for which he gladly died as the symbol of human freedom." But, as the Roman said, Non omnis moriar. Such men are not lost.

PHILADELPHIA-MADE Peace, peace! he is not dead, he doth not sleep-He hath awakened from the dream of life. THEODORE WINTEROP left behind him seve-ARMY CONTRACTORS ral novels, tales, sketches of travel, and journals. Yet the article on the March of the New York Seventh, in the Atlantic Monthly, SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates was his first published writing. This very day, Ticknon & Fields, of Boston, will publish a work of fiction, called "Cecil Dreeme," to which his friend Curtis has contributed an interesting biography, whence we draw many of the facts which we record in this brief and And every Description of Brushes required for the Army.

rapid notice. Other productions from his pen KEMBLE & VAN HORN, will follow. We have read "Cecil Dreeme" with the creates. It is a romance of New York society a worn-out subject. Unlike any other novel in our language, it reminds us of the best productions of HONORE DE BALZAC-with this difference, that while it shows the rich fancy Are prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and and close observation of those fictions, it has a purity which they too often want, and the high poetic elevation which the French writer CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. could not reach, simply because it was not in his nature. The characters in "Cecil Dreeme" are wonderfully individualized. INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, book is destined to have great success. Alas! the creature of his fancy bodily before him, as

* Cucil Dreeme. By Theodore Winthrop. 1 vol. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Philadelphia: Peterson & Brothers, and J. B. Lippincott & Co. Putnam's Rebellion Record.*

During the trial, in the United States Circuit Court, which terminated yesterday in the conviction of William Smith for piracy, as one of the crew of the Jeff. Davis, a great deal of documentary evidence, to show the reality of Secession, was offered in evidence by counsel for the defence-avowedly taken from Frank Moore's "Rebellion Record," and received by Judges Grier and Cadwalader, who presided. This is a remarkable compliment to the work in question—but not higher than it merits, from the fulness and fairness of it varied information respecting the origin and progress of the Rebellion. It is the first time, in legal and literary history, that a book not yet completed has been so stamped with authenticity as to be admitted as evidence in capital offence. The work is one which, in the daily discharge of our duties, we constantly refer to, with full reli-HELMBOLD'S GENUINE ance upon its containing a judicious collection of news, as it occurs; of documentary narratives, and of poetry, rumors, incidents and anecdotes of the war. From the leading journals is carefully culled a great deal of information, on both sides. Of this work the first volume is completed, forming a thick 8vo, with an original Introduction on the Causes of the Struggle, and the great issues before the country, by Edward Everett, a copious index, eleven portraits on steel, a map, and various diagrams. This volume in-

> cludes the time from December, 1860, to last June. In Mr. Curtis's interesting biography of the late Theodore Wint rop, he records of that true patriot and man of genius, "Especially he wished that some competent person would keep a careful record of events as they passed; 'for we are making our history,' he said, ' hand over hand!" What he desired is now being done by Frank Moore, editor of this "Rebellion Record." Thanks to his industry in collecting and judgment in selecting from all reliable sources, here he is putting aside the best materials for the future historian .- Part of Commodore Stringham is now ready for delivery by Mr. McFarlan, *The Rebellion Record: a Diary of American Events, with documents, narratives, illustrative incidents, poetry, &c. Edited by Frank Moore, author of "Diary of the American Revolution." Vol. I., large Svo. New York: G. P. Putnam. Philadelphia: John McFarlan, 22 South Sixth street.

Publications Received. FROM PETERSON & BROTHERS:

Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List, for November. The Semi Attached Couple. By the author of The Semi Detached House." Second edition;

FROM W. B. ZIEBER : Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. October,

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Oct. 6.] The Southern Coast Defence. Companies attaching themselves to Cols. Cowart and Watkins' regiment will receive immediately orders to rendezveus at Brunswick, Ga., where they will be forthwith mustered into service. Companies must consist of not less than fifty nor more than eighty rank and file. Address R. J. Cowart or E. P. Watkins, Atlanta, Ga. The Militia Called Out.

HEADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, GA., If EADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, GA.,
October 3, 1861.

I am required by the Commander-in-chief of the
State of Georgia to assemble the militia of this
county immediately. I do hereby command every
officer commanding each company in the city wards,
or districts in this county, to have every man in
their jurisdiction to be and appear in this city, on Saturday, the 12th of this month, with a good frearm,
at 10 octors for the nurses of drill. Every comat 10 o clock for the purpose of drill. Every com-missioned officer will assemble on Friday, the 11th missioned officer will assemble on Friday, the 11th instant. for the purpose of instruction. I hope there is not a man in the county that will refuse to contribute even in so small a portion in the preparation for the defence of our invaded country. Fail not under the penalty of the law.
R. F. MADDON, Colonel commanding.

THE REBELLION.

Great Naval Expedition. INTERESTING LETTER FROM ANNAPOLIS.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE FLEET ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI PRICE STILL RETREATING. 10th of June, at Great Bethel, the military | Fremont, Hunter, Sigel, Lane, and

Sturgis in Close Pursuit, one of the old Winthrop family formerly of MORE ABOUT THE FIGHT AT FREDERICKTOWN. THE TOWN SACKED AND BURNED.

> THE FIGHT AT WILDCAT. A FORWARD MOVEMENT FROM CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

Miscellaneous War News. The Attack on Santa Rosa a Costly Failure.

&c. LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Great Naval Expedition.

STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC. ANNAPOLIS ROADS, October 20, 1861. The combined naval and military expedition, whose destination and material have lately been the object of so much surmise, will start from this harbor to-morrow (Monday, October 21,) before sunrise. As the general in command has expressly requested that no details of its force should be made public previous to the departure of the fleet, this letter will be sent to you from Old Point Comfort. After our arrival there no objection is made to the publication of the following details :

Brigadier General T. W. Sherman is in command of the military forces of the expedition. He has under his orders three brigades, the first command. ed by General Egbert L. Vicle, the second by Gene. ral Isase Stevens, the third by General Wright. The following regiments are comprised in the different brigades

The Third New Hampshire, Colonel Fellows; the Fourth New Hampshire, Colonel Whipple; the Forty-sixth New York, Colonel Rosa; the Fortyseventh New York, Colonel Moore; the Fortyeighth New York, Colonel Perry; the Seventyhowitzer, at the same door, wrapped in the flag first New York, under Captain Morrison commanding; the Eighth Maine, Colonel Lee Strickland: the Ninth Maine, Colonel Rich; the Eighth Michigan : the Sixth Connecticut, Colonel Crist; the Seventh Connecticut, Colonel Terry; the Fiftieth Pennsylvania. Besides these, the famous Rhode Island battery, in connection with which General Sherman won his best-known laurels, and which is now commanded by Captain Hamilton, accompanies the expedition; it consists of six guns, one hundred and forty men, and one hundred and twenty

At Hampton Roads there are waiting us the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and Lieut. Colonel Serrell's battalion of engineers, 500 strong; also one thousand articles of property, recently declared contraband of war, and which, it is supposed, will prove eminently serviceable in the operations of the expedition. Six transports are at Old Point loaded with stores, and two loaded with horses and wagons, accompany those that sail from Annapolis. cager pleasure which a work of genius always | Additions of war steamers and gunboats are to be made to the fleet at Old Point ; additions, of course, but totally out of the heaten track of each of the first importance. Of these I wall advise you after I am definitely informed. Flag Officer Goldsborough is to be in command of the naval forces, but until arriving at Fortress Monroe, I shall not be in a position to state reliably anything further relative to that portion of the expedition. So much for the statistical portions of news. The troops themselves seem to be in excellent spirits and good health. They have been carefully clad and kept, most of them having been at Annapolis for the past two or three weeks, waiting orders to depart. They are young troops, but so are most of those who are in the Federal armies, and if many They seem like real, breathing persons. The have not yet seen fire, they are no worse off in that respect than the opponents they are likely to find. that Theodore Winthrop did not live to see All anticipate, with the greatest enthusiasm, the opportunity of testing their courage, and though the officers, who know the real difficulties of such an enterprise as lies before them, are undoubtedly anxious, that very anxiety is good proof that nothing will be undertaken carelessly or unad.

visedly. The fleet of twenty vessels, lying at the wharves, or farther out in the roads, presents an appearance such as has never been witnessed before on this continent. All of the transports have received their complement of soldiers, and are black with the human freight; tugs are plying constantly, bearing a general and his staff to his headquarters on board ship, carrying messages to and from shore, taking a battery or a load of wagons or horses to the transport for which they are destined, and adding to the unprecedented liveliness of the spectacle. Annapolis, in the background. a dull, antiquated Catholic town, looks on with quiet wonder. The State House, situated on a hill, lifts up the American flag, and the Naval Academy stretches along the beach, reminding me of those days in April when the New York Seventh found a shelter there before its famous march to Washington. Sunday, though it is, long lines of horses and a Court of Law, and on a trial for a army wagons are wending their way to the wharves, aids-de-camp are galloping to and fro. sentinels are pacing their rounds, and find frequent occasion to challenge the stragglers. Everything indicates the presence of horrida bella. And yet, in that very State House, a hundred yards away, Washington some eighty years ago resigned the command of the American army, little dreaming of the purpose for which other American armies should as semble within the century, and almost on the very spot hallowed by such associations. Those who in secret sympathize with the rebellion, and have now a chance to contemplate the preparations now making to annihilate it, must entertain any but pleasing anticipations from the sight which here gladdens loval eves.

Yet it will not do to be too sanguine. A naval expedition is liable to so many disasters; is subject to so many chances from which operations on land are exempt; some great storm may scatter and disable the squadron before it ever reaches the place of its destination; some slight and altogether unforeseen obstacle may disconcert all the best laid plans of skilful contrivers. Contrary winds may bear our ships away from the coast they wish to universal, should it be the object of the expedition to land forces in the face of hostile batteries which is known to be an operation of greater hazard VIII., (numbers 32, 33, 34,) with portraits of than any other peculiar to military science. If suc-Generals Wool, Banks, and Beauregard, and cessfully accomplished, so much more the credit to officers and men; but if mishaps occur, the country must make due allowance. In fact, the country has scarcely any appreciation of the variety and number of difficulties that beset every step of such an enterprise. There seems to me, who have watched many of the movements of this enterprise nearly from its inception, to have been the utmost pains and care taken to avoid as many of those difficulties as possible, or rather to conquer them. for avoidance is not possible; and yet many are almost inseparable. The getting together of the troops; their selection; the preparing stores of amassembling of transports at enormous expense; the | treating towards Greenfield. Dade county. keeping the men in good condition while they are waiting embarkation, are only the most estensible causes for care that have absorbed the energies and last month. The expedition is off; well-stored, well allotted, well prepared for many smergencies. But the country must not be too exacting, nor too impatient. Every one in the fleet intends to do his best, but impossibilities must not be demanded. I should shake my confidence in our success, but bebeen for some time in a position to know, can see and appreciate the past and present obstacles to the result we aim at. I believe and hope those obstacles will be triumphantly overcome; every one on the fleet who knows them shares this hope and belief; but let the measure of reward that shall be meted out to those who prove successful be commensurate with the impediments they must have

I make no guess in regard to the ultimate object of the attempt. You will, soon enough, be apprised of at least some portion of that object; but it is not worth while for the country to imagine that the armament which I have described is destined to end the war at a single blow. In your | gons.

anticipation of happy results, recollect the means that are employed-recollect that if our antagonists can ever be expected to fight, it will be on what they consider exclusively their own soil-some of them, perhaps, in sight of their own homes; and deluded, as some of them may be in their ideas of our intentions, (many of them, doubtless, are deluded,) they will fight with the strength of insanity, and we all know that, short-lived as that strength is, it is also terrible; yet it is always overcome by well-directed efforts of the sane. VAGABOND.

Our Special Naval Correspondence-From the Coast of Florida. U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA, Off Fort Pickens, Oct. 15, 1861.

The war in the Gulf goes slowly on. We have a few hig frigates, with many men, and many guns, which cannot move without a wind, and a fair wind at that. Then we have big frigates with steam, but the harbors and bays and inlets are shoal, and they cannot enter. Where are the gunboats and steamers of light draught, with rifled-cannon of long range, to reach the "Secessers" in the swamps and reeds, where they hide? In mercy's sake, for the sake of our flag, of our

country, and for peace, "send them soon" and send them often. The good people down here hate with a bitter hate, and despise "Yankees and Lincolnites," and if we only had the steam gunboats we would soon teach them to respect us. The mouths of the Mississippi are hermetically sealed by the Richmond, Vincennes, Preble, and

Water Witch. Nothing can enter or pass out. The entire Gulf coast is a coast of bays, inlets, swamps, and bayous, from whence issue small privateers, which sneak along the coast, and where enter small schooners, laden with Enfield rifles revolvers, percussion caps, powder and lead, and such useful articles. Many have been captured. and with steamers of light draft there would have been many more captures.

Ship Island and the Chandeleurs form excellent naval depots. easy of access with deep water, vastly superior to Pensacola, which we shall never want Florida has killed her goose which laid her

colden egg, and Pensacola will soon be in ruins. On the 14th of September the Colorato's boats, by night, burnt a privateer schooner, fitting out at the wharf of the Pensacola navy yard, and spiked two heavy guns on the wharf; as brave and gallant an act as was ever performed by any sailors. On Wednesday last, the 8th of October, General Bragg landed, at night, one thousand picked men, on the Island of Santa Rosa, the advance of five thousand more, all in readiness to follow, who were to attack Fort Pickens in the rear. In four hours they were in full retreat, leaving over one hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners behind, and taking one hundred wounded with them. Their leader. General Anderson. was wounded, and Capt. Bradford was killed. The braggart Ceneral Bragg is much dejected at the result.

I will mention an incident. In scouring the island, after the retreat, a dead officer was foundstone dead-with sword, revolvers, &c., all complete. On examination, no wound could be discovered, except one down the throat, which was redolent of "Cornac." and an empty bottle by his side told the tale. He is now alive and well, a prisoner, and rejoices in the name of Captain John Davis, of the Alabama Second Regiment, and is said to be a full cousin of Jeff. Davis For one month we have been without a mail or a line from the North, and this, too, at the moment

Every day and every hour brings with it excitement, and all is war and activity. We want vigorous, determined, and resolute action until this war is ended, and the Union and the Constitution saved and may God grant that to us soon ! The squadron is in excellent health, and we are all praying for steam gunboats.

of action.

The Battle of Ball's Bluff or Edwards' Ferry. The following statement from the New York Tribune, of yesterday, will be interesting to many who are making inquiries in reference to that move-

The following account of the battle, its beginning and its consequence, is derived from Colonel Colburn, Gen. McClellan's aid, who accompanied him to Edwards' Ferry, and returned with him to-Saturday afternoon, a captain and eightee

On Saturday afternoon, a captain and eighteen shan of Col. Devens Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment were ordered by Gen. Stone to cross the river at Harrison's Island, follow a bridle path which had been discovered, to the vicinity of Leesburg, and report what was seen. The captain thought he saw thirty rebel tents, and brought back word to that effect. Asting upon the report, Gen. Stone sent five companies of Col. Devens' regiment, supported by five companies of Col. Lee's Massachusetts Twentieth, to capture the supposed rebel camp On arriving at the spot, they found no tents and saw no enemy. They fell back a short distance, took position, and sent word back.

Gen. Stone, having information that the rebel took position, and sent word back.

Gen. Stone, having information that the rebet Gen. Evans had 5,000 mon near Leesburg, and that he had sent his baggage over Goose Creek to the south, that he might not be impeded in retiring to Manassas if attacked by a superior force, and perceiving that the coast was clear, concluded to attempt the capture of Evans' whole force. Col. Baker took sommand. Gen. Stone gave him 7,500 men, being Col. Baker's own brigade and the Tammany Regiment, with cavalry, and as much artillery as the enemy had, and the residue of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, being the best regiments he had. Now begins the conflict of statements. According to Col. Colburn, Col. Baker's orders were to cross at Harrison's Island; statements According to Col. Colburn, Col. Ba-ker's orders were to cross at Harrison's Island; not to go beyond the island, unless his means of transportation were ample; not to move from the Virginia bank of the river until the whole force was over; when he advanced, to be careful in sending out scouts and skirmishers; in protecting his flanks and guarding his rear; and on no account to make a demonstration unless so posted as

count to make a demonstration unless so posted as to feel sure of success.
Colonel Baker, however, according to Col. Colburn's statement, moved forward before more than 700 or \$00 had crossed. With that number, leaving no guard at the river, and keeping up no commun cation with it, so that three companies, which subsequently crossed, were unable to join him. After he had been joined by the hine Massachusetts companies, under command of Col. Devens, he, companies, under command of Col. Devens, he, with about 1.800 men, was attacked by tien. Evans' whole force, with the exception of his battery, which remained on a hill opposite Edwards' Ferry, being threatened by Gen. Stone, who made a feint of crossing in order to keep it there.

During the fight our men. although outnumbered three to one, fought with the utmost bravery throughout, as bravely after the fall of officers as before, and to the last of their ammunition. Gradually retreating to the river, they were there ordered by their officers to throw their guns into the dered by their officers to throw their guns into the water, to save them from the enemy, and all that could to swim for the Island. The boats were not to be found. They had been swamped in carrying over the wounded, how many of whom ways

drowned is not known, as swimmers were shot in General McClellan is delighted with the behavior of the troops throughout, and is in excellent heart at knowing that such men are in his com-mand. He found neither those that were in nor mand. He tound netther those that were in nor those that were out of the engagement demoralized in the slightest, but eager to fight.

On hearing of the disaster, he telegraphed Gen. Banks to take command, and to cross a portion of his force immediately. Accordingly, on Monday night, 4,400 men were taken across at Edwards' Ferry. Gen. McClellan found them on the Virginia hapk of the river on Tuesdey night. ginia bank of the river on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday a report came from the other side that the enemy was about to attack our position. Preparations were made to reinforce. It was, however, blowing a gale, and the river was very high, seven feet on an average. The first attempt to cross was foiled, although the hoat was taken a mile up stream. Luckily, the threatened attack conquer; provoking fogs may delay their progress till their supply of water gives out; disease may possibly make its appearance in the closely crowded transports despite the wisest precautions. And then the difficulties and dangers of landing are

are coming in. The sergeant major and a captain of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, at first reported have returned. While our 4.400 men were on the Virginia bank of Edward's Ferry, General Lander, who was here when the engagement was reported, but rode up the river immediately, made a reconnoisance toward Leesburg with 400 or 500 men. He encountered a body of rebels estimated at 2.000 men. and put them to flight, taking possession of the field, on which eight bodies were found. The only casualty on our side was to General Lander, who received a severe flesh wound in the calf of his leg. While our 4.400 men were on the Virginia bank

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Position of the Opposing Armies. Sr. Louis, Oct. 25 .- A gentleman from Gen. Sigel's advanced post reports that the rebels under munition and rations, and camp equipage; the Gen. Price had left Cedar county, and were re-Gen. Sigel's advance guard was near Bolivar or Tuesday evening, and his main body at Quincey. Gen. Lane's forces were at Osecola, and Gen. thoughts, and time and labors of thousands for the Sturgis' entire command one day's march behind. Gen. Sigel was about as far south as Gen. Price. but some twenty-five miles east, evidently siming at Springfield, to cut off his retreat south, while Gen. Lane was only two days' march north of him. Gen. Fremont and staff were at the Pomme de write in this strain not at all because I see what! Terre river, on the way to Quincy, in Hickory cause I see and appreciate, as only one who has Gens. Hunter's and McKinstry's divisions were marching on Leesville, via Sedalia, and Col. Asboth was at Wareaw.

The bridge over the Osage river at Warsaw was it on Wednesday last. It is a trestle-work and not a pontoon bridge.

The general belief among the officers at Warsaw was that Price would not get away, but would be compelled to fight or surrender. A detachment of United States cavalry broke up

a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, ten miles from Cole Camp Creek, on Tuesday night, killing seventeen, wounding a large number, and taking ninety prisoners, a number of horses and twenty-two wa-

mdcricktown-Lowe, the Rebel Leader. Killed, and the Rebel Loss Heavy-The Enemy in Full Retreat.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23d inst. contains the following additional particulars in regard to the Union victory at Fredericktown: where the fate of nations is decided. His career The following despatch has just been received at will be as brilliant and dazzling in the future as its headquarters in this city:

FIELD OF BATTLE, FREDERICKTOWN, October 22, 1861. In conjunction with Col. Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels under the command of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at five thousand men. Their loss was heavy; ours small, and confined principally to the First Indiana Cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Major Gavitt and Captain Hyman, Indiana Cavalry, were killed in a charge on a battery. tery.
Col. Plummer, with 2,500 mgn, left Cape Girardeau on the 18th, in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson's The command was composed of the Twentieth

Regiment, Col. Marsh; the Seventeenth, Col. Ross; and the Missouri Eleventh, Col. Plummer. They had several pieces of light artillery, and transhad several pieces of light artillery, and trans-portation for a march, with fifteen days' provisions. Golonel Plummer's troops took the road to Jack-son, the county seat of Cape Girardeau county, and on a straight road to Fredericktown, in Madi-son county, and the presumption is that he marched directly to that point. Colonel Plummer will be recollected as Captain Plummer of the regular army, who distinguished himself at the battle of Wilson's Creek. army, who distinguished himself at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

While he pursued his march from Cape Girardean on the enemy. Col. Carlin, in command at Pilot Knob, ordered troops to march in the direction of Fredericktown, where the rebels were reported to be in force, under the command of Jeff. Thompson and Lowe. Major Gavitt, of the First Indiana Cavalry, with six companies was ordered to the assistance of Capt. Hawkins' Independent Missouri Cavalry, and, having effected a junction with him, add finding the enemy in largely superior force, they despatched a messenger for additional forces. This was on Wednesday.

As soon as it could be done. Colonei Alexander's Illinois Twenty-first and one gun were sent forward by Colonel Carlin. It was this force that had the engagement with the enemy on Thursday morning, and in which, by drawing them into ambush, a large number were killed, and the reliak commanded.

and in which, by drawing them into ambush, a large number were killed, and the rebels compelled to retreat in confusion. to retreat in confusion.

The same force—and perhaps a larger number—from the Pilot Knob, must have participated in the battle of the 21st. Major Gavitt's command was in the thickest of the fight, and he and Captain Hyman perilled and lost their lives for the honor of the country and the safety of the Union.

A junction must have been farmed between the

A junction must have been formed between the command from Cape Girardeau and that from the Pilot Knob, by which the direction of the battle devolved upon Colonel Plunmer. In a brief despatch, he says: "I met Jeff. Thompson's forces to-day, and whipped them. Lowe was killed. I

PILOT KNOB, October 22. From reliable parties, who witnessed the fight at Fredericktown vesterday. I gain the following par-Fredericktown vesterday. I gain the following particulars: Col. Carlin, with a part of the Twenty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-eighth Illinois regiments, and Eighth Wisconsin, with Col. Baker's Indiana cavalry, reached Fredericktown at 9 o'clock, A. M.; at 1 o'clock they were joined by the Eleventh. Seventeenth, and Twentieth Illinois, and 400 cavalry, from Cape Girardeau. They then marched in pursuit of the enemy under Thompson and Lowe, who had left twenty-four hours previous, and were reported to be rapidly moving south. When the command had marched three-quarters of a mile from town, their advance of cavalry had disa mile from town their advance of cavalry had dis-covered a picket, whom they immediately shot, and on looking ahead they saw the entire force of the on looking anead they saw the entire lore of the enemy drawn up in line of battle close alead, and posted partly in an open field and partly in a woods.

Trey had a battery of four eighteen-pounder iron cannon well planted in their advance.

Major Schofield's battery opened fire. At the fourth round one of their cannon was silenced; the engagement then became general and lasted about After the first half hour the enemy left the field

they were closely followed up by both cavalry and While they were in the field, the rebel colonel, After they were in the head and instantly killed.

After they were in the woods Major Gavitt was shot with five bullets, while bravely leading his battalion of cavalry in a furious charge. He was, when shot, thirty paces in advance of his command, when shot, there or

in great disorder and retreated to the woods, where

urging them on.
Captain Hyman, of Company C, of same regiment, was killed in the same charge as he was bravely leading his command forward.
The report is that but five of our men were killed in the entire engagement, five mortally wounded, and about twenty slightly wounded.
Two nieces of the enemy's campon were can-Two pieces of the enemy's cannon were cap-The rebel loss is perhaps three hundred killed

At last accounts the rebels were in full retreat. with their baggage train twelve miles in advance, and our troops were following them up.

They were supposed to number five thousand.

Federal Loss Six Killed and Sixty Wound: td-Rebel Loss over Two Hundred. [Special Despatch to the Missouri Democrat.] PILOT KNON, Oct. 22.—The fight at Frederick-town lasted three hours. Our loss is six killed and sixty wounded. Two surgeons came with a flag of truce for Col. Lowe's body. They acknowledged a loss in killed and wounded of over two hundred. It must have been larger. Many of their dead were yet on the field. I counted twenty-five in one stuble-field. The hogs had mutilated some of them. The enemy's cannon were badly managed, the shot having little effect apparently, owing to the lack of powder.

Thempson set information of our movements by Thompson got information of our movements by capturing the bearer of despatches from Colonel enpturing the bearer of despatches from Colonel Plummer to Colonel Carlin.

The Illinois Eleventh had one killed and Twenty-eight wounded. The First Indiana Cavalry had four killed and twenty-eight wounded; Major Schofield none: Wisconsin Eight none.

When our troops entered Fredericktown, the inhabitants all told them that Thompson had gone to Granville, when really he had taken his position little over a mile from town. The intention was to run our troops into the ambuscade. This so engred our troops that they last night and to-day

raged our troops that they last night and to-day pretty effectually plundered it, and burned one-third of it. The remainder was seriously threatened. How a Band of Secession Marauders were

Trapped. An Ironton correspondent of the Missouri Repub lican says: Capt. Hyman desiring to get hold of a few Secession marauders who burned the St. Francois bridge a short time since, pursued the following plan: He selected six trusty men from his company, who, with himself at their head, were dressed in citizens clothes, and with their arms invisible. They added to their company Mr. Brill, a worthy Union man of Ironton, who had lately been a prisoner with Secesh and knew his heads. soner with Secesh and knew his haunts. Thus accompanied and equipped they sallied forth into St. Francois county, towards a point where they knew there was a small assemblage of bridge-burners and jayhawkers. Before reaching the point, however, Mr. Brill was tied to his horse with a great quantity of rope, and the party moved on as a gang of Secessionists who had captured an Abolitionist.

Arriving at the point where eight or ten secesh were collected, the acting commenced. Mr. Brill tugged at his ropes and begged for his life.

Captain Hyman—(loquitur). "Oh tug and pray as hard as you please; if the rope hurts I will fix it presently, so that it will ease you," Tremendous soner with Secesh and knew his haunts. Thus acas hard as you please; if the rope hurts I will fix it presently, so that it will ease you." Tremendous guffaws from Saccasion bystanders, which brings their lieutenant out of the house. He sees the joke at once, and compliments Capt. Hyman, who halls from amongst the swamp foxes, for his success in capturing the Black Republican secondered who had escaped from them a few days since. The Captain makes a knowing allusion to the success in the burning and robbers at ond near Riggiver bridge and makes a knowing allusion to the success in the burning and robbery at and near Big river bridge, and
desires to know what they are doing for the cause
in those parts. Thereupon Mr. Lieutenant goes into
a detailed account of the past and prospective exploits of himself and followers. The story being
ended, corroborated, and applicated all through by
his companyons. Mr. Lieutenant is ablight by

his companions. Mr. Lieutenant is politely in-vited to change places with Mr. Brill, and his friends being united with the superfluous rope, toddle in front of the cavalcade back to Ironton. AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

A Union Leader in Kentucky There are no men in the country who deserve more deeply the thanks of the Union people of the loyal States than those men in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and other States of the extreme South, who stood like breakwaters for a time amid the rage and storm of the Secession tempest which beat upon them. But in graceful contrast to their want of success amidst immense effort stands out the bold, manly triumphs of the men of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. When history is written, recording brave, high achievements, and terrible evidences of a will to do and dure all, no name will stand higher than that of

William C. Whittaker. The leader and champion of the Union cause in the Senate of Kentucky. A young man in the very prime of life, fearless of personal consequences, and possessed of fine powers as a stump orator and forensic debater, he stands amongst the very foremost champions of loyalty to the Union in Central Kentucky.

Belonging to an old and wealthy family in Shelby, one of the "Blue Grass" counties of the State, he at an early period of these troubles took a firm and decided stand in favor of justice and right. Ancestors of his served faithfully their country during the fearful and desolating Indian wars of the West, and during that of 1812, when the now baughty crest of England was terribly lowered, During the late session of the Kentucky Legislature, he introduced and had passed the various sets of resolutions and laws by which Gov. Magoffin was forced to cut loose from his Secession connection and take his stand alongside of the overwhelming Union sentiment of the State. Steadily and perse veringly the Governor vetoed, and still more persistently Whittaker induced the Senate to pass, the laws and resolutions necessary for the preservation of the State to the cause of the Union. Foremost completed, and the troops were to begin crossing in action, leading in debate, night and day, he met and turned back the stormy, angry tide of Secession. Night and day he stood pre-eminent, overtopping by head and shoulders the fiercest, strongest, and most intellectual of the Secessionists. A keen, astute lawyer, thoroughly conversant with the most intricate questions of his profession, he exposed most scathingly the mean, lying subterfuges by which secession seeks to justify its wrong

He intends to justify his action in council by still

and duplicity.

Further Particulars of the Battle at Fre- | colonelcy of a regiment in Gen. Rousseau's brigade, and will resign his seat in the State Senate, to command it in person, as soon as the Union leaders of the State think such resignation will not injure the best interests of his native State. Such men as are invaluable at the council-board cannot be spared to the field. He chafes for the armed arena,

TWO CENTS.

opening has been commanding and beautiful. The Wildcat Fight-A Masked Battery opened on the Enemy-Advance Movement of the Troops at Camp Dick Robinson.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. iting from Camp Dick Robinson under date of October 22. says:

After the stage left this morning. I heard the particulars of the Wildent fight more circumstantially. The army courier left Wildent for Camp Dick Robinson, soon after the rebels were finally repulsed, and before the list of rebel ensualties had been ascertained. It appears that Capt. Stannard's Ohio battery had arrived only the day before the fight-most opportunely. The rebels before the fight-most opportunely. The rebels advanced to the attack, unsuspicious of the highadvanced to the attack, unsuspicious of the hightoned metal which was planted to receive them.
The 17th Ohio, who were posted at the point assailed, were repressed, and the cannon were
concealed until the enemy got within pointblank musket range, when a beautiful fire
was opened upon them—muskets, rifled cannon, and smooth-bores in merry charus greeting
them. The masked betteres created surprise,
which resulted in disorder, and Zollicoffer's
men retreated after suffering severely. At I o'clock men retreated after suffering severely. At 1 o'clock they advanced a second time, with more system and circumspection, and an animated combat was suscircumspection, and an annuacce stagning region, thince for an hour, when the rebels again region, Ac 4 o'clock they made a third attempt, but the At 4 o'clock they made a third attempt, but the heavy fire from our lads shook them, and the retired in confusion, leaving some of their dead and wounded on the field. When the courier left, our men were taking care of the wounded rebels. Seve-ral rebels were also captured. I understood our has was confined evaluated to the Seventeenth Obio regiment, who sustained the brant of the fight.

Upon reflection I am induced to regard the attack as a design to capture the position—not simply a reconnoissance. It had been understood that the position was defended only by Col. Garrard's regimant unsupported by artillery, and it is thought Zollicoffer was not advised that reinforcements had arrived, as they had been thrown in quietly. Should this be the correct view, it may be justly inferred that the principal part of Zollicoffer's inferred that the principal part of Zollicoffer's command was engaged, and that he left but a moderate force in his fortified camp at Cumberland

Subsequent to the foregoing skirmish another Subsequent to the foregoing skirmish another picket party had a lively engagement with the enemy. Three of them were wounded and two captured. The enemy lost several in each action. The repulse of Zollicoffer—or "Snollegoster," us the Kentuckians name him—is the cause of hearry rejoicing among the Union people and of depression to Secessionists. The latter had been quite jubilant at Nicholssville in consequence of rumored Union reverses in Southern Kentucky, but the Wildeat affair changed their glee to melancholy. The victory is auspicious, and if good conduct and another triumph is added, much strength will be imparted to the Union cause in the Blue Grass regions. In yesterday's letter I refrained from particu

lars relative to the advance of troops from Camp Dick Robinson. As there is nothing under hea-Dick Robinson. As there is nothing under heaven to obstruct the acquisition of knowledge in this respect, by rebel spices, I do not perceive why the newspapers should be restricted in the discharge of their functions. Within the past three days the camp has been vacated, with the exception of the Thirty-first Ohio, Col. Walker, the Second Kentucky. Col. Frye, and an unequipped Kentucky artillery company. The remainder, consisting of the Tennessee regiment, about 1.000 strong, the First Kentucky regiment, the Thirty-third Indiana, the Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Thirty-eighth Ohio, and two Ohio batteries, under Major Lawrence. here advanced, and others are Major Lawrence, hure advanced, and others are moving forward. This column is more than adequate to maintain the Wildeat position, but insufficient to assail the formidable camp of the rebels at Cumberland Ford. Our difficulties in the aggressive line will be materially increased by lad weather and miscrable roads, and more than all by the substitution of General Lee in place of Lollicoffer

The Rebel Attack on Santa Rosa Island a Costly Failure. Mr. Packard, a gentleman who formerly resided in Pensacola, but who fortunately made his escape and arrived at New York in the late steamer, makes the following interesting statement : The attack on Wilson's camp was avowed in Pensacola to have been part of an intended attempt to storm the fort. News had reached the rebels that a fleet was on its way to the Gulf with 25,000 nen, and it was deemed necessary to attack the fort before its arrival. They had arranged, therefore, that 1,500 men should attack and destroy Wilson's camp, while 1,000 more should cross the island and attack the fort in the rear—Bragg opening his batteries on it at a given signal. The 1,500 men sent to surprise the camp were all picked men, seronteen being selected from each con pany of the various regiments. The other 1,000 were Georgia troope; and could not be collected from the town in which they were scattered soon enough to take part in the affair. They were just teady to em-bark when the others came back after their repulse. It was universally conceded by the rebels at Pensacola that the expedition was an utter and a costly failure. About fifty of the mea carried caus of camphene for the purpose of firing the tents. They came upon Wilson's men and took them by surprise. Part of them tought very well, and Major Creighton ordered them to charge, but his orders were counterpanded, and the but his orders were countermanded, and the troops Hill, meantime, hearing the firing, came out of the fort with two or three companies of regulars, repulsed the robels, drove them into their heats, and killed many of them after they had embarked. One rebel officer was shot in the cabin of the steamer in which he was creasing when more than helf a wife which he was crossing, when more than half a mile from shore. The regulars showed the most perfect discipline and courage, and fired three shots to the rebels one, taking very accurate aim, and hitting nearly all the men in the head or breast. It was conceded at Pensucola, (and, indeed, the rebel newspare accounts shead, ready required struct their less at paper accounts already received state,) their loss at 40 killed and 50 or 60 wounded. The loss on our side was either 11 or 13 (Mr. P. did not remember which). killed and 8 wounded. The reported destruction of property in Wilson's camp is utterly untrue. They partly burned one barrel of pork, not damaging for them. not damaging more than one quarter of it, set a house on fire, and destroyed 15 or 20 tents. Beyond Mr. Packard states that Col. Brown had made MT. Purkern states that Co. Brown has made all his arrangements to open his batteries upon Pensacola on the 16th; and that he was prevented by the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, which mude it necessary for two of the ships which were to have taken part in the action, 10 go to the aid of our blockading fleet.

Affairs in Pensacha are represented as being any Affairs in Pensacola are represented as being anything but prosperous. The rebels have about 7.000 men there, but provisions were very high, and the Government had begun to seize grain, pork, and whatever else might arrive for the public service, paying only at such rates as they might fix. Pork was selling at \$55.5 a barrel and 30 cents a yound was selling at \$55 a barrel, and 30 cents a pound at retail. Sugar-cured hams, 35 cents; butter, 60 cents; salt. \$5 a bushel; corn, \$1.50; flour. \$8 to \$12 a barrel; bacon, 25 cents a pound. &c. Some provision dealers had written to their correspondents in the country and the conductive of the condu ents in the country not to send any more produce there, as it would be seized by the Government. Every man suspected of owing any debts at the North, was compelled to declare the amount under oath, and pay it over to the rebel treasury. Nothing was in circulation but paper money, gold commanding a premium of 20 per cent. Corporations and individuals were issuing shinplasters of all sizes.

Mr. Packard states that any one suspected of mir. Packard states that any one suspected of Union sentiments is in great danger of being mobbed, though a Mobile paper stated that ever four hundred "alien residents" had gone from there to Richmond to get passports to the North, under the proclamation giving them forty days to leave. He says there are still a great many Union ment there, but they days not give the slightest exmen there, but they dare not give the slightest expression to their sentiments. Mr. P. himself is a

Letters from Colonel William Wilson, of the Zouaves.

CAMP BROWN, FORT PICKERS, }
Sixth Regiment N. Y. V., Oct. 11, 1861, §
DEAR WIFE: I am in a great hurry. We had a terrible attack two nights ago. Two thousand me came upon us at 3 o'clock in the morning. W however, turned out and gave them some fight. I had but two hundred men in camp at the time, and the rebels must have had at least two thousand; but the few I had did well, as we killed quite a number. Eleven of my men are killed several wounded, and a number taken prisoners. My old cook, Napoleon is taken prisoner. We killed about wounded, and a number taken prisoners. My old cook, Napoleon, is taken prisoner. We killed about four hundred of the rebels and took forty prisoners. I am without a stitch of clothing, but all right and unhurt. My men fought good. The pickets fought like devils. We lost papers and everything. Their war cry was, "No quarters to Wilson or his men!" Your husband. WM, WILSON.

Your husband. Wil. Wil. Son.

CAMP BROWN, NEAR FORT PICKERS,
Sixth Regiment N. Y. V., Oct. 15, 1861. \

DEAR WIFE: The steamer, I believe, will sail this afternoon for New York. I wrote you a few hurried lines the day after the fight. I fear news news from the South has reached you with terrible statements of the affair. They had me killed, and every man in the regiment. All they did was done suddenly. At those of look in the mounter they suddenly. At three o'clock in the morning they attacked us with two thousand men. We had only two hundred men. My sentinels fought bravely, and gave us notice; but it was a short one. We were hardly out of bed, and my men scarcely had their eyes open, when the enemy commenced a terrific firing all around us from three different points. They poured volley after volley into us, however. We stood and returned the fire, but finally had to retire behind sand hills. Neverthe-less, we again rallied, and, with the assistance of the troops out of the fort, drove them back. Killing several hundreds. None of my officers were hurt, and only eleven men were killed, ten wounded, and sixteen taken prisoners. My clothes, and everything belonging to me, were burnt up.

Your husband, WILLIAM WILSON.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH. The steamship McClellan, which arrived at New York from the Southern coast, brought Southern papers, from which we make the following extracts: The Federal Naval Expeditions.

From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress.] [From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress.]

Two seamen of this place, just arrived from New York city under circumstances and through channels both funny and interesting, but which it will not do to tell, report that great activity is manifested at the navy yard in that city in fitting out the new gunboats intended for our inland waters. They report that they were in the yard about two or three weeks ago, and saw some fifty or sixty boats, which were then launched and would be ready for extinn in a phort time, and were told by the work. report that they were in the yatt and two of three weeks ago, and saw some fifty or sixty boats, which were then launched and would be ready for action in a rhort time, and were told by the work men that they were for the expedition to North Carolina. The boats are so constructed as to carry Sales of 150,000 lbs ranging from 45 to 57c, including terner action in the field. He has accepted the about three hundred or three hundred and fifty ome common and tub at the latter quetation

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Three Copies, " 5.07 (to one address) 20.00

(to eddress of

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men, and, when fully loaded and equipped, will draw from six to seven feet of water. They are heavily corked from the water's edge up, and covered with heavy iron to the top of the railing. That these boats are being constructed admits of no doubt; but whether they are to come into our waters or not, of conses we do not know. But when we consider that they are of the right draft, and that the naval officers there are anxious to employ, immediately, pilots acquainted with our sounds and rivers, at salaries as high as \$150 per month, it may not be unwise in us to prepare for an early visit from that blinder. from that quarter.

Defences of the Lower Mississippi.

rom the Memphis Appeal. Our information from the Crescent City, received Our information from the Crescent City, received through private sources, is to the effect that the State and city authorities are energetically engaged in preparing for the defence of the important interests on the lower Mississippi, should the Federal fleet, now affoat, attempt to make an attack upon that section. Governor Moore fully appreciates the importance of New Orleans to Louisiana and the Confederacy, and is vigorously co-operating with the Confederacy and is vigorously co-operating to resist the threatened invasion, and defend the city from spolution. Prominent among the stops taken, is a daily drill of all the citizene capable of bearing arms. This preparation is universally pursued every day, and the citizen soldiery—the militia—will soon become experts in the arts of war. In this particular, the energy displayed by the citizens of the Crescent City might, with great citizens of the Crescent City might, with great propriety, be emulated elsewhere.

Various Items: It is thought that ex-President John Tyler will be a candidate for Congress from the Richmond (Virginia) district. The Legislature of North Carolina, at its late session, authorized the issuance by the Treasurer of State of one million of treasury notes, in sums ranging from five cents to one dollar. As about \$5,000,000 of the Confederate States money loan of the \$15,000,000 authorized remain untaken, subscriptions have been opened anew at Nashville, and Mesers. Hugh Douglas, John Porter-field, and W. W. Berry have been appointed com-missioners to receive them

Sufficiency of Pork in the South. The apprehensions of our people in regard to the efficiency of bacon in the future are not welldeficiency of bacon in the future are not wellfounded, if we can rely upon the statistics of the
"hog crop" of the United States, as given in the
census report of 1850. According to that report,
the fact appears, surprising, doubtless, to many of
our readers that of the thirty millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand hogs raised in all the
States and Territories of the United States, the
Southern States, exclusive of Kentucky and Missouri, produced fifteen millions eight hundred and
four thousand three hundred and fifty-three, or
considerably more than one-half. The number of considerably more than one-half. The number o hogs in Kentucky is reported at 2.691.163, and in Missouri at 1,902.624. So that, with Missouri, tho Southern States raise up upwards, of twenty nullions of hogs, against ten millions in the Yankee States.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1861. The business of the past week has been to a moderate extent in most departments of trade, and the markets generally are without any material change to note. Bark comes forward slowly, and is in demand. Flour is less active, but prices are firm. Wheat, Rye, and Oats Acc in active request, and prices have advanced. Rye Flour ard Corn Meal are rather scarce. Candles remain unchanged. Coal meets a moderate inquiry, both for shipment and home use. Coffee is held firmly, and the stock in first hands is about exhausted. Sugar and Molasses are quiet. Cotton tends upward. Fish are in good request, at full rates. Foreign Fruit, of all kinds, connues scarce. No change in Hemp or Hides. There is a firm feeling in the Iron market, and not much doing in Pig Iron: Lead is held higher. Leather is artive. Lumper sells slowly. Naval Stores are more active. Oils acc steady, but Linseed has advanced. In Provisions there is a firm feeling, but not much inquiry. Cloverseed is dull. Wool is active, at full rates. In Dry Goods there is no new feature, and a moderate business doing. is no new feature, and a moderate business doing.

The Flour market has been firm, but not very active this week, the demand both for shipping and home uso being moderate for the season, but holders are not disposed to make concessions, and the sales reach about 9,000 bbls at \$5.25æ5.50 for superline, \$5.682,@5.75 for extras, and \$5.75æ6.50 for common and good extra family, including fine Flour, at \$4.75æ5; middlings at \$4.4.25 \$\pi\$ bbl; 3,000 bbls part City Mills, on private terms. For the home trade prices have ranged at the above figures for superline and extras, and from \$6.25 to \$7.50 \$\pi\$ bbl. Corn Med is but little-inquired for and dull at \$2.21\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Pennsylvania, and \$3.25 \$\pi\$ bbl for Brandywine.

WHEAT.—The offerings have full a somewhat off, and if for and dull at \$2.51 % for Pennsylvania, and \$3.25 \ bil for Brandywine.

WHEAT.—Theofferings have fadlen somewhat off, and it is in good rehuest at a further advance, with sales at 65,000 bushels at 1356 \ bil bushel for prime Southern red, and 125 a 1356 for common to good and prime Western and 125 a 1356 for common to good and prime Western and 125 a 1356 for common to good and prime Western and 125 to 150c, with small sales of choice Southern at the latter rate. By a sells as wanted at 72 a 735 for Pennsylvania, with sales of 3,000 bushels at these figures, and Southern at 65 a 67 c. Corn is less active, with sales of 3,000 bushels at these figures, and Southern at 65 a 67 c. Corn is less active, with sales of 3,000 bushels at these figures, and 30 this late Southern velow, at loat, at 64 a 66c, and 63 a 65c \ bil bushel m store, closing dull. Oats are active at \$2 \chi a 35 c \ bil bushel for Delaware, and 40c for Pennsylvania, with large sales Barley and Malt are steady.

at \$8\% a30c \P bushel for Delaware, and 40c for Pennsylvania, with large sales Barley and Malt are steadly, with sales of the former at 75c \P bushel.

PROVISIONS.—The stock of all descriptions in the heads of the dealers is light, with sales of Mesa Fork in a small way at \$15\oplus 15.00 \P bbl. cash and short time; 2.000 bbls were taken by the Government on private terms. Sales of Western Moss Beef at \$12\oplus 250, and city-packed at \$14\oplus 15 \P bbl. Bacon moves off slowly, and for Hums prices are irroping; asles of what at 7\oplus 25 \oplus since of Submarker constructions of there is very little here; sales of bbls at 9½ 20%, and kegs at 9½ 20%, cash and time. Butter—There has been more doing; sales of solid pucked at 82%; a lot in choice 1kgs sold for export 31 10212c \$\mathbf{P}\$ lb. Theose is in moderate request, with sales of Now York at 7½ 27% c. Eggs are better, and sell at 15c \$\mathbf{P}\$ down.

METALS.—Pig Iron is held with more firmness, and there is rather more demand for it, with sales of 1,000 tons Anthracite No. 1 at \$13 cash, and No. 2 at \$17; for Scotch Pig Iron prices are nearly nominal. In Bloomy tons Anthrneite No 1 at \$18 cash, and No 2 at \$17; for Scotch Pig Iron prices are nearly nominal. In Bloomy there is nothing doing. Boiler plates set is ovey a 33 at \$25 at \$40.00 at \$25.00 at \$25 und city-made Adamantine range from 16½ to 19½c 🍄 th, 4 months. Sperm are held at 29@20c. Tallow Can-

dies are more active.

COAL.—There is rather more inquiry for home use, but the demand for shipment continues moderate, and prices the same. The Government has recently loaded a number of vessels from Port Richmond for the aupply a number of vessels from Port Richmond for the supply of the Southern statills.

COFFEE.—The market is entirely bore of stock in first hands, and it is held firmly; sales of 500 bags Rio at 15 & a10 % c, and Lagnayra at 17 % c, on time.

COTTON.—The stock is very light, and hold with much firmness; sales at 120 bales are reparted—chiefly Uplands—at 18a:20c for samples, and 22a:25 n for middling good and middling quality, cash.

DRUGS AND DYES are active, with small sales of Castor Oil at \$1.12a1.15, Soda Ash at 23c, Gambier at 4c, and Lump Ground Alum at 22a2;c, on time. Indigo is selling at full prices.

FEATHERS.—There are but few offering; sales of good Western at 38a40c 1 to.

FISH.—Mackerel are urriving quite freely, and are in good demand at an advance; sales of 4,500 bits from the wharf, part at \$7.50a7.62% and \$5.50a5.62% and \$4 to the ligher; store quotations are \$5.50a9 for No. 1, \$5.75a6 for No. 2, \$4.50a5.50 for small and large threes. Collish are dull at 28a3c 1 bit, as in quality; an invoice of 1,000 bits and 6,000 boxes smoked do sold on terms kept private. of the Southern flotilla.

terms kept private,
FRUIT.—There is very little foreign fruit here; old Baisms are selling in a small way at \$2.62 \text{ \$0.2.75} for bunch, and \$2.00\tau 3 for layers. Currents and Citron are scarce; 500 drums Fies sold at \$\text{8012c}\$. New crop Baisins have arrived at the Eastward. In domestic fruit there is have arrived at the Eastward. In domostic fruit there is less dising, and the supplies have fallen off. Green Applies range from \$2 to \$3.50, and extra lets at \$4 per bbi. Dried Apples are scarce and worth 5a c. Dried Peaches are selling slowly at 6a 61/c for quarters, and 7c for unpared halves. Crunbornies sell at \$5 c.7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbi. FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool there is more offering, and 10,000 bush Wheat in ship s bags were taken at 14-l; we quote Flour at 3a 61, heavy goods at 40s. A ship is loading to London at 4s for Flour, 14d for Grain, and 40s for 0il Cake. Two schooners are londing to Cork at about 14d, and a brig to Triniad at \$5c, out foreign port charges paid. A vessel is londing to Havana at 18c for measurement goods. Coal freights are steady, and vessels grance. essels scarce; the only sale reported is a lot of GINSEAG is scarce, the only see the rule on private terms.

GUANO is very quiet, the season being over, but we outline our former quotations,

HEMP — No sales have been reported to fix quotations, which are firm.

HIDES.—The demand has fallen off, but they are held with much firmness. Sales of City slaughter at 7.67%c.

HOPS continue dull, with sales at 20.225c for first-sort Eastern and Western; old are not wanted, and prices are remaind.

HAY is more active, and good Timothy selling at 65@ 75c the 100 ibs.

LUMBER.—There is but little movement in any kind, and no change to notice. Sales of 300,000 Lattle, in lots, from the wharf, at \$1.100.125, as in quality. White Pine Boards range from \$14 to \$17 \$\psi\$ M feet. Hemlock lumber is dull. The building season is nearly over, and very little activity is unticipated for somcome.

MOLASSES—The market is very quiet, and the only sales reported are some clayed Cuba at 27 227 //2; and 150 casks of Syrup at 34 35 c. on time.

KAYAL STORES—Common Rosin is scarce, and NAVAL STORES.—Common Rosin is scarce, and commands \$5a5.25; some medium grades sold at \$5.50; \$No. 1 is worth \$5a2.55; some medium grades sold at \$5.50; \$No. 1 is worth \$5a2.8. The rand Pitch sell slowly at \$5a5.52.5. Spirits of Turpentine is in active demand, with further subset \$1.5a1.70 \$\pm\$ gallon.

OILS.—The upward feeling in Linseed noticed last week still continues, and further sales have been made at 70\$\pi\$71c. Fish oils are held firmly, but there is very little doing: 100 bids. Cod Oil was disposed of at a price kept private. Land Oil sells at \$0a\$5c for winter; and 70\$\pi\$76c for summer and fall. Crude Coal Oil is arriving from the West in considerable quantities; the last sale of Petroleum was at 17c.

Imports of \$5perm and Whale Oil and Whalebore into the United States, for the week ending Oct. 21, 1861:

Bids \$p. Bids Wh. Libs Bone.

704.

705.

Previously. 58,851 126,545 967,709

From Jan. 1 to date...58,871 126,895 967,700
Some time last year...68,885 137,959 1,352,500
PLASTER is in steady demand, with further sales of two cargoes of soft at \$2.25 \(\text{ Form} \) full.

RICE.—The stock is nearly exhausted, and it is held with increased firmness: small sales at 7\(\text{ at } \) \(\text{ at } \) \(\text{ both } \) b.

\$\text{SALT}\$ is held firmly, and a cargo of common sold at a private bargain.

rivate bargain.
SEEDS.—There is more Cloverseed coming forward. SEEDS.—There is more Cloverseed coming forward with sales in a small way at \$4.2504.50 49 hus. Time: thy ranges from \$1,7502. Flaxseed is active at the advance; small sales at \$1.0001.02, the latter figure being a further improvement.

\$UGAR.—The stock in first hands is nearly exhausted, but the demand is limited, and we consider when the demand is limited.

SUGAR.—The stock in first hands is nearly exhausted, but the demand is limited, and we continue former quotations; sales of Cuba; in small lota, at 7, 28% c, and Porto Rico at 8% 28% c, on time, and some box Sugar on terms kept private,
SPIRITS.—There is no change in Brandy, Gin, or Rum, and Lut little selling. Whisky is held firmly at the late advance. Sales of Ohio bbls at 22c, Pennu at 21% c, and Drudge at 20% 22c \(\fomegard{P}\) gullon.
TALLOW is unchanged. Sales of city rendered at 8% 29c, and country at \$\pi 8.5 \(\fomegard{P}\) th.
TEAS.—There is very little demand and no change in prices. prices.
TOBACCO.—The stock of Leaf here is unusually light
and of manufactured it is also very small, and prices tend