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1861. FALL RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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NO. 47 NORTH THIRD SPEET, PHILADELPHIA. Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully Invited to examine our large and carefully-sefected stock of desirable goods, which will be

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PETING, of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, comerising Crossley's wilton & velvet carpeting. TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER HENDERSON'S DAMASK AND TWILLED VENETIANS. Also, a large variety of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, im-

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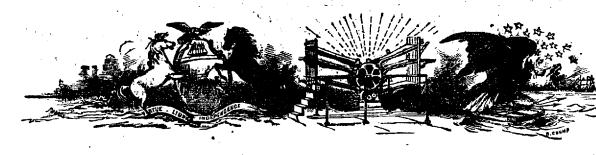
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VOL. 5.—NO. 76.

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A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always
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JOHN W. EVERMAN & OC.,

my4-11 They are not Written. A lyric and national study for, the times. By Richard Grant White, 1 vol. 8vo. New

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1861.

embody a sentiment." "Yankee Doodle," with its ridiculous burlesque words, has no claim to be regarded as a national hymn;-yet "Hail Columbia," Mr. White says "both the words and music are common-place, vulgar, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1861. and pretentious; and the people themselves have found all this out." Mr. White gives an account of an able criti-

National Hymns.\* Last May, a committee of thirteen, four of whom were men of letters,—namely, Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles King, George W. Curtis, and Richard Grant White,-was constituted at New York, " to act as a committee to award a prize of \$500 for a National Hymn, set to music, either original or selected;" said Hymn to be purely patriotic, adapted to the whole country-not a war song, or only appropriate to the present moment; not shorter than sixteen lines, not longer than forty, exclusive of a chorus or burden; of the simplest form and most marked rythm; the words easy to be retained harmony such as may be readily sung by or-This, it must be owned, is a clear and correct definition of a National Hymn. Yet, though twelve hundred poems were sent in, in competition for the prize, (half for the words, half for the music,) not a single one was found worthy of acceptance. The committee, who examined these compositions, ap-

pear to have performed their troublesome and thankless duty in an equitable and careful manner. To them, from the first, was reserved the right of publishing a selection from the manuscripts in a volume in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Fewer than thirty were the best of these songs, which the Committee intended to publish, under the editorial care of Mr. Grant White: but the authors of the best of these gradually withdrew their manuscripts, naturally disliking to appear as "rejected" lyrists, and thus the project of publication had to be abandoned. Mr. White, however, was induced to write an essay showing how National Hymns are and are not written; adding a description of the manner in which the Committee sat in judgment on the twelve hundred, and throwing in some specimens of the words and music of the best and worst. The under-

taking has expanded into a handsome octavo of one hundred and fifty pages. Stirring times like the present ought to awaken the soul of Poetry, however deep its slumber. A true national hymn, Mr. G. W. CURTIS says, "fits every emotion of the national heart. It is the national heart-beat set to music." In Ireland, in 1843, when Repeal moved the hearts of millions, and O'Connell was all but crowned on the rath of Mullaghmast or the Hill of Tara (we forget the locality), the excitement found words in Song; and, in Thomas Campbell's fine words-"Song is but the eloquence of truth."

A weekly journal had arisen, at that time, to advocate the cause of Ireland's independence. It bore the name of " The Nation," and published a great number of stirring lvrics, which, adapted to the beautiful music of the country, speedily obtained general popularity, and, to this hour, collected in a handsome volume, as "The Songs of 'The Nation," are prized as breathing the purest spirit of patriotism, the loftiest feeling of poetry. The Repeal movement of 1842-3 put the Irish mind upon its mettle, and revived, by giving a purpose to, the poetic thought and utterance of Irish men and Irish women. It may be said to have inspired Thomas Davis, whose writings remain

"A deathless part of him who died too soon;" it produced that remarkable series of cheap works, "The Library of Ireland;" it broke down the influence of O'Connell, who had declined into a mere supporter of the English Whig officials; it called into existence the eloquence of Thomas Francis Meagher, the energy of John Savage and others. True, it produced nothing which may be claimed as the National Hymn of Ireland, par excellence, but it would have created this, too, had this spirit retained its vitality. Out of popular excitement came the inspiriting Marseillaise—which, after atl, is but a war channt. Out of it, now and here, will come the National Hymn of America, though

the first twelve hundred writers who attempted it have failed. A year ago, what namby-pamby rhymes appeared in our newspapers—what unmeaning nonsense of "the union of lakes, and the union of lands"-and now, when the writers have an earnest purpose, what thrilling and soul-satisfying lyrics crowd the columns of our journals! The National Hymn will come, at the proper time. When Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," which Mr. Grant White criticizes as being too heavy, all but the refrain, for popular memory and voice, he was induced thereto by the compelling spirit of patriotism, and not by the hope of winning two hundred and fifty dollars. When Burns composed "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." he had not in his mind the idea of being paid for it. We shall yet have our own National Hymn without the intervention of a Committee. Until then, we must get on with The Star-Spangled Banner," and Rodman Drake's "American Flag." We agree with Mr. White that there is almost as much selfadulation in "Hail Columbia" as there is in

that vain-glorious "Rule, Britannia." What-ever our National Hymn, let us hope that it will have a refrain as fine as "And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave.' Of the ludicrous specimens sent in for the prize, given by Mr. White, it is not necessary to say more than they are very bad indeed. Among the better poems is a fine one by R. S. Willis-which has the fault of being too subtle in its thought for the public mind. Its rythmical flow, too, gets an abrupt check, by the word "Amen! Amen!" closing each chorus. In the fourth verse, such rhymes as err'd and Lord are very bad. Rhyming is little more than the mechanical part of song; like spelling, it is no great credit to do it correctly, but a discredit to do it badly. The next best in the selection are "E Pluribus Unum," by that veteran poet, the Rev. John Pierpont, and the "Hymn of the Union," by A. J. H.

D[uganne]. This last would be admirable, but for the second verse: Oh, the Flag of our Union! 'twas woven with

From the bars of the rainbow, the stars of the night!
In the vesture of Freedom, it swept from on high, And its hues are all blended with beams of the sky. 'Twas the blood of our martyrs that crimsoned its bars, And the souls of our heroes shine out from its stars. This would be very fine,-if original. But Rodman Drake had already written:

When Freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies, And striped its pure celestial white With streakings of the morning light.

And Byron, in his lines, on the Star of the Legion of Honor, had written this apostrophe: Before thee rose, and with thee grew, Before thee rose, and with the grew,
A rainbow of the loveliest hue
Of three bright polors, each divine,
And fit for that colestial sign;
For Freedom's hand had blended them,
Like tints in an immortal gem.

One tint was of the sunbeam's axes? One, the blue depth of Seraph's axes; One, the pure Spirit's veil of white Had robed in radiance of its light: The three so mingled did beseem. The texture of a heavenly dream

It is clear, then, that, years before Mr. Mr. Duganne was born, Drake and Byron had anticipated the beautiful and fanciful idea, and almost the language of his second stanza, as above.

We have already mentioned that Mr. White has a poor opinion of our own, so-called, National Hymns. "The Star-Spangled Banner," he thinks too long, the rhyme too involved, the rhythm too complicated, besides being "often harsh and vague" for a truly popular patriotic song, and, moreover, the deit is a national air, and so it will remain. Of scriptive lines "paint a picture they do not \* Nutional Hymns. How They are Written and how

York : Rudd & Carleton ; Philadelphia ; John McFarlan.

cism upon the National Hymns of England and France. In his account of "God Save the King," he adopts Mr. Chappell's belief that it was written by Henry Carey, (maternal grand-

father of Edmund Kean, the actor,) and was originally a Jacobite lyric, in honor of the exiled James Stuart, instead of the reigning George Guelph, and was probably written in 1714, when the landing of the Pretender was expected. When Mr. White mentioned the additional stanzas written to "God Save the King," he might have included what Sheridan improvised, and had sung on the stage, within a few minutes after George III. had been fired by the popular memory, and the melody and at by Hatfield, in Drury-lane Theatre, in the year 1800. Mr. White briefly relates how the Marseillaise was composed, and gives it in full. He has produced a book in which amusement and information are united with some judicious criticism. When he quotes from William Taylor, of Norwich, something purporting to have been written in 1856, he forgets that Mr. Taylor died in 1836. We are sorry that we cannot here take leave of Mr. Grant White. He is probably not aware that he exhibits decided mannerism all through this volume. To open a sentence with "Said Prince Napoleon," instead of "Prince Napoleon said," reminds one of the "says he" and "says she" of vulgar parlance. Our complaint of Mr. White's mannerism is that, on the average, at least one sentence on every page he has written commences with the disjunctive "But,"-varied, now and then, by the copulative "And." Frequently he commences a fresh paragraph with one of these conjunctions. Part II. (p. 23) begins with "And so we are."-the and connecting nothing; and Part II. (p. 79) opening with

> Northern Creditors vs. Southern Debtors. [Correspondence of The Press.] ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 28, 1861. Among the proceedings before the Provost Court of this city, last week, I noticed one in which a firm of our own city (Philadelphia) was interested. The case, as I understand it, was this: Morris L. Hallowell & Co., of Philadelphia, has a claim against G. K. Whitmer, of this city, amounting to ome \$1,100. Two of the latter firm—the two who held the principal interest-have gone southward, taking with them a considerable amount of the stock, leaving another member of the firm here to look after the remainder. The latter has been very willing to sell goods and pocket the cash, but when called upon to pay any of the firm's debts, his answer has been that he "had no authority, because of the absence of his two partners." He did not say that he refused because the Congress of the so-called Southern Confederacy had forbid Southern merchants to pay the debts due their Northern creditors; but this, together with the de-

"But to turn our attention,"—the but having

nothing to oppose.

sire not to pay them at all, was suspected as being the true reason of refusal. The case was brought before Provost Judge Freese, and it having been shown, by competent witnesses, that the debt was justly due, and that those from whom the debt was owing had gone to join the rebels, he premptly ordered that all the remaining goods of the firm should be seized and held subject to this claim and the further orders of the court.

The precedent was made by Judge Freese in a case of like character. occurring before his court some ten days since, and I am glad to know that it is being sharply followed up. If any others of our Philadelphians have debts due them from rebels within our lines, there is now a way opened by which they can have them paid, provided the parties owing have any goods which can be seized

Judge Freese, who holds, I believe, the military position of Assistant Adjutant General in the United States Army, has, by opening this new channel for the collection of Southern ueots, done more to weaken the rebellion and strengthen the arms of the loyal merchants of the North, than fifty thousand troops could have done. He has struck a blow directly at their pockets, and since this is about the most vainerable point of a Soccasionist, it is not for be wondered at that they squirm most prodigiously The rebel Congress, by passing the sequestration act, thought to weaken the North by keeping from them all debts due from the South, and greatly strengthen their own cause by putting the amount of said debts in their own treasury; but Judge Freeze seems disposed to undo all these fine calculations, and, so far as he can reach them, make

them pay their honest debts. This god-send to Northern merchants cannot but make them feel still more liberal in supplying funds for Government purposes, since their pookets, as well as their hearts, are directly interested. Since writing the above, I find the following account as to the workings of the present court in this city, in the New York Times of the 26th, under the head of telegraphic despatches from Washington; and since everything relating to this cannot fail to be of special interest to your mercantile readers, I hope you will give it a place entire in your columns. I am so well pleased with this whole affair myself, that I want every one else to know it; not only to know it, but to reap advantage from it, as there are doubtless many other Philadelphia merchants who are pecuniarily interested in this subject :

NORTHERN MERCHANTS MUST BE PAID. The decision of Provost Judge Freese, of Alexandria, that merchants in "Dixie" within the Union lines, must pay their debts to the North, has brought on quite a number of New York merchants, Union lines, must pay their debts to the North, has brought on quite a number of New York merchants, with claims considered past recovery. Judge Freeze to-day reiterated his determination to onforce payment in every case where it could be shown that a loyal citizen would be the suffern should the court refuse to act; that in every instance where a refusal to pay could in any manner be connected with the rebellion, he would enforce payment. Judge Freeze decided a case to-day letween two citizens of Alexandria, that involves these points. It was shown, from affidavits made by Mr. Hallowell, a Union citizen of Alexandria, that a citizen named Fleming was collecting delts, and selling property for J. & E. Douglas, alsonerchants of Alexandria, who have gone into the rebel army; that he (Douglas) owed Hallovell money, which Fleming refused to pay, saying he had no authority, but admitting that he ind sold some of the property of J. & E. Douglas to the firm of Reckver & Partner, also of Alexandria. Upon this statement of facts, made by Ial lowell, and admitted by Fleming, Judge Freeze compelled Fleming to pay Mr. Hallowell out of funds in his possession belonging to J. & E. Douglas. Judge Freeze compelled Fleming to pay Mr. Hallowell out of funds in his possession belonging to J. & E. Douglas. Judge Freeze remarked that as Flening had assumed authority to collect money for Stees sionists, he would grant him authority to pay the debts of Secessionists also; that one of the pet theories of the Southern leaders, and one of their inducements to Southern merchants to join the rebellion, was that they could repudiate their debts to the North. He intended, so far as he was soncerned, that they should pay their debts. He also granted Mr. Fleming the privilege of paying Mr. Hallowell in gold.

In another case of money owing to Mr. A.A. Moure, of New York, (not J. T. Meore, as I tele-

Hallowell in gold.

In another case of money owing to Mr. J.A.
Moure, of New York, (not J. T. Meore, as I leterare the yesterday,) Judge Freese appointed a commission, consisting of Provost Marshal Griffth, Lient. Stretch, and Lient. Stoutenberg, to appearse certain goods in the store of the purchaser, enough to satisfy Mr. Moure's claim, and allowing fair sum for transportation back to New York. So lareful was Judge Freese to pretect the right of the Alexandria merchant that he would not orde the sale of the goods there, but instructed the commission to estimate their value at New York price.

I learn that Bowen, Holmos, & Co., of New York, are likely by recover a debt of five thousand dilars in the same manner, one of their customers being all the desired the context of the context of the context of the customers being all the context of the context of the customers being all the context of the context of the customers being all the context of the context of the customers being all the context of the context of the customers being all the context of the context of the customers being all the context of the context of the customers being all the context of the context of the customers being all the context of the context of the context of the customers being all the context of the customers of the context of the contex are likely to recover a debt of 100 thousand untare in the same manner, one of their customers being allowed by the court five days to hunt up reason why he should not pay his debts, and while he ishunting up reasons a file of the Provost Marshals men take good care of the stock of goods in the stot.

Several cases have occurred where men have boasted of having purchased goods at the North with no intention of paying, having been compelled to disgorge.

B.

THE appointment of THOMAS H. DIDLEY, efficient service to both.

Street Nomenclature. [For The Press.] The streets of this city, running from east to west, south of Federal street, were called sfter the Presidents of the Supreme Executive Council, (under our first Constitution,) and the Governors (under the second Constitution,) following the proper chronological order, Wharton, Reed, ("Grandfather,") Dickinson, Franklin, Morris, Moore, Miffin. &c. John Dickinson, our third President, was the co-

lebrated author of "the Farmer's Letters," and certainly his name should be correctly spelt in the street called after him; yet, in the map in the Directory, for this year, the street is called Dickerson, and so the word is spelt at the corner of the street and Broad street, and I presume elsowhere.

The Masters family, connected with the Penns, once owned a large portion of what was afterwards the district of Kensington. Masters street was called after them, and yet, upon sign-boards, omnibuses, railroad cars, and maps, it is almost universally spelt Master street. buses, railroad cars, and maps, the following list of cardinal points ally spelt Master street.

Is it the duty of the City Commissioners, or of whom, to see that the names are correctly spelled whom, to see that the names are correctly spelled who hattached, professionally, to Col. Morehead's

THE REBELLION.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION. RUMORS OF TREACHERY ON BOARD THE FLEET.

The Battle of Ball's Bluff. LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING. OFFICIAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. HINKS.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL LANE. SECESSION DEAD IN SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI. RETREAT OF REBELS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. A BATTLE WITH BUCKNER EXPECTED SOON. THE NUMBER OF KENTUCKY UNION SOLDIERS. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

GEN. KELLY'S VICTORY. General Scott About to Retire. &c. &c.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF. Report of Acting Brigadier General Hinks. Headquarters Nineteenth Regiment, Mass. Volunteers, Camp Benton, Oct. 23, 1861.

To Brigadier General Lander: Su: Learning that a column of our troops was crossing the Potomec on the 21st inst., at a point near the centre of Harrison's Island, in which the companies of my regiment stationed as pickets upon the river had been ordered to join by General Baker, I hastened thither in anticipation of orders from General Stone.

from General Stone.

I arrived there about half past one o'clock P. M., I arrived there about half past one o'clock P. M., and fund among the troops at the point of crossing great confusion, no competent officer seeming to have been left in charge of the transportation, and the progress made in embarking was very slow. I at once took charge at this point, caused a line to be stretched across the river, by which to propel the beats, and forwarded troops in the following order, to wit:

der, to wit:
Parts of California Regiment not already crossed, Parts of California Regiment not already crossed, the Rhode Island and New York batteries, the New York and Tammany Regiments, and the Nineteenth Massachusetts. With the latter regiment I proceeded to the island. I learned that General Baker had been killed, and found everything in confusion, our column being entirely routed and in precipitate retreat, throwing away their arms, describing their killed and wounded, and leaving a large number of prisoners in the hands of the large number of prisoners in the hands of the

enemy.
I at once took command, arrested as far as possible the progress of the rout, restored order, and, to check the advance of the enemy, who threatened to eccupy the island, I sent the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment to the front and placed one gun of the Rhode Island Battery in position, supported by the companies of the Massachusetts Twontieth, and so much of the Tammany Regiment as was on the island and could be induced to remain, which dis-position being made, and pickets extended upon the Virginia side of the island, I commenced active measures for the gathering of the wounded and the reacue of straggling parties of our troops upon the Virginia shore, by the construction of rafts and the use of small boats, the boats used for crossing to the Virginia shore having been swamped and lost in the precipitate and disorderly retreat. No field officer was on duty on the island, with the exception of Major Bon, of the New York Tammany Regiment Virginia side of the island. I commenced active

After the passage of the Nineteenth Massachu-

After the passage of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment no reinforcements crossed to the island, although several regiments were upon the towpath on the Maryland side, but returned to their camps during the night. A considerable number of unarmed fugitives, from various regiments, were passed to the Maryland shore during the night, and the transportation of the wounded was continued until noon of the 22d.

On the morning of the 22d I despatched Liont, Dodge, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, with a Dodge, of the Nineteenth Messachusetts, with a sing of where, to request of the rabel commander permission to remove our wounded, of which numbers lay in view uncared for ou the Virginia shore. This request was denied, except in the case of a few apparently mortally wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners. Permission for my surgeon to cross and treat the wounded was also refused. except upon condition that he should refused. surgeon to cross and went the wounded was also refused, except upon condition that he should remain a prisoner in their hands. Subsequently I
despatched Capt. Vaughn, of the Rhode Island
Battery, with another flag of truce, to obtain permission to bury the dead, which was acceded to,
with the stipulation that "no movement of troops
should be made from the island to the Maryland should be made from the island to the Maryland shore in retreat while the burying party was employed;" and I despetched Capt Vaughn, with a party of ten men, for that purpose, who remained until after dark, and succeeded in burying forty-seven bodies, which he reported to be about two-thirds of the number lying upon the ground; but, night coming on, he was unable to bury the remainder.

During the afternoon factious complaint was

During the afternoon factious complaint was made by the rebel commander that I had violated the stipulations under which the flag of truce was protected, accompanied by a threat to retain Captain Vaughn and his party as prisoners of war. I at once addressed a note to the rebel commander denying the accusation, threw up new entrenchments and made disposition of troops, with a view of renewing hostilities if the threat was carried into execution. Subsequently, however, Captain Vaughn returned with his party and informed me that my explanation was deemed satisfactory by the rebel commander.

Immediately after Capt. Vaughn returned, under cover of the night I commenced a retreat, in pursuance of orders previously received from Gen. Hamilton, and transported three pieces of artillery with caiseons and ammunition, thirty-six horses and the eleven companies of infantry under my command, numbering some seven hundred men, in good order to the Maryland shore, without any casualties or loss whatsoever; and completing the retreat at twolve o'clock, I immediately passed my compliments to the rebel commander, in the form of four shelfs from Captain Vaughn's guns, which had been placed in battery upon the high ground overlooking the canal and river.

During the retreat I was reinforced by five

overlooking the canal and river.

During the retreat I was reinforced by five companies of the Massachusetts Second, under the command of Captain Tucker, who remained upon this side of the river, where I stationed him with this side of the river, where I stationed him with his command in support of the battery, and ordered to camp the companies of the Nineteenth and Twentieth, who were greatly exhausted, having been constantly employed in the entrenchments, burying the dead, removing the wounded and transporting the artillery to and from the island.

The enemy known to have been engaged consisted of the Eighth Virginia regiment, under command of Colonel Jennifer, and the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments, with a squadron of horse and battery, the whole under command of General Evans.

of horse and battery, the whole under command of General Evans.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing cannot be determined, as large numbers of wounded and unwounded were drowned when the boats were awamped, as well as in the attempts to swim the river during the night, and no reports as yet have been made to me. The Fifteenth Massachusetts, Twentieth, Baker's California Regiment, and a part of the Tammany Regiment lost a large number of men, who were made prisoners. Colonel Lee and Major Revere, of the Twentieth, and Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, are reported missing. Lieutenant Colonel Ward, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, was severely wounded. We have lost two howitzers and one rified cannon belonging to Captain Vaughn's Rhode Island battery, and a number of small arms, say 1,500, with equipments. I shall make a further report of the killed that wore identified before burial.

I have to report that the remann of the Tammany Regiment, under command of Major Bon, deserted its post in the entrenchments on the island at an early hour in the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore, in disobelience of orders, while I was engagd in arranging for the romoval

to the Maryland shore, in disobedience of orders, while I was engaged in arranging for the removal of the wounded and the burial of the dead. I cannot close this report with justice to our troops, who fought valiantly, without commenting upon the causes which led to their defeat and complete rout. The means of transportation for advance in sup port, or for a retreat, were criminally deficient, es pecially when we consider the facility for creating

pecially when we consider the facility for creating proper means for such purposes at our disposal. The place for landing upon the Virginia shore was mist unfortunately selected, being at a point where the shore rose with great abruptness for a distance of some one hundred and fifty yards at an angle of The appointment of Thomas H. Deder's at less thirty-five degrees, and was studded with tres, being entirely impassable to artillery or inlativerpool, seems to be universally apploved. He is a loyal and fearless defender of the Adord when the surface is undulating, where the enemy were placed in force out of view, and cut down our troops with a murderous ministration and the war, and he will ge forth to occupy a position in which he can ender my's artillery and rifles; in fact, no more unfortunate position could have been forced upon us by the enemy for making an attack, much less selected by ourselves. Within a half mile upon either side of the point selected a landing could have been effected, where we could have been placed upon equal terms with the enemy, if it was necessary to effect a landing from the island. My judgment, however, cannot approve of that policy which multiplies the number of river crossings without any compensation in securing commanding positions thereby.

Respectfully submitted.

Edward W. Hinks, Volonel Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. commy's artillery and rifles; in fact, no more unfortu-

Colonel Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, com-NOTE - ESTIMATE OF LOSS. Wounded......250 Prisoners......500

Our dead and many of the wounded were stripped of shoes, coats, and caps, and their bodies rifled of valuable by the enemy. Federal troops engaged, The List of Casualties in Col. Baker's California Regiment.

regiment of Baker's brigade. Though not official. it is, no doubt, the most correct return that has

yet been made : Company A. Capt. T. Markoe, prisoner.
First Lieut. — Williams, killed.
Second Lieut. F. A. Parker, missing.
First Sergeant McCormick, missing.
Second Sergeant Thatcher, wounded.
Third Sergeant W. R. McKim, killed.
Pauth. Sergeant W. H. Shofter missis. Fourth Sergeant W. H. Shaffer, missing Fourth Corporal W. H. Cox, missing. Fifth Corporal T. Corson, missing. Sixth Corporal H. S. Wiles, missing.

PRIVATES. H. Allen, missing.
Booth, killed.
H. Bowers, wounded.
A. Brown, missing.
Clemens, missing.
W. Cochran, missing.
Corson, missing.
W. Dougherty, missing.
Gordon, n. issing.
Greenwood, missing.
W. Hibbs, killed.
rank Ellis, wounded.
W. Hooper, wounded.
J. Hooper, killed.
Hopkins, missing.
J. Juplitz, missing.
T. Spancer, missing. John Melli, missing.
A. A. Patterson, missing.
T. Pillings, wounded,
G. R. Price, missing.
L. P. Reynolds, missing.
J. Rodgers, missing.
J. Rodgers, missing.
T. Stackhouse, missing. T. Stackhouse, missing.
T. Stokes, missing.
G. Stunny, missing.
E. B. Taylor, wounded.
G. R. Van Aken, missin
G. R. Watts. missing.
George Weyser, missing.
T. Weyser, missing.
E. Oligham, wissing.
A. Wisner, wounded.
G. W. F. Myers, missin
George Storley, deserti T. Spencer, missing ohn Lipsett, wounded Lutz, wounded.

. Mays, missing. . J. Morris, missing. Killed, 5; wounded, 9; missing, 30. Total, 5%. The missing are either prisoners or killed. Company C. Captain William Otter, missing. Second Lieutenant W. H. Kerns, missing. First Sergeant H. A. Harding, missing. Second Sergeant W. H. H. Lane, missing. Second Sorgeant W. H. H. Lune, mass First Corporal A. L. Morris, missing. Second Corporal — Hogswell, dead. Third Corporal J. C. Hufty, missing. Fifth Corporal Joseph Sloan, wounded Sixth Corporal A. E. Yerger, missing.

PRIVATES. J. Burrows, missing.
J. R. Brown, missing.
J. Bendall, missing.
J. A. Brown, missing.
E. G. Carpenter, missing.
E. W. Carpenter, missing.
J. W. Davis, missing.
H. Dunleary, missing.
H. Dunleary, missing.

McBride, missing. Nichols, wounded. P. Nichols, wound N. P. Nichols, Wounded.
W. Roberts, missing.
A. O. Rembaugh, missing.
W. J. Scott, missing, missing.
G. C. Snyder, missing.
O. P. Tack, missing.
W. Track, missing. J. S. Gardiner, missing.
M. Gillen, missing.
G. S. Grawesten, missing.
G. Weston, missing.
W. Hames, missing.
W. H. Lebler, missing.
J. Lewis, missing.
G. W. Massey, missing.
Killed, 2; wounded, 3; missing. sing, 39. Total, 44. Company D.

Third Lient. F. Wade, wounded. First Corporal T. Gregory, wounded Third-Corporal S. Bandali, kined. Fourth Corporal T. Palmer, missing Seventh Corporal W. Huntley, wounded

PRIVATES. J. Hart, missing.
J. Johnson, missing.
R. Lester, missing.
J. Patterson, wounded.
Phile, wounded.
Standing missing Bate, missing. Brett; missing. Castor, missing. Carty, wounded. Chipman, missing.
Colebrough, missing.
Fisher, missing.
Grew, missing.
Greenhalph, missing. 1. Standing, missing.
2. Snider, missing.
3. Statt, missing.
4. Stoker, missing.
4. Zepp, missing. J. Heap, missing.
J. Hogan, missing.
J. Hooley, missing. . Zepp, missing. . Ockland, missing

Fifth Sergeant J. Steenbeck, wounded. Corporal S. W. Mackey, wounded. Corporal S. G. Murphy, wounder issing. — McDonald, wounded.
W. Ploss, missing.
L Rand, wounded.
J. Reneids, wounded.
W. Smith, wounded.
C. Shaffer, wounded.
J. Stanly, wounded.
J. Vance, missing.
L Walter missing.

Company G.

Company H.
First Lieutenant W. C. Hurris, missing.
First Sergeant W. H. Bonnaker, missing.
Second Sergeant F. A. Donnidson, missing.
Fifth Sergeant R. J. Fleck, missing.
Fifth Sergeant R. J. Fleck, missing.
First Corporal J. Reilley, missing.
Fourth Corporal J. Paul, missing.
Synth Corporal J. Paul, missing.
Synth Corporal R. Majorum, missing.

PRIVATES Btair, missing.

7. Brailey, missing.

Canneyer, missing.

M. Chapman, missing.

Dougherty, missing.

Ford, missing.

Fry, missing.

Grimley, missing.

Hall missing. C. Kelly, missing. Martin, missing.
McKeown, missing.
McMerramen, missi
McMennarin, missi M. Patton, missing.
F. Russell, missing.
M. I. Stradling, killed.
J. B Serry, missing.
S. Smith, missing.
W. Songster, missing.
B. Watson, wounded.
H. Willman, missing.
W. Willman, missing. Crimley, missing.
Hall, missing.
Harris, missing.
Hafiny, missing.
Heatl, missing.
Hogan, missing.
Jaggard, missing.
Jostyn, wounded.
McDonald, missing. M. Wilkinson, missi

Killed, 2; wounded, 3; missing, 37; total, 42. Company L. Fourth Corporal Chas. Lehman, killed Sixth Corporal W. H. H. Schoonmake Thos, McKcague, killed. W. Baker, missing. Boyer, missing. Booth, killed.

on McCuen, missing.
I. H. Myers, missing.
I. W. Moumk, wounded
I. Parker, missing.
I. Quigley, missing. E. Quigloy, missing. C. Reardan, missing. J. C. Reid, missing. W. Roberts, missing. W. Smith, missing. W. J. Skennett, missing. . Graham, missing.
I. Gossman, missing.
V. Gunzer, missing.
V. Hund, missing.
V. Kilpatrick, missing.
R. Little, wounded.
I. Little, missing.
L. W. Lester, missing.
P. McKenney, wounded.
McGaw. missing. hn Simpson, missing. Sweeney, killed. W. Sutphen, wounder Walk, missing. PRIVATES

F. Kline, missing.
R. Koch, missing.
Lawler, missing.
Lawler, missing.
Luther, missing.
Mitchell, missing.
M. Neal, missing.
Sweiger, missing.
Sweiger, missing.
Sweiger, missing.
Welnesten, missing.
Welnesten, missing.
Weaver, missing.
Wingate, missing.
M. Back, missing.
H. Whoteuty, missing.
N. Zane, missing. M. Barnes, missing.
M. Barnes, missing.
L. Colely, Jr., missing.
Culligan, wounded.
Clapp, missing.
Colgan, missing.
N. Clinner, missing.
W. Ellis, missing.
Gerold, missing. Wounded, 2; missing, 43; total, 45.

Company P. Capt. Robert C. Hicks, wounded.
Second Lieut. T. W. Kinney, missing.
First Sergeant A. P. Shnltz, missing.
Second Sergeant W. J. McGain, missing.
Third Sergeant John Wike, missing.
Fourth Sergeant G. L. brown, missing.
Corporal R. Fiper, wounded.
Corporal R. Biley, missing. Cэньрану N.

Capt. F. J. Keffer, missing. Second Lieut. C. W. Hooper, missing. Third Sergeant J. Huntiy, missing. Fourth Sergeant A. G. Bunn, wounded. Fifth Sergeant J. Child, missing. Fifth Sergeant J. Child, missing.
First Corporal S. Rex, missing.
Second Corporal D. Emerick, missing.
Third Corporal J. Nasland, missing.
Fourth Corporal Halbert, missing.
Fifth Corporal W. H. Cleare, missing.
Sixth Corporal C. B. Street, missing.
Seventh Corporal H. L. Franke, missing.
Eighth Corporal C, Checeman, missing.

PRIVATES. B. Dawson, missing. W. Reiner, missing. H. B. Renyon, miss K. Dutton, killed. Black, missing, J. Seymear, missing.
J. Sheelan, missing.
G. W. Harper, missing.
N. L. Willard, missing.
G. W. Rhinehart, missing. Poleman, mis

Killed, 1; wounded, 3; missiseg, 21. Total, 25.
The total loss in killed, wounded and missing, is 290. Very many of the missing are known to be wounded and taken prisoners, while others were killed or drowned. THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28, via Baltimore.ne hundred thousand rations have been distributed among the regiments this afternoon, preparatory to departure. The captains of the transports received their ealed orders to-day. It is reported that one of them bas opened his orders and divulged the desti-Dation of the fleet.

have suffered greatly during the gale of the last A detachment of the Sixteenth Massachusetts egiment to-day followed the line of the telegraph to Newport News, without meeting with any oppocition. Two recent deserters from the rebels state that the troops at Yorktown are suffering greatly from

The men and animals on board the transports

want and sickness. In addition to the above rumor that the dantain of one of the vessels had opened his orders and divulged the destination of the fleet, the Tribune, of yesterday, published a report that "the private secretary of Commodore Dupont, the commander of the fleet, had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of the Commodore;" and the Herald has a story that " a clerk of one of the men-of-war has been missing for three days, and is also suspected of having taken the signal book of the vessel with him. It is supposed that he took a boat and put off to Sewall's Point, and there joined the rebels."

It is probable that all these rumors are based on one occurrence, if indeed a treacherous act has, as alleged, been committed. But as much is left to the direction of the officer in command, who can lay his plans according to circumstances, it is scarcely possible that the rebels have gained any information that will enable them to defeat the success of the expedition. The following important General Order Regarding the Debarka-

Was read on board each vessel on Thursday last : HEADQUARTERS, E. C., STEANER ATLANTIC, Oct. 25, 1861. [SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 19.] 1. This command will sail for its destination in very few days, under convoy of a naval squadron, commanded by Commander Dupont. The transports will move in three columns, and in rear of the from Pettis county.

TWO CENTS.

main body of the squadron. The transports belonging to the First Brigade will compose the right column; those of the Second Brigade and Third Rhode Island Regiment the centre, and those of the Third Brigade, and the Battalien of Volunteer Engineers, the left column.

2. Each vessel will retain its order in column, and the columns will record in parallel inserson in the columns. 2. Each vesset will retain its order in columns, and the columns will move in parallel lines equiditeant, regulating from the right. The seri vessels and other transports, inadequate to the tack of sailings with the fleet, will be towed by such steamers as the Chief Quartermaster may designate. Consmander Dupont, in co-operation with the land forces, has kindly made such an arrangement of his fleet as will secure the transports from unnecessary diffusion, and all senior officers on transports, and masters of vessels, will enter into the splitt of, and conform to these arrangements, a plan of which and conform to these arrangements, a plan of which

and conform to the second and the laywill be dray given.

The General Commanding announces to the Expeditionary Corps that it is intended to make is deseent upon the enemy's coast, and probably under
circumstances which will demand the utmost vigicircumstances which will demand the utmost vigiliance, cooloes, and intrepidity on the part of every efficer and man of his command. In consideration of the justness and holiness of our cause—of the axient patriotism which has prompted the virtueux and industrious citizens of our land to fly to their coverty's standard in the moreout of her peril, he most soundently believes that he will be effectually and efficiently supported in his efforts to overthrow a zenious, notive, and willy fee, whose cause is unholy and principles untenable.

3. On the approach of the transports to the place of disemberkation, each brigade commander will anohor his transports so near each other as practi-

anchor his transports are near each other as practi-cable, and will, at the proper time, superintend the disemberkation of his brigade. This surf boats, and other means of disemberkation at hand, are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men. The surf boats are different mov sments. sizes; two of the largest may take the officers and men of a company of 100 men; two of the next size a company of 70 men, and so on in proportion.

size a company of 70 men, and so on in preportion. The other means of transportation may take remainder of a brigade, with probably one or two sections of field artillery.

4. The disembarkment will be made in three lines. The first line will be the brigade of Goneral Wright, flanked by two sections of Hamilton's Light Battery, accompanied by the squad of Regular Seppers and Miners, and two companies of Serrell's Volunteer Engineers, with a sufficient sepply of entrenching tools and sand bags. Those cond line will be the brigade of General Stevens, and, if necessary, accompanied by a section of Hamilton's Battery, and two field pieces, to be manned by a company of the Third Rhode Island Regiment. The reserve will be composed of Gen. Viele's brigade, the remaining portions of Sersell's Volunteer Engineers and the Third Rhode Leland Regiment, and will be disposed of according since, sent in by one of General Lare's officers. their masters leland Regiment, and will be disposed of according:

teland Regiment, and will be disposed of according to circumstances.

5. The boats of not only each company, but of each regiment and brigade, will lund abreast, as far as practicable, and in the order of buttle. The atmost effort will be made to effect the landing in that order. Should it be found impracticable toland immediately from the lighters, then the surfbouts, when emptied, will immediately proceed to the rapid landing of the men from the lighters; and as seen as the whole line is landed, all the boats will return and bring forward in like manner. boats will return and bring forward in like manner the troops of the second line; and so with the reserve.

6. The general officers and commanders of battalions, &c., will be furnished in time with the plan of descent and the particular order of battle. It is probable that the first line will have to conquer the

round on which to establish itself, and, if opposed by greatly superior numbers, to manacuvre and probably to momentarily introde. If not seriously probably to monontarily intreven. If not seriously, opposed, the first line, after overcoming immediate difficulties, will continue to drive backward the enemy, but will not venture beyond supporting distance from the shore before the landing of the General Commanding, or without his special order.

7. The commanding officer of the naval squadrons has kindly consented to furnish 200 sailors to assist in lampeding and manning the surf-back and he in launching and manning the surf boats, and be appeals to the patriotism of the masters, mates; and surface of the severar transports to furnish an addi-tional number of coxswains and earsmen. Any deficiency of oarsmen in surf-boats will be supplied from the platoons on board of these respectively, so from the platoons on board of these respectively, so that each bout, when ready, may be rapidly rowed ashore. The soldier oarsmen will land and form

staffs, will endeavor to obtain landing-boats for themselves, and the necessary coxswains and carsmen from the transports and other hired vessels of 2. The senior officers of the troops on board each transport will arrange with the master for voluntary helps of this kind, which may be needed and can be given, and will make a special report to head-quarters, as early as practicable, of the assistance 10. As soon as the landing shall have been effected, the surf and other landing boats will revert to the chief quartermaster for immediate sup-

General and field officers, with their respective

plies.
11. The sick and non-effective men will remain on board the several transports, until provision can be made for them on shore. The non-effectives will be especially charged with the care of the sick, un-der directions to be left by the respective medical officers.

12. Medical officers, excepting one from each brigade, to be designated by the respective brigade commanders, will land with the troops. The three medical officers left affeat will, under the direction of the medical director, divide the duty by visiting all the sick on board, including those of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, and the battalion of Volunteer Engineers.

Uniteer Engineers.

By order of

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman.

Louis H. Pelouze, Captain Fifteenth Infantry

Assistant Adjutant General.

H. J. W.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. Why might not the same system of stump speak? ing in favor of the Union, practised so much, and with such good results in Kentucky, be introduced

in Missouri? There yet lingers in many localities of that State secret sympathy with the rebels, and a disposition to take up arms against the Government as soon as an overpowering Union force leaves the neighborhood. Everything seems to promise the early expulsion of the invader from the entire soil of the State of Benton and Bates. Why, then, should not the famils and bitternesses which have desolated ber homes and soil not be healed by the calm reasonings of her purest and ablest sons, reaching from the rostrum the ears, and touching the kearts of

Indeed, many of those children heretefore wayward and erring, might be brought to axus to sustain the flag and honor of the Union. Gen. "Jim" Lane. This erst member of Congress from Indiana, and late prominence in the Kansas troubles, is losing head, (new boarding at the public expense at the none of his regutation for lightning-like activity and restlessness. Yesterday's despatches show

him capturing a rebel train at Butler, a village in tne county of Bates, a county of Western Missouri, named after the present Attorney General of the United States, or, it may be, after a former Governor of Missouri. Through it run the Great and Little Osage and Marmiton rivers. It has a population of over four thousand, with a very small number of slaves, probably not comprising in the total four hundred. Papinsville (described in The Press some days ago) is its county scat. General Lane, with the same flery energy which he has displayed from the time he was lieutenant colonel at Buena Vista until he has reached his present position as one of the commanders of a brigade in Fremont's column, is destined, in all probability, to reach Little Rock ere the festivities of Christmas have exhaled their

Secession "Played Out" in Southeastern Missouri. A correspondent of the Missours Democrat, writing from Pilot Knob, under date of October 25, says;
Last evening, our army, with the exception of Col. Carlin's regiment, arrived here. I have had the pleasure of meeting Major Schodield, Captain Manter, Colonel Baker, Colonel Murphy, and a number of the officers who bore a part in the fight at Fredericktown. Golonel Carlin remained at Fredericktown. The reut of the rebels was complete; and it will be long ere Jeff. will be able to collect his scattered forces. A large majority of them will avail themselves of the opportunity to steal back home. The prisoners taken represent them as generally sick of their undertaking, and anxious to get away. Jeff has only been able to keep them together by occasionally shooting one or descriton. Scoession is "played out" in Southeast

delicate odors alike to general and soldier; cor-

tainly ere their pleasures shall have departed.

The Retreat of the Rebels from South-A correspondent of the same journal, writing from Rolla, under date of Oct. 24, says : A report is in circulation, brought in by a countryman, to the effect that an order had been issued from the rebel headquarters for the Texus troops to march to Houston, Texus, the Arkansas troops to Little Rock, and the Missourians to Camp Walker. Such an order is considered here to be quite superfluous, as said troops are being driven home by our

lituous, as sant troops are being driven nome by our legions as fast as possible.

If these fellows think to hybernate during the winter in safety, they will find themselves mistaken. Fremont, if unable to punish them in this State will not stop for State lines, but will follow up and chastise the dastardly traitors wherever found. If they so choose, let the battle-ground be transferred to the stooth-rick? State.

Switzler.

The departure of Captains Montgomery and Switzler to the scene of conflict and the recent exploits of these gallant leaders may render a short "pen-and-ink sketch" of each, although imperfect, not out of place.

Captain Montgomery is a square, heavy-built man, rather short in stature, and I should judge him to be on the sunny side of fifty. The expression about the mouth evinces decision; the scathing eye, fiashing at times, and the military cut of his mustaches, give him the look of the commander; a look sometimes terrible, especially—his men say a look sometimes terrible, especially—his men say a rebel than a rat. His name inspires terror among the rebels. They fear him as they would an Arab. Many of them confound him with the Montgomery of Kanssa notoriety, and he is reported to have stated that the name shall not be disgraced by any act of his. The decision and conduct manifested by the captain in the Bennett Mill expedition, and his determined gallantry in the recent affair of the 13th, near Lebanon, have placed his name and exploits in everybody's mouth. Captain Montgomery is a native of Kentucky, and was a soldier throughing the Petils country.

The departure of Captains Montgomery and Col. Garrard's regiment of Kentucky infantive, and col. Garrard's regiment of Kentucky infantive, and col. Goloroted with the Fourteenth Ohio was a battery of six rified cannon. The fight lasted on hour; the captain the pounds again repulsed. After nightfall the rebels appeared again, to carry off their dead and wounded; but not showing the flag, or otherwise communicating their object, were fired upon by our troops. They then ran.

"From the iprisoners taken we got the information of his strength, the number of his killed and the wounded which proved to be 143 killed and 110 wounded. In his flight, 27 dead were left on the ground and buried by our men.

"Wo had in the engagement 400 of the Indiana Thirty-third, and two killed of Colonel Garrard's men.

"Wo had the artiller, and two killed of Colonel Garrard's m

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for TER WEEKLY PRESS. Captain Switzler, as a cavalry officer, is bound to Captain Switzler, as a cavalry officer, is bound to cavel in "deeds of noble daring." The charge of this gallant officer on the 13th evinced not only great daring, but the exhibition on the part of the captain of consummate skill, perfect coolness, and the faculty of varying his plans according to the exigencies of the moment, and deciding or the very best thing to be done in the heat of action as in close proximity to the enemy. A man may fraudent contingencies are foreseen in the excitements of meach, and provided for the result turning for the president seemed. result turning out presisely as calculated—the mine capable of this evinces the qualities of the great commander. ommander. In the affair of the 13th, Captain Switzler, in

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

(to one address) 20.00

Point of the energy, infers that a pistal short from the will call out their fire, which, at so long at range, will be utterly wasted. He reasons that a sudden attack, will dea fening yells; will cause a staughede of the horses hold by every fourth man, and a panic among the men. Everything succeeds according to calculation. The plan works to a charm, and decisive victory is the result. charm, and decisive v. effory is the result.

The explain is one of the most unoftrurive and modest of men. In his quiet, composed manner you would hardly look for the "Afring man."

He is tall fac-looking, and about forty years of age. A defective vision—"cross eye."—does not apply to his temper. He comes, with the most of his company, from Dade county, and is esteemed and loved by his men. Should this war continue, Captain S. will be heard from, no mistally.

Movements of General Lane. Sr. Louis, Oct. 29 .- The correspondence of the S. Liouis papers from Camp Forrissey, thirty-six miles south of Warsaw, dated the 26th instant, furnishes the following intelligence of General Lane's

General Liane suptured a transpertation train of he chemy, a few days since, near Butler, Bates county; and took the escort prisoners. Among the prison sy are Captain Whiting and Nicut. Vaugh. General Lane also reports that he found a large number of sick and wounded rebels as Rose Hill, in Johnson county, in a starving condition, to whose wants he administered? Nine contrabands arrived in camp a day or two

Their cases have been investigated, and it is under tood that General Fremont will return them to General Lone also captured a large amount of lead in one of the western counties and sent it to Fort Scott, Krasss.

There is no definite newwas to the whereabouts of Generals Prize and McCullich.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The Stumping System in Kentucky in its Whilst almost all the people of the Northern States wonder at the apparent want of numerical force which Kentucky has sent into the field, they seem to forget that, in the chrysalis state of progress, from sympathy with the Southern institutions, through the doubtful and unhealthy climate of neutrality, toward the full rigorous development of unalloyed Unionism, many serious, grave, serrible difficulties had to be encountered by those who were called upon to lead. These they have met manfully, and with tremenabus energy. In order to avail themselves of the usual medes of reaching the popular ear—at leas' the modes best known to their own State—they appealed to that tribung of the Southwestern States by which all

public events are heard and finally adjudged. The Stump. Since our civil troubles have began, the champions of Unionism in Kentucky have exerted themselves to the utmost to reach effectively the popular standard of communication and thought amongst the people of their State. Hence the controlling intellects of the Union cause have gone upon the stump, and proclaimed the justice, the truth, and the necessity, involved in the preservation of the Union. Among the most effective of the young men who have thus become apostles for the diffu sion of Union principles, is

Laban T. Moore, Of Blongan county, known familiarly by the so-brigget of the "Mountain Boy." His served as a. member of the Congress of 1853-60. Though not now ever thirty-three years of age, he undertook, two years ago, a most vigorous contest with a namesaka, Judge Moore, of Mount Sterling, an ardent devoted friend of John C. Breckinridge, for Congrees in a district casting, habitually, a Democratic majority of full two thousand, and beat him badly. Judge Moore had been the presiding judge of the circuit for full ten years, and was deemed the ablest wyer and most popular man in the district. At the end of his term, Laban T. Moore declined a renomination, upon the ground that he did not dasire to return to congressional life. In person, he is about five feet nine inches in height, of very dark bronzed complexion, with dark hair, and de-

cidedly dark eyes. Recently, his inclination to stoutness cannot be doubted. His proclivities for the practice of the law and for polities have been overcome "by the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glarious war." Hence, by stumping the mountain counties, he has raised a regiment, and is now at its head awalting the approach of General Wm. Nelson to West Liberty to add its thousand mountaineers to the swelling column of "the admired in any land." This stumping system has not only drawn forth

the elequence and the glorious arder of young men, but it has stirred "the elder breed of noble bloods" and made them young again. After passing the name of the gallant, the revered Crittenden, Ossianic in the whiteness of old age, in his silverytongued utterances, and grand and terrible in the energy of his devotion to his country, no other Kentuckian of loftier mien, nobler purposes, and more swelling, ringing, moving elequence appears upon that arena of fierce conflicts than Joshua F. Beil. A life-long resident of Danville, the county-seat Boyle-one of the loveliest towns in one of the loveliest regions of the State—he has been known for years as one of the popular tribunes of Ken-tucky. First distinguished for his power before

juries and popular assemblages, he became a mem-

ber of the Legislature, then entered Congress, sub-

sequently secretary of State under Governor More-

Hotel de Lafayette,) he became, in 1858, the caudidate of the opposition to the Buchanan dynasty for gubernatorial honors. Beriah Magoffin beat And yet, with partial paralysis upon him, and old age rapidly approaching, he, day after day, is found upon the stump rallying his people to a full sense of their duty, and its vigorous performance. Wherever he goes, recruiting for the Union forces follows rapidly and effectively. Such is the man and his work, who is the Ajax Telamon of the great national cause in Central Kentucky. He and Crite tenden are laboring side by side in this great work, and eminent success premises to crown their work.

writing from the Union Camp at Nolin, under date

of October 24, says: You may expect to hear of hot work out hore shortly. I believe a serious fight will take place very soon. This division is beginning to feel its strength, and to desire to use it. The distance between us and the robels will be very materially shortened in a day or two, and if Buckner's men are as keen for a fight as I think they are, he cannot help but field. not help but fight.

Advices received last night represent the rebels as fortifying Bowling Green by every means in their power. In addition to the strong works on their power. In addition to the strong works on the hills cast of the town, which they began some time ago, they are now cutting a trench entirely across the bend of the river north of the place, and across he bend of the river north of the place, and throwing up works and planting heavy guns behind it. How much this strengthens the place will be seen at a glance by those familiar with its topography. The dam will prevent the passage of troops below the town, the trench protects the front, and the hill to the east defends that quarter. When they commenced fortifying the hill it was rather a puzzling matter to see what they could mean. Fortifications in that direction did not appear likely to do much good. It was a shrowd thing of them to begin their work off there, so that their whele design should not appear until they were reader to sign should not appear until they were ready to complete it. The bend which they are ditching forms a complete horse-shoe, and they are cutting a trench directly across its mouth. The bend is the same that the railroad enters before crossing the

river. The river can be crossed above the town, but there the batteries on the eastern hill make up for the loss of the river. The Repulse of Zollicoffer. The following is an extract from a private letter from Kentucky received by a prominent merchant of this city. The letter is dated Richmond, Kentucky, Oct. 25th, and is from one of the leading

business men of that city: Col. C. W. of this place, has just returned from Camp Wild Cat, and gives me the following information, which is certainly reliable:

"Os Monday morning, the 21st inst., the robels, 6,000 infantry and 1,300 eavalry, under Zollicoffer. \*\*Cotoh-pick' State.

A Skeich of Captains Montgomery and Switzler.

The departure of Captains Montgomery and Switzler to the scene of condict and the recent exploits of these gallant leaders may render a short form.

miles, and it is believed will fall back to his former stronghold at Cumberland Ford. As late as 3 [Continued on fourth page.] out the Mexican war. He and his company came

A Battle with Buckner Expected Soon. A correspondent of the Louisville Journal,