DAILY PRESS, TWELVE CERTS PER WERE, payable to the Carrier.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annun, Four Dollars for Eight Months, Te MOLLARS FOR SIX MORTHS-invariable in advance for

the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Turus Dol-LARS PRE ANNUM, in advance

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

1861. g 1861. FALL  $reve{o}$ 

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

JAMES, KENT,

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

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED. 8817-2m THOMAS MELLOR & CO.,

Nos. 40 and 42 NOBTH THIRD Street,

HOSIERY HOUSE,

LINEN IMPORTERS and

H C. LAUGHLIN & Co.,

No. 303 MARKET STREET, Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH.

CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex 1861. FALL GOODS. 1861.

FRESH ASSORTMENT. DALE, ROSS, & CO.,

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

CARPETINGS. LARGE CARPET STOCK

CLOSE BUSINESS. BAILY & BROTHER, No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

sel7-tuths 2m WAREHOUSE."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINES. FOR CASH.

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

BRUSSELS, which will be sold from

PETING, of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, comprising OBOSSLEY'S WILTON & YELVET CARPETING. TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER HENDERSON'S DAMASK AND TWILLED VENETIANS.

Intuded in our stock will be found a com )IL CLOTH FROM 1 TO 8 YARDS WIDE

No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

am now offering my stock of INGLISH CARPETINGS, MBBACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. prorted expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices LIS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX.

GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA

McCALLUM & Co., 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

ins of our own and other makes, to which we call the estration of cash and short time buyers. NEW CARPETINGS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, EK 619 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE

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

,000 pieces J. OROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY DABPETS, from 75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. 6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET;

64 TAPESIBI VEPUNI;
FBENCH AUBUSSON;
FINE AXMINSTEB;
ROYAL WILTON;
EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS;
HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN;
ENGLISH INGBAIN CAPPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. MAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TABLEF,

MODERATE PRICES. HARDWARE. HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.

Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a sarge assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers for the contract of the contract o VOL. 5.—NO. 77.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS S. STEWART & CQ., Importers and Jobbers of SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

CLOAKING CLOTHS in UNION and ALL-WOOL, Comprising, in part. PLAIN BLACKS, BLACK BEAVERS, -BLACK TRICOTS, &c.

REPELLANTS. The attention of the trade is invited to these Goods. 0024\_ff

COMMISSION HOUSES. TROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS SHIRTINGS,

> DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS,

MASSACHUŞETTS, GREAT FALLS LACONIA, DWIGHT, EVERETT. CHICOPEE, and IPSWICH. BARTLET MILLS. LIKEWISE,

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

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

HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION M RCHANTS PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS. ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates. Always on hand, a large stock of CAVALRY BRUSHES.

WAGON BRUSHES. And every Description of Brushes required for the Army. KEMBLE & VAN HORN, oc16-3m 321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. ARMY WOOLLENS.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co., 116 CHESTNUT STREET, Are prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and

Sky Blue CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. Tudigo blue kerseys.

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothings for sale at the lowest prices

BEGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE. BENJ. L. BERRY, CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, AND ALL WOOL INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS,

of Government standard. A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR TRAVELLING

BED TRUNK. (Patent applied for). For sale by

W. A. ANDREWS.

No. 612 CHESTNUT Street.

MERCHANT TAILORS. O. THOMPSON,

TAILOR, N. E. COR. SEVENTH and WALNUT STS.

My customers, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that my selections of fabrics and facilities for filling orders this season are quite equal to those of any former one. I therefore take this convenient method of cordially inviting my old patrons, togethe with all gentlemen of taste and dress, to give my est an early visit.

N. B .- All kinds of Military Uniforms made at the CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLLARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are reconsured by all who have need them. to be which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others: For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-

LOOKING GLASSES. TMMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

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

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE BOYD & STROUD.

1861. No. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET. USUAL LARGE STOCK ON HAND,
To which they invite the attention of CASH BUYERS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THERE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN
Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended to.

my7-1y

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tente, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., my4-tf 108 JONES Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S BUTBAUT BUTHT HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Diseases of the Kidneys. Cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Nervous Suffer HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Difficulty of Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For General Weakness

For General Weakness.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Trembling.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Cold Feet.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Dimness of Vision
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOUD'S EXTRACT DUCHU For Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Pallid Countenance.
HFLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU names known to SCIENCE and FAME.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by the late Dr. Physic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. Dewoe's valuable work on Practice of Physic,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensatory of the United States. 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, Ireland, and published in King and Queen's Journal. HELMBOLD'S Gebuine 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. HPLMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See remarks made by distinguished Clergymen. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TENTH 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 communications. ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED.

d itself to those who are suffering wit this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIB PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand avalids have been advised by their physicians to use her

States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and also on the Supporters, with testimonials. ocl6-tuthstf

IN THE COURT OF COMMON

PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ANNIE E. NEVINS, by her next friend, &c., vs. I.
WEST NEVINS.
I. WEST NEVINS will please take notice that a rule has been granted on the Respondent to show cause why a divorce a vincule matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case.

the above care.

Returnable Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861, at 10 A. M.
J. T. THOMAS,
oc29-tuth4t\*

Attorney for Libellant. THE COURT OF COMMON PHILADELPHIA.

WM. CAMAC V. WM. B. MOTT. J. 61. 169. Als. rend. exp.

JOHN B. CAMAC v. SAME. J. 61. 170. Als. vend.

yend. exp.

JOHN B. CAMAC v. SAME. J. 61. 170. Als. vend. asp.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale, under the above writs, of the tollowing described properties, to wit, under No. 169: "All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of Leopard street, in the late District of Kensington, now in the city of Philadelphia, commencing at the distance of 80 feet southwardly along said Leopard street extending thence southwardly along said Leopard street 29 feet 6 inches to a stake, thence westwardly at right angles to said Leopard street about 90 feet to a ten-feet-wide-alley, thence northwardly along said alley 39 feet 6 inches, and thence eastwardly at ong said alley 39 feet 6 inches, and thence eastwardly at one beed Book G W R, No. 37, page 654, granted and conveyed unto William B. Mort in fee, reserving a yearly rent of \$23.70;] under No. 170, a certain lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of Leopard street, in the Sixteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, late in the District of Kensington, commencing at the corner of Prince street, now called Girard avenue, and extending thence southward along said Leopard street 30 feet to a stake, thence wastwardly at right angles to said Leopard street about 90 feet to a ten-feet-wide alley 80 feet to said Girard avenue or Prince street, and thence eastwardly along said Girard avenue or Prince street about 90 feet to the place of beginning, ficing the same lot or piece of ground which Turner Cannac, by indenture dated November 20th, 1828, and recorded in Deed Book G W R, No. 37, page 650, &c., granted and conveyed unto Willia a B. Mott in fee, reserving the yearly ground rent of \$48.] will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, November 19, 1861, at 4 o'clock R M.; at his office, No. 27 WALINUT Street, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, oc29-tuths5t

\_\_viz: 500 Barrels Extra Mess Pork, first quality, 600 " first quality Extra Mess Beef. 190,000 Pounds Smoked Bacon Sides, in 200-pound boxes, securely strapped.
1,400 Barrels "Extra Superfine Flour."
50,000 Pounds first quality Pilot Bread in good flou barrels. 200 bushels White beans, in good dry barrels. 100 Bushels, prime quality, Split Peas, in good, dry

2,000 Gations the gar. 2,500 Pounds Adamsatine Candles, full weight. 8,000 Pounds Oleine Soap, full weight. 125 Bushels good clean, dry, fine Salt, in good, tight harrels 92 quarts to the bushel. barrels 22 quarts to the bushel.

Sample to accompany proposals, when practicable. All of the articles to be of the best quality, securely packed, and in perfect order for transportation. Bids will include packages and delivery in the city.

Sellors, name, and date of purchase required on each package. Certificates of inspection of the ment and flour will be required. Bids from known dealers and manufacturers only will be considered.

Two good sureties for the fuithful performance of the contracte, whose names will be mentioned in the bids, will be required.

contracts, whose activities and the required.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Substitutions Stores," and directed to CAPT. C. W. THOMAS, Occident A. Q. M. & A. C. S., U. S. A. MARSHAL'S SALES.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

Deposition of King Cotton. "The King is dead-Long live the King!" used to be said, by the Lord in Waiting, whenever one of the French sovereigns paid the last debt of nature. In like manner, just now, in this country-when King Cotton expires, in consequence of ill-treatment from his own subjects-we shall find him succeeded, without delay or interregnum, by King Wool, who represents the elder branch of the family. Wool was the earliest material, after civilization commenced, of which wearing apparel was made. It has continued its supremacy, though cotton has interfered with it. Once let European manufacturers cease to depend upon this country for cotton, and the South must be in a disastrous position. Nor, thus deprived of a foreign sale, can cotton-growers look to the North for customers who will relieve them of that produce. We have to provide a substitute, and Providence, which is liberal as well as wise in dispensing his favors, gives us a compensation. Henceforth, if we be wise, Wool will replace Cotton.

It has been estimated that, at present in this country, the annual consumption of wool, for articles of clothing, averages seven pounds a head. When cotton is dispensed with, this quantity will be doubled, if not trebled. But the question will naturally arise—where is the wool to be obtained? Spain, Germany, England, and Russia sup-

ply large quantities of this staple, as do Turkey, Egypt, the Cape of Good Hope, South America, the East Indies, but, above all, Aus-

The history of the wool-trade in the last named country is very remarkable. In the year 1829, the whole quantity of wool produced in Australia was under two million pounds. In 1839, it exceeded ten millions. In 1849, it had swelled up to thirty-six, and, in 1859, notwithstanding that labor was greatly diverted from wool-growing to gold-seeking, the produce of wool in Australia exceeded 50,000,000 pounds. We scarcely exaggerate when we say that the production of wool in Australia has been more advantageous to that country than its annual yield of gold. It necessarily profits the shipping interests, (for the most of the Australian wool is exported,) and thus gives ample employment all round to labor and capital. Two of our greatest living writers, Bulwer and Dickens, have taken advantage of this fact, in recent fictions. The first conveys the hero of "The Caxtons" to Australia, where, in a few years, his enterprise and industry as a sheep-breeder and woolgrower win a fortune for him; and the latter makes Magwitch, the "varmint" convict of "Great Expectations," amass immense wealth by the same means. In fact, Australia has suitable land enough, if she had only sheep and shepherds enough, to supply the

world with all the wool it may require. In such supply, however, we desire to be ited out, for we have amplest resources at home. Every year, we grow more wool and import less. Thus, our importation of foreign wool has dwindled down from thirty-two and a half million pounds in 1851 to eighteen and a half million pounds in 1855. But there is no occasion for us to import any, for we can produce any quantity and of all qualities. Our territory adapted for wool-growing is immense. In some parts of it the finest and best wool in the world has been grown, and vast quantities would be produced every year, but for the encouragement hitherto given to cotton, a material neither as lasting nor as good as wool, and certainly by no means so well adapted force our climate. In Africa, where cotton is largely cultivated, it is little used by the natives, whose principal garment, the bornou, is invariably made of fine woollen cloth. The superior staple of wool may be spun and woven to almost any fineness. A demand for the first quality of staple would produce it, in any quantities, in a short time. The interests of the farmer and the manufacturer would be mutually served by the elevation of King Wool, on the deposition of King Cotton. In California wool-growing on a large scale has commenced. New Mexico, already a wool-country, has a soil and climate, the best adapted in the world for raising long wool, which is the first quality. It is estimated that New Mexico can support as many sheep as would produce sufficient wool, equal to the best Saxony, to clothe the world. Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York are sheepbreeding States. Our own Pennsylvania is capable in this respect, too, but the West and Southwest appear destined to carry out this branch of national production to an almost boundless extent,—Illinois, Iowa, New Mexico, and Ohio can produce more wool, in a few years, than Australia, notwithstanding the start which the latter has got. They can do it, because the course of population flows in those directions, whereas Australia, now that

convict-labor is nearly ended, will find it difficult to maintain her present amount of wool-In Ohio alone, this day, are some six million sheep. Their number has increased 15 per cent. in the last ten years, whereas the aggregate weight of their fleece has increased 40 per cent. When proper care is taken, the various breeds of American sheep greatly improve. The aim is to increase the weight and fineness of the fleece—for with this goes the improvement of the quality of the animal as food. Better than a gold-mine is the judicious management which raises the weight of the

fleece from less than two pounds to more than three. This has been done, in New York and Calicoes, muslins, nankeens, yarn, and such light materials have grown into use within the last hundred years, and cannot be wholly superseded, but the manufactures of wool date, in fact, from the remotest times. Let us enumerate a few of them. Broadcloth and Kerseymere; serges and blankets; flannel and reps; Saxonies and Orleans; Poplin and Tabinet; Serges and Stuff; merino and de laines; Cashmere and Challis; Italian net, Norwich crape, Crepe de Lyon, and a vast variety of other stuffs used for inner and other garments. In short, the applicability of wool, in prefer-

ence to cotton, need not be a matter for argument or proof. It is a fact. Coincident with the encouragement of wool ought to be the cultivation of flax. It will go hard, indeed, with industry, and capital, and labor, if linen and woollen do not resume the station they occupied, before Cotton set itself

The cotton-producing South having, in its treason and folly, forced the European manufacturers to seek for the raw material elsewhere, must not expect, under any circumstances, to find an equivalent in increased consumption by the loyal States. We can fall back upon Wool as a substitute, superior to cotton-an article, by the way, which Southern people themselves use very sparingly. In doing this, we shall build up our great agricultural States and shall largely provide employment for artisans and mechanics-for manu-

support, the production in the South of that article of general consumption, has made us exalt cotton and depress wool. That impolicy has to be abandoned, and thereby a new impetus given to a branch of produce and manuacture hitherto too much neglected. SALE OF CONFISCATED VESSELS .- Portions

SALE OF CONFISCATED VESSELS.—POTLOMS of four vessels owned by residents of the rebellious States were sold, yesterday afternoon, at the Exchange, under the direction of the United States marghal. The one-sixteenth part of the schooler R. W. Tull, the interest of Bichard B. Gracey, of Louisians, brought \$460. Six-sixteenths of the schooner Clara, the interest of T. Hughes, of North Carolina, sold for \$3,600. The one-sixteenth part of bark Isaac R. Davis, the interest of Andrew J. Howell, of North Carolina, was incocked down at \$500, and one-eighth of the schooner Theresa C., also belonging to Mr. Howell, brought \$320. THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.—Subscribers to the new National Loan have greatly increased within the last few days. The probable success of the new naval expedition and general prospects of speedy success create an entire confidence in the Government.

THE REBELLION

DEPARTMENT. FREMONT TOTALLY INCOMPETENT.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAVAL FLEET,

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Manifesto of Breckinridge,

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

and Colonel Lee, with a dattailon of the massachusetts Twentieth, a section of the Rhode Island Battery, and Tammany Regiment, were sent to Conrad's Ferry. A section of Bunting's New York Battery and Rickett's Battery were already on duty, respectively at Edwards' and Conrad's Ferrica. General McCall's movement had evidently at

tracted the attention of the enemy, a regiment of infantry having appeared from the direction of Leesburg, and taken shelter behind a hill about one mile and a half from our position at the Ferry. General Gorman was ordered to deploy his forces in view of the enemy, and in so doing no movement of the enemy was excited.

Three flat boats were ordered, and, at the same time, shell and spherical shot were thrown into the place of the enemy's concealment. This was done to produce an impression that a crossing was to be made. The shelling at Edwards' Ferry and launch-ing of the bonts induced the quick retirement of the enemy's force seen there, and three boat loads, of thirty-five men each, from the First Minnesota crossed and recrossed the river, each trip occupy

Orders were then instantly sent to Colonel Devens to cross four companies to the Virginia shore, and march silently, under cover of night, to the position of the camp referred to, to attack and degrees to attack and degrees to the company to the campany of the product, and return immediately to the island, his return to be covered by a company of the Massachusetts Twentieth, to be posted over the landing-place. Colonel Devens was ordered to make close observation of the position, attenuth, and movements of the cnemy, and, tion, strength, and movements of the enemy, and, in the event of there being no enemy there visible.

At this time orders were sent to Colonel Baker to send the First California Regiment to Conrad's Ferry, to arrive there at sunrise, and to have the renry, to arrive there at sunrise, and to have the remainder of his brigade ready to move early.

Licutenant Colonel Wood, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, was also ordered to move with his battalion to the river bank opposite Harrison's Island, by daybreak. Two mounted howitzers, in charge of Licutenant French, of Rickett's battery, were ordered to the tow-path of the canal opposite Harrison's Island. rison's Island.

Colonel Devens, in pursuance of his orders, crossed and proceeded to the point indicated, Colonel Lee remaining on the bluff with one hundred men to cover his return. To distract attention from Colonel Devers' movements, and to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Leesburg from Edwards.

Ferry, I directed General Gorman to those ages Ferry, I directed General Gorman to throw across the river, at that point, two companies of the First Minnesota under cover from Rickett's battery, and sent out a party of thirty-one Van Allen Cavalry, under Major Mix, accompanied by Captain Charles Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Murphy, and Lieutenants Pierce and Gourand, with orders to advance along the Leesburg road until they should come to the vicinity of the battery, which was known to be on that road, and then turn to the left and examine the heights between that and Goose circek, and see if any of the enemy were posted in the vicinity, find heights between that and Goose creek, and see if any of the enemy were posted in the vicinity, find out their numbers as nearly as possible, their disposition, examine the country with reference to the passage of troops to the Leesbarg and Georgetown turplike, and return rapidly to cover behind the skirmishers of the Minnesota First. This reconnoissance was most gallantly conducted, and the party proceeded along the Leesburg road nearly two miles from the Ferry, and when near the position of the hidden battery came suddenly upon a Mississippi regiment, about thirty-five yards distant, received its fire; and returned it with their pistols. The fire of the enemy killed one horse, but Lieutenant Gourand seized the dismounted man,

but Lieutenant Gouraud seized the dismounted ma and drawing him on his herse behind him, carried him unburt from the field. One private, of the Fourth Virginia Cavairy, was brought off by the party a prisoner, who being well mounted and armed, his mount replaced the one lost by the fire of the enemy.

Meantime, on the right, Col. Devens, having it pursuance of his orders arrived at the position designated to him as the site of the enemy's camp.

signated to him as the size of the enemy's earny, found that the scouts had been deceived by the uncertain light, and mistaken openings in the trees for a row of tents. Col. Devens found, however, a wood in which he concealed his force, and proceeded to examine the space between that and hersburg, sending back to report that thus far he sould see no enemy. Introduction or receipt of could see no enemy. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, brought me by Lieut. Howe, who had accompanied both the parties, I ordered a non-commissioned officer and ten cavalry to join Col. Devens, for the purpose of souring the country near him while engaged in his reconnoissance, and giving due notice of the approach of any force, and that Lieut Col. Ward. with his battalion of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, should move on to Smoot's Mills, half a mile to the right of the crossing place of Col. Devens and see where, in a strong position. Mills, half a mile to the right of the crossing place of Col. Devens, and see where, in a strong position, he could watch and protect the flank of Col. Devens in his return, and secure a second crossing more faverable than the first, and connected by a good road with Leesburg. Capt. Candy, Assistant Adjutant General, and Gen. Lander accompanied the cavalry to serve with it. For some reason never explained to me, neither of these orders was careavairy to serve with it. For some reason never explained to me, neither of these orders was carried out. The cavalry were transferred to the Virginia shore, but were sent back without having left the shore to go inland, and thus Col. Devens was deprived of the means of obtaining warning of any approach of the enemy.

The battalion under Colonel Ward was detained on the bluff, in the rear of Colonel Devens, instead of being directed to the right. Colonel Baker having arrived at Conrad's Ferry with the First California Regiment at an early hour, proceeded to Edwards' Ferry, and reported to me in person, stating that his regiment was at the former place, and the three other regiments of his brigade ready. and the three other regiments of his brigade ready to march. I directed him to Harrison's Island to assume command, and in a full conversation explained to him the position as it then stood. I told him that General McCall had advanced his troops to Drainsville, and that I was extremely desirous

factures must increase with the augmented demand for and use of wool.

The same weakness which has induced us to keep up the price of sugar, by a heavy import duty, in order to "protect," which means to appropriate the production in the South of that I would make every effort to ward that I would make every effort to appropriate the production in the South of that to push Gorman's troops carefully forward to dis-cover the best line from that ferry to the Leesburg and Gum Spring road, already mentioned, and the position of the bresstvorks and hidden battery, which prevented the movements of troops directly from left to right, were also pointed out to him. which prevented the movements of troops directly from left to right, were also pointed out to him.

The means of transportation across, of the sufficiency of which he (Baker) was to be judge, was detailed, and authority given him to make use of the guns of a section each of Vaughan's and Bunting's batteries, together with Franch's mountain howitzers, all the troops of his brigade and the produced is briefly expressed in the following part of the Twentieth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers; and I left it to his discretion, arise are viewing the ground, to retire from the Virginia case he found it practicable and the position on the other side favorable. I stated that I wished no advance made unless the enemy were of inferior force, and under no circumstance to pass beyond Leesburg, or a strong position between it and Goose Creek, on the Gum Spring, I. e., the Manassas road.

The place of council, taken measures to trace it to its source, meaning to hold strictly responsible all who counted has in monent and always and Bunting's batteries, together with Franch's mountain howitzers, all that he is present command. The judgment which a consideration of all the facts involved has produced is briefly expressed in the following part of the Twentieth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers; and I left it to his discretion, and mufic for his present command. The following part of the Twentieth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers; and I left it to his discretion and a consideration of all the facts involved has produced is briefly expressed in the following part of the Twentieth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers; and I left it to his discretion, and mufic for his present command. The following part of the Twentieth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers; and I left it to his discretion and mufic for his present command. The following part of the first divisions. The Wahack will be the headquarters of the first division, under General Stevens. The third was under command of the second, under General Stevens. The fi

artillery across the river; and I begged, if he did so, to see it well supported by good infantry. The Ceneral pointed out to him the position of some bluffs on this side of the river from which artillery testimony of a large number of the most intelligent could act with effect on the other; and, leaving the matter of crossing more troops or retiring what were already over to his discretion, gave him entire control of the operations on the right. This gallant and energetic officer left me about 9 A. M., or half and energetic officer left me shout 9 A. M., or half past nine, and galioped off quickly to his command. Reinforcements were rapidly thrown to the Virginin side by Gen. Gorman, at Edwards' Ferry, and his skirmishers and cavalry scouts advanced cautiously and steadily to the front and right, while the infantry lines were formed in such positions as to act rapidly and in concert, in case of an advance of the enemy, and shells were thrown by Licut, Woodruff's Parrott guns into the woods beyond our lines as they gradually extended, care being taken to annoy the vicinity of the battery on the right. Messengers from Harrison's Island informed me, soon after the arrival of Col. Baker opposite the island, he was crossing his whole force as rapidly as possible, and that he had caused an additional flatboat to be rafted from the canal into the river, and had provided a line to cross the boats more rapidly.

and had provided a line to cross the boats more rapidly.

In the morning a sharp skirmish took place between two companies of the Twentieth Massachusetts and about 100 Mississippi Riflemen, during which a body of the enemy's cavalry appeared. Col. Devens then fell back in good order on Col. Lee's position. Presently he again advanced, his most behaving admirably, fighting, retiring, and advancing in perfect order, and exhibiting every proof of high courage and good discipline. Had the cavalry scouting perby sent him in the morning, been with him then he could have had timely warning of the appreach of the superior force which been with him then he could have had timely warning of the approach of the superior force which afterward overwhelmed his regiment. Thinking that Col. Baker might be able to use more artillery, I despatched to him two additional pieces, supported by two companies of infantry, with directions to come into position belaw the place of crossing, and report to Col. Baker. Col. Baker suggested this himself later in the day, just before the guns on their way arrived.

hindself later in the day, just before the guns on their way arrived.

After Col. Devens' second advance, Col. Baker went to the field in person, and it is a matter of regret to me that he left no record of what officers and men he charged with the care of the boats, and involved the control of the contro and insuring the regular passage of troops If any were charged with this duty, it was not per-formed, for the reinforcements as they arrived found no one incommand of the boats, and great delays were thus occasioned. Had one officer and delays were thus occasioned. Had one officer and a company remained at each landing, guarding the boats, their full capacity would have been made serviceable, and sufficient men would have been passed to seeme success. The forwarding of artiliery before its supporting force of infantry, also impeded the rapid assembling of an imposing force on the Virginia shore. If the infantry force had first crossed, a difference of 1,000 men would have been made in the infantry line, at the time of attack, probably enough to have given us the victory. Between 12 and 1 P. M. the enemy appeared in force in front of Col. Devens, and a sharp skirmish ensued, and was maintained for some time by the Fifteenth Massachusetts, unsupported, and finding he would be outlanked, Col. Devens retired a short distance and took up a position near the word,

he would be outflanked, Col. Devens retired a short distance and took up a position near the wood, half a mile in front of Col. Lee, where he remained until 2 o'clock, when he again fell back, with the approval of Col. Baker, and took his place with the portions of the Twentieth Massachusetts and Pirst California, which had arrived.

Colonel Baker now formed his line, and waited the attack of the enemy, which came upon him with great vigor about three P. M. and was well met by our troops, who, though pitched against a much superior number, three to one, maratained their ground, under a most destructive fire of the enemy.

colonel Coggswell reached the field amid the heaviest fire, and came gullantly into action; with a yell which wavered the enemy's line. Lieut. Bramhall, of Bunting's Battery, hadrence Lieut. Bramhall, of Burting's Battery, hadeuc-ceeded, after extraordinary exertions and laber, in bringing up a piece of the Rhode Island Battery, and Lieutenant French his two howitzers; but both officers, after well-directed firing, were soon borne away wounded, and the pieces were hauled to the rear, so that they might not fall into the enemy's hands. At 4 P. M., Colonel Baker fell at the head of his-

At 4 P. M., Colonel Baker left at the nead of his-column, pierced by a number of bullets, while-cheering his men, and by his own example sustain-ing the obstinate resistance they were making. The command then devolved upon Colonel Lee, who prepared to commence throwing out forces to the rear, but it was soon found that Colonel Coggs-well was the semor in rank, and he, taking the command, ordered preparation to be made for-marching to the left, and cutting a way through to Edwards Ferry. But just as 'the first dispositions were being effected, a rebel officer rode rapidly in front and beckoned the Tammany Regiment toward were being effected, a rebel officer rode rapidly in front and beckoned the Tammany Regiment toward the enemy. It is not clear whether or not the Tammany men supposed this one of our officers, but they responded with a yell and charged forward, carrying with them in their advance the rest of the line, which soon received a destructive fire from the enemy at close distance. The men were quickly recalled, but their new position frustrated the movement designed, and Colonel Coggswell gave the necessary order to retire. The enemy pursued to the edge of the bluff, over the landing place, and poured in a heavy fire as our men were endeavoring to cross to the island. The retreat was rapid, but according to orders. The men formed near the river; maintaining for nearly half an hour the hopeless contest rather than surrender. The smaller boats had disappeared, no one knew where. The largest boat, rapidly and too heavily loaded, swamped at fifteen feet from the shore, and nothing was left to our soldiers but to swim, sur-

nothing was left to our soldiers but to swim, sur render, or die.
With a devotion worthy of the cause they were serving, officers and men, while quarter was being offered to such as would lay down their arms, stripped themselves of their swords and muskets, and hurled them out into the river to prevent their and hurled them out into the river to prevent their falling into the hands of the foe, and saved themselves as they could by swimming, floating on logs, and concealing themselves in the bushes of the forest, and to make their way up and down the river, back to a place of crossing. The instances of personal gallantry of the highest order were so many that it would be unjust to detail particular cases. Officers displayed for their men, and men for their officers, that beautiful devotion which is only to be found among true soldiers.

While these scenes were being enacted on the right I was preparing on the left for a rapid push forward to the road by which the enemy would retreat, if driven, and entirely unsuspicious of the

forward to the road by which the enemy would re-treat, if driven, and entirely unsuspicious of the peritous condition of our troops. The additional artillery had already been sent, and when the mes-senger, who did not leave the field until after three o'clock, was questioned as to Colonel Baker's po-sition, he informed me that the Colonel, when he left, seemed to feel perfectly secure, and could doubtless hold his position in case he should not advance. The same statement was made by another messenger half an hour later, and I watched anx-iously for a sign of advance on the right, in order messenger half an hour later, and I watched anxiously for a sign of advance on the right, in order to push forward General Gorman. It was, as had been explained to Colonel Baker, impracticable to throw General Gorman's brigade directly to the right, by reason of the battery in the woods, between which we had never been able to reconnoitre. At four P. M., or thereabouts, I tolegraphed to General Banks for a brigade of his division, intending it to occupy the ground on this side of the river, near Harrison's Island, which would be abendoned in case of a rauli advance, and shortly abandoned in case of a rapid advance, and shortly after, as the fire slackened, a messenger was waited for on whose tidings should be given orders either for the advance of General Gorman, to cut off the

the tow-path from opposite the island to the line of pickets near the Monocacy, and I returned to the left to secure the troops there from disaster, and make preparations for moving them as rapidly as possible.

Orders arrived from General McClellan to hold the 'island, Virginia shore at Edward's Ferry, at all risks, indicating, at the same time, that reinforcements would be sent, and immediately additional means of entrenching were forwarded, and General Gorman was furnished with particular di-

the enemy.

During that time, General Hamilton, with his brigade, was on the march from Darnestown. Before I left to go to the right, I issued orders to intercept him, and instructed him to repair to Conrad's Ferry, where orders awaited him tos od dispose of his force as to give protection to Harrison's. Island, and protect the line of the river. At three A. M. Moire General Banks springed and took the enemy.

command.

A report of division for the following days will be made out speedily. I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the courage, good discipline, and conduct of all the troops of this division during the day. Those in action behaved like veterans, and those not brought into action showed that alacrity and steadiness in their movements which proved their anxiety to engage the foe in their country's cause. We mourn the loss of the brave departed—dead on the field of honor if not of, success—and we miss the companionship of those of our comrades who have fallen into the hands of our enemies. But all feel that they have examed the title of soldier, and all await with increased confidence another measurement of strength, with the dence another measurement of strength with the CHARLES P. STONE.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Report of Adjutant General Thomas in Regard to Gen. Fremont. The report of Adjutant General Thomas, who recently accompanied Secretary Cameron on his tour through the West, has recently been published. It. goes far to confirm nearly all the charges of extravagance, mismanagement, incompatence, and neglect of duty which have been made against Gen, Fremont, and presents a strong array of facts to prove that he has been guilty of may irregularities; that he failed to adopt the proper measures to reinforce

TWO CENTS.

The Position of General Price. The correspondents of the St. Louis journals,

writing from Rolls, under date of October 25, express the opinion that the Southern forces, in Missouri, will go to Camp Walker, with the intention of taking up their winter quarters there, if they are not driven out by the Union army. The following description of that place by the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat will, therefore, be found interesting: Camp Walker and the Adjacent Region

Camp Walker and the Adjacent Region.

Camp Walker is located near Maysville, or old Fort Wayne, Arkansas, on an elevated, open prairie. The camp is seven miles from the earteme southwest corner of Missouri, and about three miles from the State line. The ground enclosed by the earthworks occupies some eight acres. The shape is an irregular polygon, with a sharp angle on the north. The west side is built of stone, the remaining sides, consisting of embankments of earth, supported by a stockade of posts. The labor expended upon the construction last spring seemed to indicate that the place would afford an ultimate point of retreat in case of reverse, athough this supposition would conside to the rebel leaders the possession of greater forecast than their subsequent operations would indicate. The comp is supplied with never-failing water from a copious spring. It is conjectured by some that this camp and Maysvills has been made a depot for the supplies of grain that have been taken out of

compone spring. It is conjectured by some that this camp and Mayswills has been made a depot for the supplies of grain that have been taken out of southwestern Missouri. Camp Walker cannot, from its situation, withstand an investment from the well-appointed artillery and cavalry of the Federal forces. The rebels would be forced to angage in a pitched baitle on the open plain, a plan of meeting their assailants they never have, as yet, shown a disposition to adopt. It is to the north of Camp Walker, in McDonald county, Missouri, then, among the steep hills and narrow revines of Sugar Creek and its winding tributaries, that the rebels may be disposed to make a desperate resistance. The coularry is broken and well calculated to impede the progress of disciplined troops; the narrow defiles and almost berpendicular bluffs affording opportunity for ainbucades and a chance for the rebels to pracesse their guerilla style of warfare. Camp Jackson is located in this rection about ten miles north of Camp Walker, on "Coon Skin Prairie," otherwise known as "Pool's Prairie." Fortifications were commenced here in June, but the work was subsequently abandoned. If the pantwork was subsequently abandoned. If the punt-ing fugitives could have time to gather their somes, they could be able, unlowbtedly, to make a rather formidable defence for a short time in this region.

The Feeling in Arkansas. It is by no means certain, however, that the rebels will be allowed to entrench themselves at this point, and if driven back, the question comes up in what light will that State look upon an invasion by the Federal forces. Three months ago there would have been a general rising of the ill-informed masses to repel the aggression. But little is known of the sentiment prevalent among-the masses, but it is believed that the portion north of the Arkansas river would join the Union forces, provided they are satisfied that it will be safe for them to declare for the Union.

A Heroine for the Times. The following exploit of a girl was performed previous to the battle of Springfield. Though a little old, it will bear relating. Colonel Crawford, of the rebel army, had pitched his camp in Lawrence county, thereby preventing some of the Union men from making their escape from the enemy's lines. Under these circumstances; Mr. McNatt and two friends sought concealment in the brush. Being destitute of fire-arms, a daughter of Mr. McNatt passed through the lines on horselack, and brought in three guns for the use of the pasty. The weapons were concealed under a canopy of crinoline—a safe guard, which no "bearded pard" of a sentinel dared to violate. On another occaof a sentinel dared to violate. On another occasion, our heroine, hearing that "old man Smith" was blockaded and could not get home, mounted her steed, and, finding the old gentleman, made him dress in woman's clothes and bonnet. Thus

An Ironton correspondent of the Missouri De-mineral says, under date of October 24:

It is now ascertained by several citizens, that were present during the battle near Fredericktown, and others who have been upon the ground since, that over three hundred rebels were found up to yesterday morning, lying dead on the field, and many others have died in the head of near the shoulders. Our loss is 5 killed and from 25 to shoulders. Our loss is 5 killed, and from 25 to

The same correspondent says: presentative, Jefferson U. Russell, and the day previous one of the honorable county judges was going through the same drill, and I believe they intend keeping up the drill. One of their boarders is a captain in the army of thieves by the name of Quigley, What his offence is I do not know, unless it is trying to steal a "ball and chain," for I see he has one tied to his leg—rather an uncomfortable mode of carrying it, I should think—but they should have been at it long ago.

"Jeff" Thompson. So notorious has this rebel leader become in Missouri that his name is familiar as a household word to all. It is regarded popularly as the synonym of coarseness, vulgarity, and hard-swearing. Indeed, our people have an idea that wherever his com-

are the rule, and safety to life and property the he once resided in this city, in a very quiet, unpre-1845 a salesman in one of our then heaviest Marthem a youth of twenty from Charlestown, Jeffer-

E He left them, after a service of a year and a half, and went to the Southwest. They lost sight of him for many years. Three years ago he paid them a sudden visit. The young man they had regarded. as a social, amiable, and pleasant fellow, came back: tall, cadaverous, and angular in feature and person. Lively in his manner as ever, with great self-confi-. dence and a most inveterate disposition to talk, they He had a patent right, which he wished to dispose ing it, is not known.

In person his height does not exceed five feet ten inches. His eye is keen, and deeply set in his bead, with a flashing, dark expression. Such is the noto-rious leader of the Secessionists in Southeastern

DERARTURE OF THE NA-VAL EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 29. via Baltimore .-The great expedition sailed this morning. The dagship Wabash took the lead at daylight, when a gun was fired as a signal. The steamer Cusawba brought up the rear. The vessels, more than fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads and went out between the Capes in splendid style. The steamer Baltic had the ocean express in tow; the Vanderbilt, the Great Republic; and the Illinois, the Golden Eagle. The morning was the most beautiful one of the season, and the spectacle was the grandest ever

witnessed on this continent. Correction of a Falsa Baport. The rumor that the private secretary of Com-It is contradicted by the Navy. Department, by a correspondent of the Herald, writing from the fleet, and by the brother-in-law of Mr. McKinly, who has published the following card : TO THE PUBLIC.

My brother-in-law. Alexander McKinley, a member of tits bar, is the private and canfidential secretary of Flag Officer Dupont. To this pest of honor and confidence he was layited; by Captain Dupont, and he is now discharging his responsible duty on poard the flag-ship Walash. Inwate letters have been received from him to-day, dated October 27th. The New York Triburg, of to-day, under its aditorial head, his circulated a report which has beth sopied into the Everyng Bulleton, of this city, under the caption of "Startling Report," that "the private secretary of Commodore Dupont had absconded active the sealed orders of the Commodore." The natural offect of this rumor is that Mr. McKinley's name has been most unkindly referred to. Lyronounce the was authlessly driven with his then unorganized, whole story to be a vile calumny, and have, by the whole story to be a vile calumny, and have, by the advice of coupsel, taken measures to trace it to its. advice of counsel, taken measures we have a considerable all who source, meaning to hold strictly responsible all who contribute to the defamation of an innocent and absent man.

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that the ground on which the forces are to land ha to be conquered.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. The Rebel Camp at Columbus, Ky.

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Gen. McClernand, who commands the Union forces at Comp Cairo, Illinois, recently notified Gen. Leenidas Pelk, who commands the rebel camp at Columbus, Kentucky, of his intention to unconditions ally release three rebel prisoners. In return, Gen. Polk released sixteen Union prisoners. In arranging the details connected with the transfer of these prisoners, Col. Buford visited, with a stag of truce, the rebel camp, and he was accompanied by a reporter of the Herald, who thus describes the prin-

General Leonides Polk, the major general of the Western Division, I should judge to be a man of fifty winters, tall and straight, bearing in every word and look the impress of the general rather than the divine; gray eyes, deep set, keen and penetrating; nese rather of the Roman order of exchitecture mouth sunken line tightlu nerways and architecture, mouth sunken, lips tightly compressed hair and side whiskers (a la multiarre) precocious ly frosted quick spoken and ready, and, withal, affable in conversation.

General Gideon J. Pillow stands about five feet nine and a half inches in his shoes, a finely formed man, and looks much younger than his superior, though I am told if rank in the army were based

upon age, he would rank as the higher officer. A high and broad forchead sets off a pleasing face to a very fine advantage; small, keen, black or rather hazel eye, full beard, classical nose, teeth white and ragular and his which many learning and his which are small resources. hazel eye, full beard, classical nose, teeth white and regular, and his whole personal appearance betweening him rather the gentleman than the soldier. General Pillow is strictly temperate in his habits, drinks nothing but water, uses no narcotics, employs no physician, and bids fair to live to see several more campaigns, unless; at an unlucky moment, he should fail into the hands of the United States Government, when, in all probability, his suavity as a gentleman, his good looks and temperate habits consbined, would be inadequate to prolong his exist ence.

ence.

General McCown has the exterior look of being the fighting man of the staff—a tall, well-made, muscular man, a face sunburnt and hard from exposure; bluff and abrupt in his manners, yet. posure; bluff and abrupt in his manners, yet, with al. not unpleasing; just such a man as one would choose for a friend and fear as an enemy. Thirty-five years of vigorous manhood, wrapped in leather, nerved with iron, propelled by lightning, and robed in the plainest and roughest of common oloth, form the tout ensemble. When he speaks one can almost imagine he hears the snap and snarl of the but terrier; yet his men love him, and he is a man toward whom one feels drawn the more he sees and knows of him. more he sees and knows of him.

Of the forces at Columbus I can say nothing, for our mission there was not to pry into the secrets of their camp, but I discovered that there was no lack of forts and cannon, of tents and stables, and I judge that, if the place is ever taken, it will be at the expense of more lives than the relief at

The Manifesto of John C. Breckingdge. The St. Louis Republitions says that this gentle-then has published a Manifesto to the People of Ken-tucky. It is dated at Bowling Green, and he says it is written at the first moment since his expulsion from home that he could place his feet on the soil of Kentucky. In it, he resigns his seat as a member of the Senate of the United States, saying "I ex-change, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the United States Senate, for the musicated of a soil diar." The address would fill two columns of our change, with proud satisfaction, sterm of six years in the United States Senate, for the musket of a 551 dier." The address would fill two columns of our paper, and is made up of sophisms and misrepresentations. He says there is no longer a Senate of the United States within the meaning and spirit of the Censtitution?"—"the United States no longer exists—the deliberations of the Senate, he and a band of Senators recklessly conspired, by their speeches and acts, to break up and destroy the Union; that this was done long before the Presidential election took place; that he comived at the course of the Secessionists in the Charleston Convention, in preventing a nomination of President by the Democratic Convention, and gloried is it, as being one sure means, if the Democracy were defeated, of dissolving the Union; that, to make assurance doubly sure, he lent himself as a willing tool of the Disunionists in their conclayer at Baltimore, and was the chief instrument in bringing about the result which he hypocritically pretends to deplore. The plot developed itself so fully—secondallously did he and Southern Senators and Representatives, and broken-down politicians proclaim their intention to break up the Union—that it was not necessary to wait for the inauguration of the new President to convince the country of the claim their intention to brakk up the Union—that it was not necessary to wait for the inauguration of the new President to convince the country of that fact. If President Lincoln had abased himself before them, and promised them even more than they ever required, still they would have insisted on a separation. There was treason in their every act, and they knew it.

separation. There was treason in their every act, and they knew it.

They knew that the President would go before the new Congress utterly powerless; that the House of Representatives was sure to be against him; that the Senate was still more decidedly against him; and that the Supreme Court was inflexibly lonest and just. And yet they persisted in carrying their traitorous designs against the Union; and succeeded. They are the authors of this civil war, with all its blights, all its sickening details of crimes and all the monstrous barbarlites which have been so far exhibited. He has no right, therefore, to speak of the Union being destroyed, except in a spirit of utter self-condemnation. No wonder that he is now a refugee from Kentucky, after his complicity in all the acts of perfidy and crime by which this civil war has been produced.

On this point alone the world will condemn Maj. Breckinridge, and it is not worth while to follow him in other frivolous and unjustifiable excuses for and they knew it.

Gen. Sherman's Column in Kentucky. The most recent advices from Kentucky indicate that the head of Gen. Sherman's column has pushed some fifteen miles beyond Nolin's Ford, en route towards Bowling Green. It is also stated that the rebel forces under Johnson now, but under Buckner formerly, are fortifying themselves at Bowling Green to resist an attack. The fact that they are fortifying their position indicates a consciousness of their own weakness or inability to meet the

Union troops in the open field. The reinforcements pouring into Kentucky, from the loyal States lying north, indicate most conclusively to the rebels that they cannot meet General Sherman in fair fight. Besides, the . Kentuckians themselves are rising so rapidly and vigorously, that the rebels are frightened at the threatening sppearance of the approaching avalanche. There have already been four Pennsylvania regiments added to this column. It is understood that eight more regiments, now fully armed and equipped, go thither from this State. These will almost replace the entire force of the Western States now operating upon the Atlantic board of Virginia, North Corolina, and in Maryland. As much has been said of General Johnson's second in command, a sketch of him might not be inappropriate now. Until last Wednesday week he was in chief command of the rebel column, operating in Southwestern Ken-

tucky. Aliusion is made to General Simon Buckner, Who is about five feet ten inches in height, with hair of a dark chestnut color, and with sandy whitekers and moustache. He is not less than thirtyfive, and may have attained his fortieth year. Ere this civil war broke out he was a prominent mamber of the Knights of the Golden Circle-indeed, the most prominent in Kentucky. There seems cow to exist but little doubt, that whilst the object of these Knights was professedly an acquaintribution upon our southwestern frontier, their realizarpose upon our southwestern frontier, their realizarpose Knights was professedly an acquisition of territory was to conselldate and organization for the discuption of the Union, and the establishment of a great Southern slave empire. This ultimate purpose was not understood by the canaille of the order, only the chosen and elits thereof, the members of the inner circle, who had gone beyond the outer penetralia of the circle, far enough to regard with contempt the blind devotess worship-

of the mystic sacerdows ministering at the higher altars. With a full view to the end he has attempted to reach. he became adjutant general of the State. Under an ingeniously-devised law, suggested by the subtly perverse quickness of John C. Breckinridge, there was a military board established, for the astensible purpose of organizing and arming the militia of the State. None but inside members of the Golden Circle became raembers of it. General Buckner was do facto its head.

Since the inauguration of civil strife in Kentucky, he has openly, commanded the chief force of the Secessionists in southern, Kentucky. A lawyer by. profession, he has hitherto been deemed a man of fair ability. Neither at the bar nor upon the stump has he ever exhibited any particular brightness or power. Paduced now to a subordinate position, he will enjoy the opportunity of chewing the cud of

undisciplined forces by an oxerwhelming demonstration of Buckner's column against him. Compolled to retire for the nonce and desert his Benates, he has since been reinforced, and will return amply reinferced to restore them to their niches. More than that, he will turn Buckner's right wing by the zoute of Glasgow and Point Oliver, thereby passing easily into his rear and sutting off his communication with Danville, his base line of operations. Middle Tennessee may then ere long feel a decided impression concerning the horrors and calamities now

General Ward served as a captain in the Mexican war, was wounded, and bears upon his parson a deep evidence of his devotion to country. Possessed, therefore, of some soldierly experience, with a strong and accomplished mind, he is likely to [Continued on fourth page.]

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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. If you are suffering with any of the above distressing aiments, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, recommended by

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

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BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalised Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with

the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the
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Philadelphis. MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRATED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the corters under eminent medical patronage. Lashysicians are respectfully requested to call only setts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR I THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of MARTHA BANFORD, deceased.

To Edward Kelley, John Kelley, William S. Kelley, James Kelley, Henry McGrea, guardian ad litem of William Keeley, John Keeley, Rebecca Zoampbell, George W. Shimer, and J. P. Butler, guardian of Henry Madison Shimer, heirs and legal representatives of the said Martha Banford; and to all other heirs and legal representatives of the said Martha Banford, deceased; and to all other parties interested.

Kotice is hereby given, that on motion of William L. Marshall, Esq., solicitor for petitioner, a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, and that, in pursuance of said writ, an Inquest will be held by the Sheriff and Jury upon the premises in said writ described, on FRIDAY, the first day of November, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the foreneon, for the purpose of making partition of said premises to and among the heirs of the said Martha Banford, deceased; and if such partition cannot be made, then to value and appraise the same. At which time and place your are hereby notified to attend, if you see proper.

WILLIAM H. KERN, ocll-that THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY
OF SCHRISTENCE, No. 1139 Girard Street,
Philadelphia, October 26, 1891.
Sealed Froporals will be received at this Office until
twelve o'clock Ai., on the 31st day of October, for furnishing for the use of the United States Army, at such
times and in such quantities as may be required during
the month of November, the following subsistence stores

barrels.

10,000 Pounds prime Rice, in good flour barrels.

182 Bushels first quality No. 2 kiln-dried H
made from white flint Corn.

20,000 Pounds prime Rio Coffee, in barrels.

30,000 Pounds light yellow Sugar, in barrels.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Marshal'S SALE.—By virtue of a DER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest and hest bidder, for eash, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on WEDNESDAY, November 13th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, the one-sixteenth part of the schooner M. A. SHINDLER, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the interest of George Harris, a resident and inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, in said WILLIAM MILLWAED, U.S. Marshal E. D., of Penn'a, Philadelphia, October 29, 1861. 0229-6t

The Battle of Ball's Bluff. GEN. STONE'S OFFICIAL REPORT. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. GEN. THOMAS' REPORT ON THE WESTERN

THE POSITION OF GENERAL PRICE. THE VICTORY NEAR FREDERICKTOWN.

THE REPORT OF TREACHERY UNTRUE.

THE REBEL CAMP IN COLUMBUS. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Gen. Kelly's Victory at Romney. MASON AND SLIDELL AT HAVANA REBEL STEAMER THEODORA SAILED FOR CHARLESTON. &c.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. STONE, HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
October 28, 1861.
GENERAL: On the 20th inst., being advised from headquarters of General McCall's movements to Dranseville, to reconnoidre and draw out the intentions of the enemy at Leosburg, I went to Edwards' Ferry, at 1 o clock P. M., with General Gorman's brigade, Seventh Michigan, two troops of the Yan Allen Cavalry, and the Putnam Rangers, while four companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers were sent to Harrison's Island, under Colonel Devens, who then had one company on the island, and Colonel Lee, with a battalion of the Massachusetts Twentieth, a section of the Rhode Island Bat-

crossed and recrossed the river, each trip occupying about six or seven minutes.

While this was going on, the men evinced, by their cheering, that they were all ready and determined to fight gallantly when the opportunity was presented. At dusk, General Gorman's brigade and the Seventh Michigan returned to camp, leaving the Tammany Regiment and the companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts and artillery at Conrad's Ferry, in position, awaiting the return of scouts. Meanwhile, General Stone remained at Edwards' Ferry. At 10 o'clock P. M., Lieutenant Howe, quartermaster of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, reported that scouts, under Captain Philbrick, hed seturned to the island, having been within one mile of Leesburg, and there discovering, in the edge of a wood, an encampment of thirty tents. No pickets were out any distance, and he approached to within twenty-five rods without being even challenged.

Orders were then instantly sent to Colonel Devens to cross four companies to the Virginia shore, and march silently under covers of sight the

for the advance of General Gorman, to cut off the retreat of the enemy, or for the disposition for the night in the position then held.

At 5 P. M. Captain Candy arrived from the field and announced the melancholy tidings of Colonel Baker's death, but with no intelligence of any further disaster. I immediately apprised General Banks of Colonel Baker's death, and I rode quickly to the right to assume command. Before arriving opposite the island, men who had crossed the river plainly gave evidence of the disaster, and on reaching the same, I was satisfied of it by the conduct of the men then landing in bents.

The reports made to me were that the enemy's The reports made to me were that the enemy's force was 10,000 men. This I considered, as it proved to be an exaggeration. Orders were then given to hold the island, and establish a patrol on

rections to hold out against any and every force of A. M., Major General Banks arrived and tools.

Brigadier General Commanding.

accounted, "granny" was brought through the lines riding behind our heroine, without awaken-The Union Victory Near Fredericktown. An Ironton correspondent of the Missouri De-

The Secesh Prisoners Employed in Con-structing Embankments. I was at the Pilot Knob yesterday and saw severai men marched up to the quartermaster's department, and not knowing what was up I watched their manocuvres; they halted in front and were each well and appropriately armed with shovels and pricks, then formed again and were marched up to the embankments, and then went through a kind of drill not much known in "Hardee's Tactics." The

Inductor carry again, and have been at it long ago.

I think there are at Fredericktown some 50 or 60 prisoners. They will perhaps be here to-day.

mand directs its steps freebooting and marauding Few of our Philadelphia people have an idea that tending form of life. He was during 1844 and ket-street mercantile houses. The firm is still in business, but not upon that street. He came to son county, Virginia. It is their impression that his education (which was an accomplished one) had been at least in part received at a military in-

learned that he had become a conveyancer and agent for the sale of Western lands, had been captain of a Missouri militia company, and had even attained the dignity of being mayor of St. Joseph. of, at that time. Whether successful or not in self-

ping in the vestibule General Euckner was one

sweet and bitter farcies.

pervading southern Kentucky.

at the expense of more lives than the public a

him in other frivolous and unjustifiable excuses for