

RMY FLANNELS. 1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861. A WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., H.C. LAUGHLIN & Co., 116 CHESTNUT STREET, No. 303 MARKET STREET, Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate deliver Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of WHITE DOMET FLANNELS. MEBCHANDISE, bought for CASH, AND ALL WOOL CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS, mine our Stock. of Government standard. A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR CARPETINGS. LARGE CARPET STOCK TRAVELLING (Patent applied for). For sale by SELLING OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. oc2-1m CABINET FURNITURE. TO CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-CLOSE BUSINESS. LIARD TABLES. BAILY & BROTHER, MOORE & CAMPION, No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. No. 201 South SECOND Street, onnection with their extensive Cabinet Business are ufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, NEW CARPETING. And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOBE & CAMPION'S IMPBOVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used 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-tecturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. an25-6m JAMES H. ORNE, Chestnut st., below 7th, LOOKING GLASSES. SOUTH SIDE. Now opening from the New York Auction Rooms, a MMENSE REDUCTION farge lot of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTBY LOOKING GLASSES, BRUSSELS, which will be sold from OIL PAINTINGS, ENGBAVINGS, 871 OTS. TO \$1 PER YD! FIOTUBE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. Also, a complete assortment of all the varieties of CAR-JAMES S. EARLE & SON, PETING, of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, com-816 CHESTNUT STREET, Announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all CROSSLEY'S WILTON & VELVET CABPETING. the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER Ingravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paint HENDEBSON'S DAMASK AND ings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pure TWILLED VENETIANS. Also, a large variety of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, imshases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices ported under the old duty, which will be sold at low EARLE'S GALLERIES, Included in our stock will be found a complete assort jy9-tf ment of INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETING. HARDWARE. OIL CLOTH FROM 1 TO 8 YARDS WIDE. HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO. Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers cash or short credit. JAMES H. ORNE. 626 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, MOTELS. No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT, I am now offering my stock of ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BROADWAY. NEW YOR ENGLISH CARPETINGS, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. EMBBAOING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. BOARD BEDUCED TO \$2 PEB DAY. Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices Since the opening of this wast and commodious Hotel, In 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient, and comfort-able home for the citizen and stranger on this side the LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX. GLEN ECHO MILLS, Ailantic. And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without re-gard to cost, to pr+vide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the pa-tronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appre-ciated. GEBMANTOWN, PA McCALLUM & Co., ated. To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are re-nired to practise the most rigid economy, the under-MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS. Igned HAVE REDUCED THE FRICE OF EOLED TO TWO DOLLARS PEE DAY, it the same time abating none of the luxuries with which heir table has bitherto been supplied. se7-Sm TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS. 40. A CARD.—THE UNDERDIVINUE, late of the GHARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WHITARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters. SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. su23-1y We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpet fings of our own and other makes, to which we call the mention of cash and short time buyers. sel1-2m NEW CARPETINGS. BUSINESS NOTICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE, Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS 1,000 pieces J. OBOSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY

sol7-tuths 2m

prices.

oc5-1m

m19-2m

CABPETS, from

75 OTS. TO \$1 PER YARD.

8-4 TAPESTRY VELVET;

oc4-tf W. A. ANDREWS, No. 612 CHESTNUT Str 816 CHESTNUT Street ma 24-17 No. 427 MARKET Street, and No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada onth FBONT Street.

vency required by the sense And bloom to the pailid check: and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become It may be elaimed without vanity, however, that we have better readers and speakers in the Ameri-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. can pulpit than they have in England, if we may judge from the defects of their representatives who PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Describe symptoms in all comm ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth3 MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP. F. BROWN F. BROWN. COPY-RIGHT SECURED. COPY-RIGHT SECURED. Prepared only from the Original Prescription of the late PROFESSOR MUTTER. AT FREDERICK BROWN'S, Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia. This Bemedy is a safe and simple preparation from the receipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with late strengthe practice, insures to the timid Toertain proof of the pure and innoxious elements, and it those who know his character for skill and careful attothion, to prescribe only such remedial agents as should secure restoration without producing subsequent evil, it will be welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Phy-sician (to whom its combination will unhasintingly be made known), it will always be found very beneficial, and in cases where a medical adviser is not at hand, it may be used with safety, according to the directions, in all cases of short or long duration. For sale at FREDERICK BROWN'S, Drug and Chemical Store, N E camere & DIGUETINE Sto Bishop. cial line." Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Sts., oc19-s&w Gm Philadelphia. LIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Bemedy for BHEUMATISM. During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Orys-alised Chloride of Propylamine, as a BEMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; BEMEDY FOE BHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from phy-sicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and ob-stinate discase, we are induced to present it to the public In a form BEADY FOE IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are emfering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valueble semedy. ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals). We It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLOCK & ORENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists. Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists Philadelp MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRA-TED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the may Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Laonly Supporters under eminent medical patronage. La-dies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, (to svoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United States copyright, labels on the box, and alguatures, and also on the Supporters, with testimonials. oci6-tuthst WINES AND LIQUORS. DURE PORT WINE. DURE FORT WINE, BOTTLED IN POBTUGAL IN 1820. Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S. Boutheast corner GEEMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. TENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-The prietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet and other approved brands of COGNAO BBANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & REFFEB, Southeast corner GEBMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-Y. Buchanan's Coal Ils Whisky, Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Corlial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, In bond and store. CANTWELL & KEFFEB, Boutheast corner GEBMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.-A new 24 brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. A WINE.—This approved brand of Gincinnati wine, the best article out for "icobhiers," for sale pure, bot-ied and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south-east corner GEBMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street, se24-6m BORDEAUX BRANDY.-46 Pack-ages J. J. Dupuy Brandy, in bond, for sale by the sole agents, JA URETOHE & CAESTAIRS, 202 and 204 oc22-tf **DOCHELLE BRANDIES.**—Pellevoi-

occasionally visit us. For a wonder, this defect is beginning to attract attention among themselves. Among other indications of this, we have the fact that the Rev. Dr. Wigram, Bishop of Rochester, has lately issued an order, that every candidate for truth as if it were fiction." reason for it!

holy orders in his diocese shall produce a certificate to the effect that " he has powers of voice sufficient for his public ministrations, that he has no impediment or hesitation in his speech, and that his manner of reading is not heavy or monotonous, but such as is well fitted for the sacred functions he will have to discharge," and gives notice that he will hereafter require " every candidate to read before him previous to ordination." The last num-ur us n ..., has a capital Language into this new precaution in the admission of candidates for orders. Bishop Punch, seated in his arm.chair, 10quests a " swell" candidate to publish in his presence "Banns of Marriage :" Swc??. "I-aw-publ'sh bannth of mawidge tween Weginald Woberth, batchia, and ----" "Stop, sir, stop. That will never do for us. You had better take orders in the commer-Of course, Bishop Wigram's order is liable to some abuse, and may keep some men out of the elerical office otherwise well qualified to fill it. The two opposite extremes in pulpit oratoy in this country are cold, passionless monotony, on the one hand-usually found among men of most calibre-and a ranting disregard of the proprieties of the sacred desk, on the other. There are instances, it is true, in which clergymen of mean elocutionary vers exert great influence over their audinces. Of this class, we believe, Chalmers was a stiking example; for, although he was one of the most effective preachers in modern times, his appearance was not commanding, and his gestures are sid to have been awkward, his voice bad, and his iccent frightful. The secret of his greatness lay n his intellectual power, and that carnestness, which, after all, either makes or mars the preacher. There was a world of truth in the reply of Garris, the comedian, to the elergyman who wished tiknow why audiences were affected to tears by ficitious acting upon the stege, whilst congregationsat in their pews unmoved by the great truths of the Gospel. Garrick's reply was-" We speak ar fic tion as though it were truth ; whilst you utte your The habit of what is called "close readig" is well nigh fatal to the usefulness of some prechers, whose sermons read well enough in print. I proof of this, we know of at least one instance inwhich the loss of sight, and consequent inability tread, contributed to a preacher's power. This cie occurred in New England some years ago. Aninister who had the reputation among his parisioners of never having rose above respectable duthes in the pulpit, soon after commencing his serme one Sunday morning, was seized with partial blinness. His manuscript was a blank to him. Hesiting a moment what he should do, he resolved to just in God and the power of an apology to his corregation at the close of the services. He proceded, thinking his matter as he spoke, but was son conscious that he was delivering an entirely divernt sermon from the one he had written. Afr concluding, with his vision still dimmed, he lft the pulpit, and was about to explain the causeof his supposed failure, but was anticipated by te ongratulations of his auditors upon having so hr arpassed himself that they were anxious to knowthe But we have not space to continue this wject further at present. If our clergymen will mrove their elocution, they will find it much mor than a useless ornament. It will give to them i pwer which, without it, they can never hope to poless. Of course, they require instruction to make hem proficient, and that by living example. In a our heological institutions, the provisions uad for imparting this important branch are either enrely ignored, or utterly inadequate, being, in he sain, merely lectures upon the subject, or the traslent employment of an elocutionist at the optim (the student, and at an extra expense. In England, the few good readers in he ulpit ave not been above taking lessons frommabers of the dramatic profession. Richard Joies, alled gentleman Jones "-a retired actor-is id to have made for himself a large income, is Lidon, by teaching English clergymen how to send We care not how the art is acquired. If it a be done more thoroughly by taking instructio from actors than from persons in any other prossion, we see nothing in this to object to. The emiric Rowland Hill once said, he would gladly sept a contribution for the missionary cause fre the devil. The defective point in our theologicinstitations here referred to ought to be remedi; and the denomination or individual who will are in-

guard, which, under the command of Major Za gonyi, distinguished itself in the rout of the rebels at Springfield, Mo. The following private letter was written by Lieut. Newhall in pencil, on the battle-field ;

TWENTY-FIVE MILES EAST OF SPRINGFIELD,

TWENTY-FIVE MILES EAST OF SPRINGFIELD, Missouri, October 27, 1861. * * We met the genemy, about two thou-sand strong, and thoroughly routed him—his loss not known. Our loss is about six killed and fifteen wounded. Although we retired after the fight, the place remained in charge of the attendants on the wounded. We march again to night for Spring-field. Our men are very much used up, having been in the saddle thirty-six hours, marched eighty been in the same through hours, marched signly miles, and fought a grand battle. My horse was shot twice by rifle-balls, and one load of buckshot, but he carried me through the whole affair splen-didly. The General is here, and seems to be proud We were about one hundred and sixty strong,

We were about one hundred and sixty strong, and passed down a lang, exposed to a cross-fire, be-fore making our charge. In this way we lost two killed and one or two wounded. Company A charged the infrastry, with the loss of four men and ive of six horses, with the loss of four men and Please send me a good sabre; mine bent in thrusting, and the edge wurned against the bones. I had my pistol knocked out of my hand, and what is supposed to have been a bullet doubled up my scabbard. suppor abbard. scabbard. Charley Treichel passed through the fight with-out a scratch, and behaved admirably. I went in with forty-nine in my company (A) and eame out with twenty-six. The excitement of the fight about equalled that experienced after making "a six" over the fence.

The above letter was enclosed in one from the chaplain of General Fremont's staff, which we also

publish, although it was not designed for the public HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CAMP AT BOLIVAR, Polk co., Mo., October 26, 1861.

October 28, 1861.) ESTEEMED FRIENDS: As chaplain to Major Ge-neral Fremont's staff, I beg the privilege of adding a word to the onclosed note, from Lioutenant New-hall, with whom I am but slightly acquainted, hav-hall, with whom I am but slightly acquainted, hav-lig been in my present position only since we left Jefferson City for the field. Sergeant Cooper sent the letter to me to mail. It gives me pleasure to applies you of the esteem in which your son and brother is held by the body guard, and by all who know him here. The wholo army, some 40,000 strong, have been delighted at

in which your son and brother is held by the body guard, such by all who know him here. The whole army, some 40,000 strong, have been delighted at the progress of events with us of late, and we who are friends of the excellent young men of the body guard, which have been somewhat opposed by those who did not know them, are especially pleased at their conduct. They are true as steel; I wish all their sabres were! and a finer body of young men I have never met anywhere. Major Zagoryi said he thought Hungarians understood making a charge; but he never saw anything like what the body guard did at Springfield. We are now (Saturday night, §§ o'clock) in the midst of stirring events, of which the telegraph will inform you sooner than the mail. Having resided in Phi-ladelphis from 1842 to 1849, your name is quite fa miliar to me, as also of my old friends, David S. Brown and son, Morton McMichael, Esq., Rev. A. Barnes, and others. Mr. Hallowell has just joined our staff as lieutenant from Philadelphia. I am, gentlemen, yours very faithfully. C M. BLAKE, of Harrisburg Presbytery, Pa.

of Harrisburg Presbytery, Pa. THOS. A. NEWHALL, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. **Movements of General Price.**

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 30th ult., says : Reports come to us from a variety of sources, placing the "thereabouts of General Price and his followers at Carthage, in Jasper county. One ac-count says the General has " made a stand" there; count says the General has "made a stand" there, whilst others state that at last advices he was still on the retreat. The reminiscences of Carthage, we should think, would not be very pleasant to the Scocesion warriors, in consideration of the treat-ment they received in that neighborhood at the hands of Colonel (now General) Sigel. At any rate, Price, after leaving Greenfield, does not ap-pear to have turned his steps towards Springfield, but, on the contrary, has moved just as far off from that point as he could, without facing north, or leaving the State. Jasper county touches Kansas, and is the third above the Arkansas line. Attempt to Assassinate the Hon. James S. Rollins.

An attempt was made recently by the rebels to assassinate the Hon. James S. Rollins, the Mis-souri Congressman, at his home, in Columbia county, Mo., and at the same time to take the life of Col. Switzler, the editor of the Missouri States-

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Return of the Tug Ethan Allen FORTRESS MONROE, October 31.-The tug Ethan Allen, of the great expedition, returned to Hampton Roads this morning, in consequence of the rough weather on the coast below. She, brings no particulars of importance respecting the expe-

A flag of truce went up to Norfolk to-day, with twenty of the prisoners who were released some time since at Fort Lafayette. The barks Gosport and Armada have just re-

turned from a cruise. The latter took four prizes three English and one American-the names of which have already been furnished, The Rescue is at Old Point, and will go to sea at

surprised to hear the name of General Zollicoffer. He is well known to thousands of those ever whom he has lately played the tyrant. His tall, thin, angular form will never be forgotten if once scon, and his features are treasured up in the beasts of many Kentuskians, whose wrongs will yet be avenged on him personally.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Affairs at New Orleans. A special dospatch to the Chicago Times, dated

ford. In an instant after, we were formed, front-ing, as I supposed, the enemy. It was so dark that I could not discover a man ten feet off. We were fired into from three sides. I had just sent out Captain Harelton with his company to the front as skirmishers, and Captain Duffy with twenty men to the left fiank, to endeavor to find out the whereabouts of the enemy, and draw their fire, when bang? we got it from all sides. By companies and file I wheeled my men into line to the left and returned the fire. At this moment a blaze aroas. The tanks were sit on fire the Cairo, October 29, says : A scout has arrived from New Orleans, having A soot has arrived from New Orleans, having. left there ten days ago, by way of Memphis and Henderson, on the Ohio river. He reports the rebel troops in wretched condition, many being sick. Provisions are plenty, except bacon. The "in-fernal machine" at New Orleans, which ran into the *Richmond*, was so much damaged in the late engagement that she has been placed in dry-dock. The grapping-irons which she was said to have, by which she could soize a vessel and hold it until she a blaze arose. The tents were all on fire; the quartermaster's and commission store or building was also on fire, all at one time. The distance from the camp to the commission building is an eighth of a mile. We could then see our enemy, for the first time, in dense masses, in the centre of our camp and extended along the ridges. Com-panies were seen moving across the ridges, endeavor-ing to surround us. A large body of men were also drawn up fronting the camp, firing into our damp and as, setting fire to everything. We re-tired behind the first ridge towards the sean, halted, and faced the enemy. I had but sixty men with me. I sent out for the rest of my men and officers, but could not find them. Stragglers came in and reported that Licutenant Coloned Creighton, Cap-tains Harelton, Huberer, Hotrel, and Licutenant Silloway had retired towards the fort. On hearing this, I said to my few men : "We will be cut off: for the first time, in dense masses, in the centre of which she could solve a vessel and hold it unit she sank it by boring, have existence only in fietion. Every man in New Orleans is under arms. There are three thousant to the Nather, none at Memphis, and from three hundred to three mus-sand at other points. People out of the cities are getting tired of the war. There is no treable in traveling areas to the border and the Winis ravelling, except on the border and on the Missis sippi river. The Election in the Rebel States.

The election for members of Congress is to be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, held on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, which election shall be conducted according to the permanent Constitution and the laws of the several States in force for that purpose. In States which may not have provided by law for such election, the same will be held according to the laws hereto-fore existing in States for the election of members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

tains Harelton, Huherer, Hotrel, and Lieutenant Silloway had retired towards the fost. On hearing this, L said to my few men : "We will be cut off; they are trying to surround us; we are too few to fight so many," and they gradually, being in good order, moved towards the beach on to the first battory, where we halted and reside a few mo-ments. We then, as daylight appeared, marched in chase of the enemy. Until this time I heard no news of my men or that of the regulars. I then learned from Major Towen that several companies were in chase of the enemy. We hurried up, some seven miles, and arrived a few moments too The appointment of electors for President and Vice President is filso made on the day of the Con-gressional election—the first Wednesday in No-~*** k4# The electors are to meet in their respective

some seven miles, and arrived a few moments too late at the place where the enemy were getting slaughtered by our men while they were endeavor-ing to embark. There were three steamboats and three barges. The enemy lost in killed and wounded about five hundred man. General An-derson led them on. Their war cry was, "Death to Wilson. No quarter to Wilson's Zouayes." \$5,000 was the reward for him, dend or alive. All our loss is about twenty killed, fifteen wounded, and twenty prisoners. States on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for President and Vice Presi-dent. dent. Congress is to assemble in regular session, at the seat of Government, on the 18th day of February, 1862. On the 19th of Bebruary, it is provided that the President of the Senate shall open the certifi-cates, and the votes for President and Vice Presi-dent shall then be counted. The President of the Confederate States shall be provided on the 29d day of February 1989.

inaugurated on the 22d day of February, 1862: Later News from Richmond—The Sup-plies of the Rebel Army—The Guard of the Southern Railroad.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Baltimore, under date of Oct. 30, says :

our loss is about twenty killed, fifteen wounded, and twenty prisoners. Our new elothes are all destroyed. I have tost everything I had; my men alse. They burned us out completely. Our papers and books are burned. My commission is safe. I sent to the post office the day before the fight. My men did well. They have smelt guppowder—now they are all right. We commence the fight to morrow. They have 12,000 men. They are exhibiting my hair and head in Pensacola. The reward is already claimed; also an old flag which I nailed to the flagstaff on the Kourth of July, which has been hanging there ever since; nothing left, however, but the stars. The Indies have cut it up in pieces, and have it formed on thein bosoms as a trophy. Every ene in Pensa-cola has my sword and uniform. I must have had a large quantity of hair, plenty of swords and uni-forms. They say if I was to be taken alive I was to be put in a cage and exhibited. Yestenday five Americans and two ladies escaped from Pensacola, and gave us all the news of how timore, under date of Oct. 30, says: I have learned to-day some interesting news from: Richmond, the dates being up to Menday last, the-28th inst. During the whole of the preceding weeks the trains of cars which left Richmond for the North were loaded with a variety of stores for General Johnston's army at Manassas. Among them were blankets, woollen clothing, shoes, both. of canvas and leather, flannel or woollen shirts, woollen socks (home-made), bacon, potatoes, salt, and various other articles. The boards and lumber for the construction of huts for the soldiers half been sent up a week or two before. It was under-Letterday into Americans and two hadres escaped from Pensacola, and gave usalt the news of how they describe the terrible wetery. We lay upon our arms every night. I have slept but very little this week. I don't feel wells. I have got the diar-phœa. We will want 800 uniforms. Your obedient servant, William Wilson, Colonet commanding. The Rebel Camp at Greenbrier again Attacked—The Rebel Estimate of the

October 20, says : Since our last fight here, we have had several skirmishes, which have proven destructive to the rebels, as they have lost six killed, several wounded, and one taken prisoner, while our loss has been working

worthen sources (none-smace), naccon, poraroes, sait, and various other articles. The boards and lumb₄L¹ for the construction of huts for the soldiers hd² been sent up a week or two before. It was under-stood at Richmond that Johnston's army would spend the winter in their present position, or at least until the Upper Botomac froze over. What the precise signification of that expression was-my informant was unable to ascertain. He understood it to have reference to military movements across the Fotomac, on the Mary-land side, in the direction of Corn's Ford: and Rockville. It is evident that all the stories of des-titution or suffering on the part of any portion of Jehnston's army are totally unfounded in truth. Not only are they abundantly supplied with arms and munitons of war; not only have they formed their whole line from Leesburg or Goose creek to Fredericksburg, but they are well provided: with provisions and with, facilities for cooking them pro-perly. The people of the Southern States from which those regiments come, and praticularly the people of Virginia, appreciate the services that this army has rendered to the South, in preserving Vir-ginia from invasion for six months, and have seen that they have wanted for nothing. The rairoads from the South have afforded a speedy means of aarrying to them supplies of all kinds, and 'thus they have co along so far prestry confortably. The detachment of 50,000 twoops of General Johnston's army, which was withdrawn from Ma-nassa about the ord of September (and which it was supposed had gone to Kentucky to reinforce General Buckner), only went as far as Abingdon and Chatenvoga, between which points 20,000 eff them now remain. The object of this movement was to protect the line of the Virginia and Tennes-see Railroad, the great avenue of communication between Virginia and the rest of the Southern States, which it was supposed was serieusly threat-ened at that time. The preservation of this rail-rond is no vith to the cause of soceasion as the spina and one taken prisoner, while our loss has been nothing. On the 14th, company G, Twenty-fourth Ohio Regi-ment, and eight other companies, went to Green-brier to reconnoitre. They met the robel pickets, and, after a little skirmishing, succeeded in running them into camp, without any loss on either side. Company G proceeded down the road to an old house, within five hundred yards of their entrench-ments, but the dastardly cowards dared not fire upon them. They returned early in the evening, bringing with them a prisoner—a Hungarian by birth. A copy of the Bichmond Enquirer, of the 7th inst., was found in his pocket, containing an ac-count of the late hattle at Greenbrief. After giv-ing a long, detailed account of the fight, bravery of their men and officers, &c., they wind up by giving an estimate of the loss on each side, as follows: "Entire loss of the Federalists, one thousand;" "Entire loss of the Federalists, one thousand; loss of the Confederates, five hundred and sixty." They estimate our loss rather too high. Our en-ire loss was only twenty-three, including killed ind wounded. On the 19th instant, Company H, Twenty-fourth On the 19th instant, Company H, Twenty-lourth Ohio regiment, and several other companies, were sent out to reconnoitre the rebel camp. At noon they met a large body of rebels, nearly equal in number to theirs. They immediately commenced firing, and in a half hour the rebels were repulsed, with a loss of seven killed and as many wounded. bellion. Jeff Davis understands this, and kence, ns soon as he was satisfied, from personal inspec-tion, that the line of the Bull Run defences could be held with 150,000 troops, he detached the remain-ing 50,000 down this road. 20,000 of them are thus stationed in Eastern Tennessee, where the greatest danger was apprehended, while 30,000 were sent. up to the Cumberland Gap, to reinforce the Ken-tucky rebels. Dur men did not lose a man, nor was there a single man wounded. tucky rebels.

in quick time. The sontinels, the guard, and of-ficers came running in. They had fought retreat-ing, until overpowered, killing quite a number of them. Soveral of our pickets were killed and wounded. Private W. Scott deliberately waited until one column was within ten feet of him, and then shot the commanding officer, Captain Brad-ford. In an instant after, we were formed, front-

\$3.57 \times 264 per bbl. Penna Correlient is stealt bet duit at \$2.51 \times . A sail of 1,000 bble Brandywike' whe made on puteric terms. WHEAT.—There is a fair amount offering, and it is in good demand at fully former (uctations; about 70,000 bus have been disposed of at 12995326 # bur for good and prime Western and Penna, reds, 324 offer choize do, 137c for Southern, and white ist 1400150c, including 10,000 bus Kentucky, mostly on private terms. Bye is more abundant and lower; sales of 9,000 bus at 650656; for Delaware, and 71073c for Penna. Corn was duil and lower, but at the close is better, withsales of 30,000 bus rellow at 60063c # bu, and new at 56c. Oats are duil and rather lower; sales of Southern at 37030c, and Penna, at 40c. 5,000 bus Barley sold at a price kept private, and Barley malt at 650200 # bus; at 65056 # bbl; city packed mess Beef sells in lots for ships at ores at \$14015; 1,000 bbls extra mess sold on private terms. Bacon—The trade continues quiet and prices are un-changed; sales of Hans at 7% 25 for plain; and 5% 296 for canvassed; sides command 0% 26 c; and besiders 5% döc, cash and abort time. Green Mesta 49% of c, cash and short time. Butter—There is not much of 2% 296 for canvassed; sides command 0% 26 c; and besiders, with sales at 5% c cash. Lard—There is not meth-offering; sales of bbls and tierces at 9% 09% c, and Kessa 49% c; cash and short time. Butter—There is not side market for Diro. Eggs are in request at 15c # dozen. META LS.—There is a firm feeling in the market for Iron. Sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 Antiractic at 6% co% con One hundred tons Charced Rooms sold at 2000% cash and short time. Butter—There is not seller for Iron. Sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 Antiractic at 6% co% con One hundred tons Charced Rooms sold at 200% con One hundred tons Charced Rooms sold at 200% con One hundred tons Charced Rooms sold at 200% con One hundred tons Charced Rooms sold at 200% con

quoted, LEAD.-There is no stock in first hander and it is

LEAD.—There is no stock in first hards, and it is worth 666% c, cash. COPPER is rery dull. English Sheathing id held at 26c, and Yellow Metal at 18c, six months. BABK comes forward slowly, and is in good demand. Small sales No. 1 Quercitron at 321.50020.448 bon. Tanners Bark is steady at \$10 for Ghestnut, and \$41.012 \$\Proceed{tau}\$ constrained at \$10 for Ghestnut, and \$41.012 \$\Proceed{tau}\$ constants at \$10 for Ghestnut for ship-ment and home consumption is moderate for its setson. Coal is unchanged, and the demand both for ship-ment and home consumption is moderate for its setson. Canal navigation is about over, and supplies by this-route will now soon cease. COFFE.—There is little or no stock in firsthands, and it is in fair request. Sales of 500 longs Rio ct 15% 10% c, and Laguayra at 17% of 7% c, mostly cash. Somo of the trade are supplying themselves in neighboring markets.

part to arrive, interior at arc, that samples a sample set of arrive, interior at arc, that samples are sampled at the same set of the same s

kept secret. FISH.—The activity noted in Mackerel-has, nearly cleaned the market of supplies in first hands", we quote from the wharf at \$7.75 for No. 1, \$5.75 for No. 2; and \$4.25 for small 3s; about 1,509 bbls were disposed of, mostly on private terms. Store-quotation-are States of the state of th 16, without sales. FRUIT.-The want of supplies of most kinds of fo

FRUIT.-The want of supplies of most kinds of fo-roign continues, to restrict operations; sales-of banch and layer Raisins at \$2.5503 \$P box. Lemons are sell-ing at \$607; a few Havana Oranges sold at \$860.50 \$P bbl. Dried Fruit is in moderate.demand. Apples range from 6 to 6c, and Peaches from 9 to 756 for nm-pared quarters. Cranberries range from 8to 756 for m-barrel.

barrel. FREIGHTS.—For London, in the slisance of any re-cent engagements, we quote Flour at 34 6d; Grain, 14d; and heavy goods at 35 e40s, to Liverpool. Aship is on the berth at the same rates. West India freights are rather quilet. A ressel was iaken uppoulato Trinifind, at Sic Ψ bbi, and one to Rio on privatestrams. Boston freights are rather dull; we quote Flour at 22 Ψ bbi; outs 3% c Ψ bus; measurement good 5% of % for ; and freights are rather usin, we have rought and the set of a Outs 3% of \$P bus; measurement good 50. 4% foot; and Iron \$1 40 \$P tou; Coal freights are looking up. FEATHERS are unchanged, with spall; sales of West-

Loss in a Previous Engagement. A letter to the Cincinnati Times, dated Camp Summit, Cheat Mountain Pass, (Western Virginia,)

Colonel commanding

rn at 37 a.40c. GINSENG.—There is very little offoring; the last sale of crude was at 55c, cash. GUANO.—The season, being over, the sales of all de-criptions are very light. HEMP is quiet, there being little or no stock in first and

sands. HIDES are held firmly; but is foreign there is nothing loing; city slaughtered sells a: 7,27,14,6. HOPS are very ault, and range from 20,400 25c for new Eastern and Western, with very small salas. HAX is selling freely at 620709, the 100 lbs, for good Timathy

LUMBER. The market has been very inactive. cargo of Southern yellow sine sap Enards sold at \$14. Laths range from \$1.10 to \$1.25 \$7.51; Cooperage is

MOLASSE - The market is extremely quiet; small sales of clay a Cuba at 27s, and 240 huds Boston Syrup

seles of clay at Gubs at 27s, and 20. hinds likelon Syrup on private 'amas. NAVAL 3EORES.—The stock of all kinds is very much reduced. Sales of 300 hbis Radin at 35 47 bbi for common 38.50 ac.75 for negling at 38 47 bbi for low grade to fing No. 1. The sells at 55.25, and Pitch at 35.55. Spinls of Turpanline is firm, and meets a limited inquiry: sales in lots at \$1.50 all for first graden. OILS.—There is 2, steady start demund for Fish Oils without change in prices. Lind. Oil mages from 70 to 75c for summer and fall, and '52386. for city-made and Westera, winter, as 20 quality. Timesod Oil is less ac-tive, and the extreme rules obtained inst wat caund

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