DAILY PRESS, TWELTE CERTS PER WERE, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ARRUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE

the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Turne Dol-

FALL Ö

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIRD SPEET, PHILADELPHIA

Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully Invited to examine our large and carefully-selected stock of desirable goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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

DRY GOODS.

Nos. 239 and 241 North THIRD Street, above Race PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED.

THOMAS MELLOR & CO.,

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD Street,

HOSIERY HOUSE,

LINEN IMPORTERS and

SHIRT-FRONT MANUFACTURERS.

1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861 H C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 303 MARKET STREET,

Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of BIERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-

CARPETINGS. POURTH-STREET

CARPET STORE. No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT. I am now offering my stock of

ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX.

GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS, 509 CHESTNUT STREET, CARPETINGS,

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpet-

attention of cash and short time buyers. NEW CARPETINGS.

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

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

1,000 pieces J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY CARPETS, from 75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. 6-4 TAPESTRY YELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON:

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

HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TABIFF,

MODERATE PRICES.

LOOKING GLASSES.

MMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGS. ICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

SIG CHESTNUT STREET, a the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of al ingravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintngs. The largest and most elegant assortment in the sountry. A rare opportunity is now offered to make puri shases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES,

816 CHESTNUT Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL

ly9-tf

No. 281 South SECOND Street, action with their extensive Cabinet Business are unfacturing a superior article of BILLIABD TABLES, have now on hand a full supply, finished with the OBE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, ich are pronounced, by all who bave used them, to be For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-acturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the dion, who are familiar with the character of their work. 1025-8m

BUSINESS NOTICES. DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscribes on daily, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., for Analyses c., Guanos, Waters, &c. Aleo, for the Instruction cents in Chemistry, Minoralogy, and Goology. nione given in Chemical questions.

JAMES C. BOOTH,
THOS. H. GARBETT,
JNO. J. REESE, M. D.,
4-2m No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market. OHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to ake every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended io. my7-1y EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER BAFES.

STORE,

16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA,

large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always

MERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invi-tion Cards and other notices will be distributed in all rits of the city, with punctuality. The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for The interesting is at an interest to be a seen, in the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the large necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion of waste; and flatters himself, that by his long expence in business, he will be able at all times to give, as pertofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with left patronage.

HENRY JONES, Caterer,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUOE.

IMPORTANT. Send all Money and Packages of Merchandise for places in the Eastern States, New York, and Canada, by HARNDEN'S EX-ESS, No. 248 Chestnut street. They collect Notes, Drafts, &c., and Bills, in or without Goods. Their Express is coldest in the United States. Express Charges on a single case, small lot of Goods, are less than any other conveyance. sel0-2m APONIFIER - SAPONIFIER. -Buy a Box of SAPONIFIEB; costs 16 cents. It es eight pounds of beautiful hard soap, or nearly a ol of soft soap—all for 16 cents. Try it. oc29





PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861. VOL. 5.-NO. 84.

TNITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-

newspapers printed and published in the City of Printedelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, percumptorly, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said Brig ARIEL, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judgo of the caid Course at the DISTRICT GOURT BOOM, in the

TN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE

OF JOHN REYNER, deceased.
Inquest in Partition of the Real Estate of JOHN REYNER, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of the City and

then to you the said south one and the aforesaid road, thence along the side of the said road north 1 deg. east 66 perches and they-fourths of a perch, to the place of beginning; containing 6 acres and 134 perches, more or less, with the appurtenances. Also, all that cortain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street and on the north side of Stiles street, in the late district of Penn, now in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, or breadth, on the said Twelfth street, 16 feet, and extending, in length or depth eastward, of that width, along the north side of said stiles street, 83 feet, to a certain 4-foot-wide alley, extending from the said Stiles street northward to Thompson street, together with the free and common use and privilege of the said 4-foot-wide alley, as a passage way and water course, at all time hareafter forevor, will be held upon the premises, on WEDN ESDAY, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock M., to ascertain and inquire, among other things, whether the said premises can be parted and divided without residence to or

WHEREAS WILLIAM T. BLACK-

MARSHAL'S SALES...

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

EDUCATIONAL.

MENNENT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

HARTSVILLE, Bucks county, Pa. Next term

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PORTUGAL IN 1820.

PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invelids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWEIL & KEFFEE'S, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avonue and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-

and other approved brands of OGMAC BRANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by L. & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

TOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new

brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FEB, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MANTER Street

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one come bottles each; warranted pure. Imported

of one cozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

MIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA

MMEKMAN'S DILL
WINE This approved brand of Cheinnatt wine,
the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER
Bireck. 8e24-6m

DORDEAUX BRANDY.—46 Pack-ages J. J. Dupuy Brandy, in bond, for sale by the sole agents, JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 Bouth FRONT Street.

POCHELLE BRANDIES.—Pellevoiques is, A. Seighette, and Alex. Seignette, in half-pipes, quarters and octaves, for sale, in bond, by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

COGNAC BRANDY.—Pinet, Castillon, Bisquit, Tricoche, & Co., Sanvia Ainé, Olanger and Hennessy Brandy, for sale in bond by JAU-RETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

MINERAL PLATE TEETH.

1. LUKENS, M. D., DENTIST and Manufacturer of Mineral-Plate Teeth.—This style of Teeth, instead of using metal, are constructed entirely of Minerals, and the properties of the reals, and the properties of the reals, and the reals of the reals.

these Teeth have used "
with the greatest satisfaction."
Office, 907 ARCH Street, where reference may be had
no7-6f*

always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1661
BEACH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS,
my7-ly 217 WALEUT Street, Philadelphia

KY.

Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Gordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.

CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GEBMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTEB Street.

and MASTER Street

DURE PORT WINE.

Nov. 6th. Rev. M. LONG, M. A., Principal

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1861.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

HEAVY MERINO

SHIRTS

DRAWERS.

THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

COMMISSION HOUSES. Welling, Coffin, & Co., No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

PRINTS.

DUNNELL MFG. CO. — GREENE MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. Bay Mill, Lonsdale, Hope, Blackstone, Greens Mfg. Co., Red Bank, Mariposa, Jamestown, Slatersville, Belvidere,

BROWN COTTONS. Fredonia, Ohio, Groton, Silver Spring, Glenville, Eagle, Mechanics' and Farmers' Union, &c. CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester DENIMS AND STRIPES .- Grafton, Jewett City, Madison, Statersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Statersville, Agawam, Shep-SILESIAS. -- Smith's, Lonsdale, Diamond Hill.

and merchandise laden on board thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the DISTRICT COURT ROOM, in the City of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH DAY after publication of these presents, if it be a Court day, or else on the next Court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said Brig ARIEL, her tackle, appared, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thoreof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United states, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated, that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said Brig ARIEL, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this Fourth day of November, A. D. 1881, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Inde WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. BROAD CLOTHS.—Bottomley's, Pomeroy's, Glenham CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.—Greenfield, Gay's, BATINETS.—Bass River, Crystal Springs, Convers-ville, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Con-NER, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of the City and County of Philadelphia.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, notice is hereby given to Mancy Reyner, widow of decelent, and David Reyner, Polly Brooks, James Barr, Ann Evans, John Barr, Daniel B. Reyner, John Reyner, and Ellen Budd, the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, that an Inquisition of all the following described real estate of said decedent, to wit: All that certain messange or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate in the late township of Lower Dublin, now the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a stone set for a corner on the east side of a public road, thence by land of Peter Johnson south 43% degr. east 42 perches to a stone, and south 50% dog. asst 10 perches and one tenth to a stone for a corner, thence by land late of Joseph Livezey, south 22% deg. west 10 perches and six tenths of a perch to a stone set for a corner, thence by the same south 85% deg, west 36 perches to a corner stone by the east side of the aforesaid road, thence along the side of the said road north 1 deg. east

verse Brothers, Bridgewater. Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings, Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmw3m

WILLIAMS FLANNELS ANGOLA, MERINO, SAXONY, Erc.

VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co. TROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, GREAT FALLS

MASSACHUSETTS, LACONIA. LYMAN. EVERETT, LOWELL. CABOT. CHICOPEE, and IPSWICH. BARTLET MILLS. HAMPDEN, LIKEWISE,

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

FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

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

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. DOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

ball, Trom hipprool, filander, Weaver, & Mandor's preparations:

25 fbs Extract Aconiti, in 1 fb jars.

25 fbs Extract Bolladonna, in 1 fb jars.

50 fbs Extract Bolladonna, in 1 fb jars.

100 fbs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 fb jars.

50 fbs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 fb bottles.

100 fbs Calomel, in 1 fb bottles.

500 fbs Calomel, in 1 fb bottles.

500 fbs Pil Hydrarg, in 1fb jars.

WETHERHLL & BROTHER,

mh8

47 and 49 North SECOND Street,

MOTELS. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY. Adjustic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to previde, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which thus commanded during the past six years that their afforts have been arrest. tronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appre-To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the most rigid economy, the under-

agned

HAYE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO

TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

at the same time shating none of the luxurion with which heir table has hitherto been supplied.
se7-3m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED, A CARD.—THE UNDERSTUDIED,
Late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leaded, for a form of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, OHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1801.

MASHINGTON, JULY 16, 1801.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

The New Bemedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country, the Pure Oryatalised Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and baying received from many sources, both from the ETMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;
and having received from many sources, both from physteians of the highest standing and from patients, the
MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS
of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstimate 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
this efficienc complaint, and to the medical practitioner this affiicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remady.

KLIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spokes of, has recently been extensively experimen

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).

57 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 & CRENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, and 34-1y

RAIN PIPE.—STEAM-PRESS				
9.1	nch	bore, per	PRICE LIST	25 cents.
8	14 141	66	** *******	****** 80 **
4	ü	44	66	40 "
5	;;		10	50 "
B		16	"	65 "
		44	44	85 "
7	**	"	44	110 "
B	"	44	44	125 "
9		ü		150 66
ō	11			200 "
2 10	era)	discount	sllowed to De	alers, and to those

dering in large quantities.

FACTORY—SEVENTH and Germantown road.
S. A. HABBISON, oc15-tf Warehouse 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Greeting:
Whereas, The District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the Brig ARIRI, whereof Captain TEM-PLETON is Master, hor tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo laden on board thereof, castured as a Prize by the United States ship GEMISHOK, under command of EDWARD CAVENDY, Acting Master, and brought into this port, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

THE REBELLION. OUR ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN ROSECRANS AND FLOYD.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

NO TIDINGS OF IT RECEIVED SOUTH CAROLINA COAST ITS DESTINATION.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

REBEL VIEW OF THE OPERATIONS. THE DEFENCE OF PADUCAH.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. INTERESTING ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI. &c.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINA. Position of the Army of Gen. Rosecrans CINCINNATI, NOV. 7 .- The Commercial hasadvices from General Rosecrans' army up to eight o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The rebel batteries commanded from the wes side of the river the road on the east side used by General Rosecrans' supply trains from Kasawha Falls, a mile and a half below the junction of the Gauley and New rivers, to General Rosecrans' hendquarters, at Tompkins' farm, on the New river, five miles above the junction. The supply trains of our army were, therefore, discontinued during the day, and only ran during

the night. The rebels had three batteries of two guns eachone opposite Tompkins' farm; one opposite the mouth of the Gauley, and one opposite Kanawha Falls-the latter being the most dangerous. Their firing was sharp on Monday morning, but very slow during the afternoon, and it was supposed that the rebels were short of ammunition. Our artillery replied, and silenced the battery opposite the mouth of the Gauley. Two of our men and several horses were wounded by shell on Monday.

Nothing definite was known of the strength of the rebels, but their operations indicate desperation or great confidence. On Monday evening General Benham's brigade was two miles below Gauley, and it is believed they crossed the river during the night. A steamhoat The troops were ordered to prepare four days' rations, and be ready to move.

of November, A. D. Acous, and inquire, among other things, whether the said premises can be parted and divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to value and appraise the same, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

N. B.—The Jury will meet at the WEITHERILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., before proceeding to view the said premises. Gen. Rosecrans has just received a battery of ten Parrott guns, ten-pounders. The troops were confident that they could cross the river and bag the enemy, but some expressed fears that such a movement had been calculated for, and desired by the enemy. The rebels have possession of the elevation opposite the mouth of the Gauley river, known as Cotton Hill, which is considerably higher than the ground on our side.

MAN, of the Minetcenth ward, did, on the 18th y of September, A. D. 1861, make and execute a neral Assignment of all his estate, real and personal, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of creditors, to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of references, all persons indebted to the said assignor will make payment to

JOHN CLARK,

Northwest corner of SECOND and GREEN Sts.

Or, to his Attorney,

ocl6-wfml8t*

115 Sauth FIFTH Street. The Attack on Gen. Rosecrans' Army. From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 5.1 We yesterday met Captain C. M. As Tond-quartermaster, who, left of clock, the robels opened fire on General Rosecrans' positions at Camps Tompkins and Gauley, from the hills on the west side of New river. They had two pieces of artillery, and banged away vigorously, throwing shot and shell, and their skirmishers, concealed in the bushes on the hill-side, kept up a roar of mus-berry. The weight of the enemy's fire was di-MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in admiruity, to me directed, will be sold, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on WEDNESDAY. November 13, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock M., the one-sighth part of the schooner JANE N. BAKER, hor tackie, apparel, and furniture, being the interest therein of A. J. Howell, a resident and inhabitant of the State of North Carolina. The said schooner is now lying at Landell's wharf, first wharf above the screw dock.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania. OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We OPAKINEKSHIP NOTIUE.—We have this day, admitted EDWARD A. GREEN to an interest in our firm, the style and name of which to be the same as before. STITE & BROWNE, Wool Dealers and Commission Merchants, No. 6 South FRONT Street, Philadelphia. SETH B. STITE. GEO. H. SHEBLE. JAS. M. BROWN, Massillor, Ohio.

JAS. L. SOUTHWIOK. EDWARD A. GREENE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1861. no1-12t

shot and shell, and their skirmishers, concealed in the bushes on the hill-side, kept up a roar of mushetry. The weight of the enemy's fire was directed upon Gauloy, and the object was manifestly to stop the supply trains, which they did on Friday. Soon after opening fire, they succeeded in sinking the ferry boat at the mouth of the sauley. It was, however, raised on Friday night, and put in order. The rebels threw about forty shells into the camp of the Eleventh Ohio, but did not, with all their firing, kill a single man, and wanded but a few. The majority of their shells dd not explode. Lieutenant Colonel Sedgwick, of the Second Kentucky, was reported to have been slightly wounded in the knee by a splinbrof shell. The rebels made no demonstration [on, Saturday, and all was quiet when our informant left.

It will be remembered that the Kanawha river is formed by the junction of Ganley and New rivers. The Gauley runs from the east, and Newriver from the south. The main body of Gen. Rosecrans' army was posted in the angle betweenthe rivers, some regiments being several miles ditant from the point where the rivers meet, on the left bank of Gauley and the right bank of New river! Communication with the country below is kept ipen along the right bank of the Kanawha. The abels have appeared on the left, or western bank, o New and Kanawha rivers, having reached that pation by a direction march leading across New iver. the right bank of the Kanawha. The theels have appeared on the left, or western bank, of New and Kanawha rivers, having reached that petiton by a circuitous march leading across New iver, at a point some distance above our lines. hey have been seen in considerable numbers wet of New river, some miles above Gauley, for a jortnight, and have occasionally skirmished acrogithe river with our troops, at one time making a glorous attempt to destroy a rope ferry which widefended by Col. R. L. McCook's regiment. No until Friday, however, had they become saucy cont to try the experiment of bombarding the positor of Gen. Resecrans forces during and subsequent to the bombardment. The fincipal change was in moving Gen. Benham's bigac down Priced and Illustrated Catalogue, on application.

change was in moving Gen. Benham's bigae down the Kanawha, so as to protect the steamboa land-ing. ing.

The rebel force was pronounced by secutabout seven thousand strong, and under the commin of Floyd. Others did not believe that be force extra the impression brealled Floyd. Others did not believe that we rose our ceeded four thousand. The impression prealled among our forces that Floyd was personal des-perate, and determined to do somethim that yould

perate, and determined to do somethin that yould relieve him from the taunts of his enemes in Richmond.

It was also believed from the disposion offorces made by Gen. Rosecrans, and certain repartions going on, that an attempt would be take b bag Floyd's whole force, by Schenck's brigdterossing New river above, and Benham crossing the Kanawha below his position, while Cox's bride would give him employment in front. This wholieved practicable, and it is almost certain ht the attempt has been made before this tite If our troops should cross the river in force, is fate of one army or the other would be settlein a few hours, and our boys were exceedingly ixious to

hours, and our boys were exceedingly xious to have that settlement. have that settlement.

The health of the army was improig. The troops were well clothed and supplied Forage for horses was becoming scarce, and Caph.Goulding's object in coming to Ohio was to me heavy purchases of horse feed. Not the slight uneasipurchases of horse feed. Not the slight uneasiness was felt as to the ability of the army sustain itself. The only question was as to either it could take Floyd and his army. Theat that the projected, or rather conjectured, moment to surround Floyd, would cause our army be distincted. vided by the rivers and mountains in three divisions, would seem to suggest that tlunder-taking would be attended with considerabanzard; but our troops are first-rate, and General secrans is too thorough an officer to repeat the Bss Bluff blunder, or to do anything not warranted his re-

THE NAVAL EXPEDITIO. No Tidings yet Received at Fortre Ron-

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7, 10 o'clock A. H.—ne Old Point boat arrived at noon to-day, after heng ex-perienced a heavy gale in the bay, in who she

stead of using metal, are constructed entirely of Minerals, heace they are entirely free from metallic or other taste. There are no joints to become filled with moisture or particles of food, and thus they are absolutely pure, clean, and will always continue so. The advantages are cheapness, durability, and utility in masticating. They cannot produce headache, neuralgia, sore-thront, dyspepsia, &c., so often caused by gold and silver plate. These Teeth have been worn for the past eight years DERROM'S PATENT COMBINATION PORTABLE HOUSE, being the cheapest, simplest, and neatest mode of house building yet produced for temporary or other purposes. They can be used for permanent or other ampa; for heapital purposes for temporary or other dwellings, in town or country, or at sea-side as cottages, or station offices for railway companies. The extraordinary advantages offered by this new mode of building are, the facility with which they can be transported, or taken down or put up; their simplicity and greater; advantages in the numberless simple modes of lighting and ventilating, besides their beauty and neatness of appearance, and the trifling cost at which they can be produced.
Any information can be obtained or orders attended to, either for the manufacture or sale of Cottages, Huts, Any information can be obtained or orders attended to, either for the manufacture or sale of Cottages, Huts, &c., or for State, County, or Individual Patent Rights, at liberal rates, by addressing A. DERROM, Steam Carpentry, PATERSON, New Jersey BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE

fully selected.

Report of a Refugee.

The country around Beaufort, for a great distance back, is as level as any of our Western prairies, which will prevent the rebels, in the battles likely to occur, from fighting with the advantages of ground which have been of such service to them in Virginia. They can make no cunning retreats, drawing us on until a strong position makes it safe to hazard a battle. On those extensive flats every battalion of our men will be at least an even match for every battalion of theirs, and the Union army battalion of our men will be at least an even match for every battalion of theirs, and the Union army may count upon "an open field and fair fight," in which, hitherto, they have always been victorious.

The important relations of this war to the negro question and the cotton supply contribute also to make Beaufort the most eligible position in all the South for a base of operations. We strike into the heart of the region that produces the most valuable of all the varieties of the staple, known in the market as the Sea Island cotton. The district (or county) of Beaufort alone produced, in 1830, 12,672 bales, besides more rice than any other county in the Southern States; the adjoining district of Colleton, on the northeast, 13,005 bales; and the other adjacent district of Barnwell, on the northwest, 10,138 bales. This is one of the most opulent regions in the whole South, the plantations being extensive and the slaves numerous in proportion to gions in the whole South, the plantations being extensive and the slaves numerous in proportion to the white population. In Beaufort district there were, in 1850, 5,947 white inhabitants and 32,297 slaves; in Colleton, 7,403 whites and 31,771 slaves;

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

a disproportion so great as to touch Southern ap-prehensions in their tenderest point, and to bring the inhabitants, at once, face to face with the ter-rible consequences involved in a prompt final

choice between a return to loyalty and pers

The Defences of Paducah. A Paducah correspondent of the Missouri Reiblican says, under date of November 1: Nothing has happened to disturb the city's quiet during the last few days, and nothing, if appearances may be believed, will occur to alter this peaceful state of affairs during the War. An attack by Confederate forces is a thing not in the 'lesst probable, and except as one, if not the strongest military post in the West, Paducah will cease to be any longer associated with any peculiar military interest, unless offensive movements from here take place. But few are aware of the immense work lately performed by Government to strengthen work lately performed by Government to strengthen the post, with a view to hold it with as small a gar-ricon as possible. It may be long before Kentucky becomes tranquil, while armed hosts from Tennos-

rison as possible. It may be long before Kentucky becomes tranquil, while armed hosts from Tennessee could be thrown at any moment on her soil to take advantage of any opening that presented. Consequently, to keep an army of eight thousand men constantly here, would be a great expense, and embarrass the effectiveness of other movements, while earthworks and fortifications can offer, properly managed, as effective a barrier to hostile forces as masses of men.

In company with Capt. John Rziha, who has churge of the works here, I visited them all yesterday, and a description may prove interesting. It will be giving neither aid nor comfort to the enemy, as it is no secret, and they are known to have numberless charts of all. A few weeks ago, Captain Rziha, who is a Polander by birth, and an officer of the Nineteenth Regiment United States regular army, was detached on duty as topographical engineer, to form the defences of this place. The whole work was given into his charge, and having had large experience in Europe, he has surrounded Paducah by such a net-work of man-traps, batteries, pullisades, covered ways and means of destruction, that it is safe to say eight thousand men could safely hold it against forty thousand. A man cannot walk within a circle of a mile or more around Paducah without being in range of some gun, while a body of hostile troops, should they gain possession of a battery, would have the fire of one or two others at once directed upon them, causing a hasty evacuation of the position. The forts are six in number, situated at distances of half and threequarters of a mile apart. Each can mount from two to three or more guns, and are surrounded by covered ways, in which riflemen can be concealed, two to three or more guns, and are surrounded by covered ways, in which riflemen can be concealed,

and nour a destructive fire upon any force ad-Glorious News from Butler County. The Louisville Journal of the 4th instant says: The gallant Col. Burbridge has forced a passage across Green River at Woodbury, near the Barren county line, attacked 300 rebel cavalry with portions of his command and Col. Jackson's cavalry tions of his command and Col. Jackson's cavalry dismounted, and routed them completely, with an inferior force, after a continuous march of sixty miles, with nothing but a few crackers to eat. The enemy lost fifty men, and all his camp equipage. The conduct of Captains Belt and Breathett, and Lieutenants Ashford, Porter, Cosby, and Thomas, is spoken of as worthy the name and fame of Kentucky. Col. McHenry has been fortunate enough to drive the rebels back near Morgantown, and Capt. Netter has killed sixty of them in a skirmish near the same locality. All these victories have been accomplished without the loss of a single loyal man. The importance of these actions may be apman. The importance of these actions may be appreciated from the fact that Woodbury is not more than twelve or fifteen miles from Bowling Green,

Brown's Lock being intermediate to the two places. places.

The Mount Steeling Whio says the Rev James P. Hendricks, the Presbyterian preacher of Fremingsburg, volunteered last week in one of the Fleming companies. He has an income of two Fleming companies. He has an income of two thousand dollars, and leaves a dear wife and five small children. The boys wanted to make him captain, but he declined and said he wanted to be a private, stand guard with thom, and pray with and for them. Mr. H. is a pious Christiau, a talented preacher, and a pure patriot. As a Keutuckian, he felt the stinging shame of voting large Union majorities, but turning out, comparatively, few Union soldiers.

A Rebel View of the Operations in Kentucky. The Memphis Appeal, of the 17th October, devotes an article to the situations of the war, and its opinions and inferences are important. After noicing the recent arrival and concentration of the Federal troops in Kentucky, it proceeds to say : This fact, then, being sufficiently established—we mean this significant change of programme, which has been so suddenly devised, and is being speedily executed—we may well look to some of its probable consequences, with the view of being prepared to confront them. Most imminent of all is a forward provement southward on General Zoland. is a forward recomment southward on General Zol-licoffer; thence in the direction of East Tonnessee, by way of Cumberland Gap. This officer's com-mand, consisting only of a few thousand troops, is now quartered in Laurel and Clay counties, about recent in Earlier and Lay countres, about eighty miles from Lexington. At the latter place the enemy is concentrating a heavy force. The recent inexcusable blunder on our side of destroying the railroad bridge over Green river, through a misapprehension of General Buckner's orders, is an insurmountable barrier to any immediate forward movement that will threaten Louisville.

In the meanwhile the enemy has emple time to In the meanwhile, the enemy has ample time to expand his forces and expedite his preparations for any advance that may be in contemplation. The indications, we repeat, point to the probability that this advance will be upon East Tennessee. Such a move has long been threatened by the Lincoln Government, and any feasible opportunity for oxecuting it will not be lost by its desperate authorities. One of the most certain confirmations of our views of this matter is furnished by the recent repeat of Researchs across the Gauley bridge in treat of Rosecrans across the Gauley bridge, in Western Virginia, and his reported march into Eastern Kentucky. It is well known that this sudden maneavre was a complete surprise of General Lee, and no motive could at the time be assigned to account for it. Possibly instructions were sent to him to abandon his hopeless enterprise of pene-trating further into Virginia, and to project a move-ment towards General Zollicoffer, for the purpose

ment towards General Zollicofer, for the purpose of attacking him in the rear, simultaneously with Sherman's raid upon him from the North.

Should the movement of Roscerans, as surmised by us, be correctly interpreted, it will place our forces under Zollicoffer completely on the defensive. The entrance of the former leader into Eastern Kentucky with twenty-five thousand troops, would force the latter to join Buckner or retreat to Cumberland Gap. In either instance, East Tennessee would be confronted with a force of from forty to fifty thousand men, and the repetition of the disasters at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain would formidably threaten us.

The importance of penetrating this disaffected region—the aid and comfort that is expected from the resident traitors—and our vulnerability there, invite the execution of this plan. If an entrance can once be made through Cumberland Gap, which invite the execution of this plan. If an entrance can once be made through Cumberland Gap, which may become a Thermopylæ, and a large force be thrown into the adjacent region, and esconged amid the mountain defiles, it is impossible to tell how soon all communication may be out off between the armies of the Mississippi and the Potomac, by the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The consummation of this end alonewhich is a natural sequence to the result we mention—is worth an immense sacrifice on the part of the enemy, and the advantage to be expected by him from its success, we believe, is to-day fully appreciated. If our only line of direct intercourse with the national capital can be thus interrupted, an important result will be effected, the most bensificial to the Lincoln Government, indeed, of any strategic move made by it since the inception of the war.

between the Kentucky Union Men and the Rebels. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.

writing from General Nelson's command, says:

perienced a heavy gale in the bay, in whi she had some of her upper works destroyed, it lost her large anchor.

The advices from Fortress Monroe comm no tidings from the great fleet, there having kn no arrivals from the southward.

The steamer Spaulding had not ye retued to Hatteras Inlet.

The Destination of the Expiditie.

The Now York World, of yesterds, ammees, "upon the best authority," that the NavaExpedition will land at some point between lull's ly and Tybee Light. The commander of the excition was probably invested with discretionary press to enter any harbor he preferred between thoseoints, but it is considered most likely that he cise the Port Royal entrance, and that our tops ul discretionary and has the command at Prestonburg, and has threatened us with all the cruelties that human imagination can devise. Yesterday one of our scouts Port Royal entrance, and that our trops il disembark at or near Beaufort, and theatent once. Charlesion and Savannah. The World say Beaufort, which has the deepest and fin harbor on the Southern coast, is a pleasard littlellage of about a thousand inhabitants, situated treen miles inland, and distant fifty miles from Chakton, and thirty-five from Savannah. The landipid a large force in its vicinity is a menace to bothese cities, which will compel the robels to keep arge stationary force for the defence of each, idea confronting us with another at Beaufort libey cannot send detachments from the latter to ear of these important cities so quickly as we can datch a large force from Beaufort by sea; nor the trops at one of them be sent to the defence the other, without leaving it exposed to attack, as new armament which may pounce on it from resonant must be sufficient, at each of these of the will require the rebels to stand ready without leaving it exposed to attack so will require the rebels to stand ready without leaving it exposed to attack it will require the rebels to stand ready without leaving it can be wielded against either at will, and vide will require the rebels to stand ready without leaving it for former allegiance. This is being rapidly active the rebels are exterminated or brought back to their former allegiance. This is being rapidly active the rebels are exterminated or brought back to their former allegiance. This is being rapidly active the rebels are exterminated or brought back to their former allegiance. This is being rapidly active the rebels are exterminated or brought back to their former allegiance. This is being rapidly active the rebels are exterminated or brought back to their former allegiance. This is being rapidly active the rebels are exterminated or brought back to their former allegiance. The size being rapidly active the rebels are exterminated or brought back to their former allegiance. The size being rapidly active the rebels are exterminated or brought back to their former a

last ten days.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, of November 5.]

A gentleman, who has lived many years in the South, arrived in this city yesterday. He left 5a-vannah, Ga., one week ago last Thursday, having spent three days in that city. During that time the French consul granted eight elemances to vessels, which mot with no opposition in leaving the harbor. No United States vessel was seen during the three days, and it was currently stated that a United States ship was only occasionally seen off the harbor.

United States ship was only occasionally sorn on the harbor.
Everybody was expecting the big ship Finland, from England, and Captain Anderson, of Savannah, had left port to receive her. The blockade was laughed at.
The feeling against the North was intensely bitter, and all the men had enlisted for the fight. The slaves were left to take care of home affairs, and their mestages encoured to have no fear of and their masters appeared to have no fear o them.

The gentleman alluded to came to Bowling

The gentleman alluded to came to Bowling Green, Ky., thence to Cloverport and Louisville. He left Bowling Green last Thursday, and says the rebels were well fortified there; they had plenty of cannon, some of large calibre, and many field pieces, ready for service. He saw a number of Indians, and it was reported there were five hundred there, together with fifteen hundred Texan Rangers, who rode their horses without using either saddles or bridles, and were splendid riders.

The entire rebel force in that vicinity, as far as The entire rebel force in that vicinity, as far a he could gather, was from 40,000 to 60,000, and men were arriving at the rate of 300 to 400 a day On Wednesday orders were issued, and parties sent out to collect 500 wagons, numbers of which were brought in when this gentleman passed through. He saw one man clap his hands together, and heard him exclaim, "I'll bet any amount Parklet in the straight of the same amount of the

Buckner is in Louisville in fifteen days. 'P Camps
were said to extend for five miles along the road,
and he saw three separate camps in the immediate
neighborhood of the place.
Our informant lived twenty-five years in the
South. Last summer his family came North, and
shout saven weeks ago he came also, returned about seven weeks ago he came also, returned again as stated, and found all his property confiscated, and some of his effects sold. As soon as possible he left himself. He affirms that mild treatment will not accomplish the object of the United States Government. All acts indicating consideration are ridiculed and despised.

A Singular Prophecy. We clip from the New Orleans True Delta, of the 20th ult., the subjoined preface and republica-tion. Perhaps the discerning reader will deem the fion. Fernals the discerning react with accounting fact that this "singular prophecy" is so complacently held up to view on the shores of the Gulf as little less "singular" than the "prophecy" itself. "Straws show which way the wind blows:

A Singular Prophecy.—We find the following account of a most singular prophecy in a late issue of the Mobile *Tribune*:

Michael Nostradamus was a physician of Pro Michael Nostradamus was a physician of Provence, France, known as an astrologer, in the time of Catherine de Medici. He composed "Seven Centuries of Prophecies" in enigmatical rhymes, some of which are admitted to have been most exactly fulfilled. Among others, his prophecy (one hundred years before its occurrence) of the execution of Charles I., of England; and, still more surprising, of the exact date of the French Republic, in 1792. He died A. D. 1566. (Cyclopof Biography.) Republic, in 1792. He died A. B. 1866. (Cyclop. of Biography.)

The following is a translation from the Courrier des Etats Unis of the 29th ut:

"Although many of the predictions made by Nostradamus (especially those concerning the deaths of Henry IV. and Louis XVI. of France) have been completely verified, they are generally discredited in our times. But in the Prophetics et Vaticintions of that great man, vol. 2 (edition of 1609), we find the following, which would seem to deserve attention:

"About that time (1861) a great quarrel and contest will arise in a country beyond the seas (America). Many poor devils will be hung, and many poor wretches killed by a punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me. The war will not cease for four years, at which none should be astonished or surprised, for there will be no went of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will embrace each other in great joy and love."

General Lee. "About that time (1861) a great quarrel and

General Lee. continues to receive smart raps from the Southern papers. No one of the rebels has been more fierce-ly attacked. The contrast between his old position ly attacked. The contrast between his old position, where he was honored and indulged, not to say petted, and his new post, where he is constantly rebuked, must be anything but a pleasant one to him. The Richmond Examiner lately hits him thus:

"We look forward to the rescue of Western Virginia with great anxiety and an intense desire. It galls us to the quick that the enemy should be able to maintain himself there as he has done. If elaborate proclamations, West Point science, and consummate engineering had been the tactics for elaborate proclamations, West Point science, and consummate engineering had been the tactics for the Alleghanics, doubtiess Rosecrans, ere this, would have been a used-up man. But while we were felling timher and purpose than to take a good look at the enemy's positions, Rosecrans was using his legs, and striking a blow where, according to all the rules of science, we had no right to private a victory."

to expect a victory." We take the following extracts from the letter of a Confederate soldier of Louisiana, in Virginia, to the New Orleans True Delta: CAMP VINCENT, NEAR NORFOLK, VA.,

CAMP VINCENT, NEAR NORFOLK, VA., October 13, 1861.

EDS. TRUE DELTA: Dr. Trott, ensign of First Regiment Louisiana volunteers, having obtained a furlough to visit your city, affords an opportunity to write, with an assurance that it will reach you. I have upon two previous occasions, in compliance with promise, forwarded communications from this camp, but have never heard from them since. This is rather remarkable. What could have become of them? Were they suppressed? These are ques-tions you can answer as best you can. I know our people in New Orleans are glad to receive tidings from their friends at the seat of war, and are not tidings are gathered up, provided truth, fair dealing, and interest characterize them. I am satisfied a daring system of espionage has been practised upon some of us, who had been anxious to keep our friends and the public posted in relation to military transactions in this department of the army of Virginia, which is disgraceful to those in power; but truth, like murder, must ultimately "out," and it is my determination to keep you fully posted in future, not only in matters of news,

It is my candid opinion that the Lincoln Government covets the possession of New Orleans above all other Southern ports, and that the real object of the movement South is to obtain a foothold in your vicinity as a basis of future operations. They know full well that the possession of New Orleans by them would have about the same effect upon the Confederacy that the possession of New York and intermediate points by us would have upon the Northern Government. It would, for the time, paralyze and cast a gloomy shade around us, upon the Northern Government. It would, for the time, paralyze and cast a gloomy shade around us, while, on the other hand, it would embodden and inspire with confidence our enemy. It is the policy of our State, at whatever sacrifice, to keep them from our shore, and in order to do so—mark my word—vast preparations must be made, and the greatest vigilance exercised. You need well drilled and experienced soldiers for this service, and as the first regiments have been doing nothing, and are likely to be required. and are likely to be required to do nothing where we are at present situated, would it not be wisdom in Governor Moore to recall us in defence of our own homes and the lives and property of our im-mediate friends? There are other regiments who would willingly take our place, who are now doing nothing. I truly hope this proposition will be considered and acted upon.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. From Hooker's Division of the Lower

Potomac. CAMP SITES, near Bird's Ferry, Charles county, Md., Oct. 30. Our mails are so irregular that we place but lit. tle reliance in any of our letters reaching their destination until our postmaster makes better arrangements. The postmasters in this neighborhood, there is no doubt, have been aiding and abetting the rebels. In my last letter I gave you an account of the Freeborn and Ice Boat running the blockade. On Tuesday night, the Ice Boat tried to pass up by the Ferry, and she succeeded, after a sharp cannonading on both sides, in passing three small rebel batteries; but, on approaching a large battery, nearly opposite the Ferry, which mounts thirty guns of large calibre, she turned round and went back again. The firing on both sides was quite spirited. I do not know whether any one was killed or wounded on board the boat. I have paid a visit along the river front, and, with the naked eye, can see no less than six batteries, and there is, without doubt, a long line of masked batteries between here and Mathias Point, where the rebels have a very extensive one. It will be several days before they unmask all their batteries, and then we will know what to do. Gen. Hooker commands this division of the army. The First Brigade consists of the First Massachusetts, Socond New Hampshire, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Eleventh Massachusetts, and First Michigan regiments. The Second consists of the brigade of Gen. Sickles, numbering eight regiments. All of the above are infantry. In addition to which, we have the Indiana cavalry, one of the very best regiments of horse soldiers in the service, and Doubleday's splendid battery. We have at least fifty es of cannon of the largest cali fort is now being built on this side of the Potor It has to be built at night, of course, in order to escape the fire from the rebel batteries on the other side of the river. It will be completed in a short time, and then we shall have an opportunity of returning the compliment. creek opposite Bird's Ferry, in company with two

The rebel steamer Page is now lying up a small schooners eaptured by them, (the rebels.) H. Letter from the Army on the South Bank of the Potomac. CAMP GRIFFIN, VIRGINIA,

HEADQUARTERS, CAMERON DRAGOONS,

November 4, 1881.

In my last, I stated that large numbers of the rebels had been reported as occupying Centreville and Leesburg, which statement seems to be confirmed by recent events. Bodies of rebels are reported passing from above this point (going southward) in the direction of Cantravilla. Baggage wagons are also reported, which would seem to indicate that they are with-

propriety of wintering their troops near the upper Potomac, or that something of importance requires their presence a little more southward, which may be explained by the sailing of the recent naval expedition. That they have been struck with a new idea, is very evident, and if that idea is based on the movement of the expedition it may strike

TWO CENTS.

with such an amount of force as to prove fath to their deep-laid plans of treason There is nothing of moment transpiring here, everything being quiet. The rebel pickets are some miles from ours. The rebels boast that they will capture some of the companies of this regiment while out on a hunt for news, but I do not think there will be much of a capture. Capture or lefeat are two points of military education upon which we are totally ignorant. They also boast that General McClellan will fall rate their hands ome time during his reconncitring, but there is little danger of this. While out on duty with my company, I gained some items of information, which may interest your readers. In one of my letters I gave a description of the utter desolation of the country everywhere apparent. This does not constitute the whole of their suffering, for having their supplies cut off, they are threatened upon all sides with utter destitution, which, as the winter advances, becomes more threatening, and will be more effective in its arguments

upon the minds of the inhabitants; as to the policy of secession, than the advance of our forces crowned with victory at each step. The one will be by force of arms, the other by reason; the latter always the most effective, in its results. It is in reference to the high price of the necessaries of life in the rebellious portions of Virginia. Sult, an article quite abundant in the North, and an important article in supporting the human economy, is very scarce in this section of the country; one inhabitant tells me that fifty dollars would not purchase a sack of it. Sugar, an article which you would suppose to be abundant, is worth fifty cents per pound; coffee, fifty to sixty cents per pound; tea, two dollars, and very inferior at that; soap, other than home-made, cannot be purchased, and that is very dear; boots, such as sold previous to the rebellion at two dollars per pair, now sell at from nine to fifteen dollars, according to the locality of the village store; molasses, sixty-two cents per quart. This is an article which some of the economists at the South proposed to use, in connection with rice, as the cheapest kind of food upon which to feed the slaves, in view of the blockade being effec

form some idea of the cost necessary to feed the slave population of the South during the coming: winter. Wherever the rebel troops have been quartered, the country is laid waste, everything having been devoured as though a swarm of locusts had passed over it. Nearly all the houses are vacant, it being a rare thing to find a family occupying one. Much dissatisfaction is said to exist among the rebel troops; and a gentleman, whom I onversed with during one of my scouting rambles, told me that a great many of the rebels informed him that they were determined to leave the army at the expiration of their term of enlistment, which would occur by next April or May; that being the longest term of their enlistment. They also told him that the most bitter feelings existed between the South Carolina and the other Southern State troops—the other troops hating the South Carolina troops worse than they did the Abolitionists of the North, and charging the South Carolinians with being the sole cause of the whole war, and with making the bordering States suffer all the horrors that are so fearfully desolating them. In my next I will give some more glean-

Letter from Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, Nov. 4. Some items of interest present themselves which I have concluded to write out and submit for publication in your excellent and popular journal. A new infantry company has been in course of formation in this place, for some weeks, by Capt. A. J. Brand, assisted by Lieuts. George F. Cook, Benjamin Rhodes, and Courtney Hallinger. The project has met with unusual success, and the company will comprise some of the best material to be found in southern Pennsylvania. Capt. Brand exhibits an enthusiastic spirit in his work, and is ably seconded by the young officers connected soldiers in the three-months service. Their best exertions will be put forth this week to make up the full quota of men; as the company will depart hence on Tuesday, the 12th inst., to join the Pennsylvania Seventy-seventh, Col. Stambaugh's regiment, now in service in Kentucky.

Belonging to this borough, we have now in the service two colonels, one lieutenant colonel, and one major. I have not the data at hand to say how many other officers and men we have now on duty, but the number is considerable and creditable. Major George Stetzel, of Harlan's Cavalry Regiment, now encamped near Washington, ar rived here on Saturday evening, and departed, accompanied by his lady, for his regiment this morning. Merit should be fully recognized in these trying and lamentable times, and it is but justice to say, that in the moral and intellectual character of Major Stetzel is to be seen, in an eminent degree, the patriot and the soldier. Well skilled, from long years of experience and study, in military science, bearing undoubted evidences of bravery and valor, and, withal, a man of true plety and moral excellence, he is one of the spirits to be relied upon in crushing this unparalleled and fiendish rebellion.

Several Western regiments passed through here last week, en route for Maryland, and a number of others will likely follow this week. The Roman Catholic church edifice in this place has recently undergone some fine improvements. A new cupola has been erected, and the entire building is now covered with a new slate roof. Exteriorally and interiorally the edifice has been newly painted and ornamented. New and hand-some pews have taken the place of the old ones, and the improvement of the altar, when completed, will be neat and attractive. In the cupola fine cast-steel bell has been placed, which peels forth "the Angelus," morning, noon, and evening, every day. Rev. Father McKee, the very zealous

Pennsylvania, has again changed hands. A. N. Rankin, Esq., who has been proprietor of it for the last three years, sold it last week to Snively Strickler, Esq., for, it is said, the sum of \$10,000. At our regular term of court holden last week, George W. Race, a notorious thief and incendiary, was convicted of burglary and larceny and sentenced to the Eastern penitentiary for the term of nine years and six months. Race is pretty well known as a criminal in your city; he acknowledged himself that he has already served terms of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to nearly twelve years. Some six or seven indictments were returned against him, among the rest one for barning the large new warehouse of Messrs. Oaks & Austin, in Greencastle. He was, however, tried upon two indictments only, by agreement of counsel, and sentenced for the period named. He is a most desperate and consummate scoundrel. On Saturday morning at an early hour he made a bold and almost successful effort to escape : be broke from the jail and had proceeded several hundred vards from it before he was taken. Two hours after, he was aboard of the cars, accompanied by the sheriff, one of his deputies and Constable House, on his way for Cherry Hill. With the last court Judge Kimmell's official torm expired. He has presided over the courts of this district with great regularity for the last ten years, always keeping an eye single to the special duties of his position, and with a full appreciation of the interests of the respective counties. Judge Hill, who succeeds him, will commence his term in January.
On Friday evening last Judge Kimmel was honored with a splendid supper at the instance of the bar of our court, and at which they were nearly all present. The supper took place at the Montgomery House, and was in every way worthy of the bigh reputation of that establishment.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

With these items I close for the present. It is

highly probable that my next communication for

Kentuck."

publication will date from some point in "Old

The Release of Col. Mulligan. The Chicago Tribune of the 5th inst. says: Lieut. Col. James Quirk. of the late Irish Brigade, yesterday received the following despatch : JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.
To Lieut. Col. James Quirk: Our officers are exchanged. I will be with you in a few days. Stand ready. God bless the brigade!

Mulligan. MULLIGAN. This happy news spread like wild-are among

This happy news spread like wild-are among the boys, and created great enthusiasm among the officers. Col. Mulligan was expected to arrive at St. Louis last night, and undoubtedly will reach this city within a day or two at the farthest. His presence will be the signal for renewed zeal and the organization of a new regiment out of the old brigade, who are burning with the desire once more to enter the field under their young and hereic commander. Col. Mulligan will receive from all clases of the community a warm and hearty reception. He returns, as every true soldier should, without shame and without reproach.

NAVAL MATTERS.—1110 United Examples steamer Florida is still lying at the navy yard. She was but slightly damaged, and will, he able to leave in few days.

The Tuscarva is all ready for sea, and is waiting for many possible. She has no captain. Lieutenant popular apply as possible. She has no captain. Lieutenant Consensus, who was ordered on board her, has been notified to take charge of the gumbout Schola.

Testerday the following officers reported themselves at the navy yard for days: Lieutenant Affred N. Smith, without shame and without reproach.

Fremont's Graceful Retirement. While every intelligent man must approve the removal of General Fremont, because of his unfitdrawing their forces from Leesburg, from which ness for the very important and responsible position fact I should judge that they feel doubtful of the to which he was appointed, it will be universally

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

(to one address) 20.06 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will soud say extra Copy to the getter-up of the Cinb.

conceded that his conduct in retiring from the comconceded that his conduct in retiring from the command of our army in Missouri was ensiently particitic, discreet, and commondable. His farewell address to his soldiers is the best thing that he has done. His army was attached to him, no doubt; but we have no fears that histomoval will result in any serious insubordination in the camp. His Italian and Hungarian officers, brave and gallant men, may be disposed to adhere to the fortunes of their leader: but some allowances must be made to their may be disposed to adhere to the fortunes of their leader; but some allowances mest be made to their ignorance of our political institutions and of our military system. President kincoln is not the man to deal imjustly or ungenerately with any public officer. It's has dealt very tenderly with Frement, but his rerroyal had become a public necessity, to which the President could no longer shut his eyes, and this tells the whole story.—N. Y. Herald.

Affairs at Springfield on the 1st inst. A special despatch to the St. Louis Republican, dated as follows, says! FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SPHENGFIELD, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.
Our camp continues very active, and all our troops remain prepared for battle at a moment's troops remain prepared for battle at a moment's warning—no one being yet permitted to pass the lines, and no passes, I understand, are to be granted for some days. Last night, all lights were extinguished at an early hour, and the entire camp slept on its arms, and the officers had their horses saddled at the entrances of their tents.

If Sterling Price designs, as has been said, to surprise our troops, he will be disappointed in his expectations, for, in one minute after the sounding of the long roll, the whole camp will be prepared for battle.

We continue to hear all kinds of runners and re-

of the long roll, the whole camp will be prepared for battle.

We continue to hear all kinds of rumors and reports—those of one hour contradicting those of the next—and I, therefore, give such information only as comes in something like a reliable shape.

Ben McCulloch is reported by Colonel John M: Richardson's scouts to be at Cassville, in Barry county, fifty-two miles honce, with ten to twenty thousand troops, and Sterling Price to be marching from Neesho to join him. Whether the two leaders design marching from there on Springfield, which is the more probable, or to retreat thence by an excellent road into Arkansas, is unknown.

General Hardee was reported last evening to have marched from Kentucky with ten—some say twenty—thousand men, toward Forsythe, in Taney county, and to have nearly reached that place, with the intention of joining his forces to those of Sterling Price. This report comes from no religible source, but if it were discovered to be well founded it is supposed a movement would be made by us to cut off Hardee.

Captain Wroton, one of the rebels who captured Captain Wroton, one of the rebels who captured Major White last Friday, and who was afterwards taken prisoner by a company of Home Gnards, informs the Major that he has been in the rebel army, and that Price is still in Neesho, where he is creek-

ing fortifications, and has no intention of leaving the place. the place.

Neosho is said to be situated in a valley, surrounded by high, steep ridges, and approachable by three roads, each of which, Captain Wroton says, is guarded by heavy cannon, protected by skirmishers, and defended all round by riflemen stationed in thick woods, where they cannot be

stationed in thick woods, where they cannot be reached by cavalry
The only prudent plan of attack, if this be so, is to surround Neosho, and starve or shell out the rebels, a very difficult that. We might attack them in force in their entrenchments, but this would be necessarily attended with a fearful loss of life on our side. An officer familiar with the country about Neosho says, again, that no military man would attempt to fortify that place; that it can be approached from higher ground, and such a dreadful fire be poured upon the rebels as will compel them to retreat, and yet those pretending to know their intentions declare he designed, from the time of leaving Lexington, to go directly to and fortify Neosho. No information yet received here makes any mention of Gen. A. S. Johnson's connection with the rebel army. derstand the importance of their present position and will move heaven and earth to defeat us in the forthcoming engagement.

In the skirmish on Friday night last, when the rebels, routed by Fremont's bedy guard, and Major White's prairie secuts, mistock each other for enemies in the darkness, coming twelve miles from town, it is reported they lost in killed and wounded twenty to thirty men, before they discovered their mistake.

to be within twenty-five miles of Springfield, and there is little reason to doubt he will soon meet us with all the force he can command. No one in camp believes the great battle will be deferred between the property of t youd the present month. The Soldier's Devotion to His Country.

"If the deeds of your fathers are yet blazing in your souls, assert and maintain the dignity and honor of Here's an arm for thee, my country; 'Twill far and sternly dare, When the cloudy battle gathers dark, And the war shouts rend the air. Land of our patriot fathers! Land of the mighty free

Here's a loud hurrah for Washington And his home of liberty. Lift the noble flag above us, Let the stormy war-drums roll: Those stars are high as the warrior's hopes, That music stirs his soul. Arm for the stirring conflict!

Let the serried spears flash high;

Arm! for the God of battle leads

Our hosts to victory !" PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

OIL ITEMS .- Many who read the accounts of oil OIL ITEMS.—Many who read the accounts of oil wells in Pennsylvania, and other States, are, perhaps, curious to know whether the business of procuring coal oil in this way is profitable or otherwise. The editor of the Rural Argus, a paper published in the western part of Pennsylvania, has recently visited the oil regions, and gives the result of his observations in a late issue of his journal. Among other remarks, he says that the price of oil is so low that nothing short of a flowing well will pay. And even a flowing well, he asserts, may enadanger the financial standing of its owner by compelling him to incur great expense in the purchase of barrels before any return can be had. He adds. pening nim to incur great expense in the purchase of barrels before any return can be had. He adds, moreover, that innumerable troubles attend the business at every stage of its progress. A few have made themselves rich by it, and a few more will do the same thing, while a vast majority of those who have invested in it, and who will yet do so, will, it is thought, never realize one per cent. on the investment.

vestment. vestment.

The Venango Spectator says: "A number of men, heavily concerned in the manufacture of kerosene, in Boston, have purchased a tract of landsome seventy acres—at Junction station, S. and E., and A. and G. W. R. R., on which they are erecting buildings, vats, tanks, &c., for the largest refinery of petroleum in the country. The fixtures and buildings, it is said, will cover about ten acres." THE " Maple Tree" Company, who were boring

and excellent pastor of the church, with the assistance of a committee of gentlemen of the congregation, directed the execution of all the improvements named, and have certainly evidenced much taste and judgment in the discharge of their duty.

The Repository & Transcript, one of the oldest and most largely circulated country papers in a most largely circulated country papers in A Man Kills his own Daughter.—On Friday last Mr. Jacob Hoffs, of Fredericksburg, Lebanon A MAN ALLS HIS OWN DAUGHTER.—On Friday last Mr. Jacob Hoffa, of Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, Pa., was out with a portion of his family gathering cheatnuts, and had with him a gun, the trigger of which caught by a twig, discharged the gun, the contents of which entered the body of his daughter, Rebecca, an interesting girl, aged 18 years. She expired about three hours afterwards. years. She expired about three hours afterwards.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A young lad, named Daniel
Henly, aged about 16 years, had his head crushed
so badly on Saturday morning last, at the locks at
Felix's Dam, Berks county, that he was instantly
killed. Young Hanly was in the act of crossing
the lock on the levers, when he slipped and feli
into the water. The wickets having been drawn,
the gates slammed tegether, and eaught his head,
literally mashine it into a felly.

literally mashing it into a felly.

NARBOWESSCAPE. According to the Greensburg Herald, the editor of the Greensburg Argus made a narrow escape from being shot, one evening las, week. He was in the train coming from Pittsburg in a car where there were two soldiers. There was some discussion or misunderstanding between the soldiers, which resulted in the firing of a pistol on the part of one at the other. The ball missed the soldier and grazed the editor's wig, and harmlessly spent itself in the woodwork of the ear.

High Water.—Owing to the heavy rains of last week the waters of the Beaver and Little Beaver rivers rose on Saturday so high as to become almost as destructive as before. Two bridges on the Little Beaver were carried away, and the trastle: work over the Beaver, at its mouth, was so trestle-work over the Beaver, at its mouth, was acmuch injured as to prevent travel on the C. and P.

Railroad.—Beaver Argies.

KILLED IN A ROLLING MILL.—A young German named Conrad Woolf, aged about seventeen years, was killed in the rolling mill at Johnstown on Thursday night of last week. While reaching across the rolls for an oil can, his knit jacket caught in the machinery, and he was drawn through between the rolls, receiving terrible injuries, from which he died in about an hour. which he died in about an hour.

The following are the staff officers of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, now encamped at Camp Coleman, Lebanon: Colonel, James M. McCarter, Lebanon: lieutenant colonel, John W. Johnston: major, John C. Osterloh, Huntingdon county: surgeon, Maj. Robert S. Simington, Montour county, adjutant, William H. H. Lewis, Berks county. The regiment will be presented with a flag to-day (Friday).

JOHN H. STOVER, of Centre county, has been

JOHN H. STOVER, of Centre county, has been commissioned as major of the One hundred and sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. Col. T. F. LEHMAN has recently resigned the lieutenant colonelship of Col. Black's regiment, and has been appointed colonel of the One hundred and third Regiment, now readezvousing at Kittanning, where it was partially organized by Col. Fin-

THE FLOOD in the Juniata river, at this place, says the Hollidaysburg Standard, on last Sature evening was higher than it has been since 1847. NAVAL MATTERS.—The United States, steamer Florida is still lying at the navy yard. She was but slightly damaged, and will he able to leave in a four dark

Itazo.

The prize schooner Mary Wood has been sold, under the direction of the United States Marshal. She was purchased by Charles Williams. The price pair was \$2,400. The cargo, consisting of molasses, salt, do, was also disposed of,