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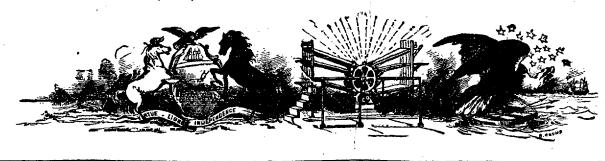
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861. VOL. 5,-NO. 84.

HEAVY MERINO

DRAWERS.

SHIRTS

IMPORTERS AND JORRERS.

THOS. MELLOR & CO.,

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

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And bloom to the pallid cheek;"
and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become mind are so pleasant to the taste that patients become fond of them.

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YAS, of all numbers and brands.

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feet wide. Tarpauling, Beitrig, Sail Twine, &c.

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CIDER.—New clarified Champagne
Cider, of extra quality, by the hogshead or barrel
For sale by
po5-12tif Nos. 120, 122, and 124 LOMBARD at,

Our farce consisted of the following Illinois regi-

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861

THE REBELLION.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ROYAL. SEVERAL OF THE SHIPS SUNK BY

THE STORM. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. A BATTLE NEAR COLUMBUS

BRILLIANT VICTORY. THE REBEL GUNS CAPTURED AND

THEIR CAMP EQUIPAGE BURNED. THE POSITION OF THE UNION FORCES.

SKETCHES OF THE UNION GENERALS. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

News from the Fleet. FORTRESS MONROE, November 7.—The steam Spaulding left for Hatterss Inlet, last evening, with a cargo of commissary stores. It is more than probable that some of the troops will return in her. It is understood at Old Point that Hatteras Inlet is place of too much importance to abandon. Should the Twentieth Indiana Regiment return, its place will be immediately supplied by a larger

By a flag of truce just from Norfolk, we have news of the fleet, but it is provokingly meagre. The only person who came down was bound, by parole of honor, to reveal no particulars. The steamer Union, with a cargo of horses and stores, and another transport, whose name is not given, were lost during the gale-one at Kill Devil Shoal, and the other on Rogue's beach, on the coast of North Carolina. The crew of both vessels, seventy-three in number, are now prisoners at Raleigh, North Carolina.

It is not known whether any were lost, but fifteen iorses were saved. The executive officer of the Minnesota states. upon information received by the Plas, that the fleet was bombarding Port Royal, and meeting with a warm reception; the rebels having for some time een preparing for them. The above reached Nor-

folk by telegraph to-day. The reported resignation of General Wool is news at Old Point. The United States gunboat Monticello will leave for the blockade of Wilmington in a couple of days. General Phelps states that the rebels are bolder and more numerous than ever near Newport News.

Another Report. BALTIMORE, Nov. 8 .- The following statements are made by passengers from Old Point; They say that the troops had landed at Beaufort, South Ca-rolina, when the bombardment commenced by the

The report also states that one of the war vessels was disabled by the rebel fire. What success attended the attack is not stated. Une report says that three of the Federal transports were wrecked. Commodore Tatnall is said to be in command of the rebel forces. Port Royal, where the fleet is said to be engaged, is the entrance to the harbor of Beaufort, South Carolina, and the rebels are said to have fortified it, and would doubtless make a strong re-

sistance. The possession of Beaufort would give distance of Savannah and Charleston.] Beaufort, South Carolina. In The Press of Oct. 21st, the following description of the chief town situated upon the Port Royal

river, which the Federal forces will take possession of as soon as the outer forts are stormed, is thus "The necessity for the seigure of this port by the Federal forces has been often discussed in cer-tain quarters, and has been said to be a seigure which would be highly advantageous to the Government. It is situated in an arm of the sea called Port Royal river, about fifteen miles from

called Port Royal river, about fifteen miles from the Atlactic. The harbor is one of the safest on the whole Southern coast, and has sixteen feet water at low tide, and over nineteen at full upon the bar, at its entrance. Situated immediately south of the line of railroad, at a distance of twenty miles, running between Charleston and Savannah, it would afford an easy base for land operations against either. Either could be much more easily taken by land operations than from the sea. Its importance is then by no means to be under valued in any future series of assaults upon these hot-beds of treason. Its distance from Charleston is less than fifty miles, and twenty-five from Savannah.

"The great desideratum gained by an attack upon than fifty miles, and twenty-five from Savannah.

"The great desideratum gained by an attack upon it is that it can be taken with little or no loss of life, and can be so fortified as to be held landward against a most formidable force. The British took it and held it for a long time during the Revolutionary war, deeming it a point of the greatest importance. Its collector, under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, refused to give in his adhesion to the Secession dynasty in South Carolina, and was arrested for high treason. He subsequently sucumbed to force. It must not be confounded with the North Carolina Beaufort, more than a hundred miles northess of it."

There is another antranca by which Rasufast Ash

There is another entrance by which Beaufort can be reached, called St. Helena Sound. It communicates with Beaufort by a narrow inlet, which schooners of but very shallow draught can enter. Indeed, the whole surroundings of Beaufort consist of a series of those sea islands, which produce such magnificent cotton, the best and finest staple known

to commerce. Among these are St. Helena, Hunting, and Port Royal islands. Broad river, the arm of the sea, entered by the Coosawhatchic river, is the same as marked upon the seat of justice for the district of Beaufort, is on this river, about one hundred miles south of Columbia, the capital of the State. It is the nearest point upon the Charleston and Savannah railroad to

Into St. Helena the other inlet, through which ressels of light draught can enter to reach Beaufort, pour the Combahee, Chehaw, and Asheepoo rivers. The Combahee, the largest and most important of these, forms the boundary between Beaufort and

Colleton (counties) districts. Into the southwestern portion of St. Helena puts the South Edisto inlet; the North Edisto running directly into the Atlantic ocean This river crosses the Charleston and Savannah Railroad twenty-seven miles from the former. Steamboats of light draught can ascend near to that point. Beaufort can be easily fortified so as to be held both landward and seaward. Access is given, by its occupation, to the richest cotton region of the South. Not only the cotton planters of South Carolina, but the richest cotton districts of Georgia can be reached. But, above all, easy approach is

afforded to that part of Georgia which is said to be still secretly but strongly attached to the old Government of their fathers. It is therefore evident, that whilst Charleston may be susceptible of defence, against heavy vessels in every direction, as can Savanneh, they are accessible by a large number of avenues; so large a numher that a vast force of guns and men are required to defend their flanks and rear. Where must a sufficient force come from to do this? Most certainly from the Potomac. There is no other force

which can send the requisite number of men. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Important Battle near Columbus, Ky.=A
Brilliant Victory.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—An expedition left here last night under command of Generals Grant and Mc-Clernand, and landed at Belmont, three miles above Columbus, at 8 o'clock this morning. The Federal troops, numbering three thousand five hundred, engaged the rebels, whose force amounted to seven thousand, at eleven o'clock. The battle lasted till sundown. The rebels were driven from their entrenchments across the river with great loss. Their camp was burned, with all their stores and baggage.
Their cannon, horses and mules, with one hun-

lred prisoners, were captured. The Federal troops then retired, the rebels having received reinforcements from Columbus. Both of our Generals had their horses shot from inder them. Col. Dougherty, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels.

The rebel loss is not known. The Federal loss is believed to be from three to five hundred. Particulars of the Fight. CHICAGO, Nov. 8 .- A special Caire despatch today gives the particulars of the fight at Belmont,

ments; Twenty-second, Col. Dougherty; Twenty seventh, Col. Buford; Thirtieth, Col. Foulket Thirty-first, Col. Logan; Seventh Iowa Regiment

Col. Lamon; Taylor's Chicago Artillery, and Dok len's and Delano's Cavairy. They left Cairo on the steamers Alex. Scott Chancellor, Memphis, and Keystone State, ac ompanied by the gunboats Lexington and Tyler

After landing, they were formed in line of bat tle, General McClernand in command of the Caird troops, and Colonel Dougherty of the Bird's Point They were encountered by the rebels, 7,000

trong, and fought every inch of their way to the enemy's camp, making sad havor in the enemy's Colonel Buford was the first to plant the stars and stripes in the enemy's camp. Colonel Dougherty's regiment captured the rebel battery

of twelve pieces, two of which were brought away. Foulke's men suffered greatly, as they were in front of the batteries before they The Position of the Federal Forces. The Louisville Journal has the following in

account of the position of the Federal

Buckner has left the south bank of the Green river and retired his forces towards Bowling Green and Stanton has left Burksville, in Cumberland county, and returned into Tennessee with his marauding gang. These movements may be regarded as our strategic victories, defeating the rebels without a battle. The disposition of the three divisions of our Federal troops may be briefly. stated: General Crittenden commands the Westora division, General McCook the Centre, and General Scheepff the Eastern, while General Sherman supervises the whole. We have already shown that in the west Colonel Burbridge has advanced as far as Woodbury, which is at the confluence of the Big Barren with Green river, about fifteen miles on the left flank of Buckner's position at Rowling Green

miles on the left hank of Buckher's position at Bowling Green.

In the centre our troops have gone some fifteen miles beyond Nolin and taken position at Bacon Greek, which is not more than six or seven miles from Munfordsville, on the Green river. Wagave a letter on Saturday from Crab Orchard, stating that the Western division had received orders to march from Mt. Vernon, the intended route being through Pulaski towards Cumberland, from whence Staunton has just fallen back. Thus our troops are converging upon the enemy's position, which extends from Boling Green on his left through his centre in Barren county to his right recently at Burksville. The Union armies are advancing slowly and surely. General Critical Control of the Control of the Control of the Green McCook will soon be at Munfordsville, on the Green river, at which point he can cross

on the Green river, at which point he can cross whenever it is desirable, and General Schepff is clearing away the rebels who have recently ravaged the valley of the Cumberland. Whether any advance will be made at present, we do not know, but the movements of our friends give cheerful indications that the threatened march of Buckner and his men upon Louisville, for their winter quar-ters, is entirely impracticable. Our forces are able to assume the defensive with all security, but we are not prepared to say that they are strong enough to attack the rebel entrenchments and fertifications at Bowling Green, nor do we know that such a course is desirable. That place may become a "Lethe wharf," where the "dull weed" of rebel-lion may riot in inglorious ease.

Another Victory at Morgantown. The Louisville Democrat of Tuesday savs : The Louisville Democrat of Tuesday says:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in our city Sunday night direct from Owensboro, that Col. McHenry had had another engagement with the rebels at Morgantown, in which they were again overwheimed with considerable loss. On Thursday the rebel forces to the number of three or four the rebel forces to the number of three or four hundred swam the river below the village. Col. McHenry, on learning the intelligence, at once advanged with the force ha had, and after a short conflict drove them back, killing many, and pretty effectually dispersing them. The rebels, it is be-

effectually dispersing them. The rebels, it is believed, had sent off for reinforcements, with the determination of making another assault. Colonel McHenry despatched messengers to different points for reinforcements, intending to give them battle. It is thought that by this time he has some 3,000 or 4,000 troops collected under his command. The messenger from the camp arrived just before the boat left, and our informant did not learn the number of killed and wounded, though it is bolieved to have been very severe on the part of the Confederates, as they were compelled to cross the river in setreat. We may soon expect news of a battle, as the point is one seriously threatening Buckner's fanic and within thirteen or fourteen miles of Bowling Green.

fank and within thirteen or fourteen miles of Bowling Green.

Camp Wild Cat is not the only wild cat camp in Kentucky, and the feline tribe in the southern part of the State seem to have claws and teeth quite as sharp as those in the mountains.

Among those who distinguished themselves in the battle of Tuesday, under Colonel Burbridge, we learn the names of Captain J. W. Belt, Captain Breathet, and Lieutenant Ashford, of Jackson's cavalry, (dismounted.) Lieutenant Porter, Lieutenant Cosby, formerly State Senator, Lieutenant Thomas, Captain Somerby, od the artillery, whe himself sighted the cannon, Lieutenant Thomas and Captain Netter, of the Sharp-shooters; indeed, all seemed to have distinguished themselves nobly.

Affairs in the Mountains. The following is an extract from a letter from Camp Culvert, near Camp Wild Cat:

I was just about proceeding to tell you how Old Solly, as the mountaineers call Felix Zollicoffer, the redoubted, destroyed the land he passed through. Had the seven plagues of Egypt passed over the Cumberland district, it would not have been more desolate. The peor farmers who, in a season of plenty, have not mage than enough to see them safe into the spring, were robbed of every sack of flour and pound of pork; their fences burned, their cows, sheep, and geese shot dead in their tracks. I counted on one farm, that of a noted Union man, thirty head of cattle shot and left in the fields to poison the air with their pestilential odors. From not one of them had a single steak been cut. As the Federal army marched along, the affrighted inhabitions came skulking from the woods to look at their devastated dwellings. Camp Culvert, near Camp Wild Cat:

The ungathered corn served to feed the rebelhorses, and its plantera now go mourning up and down the land without food for their starving families. To the credit of Zollicoffer be it said, that all lies. To the credit of Zollicoffer be it said, that all the inhabitants represent him as endeavoring to stay the destruction, but his forces are a lawless band of marauders, acknowledging no control, and obeying no superior. It would sicken the heart of Pharoah's lean kine to see this blighting curse. He retreated like a whirlwind, withering and destroying everything he touched. Great diversity of opinion prevails as to the rebel loss at Wild Cat. It was very heavy, how heavy we cannot guess. Zollicoffer said, in the presence of some of his prisoners, who have since escaped, "That his best regiment was cut to pieces."

I think that we have all been deceived as to the numbers of his men. He undoubtedly had seven

numbers of his men. He undoubtedly had seven colonels in the fight, and as a thousand men is the orthodox number to a regiment, it has been presumed that he had between 6,000 and 7,000 men there; but we now learn that his largest and best regiment was only 850 strong, and that some of them had not more than 500. He is now at the ford strengthening his entrenchments, where, if we can get force enough, the battle of Cincinnati must be fought.

With the exception of the Thirty-third Indiana, the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Ohio, all our forces are either Tennessee or Kentucky men, from the mountains.

mountains. The Union Generals in Kentucky. The Nolin correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following description of some of the Union generals in Kentucky: Kentucky is well supplied with generals. She has now cleven of them in active operation within her limits, beside a number of native aspirants, who are already rejoicing in the titles, but whose commissions are dependent on their raising their brigades. The generals in command—all brigadiers—are Sherman, McCook, Wood, Jehnson, Rousseau, Naglee, Thomas, Schoepff, Nelson, Smith, and Wallace. Ohlo has the honor of naving both the commander of the department and the commander of the most important column. Kentucky has three mander of the department and the commander of the most important column Kentucky has three out of the eleven, and three of the ablest—Generals Wood, Johnson, and Rousseau. Pennsylvania has one, Gen. Nagles; Indiana one, Gen. Lew. Wai-lace; one is a Hungarian, Gen. Schoepfi; one is from the United States Navy, Gen. Nelson; and two, Generals Thomas and Smith, have been so long in the regular army that one would hardly think of them new as attached to any particular State.

Military Education. Six of the eleven are graduates at West Point, and have served in the regular army—Generals Sherman, McCook, Wood, Johnson, Thomas, and Smith. General Nolson is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and General Schoepff of some of the European military schools. Of the eleven, eight, therefore, are men who have been educated to war as a profession, and each of whom has had more or less experience in the conduct of military affairs.

Reigndier General William Tegumesh Brigadier General William Tecumseh Brigadier General William Tecumseh Sherman, the "General Commanding" in the Department of the Cumberland, graduated from West Point, in the artillery corps, in 1840, and immediately entered the Third Regiment of Artillery as a second lieutenant. He remained in the service for a little over thirteen years, served in California as first lieutenant of his company during the Mexican war; two years after its close was prometed to be a commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, and held this position till he resigned in September. 1853.

tember, 1853.

tember, 1853.

The record is certainly not a very brilliant one, yet it comprises the whole of Gen. Serman's military experience, up to the outbreak of the rebellion. After his resignation he went South and became president of the State Military Institute of Louisiana. Resigning this position after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, he returned North on the 14th of May, was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth U.S. Infantry, and three days later, a Brigadier General of volunteers. As he owed his original appointment to West Point as Cadet, in 1835, to the influence of his father, (Hon. C. R. Sherman, of Lancaster, formerly a Supreme Judge of Ohio,) so his rapid promotion from commissary to colonel, and from colonel to general, is in part, at least, attributable to the fact that he is a brother to our Senator, John Sherman. Since his appointment as brigadier general, he was in the first buttle of his life, as commander of the Third Brigade at Bull Run. Among army officers, who know him best, Gene

refusing him a "pass," described the commander of the department as "bred among the Camanche Indians, and still retaining their habits to a greater extent than is usual among divilized beings." General Sherman certainly does not waste any unnecessary time in the amenities of life, but he has more serious matters on hand; and it is far more to his credit that no man can say he ever approached him with business and did not have it promptly transacted. He may be a little gruff, but he is always prompt and clear, and his very gruffness seems to arise rather from his entire absorption in his plans than from the natural habit of the man. As he rides by my window, while I write, with his plans than from the natural habit of the man. As he rides by my window, while I write, with the firm seat and graceful pose that characterize all West Pointers on horseback, the General, looking like a self-absorbed Puritan, deep in thoughts and plans of his own, contrasts finely with the bluff, frank officer that rides beside him in the person of General McCook. Take Senator John Sherman (whose personal appearance few, familiar with the prominent men of the West, will need to have described), sharpen the angles and bronge the color on

(whose personal appearance few, familiar with the prominent men of the West, will need to have described), sharpen the angles and broaze the color on his face, give him a slimmar and more showy frame, put a casing of stubby brown-black beard around his throat and over half his checks and chin, replace the suave smile of the politician, with the stern, half-abstracted, half-vinegary look, equiphim in a double-breasted, brass-buttoned coat, with a silver star on the shoulder, and cover (almost conceal) the medium-sized head with a civilian's high-crowned black felt hat, of uncertain age and doubtful value, and you have General Shorman, as he oame down upon us, the other day, to look into the organization of his army, and to perfect his plans. The figure is not attractive in a picture, but it may yet become an American favorite. Brig. Gen. Alex. McDowell McCook. Personally, a greater contrast to the commander of the department could hardly be found than the commander of the principal army of the department exhibits. Of about medium height, portly, almost to corpulence, (sufficient, at least, to warrant tha pet name for him among his army friends, "Fatty McCook,") with a broad face and almost Registe glowin the cheeks, coal-hisck hair, a light outwell have no standing but not himself and the rest of the world—that is General McCook. Courteous to every one, polite even when he is sterness.

of the world—that is General McCook. Courteous to every one, polite even when he is sternest, a thorough disciplinarian, and exceedingly industrious, General McCook won great popularity as a colonel in the three-months service, and has lost none of it as a general. His knowledge of the minutize of drill and tactics qualified him admirably for the command of a regiment; whether he possesses the broad and comprehensive grasp of intellect that qualifies for the command of an army, remains to be tested in the field.

Like the other "Mc" whose name everybody is mouthing, General McCook's career in the army has been marked by singular good luck. Graduating from West Point in 1852, he entered the army as second licutenant of the Third Infantry. In eight years and a half of service he rose from second to first licutenant, won credit in a fight with Apaches in New Mexico, and served for a year as assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point. Such was his military career up to the out-

assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West, Point. Such was his military exercer up to the outbreak of the rebellion. On the 14th of May, the date of the first great batch of promotions in the regular army, General McCook was promoted to be captain of his company in the Third Infantry. Speedily afterward the Second Ohio elected him colonel, and he accepted the position conducting colonel, and he accepted the position, conducting himself with credit through the three-months ser-vice, and covering the retreat at Bull Run with his regiment. Governor Dennison subsequently com-missioned him colonel of the First Ohio, and he was engaged in recruiting his regiment at Dayton

when he received the appointment of brigadier general of volunteers, and was assigned to duty here. Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood. Brigadier General Thomas J. Wood.

By far the most experienced military man in this column—not excepting even Sherman himself—is General Wood, of Kentucky. General Sherman was only commissary, with the rank of captain, when he resigned; McCook only captain of infantry; Johnson captain of cavalry. General Wood's present rank in the army is licutenant colonel of cavalry. Sherman served but thirteen years, McCook hardly nine. General Wood graduated from West Point in the corps d'elete, Topographical Engineers, in July of 1845, and has been in the service ever since—a term of hetween sixteen and rice ever since—a term of between sixteen and seventeen years.

Finding "promotion very slow" in his corps, he was transferred, at his own request, to cavatry, and gradually rose from second to first lieutenant, captain, and major. During the Mexican war he was in constant service, and won distinction. He has since been on garrison duty, on the Indian frontiers and elsewhere, with the exception of one year, when he visited Europe on furlough, and improved the opportunity for the study of European military science. During a portion of the year, the late rebet General Garnett was his travelling companion, and the two, both army officers and both Southrons, spent many an hour in discussing what would be their duty in the event—then beginning to appear probable—of a dissolution of the Union.

Returning during the beginning of the troubles, Major Wood was beset by his brother officers from the South to desert the service as they were doing Finding " promotion very slow" in his corps, he Major Wood was beset by his brother officers from
the South to descrit the service as they were doing.
He could see, however, no wrongs his section had
to complain of, and no future for their Secession
remedy for fancied wrongs but anarchy; while, on
the other hand, he could see that the Government
by which he had been aducated and to which he had
sworn allegiance, needed his services just now, far
more than ever before, and like a true man he resolved not te desert in the hour of need. He was
assigned to Indiana as mustering in officer, and
while there a vacancy occurring in the regiment.
he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel
(Fourth Cavairy,) the position in the regular army
he still holds.

he still holds.

As mustering in officer, he was singularly efficient, and Indianians owe much of the reputation their State has won for the management of its military affairs to Lieutenant Colonel Wood. He has been recently appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and assigned to duty in his native State. A schoolmate of the rebel Buckner, with him at West Point, and intimate ever since, he better perhaps than any of the others, understands the plans and policy of the arch-traitor, and can prepare to resist them.

In person, ten. Wood is rather under the medium size, with a thin, nervous-looking face, now begin-In person, Gen. Wood is rather under the medium size, with a thin, nervous-looking face, now beginning to be conscioled with a luxuriant growth of black whiskers, a high forehead, a keen eye, and a skin swarthy with sixteen years' exposure in campaigning. An exceedingly strict disciplinarian, he is nevertheless a great favorite with the Indiana troops, who constitute his brigade, and several of the Indiana regiments expecting shortly to enter Kentucky, are urging their claims to be included also in his command.

Brigadier General Richard W. Jahnson Brigadier General Richard W. Johnson, Another Kentuckian, and another regular army officer, graduated at West Point in July, 1849; and officer, graduated at West Point in July, 1849; and in his twelve years of service had been successively second lieutenant, first dientenant, and captain in the Fifth Cavalry, before receiving his appointment as brigadier general of volunteers.

General Johnson is one of those men whose very appearance inspires respect and confidence. I can describe him no better than in the words of a common soldier who saw him for the first time, "That man will do to go late a fight under. He looks cool, and quiet, and determined, and he's got a big brain there to direct things." You would turn to look after him, if you passed him on the street, not because of anything outre in his appearance; he is simply a well-dressed, good-looking gentleman; but because his intellectual expression tells you you have passed a man of mark. As a tactician, his education and experience have of course made him accomplished; in the higher sphere of the general, he, too, is as yet untried. The Ohio regiments are in General Johnson's brigade.

Of the Rest of Them

General Schoepff, first brought into notice in the late engagement at Camp Wildcat, is known as a Hungarian officer, of fine education and reputed abilities, from which much is justly expected. Gen. Wm. Nelson, commanding the expedition to Prestonburg, is a leutenant in the United States navy, and a graduate of the Naval. Academy. General Smith, in command at Paducah, is an army officer of over twenty years' service, and colonel of the Tenth infantry. Gen. Naglee, in command of the Pennsylvania brigade here, has hitherto, I believe, been a civilian. Gen. Lew. Wallace, also at Paducah, is known as the colonel of the Eleventh Indiana, (Zouaves,) in the three-months service. He has devoted great attention to drilling militia companies in Indiana, and his regiment was made up of the crack companies of the State. He is a brotherin law to Senator Henry S. Lane, and the malicious say that he owes his promotion to his Senatorial relative. He did well as a colonel; how he will do as a general remains, as with so many of the rest, Of the Rest of Them

as a general remains, as with so many of the rest, Altogether, the corps of generals in Kentucky Altogether, the corps of generals in Kentucky, hurrically gathered as they have been, will compare favorably with that in any of the other departments. They have weighty responsibilities resting upon them, and the public will scrutinize closely their management of the important ompaign now opening. Opposed to them are some of the ablest and the willest of the rebel commanders; and we shall need all their generalship to conduct the war in Kentucky to the speedy and triumphant close for which all true patriots pray.

AGATE.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Organization of the Militia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The success of Governor

Gamble, of Missouri, in obtaining the aid of the General Government for the defence and pacification of that State, has already been stated. The National Intelligencer of this morning says: "The President, we learn, has authorized the organization of the militia of Missouri, to be employed in defending the State against invasion, and in suppressing rebellion within its limits. The number of troops to be raised is not specified, but they are to be mustered into State service, and to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid by the Government. Gov. Gamble stipulates that there shall be out one major general of the militia, and to secure a unity of action, the general commanding the Department of the West becomes also major general of the State militia, by the appointment of Gov. Gamble to the position. As many brigadier generals are to be appointed as there are brigades of four regiments each, and the staff officers shall not four regiments each, and the staff officers shall not be paid more than the same are allowed in the re-gular service, whatever be their rank under the State law. As the money to be disbursed in this service is the money of the Federal Government, it is to assign its own staff officers to make the expen-ditures; or, if the United States officers cannot be spared from the regular service to perform these duties, then Gov. Gamble is to appoint from the State militia such officers as the President shall de-

The St. Louis Democrat of the 6th inst. says: The St. Louis Democrat of the 6th inst. says:

The intelligence from the camp at Springfield will this morning be read with profound interest. It confirms the later reports from Washington relative to Gen. Fremont. On last Saturday forenoon he was officially notified of his removal from the command of the Department of the West, and received the news, in accordance with his well-known characteristics, with calmness and self-possession. As gracefully as he had accepted the unsought and arduous trust, he prepared to yield it to Gen. Hunter, his successor. Among army officers, who know him best, General Sherman is reputied an able man of excellent administrative ability, and with an acquaintance with military science that his position as president of a military institute gave him fine opportunity for extending and perfecting. His friends predict for him a brilliant success in managing the affairs of his department, and none of us can fail to hope that the prediction may be realized to the full.

Some splenetic correspondent, whom General Sherman had doubtless offended, in his hearty and rather old-maidish hatred of newspaper men, by

Fremont's Leave of His Army.

and modestly, he gratefully reminds his soldiers of the support they have given him, and urges them to accord the same devotion to hie successor Froud of the noble army he has gathered, he will hereafter whipped me, when I left." He says he lost only share in the lay of its triumwis. Here arms a wiff and modestly, he gratefully reminds his soldiers of the support they have given him, and urges them to accord the same devotion to his successor. Froud of the noble army he has gathered, he will hereafter share in the joy of its triumphs. His appeal will, doubtless, affect deeply those to whom it is addressed, and inspire them anew in hattle, that he may remain proud of the force he has with so great care and energy created. To us, this farewell of Fremont to his enthusiastic army speaks volumes in his praise. his praise.

General Hunter, recently the second in com-

mand, is a veteran of proved abiting, and is doubtless as well acquainted with the affairs of doubtless as well acquainted with the affairs of the department as any man in it with the exten-tion of Fremont. Since the latter was to be su-perseded, the selection of his successor is evident-ly a judicials one, especially in view of the pro-spect of a decisive battle at hand. With a portion of his body guard, Fremont left Springfield Sunday morning, and may be expected in St. Louis by to-morrow. He, doubtless, will at once give his attention to the accusations against him.

Situation in the Southwest.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 6th inst. says:
Our Springfield despatches this morning convey
the important intelligence that the rebel army,
under Price and McCulloch, has been largely roinforced by detachments under Gens. Johnston, Hurforced by detachments under Gens. Johnston, Hardee, and Thompson, which are well provided with artillery and small arms, and that the combined rebel forces are insolently menseing our army at Springheld, its advanced guard occupying Wilson's Greek, on the site of the old battle ground. That this is believed in Springheld is evident, from the manner in which the different divisions under three and Bone were et least accounts hunder. Hunter and Pope were at latest accounts hurryling to the front, and from the watchfulness of the officers in command. We are also informed that the wife of one of the leading division officers, now in this city, received a letter from her husband yesterday stating that they were upon the eye of a

this city, received a letter from her husband yesterday, stating that they were upon the eve of a most important battle.

The department Gen. Frement, with his body-guard and staff, and the resignation of Gen. Asboth, wend, necessarily have a disorganizing and dispiriting influence upon our army; but the prompt arrival of Gen. Hunter on failing security of the enemy, probably restored order, and placed our troops in good lighting condition. The combined strength of the rebel army, according to the speculations of the correspondents, is placed at fixty thousand meen. Taking this representation at the nearly discount, and we may reasonably give the rebels a force of between forty and fifty thousand the rebels a force of between forty and fifty thousand men, against which our army of thirty-eight thousand men will have to contend. In a fight, which would be so nearly fair and equal, there need be no fears as to the result. The next hews will be most

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. The Great Confederate Financial Bubble

Bursts-King Cotton Dethroned-Great Suffering and Destitution among the Opulent.

anxiously looked for.

The Louisville Journal, of the 6th instant, says: An intelligent gentleman, just from the South via Nashville, on his way to Covington, in this State, where he intends remaining until the war is over, brings the startling and interesting informa-tion that the great financial measure of the rebel Government, known as the "Cotton Loan." has exploded, and King Cotton is dethroned, and many of his disappointed subjects are in a state of revolt. Among many schemes of finance in the South were two more prominent than all others—one was for the Confederate Government to become (what Bid-dle and Postlethwaite found to themselves and the United States Bank so disastrous many years since) the controllers of the cotton crop. To this end, it was proposed that the Confederate Government should found a National Bank, and issue their ment should found a National Bank, and issue their post-notes; payable two years after date, valuing the strictly middling cotton at ten cents per pound, higher and lower grades in proportion, according to classification. The scheme contemplated the issuing of \$200,000,000 on this basis, and then \$100,000,000 more on the contingency of the large profits. The advocates for this measure believed Government would realize on the sale of the cotton, which they confidently predicted would be largely over \$100,000,000, after defraying all expenses attending it. This latter feature excited the ever-grassing cupidity of the cotton-planters, penses attending it. This latter feature excited the ever-grasping cupidity of the cotton-planters, who thought they might arrange a plan which would serve the Government as well, and themselves better. The planters, who are ever grasping, though often improvident and wisteful, knew well that their true interest is in having an abundant and dopreciated currency which would tend to elevate their commodity nominally, as was the case in the palmy days of the famous "Brandon" and other Mississippi bank issues. To this end it was agreed between the Confederate Government and the planters that the Government should receive, as a loan from the planters, whatever they, in their one-sided liberality and patriotism, might choose to subscribe, and the Government to issue to them its eight per cent. bonds at ten cents per pound for cotton, and when the cotton was sold to the needy Englishman for fifteen to twenty cents a pound, as the planters affected to believe it would be, they to get the excess in a further issue of irredocmable Confederate bonds. This latter plan was fully adopted, and the best small undergrowth, but it is believed that there are no guns there at the present time, though it is stated that a large wood-pile on the Point conceals a number. The situation of Mathias Point makes it a dangerous one to hold, as it can be assailed from the river, and as a large marsh is in its rear, a retreat could be easily cut off. From Breestone Point to Mathias Point is three miles, and Gen. Sickles does not believe that the rebels have more than 25 guns on the whole distance. These are distributed at the points located where the channel of the river runs close to the Virginia shore. There is no indication of the rebels being present in any force except at Evansport. Our scouts have crossed the river about the mouth of Occoquan, and have discovered no troops or pickets.

A. Noble Boy. further issue of irredocumable Confederate bonds. This latter plan was fully adopted, and the best orators of the whole South campaigned Alabama, Mississippi, Arkanass, Georgia, Tennessee, and all the cotton region for additions to the "cotton loan," proclaiming to the world, through the Southern newspapers, the loyalty and liberality of the Southern newspapers, the loyalty and liberality of the Southern planters, and the great success of the loan which they confidently represented would, by January 1, 1862, reach \$200,000,000. Under this arrangement the cunning and sharp planter, who owes all, and in many instances more than his crop would bring, was paraded through the Southern press as a loaner to his Government of fifty or sixty thousand dollars, when in fact he could not divert from the channel of his honest and just creditors one thousand dollars, his honest and just creditors one thousand dollars, and in fact only wanted to convert his cropinto some convertibility, not caring whether the money went to nothing, as he intended to pay it out immediate. Iy. The time has now arrived when the cotton planter sees there is no chance to realize anything for his cotton and he is now notifying the Govern-

planter sees there is no chance to realize anything for his cotton, and he is now notifying the Government that he is ready to deliver his portion of the loan, when, to his amazement, he is coolly met by a proclamation from the new Secretary of the Confederate Treasury that Government ignores the whole arrangement, and the planter all at once finds himself surrounded by his cotton bates, which will not aid him in appeasing the demands of urgent and suffering creditors, and poor, humbled King Cotton finds himself prostrate and unable to feed, clothe, or in any way provide for the necessities or comfort of his most opulent and prominent subjects. The arguments by which Mr. Secretary Memminger arrives at his ignoring the cotton loan are the expense and difficulty instoring, protecting, and taking care of the cotton, the danger of inviting invasion, confiscation, &c., and in lieu he calts on the patrictism of the Southern banks to extend the circulation of their irredeemable issue to the relief of the planters. The whole truth is, Secessionism has dovastated and destroyed all commercial value in the South. The Union Bank of Tennessee stock was selling in Philadelphia when South Carolina went out at 115; to-day it is freely offered in this city for 50 cents, and can likely be bought for 45 or less. out at 115; to-day it is freely offered in this city for 50 cents, and can likely be bought for 45 or less. In March last the Southern States had about one hundred and twenty-seven millions in gold and silver; in spite of all the concern and watchfulness of the Confederate Government it has run down to ninety or to one hundred millions at most, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the Government it would have been much more reduced had it not been for the fact that an unusual amount of sterling exchange was held by the banks, which state of things grew out of the fact that the banks stopped specie payment early in the season, and, consequently, they did not remit their exchange to New York, to be cashed, as usual, for the purpose of redeeming their circulation; and

country is the fact that sterling exchange was down in April and May lower than it has been but once in 25 years, reaching the depressed point of 93a933, when the real per (valuing the sovereign at 485, the standard by law) is 1083. The writer has often heard intelligent men express a conviction that from the plentifulness of sterling exchange the Confederates must be in possession of monetary aid from England. Such, I am confident, is not the case, from the fact that the great staples of cotton and tobacco, at present in the South, are without price or sale. If England were aiding them it would be by advances on these commodities, which would consequently have a price. The facts in the case are that sterling exchange ap dities, which would consequently have a price. The facts in the case- are that sterling exchange appears to be more plenty than it really is, as the banks cannot get the coin into the country in exchange for it, and from the further fact that very large balances are now being drawn for, as shipping cotton to Liverpool from the South has realized immense profits, in many cases over 100 per cent; and as they only drew for what the value of the cotton was when shipped, hence they have the balance to draw against now. The writer was told by a banker of this city of a sharp practice of the Nashville banks in redeeming their checks on New York which were dishonored. The bank held their checks for their own notes or Confederate money at 10 per cent, premium, and now when they are re-

10 per cent. premium, and now when they are returned they will only return the currency paid for the exchange, well knowing this is worthless to the holder here; but, to facilitate and oblige the disappointed customer, they will frank sterling at 120, which they purchased in April at 93 to 95.

BOHEMIAN. LOUISVILLE, October 30, 1861. An Interview with General Polk. F. W. Hurtt, of the Ohio State Journal, re-cently escorted a Southern lady to Columbus, Ky., the headquarters of Generals Pillow and Polk. He the headquarters of Generals Fillow and Polk. He has written a long letter, giving his experience. We extract the following:

We found Gen. Polk in much more comfortable quarters than General Pillow, and rather more exclusive in his company. He is a fine, large, gray-headed man, rather amiable looking, but distant. My case was presented, and the permission readily granted. He began to deplore this war, and wondered what the people in the North intended by it. He thought they ought to stop it at once, as they could gain nothing by its continuance, &c. I asked him how he would settle.

Gen. Polk. "By giving us all that belongs to

Gen. Polk. "By giving us all that belongs to Gen. Polk. "All that has always been acknow-

Gen. Polk. "All that has always been acknowledged ours."

— "Do you want Missouri?"

Gen. Polk. "Yes, that is ours, undoubtedly."

— "Do you want Kentucky ?"

Gen. Polk. "Of course, the Chio river has always been considered the line."

— "But Kentucky don't want you!"

Gen. Polk. "We must have her."

"You want all of Virginia?"

Gen. Polk. "Of course."

— "You must have Maryland?"

Gen. Polk. "Most certainly."

— "What will you do with Washington?"

Gen. Polk. "Any trouble about Washington arises from its unfortunate position. We don't want it! remove it if you want it; but Maryland is want it! remove it if you want it; but Maryland is . "Welt, General, you will never get Wash-

whipped me, when I left." He says he lost only one gun.

The General read me a despatch he received from Zollicoffer, which says that he had captured from Zollicoffer, which says that he had captured the property of the Kabinson, with great loss to the National forces, and only eight on his side.

They had a despatch, skep from Floyd, in Western Virginia. He had out Rosecrams all to pieces," and the whole Kamawha Vadloy was now clear of Federal troops.

The battle at Leesburg (they say) was the greatest victory of this century—3,000 Confederates had met twelve regiments of Federals; and whipped them, with a loss of 2,000 Lincothites and only 300 Confederates. 525 brisoners had been brought into Confederates. 525 prisoners had been brought int Richmond at one time, and 160 at another.

MISCELLANEOUS WAS NEWS,

General John A. McClerwand! This gentleman, one of the chiefs in the buttle of elmont, Kentucky, which took place on the 7th, is at present a Respectative from the Springstill district, in the State of Illinois—the residence of president Bincoln. He has represented the same district for a number of years in the Congress of the United States, having served with much distinction during the Administration of President Polk, when he was regarded as one of the leading men in the House. He is about fifty years of age, nearly six. is at present a Representative from the Spiringskill feet high-straight in stature, and alim in figure. He's was among the warmest friends of Judge Douglas, and, although strongly sympathizing with the Southern people until the present war broke out, when Sumpter fell he asserted his determination to stand by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln at all hazards-in doing which he gave great offence to such of his old confreres as Burnet, of Kentucky, Lamar, of Mississippi, and Pryor, of Virginia These gentlemen were on excellent terms with each other, and they could not endure the idea of separating from so profound a Democrat as McClerand. He is a fine speaker, of nervous temperanent, and a high sense of honor. When the war broke out, Governor Vates, of Illinois, sent him to Washington, on a special mission, for the purpose of looking to the defence of the Mississippi. He discharged this duty with so much accuracy, zeal and promptitude, that the President appointed him a Brigadier General at the earliest moment. It will be recollected that he exchanged his prisoners, on a recent occasion, with General, or Bishop Polk. of the rebel army, under circumstances which exibited a good deal of real diplomacy. He is a

fine classical scholar, well read in history, and a brave and determined man. The Batteries on the Potomae. General Sickles has been in Washington for several days, awaiting the arrival of his batteries. He expresses the opinion that the rebel batteries on the Potomac are not of the formidable character the Potomac are not of the formidable character supposed. They have been erected at six different points—namely, Freestone Point, Shipping Point, Evansport, above and below Acquia Creek, and Mathias Point. At one there were five guns—field pieces—at Freestone Point, but there is good reason to believe that the battery has since been abandoned. No shell were ever fired from them to the Maryland shore. At shipping Point the work has embrasures for seven guns, and they have the Maryland shore. At Shipping Point the work has embrasures for seven guns, and they have there one gun from which 10-inch shell have been thrown to the Maryland shore. It is believed that this gun was originally intended to be conveyed to Mathias Point. It required from thirty to forty yoke of oxen to move it. The remainder of the guns at Shipping Point are field pieces. At Evansport the battery of field pieces is concealed, but no firing has ever been done from it which could not easily be done with four guns.

The battery above Acquia Creek is concealed, and as it has not been fired from for some time, it is not as it has not been fired from for some time, it is not known what is its strength. That below the creek is also concealed, but it is regarded as a strong battery, as the point is an important one to hold to protect the depot of the Fredericksburg Railroad. The battery at Mathias Point was concealed by a small undergrowth, but it is believed that there are no gurst there at the present time, though it is

The Louisville Journal says: We have had the pleasure of receiving a blanket from Mr. George S. Savage, of Millersburg, under circumstances of peculiar interest. He states that as he was reading the Journal before his family in the evening, when he came to an article referring to the destitution of some of our Kentucky soldiers on the line of the Nashville Railroad, his little boy, about six years old, said: "Mother, send my blanket to the poor soldiers; I will do without it." Before he went to steep, this darling boy—the future father of a line of patriots—in his little prayers, asked God to bless the soldiers. "Oh ye of little faith" in the great and holy cause of our country, who sleep warm and feed sumptuously, and yet are niggard in your gifts to our volunteers, think of the nobbt spirit which animates the heart of that little boy, and "go ye and do. likewise." Our A Noble Boy. the nobbe spirit which animates the heart of that little boy, and "go ye and do. likewise." Our dear young friend will be delighted to know that his humble gift, like the widow's mite, recorded on the everlasting page of heaven's register, has started for its destination, and we join with him in his fervent: petition, "May God bless the soldier."

The Exchange of Prisoners. The question of the exchange of prisoners, which meets the approval of Gen. McClellan, will be determined on the return of Secretaries Cameron and Seward, and without doubt in favor of an exchange,

the remaining members of the Cabinet, as has been stated, approving of it. A. "Union" Movement.

The camp Dick Robinson correspondent of the Cincinnali Trmes says :

Cincinnati Temes says:

Though in rather a bad humor at the result of our operations at Albany, we had many a hearty laugh over the account Col. Woolford gave us of some of his exploits in Rockeastle county the week before. One, for its oddity, I will relate:

When his troops came near London a woman came out swinging her bonnet and shouting glory to the glorious Union men who had come to deliver their country from the wicked tories who and just infested it. After she had become somewhat quiet, the Celonel asked her if she was married. "No," said she, "Lam a widow." "I am a widower," said Col. Woolford, "and. if it will suit you, after this war is over, we will marsy." "All right," said she. Ceme over; I shall expect you." Some of us inquired if he knew her name." "No," he said, "I can find her without." mid, "I can find her without." The Harbers of South Carolina.

Magazine, gives the following description of the harbors on the coast of South Carolina : Georgetown. Georgetown. South Carolina, is seventy-two miles southwest from Cape Rear, having a single winding channel, ten miles in length, running among shoals. The depth of channel varies from seven feet to thirty. The Pedee river coancets Georgetown with the interior, being navigable as far as Conwayboro' by brigs. The blockade of the entrance to this harbor would be easy. Farther down the coast empties the Santee river, whose mouth is obstructed by shoals, on which the depth of water is only from two to two and a quarter feet.

two to two and a quarter feet. Bull's Bay. This is a good harsor of refuge from southeast winds, and very accessible. The depth on the bar at mean low water is thirteen feet, and the anchorage is good in twenty-one feet, inside. Capers' and Dewees' inlets, below Bull's Bay, admit vessels drawing six feet water. Charleston.

The harbor of Charleston has six entrances, which, beginning with the one farthest north, are in order; Mashi's or the Sullivan's Isle and channel, with eleven feet; the North channel, with eight feet; the Swash, with nine feet; the Overall channel, which is not now used, the nel, with eight feet; the Swash, with nine feet; the Overall channel, which is not now used, the main ship channel, with eleven feet, and Lawford channel, which gives eleven feet at mean low water. The entrance by North channel is extremely precarious to vessels drawing seven feet of water, and impassable at low tides to any other. Swash channel varies in depth from seven to ten feet. Mazit's channel is narrow at the bulkhead near Fert Moultrie jettee. The entrances to Charleston are such that a single vessel could easily blockade the harbor without being molested from possible fortifications on shore. Charleston is connected with the interior by the Ashley and Cooper rivers, and by two railroads that join the the national network. The entrance to Charleston is perfectly protected by Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, the latter on a shoal near the channel. There are also military works on Morris Island and Cummings' Point. The city, lying at the confluence of two rivers and surrounded by low rice marshes, is difficult of approach. There is an approach through Elliott's cut, from Stone river. North Edisto river, between Charleston and St. Helona Sound, has nine feet of water on its har at mean low tide. This and the Stone and South Edisto river entrances are good harbors of refuge from northeast winds for vessels of light draft.

Beaufort.

Following the coast downward, the next sea-Following the coast downward, the next seaport of any importance is Beaufort, South Carolina. This place, situated on St. Relena Island,
is accessible by two inlets, via the south channel of St. Relena Sound, in death seventeen
feet; the second inlet, of twenty feet, being the
southeast channel of Port Royal entrance. Beaufort river has an average depth of sixteen feet at
low water, to a point within two miles of the city,
and nearly afteen up to. Beaufort. The entrance
to this port is easier than that of Charleston, but as, there are no railroad or river communications with the interior, the importance of the place as a port INTERESTING AFFAIR .- An interesting and

INTERESTING AFFARMS AND INCICANING MINE instructive entertainment came of last evoling at the Hedding M. E. Church. A stirring Union poem was recited by Colone H. Maurice. It was entitled "The Uprising of the Nepole; or, the Pulsations of the Northern Heart," and was very well received by the andleace, which was large and appreciative. We should add that an able address was also delivered on the occasion by Rev. J. S. Willis. It was a most afgractive feature of the programme.

... "Welt, General, you will never get Washington!"

\* \* \* \* \* \*

Their camp news was always encouraging, even to the whipping of Jeff Thompson at Fredericktown. He reported his battle there in a very laconic style. He was marched upon from both sides, and moved out twelve miles toward Green.

Munitions of War. Captain Hitchcock, U.S. Navy, arrived in Pittaburg on Wadnesday last, and immediately commenced the inspection of navy shells, of which an enormous quantity have been east and finished at the Fort Pitt Works. The work will be pressed forward with despatch. A car load of the shells and guns will probably reach this city to day was the Pennsylva.

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WENKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers he

(to one address) 20.08 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send on extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

BO Postmasters are requested to not as Agents for **723** Wexelt Parss.

Weekly Review of the Markets. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1861. The Provide markets have been inactive during the past neck, Sit without much alteration in prices. In being not so favorable, but, for most kinds, prices are well maintained and firm. Bark is quiet. For Coal there is more denrated, chiefly for home const Coffee there is no rock in first hands. Sugar and Molasses are very quiet. Totton has advan ble advices from Engloyd. Fish at in steady domant. and the advance is well maintained. Foreign Fruit is very scarce, and domestic is selling sizely. Iron is in better request, and prices are firmer. Lead has ad-Stores are firm; but Spirits & Türpentine is less active. Linseed Oil meets a good inquire. In other kinds there is no sliange. Plaster is steady. Provisions are firm; but quict. No change in Rice or Salt. Cloverseed is in better demand, and Flaxseed is marce at the advance Teas, Tobases, and Wool continue to rule high. The Dry Goods market is quiet, except for articles sultable for army purposes, which are scarce and in demand at

advanced rates, and all staple articles of Cotton and Woollen manufacture are tending upwerfit. Phil with limited sales.

Whi AT.—There is a fair amount offering, and the Bobs with limited sales.

With AT.—There is "a fair amount offering, and the denamal is good at about previous rates. Sales of 70,030 b ushels at \$1.25 of for common to good, and prime. 'Western and Pennsylvania reds, \$1.35 for Southern to and white at \$1.35 and 50 of living the sales of 1.35 for an anomal sales of 1.35 for southern to an an animal rate of the sales of 1.35 for 1.35 for sales of 1.35 for 1.35 for

6 months.

BAIK comes forward slowly, and is in good demand; sales of 1st Na. 1 Quarettron at \$28 \$\forall \text{ton}, and some selected brands at \$28 50. Tanners' Bark is steady at \$10 \$\forall \text{cord for chestrut; and \$11.50012 for Spanish oak.}

BEESWAX is scarce. Good yellow commands \$2\$\pi\_3\$\text{35}\$\text{cord} \text{35}\$\text{cord} \text{35}\$\text{cord} \text{35}\$\text{35}\$\text{cord} \text{35}\$\text{cord} \text{35}\$\text{35}\$\text{cord} \text{35}\$\text{cord} \text{35}\$\text{cord} \text{36}\$\text{35}\$\text{cord} \text{36}\$\t BEESWAX is scaree. Good yellow commands 32@33c \$\mathbb{P}\$ b.

CANDLES.—Prices continue as last quoted? a sale of 100 botes sperm at 30e, on time. Uty inade-adomantine sell at 16m18c \$\mathbb{P}\$ bi. There are few Western here. Tailow Candles are firm at \$11\oldsymbol{a}\$ 12c \$\mathbb{P}\$ b.

COAL.—There is more activity in the demond for home use, and the inquiry for the East and other markets is better, and prices are fully maintained and firm.

COFFEE.—The market is here of Rio with the exception of a prize cargo in the hands of the Government, which is not offered at present; sales of 800 bags Rio at 15\mathbb{W}\$ at 15\mathbb{W}\$ cor low grade, and prime and small lots of Laguayra at 17\mathbb{W}\$ c, on time.

COTTON.—The advices from abroad have caused an upward tendency in market, and holders have sui tip their price. The sales are limited, being confined to 180 bales; uplands at 23\omega25c \$\mathbb{P}\$ h, cash; the latter for good middlings, including samples at 20\omega22\omega ph. DRUGS AND DYES are firm; opium is dult; alum ranges from 2\omega25\omega cfor lump and ground. The last sale for 10\omega00000 was at \$216\omega to 10\omega00000 was at \$216\omega to 10\omega00000 vases, including Bengal at \$1.75\omega2.25, Kirpah at \$1.90, and Manilla at \$6\ince{Cox}1.25, on time.

FEATHERS are very dull at 38\omega40c \$\mathbb{P}\$ h, for West-

there is not much demand.

FRUIT.—The market is nearly bare of most kinds of FRUIT.—The market is nearly bare of most imade of foreign, and prices continues to rule high; we emote bunch Raisins at \$2.62 \( \) 22.75, and layers at \$2.87 \( \) 23. Currants are hold at 11 \( \) 5. A few Havana Oranges sold at \$5 \( \) 6 \( \) bill. Domestic fruit is rather quiet. Green Apples range from \$2 to \$4 \( \) bill, as in quality. Dried Apples are less active and lower, with sales at 3 \( \) 6 \( \) 6 \( \) 5 priced Peaches sell at 6 \( \) 7 \( \) for unpared halyes and quarters. Cranberries are worth \$6 \( \) 7 \( \) bill, as in anality. quality.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool there is less offering, and prices are not so firm; a ship was taken up last week at a price kept private; a small vessel was also taken up to load for Cork and orders at 14d for grain, and 4s for flour; a brig was chartered to St. Thomas with cosl at \$6 \$\psi\$ ton, with privilege of going to Rio at \$8 \$\psi\$ ton additional. Boston Freights are very dult, and the rates, if anything, lower; we quote flour at 20c, oats \$c, and measurement goods at \$\phi \psi \psi \psi \text{ foot Cosi vessels are in good demand at an advance sn last week's quotestions, say \$1.50 to Boston and \$1 to New York.

GINSENG is scarce, and no sales of Crude or Clarified have been reported. have been reported.

GUANO.—The season is over, and the sales are unim portant at quotations.
HIDES are firm but quiet, with sales of Slaughter at HOPS are very dull, with small sales at 22@240 for first rort, Eastern and Western.

HAY is active, and assling at 65.5% the 165 hbs.

LUMBER.—There is very little movement in any kind. A cargo of yellow Sap Boards sold at \$13.24% on time. About 200,000 Lathsold from the landing at \$1.00 at 1.25 \$\frac{4}{2}\$ M. Pickts are not wanted. Cooperage Lumber meets a fair inquiry at previous quotations.

\*\*MOLASSES.—The market continues very quiet, and the only sales reported are some Barbadoes at 39c, and New Orleans at 52c, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—The stock of Rosin is very light, and it sells in a small way at \$5.5.5 for common, \$5.50 &5.75 for medium; and \$6.25 for fine. That is steady at \$5.25 \tilde{\pi}\$ for medium; and \$6.25 for fine. That is steady at \$5.25 \tilde{\pi}\$ for medium; and \$6.25 for fine. That is attacky at \$5.25 \tilde{\pi}\$ for medium; and \$6.25 for fine.

PLASTER.—There is very little coming forward. A small invoice of soft sold at \$2.25 \tilde{\pi}\$ ton.

OILS are \$\frac{4}{2}\$ M. With inciderate sales of \$\frac{4}{2}\$ perm, Whale, and Lard Oils. Linseed is active, at a further-advance, with sales at 73.675 \tilde{\pi}\$ gallon.

Imports of \$\frac{4}{2}\$ perm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Nov. 4, 1861:

\$\frac{4}{2}\$ \$\frac{4}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}

nearly exhausted; sales of Cuba, in a small way, at 82 %, on time.

SPIAITS.—There is no change in foreign, and very little sciling. N. E. Rum sells at 30232c. Whisky is firm; sales of Ohio bbls at 21224c; Penna. do at 21c; drudge at 20204c; and hids at 21c # gallon.

TALLOW is in good demand; we notice a few sales of city-rendered at 93 2093c. Country is works 54 2083c F b, which is an utrance:

TOBACOO.—The stocks of both Leafe and Manufactured are very much reduced, and the sales are limited, but at very full prices.

WOOL.—The activity still continues unabated, and, the market being nearly bare of low and medium grades, the manufacturers are turning their attention to the fine descriptions, which have heretoiere been neglected; sales of 100,000 bs, ranging from 45 to 57c; cash—the latter for Tub, which is scarce and in request.

The Late General Baker-Almost a Pro-

The Late General Baker—Aimost a Prophecy.

When the late lamented General E. D. Baker was in Congress. in a debate in Committee of the Whole, he was assailed as a foreigner by Mr. Yensble, of North Carolina, a furious Democratic partisan. Below is the reply which he made at the time, in which he seems to have foreshadowed the present unhappy conflict in which the country is engaged, as well as his own brave death in defence of his country and her Constitution and flag. The attract will be read with interest by many of his friends and admirers:

I beg leave to trouble the committee once more, since the course of the debate seems to be some-I beg leave to trouble the committee once more, since the course of the debate seems to be somewhat personal, although not altogether so; but whatever of a personal although not altogether so; but whatever of a personal natura there may be, I trust I shall not be frightened from my temper or propriety. I do not see what the birth-place of an individual so humble as myself can possibly have to do with California; and perhaps I ought to be obliged to the guatleman for dignifying me, by connecting my name for a moment with such a controversy. But no man feels altogether satisfied to have his position studiosaly misrepresented; and I appeal to the candor of the gentleman, with whom my associations, have hitherto been agreeable, if not friendly, to inform me what my ancestors up to father Adam, have to do with the adable, if not friendly, to inform me what my ancestors up to father Adam, have to do with the admission of California into this Union. Whether they came from Great Britain or anywhere else, it can make but little difference so far as this question is concerned. But while I acknowledge the grace and magnanimity with which my colleague (Espris) has spoken for me, I desire to say, also, for myself, if any gentleman on this floor, directly or indirectly, means to impute to me that, because my first breath inay have been drawn in a foreign land, and because my eyes first opened to the light of, another sky, that I am not in mind, heart, feelings, purposes, and intentions, as true to the land of my childhood, and the land of my choice, as the man who dares impuge me, he says what is from the beginning untrue in word, and act, and doed—that

who dares impage me, he says what is from the beginning unitue in word, and act, and doed—that which is utterly and entirely untrue. Sir, I have proved it, as my colleague has said. I have bared my bosom to the battle on the Morthwestern frontier in my manhood. I have earned semewhat of the good will of my country. In the councils of my State for a period of ton consecutive years, and in her service here, my constituents have confided in my develon to their interests and my attachment to the Union. I have only to say that, if the time should come when disunion should mic the hear, and discord is to reign supreme. I shall again be ready to give when disunion should make the hear, and discord is to reign supreme. I shall again be ready to give the best blood in my veins to may country's cause. I shall be prepared to meet all antagonists, with lance in rest, to do battle in every land in defence of the Constitution of my country, which is have sworn to support, to the last extremity, against Disunionists and all its enemies, whether of the South or the North—to meet them everywhere, at all times, with speech or hand, with word or blow, until thought or being shall be mine no longer.

HAY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—Owing to the startity of hay is Washington, and consequent high prices, Government agents are now making extensive purchases in the interior of the State. The hay is shipped to Harrisburg, and thence conveyed southward by rall-road. Fortunately, the hay crop of the present season has been a large one, so that prices in Washington must soon come down to a reasonable sapect.