VOL. 5.—NO. 85.

SHIRTS

Centredale, &c.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

HEAVY MERINO

THOS. MELLOR & CO.,

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

PRINTS.

PUNNELL MFG. CO. --- GREENE MFG. CO.

BLEACHED COTTONS

Bay Mill, Lonsdale, Hope, Blackstone, Greene Mfg. Co.,

BROWN COTTONS.

Fredonia, Ohio, Groton, Silver Spring, Glenville, Eagle, Mechanics' and Farmers' Union, &c.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam, Shep-

WOOLENS.

BROAD CLOTHS.—Bottomley's, Pomercy's, Glenhau

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS .- Greenfield, Gay's

SATINETS .- Bass River, Crystal Springs, Convers

Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings

Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmw31

WILLIAMS' FLANNELS

ANGOLA, MERINO, SAXONY, Etc.

VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co.

34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS.

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,

FROM THE

LIKEWISE,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS,

CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

BLANKETS, AND ARMY

GOODS,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION M RCHANTS

FOR THE BALK OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE

GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS.

GUN CANES, COTS, &c.,

GEO. W. SIMONS & BRO.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES,

TO ARMY CONTRACTORS.

SIMONS & GARSED, Agents,

No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET,

ARMY CONTRACTORS

SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates

AND SUTLERS

Always on hand, a large stock of

CAVALRY BRUSHES,

WAGON BRUSHES,

And every Description of Brushes required for the Army

KEMBLE & VAN HORN,

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co.,

116 CHESTNUT STREET

Are prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and

CLOTHS AND KERSEYS.

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS,

And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing

for sale at the lowest prices

REGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE.

BENJ. L. BERRY,

CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

116 CHESTNUT STREET,

Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery,

WHITE DOMET FLANNELS,

AND ALL WOOL

INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS,

DERROM'S PATENT COMBINA-

nment standard.

TNDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia

SWORD KNOTS,

no9-St

BLANKETS.

For sale by

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

MASSACHUSETTS,

LACONIA.

LOWELL.

HAMPDEN,

GREAT FALLS

CHICOPEE, and

BARTLET MILLS.

HUTCHINSON,

SWORD COVERS,

SANSOM-STREET HALL.

FLANNELS.

PHILADELPHIA.

AND DRILLS.

DWIGHT.

CABOT,

TROTHINGHAM & WELLS,

ville, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Con-

BILESIAS.—Smith's, Lonsdale, Diamond Hill.

ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS.

verse Brothers, Bridgewater.

ville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw.

CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester

TATELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

DRAWERS.

 \mathbf{N} , \mathbf{S}

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD SREET, 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.

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

DRY GOODS. Have now open their usual AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

TARGE AND COMPLETE STOUK OF FOREIGN Among which will be found a general assortm PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. ** CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED. self-2m

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. 808 MARKET STREET,

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

CARPETINGS.

TARGE CARP+ T STOCK SELLING OUT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, CLOSE BUSINESS.

BAILY & BROTHER. No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. sel7-tuths 2m FOURTH-STREET

No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT, I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VABIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX.

CARPET STORE,

GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co. MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS. 500 CHESTNUT STREET,

CARPETINGS,

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

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 619 CHESTNUT STREET—OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE. Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their

FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS DUCKS, 1,000 pieces J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY

75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. 6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON: FINE AXMINSTER; BOYAL 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 TABLEF, MODERATE PRICES.

LOOKING GLASSES. .

IMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, ARMY WOOLLENS. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, anounce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all She] Manufactured Stock of Locking Glasses; also, in

gavings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the unitry. A rare opportunity is now offered to make puri EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,

In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, fulshed with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manual transfer of the superior to th Secturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

HARDWARE. ARMY FLANNELS. HARDWARE.

HARDWARLEY, & CO.

Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of HARDWARLE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers for chesh or short credit.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and
No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada.

BUSINESS NOTICES. DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL

CHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscribers Ropen daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Analyses of Ores, Guanos, Waters, &c. Also, for the Instruction of Students in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. Opinions given in Chemical questions.

Special Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. ERROM'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 camps; for hospital 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 JAMES C. BOOTH. JAMES U. BOUTH,
THOS. H. GARRETT,
JNO. J. REESE, M. D.,
DC4-3ca No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market. TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Read, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to

make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended to. my7-ly EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES.
STORE,
16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always be hand.

at which they can be produced.

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 Carnentry. Steam Carpentry, PATERSON, New Jersey COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-Also, Paper Manufacturers Drief Folic, from 1 Wester wide. Tempending, Belting, Belting, Belting, do., DOHN W. EVERMAN & OO., DISTANT BOOKES Alley.



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1861.

PORNEY'S

The intense interest everywhere felt in the mighty cor est in which the Armies and Fleets of the Nation are

engaged, ON THE POTOMAC. IN WESTERN VIRGINIA,

IN KENTUCKY. IN MISSOURI,

the thrilling events of this exciting and ever-n eriod, acceptable alike to Soldiers in Camp, to Peaceful Firesides, to those who wish to obtain the latest was news, and to those who desire to preserve in a convenient form, for future reference, a correct History of the Great Rebellion, has induced me to commence, on

he publication of a GREAT WAB PAPER, (in lieu of the present issue of the Weekly Press,) to be called "FORNEY'S WAR PRESS," It will be printed in uperior style, on a large quarto shee: of eight pages, and each number will present the following ATTRACTIVE EATUBES, viz :

Hustrating an event of the War, or a MAP of some lo cality where important operations are in contemplation RECORD OF THE LATEST WAR NEWS rom all parts of the country, received during each week y Mail and by Telegraph, from numerous SPECIAL DENIMS AND STRIPES.-Grafton, Jewett City, CORRESPONDENTS, and all other reliable sources of

> shose epistles from Washington during the last thre ears have been singularly correct in their statement and predictions, and whose comments upon public affair save been copied and read with deep interest throughout the whole country;

OF WAR-WIT AND WAR-POETRY, that are elicited ABLE EDITORIALS ON THE GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY;

THE LATEST LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS; SUMMARY OF BELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE, interesting to all Denomina

Prices of Produce and Merchandise. features as will render the "WAR PRESS" one of the most popular and attractive Journals of the country. If, entrary to general expectations, the war should be suddealy brought to a close, its columns will be filled with articles that will prove deeply interesting to its readers.

TERMS: Three copies, one year..... 5 00 Five copies, one year..., 5 00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 copies, \$120. We also offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS! orth double that sum, We will also forward one copy of this Map to any pe FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,)

accompanied with \$24, will be entitled to an extra copy for the getter of the club,) and also to a copy of the above-mentioned Map. In order to further stimulate individual exertion to exend the circulation of the "WAR PRESS," we offer the following liberal premiums:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH!

to the person forwarding the second highest number by

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

to the person forwarding the third largest number up t that time.
The conditions of the foregoing premiums require all the rates published above. ALI. POSTMASTERS,

and other loyal citizens, are earnestly solicited to assist ecure to subscribers a first-rate journal, but one which will be an earnest champion of the vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union. SPECIMEN COPIES will be furnished to those who

JOHN W. FORNEY. "PRESS" Office, 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. BF All Journals which republish this Prospectus will be entitled to an Exchange for one Year.

considered.

Bidders must state the number of yards they will be prepared to furnish in each month, and for how many months, at the clothing depots in New York or Philadelphia, or both, and the price per yard for each quality and width.

ice until TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., or furnishing WATER-PROOF BLANKETS for the army. They must be seven feet long and four feet wide and to have six eyelet holes at regular intervals along ach side, as may be seen on the pattern in this office deliveries to be made at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject

DRAIN PIPE.—STEAM-PRESSED GTONEWARE DRAIN PIPE. PRICE LIST.

.110 " .125 " .150 " A liberal discount allowed to Dealers, and to those or-FACTORY—SEVENTH and Germantown road.

oc15-tf Warchouse 1010 CHESTNUT Street. MOAL-OIL LAMP WITHOUT A CHIMNEY.
TRITTINS' PATENT COAL-OIL HAMP burns all ginds of coal oil without the use of a chimney. Burners and Lamps, wholesale and retail, by
R. H. WEEKS, General Agent,
no8-1m 16 North SECOND Street.

THERRAPINS. OYSTERS STEWED

ABELE OR SILVER-LEAVED VAS, of all numbers and brands.

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

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 5

MAHLON MOORE, Nurseryman, Morrisville, Bucks rounty, Pa.
This beautiful tree is one of the most desirable for planting near the sea shere.

THE REBELLION

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

MCRE ABOUT THE LOYAL MEN THERE. THE ADVANCE OF GEN. NELSON.

AFFAIRS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Account of Fight at Romney. THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

OF THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

SKETCH OF PORT ROYAL.

THE BATTLE AT BELMONT. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI POSITION OF GENERAL PRICE.

FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY. POSITION OF ROSECRANS AND TLOYD.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RE-TIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT. &c. &c.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

More about the Loyal Men of Kentucky. The men who in Kentucky have been most fiercey assailed in public and private life; those who have bid defiance to the bitterest attacks of Secession; who have been the most prominent targets for moral musketry, have been the members of the Count de Gasperin's "Uprising of a Great Peo-ple. The United States in 1861;" translated by Legislature. They had to assume the lead on the stump, in the legislative hall; in brief, every-Mary L. Booth, which we noticed when first pubwhere. None in the North, not fully conversant with the terrible energy which the Secessionists of that State put forth at the last two elections of June and August, can form any idea of the intensity and vigor of both canvasses. Both the Union and Secession parties were fighting for existence, and whichever won the battle at the polls effectually extinguished the other; the other could never be galvanized into the slightest show of political vitality: Among those who participated most actively in these two contests in Central Kentucky, was

Judge Buckner, A resident of Lexington city. Here resided Kentucky have been and are excessively proud of the great rise he had made in life, as they always are of any man, no matter what his politics are, provided he wins a high reputation anywhere away from home, in any department of life. It therefore required an unusual amount of tact and energy to be put forth by his opponents to beat him in his own home before the people.

The great effort on the part of Breckinridge was to elect a Secession majority to the Legislature. About members of Congress he cared comparatively little. With a majority of his friends in both branches of the State Legislature, he could (with a seeming observance of the forms of the State Constitution) have the "old Commonwealth" voted out of the Union. Hence he threw every energy of his nature, and every available resource he possessed, into this design. More especially did he feel proudly anxious to earry his own county of Fayette. At such a time, and under such circumes, Judge Buckner was selected by the Union ists of his county to make the race. He made it successfully.

So prominent did this make him that he was made Speaker of the House of Representatives. which place he still holds. Unlike our Pennsylvania practice, the election of a man to such a place in Kentucky may be taken as a sure evidence

Judge Buckner is a bachelor of forty-five, with dark complexion and dark eyes. Erect in his carriage, and pleasant in his manners, he makes a most agreeable impression upon all who meet him. He left the bench, upon which he served for many years, with a high reputation for ability and integrity. It is probable that he may be found hereafter upon the floor of the Federal Legislature. Associated along with him in the same branch, and prominent among the members upon the floor, was

in fact the city next to Louisville in population and wealth. It is a mere offshoot of the growth of Cincinnati. Mr. Smith is about thirty-eight years of age. Serving first as an officer of infantry, and subsequently of cavalry, among the troops upon the Rio Grande, during the Mexican war, he won a very fair reputation for skill and bravery. Since this contest opened his military proclivities have revived, and he is serving as Major in Colonel James S. Jackson's cavalry. In the Kentucky. House of Representatives he vas regarded during the last session as one of the

Union leaders. Skilful in debate and sagacious and prudent in council, he is looked upon by the people as one of the rising young men of the State. Advance of Gen. Nelson. The Louisville Democrat of the 7th inst. says: Despatches from Maysville tell us that messen-

gers have arrived who report General Nolson as having advanced six miles beyond Prestonsburg, to Licking Station, and that Williams had again retreated to a point about ten miles further away where he would make a stand with 3,000 men. If he has no more than 3,000 he will not stand within less than ten miles of a threatened attack, provided he can help himself. If Williams has moved back sixteen miles from Prestonsburg he is back in Virginia, and may propose to fall back upon Floyd's column, which, if not cut to pieces, is not more than sixty miles from Williams' last position. That "Quiet Fellow," Gen. Grant.

The Louisville Democrat says: General Polk is eported to have said that it would be unavailing to make a demonstration on Cairo whilst that quiet fellow, Grant, was there; for the reason that Grant was always awake and ready for a fight. We should not be surprised to hear that that same quiet fellow had routed out a blustering preacher from Columbus. When General Grant gets through with Jeff Thompson in Missouri, he will recall his troops, and make a thrilling demonstration elsewhere. From the Mountains.

From the Mountains.

The Louisville Democrat, of the 8th inst., says: Mr. Wm. R. Tracy and Capt. Cross, of the Second Bast Tennessee Regiment, arrived at London, Ky., on the 3d inst. About two weeks ago they left Camp Dick Robinson with two other parties, went to Tennessee on business, accomplished their purpose, and reached London, on the way back, without any trouble. They penetrated into the very heart of East Tennessee, and report that there are routes from Kentucky into Tennesse through which this column may be pushed almost without obstruction, and they are ready to guide it. They furthermore state that large numbers of loyal people are ready to co-operate with us, with arms, and that the country is full of subsistence.

Captain Cross says there is no military reason why a column of ten or twelve thousand men could not be pushed through, even to Northern Georgia, and both gentlemen state that the Secessionists are much alarmed. They had just heard of Zollicoffer's repulse, and it was magnified ten fold. Mr. Tracy describes their condition as that of a terror-stricken people. He learned that Zollicoffer has 7,500 men at Cumberland Ford, 1,200 at Cumberland Gap, and about 1,200 at Knoxville for reinforcements, but most of them were poorly armed and equipped. Mr. Tracy states that, atthough the Union people been permitted to send some comforts to the prisoners, and disinterested beneficence in New York had done something more. I could really find no room to add anything from the stores of the Sanitary Commission.

The hospitals were humanely and tenderly administered by Surgeon Swain and Assistant Surgeon Peters. The sick men looked perfectly comfortable in the regular hospital, and in the temporary hospitals as comfortable as casemate permitted. Medicines of the best kinds in unlimited quantities, and necessary stimulants in abundance, were survived to the size of the survey despared to the survey survey despared to the survey survey survey survey despared to the survey surv endorsed by the Temesseams of Gen. Schoep, scom-mand, satisfy those who have heard them that an energetic and sagacious commander could drive a wedge between the armics of Zollicoffer and Buckner, into the very heart of Tennessee.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge on the War ın Kentucky Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, wrote a letter on the 25th of October respecting the war in his State. The letter was directed to a gentleman in Baltimore, and has been published by the American of that city. The following is an extract: rican of that city. The following is an extract:

We shall have bloody work and a good deal of
it; but Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, (remember that one-third of the people of the three
last named States are the children of Kentuckians,)
will put out their whole military strength to ropel
this invasion, and follow the routed rebels to their
utmost den. If the whole of the balance of the loyal
States can regain Virginia and hold Maryland and
Missouri, the four States I have named above are
a full match for the remaining ten Secession States. Missouri, the four States I have named above are a full match for the remaining ten Secession States, and if you will compare the facts concerning the four States now rallying against this atrocious invasion with those of the ten most southerly Secession States, you will see that I speak soberly. This invasion of Kentucky was pure madness. It opens

other two-thirds are as loyal as any people that live. This is what I have said continually, and though they have been fearfully tried they have continually vindicated my judgment of them, and they will do it to the end. I think God will give us the victory, and that the national life of our country will be restored.

Strange Story of Loyalty and Treachery. A Nolin (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Guzette snys :

gusted with the trenchery, he resolved, before ho-norably severing his own connection with an army that had thus basely been betrayed, in the interest

Kentucky is supposed to have nearly her full quota, 27,000 men, and has been engaged in recruiting only six weeks. The New Union General in Kentucky.

Report from Richmond. troops at Richmond were greatly dissatisfied anxious to return home.

I have been favored with a brief synopsis of por-tions of General Beauregard's report of the battle of Manassas, which has been forwarded to the War Department, and which will doubtless be published Department, and which will doubtless be published in a short time. General Beauregard opens with a statement of his position antecedent to the battle, and of the plan proposed by him to the Government of the junction of the armies of the Senandosh and Potomne, with a view to the relief of Maryland, and the capture of the city of Washington, which plan was rejected by the President. General B. states that he telegraphed the War Department on the 13th of July of the contemplated attack by General McDowell, urgently asking for a junction of General Johnston's forces with his own, and continued to make urgent requests for the same until tinued to make urgent requests for the same until the 17th of July, when the President consented to order General Johnston to his assistance. General Beauregard goes on to state that his plan of battle assigned to General Johnston an attack on the enemy on the left, at or near Centreville, while he himself would command in front; but the condition

himself would command in front; but the condition of the roads prevented this.

It was then decided to receive the attack of the enemy behind Bull Run. After the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, on the 18th, General Beauregard was convinced that General McDewell's principal demonstration would be made on our left wing, and he then formed the idea of threwing forward a sufficient force, by converging roads, to estack the fecient force, by converging roads, to attack the enemy's reserves at Centreville so soon as the main body of the latter became inextricably engaged on the left. Late in the day, finding that Gen. Ewell, who was posted on the extreme right of our line, had not moved forward in accordance with the programme and the special order which had been cent gramme and the special order which had been sent to him, General B. despatched a courier to General Ewell te inquire the reason why the latter had failed to advance, and received a reply from Gen. Ewell stating that he had not received any such order. The enemy's attack having then become

cessary to alter the plan, change front on the left and bring up our reserves to that part of the field This movement was superintended in person by General Johnston, General Beauregard remaining to direct the movements in front. At the time when General Kirby Smith and Ge-

nerosity of General Johnston in fully according to him (Gen. B.) the right to carry out the plans ha had formed with relation to this campaign, in yielding the command of the field, after examining and cordially approving the plan of battle, and in the effective co-operation which General Johnston so chivalrously extended to him on that eventful day. He remarks that the retreat of our forces from Fairfax. immediately previous to the engagement of the 18th, is the first instance on record of volunteers retiring before an engagement, and with the teers retiring before an engagement, and with the object of giving battle in another position.

The number under his command on the 18th July is set down at 17,000 effective men, and on 21st to 27,000, which includes 8,200 of Johnston's army, and 1,700 brought up by Gen. Holmes from Fre-

attle are stated in the report to have been in numpattle are states in the report to have been in number 393 and the wounded 1,200.

The enemy's killed, wounded, and prisoners are estimated by General Beauregard at 4,500, which does not include the missing.

Lying will Catch Itself.

A Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: By their own accounts the rebels have received in two instalments from Europe 500,000 Enfleld rifles. About the time Tennessee was precipitated, it was heralded over Dixie that 300,000 of this improved weapon, procured by Wm. L. Yancey, hed arrived safely. When the British vessel ran the blockade at Charleston, they made their dupes believe they had received 200,000 more. Judge Ochiltree, of Texas, estimates the entire Confederate force, including raw levies in camps of instruction, at 299,000 men. Yet ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, who once held Governor Harris in extreme aversion, but is now his man Friday, at \$1,500 per annum, makes Lying will Catch Itself. One Candid Fellow among the Con-

Mark Tapleys could come out so strong : [From the Nashville Patriot.]

else—in short, not enough to fill one end of my saddle-bags.

I went into a shop where they had a quantity of good-looking boots on exhibition in the show-window, intending to buy me a pair, and fully prepared by the experience of the day to give what our excellent old friend Squire Maxey, of Markot street, would call a thundering price for thom. I sat down on a chair with the bottom knocked out, and elevating my foot in front of the manufacturer, who was pulling a wax end through the sole of a shoe, and, pointing to my dilapidated foot, feelingly exclaimed, "Behold the sad rayages of lings where the town of Beaufort now stands, a pillar with the arms of France, and in a few days after built a fort, which, in honor of his king, Charles IX, he called Charles' Fort—Ava Carolina—from which circumstance the country took the name of Carolina. Ribault reminded the colonists that they were now occupants of a "vast country, filled with every goodly promise, where every man was to be honored, not for his birth or fortune, but on account of his own personal achievements." Thus it was on that very spot that, for the first time, three hundred years ago, on the North American coast, the flag of a civilized colony

along four hundred miles the route for armies into the South, and it makes the secession of Kentucky from the Union surely and eternally impossible. One-third part of the population was disloyal; the other two-thirds are as loyal as any people that live This is made There and any involved the contract of the population was disloyal; the other two-thirds are as loyal as any people that live This is made There are also any people that the characteristic than it was before. "Halloo: hold!" I exclaimed, turning pale, for I had intended to

stitch-downs, but have never worn a pair, partly because they cost a confounded sight of money, and partly because they are too heavy to go to see the girls in. For the first named roason I have left unbought a number of things, in my time, that was not a little anxious to have. The owner of the shop took down from a peg a pair of stitch-downs. I tried them on. I must do them the justice to say that they fitted me as handsomely as it my feet had been melted and poured into them. I determined to buy them, cost what they might. "I'll take these," gaid I, stamping my light foot violently on the floor, and taking my ten-dollar bill from my test pocket, "Take your money out of that," said I, handing him the costly shinplaster.

I really believe the individual who stood before me at that mounts was the rest

by some hydraulic pressure within. At last, just as I was about to cry "fire," or run for a doctor, or something of the sort, he spoke; "You are from the country, ain't you?" I answored that I was. "And from a —— of a long way in the country, too, ain't you?" "Tolerably deep," I replied. "I thought so "said he "them heats is eighteen 'I thought so,' said he; "them boots is eighteen I didn't say another word. I satdown and pulled off "them boots." more in sorrow than in anger, drew on my own, and walked out of the shop. The proprietor of the establishment must have taken

me for the Prince of Wales, or the owner of the State bank. Eighteen dollars for a pair of boots! I cornestly trust that posterity will not think me too particular about trifles, but I can't pay such mage, on College street, where I got a first-rate pair of hoots for seven dollars, and having invested the rest of my money in other personner. I throw

fully convinced by the experience of the day that the small grocer of whom I purchased four pounds of candles at fifty cents per pound was correct when he remarked that "things has riz." he remarked that "things has ris."

When I was spending my last red it did not occur
to me that three toll-gates obstructed the turnpike
between my house and the city. However, they
did not hinder me much. I got through the first
one I came to by telling the keeper that he would
have to change a twenty-dollar bill, which of course
he could not do. The other two I rode around. I
shall make it all right the next time I go to town.
I want to know, now, why they make us now such . I want to know, now, why they make us paysuch unhallowed prices for such articles, for instance, as sugar, flour, &c. The sugar crop of Louisiana was never better than the present one, and Davidson county never dreamed of a heavier crop of wheat than the last. To make us pay two or three prices for articles that ought to be almost a drug in the market is downright robbery—it is villainous—in short, it is damnable, and there ought to be a law to put a stop to it. If there is already such a law, then that law is a "particeps criminis" -an acces

sory to the rascality—and ought to be dealt with accordingly.

In great haste, your friend truly, G. W. B. at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

writing from Winchester. (Va.,) Oct. 27th, says:
An engagement took place yesterday (Saturday)
between Col. Angus McDonald's cavalry, about two
hundred in number, and about two hundred militia, under Col. Monroe, and a body of Yankee
troops, variously estimated at from three thousand
to five thousand. Our little force was obliged to
retreat before superior numbers. The fight commenced three or four miles from Romney, whither
our troops had gone to meet the enemy. After
fighting some time, it was found that they could not
keep back the Hessians, and a retreat toward Romney followed, the enemy pursuing. Our army waney followed, the enemy pursuing. Our army wa-gons blocked up the road and the artillery could not pass, and it was consequently captured, with wagons, tents, baggago, &c.; and we regret to add that Col. McDonald, it is believed, fell into the hands of the pursuers. When last seen, he was on hands of the parsiers. When has been he was on the rear. Some of his friends fear that he has been killed, as the Hessiaus, it has been stated, exhibited no disposition to take prisoners, but rode up to teamsters and killed them with their sabres. Maj. O. R. Funsten escaped. He was thrown from a horse, but was carried off in a carriage, and has reached this place, in a bruised condition. Some reached this place, in a bruised condition. Some twenty or thirty of the cavalry have reached Winchester, from whom we obtain these particulars.

Although directly from the scene of the engagement, they bring reports containing discrepancies as to details. I aim to give what I believe to be most reliable. It is believed we had about twenty killed, and a number wounded. A large number of the enemy were killed, the artillery making roads through them. [Our loss was two killed. Editors

through them. [Our loss was two killed, -Editors The enemy are, no doubt, once more in Romney, and some of our citizens fear they may extend their visit to Winchester—forty-two miles being the distance—but I have no such fears. A militia force left here this morning in the direction of Romney, to check them if they should have the temerity to advance in this direction. The cars have gone to Charlestown to bring some troops from that place to go also towards Romney. Of course, our people regret that the enemy have, for once, "stolen a march on our men," and given the investors course out to feether." the invaders some cause to "crow."

A Richmond correspondent of the Savannah News says a certain noted captain, well known in Savannah and Charleston, will soon turn up in

England, and subsequently on the high seas, as a master of a large and powerful privateer, carrying the flag of the Confederate States. It is not necessary to state in what manner and by what means the Yankee blockade has been thus contemptuously, violated. A gentleman of distinguished family, well known in Georgia, accompanied the captain referred to, and will, no doubt, worthily represent his State on the deck of a privateer.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Reliable News Expected Soon. FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, No. 8, via Baltimore, Saturday, Nov. 9. Commodore Goldsborough expects to receive news directly from the fleet, to-morrow, by a despatch boat. Orders have been received by naval officers to report to the commanding general of the expedition, the troops for which are congregating at An-

napolis.

event favorable to the fleet.

Steps are about to be taken preliminary to an exchange of prisoners.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 9. The Secretary of the Navy regards the fact that no news was permitted to come from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe last night, as significant of an

Sketch of Port Royal. The Herald says: Port Royal is fifteen miles northeast from the entrance of Savannah river, and is perhaps the most important point on the Atlantic coast of all the Southern States which border upon coast of all the Southern States which border upon that sea for the purpose of a hostile visit.

The entrance itself is an inlet from the Atlantic, in latitude thirty-two degrees eight minutes north, fifty miles southwest of Charleston, and fifty miles northeast of Tybee Inlet, the entrance of Savannah river. The opening from the Atlantic is between Edding Island and Hilton Head Island, and at that point is about three miles wide. The prolongation inward of Port Royal entrance is called Broadriver and Port Royal river. Running up this for inward of Port Royal entrance is called Broad river and Port Royal river. Running up this for about twenty-five miles, bending off eastward through the Coosaw river, and coming out to the Atlantic again through St. Helena Sound, you have an irregular area of about twenty-five miles by fifteen. This amphibious region is cut up by numerous rivers, creeks, and inlets into a great many islands (Sea Islands) of various sizes, the chief of which are Port Royal, St. Helena, Paris, Ladies, Coosaw, Morgan, Dathaw, Edding, Chaplin, Prentis, and Hunting.

Along the const of South Carolina, as of North Carolina and Georgia, stretches a low and narrow sand-ber—a kind of defensive outwork to the land—seldom inhabited except by lost Indians and run-

medion inhabited except by lost Indians and run-away negroes, who subsist by hunting and fishing. At distant intervals there are shallow breaches through which the quiet tide steals in twice a day, swelling the natural lagoons and damming the outlet of the fresh water stream till the current is destroyed and turned back, and their flood dispersed far and wide over the debatable land of the Cypress Swamp. Then, when the heavy rains in the interior have swollen the rivers, their eddying carrents deposit all along the edges of the sandy is lands and capes the rich freights they have brough from the calcareous or granite mountains in which they rise, with the organic waste of the great for ests through which they flow. This is the soil of the rice and cotton plantations, which are always found in such parts of the tidal swamps adjoining the mainland or the sandy islands as are left nearly dry at the ebb of the water.

The region around Port Royal entrance and

island has a strange, eventful, and romantic history It was, in fact, the first settled spot on the coast of North America. How interesting, in view of our expedition, to read the story of another expedition to the same locality just three hundred years ago! The first colony was sent out by Admiral Coligni, a zealous Protestant, and then one of the Ministers BACHELOR'S RETREAT, Oct. 21, 1861.

To the Editors of the Daily Patriot: Gentle-Men: You are aware that with the Presidential contest of 1860 my political hopes and aspirations expired, and that I immediately retired to my Sabine farm, on the Frogtown turapike, some fifteen miles from the city, where I proposed to spend the remainder of my days in cultivating my few acres, and endeavoring to marry some young lady of wish the content of the coast of North America. How interesting, in view of our expedition, to read the story of another expedition, to the same locality just three hundred years ago! The first colony was sent out by Admira's Coligni, a zenious Protestant, and then one of the Ministers of the Crown, who, at the time of the war between the French Protestants and the Catholics, obtained permission of Charles IX. to plant a colony of Protestants in Florida—a name then applied also to a the French Protestants and the Catholics, obtained permission of Charles IX. to plant a colony of Protestants in Florida—a name then applied also to a great part of the Southern coast. Command of two vessels was accordingly given to Jean Ribault, "a man expert in sea causes," and in the spring of 1562 he landed on the Florida coast. Sailing northward he discovered several rivers, one of which, from "the fairness and largeness of its harbor." he called the Port Royal river. The old chronicler, Laudoniere, who accompanied the expedition, describes the scene in glowing colors. Splendid forests, shores festooned with rich grape clusters birds of brilliant plumage, stags and deer in the luxuriant savannals. As the commander cast has eye neroes the waters of the beautiful river infore him, says Laudoniere, and measured the breadth of its mouth and the depth of its soundings, he persuaded himself that "all the argosies of Venice coald ride upon its bosom." Accordingly, upon the island a few miles up Port Royal river he creeted, it is said, on the very spot where the town of Beaufort now stands, a pillar with the arms of France, are in a few days after built a fort, which, in honor of his king, Charles IX, he called Charles' Fort—Apz Carolina—from which circumstance the country took the name of Carolina. Ribault reminded the Colonists that they were now occupants of a "vast country, filled with every goodly promise, where

TWO CENTS.

ments.'
It was almost a century after this before the English began to colonize around Port Royal. Early in the seventeenth century, Lord Cardross led a colony from Scotland, and settled at Port Royal but this place, claiming, from an agreement with the Lords Proprietaries, co-ordinate authority with the Governor and Grand Council of Charleston it was convenied with distance of the control of the contr with the Governor and Grand Council of Charles-ton, it was compelled, with circumstances of out-rage, to acknowledge submission.

In 1670, William Sayle was sent out as Governor, and in his letter of instructions he was told to "cause all the people at Port Royal to swear alle-giance to our sovereign lord the King, and sub-scribe fidelity to the proprietors and the form of government established by them." government established by them."

With regard to the capabilities of Port Royal, an English writer spoke of it as follows: "The whote royal navy might ride with safety in Port Royal harbor. Its situation renders it an excellent station for a squadron of ships in time of war."

A glance at the map will show that a more vulnerable spot for striking at the rebels could not be selected. On either hand lie Georgia and South Carolina, with their capitals, Charleston and Savannah, the hotheds of Secossion. The communication between the cities would be the first to be seized, the distance between the two cities being seized, the distance between the two cities being 104 miles, and a force moving up the waters from Beaufort would strike the road at Pocolatego, fifty-five miles from Charleston and forty-nine from Sa-

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PARSS will be sent to subscribers by

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as

might be seen by the approaching mariner. But this first French colony did not flourish, and after sending out another to the same locality, the French, in 1567, gave up all idea of making settle-

extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

TER WREELY PRESS.

(to one address) 20.00

The Reported Rebel Commander at

Beaufort. Commodere Josiah Tatnall, the commander of the rebel forces at Beaufort, South Carolina, was formerly attached to the United States navy, which he entered on the 1st of January, 1812, and to which he has been attached ever since. Since then he has been over twenty-two years at sea, nine years duty on shore, and the balance of the time was unemployed. He was appointed from the State of Georgia, in which State he was born, and of which he was a citizen.

He has always commanded the respect and confi-He has always commanded the respect and confidence of the Government and his fellow-officers, and the fact of his resigning was owing more to the persuasions of his friends, together with his strong affection for his native State, than it was to any ill feeling he had towards the North or the existing Government. When Georgia went out of the Union he considered it a duty he owed to his native State to follow her fortunes, at the same time overlooking the allegiance that was really due to the Government he had served for so many years, and with such distinction to himself. At the time of his retiring he was the commander at Sackett's Harbor.

oroken up.
The Tatnalls are an old family, and well known in Georgia, one of the countles in the State being named after them. The father of Commodore Tatnall was Governor of Georgia, and his brother, Colonel Tatnall, was a Senator from the same State. He married a daughter of Mr. Jackson, member of Congress of Connecticut, and had three daughters and two sons by the marriage. These two sons were both engaged in the United States service—one in the revenue service, and the other holding the position of first lieutenant of marines on the Constellation. As we have not heard of their resignation, it will be strange if futher and son should meet as foss in the present contest.

Sr. Leuis, Nov. 9 .- General Grant telegraphs from Cairo to the headquarters here that our victory at Belmont was complete. We captured one hundred and thirty prisoners and all the rebel artillery; but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for the want of horses to haul them away. Some of the prisoners report that a large force was preparing to start to reinforce General Price, but this attack will no doubt prevent it. Our loss is about two hundred and fifty, and of

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The War Department has received an official telegram concerning the battle at Belmont, Missouri, which generally confirms the newspaper statements. It says that Capt. Bieloski, of Gen. McClernand's staff, was killed, and among other particulars, "We fought all the way into the enemy's camp, immediately under the guns of Columbus, spiked two guns and brought being much heavier:

Temes from Cairo says it is impossible to obtain anything like an accurate report of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the engagement at Belmont on the 7th. It is estimated that twenty-five of the Twenty.

The total missing are reported at three hundred and fifty. wounded, but not dangerously. Lieutenant Colonel Wendell was killed: the

seven wounded. All but forty-four of Colonel Foulke's regiment answered at the roll-call yesterday afternoon The loss in Buford's regiment has not been ascertained, but it it supposed not to be heavy. One hundred and twenty prisoners were taken

Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels They to which they conveyed their dead.

the war was three thousand. Formerly, considerable activity prevailed in this place. It has been a great shipping point. It forms, with two other villages of that section, a small triangle, within which the advance and the right wing of Gen. Polk is embraced.

Columbus whilst Buckner never got nearer to Louisville than seventy-five miles. Polk was, and has been, forced

Grant. Belmont. The point at which the attack upon the rebel batteries was actually made, is three miles above Columbus. It is a mere steamboat landing, with a wharfboat lying there. A series of high bluffs lie near, upon which batteries commanding the river have been erected. These were the batteries taken, and from which the enemy were driven into the river.

to be content to occupy a town south of Paducah,

so as to resist the probable Southward march of

Mayfield, A town upon Mayfield creek, in Graves county, Kentucky. It is twenty miles south of Paducah, upon the line of the Paducah branch of the Nashville Railroad, the main branch of which it conjoins at Union City. It is a mere post town, with a railroad station, and with but lew inhabitants. As a strategetic point it is remarkable. The powersion

Reported Fight.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few doors below the "Continental." The attention of the Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPROVED GUT OF SHIRTS, of superior fit, make, and material, on hand and made to order at shortest notice.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1861.

New Publications. This is literally the golden age for authors. Compare Otway dying of sturvation, and Chatterton committing suicide from want and disappointment, with Scott, Bulwer, Thackeray, and Dickens, gaining ample wealth by the pen. A few months ago, five thousand dollars were paid Dickens for the exclusive privilege to republish "Great Expectations," and, not long before, the same sum was given to him for a short story, called "Hunted Down'' (his only original contribution to any American periodical), which appeared in a New York weekly. Then T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city, who have republished Dickens in a variety of editions, have now rendered the series complete by collecting a number of their author's short stories commencing with that quaint anecdote, "The Lamplighter's Story," adding in "Hunted Down" (which cost so much), and concluding with "The Haunted House," a curious collection of ghoststories never before put into a volume. Two editions of this collection are published to-day: one in 12mo. shape, the other in 8vo. The book, which is well printed and illustrated, is capital reading No writer tells a short story half so well as Dickens. There will be as great a demand for "The Lamplighter's Story," as there has been for "Great Expectations," of which Peterson has sold 15,000

tity for one man to have written in twenty-six years. He will not be fifty years old until next February. Charles Desilver, Chestnut street, has brought out a new edition of Gilham's Manual of Instruction in Infantry Tactics, for the Volunteers and Militia of the United States. Combining the recognized systems of Cooper, Scott, and Hardee, it is recommended by General McClellan, and other competent authorities on the art of war. It contains numerous illustrations, and is sold, in flexible cover, which adapts it for use literally as a hand

copies. As the story of "Hunted Down" is copy-

righted, no rogue can appropriate it. The illus

trated 12mo. edition of Dickens, rendered complete

by the present addition, now consists of thirty-one

volumes. Each of these contains as much reading

matter as three volumes as published in England,

and at one-sixth of the English price. A vast quan-

and pocket-book, for a dollar. Desilver has added a new volume to his Inter linear Classics, a truly valuable series-the Hamiltonian system, improved by Thomas Clark. This volume, prepared by Gco. William Heilig, contains the Gospel, according to St. John, in Greek, the Catholic (Latin) version, from the Vulgate, the authorized translation of the Church of England, a new interlinear translation, and copious historical and critical notes. It is a very complete work.

lished in July, has reached a fourth edition, and is on sale by John McFarlan, 33 South Sixth street. It is a surprising book for a foreigner to have written-superior, in its knowledge of American institutions and character, to De Tocqueville's. Dr. S. H. Taylor's "Method of Classical Study; illustrated by questions on a few selections from Latin and Greek authors," is a great improvement on the old Delectus. Published by Brown & Taggard, Boston.

The idea of a volume of "Patriotic and Heroic Eloquence," just published by James G. Gregory, New York, is better than its execution. In the Breckinridge, the head and front of the Secession prose selections there are too many didactic passages, and, in the poetry, there are too many effulevel popularity still clume to him. The people of sions by William Ross Wallace. The very appropriate prelude is John Savage's soul-stirring poem on Washington, suggested by Stuart's portrait of the hero. Among the specimens of spoken eloquence are extracts from Webster, Clay, Holt, Meagher, Everett, Andrew Johnson, Seward, Wirt, H. J. Raymond, &c. The typographical appearance of the volume is beautiful. Sold by McFar-

Tickner and Fields, Boston, have issued two vo-

lumes of Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather." to be

completed in six, and to match with their Household

Edition of the Waverley Novels, and Lockhart's Life of Scott. The neatness, accuracy, and compactness of these editions are beyond praise. Rudd and Carleton, New York, have published another (the fourth) volume of De Bulzac's novels. It is " Eugénie Grandet, or, the Miser's Daughter," and is translated from the French, with great spirit, by O. W. Wright and F. B. Goodrich .- A volume of "Essays," by the late George Brimley, Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge (England), has been issued by the same publishers. There is little in these Essays-actually reviews of books-to justify their collection into a volume. Mr. Brimley was a gentle critic, bestowing nearly as much praise upon the semi-doggrels of Coventry Patmore as upon the thoughtful beauty of Wordsworth, or, with all hi- mannerisms (which he is gradually

easting off), of Tennyson. A slight notice by Mr.

R. H. Stoddard, tells us that Mr. Brimley, who died in his 38th year, wrote under the depressing influence of constant ill health. His amiable nature is evident throughout his Essays. The Presbyterian Quarterly Review for October has several superior articles. Those upon "The Nature and Dostiny of the English Language," " England after Wiching," "Phoenicia and Carthage," and "The Intermediate State," are especially noticeable. So is the paper by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox professing to give "Reminiscences of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Addison Alexander as a Com- From Covington, the county seat of Kenton, and panion in Travel." Dr. Cox, if his own report of his own conversations with Dr. Alexander be accepted as correct, must himself have been a truly tiresome, because wearily pedantic, travelling companion. He reports a single sentence of his own talk as occupying nearly a whole octavo page. Sometimes he speaks a page and a half to two pages without break or pause—apparently stopping at

pedantic, and tiresome throughout, saying very little of Dr. Alexander, but making Dr. Cox the principal figure in the picture. Condition of Prisoners. The following is the report of the United States

Sanitary Commission upon the condition of the prisoners in the forts at New York: New York, Oct. 31, 1861. Sir: With your permission I visited the prisoners of war and of State at Governor's Island on Monday last.

I should have extended my visit, the next day, to Fort Lafayette and Ellis Island, where smaller

neither adequate room, clothing, nor medical force; but these unavoidable deficiencies were supplied with all the expedition possible. All alacrity was shown, it appears, by the commandant and his sur-geon, and other officers, to meet the case. In a very short time, bedding, blankets, sufficient food, and medical attention were furnished to all. As I saw them, they were in a better condition, in all respects, than half our own men in the field. Not so crowded as most soldiers in tent, with as abundant food, as good blankets, and more devoted me-dical attention. There was nothing to complain of, except the unavoidable fact that casemates, of, except the unavoidable fact that easemates, although here quite roomy, furnish very poor vontilation, and are in no case comfortable quarters.

The men complained of nothing (although I gave them ample opportunities to do so) except the loss of liberty. They spoke kindly of their physicians and the officers in command. The climate seemed their chief objection to this region. It went sore with them to be sent still further north. They wanted to stay where they had made friends, knew their prison and their keepers, and they were negret to sympathizers and to The casemates were singularly clean. I purposely went unannounced, and found the floors bright and sweet. Every man had his own bed and adequate blankets. In addition to the Goal and adequate blankets.

been permitted to send some comforts to the prisoners, and disinterested beneficence in New York had done something more. I could really find no room to add anything from the stores of the Sanitary Commission.

The men were usually reluctant either to wash or to exercise. They had to be driven to both. Pains were taken to compet them to be in the open air several hours each day. They were not confined within narrow bounds, but had many acres for a play ground.

The surgeon told me he had seen only one tooth-brush in use among the rank and file. They were evidently careless in personal habits, dirty, and sluggish. The officers were perfectly comfortable for prisoners, and complained of nothing. I saw, on the whole, abundant evidence of the unreasonations of the complaints made of the treatment of a play ground. The surgeon t bleness of the complaints made of the treatment of

There is now in the United States service in Kentucky a regular army officer and brigadier general of voluntoers, who, five months ago, had actually written out his resignation of his commission in the United States army, with the intention of officing his services to the Southern Confederacy! A native of the South, and for years stationed at various points on the extreme Southern frontier, he had, naturally enough, imbibed the prejudices of his section, and when Lincoln was cleated President ho fully believed, intelligent man though he was, that the new Administration was to inaugurate a course of oppression of the South—not merely with reference to the system of slavery, but in denying them equal political privileges, in destroying BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT

> officer released him from duty for a time, and disof his section, to travel North, and see the condition of things for himself. He soon saw much to shake his determination; and, while thus undecided, he fell in with an old friend, the the Col. Robert E.

resigning, and resolved to remain true to the flag he had sworn to support. Three days afterward, he heard of Col. Lee's own resignation. The one, still loyal by rebel advice, is now a brigadier general of U.S. volunteers, and is in service, defending his native State against invasion; the other, rebel against his own convictions of right, is a major general of the Virginia Provisional army, and is in service, attempting to subdue the western half of his native State to the same tyranny that has already eaten the vitals out of the remainder!

The New Union General in Kentucky. General Don Carlos Buel, who has been assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, entered the service on the 1st July, 1841, as second lieutenant in the Third Infantry. He was greatly distinguished in many engagements during the Mexican war, and received the brevet ranks of captain and major for gallant and meritorious conduct. In January, 1848, he was appointed assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain, and has continued in the adjutant general's department ever since, having been recently promoted to a ever since, having been recently promoted to lieutenant colonelcy therein, to fill an original vacar cy created by a recent act of Congress. Gen. Buel a native of Chio, and a graduate of West Point.

A private of the Second Michigan, wounded and captured at Bull Run, and returned because of permanent disability, is on a visit to his regiment. He says that one fortification on the north side of Richmond, when he left, was more than three-fourths of

Richmond Dispatch:

too strong on the left to warrant carrying out the original plan, as it would take three hours for Gen. Ewell's brigade to reach Centreville, it became ne-

lericksburg.
The killed on our side in this ever-memorable

now his man Friday, at \$1.500 per annum, makes a soft but solemn argument to prove to the soldiers of his State that shot-guns and old squirrel rifles are more effective than the best modern gun. The Governor improves on the Yankee who put green spectacles on his mule and fed him on shavings.

My old friend, G. Washington Bricks, a fellow of infinite jest and most excellent fancy, makes hu-morous mention of facts under which none but

and endeavoring to marry some young lady of rich but respectable parents.

Since that time I have visited the city but twice—once last spring, to get some Shaker seeds and fish-hooks, and once last week, to sell a few brought me, at John J. McCann's new mill, just \$23.25, and as this was all the money I could command, or was likely soon to command, I had no other means of paying for the cart-load of things I felt myself compelled to have to render me comfortable for the winter—coffee, soap, sugar, hat, candles, boots, te. How many of these articles of prime necessity I bought for the money, you can easily determine by the simplest process of arithmetical calculation. Suffice it to say, I expended all but ten dollars of the amount, and had got neither hat nor boots, and deuced little anything else—in short, not enough to fill one end of my saddle-bags.

I went to the store of my old friend, John Rathe rest of my money in other necessaries my saddlebags across my horse and star

According to the Petersburg (Va.) Express, we learn that the rebels had 138 killed and wounded Rebel Account of the Romney Fight. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Winchester, (Va.,) Oct. 27th, says :

second Illinois are missing.

heavier than our own. permit the Federal officers who went to Columbus with the flag of truce yesterday, to visit the place

Hickman,

Sr. Louis, Nov. 9.—No reliable news has been Continued on Fourth Page.

ON THE SEA COAST. ud elsewhere, and the existing demand for a Weekly ournal that will furnish a full and accurate account of

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861,

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING,

THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL,"

A THRILLING SKETCH OR TALE, War: GLEANINGS FROM THE RICH TREASURES

IMPORTANT ARTICLES FROM FIRST-CLASS WRITERS; ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS. Including the Cattle Markets of Philadelphia, New York, r places, the Money Market, and Reports of the Efforts will constantly be made to introduce such nev

To every Subscriber remitting us \$2 we will forward y mail a first-rate, new, large COLORED MAP of the published. Its retail price is fifty cents, and it is well son who sends us a club of three, of five, or of ten sub Any person sending us a club of twenty subscriber

will be presented to the person or persons who may proure the largest list of subscribers by the 1st of April, FIFTY DOLLARS

subscriptions to be paid in advance for ONE YEAR, at in extending the circulation of the "WAR PRESS."
They may rest assured that they will thereby not only

ALWAYS CASH, in advance.

PROPOSALS. ARMY CLOTHS. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 31, 1861.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the
United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Perinsylvania, until 12 o'clock at noon on the 15th day of November next, for furnishing CLOTHS FOR ARMY
CLOTHING.
Each proposal must be accompanied by samples of the
cloth which it is proposed to furnish. The cloth should
be three-quarters to six-quarters yards wide. Light or
dark blue will be preferred, and light grays will not be
considered.

Proposals and samples will be plainly marked, and ad-ressed to the United States Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Each bid must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that, if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds in double the amount of the contract for the faithful performance thereof.

M. C. MEIGS, no8-6t

Quartermaster General U. S. Army. A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUI-PAGE OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, November 5 Proposals are invited, and will be received, at this of-

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Water-proof Camp Blankets," and be addressed to GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Deputy Q. M. Ge

TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED

AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invitation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all
parts of the city, with punctuality.

The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for
the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
things necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the
case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion
and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience in business, he will be able at all times to give, as
sereoforc, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their patronage.

HENRY JONES, Caterer,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPBUCE.
oci-6m

last to take breath. In a word, he is garrulous,

to Fort Larayette and Ellis Island, where smaller portions were placed, had I not learned that they were all to be removed, the next day, to Boston harbor. I suppose, however, that none of the prisoners could be badly off if those crowded in the casements of Castle William were not, and therefore a report of the caseliar in the case of the fore a report of the condition in which I found them may properly serve as a sufficient reply to all the complaints which have appeared in the New York papers. No doubt, the circumstances under which these men were brought to Governor's Island made their condition very trying, and almost inhuman. Ill clothed, already sick from the voyage and previous exposure, they were suddenly precipitated upon a post not prepared to receive them, when there was

ministered by Surgeon Swain and Assistant Surgeon Peters. The sick men looked perfectly comfortable in the regular hospital, and in the temporary hospitals as comfortable as casemate permitted. Medicines of the best kinds in unlimited mitted. Medicines of the best kinds in unlimited quantities, and necessary stimulants in abundance, were supplied to the sick. Several very desperate cases of typhoid had been saved by the assiduity of the physicians. The low spirits of all prisoners are, of course, highly unfavorable to convalescence, and doubtless the sick list and the bill of mortality (seventeen had died) were both larger than they would have been had not home sickness very much provailed.

these men.

It would be a source of great consolation to believe that our prisoners were treated half as well.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,

Prest. of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

nying them equal political privileges, in destroying their commercial equality, and in using every advantage that power would confer, to promote Northern prosperity at the expense of Southern interests. With such convictions he wrote out his

Just then the shameless treason of his superior fell in with an old friend, the the Col. Robert E. Lee, U. S. A., now major general in the robel service. He told Col. Lee of his intention to saign, and asked his advice. Col. Lee advised him by all means to abandon the idea and assured him that, if he did resign, he would live to see the day when he would bitterly regret the step.

Convinced by his own observations, of the causeless nature of the rebellion, and influenced by his friend's advice, our officer did abandon the idea of resigning, and resolved to remain true to the face

Recruiting in Kentucký.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

a mile in length. Our soldiers in the hospital with him were well treated. Those confined in the tobacco-house were generally abused. The Georgia General Beauregard's Official Report of the Battle of Manassas. General Beauregard has made his official report of the battle of Manassas Plains, on the 21st of July. We find the following synopsis in a letter to the

At the time when General Kirby Smith and General Early came up with their divisions, and appeared en the right of the enemy, our forces on the left occupied the cord of the arc of a circle, of which the arc itself was occupied by the enemy—the extremes of their lines flanking ours. The appearance of Smith's and Early Sbrigades, and their charge on the enemy's right, broke the lines of the latter and threw them into confusion, when shortly afterwards the rout became complete.

General Beauregard acknowledges the great generosity of General Johnston in fully according to him (Gen. B.) the right to carry out the plans he

bushels of whoat and lay in my winter supplies.

My wheat, the quantity of which was small, brought me, at John J. McCann's new mill, just

make the boots last me for every-day wear until cold weather sets in, and I was about to swear at the tellow longer and louder than a trooper, but I reflected that profanity would not repair the duninge in times like these, and so I myrely remarked that I wanted a new pair.

I have long had a weakness for what they call citich decree but have every worm a pair partly.

me at that moment was the most thoroughly astonished boot-maker that I eyer saw. He looked first at the money then at me, turning alternately pale and red, while his eye-balls protruded from their sockets, as if they were being shoved outward

he was a citizen.

such distinction to himself. At the time of his retiring he was the commander at Sackett's Harbor, where his family resided. During his career in the navy he held many responsible and important posts; among others he commanded the Japan squadron at the time of the drawing up of the treaty between the Japanese and American Governments, and very materially aided our minister, Mr. Harris, to accomplish that object. He was also at China at the time of the difficulties between that nation and England, and in many ways assisted the English, believing, as he himself said, "that blood was thicker than water." At the time of the Maxican war he proved himself to be a cool and a courageous officer, and won the approbation of all. He also commanded the Saratoga in 1843, and the Fairfield in 1841. The Fairfield was afterwards broken up.

ould meet as foes in the present contest THE FIGHT AT BELMONT.

this number about one-half were killed or mortally wounded.

away two, together with 200 prisoners." The Federal loss is stated at 300, that of the enemy Chicago, Nov. 9 .- A special despatch to the

Of the Seventh Iowa, Colonel Lauman was major and adjutant are missing, and the reported killed in Logan's regiment is thirty-five, and forty-

All accounts concur in placing the rebel loss much have one hundred and fifty prisoners, and acknowledge three hundred and fifty killed, but would not

The Scene of the Battle. We subjoin the following description of the region in which Columbus is situated, and in which Gen Polk's cofamn has been lying for months past. It was published in The Press of the 14th of October : A point only thirty miles below Cairo, is the county seat of Fulton, the extreme southwestern county of Kentucky, and contains a population which before

His advance is at A small town, twenty miles below Cairo. It is a miserable, dawdling, straggling town, such as you often see on the banks of the Mississippi, where a couple of hundreds of people formerly eked out a miserable existence. Of late years it assumed a more brisk business-air, and even its people began to think that there were other actual events in the world beside the everlaxing negro. A railroad. connected with the very heart of Western and also with that of Middle Tennessee, had found a terminus there, and travellers and trade from the regions of civilization actually went thither. This is the nearest point which this part of his column has attained to Cairo. Not long since, both Polk and Buckner were anxious to dank the Union forces at Cairo, by obtaining commanding positions upon the Ohio river. Buckner intended to make a dash upon Louisville, whilst Polk essayed his skill upon Paducah. Grant seized and fortified the latter point,

to 8,000 men, and there are numerous bands, ranging from 190 to 1,000, scattered about the country.

Gen. Price's position on Crane Creek is favorable for defence, and he has planted batteries on the cliff overlooking the approaches to the place.