DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CHATS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE Dollars for Six Months—invariably in advance for

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at TERRE DOL-LARS PER ANNUM, in advance

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS

FALL Ŏ RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS

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. Nos. 239 and 241 North THIRD Street, above Race,

Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. Among which will be found a general assortment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED. se17-2m H.C. LAUGHLIN & Co.,

No. 803 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 CARPET STOCK SELLING OUT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, CLOSE BUSINESS.

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

ROURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX.

NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. \$19 CHESTNUT STREET—OPPOSITE STATE Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS

1,000 places J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY 75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD.

6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER; BOYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BBUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TABIFF, Will be sold at

MODERATE PRICES.

MILITARY GOODS. ARMY SUPPLIES.

50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. 10,000 RED do. SHIRTS.

500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS. For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.,

215 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila. no13-2m EVANS & HASSALL. 418 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILK AND BUNTING

FLAGS. PRESENTATION FLAGS MADE TO ORDER.

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

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

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

Sky Blue CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. TNDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS. And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing for sale at the lowest prices BEGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHOBT NOTICE.

BENJ. L. BERRY CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

oc5-tf ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

116 CHESTNUT STREET, Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery, WHITE DOMET FLANNELS,

INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS, of Government standard. oc4-tf

BUSINESS NOTICES. DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscribers is open 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.

JAMES C. BOOTH,

THOS. H. GARRETT,

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3c4-Sm. No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market.

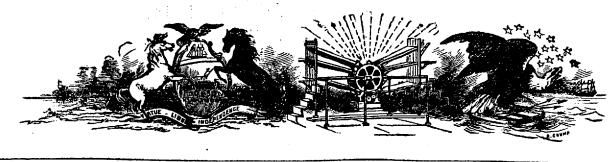
TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE

BOOFER, THED Street and GERMANTOWN
Bead, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended to.

my1-1y my7-ly EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES.
STORE,
16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always
on hand.

ECONOMY—ECONOMY— ECONO-of SAPONIFIER (costing 16 cents) will make from waste kitchen grease eight pounds of hard soap, or nearly a barrel of soft soap?



VOL. 5.—NO. 88.

E N'S

IMPORTERS AND JOBRERS

HEAVY MERINO

SHIRTS

DRAWERS.

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

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

OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS.

FROM THE Massachusetts, GREAT FALLS LYMAN. LACONIA: DWIGHT. EVERETT, CABOT, CHICOPEE, and LOWELL BARTLET MILLS.

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

GOODS. FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) AND OTHER MILLS.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION M BCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. se28-6m

CABINET FURNITURE. MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-U LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, on with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES.

BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished 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 manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.
au25-6m LOOKING GLASSES.

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

816 CHESTNUT STREET, announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Ingravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make purj chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street. HARDWARE.

HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO. Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a

No. 427 MARKET Street, and oc8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada. WINES AND LIQUORS. DURE PORT WINE.

PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S,

Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-prietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, and other approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, Boutheast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-Y.
Buchanan's Coal IIa Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, London Cordial Cin.,
In bond and store.
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale I brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GEBMANTOWN Avenue and MASTEP Street.

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEKKER, south-east corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

PORDEAUX BRANDY.—46 Packsole agents, JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204
South FRONT Street. DOCHELLE BRANDIES.—Pellevoi-Ourters and octaves, for sale, in bond, by JAURETOHE & OARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

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

DRAIN PIPE.—STÉAM-PRESSED STONEWARE DBAIN PIPE. PRICE LIST.

A liberal discount allowed to Dealers, and to those of lering in large quantities.
FACTORY—SEVENTH and Germantown road. S. A. HARRISON Warehouse 1010 CHESTNUT Stre COAL-OIL LAMP WITHOUT A CHIMNEY. TRITTINS' PATENT COAL-OIL LAMP burns all kinds 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. NO MORE HARPER'S FERRY FLOUR—But our arrangements are now complete for procuring equally good brands from St. Louis, Missouri, and Elliott Mills, Maryland, of which we invite a trial. Also, MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT MEAL, of superior quality, by the pound or half barrel,

ALLMAN & ZEHNDER, no4-12t FOURTH and VINE Streets. TIDES AND GOAT SKINS.—An in-All voice per schooner Scaman's Pride, from St. Barts, for sale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—3.000 bbls Moss Nos. 1, 2, and 8 ACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted schages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herico of choice qualities. 6,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
8,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
8,000 boxes thra new Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shed.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer Gounty Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
NO. 146 NOBTH WHARES.

IMPORTANT. Send all Money and Packages of Merchandise for places in the Eastern States, New York, and Canada, by HARNDEN'S EX-PRESS, No. 248 Chestnut street.
They collect Notes, Drafts, &c., and Bills,
with or without Goods. Their Express is the oldest in the United States. BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE Express Charges on a single case, or small lot of Goods, are less than BEACH Street, Kennington.

T. THOMAS,

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T. WALNUT Street, Philadaplia

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1861.

TOYAL RIBBED MERINOES FOR K the Gored Walking-Dress.

Richest Printed Reps.

Magenta Figured De Laines.

Bright Printed Merinoes.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth and Arch streets, FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS AND S.
Fashionable Black Closks.
Broché Long Shawis, \$5 to 40.
Shepherd's Plaid Wool Shawis.
EXRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch streets. no11

REPAIL DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. NEW AND CHOICE DRESS GOODS AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES. Bich Silk Plaid and Printed Reps. Plain Reps and Velours de Eningle, VERY CHEAP BLACK SILKS. Bich Printed Magarta Clothes. VERY CHEAP BLACK SILKS.
Rich Printed Magenta Cloths.
Rich Printed Merinoes 87½ to \$1.25.
Rich Printed Merinoes 87½ to \$1.25.
Rich Printed all wool Delaines from 31 to 75c.
3,000 yards Printed Belaines at 14c, worth 15c.
2,800 yards Printed Delaines at 13c, worth 18c.
A choice assortment of Blanket Shawls,
NEW STYLKS OF WINTER CLOAKS of
Beaver, Tricot, and Water-Proof Cloths,
Handsome Velvet Vestings and Cassimeres.
H. STEKL & SON,
109 No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY AN IMwhense stock of all wool De Laines, the balance of a large importation, consisting of 1 lot neat figured dark grounds, at 31 cents, usually stold at 60% cents. old at 62% cents.

1 lot chintz colors, at 37 cents, usually at 75 cents. 1 lot, yard wide, Plaids, at 12% cents.
COWPERTMWAIT & CO.,

no9-st N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET. FALL_1861. SPLENDID GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, The Cheapest over Offered.

Thirty Per Cent, under Regular Prices
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Great Varioty.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS. Most of our Muslins still at OLD PRICES nucls, Cloths, and Cassimeres. Linens of our own Importation. A the Old Established Store of
THORNLEY & OHISM,
se20 N. E. cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

HANCY CASSIMERESof every grade and style, from 62c to \$1.50 per yard. imeres, some extra fine lots.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH and MARKET Streets.

ADIES' BLACK CLOTHS. Men's heavy Overcoatings,
Men's fine Dress Cloths,
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET Streets. FLANNELS— Yard wide, fine white extra at 38 cents.

els, warranted genuine.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET streets. DRESS GOODS.
Reps. Merinoes. Porli Reps, Merinoes, Poplins, Delaines, &c.
Black Poplins, Merinoes, Delaines, Bombazines, &c
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET. noī

CLOAKS—
Ready made or made to order.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET Streets.

COPLINS— PICH PRINTED POPLINS

New designs in ferror Large lot yard wide, 37 % cents.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

DLAIN EPINGLINES— All dark colors, desirable shades. Various qualities Bibbed Poplins. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. WINTER SHAWLS

Long Blanket Shawls, in checks. New fancy designs, fine goods. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. CLOAKING CLOTHS— Water-proof Frosted Basyara Water-proof Frosted Beavers, Ribbed Tricots, plain Beavers. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

DRY GOODS REDUCED.—BAR-One lot Printed Cashmere, \$7 \(\)c; usual price, 50c.
One lot Printed Cashmere, \$7 \(\)c; usual price, 62 \(\)c.
One lot Printed Reps, \$7 \(\)c; usual price, 62 \(\)c.
One lot Printed Reps, \$7 \(\)c; usual price, 62 \(\)c.
One lot Plain Reps, \$1 \(\)c; usual price, 37 \(\)c.
One lot Figured Cashmeres, scarlet ground, 75c; worth One lot De Laines, 22c; usual price, 25c. One lot Gents' L. C. Handkerchiels, 25c, usual price One not Cadies' L. U. Handkerchiefs, 12½c; very cheap.

Total Total Street.

Total Cadies' L. U. Handkerchiefs, 12½c; very cheap.

Total Record Street.

MEDICINAL. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Diseases of the Biadder,
BUCHU
Cures Diseases Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Graval HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Loss of Power.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Consumption, Insanity.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Epiloptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Universal Lassitude of the HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Pallid Countenar HFLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Pains in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCKU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. If you are suffering with any of the above distressing allments, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, reconames known to SCIENCE and FAME. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by the late Dr. Physic.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physi-cian, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in King and Queen's Journal. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See remarks
made by distinguished Clergymen.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters must be addressed.

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Describe symptoms in all comm ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth

PLIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalised Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and ob-stinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form BEADY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend tiself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIE PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoker of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).

Fig. it is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the directions of the published of the

druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLOCK & OBENSHAW,
Druggists and Mannfacturing Chemists,
ma 24-1y MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAonly Supporters under entinent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
sepliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. ocid-tuthst

MINERAL PLATE TEETH.

I. LUKENS, M. D., DENTIST and Manufacturer of Mineral-Plate Teeth.—This style of Teeth, instead of using metal, are constructed entirely of Minerals, hence they are entirely free from metallic or other tasta. There are no joints to become filled with moisture or particles of food, and thus they are absolutely pure, cleun, and will always continue so. The advantages are cheapness, durability, and utility in masticating. They cannot produce headache, neuralgia, sore-throat, dyspepsin, &c., so often caused by gold and silver plate. Thisse Teeth have been worn for the past eight years with the greatest satisfaction. These Teeth have been war with the greatest satisfaction.

Office, 907 ARCH Street, where reference may be had no7-6t* and specimens seen.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. COOPER & CONARD.

CLOTH CLOAKS.

FROM \$6 TO \$20. In their LARGE ROOM, SECOND STORY,

no7tuths-Im S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS, in endless variety; LIGHT AND DARK CLOTH CLOAKS, of every shade; BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, of every quality;
BLACK SILK-VELVET CLOAKS,
E V E R Y N E W S T Y L E,
EVERY NEW MATERIAL;
THE LARGEST STOCK

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES IN THE CITY.

IVENS,'
ocl5 No. 23 South NINTH Street. C L O A K S !
The Largest, Cheapest, and Bost-assorted Stock HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market.

NEW CLOAK STORE! The most Elegant assortment in the city.
No. 29 South NINTH Street,
ocl5-2m First door above Chestnut THE ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STOBE.

NEW FALL CLOAKS.

WATER-PROOF TWEED CLOAKS.

EVERY NOVELTY AT MODERATE PRICES.

JACOR HORSFALL. au31-6m N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sts MILLINERY GOODS.

CITY BONNET STORE. SEASONABLE GOODS

AT. SEASONABLE PRICES. SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Children's Turbane Caps, &c., the best and most fashionable, and at the low

est prices. Bonnets made over, or bleached, and re trimmed; Millinery Goods in quantities to suit. BEA VER, FELT and PLUSH Goods for Children.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

ocl6-tf NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET. KENNEDY'S

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS. No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

MRS. M. S. BISHOP, 1016 CHESTNUT Street, will open a splendid assortatof Paris Millinery, on THURSDAY, Nov. 7. oc6-12t MISSES O'BRYAN,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-25 lbs Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb jars.

25 hbs Extract Hooseryami, in 1 h jars.
25 hbs Extract Hooseryami, in 1 h jars.
50 hbs Extract Belladonna, in 1 h jars.
50 hbs Vin Ral Colchiol, in 1 h jars.
50 hbs Vin Ral Colchiol, in 1 h bottles.
100 hbs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 h bottles. 500 lbs Calomel, in 1 lb bottles. 500 lbs Pil Hydrarg., in 1 lb jars. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

GROCERIES. TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families a their Country Residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE SPEETS.

ARMY CLOTHS. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, October 31, 1861.

Proposals are invited and will be received by the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock at noon on the 16th day of November next, for furnishing CLOTHS FOR ARMY CLOTHING.

Each proposal must be accompanion. 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.

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 nd whith. Proposals and samples will be plainly marked, and ad-essed to the United States Quartermaster, Philadelphia, dressed to the United States Quartermaster, rimeuespine, 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, no9-6t Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

EDUCATIONAL. THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY. at West Chester, Pa., within two hours' ride from Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Central, or by the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, via Media. The Winter Term, of full five months, commences on the 1st of NOVEMBER. "Military Tactics" will be introduced as a regular department of the system of instruction, to those who desire to avail themselves of its advantages, at a moderate charge. Eight tried and experienced Teachers assist the Principal in the duties of the school.

Eight tried and capet...
clpal in the duties of the school.

WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,

Principal. DHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TILLOUF HIVAL INSTRUMENTS, SCHOOL APPARATUS for CLASS ILLUSTRATIONS, Globes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., made and for sale by JAMES W. QUREN & CO., 924 CHESTNUT Street.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogue, of 88 pages, furnished gratis, and sent by mail free, on application. sel8-2m TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED
AND FRIED, AND CHITCHEN 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 ontertainment, 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
heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their patronage.

No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE.
oci-6m

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a write of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest and heat bidder, for cash, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on WEDNESDAY, November 20th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, the one-fourth part of the ship MARATHON, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the interest therein of William Knox, a resident and inhabitant of the State of Louisiana. The above-named ship is now lying at Race-street wharf. ship is now lying at Race-street wharf.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penn'a. PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1861. nol1-6t NOTICE.—The interest of CHARLES A. SMITH in the Firm of BILLINGS, ROOP, & CO.; has this day ceased, by the sale of the same to the other Partners. The remaining Partners are alone authorized to settle the business and to use the name of the JAMES M. BILLINGS, SAMUEL W. ROOP, SAMUEL W. ROOP,
SAMUEL W. ROOP, Exec'r
of W. F. Washington, dec'd,
C. A. SMITTH,
H. R. KIBBE.
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 9, 1861. no12-124*

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

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

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpanling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c., JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., my4-ti

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1861.

THE REBELLION. THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE FLEET. THE VICTORY AT BEAUFORT AL-MOST BLOODLESS.

THE TOWN IN OUR POSSESSION. IT IS DESERTED BY ITS INHABITANTS. NO UNITED STATES VESSELS BURNED OR SUNK.

Failure of a Plot to Blow up a Magazine. THOUSANDS OF NEGROES AT GENERAL SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

Gen. Sterman Strengthening his Defences before making a Forward Movement,

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MERCHANTS. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI,

NUMBER OF TROOPS UNDER GEN. HUNTER. SPECULATION IN REGARD TO A FORWARD

MOVEMENT.

THI BATTLE AT BELMONT. A REBEL ACCOUNT OF IT.

MECELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. THE JURNING OF BRIDGES IN TENNESSEE.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The Victory at Beaufort—The Town in Our Possession—The whole Army Land-ed—No United States Vessels Burned or Sink—Failure of a Plot to Blow Up the

FORRESS MONROE, Nov. 12, via Baltimore .-The steamer Bienville has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. The left Port Roys on Sunday morning, and brings creering intelligence. She proceeds at once to New York, here she will be due to morrow even Cartain Steedman, however, left her at the prove the defences of his position before making lace, and proceeds direct to Washington, with deany forward movement. spatches and trophies of victory—two brass cannon and tebel flags.

He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to

have been very severe. The steamers Union and The steamer Governor foundered at sea, but the it should cost the entire fleet. Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew, The fleet stood between 800 and 1,000 feet of the with the exception of a few marines. forts, and used five-second fuses, and poured shell The fleet arrived at Port Poyal on Monday, the 4th inst. On Tuesday the smaller gunboats sound-

operations, but on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., the men-of-war and gunboats advanced to the at-The action commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and was hotly carried on upon both sides, and lasted four hours, at the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works, and beat a hasty retreat.

On Wednesday the weather prevented active

Our loss was only eight men and only one officer, the chief engineer of the Mohican. About twenty men were wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. Fifty-two hodies were found by our men, and buried. All their wounded, except two, were carried off. Two forts were captured-Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, mounting 23 guns, and Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns. The guns were of heavy calibre. They were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in

the highest style of military science, and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces. The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything-arms, equipment of all kinds, even to the officers' swords and commissions. All the letters and papers, both public and private, order books, and documents of all kinds, were left in their flight, and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information.

Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff

Davis to the commander of the post, informing

him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be "Port Royal." [Query. Who was the traitor?] The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gunboats, under the command of Lieutenant Ammen, proceeded up to Beaufort,

and found but one man in the town, and he was All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted, except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, as the boats passed, came down to the shore with their bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be taken off.

All the letters in the Beaufort post office were After the capture of the forts, the whole army about 15,000 strong, were safely landed and established on the "sacred soil" of South Carolina. The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells. The force of the enemy, as ascertained by their papers, was from 3,000 to 4,000 men, under Gen. Drayton, of South Carolina.

Our victory is complete, the enemy leaving

everything but their lives, which they saved by

J. S. Bradford, of the Coast Survey, bearer of despatches, and Lieut. R. H. Wyman, commanding the Pawnee, also arrived in the Bienville, and take the boat to-night for Baltimore. The boats from the Wabash were the first to land after the fight, and Capt. John Rogers was the first

The boats returned loaded with valuable trophies of all kinds. One of our officers found a valuable cavalry sword with a solid silver scabbard. Swords, pistols, &c., &c., were scattered about in every direction, and in any quantity. But four prisoners were found, two of them being wounded. All hands connected with the fleet are repreented as acting in the most gallant manner. The reporters, who accompanied the expedition, returned to New York in the Bienville, with full

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday, but it is understood to have brought no additional intelligence. Further Particulars. BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—From an officer who came up on the Old Point boat this morning we gather the following additional particulars:

details.

None of our vessels were sunk. The United States steamer Pawnee lost six killed and two wounded. This vessel suffered more injury than any of the fleet, but was not disabled. A round shot went through the ward-room and damaged the second lieutenant's room. The frigate Wabash had her mainmast "

General Sherman has bundreds, perhaps thousands, of negro laborers at his command to work on the new entrenchments A terrible panic prevails at Savannah, and it is believed that the capture of that city could be

easily effected. The gunboat Pawnee, which rendered efficient service in the fight, suffered more severely than any of the war vessels engaged, and yet she was not disabled in the slightest degree. A round shot went through her ward-room, and another ball damaged the second lieutenant's room, causing some havic among the furniture, but doing the ship no material damage. This ship lost six killed and two others of her gallant fellows were wounded. Your correspondent regrets that he is unable to furnish the names of the killed and wounded. The flag-ship Wabash escaped with the injury to

the main-mast by a round shot. The Pocahontas had but one man injured. The chief engineer of the Mohican was killed, and an assistant engineer of the Pocahoutas re-

ported badly injured, if not killed. The rebels set a trap, but it missed fire. When our brave fellows landed to take possession of the forts, they found the rebel flag at the fort on Hilton Head still flying, and just as one of our men pulled at the halyards to draw down the traitorous banner an explosion took place in the house just vacated by the rebel officers, but doing little damage and injuring no one.

It was found, on examination, that the rebels had, before evacuating the place, arranged what they thought would prove a deadly trap to the victors. Mines had been laid and matches so arranged that when the halyards of the flag should be drawn down the mines would be sprung, firing the magazine and blow up the whole work and involve the victors in a common ruin. But it did not go off, and soon the brave old flag,

he stars and stripes, waved in triumph from the rebel flag-staff. The magazines were found to contain large quantities of powder, and a vast quantity of ammunition, shot, and shell, and various descriptions of pro jectiles, the latter chiefly of English manufacture. The Susquehanna had three men wounded. The list of casualties, as before stated, gives only eight killed and some twenty wounded, only a small portion of whom were considered seriously or dangerously hurt. All the wounded were doin well, and a great part would be sent home in a few days.

The town of Beaufort was entirely deserted, ex-

cept by the negroes. The troops had not occupied

it when the steamer left, being better engaged in

strengthening their position. Another Account. New York, Nov. 13 .- The Tribune's special report from Fortress Monroe says that on Thursday morning the entire fleet formed into two grand lines for the fight. The steamer Bienville flanked the movement, which was in a circle, first delivering broadsides into Fort Beauregard on the northwest, and as the fleet came round, raking Fort Walker on the southwest. Both forts responded vigorously. The Pawnee and Mohican, having for the time being got aground, were considerably damaged. The bombardment lasted between four and five hours, when the rebel flag on Fort Walker came

Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, and Colonel Elliott at Fort Beauregard. The rebels retired across Scull creek to a village twenty-five miles in the interior, where it is supposed they intend to make a stand. The negroes had already begun to pillage and destroy Beaufort, the white population having fled to Charleston, by small steamers, through the inland route.

down. The rebel loss is supposed to be 200. Gen.

In the forts was a large supply of ammunition and sores of the best description. Commodore Dupont will immediately survey the harbor, place buoys and erect lights; and the position will be made a permanent base of operations Every one entered into the fight with the determination that the forts should be silenced, though

into them at the rate of 2,000 per hour. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in a ship. most of the fleet, but every ship was in u ngnting position when the rebels took to their heels. The surgeon of Fort Walker was killed. At Charleston, the next day, thirteen minute

guns were fired, indicative of the burial of a bri-Shipment of Ordnance to Port Royal. NEW YORK, Nov. 13 .- Orders were received today for the shipment of ordnance and ordnance stores to Port Royal, to be forwarded immediately. Official Despatches from the Expedition. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Captain Steedman arrived to-day, at noon, bringing the official despatches from the expedition. He is also beaver of two rebel flags, one a Palmetto flag, and the Ameri-

can flag first hoisted in South Carolina over Fort Walker. Captain Steedman reports that the capture forts are magnificent, with covered ways and bomb-proofs. All our troops had to do was to Among the most efficient vessels were found to

partment had twenty-three constructed expressly for such purposes, and their success, both in the gale and under fire, was perfect. Commodore Drayton, who commanded the Pocahontas, is a brother of General Drayton, who commanded the rebel forts, and Captain Steedman who brings the despatches, is the son of a former Mayor of Charleston.

On the reception of the official despatches, the

following order was issued : "GENERAL ORDER. "The Department announces to the navy and to the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces, respectively commanded by Flag Officer S. F. Dupont and Brigadier General Sherman, in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal harbor, South Carolina. "To commemorate this signal victory, it is or dered that a national salute be fired from each navy yard, at meridian, on the day after the re-

ceipt of this erder.

"November 13, 1861." The following is a portion of a private letter from Flag-Officer Dupont to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy : "ON BOARD U. S. FRIGATE WABASH,
"PORT ROYAL, S. C., NOV. 9. "MY DEAR MR. Fox: During the disheartening events of our passage my faith never gave way, but at some moments it seemed appalling.

GIDEON WELLES.

"On the other hand, I permit no elation at our success; yet I cannot refrain from telling you that it has been more complete and more brilliant than I ever could have believed. "I have been too fatigued to give a detailed official account of the battle. My report is full up to the eve of it, and I think will interest you; but I have contented myself with a succinct account, which I think will be liked as well as a more detailed narrative. This I will, however, forward in

time for the Secretary's report. "I kept under way and made three turns, though I passed five times between the forts. I had a flanking division of five ships to watch old Tatnall. who had eight small and swift steamers ready to pounce upon any of ours, should they be disabled. "I could get none of my big frigates up; I thought the Sabine would have gotten clear to the St. Lawrence; I sent no word, and the Savannah was blown off; I do not regret it now, except on their account.

"I believe my plan was clever. I stood against

the side and had the management the better in con-

sequence. Their confidence was extreme that they could drive us away. "They fought bravely, and the rifled guns never missed. An 80-pounder rifle shot went through our mainmast in the very centre, making an awful hole. They aimed at our bridge, where they knew they would make a hole if lucky. A shot in the centre let water into the after magazine, but I saved, perhaps, a hundred lives by keeping under way, and being in close. We found their sights graduated at six hundred yards. When they once

proke, the stampede was intense, and not a gun

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Merchants. Whilst The Press has given some attention to the affairs of Kentucky, so far as its leading Union legislators, lawyers, and military leaders are con-cerned, it has so far contributed information semewhat sparingly as to the condition, prospects, and antecedents of the loyal business men scattered over the dark and bloody ground." These men, quiet, noiseless, and unassuming, yet powerfully in-fluential, have done much to preserve, advance, and consolidate the Union sentiment, heretofore the dominant and controlling spring of action in part of the masses in Kentucky.

with the merchants of Tennessee. The latter hastily and noisily espoused the cause of Secessionhus virtually repudiating their obligations to the North. The merchants of the interior towns of Kentucky have, as a mass, espoused the cause of the Union, and suffered for it. They are, therefore, within the reach of laws for the collection of debts, whilst their neighbors of Tennessee are out of the pale of legal process until the Federal arms have estored the jurisdiction and supremacy of the Constitution and laws.

Every one familiar with the local modes of doing business in the West and Southwest, with the reciprocal dependence of farmers, planters, and mernants upon each other, knows well how much influence the latter has upon the first two. The merchant gives credit until the crops are gathered and put into the market; in brief, he is factor, broker, and banker for his neighborhood. And it is not unusual to see him occupy the post of local honor.
Among those who may be named as first amongst

the loyal, and foremost among the true, is the firm Hancock and Wier, located at Greenville, in Muhlenburg county. The firm is well known among our merchants upon Market street. At present the junior partner is a major in the Union army. When Buckner's marauders took possession of the village in which they did business, among the first efforts they made was one to capture these two merchants. They did not succeed. After a diligent examination of their premises for arms, provisions, and goods, without success, they left sorely disappointed and uttering vows of vengeance as only Secessionists can. T. B. Hancock, the senior member of the firm,

own powers, and is therefore of most amiable temper. A Democrat through all changes of party, he has been retained as postmaster, contrary to his own wishes. Muhlenburg County. So potent is the influence of such men, that the people of this county, one of the richest in Southern Kentucky, are now, and have been since the banner of disunion has been raised, almost unanimous in favor of the Government. She has sent, out of a voting population of less than 2,000, over five hundred men to the field. This is a large proportion-much greater than is usually sent out by the counties of the loval free States. In the adjoining county of Christian, in the town

wealthy towns in Southern Kentucky, resides another of these unobtrusive yet eloquent and able advocates of the Union. Jno. McGowan, A member of the firm of Glass, McGowan, & Co. Largely engaged in business, the firm has made extraordinary efforts to meet its obligations in the commercial cities of the East. To do so it became necessary last spring when these troubles began for Mr. McGowan to visit Nashville, in order to pro kinsville banks not being able to furnish enough. netes. The bank officers refused him exchange at any price, and gratuitously advised him to pay his money into the treasury of Tennessee for the benefit with an emphatic expletive, was risneous answer. rather throw it into the Cumberland river.

he is contributing, by counsel and exertion, toward their expulsion from the borders of his State, as are all the other members of the firm. Having been most grievously despoiled of home and merchandise, they will, ere this war closes, fearfully avenge themselves upon their ruthless invaders. North of their location, at Lexington, the centre of much of the beauty, intelligence, refinement, and wealth of Kentucky, reside another most loyal and Union-loving firm, that of _____ James M. Elliott & Co Certainly the largest retail firm, outside of Louis-

ville, in Kentucky. The taste of the senior partner in buying the finest goods in the market has made his establishment so notorious throughout the Southwest, that it was no unusual thing for rich planter in Mississippi and Arkansas to order their goods from him ere this accursed rebellion broke out. Mr. Elliott is about forty years of age. Intelligent in avocation, courteous in his manners, he has always been universally respected. Since the breaking out of civil war, he has been very active in using his influence, time, and money to turn back the tide of Secession, and with eminent judg-

ment and success. His establishment is palatial and luxurious,thither resort the beauty and fashion of all central occupy them, and they can be held against any | Kentucky to purchase articles of taste and elegance. To enter it, one would imagine that some of our Chestnut-street establishments had been, by he the new gunboats, and of which the Navy Desome Aladdin process, transferred to the heart of Kentucky. Such are some of the business men of this "Old State" of the West-of the home and resting-place of Henry Clay. They, although not so prominently placed, nor so shiningly active as military leaders or politicians, give tone and temper to the quiet, deep, irresistible tide of private opinion—the sensitive nerve of social and political life. Hence, they deserve no less to be honored in

> public estimation—to be immortalized "in the brief chronicles of the times." The Burning of three Rebel Ships at Chincoteague. Acting Master Hooker, of the gunboat Louisinna, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and reports the following particulars of the burning of three

> rebel vessels by the gunboat Louisiana. His statement is as follows: On the night of the 25th ult., the boats of the Louistana made a reconnoissance of the Virginia shore for a number of miles, and discovered in an inlet, about two miles from its mouth, a number of rebel vessels undergoing repairs, preparatory for sea service, and obtained valuable information conerning the gathering of rebel forces in that neighoorhood, and preparations for a night attack upon

the steamer.

On the night of the 28th an expedition was fitted out under the command of Lieut. Alfred Hopkins, consisting of three boats, with twenty-five men, well armed, who proceeded to the inlet with the intent to cut out or destroy the aforesaid rebel vessels. Proceeding cautiously up the narrow inlet, on the banks of which the rebel sentries could be on the banks of which the rebel sentries could be heard, the boats at last reached the rebel fleet, but finding the channel so intricate and so well guarded they were unable to bring any of the vessels out. Preparations were, therefore, made to fire them, and at a given signal the match was applied to three large vessels, and as the flames broke forth in the darkness of the night, brilliantly illuminating the skies with lurid glare, the men sprang to their boats, while the enemy, in confusion at the suddenness of the attack, were quite dumbfounded, and unable to offer any resistance or fire a single shot at the brave fellows who made who made so gallant a dash into their very midst. As the boats shotout of the inlet our lads sent up rockets to announce to a dash into their very midst. As the boats shotout of the inlet our lads sent up rockets to announce to their comrades on board the steamer the complete success of the expedition. At daylight the boats arrived alongside the Lonisiana without having lost a man. The only casualty worth mentioning was received by the gallant Hopkins, who had his right hand severely burned while applying a teach

torch.
This exploit is one of the most brilliant and daring as yet recorded in the annals of the present war as yet recorded in the annals of the present war.
Three light boats, without protection, except the
darkness of the night, and without howitzers, to
make so gallant a foray and dashing charge into
the very midst of the enemy's camp, and destroying three of its most valuable vessels, deserves the
highest encomium, and must redound to the credit
of the gallant and brave Lieut. Hopkins and his
dering crew

daring crew The Union Forces in Kentucky. The Louisville correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing under date of November 9,

Fighting at the disadvantage of an inferior force

Fighting at the disadvantage of an inferior force, I am led to believe, by circumstances and what I have heard, is no part of Gen. Sherman's plan or policy. Indeed, he thinks such a plan not policy at all. It is known here that he assumed command on the retirement of Anderson on the conditions that an effective force was given him, and it damaged the second fleutenant's room. The frigate Widesh had her mainmast "badly wounded," as her sailors say, with a round shot. The stenuer Pocahontas had but one man injured.

The chief engineer of the gunboat Mohican was killed, and an assistant engineer was badly wounded, but his name could not be ascertained.

When our troops took possession of the forts they found the rebel fight ging at Hilton Head. The rebis had mined the works, and fixed the halyards of the figs so that when the figaw as hauled down by our troops the mine would be sprung. But in this the rebels were disappointed. The halyards sprung a mine in the house used by the officers, but it did very little damage, and hurt no one. The magazine did not explode.

In addition to what has been mentioned as found in the forts, the rebels left behind the contents of heir magazine, including a large amount of powder, with large quantities of English ammunition and projectiles.

Notwithstanding the heavy calibre of the guns in the rebel forts, and their abundant supply of ammunition, as the subsequent discoveries proved, not a single vessel of our fleet was either sunk or burnt, and none were seriously injured or even disabled. understood that he will make no movement of

TWO CENTS.

of reserves is that they are to fight when the others are whipped. Our idea here is when McCook is whipped to surrender, or, perhaps, when that victory is won by Buckner the Union men here will follow the example of the proprietors of the Journal, and remove their forms to the heepitable shore of Indiana. shore of Indiana.

For the purpose of moving a portion of the expected troops to their destination, a large number of steamboate, among which are the Baltie; Atlantic, Diana, Antocrat, Adams, Fairehild, Ranu, and Woodford, have been ordered to rendevous at this point. They will probably be prepared for service by Tucaday. The destination of the boats, or the exact purpose to which they are to be put; is not known positively. Some insist that an offensive expedition of importance is intended.

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ntended.

Will General Hwater Advance? The Springfield (Mo.) correspondent of the New

be had. We might fall back to the line of the Osage, or the base line of railroad; but the would be equivalent to giving carte blane for Price in the southern portion of the State. We might advance as far as Neosho or Cassville, and the enemy fall back into Arkansas, and the process continued until he could take advantage of our position to cut off our supplies. It is of no use to keep a large army here. We ought to go as far as Cang. Walker, which is just across the Arkansas line, and some eighty-five miles from here, in order to offer the enemy battle, and have the moral effect of his retreat, or destroy him if he should risk a battle. The roads are good; the journey might be made in a week, and thus settle the question of winter quarters.

The present whereabouts of the enemy is not very clear; but at last accounts his force was occurying the country between Neosho and Cassville. His forces on the east of his main camp on Cowskin prairie may have some connection with the arrivat of reinforcements or supplies, via White river to Forsyth, or probably Jeff Thompson's command, which is supposed to be on the way from Greenville. Smaller foraging parties are heard of in the vicinity of Mariosville and Dug Springs.

In one sense, it is executial that the movement should be made at once, as the available aid of the robels is being ravidly concentrated.

ganize his command, the more so us Gen. Fremont seems to have taken with him many of the books and papers necessary to inform him of the details of the forces in the field and in garrison in the State. is a native of Greenville, about thirty-five years of age, with dark hair and dark eyes. Stalwart in person, strong in intellect, he is confident of his The Forces Under General Hunter. The Chicago Tribune says :

total of 26,600.

The Milwaukee Sentinel undertakes to show that The Milwaukee Sentinel undertakes to show that we are greatly in error, and that there are not less than 42,000 men and/one hundred pieces of artillery at Springfield. It relies for its authority on the report of Adjutant General Thomas, who estimated the troops under Fremont at 38,769 men, to which the Sentinel adds the brigades of Lane and Stargies. Sturgis.
The mistake of the Sentinel consists, first, in

The mistake of the Sentinel consists, first, in reckoning each regiment at the maximum of 1,046 men, when the truth is they did not average more than 300 effective men, fit to march. We know this to be true. Secondly, the Sentinel made no allowance for troops that had to be left behind to garrison various points. For instance, three or four regiments had to be left at Jefferson, one or more at Sedalia, Tipton, Warsaw, Lexington, Rolla, Boonville, and other points, and artillery and cavalry had to be left behind at each place. The Sentinel must deduct all these men from its 42,000; and must also deduct 3,000 to 5,000 more, who were and must also deduct 3,000 to 5,000 more, who were left by the wayside, sick; of them, Fremont's division alone left 1,000 at Warsaw, as it passed. Since writing our former article, we have learned hat Gen. Wyman's brigade, consisting of two regithat Gen. Wyman's brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, had arrived at Springfield, adding some 2,000 men to the army.

Gen. Lanes brigade is now stated to be 4,000. When he left Leavenworth, it was reported to be 2,500, but he seems to have increased it as he proceeded South. We are in doubt whether Gen. Sturgis had more than two reduced regiments, and two or three companies. It is nessible that he had that Gen. two or three companies. It is possible that he had force uniments with him. Making the foregoing 31,500. The Sourcetions, we estimate the present dred cannon at Springfielder, at Springfield, at tion, which we deem as reliable after has one hunton, which we deem as reliable at the present that the present the springfield is the present that the present the present that the present the pr

to extract the following : ing the boats were dropped down just out of range of the enemy's batteries, and the troops demarked. During this operation our gunboats exercised the rebels by throwing shells into their camps and bat-

and ordered forward. The order was only at was great alacrity, the men all showing great courage. I can say, with great gratification, that every colonel, without a single exception, set an example to their commands that inspired a confidence that will always insure victory when there is the slightest possibility of gaining one. I feel truly proud to command such men.

Erom bace we fought our way from tree to tree.

We got a great many prisoners. The majority, however, succeeded in getting aboard their steamers and pushing accross the river. We burned everything possible, and started back, having accemplished all that we went for, and even more. Belmont is entirely covered by the batteries from Columbus, and is worth nothing as a military position—cannot be held without Columbus. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending a force into Missouri to cut off troops I had sent there for a special purpose, and to prevent reinforcing Price.

Besides being well fortified at Columbus, their number far exceeded ours, and it would have been

stragglers that had been left in our rear (now front) fired into us, and more recrossed the river and gave us battle for full a mile, and afterward at the boats when we were embarking.

There was no hasty retreating or running away. Taking into account the object of the expedition, the victory was most complete. It has given us confidence in the officers and men of this command, confidence in the officers and men of this command, that will enable us to lead them in any future engagement, without fear of the result. Gen. McClernand (who, by the way, acted with great coolness and courage throughout, and proved that he is a soldier as well as statesman.) and myself each had our horses shot under us. Most of the field officers met with the same loss, beside nearly one-third of them being themselves killed or wounded. As near as I can ascertain, our loss was about two hundred and fifty killed wounded, and missing. dred and fifty, killed, wounded, and missing. The Rebel Account of the Engagement.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—The Appeal's army correspondent says that Gen. Grant sent a flag of truce yesterday to Columbus for an exchange of prisoners. Gen. Polk refused to exchange, owing to the insult ing character of the proposition.

The bearer of the flag acknowledged their loss to

memphis to-day is like Kacnel mourning for her children. Business is generally suspended. The wounded are expected to-morrow. It is impossible to send a list of killed and wounded. Mark's regiment suffered but little,

There is one of two things certain. Either th Union men of Tennessee have aroused themselves and are secretly and actively at work for the Government, administering to the Secessionists the same medicine they so freely administered to the Union men last spring and summer upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroads, or the Government has sent to the "Spoon State" vigorous and competent agents who are effecting more for the inspiration of terror amongst their enemies than ten thousand men

ment the rapid despatch of troops to New Orleans in case an attack upon it is contemplated. More, it prevents the rebel army of the Potomac from sending troops to Zollicoffer in case the united columns of Nelson and Schoepff press him, as they will do. No more munitions of war or provisions for a month can be passed along this route either east or west without the very greatest delay and embarrassment. Moreover, it strikes the Confederate leaders with the deadliest terror. They cannot any longer tell whom or what they can trust.

These men have put themselves in fine contrast THE WAR IN MISSOURL

It will be for General Hunter and his superiors to decide whether it is politic to send this vast army into the heart of the Scuth by kind, or to remain on the Cafensive here while a brisk offensive is assumed in Western Kentucky. The moral effect of a retrograde movement, without a bettile, would be bad. We might fall back to the line of the Osage, or the base line of railroad; but this would be equivalent to giving carte blancing to Price in the southern

should be made at once, as the available aid of the rebels is being rapidly concentrated. His forces at present do not number more than 40,000, but might be swelled to 50,000 by a little delay on our part. It will require some little time for Gen. Hunter to make himself master of the situation and reorganize his command, the more so we Gen. France to the story of the

A few days ago we made an estimate of the number of soldiers who had reached Springfield, Mo., on Monday last, and placed the force at 21,500 men, with 5,000 more within two days march, making a total of 26,600

of Hopkinsville, one of the most beautiful and Driven from his home to Louisville by the rebels, tion, which we deem as reliable there has one hun-tinel, put the number of guns in Frenk informa-at eighty, all told. From this number some these, must be deducted to remain with the various garri-sons. It is barely probable that there are sixty pieces at Springfield, but more likely they number fifty. But if Gen. Hunter has 31,500 soldiers and fifty pieces of artillery, with sufficient ammunition to carry them, he can rout any force that Price & Go, can possibly bring against him.

Co. can possibly bring against him.

THE BATTLE AT BELMONT. General Grant's Account of the Affair. From a private letter of General Grant to his father, hurrfedly written on the night of November 8, we are permitted, says the Cincinnati Gazette Day before yesterday I left Cairo with about 3,000 men in five steamers, convoyed by two gunboats, and proceeded down the river to within about twelve miles of Columbus. The next morn-

rebels by throwing shells into their camps and batteries. When all ready, we proceeded about one mile toward Belmont, opposite Columbus, when I formed the troops into line, and ordered two companies from each regiment to deploy as skirmishers, and push on through the woods and discover the position of the enemy. They had gone but a little way when they were fired upon, and the ball may be said to have fairly opeaed.

The whole command, with the exception of a small reserve, was then deployed in like manner, and ordered forward. The order was obeyed with great alsority, the men all showing great courage.

command such men.

From here we fought our way from tree to tree
through the woods to Belmont, about two and a
half miles, the enemy contesting every foot of
ground. Here the enemy had strengthened their
position by felling the trees for two or three hundred yards, and sharpening their limbs, making a
sort of abattis. Our men charged through, making a the victory complete, giving us possession of their camp and garrison equipage, artillery and everything else.

We got a great many prisoners. The majority,

number for exceeded ours, and it would have been folly to have attacked them. We found the Confederates well armed and brave. On our return,

The Norfolk Day Book of the 11th has the following telegraphic despatch :

be 800. We captured 200 prisoners; they captured 26, mostly of our sick. Their gunboats were badly damaged by our batteries.

Gens. Polk, Pillow, and Cheatham participated. Another attack was anticipated on the Kentucky Memphis to-day is like Rachel mourning for her

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. The Burning of the Bridges in Tennessee.

The burning of the bridges upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad cuts off at a most critical mo-

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