



PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861. VOL. 5.—NO. 91.

COMMISSION HOUSES. FROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET, OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

> SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS,

MASSACHUSETTS. GREAT FALLS LACONIA, DWIGHT. LOWELL CHICOPEE, and BARTLET MILLS. HAMPDEN. LIKEWISE,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS, Cassimeres, Flannels, Tweeds, BLANKETS, AND ARMY

GOODS. FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE.

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

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

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, & Mander's preparations:

25 hs Extract Aconiti, in 1 h jars.

25 hs Extract Hyoscryami, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Extract Belladonna, in 1 h jars.

50 hs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 h jars.

60 hs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 h bottles. hs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1th bottles.
hs Calomel, in 1 th bottles.
hs Pil Hydrarg., in 1th Jars.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
47 and 49 North SECOND Str

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, nection with their extensive Cabinet Business

m connection with their extensive caping Business are now manufacturing a superior article of 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. angle-6m LOOKING GLASSES.

IMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, appounce the reduction of 25 per cent, in the prices of all Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the sountry. A rare opportunity is now offered to make nura

shases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES,

MEDICINAL. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S CENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Diseases of the Bladder,
EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Diseases of the Ridneys.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Gravel.

The conditions of the foregoing prem the rates published above.

ALL POSTMASTERS,

of the war and the restoration of the Union. request them.

ALWAYS CASH, in advance.

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

entitled to an Exchange for one Year. LEGAL.

DHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 11,

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, recommended by names known to SCIENCE and FAME. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by the late Dr. Physic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. De-wee's valuable work on Practice of Physic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensa-tory of the United States. tory of the United States.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in King and Queen's Journal.

HELMBOLD'S Genuino Preparations. See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S. 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

(Stra bealth and vigor to the frame.

"Give health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the patild cheek;"
and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become fond of them.

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

From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth3m ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Benedy for BHEUMATISM.

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 BEMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; and baying received from many sources, both from absence of the past sources. and baving received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS
of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public
in a form BEADY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we

this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable arready. remedy.

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

For It is carefully put up ready for immediate use,
with full directions, and can be obtained from all the
druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAonly Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1038 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters with testimonials. ocl6-tuthstf REST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE BRACH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS,
suy?-ly

217 WALKUT Street, Philadelphia

PORNEY'S

"WAR PRESS."

The intense interest everywhere felt in the mighty contest in which the Armies and Floets of the Na ongaged,

ON THE POTOMAC. IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, IN KENTUCKY. IN MISSOUBI,

ON THE SEA COAST, and elsewhere, and the existing demand for a Weekly Journal that will furnish a full and accurate account o the thrilling events of this exciting and over-memorable period, acceptable alike to Soldiers in Camp, to Peacefu Firesides, to those who wish to obtain the latest wa news, and to those who desire to preserve in a convenient orm, for future reference, a correct History of the Great Rebellion, has induced me to commence, on

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861. he publication of a GREAT WAR PAPER, (in lieu of the present issue of the Weekly Press,) to be called "FORNEY'S WAR PRESS." It will be printed in erior style, on a large quarto sheet of eight pages, and

ch number will present the following ATTRACTIVE

EEATURES, viz : A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING, Illustrating an event of the War, or a MAP of some lo-A RECORD OF THE LATEST WAR NEWS from all parts of the country, received during each week sy Mail and by Telegraph, from numerous SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS, and all other reliable sources o

THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL," whose epistles from Washington during the last three years have been singularly correct in their statement. and predictions, and whose comments upon public affairs have been copied and read with deep interest through out the whole country;

A THRILLING SKETCH OR TALE, WAT: GLEANINGS FROM THE RICH TREASURES by the mighty events now transpiring: ABLE EDITORIALS ON THE GREAT QUESTIONS

OF THE DAY: THE LATEST LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS; A SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. interesting to all Denominations; important articles from first-class

WRITERS; ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS, Including the Cattle Markets of Philadelphia, New York and other places, the Money Market, and Reports of the Prices of Produce and Merchandise. Efforts will constantly be made to introduce such new features as will render the "WAR PRESS" one of the most popular and attractive Journals of the country. If, contrary to general expectations, the war should be suddealy brought to a close, its columns will be filled with

article that will prove deeply interesting to its readers.

TERMS: One copy, one year.....\$9 00 Three copies, one year..... 5 00 Five copies, one year..... 8 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! To every Subscriber remitting us \$2 we will forward by mail a first-rate, new, large out of the mail of the control of the con Southern States, which gives the most useful and com-prehensive view of the Seat of War, and descriptions of the important localities of the South, that has yet been published. Its retail price is fifty cents, and it is well worth double that sum.

We will also forward one copy of this Map to any per-

son who sends us a club of three, of five, or of ten sub-Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers, accompanied with \$24, will be entitled to an extra copy e-mentioned Map. In order to further stimulate individual exertion to extend the circulation of the "WAR PRESS," we offer

the following liberal premiums: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH! will be presented to the person or persons who may pro-

cure the largest list of subscribers by the 1st of April, FIFTY DOLLARS

to the person forwarding the second highest number by

to the person forwarding the third largest number up to ubscriptions to be paid in advance for ONE YEAR, at

and other loyal citizens, are earnestly solicited to assist in extending the circulation of the "WAR PRESS." They may rest assured that they will thereby not only secure to subscribers a first-rate journal, but one which will be an earnest champion of the vigorous prosecution

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms

THILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 11,

1861.—Notice is hereby given that writs of scire
facias will be issued on the following Claims for CURBING AND PAVING, in three months from the date
hereof, unless the same are paid to the undersigned at
their Office, No. 617 SPRING GARDEN Street, Phila.

N. R & T. P. POTTS,

Attorneys of H. S. Stephens.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO USE OF E.
C. PANLING VS. JAMES M. LINNARD, in the Court
of Common Pleas, No. 135, June Term, 1861, against a
certain triangular lot of ground on the east side of Ninth
street, 198 feet 11 inches south of Moore street, in the
First ward of said city, containing in front on Ninth
street 20 feet 1 inch, on the northerly line about 210 foet
6 inches, and on the southerly line about 210 foet
6 inches, and on the southerly line about 200 feet to ground now or late of John Wagner.

SAME vs. SAME.—In the Court of Common Pleas,
No. 136, June Term, 1861. Against a certain triangular
lot of ground on the west side of Ninth street, in the First
ward of said city, 235 feet 4 inches south of Moore street, ward of said city, 235 feet 4 inches south of Moore street, containing in front on Ninth street 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth 23 feet more or less. NOTICE.—TO EVE DEANE, late
of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of Publication to me directed,
you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of
Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on
the First MONDAY of December next, to show cause, if
any you have, why your husband, BENJAMIN J.
DEANFS, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer
of his petition filed in said Court.
WILLIAM H. KERN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1861. no2-tu4t

TOTICE.—TO ANN ELIZA CALLOWAY, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of Publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the First MONDAY of December next, to show cause, if any you have, why your husband, GEORGE CALLOWAY, should not be divorced from the bords of Matrimony entered into with you, according to the mercent his partition field in said Court to the prayer of his petition filed in said Court.
WILLIAM H. KERN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1861. no5-tu4t NOTICE.—TO HENRY VOELKER,
late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of Publication to me directed,
you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court
of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the First MONDAY of Decomber Bark, to show phia, on the First MONDAY of Decomber Bayt, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife, JULIA VOEL-KER should not be divorced from the bonds of Mutrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of ber petition filed in said Court.

WILLIAM H. KERN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1851. no5-tu4t COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The interest of CHARLES

A. Shith 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. SMITH,
H. B. KIBBE.
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 9, 1861. no12-12t\*

HOME-MADE SOAP.
SAPONIFIEB, manufactured by PENNSYL-VANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
One pound makes, from kitchen grease, eight pounds of hard soap, or nearly a barrel of soft soap. Try it; it is easier done than making bread.

Try it; it is easier done than making bread. DOSTAGE STAMPS .- Twenty-fourcent, twelve-cent, and ten-cent STAMPS for sale t five per cent. discount. Apply at The Press office. the highest order. Captain Wilkes has, by his present action, added another triumph to his list of

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861. THE REBELLION.

ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Legality of their Arrest. SKETCH OF THE PRISONERS BY "OCCASIONAL." BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF COM. WILKES.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI. Arrival of General Halleck in St. Louis.

GENERAL HUNTER'S MOVEMENTS. INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. The Charleston Mercury's Account of the Port Royal Battle.

\$30,000 RAISED FOR THE FAMILY OF COL. ELLSWORTH'S ASSASSIN. THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The Movements of Zollicoffer. GEN. NELSON'S VICTORY.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR FORT PICKENS. The Rebels Shelled off Santa Rosa Island by our Vessels.

THE PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA ASKING PROTECTION

AN ATTACK EXPECTED AT NEWPORT NEWS. COMMODORE TATNALL'S PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCATED.

&c..

ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL. So much interest is felt in the late arrest of the two arch-traitors, Mason and Slidell, that everything relating to that important event is eagerly read. How intense the disappointment at the South will be may be judged from the following jubilant announcement in the Richmond Examiner of Oc-

"By this time our able representatives abroad, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, are pretty well over the briny deep towards the shores of Europe. We commit no indiscretion in stating that they have embarked upon a vessel which will be abundantly able to protect them against most of the Yankee anie to protect them against most of the lankee cruisers they may happen to meet, and the chances are, consequently, a hundred to one that they will reach their destination with safety. The malice of our Yankee enemies will thus be foiled, and the attempt to capture them fail of success. Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result. Our ministers did

shall have learned this result. Our ministers did not choose to leave at any other port than one of our own, or under any but the Confederate flag. Will have the pleasure of signing a training and one of the black of the Confederate States, with one of the oldest and greatest dynasties of Enrope, and thus cement those relations of commerce upon which our future so largely depends. The Character of Mason and Slidell. "Occasional," in his letter of October 19, gave the following graphic sketch of the rebel envoys:

When Jefferson Davis appointed James M. Mason as minister to England, and John Slidell as minister to France, to represent the Southern treason, he acted upon the theory that they, of all men, were most competent to advocate this treason, because they had been prominent in its origin, and are naturally identified with its destiny. I have frequently referred to Mason. A more arrogant, offensive, dictatorial demagogue never lived. As ostentatious and, as stately as Dombey, he may offensive, dictatorial demagogue never lived. As ostentatious and as stately as Dombey, he may, nevertheless, be called the Pumblechook of the Secession conspiracy. Vain of his medicerity, which he mistakes for statesmanship, he cannot see that he is laughed at by his associates and despised by every decent man. His arrogance would be insufferable if it were not ridiculous; and all that fondness for aristocratic axamples and opinions, which other men would rather conceal, he takes pleasure in displaying on every occasion. What, then, induced the so-called President Davis to send this wretched quack to England? The answer is, because he is quack to England? The answer is, because he is the slave of slavery—the worshipper of England, quack to England: The answer is, occause he is the slave of slavery—the worshipper of England, and the remorscless enemy of everything like rational liberty. If he disgusts our English enemies by his conceit and bluster, they will receive him with open arms on account of his undying hatred of all republican doctrines. John Slidell is a man of another temperament. His first quality is a dogged obstinacy in pursaing whatever he undertakes, without hesitation, to the bitter end By birth a Northern man, he has for a long time been hastening on the Southern rebellion. His ambition is unbounded, and among his dreams for more than twenty years has been the idea that he might one day be the head of a great pro-slavery Government. His abilities are of a higher order than Mason's. Not much of a speaker, his strength lies in the skill with which he digests, and the resolution with which he presses forward his plans. Married to a French lady, he talks French like a native. His tastes are refined, and his habits of life luxurious and expensive. Like Mason, he has a deep-scated horror of the amatile and "mud-sills" of society. He is a travelled, as well as an educated man, and when he reaches, if ever he does reach Paris, he will at once throw himself into a sea of intrigues, and toil with unceasing vigilance to carry out the instructions of Davis It has been his study for

and toil with unceasing vigilance to carry out the instructions of Davis. It has been his study for years to establish intimate relations with foreign years to establish intimate relations with foreign ministers at Washington, and he will use the advantage thus acquired with considerable effect.

One of his nearest friends in Paris is the celebrated Frank P. Corbin, also a man of affluence, by birth an American, who only escaped the clutches of the United States marshals, about two months ago, by fleeing into Canada. The proofs of his complicity with the Southern treason are so clear, that if he can ioin Slidell in the Franch capital he complicity with the Southern treason are so clear, that if he can join Slidell in the French capital he will be enabled to render him much assistance. The connection of Slidell with moneyed men in Europe was undoubtedly one of his chief merits in the eyes of Jefferson Davis. If the Rothschilds and Barings can be induced to believe in the stability of the Southern Confederacy, they would be most efficient allies of the new French minister.

Slidell has, for more than thirty years, been the intimate friend of James Buchanan. They had few secrets that were not secrets in common. Both of

secrets that were not secrets in common. Both of them crafty to a degree, and nearly of the same age, Slidell was the most determined, and therefore the ruling spirit. Fully appreciating the cunning and heartlessness of Buchanan, he knew also that he was a timid man, who could be controlled by a strong intellect, and hence he rendered him considerable aid in reaching the Presidency, and all this, undoubtedly, in the hope of being able to use the General Administration. It was Slidell that forced Buchanan to abandon his conservative and just ground on the Kansas question—Slidell that insisted upon making the Lecompton Constitution a test—Slidell that led in the war upon Douglas, and counselled the measures which ended in the destruction of the Democratic party at Charleston and counselled the measures which ended in the destruction of the Democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore—and when, finally, the direful harvest of Secession was about to be resped, the poor old man recoiled from the precipice to which he had been dragged by this reckless leader. In the last hours of his Administration, when he refused to obey the commands of his evil genius, Sidell turned upon him with contempt, and left him with every expression of detestation and scorn. Sketch of Captain Charles Wilkes.

Captain Charles Wilkes, the captain of the San lacinto at the time when she overhauled the Trent, Jacinio at the time when she overhanded the 1781.

is a native of New York, of which State he is a citizen, and from which he was appointed to the navy.

He was born about the year 1805, and at the early age of thirteen entered the naval service, his original entry therein bearing date January 1, 1818.

He stands, according to the last navy list, No. 51 on the list of captains, his present commission bearing date September 14, 1855. His sea service bearing date September 14, 1855. His sea service under his present commission has been of short duration, his total sea service being about ten years. He has been on shore and other duty about twenty-seven years, and has been unemployed about seven years, thus making his whole service under the Government of the United States about forty-four years. Previous to his present service, his last duty at sea was in June, 1842. His principal employment from that time till ordered upon the San Jacinto was upon special duty at Washington. Captain Wilkes is also noted as the great explorer and navigator, having, in consequence of his well-tested scientific ability, been appointed by the Government upon the command of the naval expedition gotten up for the purpose of exploring the countries bordering

the command of the naval expedition gotten up for the purpose of exploring the countries bordering on the Pacific and Southern oceans.

At this time his command consisted of a brig, two war sloops, and two smaller vessels, as tenders, Charles Wilkes having charge of the whole. Starting from New York, he pursued his route, via Cape Horn, towards Australia and the neighboring islands. He visited Singapore, Borneo, the Sandwich Islands, and the hyper part of Oregon, &c., and returned to New York during the year 1842. This expedition lasted four years, having been commenced in 1838. For the interesting discoveries made by the explorer, the learned Geographical Society of London presented him with a gold medal, as a memento of their appreciation of his labors. Captain Wilkes has published several works on geographical research, the one on Western America being very valuable as a volume for reference, the statistics, maps, and drawings, being of

Gen. Hunter's Movement. The Chicago Tribune says: General Hunter's retrograde movement from Springfield is obviously

the only course open to him if he would save his army from inaction and untold suffering during the winter months. Let us see what were the set of facts he had to deal with whon he assumed the com-Sketch of Lieutenant Fairfax.

facts he had to deal with whon he assumed the command. An army of forty thousand men, with a vast number of cavalry and artillery horses and baggage mules eating their heads off—nearly one hundred and fifty miles from any railroad—in a sparsely-settled country which has been three times swept of food, whether for man or beast, as by the seventeen-year locust—with a still more desolate country in front, and no enemy in prospect, whose presence ought to call for a quarter of Lieutenant P. McN. Fairfax, the officer who had charge of the removal of the prisoners from off the Trent, is an officer formerly connected with the Constellation, which was cruising in the African waters. He is a native of Virginia, but is a citizen of North Carolina, from which State he was appointed. He ontered the service on the 12th day of August, 1837, and his present commission bears date February 26, 1851, he now standing No. 44 on the list of promotion. His sea service, under his prepect, whose presence ought to call for a quarter of that display of force—such was the attitude of affairs which he was called to face. Such was the condition of the extreme right of the Army of the West. How was it on the extreme ict? If there was such too great a force of Springful and for the strength of the stren sent commission, is over seven years, his total sea service being nearly sixteen years. He was for four years on shore and other duty, and about three years and a half unemployed, making a total sor-vice of about twenty-four years. He was appointed in February, 1858, to the Constellation, after which he was transferred to the command of the Mustic. nuch too great a force at Springfield, and far to much too great a force at springacid, and far too little means of subsistence, transportation, and shelter, exactly the opposite condition was found to exist at Cairo and Paducah. There the force is too small, but the means of feeding and moving an army exist in the greatest abundance. To transport rations and forage for forty thousand men and their animals, from Sedalia or Rella to Springfield through the snow drifts of winter, and the mire of fell and against wall he givest it and whelly inhe was transferred to the command of the Mystic, and from thence to the San Jacinto, from which vessel he conducted the two bonts which drew up alongside of the Trant. The rebel commissioners were taken from the Trent under his charge to

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Battle of Port Royal.

only earthworks, without any protection from shel

Preliminary Operations of the Enemy.

The Day of the Battle.

Thursday dawned gloriously upon our wearied but undaunted gunners, and all felt that the day of trial had at last arrived. Scarcely had breakfast been despatched, when the hostile fleet was observed in commotion. The great war steamers formed rapidly in single file, and within supporting distance of each other, the frigate Wabash, the flag-ship of Commodore Dupont, in the van. As the long line of formidable-looking vessels, thirteen in number, most of them powerful propellers, with a few sailing men-of-war in tow, sweet rapidly and

Oahlgren pattern, and some even 13-inch bore, (for sabot of that diameter was found in Fort Beaure-

hulled.

After some time spent in sailing round and delivering their broadsides in rotation, in the manner we have described, the enemy's steamers adopted another and more successful plan of attack. One of them took a position inside the harbor, so as to enfilled the batteries of Fort Walker, while several confidence for from the out.

opened a simultaneous enfilading fire from the out-side. Besides this terrific cross-fire, two of the largest steamers maintained the fire in front of the fort.

steamers maintained the fire in front of the fort. Thus three various converging streams of shot and shell were rained amongst the brave little garrison for hours. The vessels came up within half a mile of the shore, but nearly all our guns had, by this time, become dismounted, and were no longer able to reply with serious effect.

Soon after it o'clock the batteries of Bay Point was givened. The five of Fort Walker as for as

were silenced. The fire of Fort Walker, as far as the guns that remained were concerned, was not a whit slackened until 1 o'clock. By that time the

Fort Walker Abandoned.

poured pitilessly in.

e cannonade seemed continuous

fall and spring, would be almost if not wholly i The Legality of the Action of Commodore Wilkes. The opinion that the act of Commodore Wilker was fully justified by the usages of all civilized nations, and by well-settledp rinciples of international law, is confirmed by numerous precedents, and by

quotations from the writings of reliable authors. Chitty, a standard English law writer, says, in his "Law of Nations," page 147: On the same principle on which contrabands of war and infractions of blockade have been inter-dicted in the commerce of neutrals—I mean the principle that a neutral has no right to relieve a belligerent—it has been held that other acts of illegal assistance afforded to an enemy expose to confiscation the property of the neutral concerned in them. Among these, none is of a more injurious nature than the conveyance of hostile despatches. The missilerous consequent of such a service is The mischievous consequence of such a service is indefinite, unfinitely beyond the effect of any con-traband that can be conveyed. The carrying of two or three cargoes of stores is necessarily an assistance of a limited nature; but in the transmission of despatches may be conveyed the entire plan of a campaign, that may defeat all the projects of the other belligerent in that quarter

Again, Mr. Chitty says: Equally intelerable is the employment of a neutral ship as a transport for the private men, or for the officers of the enemy. \* \* Any one of these acts being brought to light, there can remain no doubt respecting the unfairness of that specific transaction. \* \* Upon the breaking out of a war—here he quotes Sir William Scott—it is the right of neutrals to carry on their accustomed trade, with the exception of the particular cases of a trade to blockaded places, or in contraband articles, (in both of which cases their property is liable to be condemned,) and of their ships being liable to visitation and scarch, in which case, however, they are entitled to freight and expenses.

Mr. Phillimore, "Advocate of her Majesty in her office of Admiralty and Judge of the Cinque Ports," says, in his "Commentaries on International Law," Equally intelerable is the employment of a

says, in his "Commentaries on International Law," that it is competent to a belligerent to stop th ambassador of his enemy on his passage.—(Page 368.) On page 370 he says:
SEC. 273. "Official communications from an official on the affairs of a belligerent Government are such despatches as impress a hostile character on the carriers of them. The mischievous consequences uch a service cannot be estimated, and extend

of such a service cannot be estimated, and extend far beyond the effect of any contraband that can be conveyed; for it is manifest that by the carriage of such deepatches the most important operations of a belligerent army may be forwarded or obstructed. In general cases of contraband the quantity of the article carried may be a material circumstance; but the smallest despatch may serve to turn the fortunes of war in favor of a particular belligerent." Sec. 274. "The penalty is confiscation of the ship which conveys the despatches and of the cargo." Chancellor Kent, in speaking of the right of search, says, in his Commentaries, volume one, page

only earthworks, without any protection from shells or bombs.

All writers upon the law of nations, and the highest authorities, acknowledge the right, in time of war, as resting upon sound principles of public jurisprudence and upon the institutes and practice of all grent maritime Powers; and if, upon making the scarch, the vossel be found employed in the contraband trade, or in carrying enemy's property, or troops or despatches, she is liable to be taken and brought in for adjudication before a prize court.

Wheaton, in his work on the law of nations, coincides with the views of the other publicists whom we have quoted. He says, (page 529):

Of the same nature with the carrying of contraband goods is the transportation of military persons or despatches in the service of the enemy, where the proposal of the same nature with the carrying of contraband goods is the transportation of military persons or despatches in the service of the enemy.

\*\* \* As to the number of military persons necessary to subject the yeasel to confiscation, it is difficult to define, since, fewer mersons of high.

As to the number to inflication, it is difficult to define, since fewer persons of high quality and character may be of much more importance than a mark of the state of persons of lover condition. To carry a veteran general, of lover condition. To carry a voteran general, under some circumstances, might be a much more noxious act than the conveyance of a whole regiment. The consequences of such assistance are greater, and, therefore, the belligerent has a stronger right to prevent and punish it. Nor is it material, in the judgment of the prize court, whether the master be ignorant of the service in which he is engaged. It is deemed sufficient if there he he he are injury evising to the helligerent which he is engaged. It is defined sumdefort it there has been an injury arising to the belligerent from the employment in which the vessel is found.

\* \* \* The fraudulently carrying the despatches of the enemy will also subject the neutral vessel in which they are transported to capture and conficution. tral vessel in which they are transported to cap-ture and confiscation.

The case of despatches (continues Wheaton) is a service which, in whatever degree it exists, can only be considered in one character—as an act of the most hostile nature. The offence of fraudu-leatly carrying despatches in the service of the enemy being then present than that of carrying

enemy being, then, greater than that of carrying contraband, under any circumstances, it becomes absolutely necessary, as well as just, to resort to some other penalty than that inflicted in cases of contraband. The confiscation of the noxious arti-cle would be ridiculous when applied to despatches. The vehicle in which they are carried must there-The National Intelligencer expresses the following clear and unequivocal opinions, and fully sustains them by some of the quotations we have given above, and others of equal force :

given above, and others of equal force:

Those, therefore, who are not already familiar with the principles involved in the proceeding of Capt. Wilkes, will learn with interest that it is fully justified by the rules of international law, as those rules have been expounded by the most illustrious British jurists and compiled by the most approved writers on the Laws of Nations. So far from having transcended the powers with which he was clothed by that code, Capt. Wilkes did not exhaust the full measure of his authority, for he not only had an undoubted right to arrest these "Ambassadors" of the Confederate Government on their passage to Europe, but might have justly captured the vessel on which they were found, and brought her into port to be condemned as lawful prize.

in number, most of them powerful propellers, with a few sailing men-of-war in tow, swept rapidly and majestically in, with ports open, and bristling with guns of the heaviest calibre, the sight was grand and imposing. This was at 8½ o'clock. Until the Minnesota came within the range of and directly opposite our butteries on Hilton Head, all was stilf. Suddenly the fifteen heavy guns of Fort Walker, which had been simed directly at the huge frigate, belched forth their simultaneous fire, and the action was begun. as lawful prize.

The points of public law involved in the case, and on which it turns, are as follows:

1. The right of visiting and searching merchant ships on the high seas, whatever be the ships, their cargoes, or their destinations, is an incontestable right of the lawfully-commissioned cruisers of a belligerent nation. Being a purely belligerent right, essential to the capture of enemy's property and the discovery of contraband of war on hoord of was begun.

Almost immediately afterwards the batteries of Almost immediately afterwards the batteries of Fort Beauregard, on the other side of the entrance, also opened their fire. The enemy at first did not reply; but as the second steamer caimé opposite to Fort Walker, the hulls of the first three were suddenly wrapped in smoke, and the shot and shell of three tremendous broadsides, making, in all, seventy-five guns, came crashing against our works. From this moment the bombardment was incessant and terrific; one by one the propellers bore down upon our forts, delivered their fire as they passed, until nine had gained the interior of the harbor, beyond the range of our guns. The Minmesota, still followed by the others, then turned round and steamed slowly out, giving a broadside to Fort Beauregard as she repassed. Then the battle was continued, the enemy's vessels sailing in an elliptical course, pouring one broadside into Bay Point, and then sweeping around to deliver the other against Hilton Head. This furious fire from four hundred guns, many of them the 11-inch Dahlgren pattern, and some even 13-inch bore, (for a subset of the disputer was found in Fort Bauver. and the discovery of contraband of war on board of neutral vessels, it is, from its very nature and definition, incompetent to a state of peace, but accrues to each belligerent on the outbreak of war. 2. To engage in the transportation of military persons, bearers of despatches, and despatches themselves, is of the same nature with the carrying

persons, bearers of despatenes, and despatches themselves, is of the same nature with the carrying of contraband goods, and a vessel so engaged in the service of one belligerent is subject to capture and confiscation by the other.

3. A belligerent may lawfully arrest an ambassador of the adverse belligerent, if found at sea in a neutral vessel on his passage, and therefore before he has arrived in the neutral country, or has assumed the functions of his office near the Government to which he is accredited. But, when he has arrived, and been admitted in his official relation, he is protected by his representative and international character.

4. The fact that the voyage is made to a neutral port does not change the legal character of the transaction, where contraband of war—including, of course, military persons, despatches, and their bearers—is found on a neutral vessel.

It is also worthy of remark that the declaration of war by England against Russia, of the 28th March, 1854, contains the following language:

"It is impossible for Her Majesty to force other right of seazing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing enomics" de-

preventing neutrals from bearing enomies' de-And in the recent proclamation of neutrality, of May 18, 1861, made with reference to the very war now going on between the Government of the United States and the rebels of the South, the fol-United States and the rebels of the South, the following language was used by the British Ministers:
And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, todo any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a parity language in the said conpresents of a neutral sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as for example and more

nations in that behalf, as for examine and more especially by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties, \* \* or by currying officers, soldiers, desputches, arms, military stores, or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contrabund of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending the said that the said contending the said conte ing parties—all persons so offending will inour, and be liable to the several penalties and penal consewe do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct sons entitled to our protection and man instantant themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong, and that they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, encur our high displeasure by such mis-

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Halleck at St. Louis\_Rebel Prasoners. St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Generals Halleck and Hamilton arrived here this morning. Gens. Sturgis and Wyman arrived last night. The divisions of Generals Hunter, Sturgis, and Pope have reached different points on the Pacific Railroad, where they will await orders from General Halleck. General Wyman's brigade reached Rolla on Saturday, and the divisions of Sigel and Asboth will treat was covered by a small detachment, who re-mained in the fort for an hour after their comrades. arrive to-day or to-morrow. General Wyman brought a number of rebel pri soners, including Colonel Price and several other

Evacuation of Bay Point. possible. And then as to barracks for winter quarters—it would be necessary to haul all the lumber the same distance, for there are hardly houses enough there to comfortably shaltar the resident population. Every mile of forward movement would but add to the difficulties of the situation, without accomplishing any perceptible good. If Gen. Lyon had had one-fourth of forty theusand men in July last, when he begged so earnestly for reinforcements, the occupation of Arkansas, both east and west, would have been a feasible undertaking, and he might have hoped, if ably seconded on the Mississippi river, to have taken up winter quarters in Memphis. But these goiden moments have passed; the face of things has changed; and a retrograde movement of the Western army is now the only course which promises the soldiers either employment or food during the coming four months.

Arrived again in the valley of the Mississippi there is work for them to do. It is not probable that any considerable portion of the army will rethat any considerable portion of the army will re-main torpid during the winter. The Mississippi river never freezes so as to obstruct navigation below Cairo, and it is closed only for a brief period

> deserve our profound gratitude and admiratio The Retaliatory Measures. INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE-NAMES OF THE THE REBEL PRIVATEERSMEN, ETC.

below Cairo, and it is closed' only for a brief period below St. Louis. Hence, in the means of keeping perfect communication, and furnishing abundant supplies to an army moving Southward on that line, there is nothing to be desired. Even with the insufficient force left in Southeast Missouri our lines have advanced practically from Ironton, Cape Girardeau, and Cairo, to the parallel of Bleomfield and Columbus, nearly seventy-five miles south of Ironton, and twenty-five miles below Greenville, where Hardee was threatening us in August and September last. If there is any field in which the Western army can now look for active usefulness and substantial success it is this; and it may be confidently assumed that thirty or forty thousand men thrown into the scale, at and below Cairo, under the guidance of so thorough a soldier as General Halleck, will tell mightily on the result of the war. C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT. The Charleston Mercury's Account of the The battle of Port Royal will be remembered as one of the best fought and best conducted battles which have signalized the war in which we are engaged. If General Ripley had been appointed a general in command two months sooner everything general in command two months sconer everything would have been in a better state of preparation. But these two previous months were wasted in doing nothing for our defence. Within the time left for him, General Ripley did all that untiring energy and skill could accomplish, to put our coast in state of preparation. The two islands of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with their extreme limits, constitute the two points which guard the entrance to Port Royal Sound, about three miles in width. On these two points forts were erected—Fort Walker

Your obedient servant, J. P. BENJAMIN, Acting Secretary of War.

To Brigadier General John WINDER, Rich-

On these two points forts were erected—Fort Walker on Hilton Head, and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point. The time we possessed enabled us to make them HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO

Preliminary Operations of the Enemy.

The great fleet of the enemy massad our har on Sunday, the 3d inst., and, on the following day, was as hared off Port Royal entrance. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Commodore Tatnall, with his "mosquito fleet," ran out from the harbor and made the first hostile demonstration. The immense armada of the invaders, numbering, at that time, thirty-six vessels, was drawn up in line of battle; and as our little flotilla steamed up to within a mile of them and opened its free, the scene was an inspiriting one, but almost ludicrous in the disparity of the opposing fleets. The enemy replied to our fire almost immediately. After an exchange of some twenty shots Commodore Tatnall retired, and was not pursued.

About seven o'clock, on Tuesday morning, seve-HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, } exchange of some twenty shots commodore Tatnall retired, and was not pursued.

About seven o'clock, on Tuesday morning, several of the largest Yankee war steamers having come
within range, the batteries of Forts Walker and
Beauregard were opened, and the steamers threw
a number of shells in over our works, inflicting no
damage on Fort Walker, and but slightly wounding two of the garrison of Fort Beauregard. This
engagement lasted, with short intervals, for nearly
two hours, when the enemy drew off. The steamers
made a similar but shorter reconnoissance on Wednesday evening, but without any important results.
On the next day the weather was rough, and the
fleet lay at anchor five or six miles from shore. During the day several straggling transports came up,
swelling the number of vessels to forty-one. All
Tuesday night, and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, our men stood at their guns, momentarily expecting an attack, and accepting only such
scanty rest and refreshment as chance afforded.

The Day of the Battle. wounded.

The list of thirteen will now stand: Colonels Lee,
Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff, and Wood; Lieuts.
Cols. Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere,
and Vogdes; Captains Rockwood, Bowman, and

Respectfully, your obedient servant, John H. Winder, Brigadier General. Donations for the Family of Jackson, the [From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 14.]

of the Southern people, in announcing that no less than thirty thousand dollars, made up by the free-will offerings of men, women, and children, now stands to the credit of the widow and children of the martyr Jackson, the brave Alexandrian, who fell in defence of the fiag of his country. Should the marauders penetrate to our hearthstones, we trust that they will find that the example of Jackson is not lost upon the fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers of our city.

The Kentucky Provisional Government. The Kentucky Provisional Government.

In the Louisville-Nashville Course of the 8th of November, we find the following in a correspondence from Richmond, Virginia:

"Major Breckinridge, Colonel Preston, Colonel Marshall, Hon. J. W. Moore, and A. Williamson, are here. They have been here for some time, but will leave in a few days for the fields of their labor. Colonel (now Brigadier General) Marshall leaves the "Old Dominion" to-morrow, with two as fine-looking regiments as the eye would wish to look upon. He also takes with him a fine field hattery of rifled cannon. He commands the Eastern division of our army in Kentucky, now under command of Colonel John S. Williams, at Prestonburg, Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge

way for the locomotive as it comes." [From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 5.]

net, to make arrangements for trying to buy us out?

> THE WAR IN KENTUCKY... Zollicoffer's Movements.

Meanwhile our garrisons were making a gallant defence. They kept up a vigorous and well-directed fire against their assailants, and, notwithstanding that their best gun was dismounted at the beginning of the action, they succeeded in setting fire to several of the ships. Whenever this happened, however, the enemy would haul off and soon extinguish the flames. The effect of our guns was, in many instances, plainly visible from the forts. Although the sides of the Minnesota are of mussive strength, several of her ports were knocked into one. Nor was she the only vessel upon which this evidence of the power of our fire could be seen. Many of the other steamers were likewise badly hulled. with saccened until 1 to cook. By the analysis of readful condition of the fort became too apparent to be disregarded much longer. The guns lay in every direction, dismantled and useless; the denees were terribly shattered; the dead and dying were to be seen on every side, and still the iron hail all others in the Confederacy which burns to cast offits despotism, and has already commenced to, move in that direction. Let our armies push on then, and the fears of the Kashville and Richmond papers may prove prophetis. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. writing from Camp Calvert, London, Ky., under date of November 12, says:

Fort Walker Abandoned.

In this strait it was determined to abandon the fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent, and commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened between the garrison and the woods. Across this they were ordered to run for their lives, each man for himself, the object being to scatter them as much as possible, so as not to afford a target for the rifled guns of the fleet. The preparations for running this perilous gauntlet were soon made Knapsacks were abandoned, but the men retained their muskets. Each of the wounded was placed in a blanket, and carried off by four mon. The safety of the living precluded the idea of removing the dead. And thus the gallant little band quitted the scene of their glory, and scampered off, each one as best he cealed, towards the woods. The retreat was covered by a small detachment, who rehad left. Among those who remained were Captain Harms, with six men; Lieutenant Milchers, with four zoen, and Lieutenant Bischoff, with four man.

TWO CENTS. equally a necessity. The garrison were exhausted and in momentary danger of being cut off. When Col. Dunoyant ordered a retreat, tears of mortions. Col. Dunovant ordered a retreat, tears of morthica-tion and indignation filled the eyes of Capt. El-liott at the sad necessity. The retreat was admi-rably conducted, and rendered entirely successful by the prudent energy of Capt. Hannel, one of Gen. Kipley's aids, who had gotten together some twelve flats at Station Creek, by which the troops passed safely over to St. Helena Island. From there they passed to Beaufort Island, and reached the train at Poestalige without the less or injury of a man. In this fort none were killed, and but five were wounded and two of these were wounded by needfrence ed, and two of these were wounded by negligence in loading a cannon, by which hot shot was driven on the powder without the wet wad preceding it.

Evacuation of Bay Point.

The rest of the story is briefly told. Late Thursday night the garrison of Fort Walker had coffeeted at the landing, in the hope of being abid to reach Bluffton by water. Luckily, several small Confederate steamers were within hail. But bere a ludicrous mistake occurred. The retreating troops locats, while the crews of the steamers were convinced that the troops were a body of disembarked Yankees. Acting upon this double delusion, a deal of mutual reconnoitring was made, and it was only after a vast variety of strategetic approaches, that they reached the conclusion that it was "all right." A quick trip to Blufften followed. Thesee the A quick trip to Bluffton followed. Thence the troops marched to Hardeeville, 17 miles distant. The road along which they dragged their exhausted frames was filled with a heterogeneous throng of fugitives of all conditions, carriages, carts, and conveyances of every description that sould by any convayances of every description that could by any possibility be pressed into the service. The spectacle was a sad one.

Thus ended the defence of Port Royal. The mortification of the disaster is lessened by the consciousness that our troops desarved success.

What injury we did to the enemy we do not know. Our firing was, of course, less efficient than theirs. Our troops were volunteers—theirs were picked artillerists; yet it is remarkable how very fluw were killed or wounded amongst our troops.

This hattle, in this raspect, was very much like the This battle, in this respect, was very much like the battle of Fort Sumpter. How so many cannon could have been dismounted and rendered uscless, and yet so few of those who worked them injured, seems very marvellous. Our troops did their duty faithfully and bravely, and fought until to fight longer would have been sheer folly. Though en-countering immense odds, no signs of cowardice marked their conduct. Officers and soldiers ex-emplified the ancient character of the State, and

PRISONERS SELECTED TO AWAIT THE PATE OF From the Richmond Enquirer, November 13.1

Sin: You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank one who is to be confined in a cell approrank one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. You will also select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in rank of those captured by our forces, to be confined in the coils reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall continue so to treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at sea, and now held for trial in New York as pirates. As these measures are intended to repress the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial tempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly, as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heliuous a crime.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War:
Sir: In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war, of the highest rank in our possession, was chosen by lot to be held for execution, in the same manner as Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadel-phia. The names of the six colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Colonel in a can. The first name drawn was that of Colonel Corcoran, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for Smith. In choosing the thirteen from the highest rank to be held to answer for a like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot three captains. The first names drawn were Capthree captains. The first names drawn were Captains J. B. Ricketts, H. McQuade, and J. W. Rockwood. The list of thirteen will therefore stand: Colonels, Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff, and Wood; Lieut. Colonels Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere, and Vogdes; Captains Ricketts, McQuade, and Fackwood.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, John H. Winden, Brigadier General.

RICHMOND, Va , Nov. 12, 1961. Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Sir: In obedience to your instructions, all the wounded officers have been exempted as hostages to await the result of the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea. I have therefore made selections, by lot, of Captains H. Bowman and T. Keffer to replace Captains Ricketts and McQuade, wounded.

Wi'h pride and pleasure we record the gratitude

burg. Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge will return to Southern Kentucky this week, for the purpose of organizing his brigade, and putting the wheels of a provisional government, in Ken-tucky, in motion. The Government is pledged to sustain it at all hazards. "Delegates will be sent from the Sandy Valley to co-operate with Southern Kentucky. So make The Expenses of the War on Both Sides.

[From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 5.]

The expenses of the Confederate States during the last six months are acknowledged to be fifty millions of dollars, and the war expenses of the United States, for the same time, are acknowledged to be two hundred millions of dollars. The number of men slain in battle, in the fifteen or twenty, actions, great and small, that have taken place between the two belligerests since the war opened in the taking of Fort Sumter cannot be easily estimated, but, as near as we can learn, it is in the proportion of about one to five, and may be set down in round numbers at 2,000 Confederates and 10,000 Federals. This shows that every Hessian killed. in round numbers at 2,00% Confederates and 10,000:
Federals. This shows that every Hessian killed by us has cost the Confederate Government \$5,000, and that every Southerner killed in battle has cost the Federal Government the round sum of \$100,000. The Southern States can raise about one million and a half of fighting men. To kill off these at the above rate—and killing is probably the only way in which they can be subdued—will cost the Federal Government one hundred and fifty thousand millions of dollars! Would it not be cheaper, as well as more humane, in Mr. Lincoln and his Cabiwell as more humane, in Mr. Lincoln and his Cabi-

The Nashville Union of the 26th ult. expressed alarm respecting Zollicoffer's command, and set forth the necessity, at all hazards, of protecting the railroad connection between Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia. If the intelligence from the rear of Zollicoffer can be depended upon, the loyalists of Eastern Tennessee have already destroyed the much-prized and indispensable connection. That effected, Andy Johnson can find his-way back to his home, and Parson Brownlow may be liberated before he is tried for treason by the Confederates. The Richmond Dispatch confesses that to permit a Federal army to enter or even threaten East Tennessee, would be attended by accommulating and irretrievable misfortunes, engender civil trouble and division, paralyze Southwestern Virginia, and break up the chief line of communication with the West. Our gallant Nelson is already on the borders of Western Virginia, while Thomas and Shoepff are menacing East Tennessee, the region of all others in the Confederacy which burns to cast off its despotism, and has already commenced to

date of November 12, says:

Esquire Maupin came in last night from Campbell county, and brings very authentic information of Zollicoffar's forces. He has some sight region ments at and about Cumberland Gap. They are blockading all the roads through all the other gaps, and we, of course, must wait until he gets everything fixed to suit himself, and get fully prepared for our coming before a move is made against him. Maupin says, and all other information confirms it, that if this column had kept on and followed Zollicoffer up as he retreated, we could now have been at Knoxville, as well as here. The Secssion forces were very much scattered, and badly scared. They had got fixed for running, and taking it for granted that the Union army was following them, they did not intend to stop. There has been no force come down to Zollicoffer from Virginia as yet, to the best of our knowledge, and two of the regiments known to have been in the Wild Cat fight are non est inventus—supposed to have been fight are non est inventus—supposed to have been mostly killed and wounded, and what was left These worked three guns until about two colock, then they also quitted the post.

The abandonment of Fort Beauregard was filled up the gaps in other regiments.

Gen. Nelson's Victory. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 16th inst

extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

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

Bor Postmasters are requested to not as Agents for

Twenty Copies, or over,

THE WELLT PARSS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

(to one address) 90.04

(to address of

We have been patiently and anxiously awaiting the details of the recent engagement between our forces and the rebels under Gen. Williams, in the bicket of Piketon, Kentucky, in which Gen. Not. rickaty of Piketon, Kentucky, in which from Notices is reported to have gained a splendid victory, thereing killed over 400 and captured over 1,000 of the cromy, together with their leaders. The only details of the bottle that have yet reached us show that the affair was not so important as at first represented. Mr. Johnson, clerk of the Big Sandy packet Boston, informs us that before the boat left Catletiblurg, last Thursday, Capt. Dunlap, of Col. Metonife's Kentucky Regiment, had arrived from Gen. Telion's headquarters, descending the Big Sandy river in a cance from Prestorville, eighty miles distant from the meath. He reports that a fight occurred on Saturday, after skirmishing all day Friday, on a hill or mountain, nearly midway

fight occurred on Saturday, after saturaning air day Friday, on a hill or mountain, nearly midway between Presentaing and Pikeville, or Piketon. He says the chemy numbered eleven hundred, and stood only a few rounds of masketry, when they broke ranks and field. The rebel loss is estimated at thirty-six, while the Federal loss is only five hilled. Capt. Limitair says there were no prisoners captured.

captured.
Abother party, Mr. D. in Smith, of Pomercy, a station in one of the regain tents under General Nelson, also states that he will be in the fight last Saturday, and corroborates Captain. Dunlay a vassion of the stair. He estimates the rebel loss in killed at forth, and states, for prisoners were taken. rom the above accounts, com oborated in part by From the above accounts, com oborated in part by despatch from Maysvilld; it is present that while Nolson had a decided success. The dimensions of the dimen the affair have been also relief to maggerated. The Maysville despatch says the a taken. The latest Lexing in and, Frankfort papers contain no additional particulars ports of the "great victory" come masters in Eastern Kentucky willow, sent the story of four hybrided killed and questions and prisoners of four hundred killed and one then sand prisone

taken through the mails. MISCELLANEOUS WATE NEWS. Military Appointments-The Ite wer Po-

WASHINGTON Nov. 19 .- Ephraise D. 2 Illsworth, father of the late Colonel Ellsworth, has heen appointed military storekeeper by the Prosid ant, but s not yet assigned to duty. The heads of departments have been to mon hannoyed by visitors that they have not been at the to

commence their annual report. They have, the erefore, been compelled to resolve to exclude visitors until after the meeting of Congresse and view of this determination, parties who contempla visiting Washington, for the purpose of having in terviews with the heads of departments, are advisor to defer their journey hither until after the assempbling of Congress. Colonel Harding, of Missouri, has made an ar-

angement by which the three-months Home C nards of that State, who were mustered into service under authority of the late General Lyon, will be paid. George D. Kellogg, ef Chicago, has been apinted assistant adjutant general of volunteers, with the rank of captain, and assigned to General Stanley's staff. The steamer E. B. Hale arrived at the Navy

Yard on Saturday night. For a week or two past she has been stationed at Stump Neck, to watch the rebel steamer George Page; but the opening of the new rebel battery at Cockpit Point forced her to move from that exposed position, and she now lies at Deep Point, when on the look out. Her officers have no objections to an encounter with the George Page, as they have a staunch little steamer, and a fine battery aboard.

The Down ran the blockade on Saturday night week, the Hetzel on last Tuesday night, and six schooners on Thursday night. The last were all bound down. Since then none but small vessels have passed either way. All the schooners which have left Washington or Georgetown, have passed through isafe, and none are now at Indian Point.

The rebels are busy at Freestone Point, and it is supposed are building a strong work for a battery More Fighting Near Fort Pickens. States vice consul at Havana, who returned from Key West on the 10th instant, reports that fifteen hundred rebels were discovered by the Federal patrol on Santa Rosa Island, some twenty miles from Fort Pickens. The commander of the fleet sent a force, who shelled the rebels off the island with great loss. The supposed object of the enemy was to get together a force of five thousand or more troops, and then make a forced march on Calanci

Wilson's camp for another night attack. The above report is brought by the steamer Cosnopolitan, arrived to-day from Havana. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROB, Nov. 17, via Baltimore .-There has been no flag of truce to Norfolk to-day, and we consequently have no news from the South. A Spanish bark, taken off Charleston by the gunboat Alabama, has arrived here in charge of a prize crew. She has no cargo, and will probably

Our naval force at Newport News has been increased, in order to check the rebel expedition fitting out in the James river, of which three formidable fire-ships are said to form a part. General Phelps' command are building com-fortable huts for their winter quarters, and New-

port News will, in a few days, present the appearance of a large frontier village. From the Virginia Eastern Skore. BALTIMORE: Nov. 18 .- The steamers Georgia and Georgiana arrived this morning from Newtown, Worcester county, Maryland. Four thousand Federal troops were at that point, preparing to march into the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia. On the way up the Pokomoke river a boat was sent ashore, and the proclamation of General Dix was read to a large number of Virginians in a farm house, who declared it entirely satisfactory, and claimed the protection of the Government from the

rebels, who were forcing them into the Confederate service against their will: The gunboat Resolute had been giving them protection during the day, but at night they would have to seek shelter in the woods. Commodore Tatnail's Property to be Confiscated.

At the next term of the United States Court is

New York an important confiscation suitawill occu-py the attention of the court. It appears that at the outbreak of the robellion Commodore Tatnall py the attention of the court. It appears that at the outbreak of the robellion Commodore Tathall was living at Sackett's Harbor, New York, where he had accumulated a considerable amount of property. He left immediately on the alarm of war being sounded, for his-native State, and was lately at the head of the rebel imosquite fleet, which was so gloriously scattered by our naval expedition at Beaufort, recently. The furniture of his house at Sackett's Harbor, consisting of property worth about \$15,000, has been confissated by the Government. A libel and information was filed by the District Attorney, and last week a motion for condemnation was made in the United States Court at Buffalo. Hon. Eli Gook appeared for Commodore Tathall, as claimant of the property, and proposed to answer and defend. The District Attorney then asked leave to amound the libel, which was granted, and then three weeks were allowed Mr. Cook to answer the amend ab libel after it should be served. In this form it with be brought basers the court, when the District Attorney will arge its confiscation.

Gen. Price's Calculations. Price remarked to Col. Mulligan, as he sat in his errice remarked to tool. Refigen, as no sat in according one day; while the colonel was a prisoner:

"Colonel, by the 25th of Decembernext, every battle will be fought North of the Chio river and on free soil." The bopes of Gen., Price have "grown small by degrees, and beautifully less." In the six weeks between now and Christmas, the Border States will be the theatres of the way, and the constraints or mice of the United will have nonetysted. quering armies of the Union, will have penetrated into the very heart of the relief territory. Beaufort is but "the beginning of the end."

General Summer to take an Important General Summer has had several interviews with General Sexaner has had several interviews with teneral Moddellan since his arrival at Washington. He has not yet been assigned to a command, but in view of his long experience and late distinguished services in California, all of which are duly approxiated by General McClellan, the latter, who was formerly a captain under General Sumner, with detail him to some responsible post without devay. When the two generals rat, General Sumner, who had been six years in the army when General McClellan was born, congratulated, the latter was heartly upon his clayation.

latter most heartily upon his elevation. The Captain of the Gun.\* [For-The Press.]

He never trod the quarter deck In pride of high command; No gold on his broad shoulders gleamed;

No rapier graced his hand;

But a braver captain of a gun

Did ne'er by trunnion stand! He had, perchance, but little grace Of learning, or of mien; His conscience and his gun, he thought, His duty lay between, And with his utmost skill he strove, Alike, to keep them clean.

He fought as fight Columbia's tark Her ensign overhead; Her clear eye o'er his smoking gun A cheery radiance shed: A shell crashed thro' the port; oh! God! His limb hung by a shred! I tell you, had the JARLS of old]

Beheld the hero then, Their beards had gleamed with tears of pride— Those iron-hearted men ! And all Valualla's warrior halls Had rung with shouts again ! He crawled the bulwark near; his eye With coming death was dim:

Hadrew his clasp-knife forth, as Death No terrors had for him, And strove, with firm, tho' fceble hand, To sever his torn limb! He strove in vain! They bore him thence, Still yearning to abide

The combat's issue, at his post.
"Messmates," he feebly cried. "We'll heat them! av! we'll surely boat, I trust!" and so, he died! CHARLES D. GARDETTE.

\*Thomas Wilson, captain of a gun on board the steam frigate Wabash, killed in the action at Port Royal.