# FALL Ö RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. SIO. 47 NOBTH THIRD SREET, PHILADELPHIA Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully invited to examine our large and carefully-sefected stock of desirable goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

se28**-2**m 1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861 H. C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 909 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-

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. E N'S

HEAVY MERINO

SHIRTS

AND DRAWERS.

THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. not-lm

CARPETINGS. NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 216. 519 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,

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

1,000 pieces J. OBOSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY CARPETS, from 75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. 6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FEENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTEB: ROYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH RRUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGBAIN CARPETS;

ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. PAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE

MODERATE PRICES.

MILITARY GOODS. ARMY SUPPLIES.

59,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,600 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. 10,000 RED

BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., 215 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila no13.2m ARMY CONTRACTORS SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates. Always on hand, a large stock of CAVALRY BRUSHES,

And every Description of Brushes required for the Army. KEMBLE & VAN HORN, ocl6-3m 321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

WAGON BRUSHES,

ARMY WOOLLENS.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co., 116 CHESTNUT STREET.

CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. TNDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing

BEGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE. BENJ. L. BERRY, CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

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

INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS, of Government standard. HARDWARE.

HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a
targe assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
&c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers for ash of short crount.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and

ac8\_2m No. 418 COMMERCE Street, Philada.

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

TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN ad, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty take every Building perfectly Water-tight. nake every Building perfectly WaterOrders promptly attended to.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES. STORE, 16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on band.

DRAIN PIPE.—STEAM-PRESSED STONEWARE DEAIN PIPE.
PRICE LIST. 2-inch bore, per yard...... 25 cents 30 " 40 " 50 "

dering in large quantities.

FACTOBY—SEVENTH and Germantown road.
S. A. HARRISON,
oc15-tf Warehouse 1010 CHESTNUT Street. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD. NALMON, &c.—3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and \$
ACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted ackages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
6,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herings, of choice qualities. 6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.

5,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
5,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
5,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinso White Fish.
550 bbls. new Reconomy Mess Shal.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.

In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
no. 146 NORTH WHARVES. COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awaing Twills, of all descriptions, for rents, Awaings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturer' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

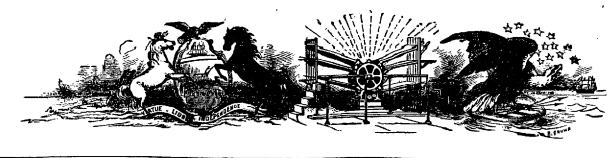
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., my4-ff

106 JONES Alley.

The W. Continental." The attention of the Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIBTS, of superior fit, makey, and material, or band and made to order at abortost notice is 8-5 band and made to order at abortost notice is 8-5 band and made to order at abortost notice is 8-5 band and made for sale at Union Wharf, 1481 BEACH Street, Kensington.

T. THOMAS, my1-ly III WALKUT Street, Philadelphia





PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861. VOL. 5.—NO. 93.

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

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

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS, GREAT FALLS LYMAN, DWIGHT, EVERETT CABOT, CHICOPEE, and IPSWICH. HAMPDEN, BARTLET MILLS.

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

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

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

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, & Man-

s preparations:

25 fbs Extract Aconiti, in 1 fb jars.

25 fbs Extract Hyoseryami, in 1 fb jars.

50 fbs Extract Belladonna, in 1 fb jars.

100 fbs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 fb jars.

50 fbs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 fb bottles.

100 fbs Calomel, in 1 fb bottles.

500 fbs Pil Hydrare, in 1 fb jars. 500 Bs Calomel, in 1 D Dottees.
500 Bs Pil Hydrarg., in 1 B jars.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
ah8 47 and 49 North SECOND Street. CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILF HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Headache.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Sick Stomach. No. 281 South SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
now manufacturing a superior exticle of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & OAMPION'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

facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. LOOKING GLASSES. IMMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PIOTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

918 CHESTNUT STREET, Announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the ountry. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pur-

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street.

MOTELS. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY.

Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, In 1864, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptions, convenient, and comfort-able home for the citizen and stranger on this side the And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to pr. vide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the mest rigid economy, the undersigned

HAVE BRIDGED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO

ned
HAYE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO
TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,
the same time abating none of the luxuries with which
it table has hitherto been supplied.
167-3m TREADWELL, WHITCOME, & CO.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a torm of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, OHADWICK, & CO. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED,

WINES AND LIQUORS. **DURE PORT WINE.** DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN 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, BOUTHOUSE COUNTY GERMAN TOWN A YENNE and MASTER Street.

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

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

Y.
Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bolden's Gin, In bond and store.

CANTWELL & KEFFER,

CANTWELL & KEFFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. **ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new** 

The brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. DUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBENHEIMER, 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

MIMMERMAN'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 & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. BORDEAUX BRANDY,—46 Packages J. J. Dupuy Brandy, in bond, for sale by the
sole agents, JAURETOHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204
South FRONT Street.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—Pellevoi-guarters and octaves, for sale, in bond, by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. NOTICE.—The interest of CHARLES OTICE.—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. SMITH,
H. E. KIBBE.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 9, 1861. no12-12t\*

HOME-MADE SOAP. A SAPONIFIER, manufactured by FENNSYL-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 PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.—

J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few
doors below the "Continental." The attention of the
Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPROVED CUT
OF SHIETS, of superior fit, make, and material, on
band and made to order at shortest notice 188-19

NEW PUBLICATIONS OLMSTED'S COTTON KINGDOM,

volumes. Portrait.
Office of Appleton's Cyclopedia,
33 South SIXTH Street,
JOHN MCFARLAND, Agent.
20 per cent. discount to Subscribers on all the Nev
Books of the day,
nol9-tuths-31 THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD.

A Monthly Periodical, 16 pp., 4to, published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, for Teachers, Parents, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. Single copies, 50 cents; ten copies, \$4.50; twenty copies, \$8 per year. Sample copies furnished and subscriptions received at the Home Pepository, No. 1122 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia; New York, No. 599 Broadway; Boston, No. 141 Washington street, BOOKS, LAW AND MISCELLA-NEOUS, new and old, bought, sold, and exchanged, at the PHILADELPHIA-BANK HOOK STORE, No. 419 CHESTNUT Street. Libraries at a distance purchased. Those having Books to sell, if at a distance, will state their names, sizes, bindings, dates, editions, prices, and conditions. WANTED—Books printed by Benjamin Franklin, as well as early Books printed in and upon America. Autograph Letters and Portraits purchased. Pamphlet Lews of Pennsylvania for sale. Catalogues, in press, sent free. Libraries appeared to the property of the press. Portraits purchased. Pamphiet Lews of Pennaylvani for sale. Catalogues, in press, sent free. Libraries appraised by [fe25-tf] JOHN CAMPBELL.

EDUCATIONAL. DROF. F. A. BREGY, OF GIRARD

College, gives private instruction in the French Language and Literature. Apply GIRARD COLLEGE, no19-tuths6t\* DROFESSOR ALEXANDER DE THOREOSOM ALBOA ANDIR DE WOLOWSKI begs to inform his friends and the public, that, having met with so much success in Philadelphia before, he has returned from his professional tour, giving concerts for the benefit of the New York and Pennsylvania troops, and will begin a course of instruction of the Piano and Singing by his extraordinary method. All those who wish to avail themselves of his rare system will apply at his residence, No.711 SPRUCE Street, between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M., daily.

Seminaries attended to.

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

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Gures Diseases of the Kidneys.
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Cures Debilitated Sufferers.
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EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Difficulty of Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For General Western HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Cold-Feet.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU f the Muscular System For Universal Lassitude of the HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HFLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Pains in the Back HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, 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. Dewee's valuable work on Practice of Physic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensatory of the Pulsed States. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensatory 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 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.

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made by distinguished Clergymen. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become fond of them. 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 Describe symptoms in all communications.

ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 885-stuth9m

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized 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 on the control of th 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 tope will commend itself 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.

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

If 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 & CHENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, ma 24-1y

Philadolphia.

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRA-RS. JAMES BETTS CELLEBRATED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the
only Supporters under eminent 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
appliances. Those only are genuine hearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. oci6-tnthati

LEGAL. ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF tinat very pretty FARM of DEMOARIAN DAID, use-ceased, containing 65 acres and 105 perches of land, beau-tifully situated on the Bristol and Newportville road, 2 miles from Bristol, 1½ miles from Schenck's Station, on the Phila, and Trenton Rullroad, and within 200 yards of the Neshaminy creek; adjoining lands of estate of Lawrence Johnson, ucc d, Tamand Grandy, Jawas Baker, and others. The improvements are a good and substantial Frame Dwelling, 2½ stories high, with a veranda along the front 62 feet; a Frame Barn, stone stable high; Hay house, Wagon houses, Chieken houses &c., all of which are nearly new; Pump at the house and at the barn; a stream of water passes through the Farm; a nice Orchard, just come to bearing, with other fruit; large Lawn in front of house, well filled with choice shade and ornamental trees. The location, fertility of soil, improvements, &c., make

The location, fertility of soil, improvements, &c., make the above Farm one of the most desirable to be had. Sale at 2 o'clock P. M. C. N. TAYLOR, Adm'r. BRISTOL TOWNSHIP, Nov. 1, 1861. no21-thsm3t\* EWIS ECHEERER vs. MARY SCHEERER, C. P. No. 19, June Term, 1861, Di-Att'y for Libellant.

MARSHAL'S SALES. 

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE Win, A. Seignette, and Alex. Seignette, in hair-pipes, quarters and octaves, for sale, in bond, by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

COGNAC BRANDY.—Pinet, Castil-ger and Hennessy Brandy, for sale in bond by JAU-RETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

October 1. At SHALL'S SAMIR.—DI VIVIUE And of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest WHARF, on TUESDAY, December 2d, 1861, at 19 o'clock M., the six-eighths part of the schooner FAIRS o'clock M., the six-eighths part of the schooner FAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

October 1. At SHALL'S SAMIR.—DI VIVIUE And Sale in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest WHARF, on TUESDAY, December 2d, 1861, at 19 o'clock M., the six-eighths part of the schooner FAIRS.

October 2. At SHALL'S SAMIR.—DI VIVIUE And Sale in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest WHARF, on TUESDAY, December 2d, 1861, at 19 o'clock M., the six-eighths part of the schooner FAIRS.

October 3. At SHALL'S SAMIR.—DI VIVIUE And Sale in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest will be sold, at habitants of the State of North Carolina.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, November 19, 1861. no20-6t PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL. We are now prepared to supply this

STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Z. LOCKE & CO., Sole Adents, 1010 MARKET STREET,

Pniladelphis. TRESH MINCED MEAT. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is again prepared to offer his justly celebrated NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT, In large or small quantities. Orders through Despatch Post will be punctually attended to. JOSHUA WRIGHT. SPRING CARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets, 1013-2m Philadelphia.

no13-2m

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

THE REBELLION. LATER FROM BEAUFORT AND PORT ROYAL.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM OUR COR-RESPONDENTS: THERE. THE POSITION OF OUR TROOPS AND

IMMENSE EARTHWORKS BEING THROWN UP. THE CONDITION OF BEAUFORT.

THEIR CONDITION.

HOW THE NEGROES BEHAVED. FROM THE FLAG-SHIP "NIAGARA."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. THE CUMBERLAND GAP EXPEDITION.

GENERAL SCHOEPFF FALLS BACK ON DANVILLE. THE RETREAT OF ZOLLICOFFER FROM CUM-BERLAND GAP CONFIRMED.

MORE ABOUT THE PIKETON FIGHT.

General Hunter Repudiates the Agreement between Price and Fremont.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

HIS REASONS THEREFOR.

THE RETIREMENT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE

AND HATTERAS. IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN BALTIMORE.

THE BATTLE AT GAULEY RIVER. &c.. &c.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION. [From our Special Correspondent.] The Results of our Naval Victory.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., November 13. My last letter gave you a hurried account of the battle of Port Royal. I have now to chronicle some of its results, political and military; and to furnish more exact information in regard to the fight itself than could possibly be obtained on the day after an engagement. The order of events preceding the battle, and during its continuance, was somewhat as follows: On Monday. November 4th, the fleet, or a large portion of it, arrived in the harbor, and the gunboats Seneca, Pembina, Pawnee, Ottawa, and Curlew were despatched inward to sound the channel and set up buoys: an unimportant firing ensued between them and some of the rebel steamers. On Tuesday took place the reconnoissance in force, the same gunboats and the Mercury going down to draw the enemy's fire, and ascertain the position of the bat teries. In this the movement was completely suc cessfui, and the gunboats withdrew. This reconnoissance was either ignorantly or wilfully mistaken by the rebels for a battle, and Charleston and Savannah papers of November 7th (the date of the actual fight) chronicle the success of the little Southern steamers, three or four in number, in an engagement with the Yankee armada! It is diffi-cult to conceive that Commodore Tatnall shared this error, when he could see the housing of the Wabash's topmast, and the subsequent preparations for action. The Wabash, however, got aground, and no fighting took place either on Tuesday or,

on account of the wind, on Wednesday. On Thursbattery on Hilton Head in the following order : Main Squadron. Flanking Squadron Wabash, Bienville. Seneca. Susquehanna. Seminole Penquin Unadilla. Pocahontas.\* R. B. Forbes,\* Ottawa.

Mercury.\* Vandalia, (sailing frigate.) \* Not in line; came up at 12, and remained engaged. The flanking squadron engaged the enemy's gunin the bombardment. According to the time kept aboard the Wabash, the firing commenced at 9.20 and at 11.30 the enemy's flag-staff was shot away. At 1.15 the Ottawa signalled that the battery at Hilton Head was abandoned. At 1.30, finding their shots not returned, our ships ceased firing, and at 2.15 Captain John Rodgers, of the Flag, (but for this day on Commodore Dupont's staff,) went ashore with a flag of truce, found the enemy had retreated to the woods, and at 2.20 raised the American ensign on the ramparts of Fort Walker. At 2.45 the Wabash anchored, and Commodore Dupont sent Captain Raymond, Rodgers, of the flag-ship, ashore with a party of seamen, to take ormal possession until the troops could be landed. Pickets were at once thrown out by Captain Rodgers, and in an hour or two the debarkation of General Wright's brigade was in operation. During this engagement the Wabash lost one man killed and two wounded; the Susquehanna two killed and three wounded; the Paronee two killed and three wounded; the Mohican one killed and seven wounded; the Ottawa five wounded. In all, eight men were killed and twenty-three wounded; of the

latter, six severely, and the remaining seventeen THE FIRE OF THE REBEL BATTERY. The description of the fight as seen from the Atlantic, and of the camp and fort, when entered by our troops, which I sent you, is confirmed in all mportant particulars, save one. The firing from the battery at Bay Point was more important than it seemed to lookers-on, doing some of the most serious damage that our ships received. The Wabash was shot thirty times, twenty times in the masts and rigging; most of the shot fired by the enemy were solid; their shell fuses were found after the fight to be imperfect. The fire from Fort

Beauregard was promptly returned, but it was still only an episode in the action. THE LOSS OF THE ENEMY. The loss of the enemy cannot be ascertained; between thirty and forty bodies have been discovered in all; but how many were carried away, and how many wounded, we have been unable to discover. A major was killed at Fort Beauregard by the bursting of a gun, and the colonel of that post is believed to be wounded. The only officer known to have been killed at Fort Walker was the surgeon of the post, Dr. Buist, formerly of the U. S. Army. His body was found two days after the fight beneath a mass of wood and stone in a passage way under the parapet of the fort. His effects were taken charge of by Dr. Cooper, the medical director on General Sherman's staff, and will be forwarded to his friends at Charleston whenever an opportu-

POSSESSION TAKEN OF FORT BEAUREGARD. Captain Ammen, of the Sencea, was sont early on Friday morning to take possession of Fort Beauregard until Federal troops could be landed. He had Walker took place. The rapidity of the flight, and the completeness of the fright of the rebels, parallel any of the stories of Manassas. All along on both islands our reconnoitring parties found arms, clothing, and effects of every sort, dropped in the race. The stores in both camps are admirable, and no attempt was made to remove them. Over forty fine guns have fallen into our hands, only one going around we gave the men bread and a tod of of them spiked. The force of the enemy cannot be accurately ascertained, but is seldom estimated at | we thought was too precious to stop to eat, but the less than 3,000. The field works are pronounced by our officers admirable.

RILTON ISLAND OCCUPIED. Reconnoitring parties have been sent out in every direction, and the entire Hilton island is now occu- their pockets, as our men afterwards picked from pied by our troops-General Viele's and General Stevens' brigades being more leisurely landed on Friday and Saturday. The landing of stores is now proceeding; houses have been erected, new camps pitched, wharves built, and a line of entrench-ments, three miles long, is building, after the completion of which the engineers declare they will defy the entire South.

On Sunday, Capt. Ammen, of the Seneca, was and in all was struck fifty-four times-most of them despatched by Com. Dupont with three gunboats to in spars and rigging, but eight struck the hull. Beaufort, some fifteen miles up Port Royal river, Trace the time from one moment to another, you and witnessed a scene full of appalling significance. The town which, at this time of the year, usually contains 2.000 white inhabitants and is the most equented watering place on the seacoast, south of Old Point Comfort, was entirely desorted, except by negroes. Only one white man could be found, and he was half dead with terror. The blacks were plundering the town, had broken into the houses and shops and stores, made away with many of their most portable contents, and were rapidly destroying the rest; some, but very few, were armed. Capt. Ammen took away their weapons and put a stop to the plunder. In order to prevent the possi-

bility of having this horrid devastation charged

A NEGRO'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE WITH upon the Union forces, he did not allow his men to THE REBEL FORTS. land except in one or two instances; only officers interfered. After stopping the ravages, he reurned to report. This was on the 10th, and on the 12th Com. Dupont, Gen. Sherman, and a party of naval officers, went up to inspect the place in person. I accompanied this party, and am therefore able to report from personal observation. The ber his words, the following was his answer: Well whole town was descried; in the two or three hours that we remained no white person was visible who had not come ashore from the Seneca. About one hundred negroes were in the streets, gathered in knots of three or four; some half a dozen flatboats, loaded with blacks and filled up with plunder, made hurriedly off from the wharves as we approached. Nearly every building in the town appeared to have been pillaged. We entered stores and private residences, and found all in the same condition The mansion of Mr. Nat. Heyward and of Edmund Rhett, a brother of Barnwell Rhett, were among those examined. The furniture was broken to pieces, piano-fortes smashed, feather beds ripped open, private papers of importance strewn on the floors; in the shops nearly every object had been removed, but fragments of boxes and counters and broken barrels and empty casks told how they had when we got in de woods, Marse and I stop for to been served. The negroes who remained everywhere asserted that the blacks had done this work, and the Yankees had stopped them. Not an artiele was taken from any house or store by any of the party on Tuesday, save letters or papers supposed to contain information that might prove valuable to our forces. The blacks unanimously declared that their masters had endeavored to take the slaves along with them, but that the negroes refused to follow. The flight of the white population but dis nigger stowed away and let em pass. they represented to have occurred immediately after the battle of Thursday last, and to have been most precipitate. No sign of a defence was visible. Ten guns on two batteries between Port Royal hundred yards of Fort Walker, he said he would and Beaufort had been removed, and, the negroes reported, taken to the forts at the harbor.

On our return we stopped at a cotton plantation. where were about thirty-five bales of cotton as yet unginned. In other places has been discovered cotton already baled, to the amount of sixty bales in one storehouse, and abundance of the best Sea Island cotton is all around. It rests solely with those in power to send ship-loads of the "cause of all our wee" instantly to the North. At a place called Seabrook, the blacks flock in, men, women, and children, from all the surrounding counties, main and islands. Between three and four hundred are now within our lines, at work, digging entrenchments, rowing boats, and landing stores, These blacks all tell one story. They have long been expecting our advent; they disbelieve the storics of the rebels, that we intend harm to them; they are willing to work, but they want to be free. No blacks that can get away will remain with their masters; none will follow them in their flight before our army. House servants and field hands talk in the same way. They all say that several instance have occurred of masters firing upon their slaves when they refused to share the flight. I make no comment upon these wonderful revelations, except that here the problem of the rebellion is apparently destined to be worked out in one way or another. The blacks, I understand, are not to be invited to our lines, neither repelled. No enticements are to be held out to them, but they evidently need none. The developments at Beaufort, and the unanimous declaration of the negroes that the rest are coming. assure the most indifferent, or the most wilfully blind, of the magnitude of the events upon whose

A COTTON PLANTATION.

Letter from the Wabash. U. S. FLAG-SHIP WARASH. OFF FORT WALKER, 14th Nov., 1861.

In order to give you an opportunity to judge of our battle with two forts and three of the enemy's steamers, I will endeavor to tell you what took place on this ship during the action. At 8 minutes after 8 A. M. of the 7th instant all hands were called to up anchor. At 18 minutes after 8 the anchor was up and the ship under way. At 50 minutes after 8 the engine stopped on account of the propeller being wrapped by the starboard spring-cable which fouled when the ship swung. At 9 the propeller was cleared, and we beat to quarters to engage the enemy's forts on Hilton Head and Bay Point, and the enemy's three steamers, under the command of Commodore Tatnat, lying near the latter place. At 17 minutes after 9 we were all ready for action, and stood in for the enemy. At the same time we trained our starboard guns well forward to bear on Bay Point fort, called Fort Beauregard. At 27 minutes after 9 the enemy opened fire from Hilton Head, called Fort Walker. Their shot fell short. The enemy then opened fire from Fort Walker. We then answered their fire from our bow rifled pivot gun, under the command of acting Master Lamson. Those shot were good. Our port broadside was then brought into action against Fort Walker, and a heavy masked gun about five hundred yards below the fort. At 53 minutes after 9 we ceased firing to turn the ship, to present our guns-that is, the starboard battery-to bear on Fort Walker. At 3 minutes after 10 we reopened with our forward pivot gun, and made a signal to the fleet for close action with Fort Walker. We now kept up a terrific and well-directed fire from our starboard battery. This firing we kept up for forty-two minutes. During this time we received a shot which cut in two the starboard lower studdingsail boom and sheetanchor jewsharp. At 15 minutes after 10 a shot carried away the paunch batten of mainmast. At 10 and 30 minutes we ceased firing, as none of our guns could be brought to bear on the fort. During those forty-two minutes we were pretty well cut up. A rifled shot passed through our mainmast, about twelve feet from the deck. Two other shot successively cut away both mainstays, about twenty-five feet from the collar, and a fourth one cut our spanker-boom in two, just over

the taffrail. At 10 and 55 minutes we resumed firing from our port battery, and ceased firing at 10 and 37 minutes. In those two minutes we fired twenty shell. As the ship was turning we fired our pivot guns. At 10 and 49 minutes our ship was turned, and we manned the starboard battery to play upon Fort Beauregard. At 10.13 we ceased firing till the ship turned round, but took twenty. five minutes. We then fired our starboard bow gun at Fort Walker, and steamed to within eight hundred vards of it. At 11 and 26 minutes we opened fire with the starboard battery, and both pivots on the starboard side. One of these shell knocked down the enemy's flagstaff, and the firing from all the guns was very accurate. At 11 and 40 minutes, our guns bearing no longer on the fort, we ceased firing, except with the two pivots. At 11 and 50 minutes the ship had turned around, and we reopened fire from our port battery on Fort Walker. Then again used our pivots from the port side. We now kept up a constant fire till 10 minutes past 12. During this last 20 minutes, in which we were almost under the guns of the fort, the enemy's steamers ran off as fast as they could steam it, and, not knowing the channel, we could not follow them. Our jib halliards was cut away twice. The main topgallant stay were cut away. At 11.50 we received a heavy shot in the starboard main chains, which carried away the lower dead eye and lanyard of the forward maintopmast back stay and topsail halliards, and smashed in the hammock rall. We now directed

that the enemy was whipped and retreating fast as they could, not even taking time to pick up the

least little thing of value that might be carried in

our starboard battery to fire on Fort Beauregard. At 11.54 we received another heavy shot from Fort Walker, which passed through the starboard head rail, and stranded the port forward foreswifter. At 11.55 our starboard mizzen horse block was shot away, and the upper part of the starboard after which were small tow-boats, guiding them, and gun port badly chipped. That shot was from Fort behind all the steamer Ivy, and two others, one bark-rigged, supposed to be the McGrea. Upon gun port badly chipped. That shot was from Fort Walker. At 11.56 we ceased firing from the gun deck. At 12 again we manned the port battery, to the sight of these the commanding officer gave the sight of the sight of these the commanding officer gave the sight of the sigh gard until Federal troops could be landed. He had the honor of raising the American flag on that side of Port Royal, and after a few hours delivered up two pounds and after a few hours delivered up to pound side of No. 16 cm waveled form of the Water Weight which started up to saw what the place to General Stevens. The robels completely deserted it when the flight from Fort men, knocked a hole through the deck, and broke

hours, during which time we fired 885 or 7 shells, | back to his ship; but, on stating what be had done will find we were not idle. As soon as our crew were a little refreshed we returned and fired a pivot gun, but as no answer came we sent a boat with a flag of truce to see if they had left the fort. | run their heavy guns aft, so as to bear upon the Soon after they got on shore we saw the coxswain of the boat run up the Union flag over the ramparts. We gave three cheers, and immediately began to land our troops to take possession. At the present time our troops are possessed of both of. At this time, the enemy ceased firing and forts, a small fort on the side of the point, and all the country twenty-five miles around, including the town and fort at Beaufort. What do you think OLD ROPE YARN? now of your

"Rope Yarn" writes us in another letter as follows: On our way to the beach we met one of the negroes. He was a regular grinner, and showed his ivories to perfection. I asked him if he was in the fight. Oh golly, said he, I wer dat. Well, what do you think of it? As near as I can remem-Massa, I neber see a ship before, and when she come up dis way de general say to my marsa, Now, General Dayton, you look at us sink dat Warbash. Well, Marse he sat down, den some more gentlemen dey come from up de riber to see de ship sunk too. Well, bime-by de Fort Wabash sent one of dem tings she has in her what makes a howling in de fort and makes an awful noise here too, and den breaks off in pieces (a shell) and flies all around. Dis frighten dem some; den a good many ob em cum togader, and oh golly, Massa jump and run for his horse, he drop his sword. dis nigger had no time to pick em up, but gets on his hos too and follows marster. Dem things howled on dat Fort Warbash, den dey come ober here and howle and break up and smoke and throw de iron all about like as if de debil was in em. Bime-by, look, but dem debils dat de Fort Warbash fotch here make so much smoke on dischore dat we could not see noting. Arter a little while den all de people dat come to see de ship sink come galloping up to de woods; bime-by one ob dem smoke ball brake close to em, and oh golly, didn't dem hosses run, and den Marse he run too, but dis nigger got behind de house, and arter a while all de whole army—soldiers. horse, and ebry one—come running, This negro declared that it was an actual fact that people were invited to see the Wahash sunk. When Commodore Dupont anchored within eight not move her till he took that fort. It was a bold stand, but resulted in good

#### From the Flag-Ship Niagara. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

U. S. FLAG SHIP NIAGARA,

Off Southwest Pass of the Mississippi

November 2, 1861. Since my last a press of business has been thrust upon us, the by no means sinecurean task of "flagship" of the squadron. On the 1st October, after much "backing and filling," we succeeded in getting the Richmond, Vincennes, Preble, and Water Witch in a position at the head of the Passes to prevent the ingress or egress of anything in the shape of "secesh," and also to protect our men in the erection of the battery of which I spoke in my last. On the following morning our eyes were refreshed by the appearance of the South Carolina. standing in from the westward with two schooners in tow, the Jos. H. Toone and Exilda, which had endeavored to run the blockade at Atchafalaya bay, but had been prevented by the watchfulness of the and mon be found to be loaded with munitions of war, and they were taken as lawful prizes and brought up to us for disposal; their cargoes, consisting of about 6,000 stand of arms, 6,500 pigs of lead, 600 boxes tin. 200 kegs powder, 400 flasks mercury, and innumerable eigars, were transferred to the steamship Nightingale for transportation home, the schooners being of benefit to us as tenders. On the night of the 9th we were startled from our lethargy by the arrival of the Water Watch from the head of the Passes, announcing that the rebel steamer Ivy had taken up a position in the river just out of range of the Kichmond's guns, and was keeping up a pretty brisk fire with a heavy rifled gun, but so far without effect. On hearing this we left at once for Fort Pickens, to endeavor to borrow one or two of their rifled guns to return the complimentary shell of our Southern friend. On the following morning we descried a steamer; changing our course for her, we came within hailing distance. when she proved to be the army steamer McClellan, from Fort Pickens, with despatches to the Flag Officer, bearing intelligence of the landing and defeat of the rebels on Santa Rosa, but, in anticipation of a repetition, desiring our immediate presence to protect the lower end of the island. Sending the McClellan to Ship Island with orders to

the Colorado, we once more got under way, arriving off Pickens that night, finding there the frigate Potomac. During the day the McClellan and Colorado arrived, and, by the kindness of Col. Brown, the former was put at the service of the Flag Officer, and two rifled guns were put on board, and she was despatched at once down to the head of the passes. After a consultation with Col. Brown, it was decided that the enemy had given cause sufficient for us to open fire. Eager for the fray, the boys com-menced getting the Niagara fixed up in battle trim; spare spars, etc., wave removed, rigging snaked, battery carefully overhauled, springs on cables, kedges on the quarters, and everything ready for opening the ball. Waiting for the sea to calm down sufficiently to take up a telling position, a few hurried lines written, messages given to comrades for absent ones, should some winged messenger of death find its mark, and cut off the thread of existence, and we sunk into the embrace of Morpheus, there for a few hours to forget the horrors of war and passions of men, in some sweet vision of

the peaceful fireside. The morning of the 15th October dawned with an unclouded firmsment; eager eyes and ears were strained for the first boom of Pickens' gun to commence operations, but, whilst thus engaged, the McClellan arrived from the Mississippi, announcing a most disastrous state of affairs there; the driving out of our vessels by the rebels, and the strong likelihood of the breaking of the blockade. Our duty was, of course, apparent; although inelination prompted us to remain and take part in the coming struggle, duty required us to go to the rescue of the fleet. After laying the case before Col. Brown, the capstan was mournfully manned, and the anchor was soon on the bow. With instruction to the Colorado, we steamed off. We had not been under way long before it commenced blowing quite fresh from the northward and eastward, which soon revived our drooping spirits, as we knew the attack would have to be postponed, at least for the present, and we stood a chance to get affairs settled in time to get back and play our hand. On our arrival at this place, we found the Nightingale ashore, and the Richmond, Huntwille, and Water Watch at anchor outside the bar, whilst the Preble and Vincennes were off for parts unknown. On requesting an explanation of the affair, we learned that everything had remained quiet until the night of the 12th, it being quite dark, and heavy lowering clouds threatening rain. The Rich. mond was employed filling up with coal from the prize-schooner Toone, when it was reported by the look-out that there was a steamer close alongside, which almost instantly struck her, tearing away the schooner, and knocking a hole in her side, about two feet below the water line. She proved to be the long-lookedfor ram, which the inhabitants had for some time been threatening to bring to bear on us. By this time the alarm had spread to the vessels of the fleet, and all hands were at quarters—the ram moving slowly towards the stern of the Richmond which had not yet got her guns run out, having had them pivoted amidships while coaling. The Preble, Vincennes, and at last the Richmond.

opening broadsides upon her, but without any apparent effect, as she turned and started up the river, sending up a rocket. At this time three bright lights were discovered up the river, coming down upon them, which, from their increasing light, proved to be fire-rafts, on each wing of which were small tow-boats, guiding them, and two pound shot from Fert Beauregard struck the deek on the port side at No. 16 gun, wounded four of the Water Witch; which started up to see what move in active service. It is really a pity to see such splendid material force was about to be brought to bear, and to put in a shot or two, if possible. After reconnecting, and discovering that the fire-rafts had grounded in thigh. He was removed to the cockpit, where he died in less than an hour. The others were injured by splinters, and are now nearly well. At 12.10 we stopped firing, to turn the ship. As she was going around we gave the men bread and a tod of whisky at their guns, for at this moment the time we thought was too precious to stop to eat, but the real fact was, (although we did not know it then,) that the enemy was whipped and retreating fast as they could, not even taking time to pick up the that the enemy was whipped and retreating fast as they could, not even taking time to pick up the least little thing of value that might be carried in their pockets, as our men afterwards picked from on top of a trunk or box a number of gold watches, which they could not help seeing in their tents. At 15 minutes past 1 the gunboat Ottawa reported by signal that Fort Walker was abandoned. In a quarter of an hour more the Pembina came alongside of us and made the same report.

By a careful perusal of the above account you will find that we were in action but about four

TWO CENTS. a reasonable time was allowed to expire to see the effects of the match : but as no explosion took place, hey returned, finding that the match had burned o within one inch of the powder, and then, from some unaccountable cause had gone out. They then proceeded to tear away the cabin buildheads and

gunboat, and two transports, mounting four guns each, against two river steamboats, mounting two to three guns each—the affair needs no comments; t bears its judgment on its face. It was a conceded fact, that had it not been for the Water Witch the other vessels would have surrendered. The Fing Officer at once took the command of the Vincennes out of the hands of her commander, and at the instigation of a medical survey. Captain Pope was detached, and they both will take passage in the Rhode Island for the United States, where I trust the matter will be fully investigated. By this several changes have been made: Captain Ellison, of the Cuyler, taking the Richmond; Lieutenant Samuel Marcy, of the Potomac, to the Vincennes; Lieutenant Commanding Winslow, of the Water Witch, to the Cuyler. On the 17th, the South Carolina came in with the schooner Jos. Bernard, from Mobile, bound to St. John, N. B, having of board 600 barrels of turnentine: but, as she was in a very leaky condition, her cargo was transferred to the Nightingale, and she was run ashore on a small mud bank, to be

On the 24th. the French war steamer "Savoisier" came to anchor close to us for the purpose of filling up with water. She reported as having left Havana a account of yellow fever, and had buried seven cases since leaving, the last that day; after remain: ing a few hours she got under way and stood to castward. On the following day a steamer was reported in the distance, bearing down for us; the nationality, name, and business of which, was, for some time, the source of much speculation, but on near approach she proved to be the U.S. steamer Porchaton, which had left us ten weeks before in search of the Sumpter, in which we had vainly hoped she had succeeded, and was then snugly moored in New York. Upon communicating with her, we learned that her search had been unsuccessful, although at times they were, by report, within a few hours of her. The captain of the Powhatan reporting his vessel to be in a very leaky condition, it was determined to send him home; so, after placing under his guardianship the prisoners taken from the different prizes on the afternoon of the 28th, she got under way, accompanied by the Nightingale, for New York: the Huntsville also left for Key West, there to undergo some necessary repairs to both the engine and hull. On the 30th, the Rhade Island arrived, bringing us down as a present a beautiful eighty-pound rifled gun, which, I promise, shall oprtunity offer, will be used with becoming effect. We also received a draft of eighty-six men, who are intended to be used in erecting a fort on Ship Island as a protection to our transports making that

> Yours truly, MAIN Tor.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. The Cumberland Cap Expedition—Gen. Schoenff Falling Back on Danville-The Evacuation of Cumberland Gap by Zol-

licoffer Confirmed. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Crab Orchard Springs, November 16,

Kentucky campaign, and wondering whether there ever would be an advance to the Ford, he was startled by an order to prepare for a forced march. started by an order to prepare for a forced march. In the twinkling of an eye, the Fourteenth Ohio had their tents flat upon the ground, little doubting but the advance was at last to be made. Everything was hurly-burly. Alds-de-camp and orderlies dashed about with a recklessness quite out of keeping with the quiet and decorous character maintained by the camp during the previous fortinght. But, alas! instead of facing the Ford, we turned our backs upon Tennessee, and commenced a retreat. By subsequent discoveries, we loarned that Brigadier General Thomas had ordered Gen. that brigadier General Homas had ordered Gen.
Schoepff to fall back with his entire command upon
Danvills, where the Federal troops were ordered
to concentrate and oppose the rebels, who were reported to be advancing to the number of forty
thousand, under Sidney A. Johnston, and menacing
Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati.
Now, it seemed to the plain, matter of fact comprehension of your correspondent that either Lohn-

row, it seemed to the plain, matter-of-net comprehension of your correspondent, that either Johnston had taken a pretty big contract, or else that the information of his designs was exceedingly vague and indefinite. The intensity of disappointment was increased by the tidings of Capt Myers, who had arrived that very day from the mo tains, and reported that the main body of the rebel forces had evacuated their works at the Gap, and that not more than one and a half regiments of that not more than one and a half reguments of half-nrmed and undisciplined men occupied them. He also confirmed the previous report that Zollicoffer, on the preceding Thursday, had been seen at Jacksborough, about six miles from Big Croek Gap, with 5,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and seven pieces of artillery, giving out that he was falling back on Knoxville. This news had elated the Tennesseans, especially those who thought they saw an open door, through which to go home. A large majority left the ranks during the first few miles of the march, and it was finally deemed expedient to order the Tennessee and Kentucky regiments to return to Camp Calvert. The roads were giments to return to Camp Calvert. The roads were in a horrible condition, and the poor fellows wal-lowed rather than marched. The column, which had started in admirable order, soon straigled out until it became miles in length. About 3 o clock on Thursday morning the command halted near Wild Cat, and rested until after daylight, when a furious

rain storm set in, drenching every man, and completing the horrors of the march When the tramp began, many of the soldiers were sick. One hundred and seventy was the list of the Fourteenth regiment. Some of the regiments left the invalids at the hospitals, but Colonel Steadman brought every man through. A little after noon-day the right was halted at Mount Vernon. The day the right was halted at Mount Vernon. The stragglers continued to come in all night. At daylight we were again started and arrived at Crab Orchard during the afternoon. Whether the original intention of falling back upon Danvilla will be consummated yet remains to be seen; and also whether the information is true upon which this conduct was predicated. But one thing is certain, the campaign in Kentucky has been conducted without any apparent system. The original proposition of Gen. Mitchel was based upon the fact that there were but the were but there were but there were but the were but the were but the were but the were bu there were but three ways by which the rebels could enter Kentucky, and but three lines upon which they could operate with any hope of success. The Prestonburg line he proposed to block up by the erection of a fort, sufficiently powerful to resist erection of a fort, sufficiently powerful to resist everything but a siege train, to transport which over the mountain roads would be impossible. This avenue being blocked up, he proposed to seize the ford and the gap, and creet such works as would enable two or three regiments to hold them. Thus, having blocked up two of the passes with but few troops, he would have had his main body to operate on the Nashville line. This plan, which we have briefly sketched, would at least have the merit of a fixed purpose and design Whenever anything like a continuity of purpose has been exhibited by like a continuity of purpose has been exhibited by our commanders, immediately some little diversion like golden apples has attracted their attention from the main issue. It was perfectly well understood in the Tennessee camp, from the beginning, that the Nelson victory was a canard of huge prostient. rtions. Everybody knew that the rebels not there in any force.

The Number of Union Soldiers in Kentucky.

Commercial writes thus: Commercial writes thus:

Adjutant General Thomas having officially revealed all particulars as to the condition of the Union army in this State, it cannot possibly constitute an offenae upon my part to refer to the same subject in general terms.

The number of armed and uniformed men gathored in bodies at various points east of the Cumberland, in this State, cannot be much short of 70,000 at this moment. But the greater portion of this army hardly deserves to be called soldiers. The State troops are all in an exceedingly inactive con-

State troops are all in an exceedingly inactive condition, and the same may be said of quite a number

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The Battle at Piketon. The Mount Sterling Whig of November 15 says :

THE WRELLY PARSS.

Thomas Turner. Esq., of this town, who is one of General Nelson's aids, returned here last night from headquarters, and confirms previous reports. At Prestonburg our army was divided into two columns; one under Colonel Sill took the route by run their heavy guns aft, so as to bear upon the enomy. After firing a few rounds, the same spirit which prompted him to desert his ship returned, and he commenced throwing his guns overboard, fourteen out of eighteen of which he thus disposed of. At this time, the enemy ceased firing and started up the river; it was then discovered that the storeship Nightingale, which had been ashore for the past day or two, had thrown overboard the greater portion of her prize cargo, (five thousand pigs lead and five hundred boxes tin.) and made all preparations for blowing up. This bloodless engagement lasted for two hours, and when it is taken into consideration the force that was brought to bear—that is, three of our finest sloops-of-war, one gunboat, and two transports, mounting four guns each, against two river steamboats, mounting two

### THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

General Hunter Repudiates the "Agreement' between Generals Fremont and The following correspondence is published in the

St. Louis newspapers General Hunter to General Price MEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.

General Sterling Price. Commanding Forces at Casseville, Mo.:

General: Referring to an agreement, purporting to have been made "between Major Generals Fremont and Price, respectively, commanding antagonistic forces in the State of Missouri, to the effect that, in future, arrests or forcible interference by arrest or marked prefixed. effect that, in future, arrests or forcible interference, by armed or unarmed parties, of citizens within the limits of said State, for the mere entertainment or expression of political opinions, shall be reafter cease; that families now broken up for such causes may be reunited; and that the war now progressing shall be exclusively confined to armies in the field "—I have to state:

That, as General commanding the forces of the United States in this department, I can in no manner recognize the agreement aforesaid, or any of its provisions, whether implied or direct; and that I can neither issue, nor allow to be issued, the "joint proclamation," purporting to have been signed by yourself and Major General John C. Fremont, on the first day of November, A. D. 1861.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. Hunter, Maj. Gen. Com

United States Army : GENERAL: Enclosed you will find copies of cer-tain negotiations carried on between Major General J. C. Fremont, of the first part, and Major General Sterling Price, of the second part, having for its objects:

rence in future "for the mere entertainment or expression" of political opinions.

Third. To insure that "the war now progressing l be confined exclusively to armies in the field; Fourth. The immediate disbandment of "all bodies of armed men acting without the authority or recognition of the Major Generals named, and

You will also find enclosed a copy of my letter of this date, despatched under a flag of truce to Gen. Price, stating that "I can in no manner recognize the agreement aforesaid, or any of its provisions, whether implied or direct, and that I can notified issue, nor allow to be issued, the 'joint proclamation' purporting to have been signed by Generals Price and Fremont, on the 1st day of November, 1861."

gonations, for the following, among many other obvious reasons:

The second stipulation, if acceded to, would render the enforcement of martial law, in Missouri or any part of it impossible, and would give absolute liberty to the propagandists of treason throughout the length and breadth of the State.

The third stipulation, confining operations exclusively to "armics in the field," would practically annul the confiscation act, passed during the last session of Congress, and would furnish perfect immunity to those disbanded soldiers of Price's command who have now returned to their homes, but with the intention, and under pledge, of rejoining the rebel forces whenever called upon: and, lastly.

Because the fourth stipulation would blot out of existence the loyal men of the Missouri Home Guard, who have not, it is alleged, been recognized by act of Congress, and who, it would be claimed, are therefore "not legitimately connected with the armies in the field."

There are so many more objections, quite as powerful and obvious, which might be urged against ratifying this agreement—its address, "to all peaceably disposed citizens of the State of Missouri," fairly allowing the inference to be drawn that citizens of the United States (the loyal and true men of Missouri) are not included in its benefits.

fits,

In fact, the agreement would seem to me. if ratified, a concession of all the principles for which the rebel leaders are contending, and a practical liberation, for use in other and more immediately important localities, of all their forces now kept employed in this portion of the State.

I have the honor to be, General, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

vember 13, says : The plans of Gen. Hunter for withdrawing hi

## homes for the winter, fearing that they will not be able to procure winter supplies.

Running the Blockade New York, Nov. 20.—The bark Theresa, arrived here, reports speaking, on the 12th inst., the schooner Winthrop, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, having run the blockade, with another schooner, four days previously.

Important Arrests at Baltimore.

safe and vault. The object of these movements is said to be to prostrate the mail arrangements of the rebel sympathizers here pathizers here
It is supposed that from this hotel there has been a regular communication kept up with teams to Westriver, and thence to Virginia.
The proprietors of the house are not suspected, being generally regarded as Union men; but it is supposed that certain employees or lodgers have been receiving and transmitting letters forward to Second.

News from the Rebel States.

General Hunter to Adjutant General Thomas. Brigadier General Thomas, Adjutant General

First. To make arrangements for the exchange of Second. To prevent arrests or forcible interfe-

legitimately connected with the armies in the

Island as a protection to our transports making that place their winter quarters. As I have, I believe, given you all the news, and the Rhode Island is hourly expected, I must, for the present, bid you vious reasons

The Retirement from the Southwest. The Missouri correspondent of the New York World, writing from St. Louis under date of No-

command from the southwestern part of this State were so admirably arranged, and his secrets so well kept, that it was not until the whole army had moved that it became evident their direction was northward. The ruse of sending Gen. Sigel, who northward. The ruse of sending Gen. Sigel, who has hitherto been the avant courser, down the Cassville road some twenty miles, and ordering mounted parties further in the direction of the enemy, had the desired effect of inducing the rebels to believe that they were being pursued. They immediately commenced their hellish work of destruction, burning up the standing corn in the fields, stacks, barns, and latterly flouring mills, little thinking that by so doing they were cutting off their own supplies. The fact is now palpable that they had no idea of attacking us at Springfield—no thought of offering us battle—but, on the contrary, would have separated into small guerilla bands, with which our army would have been incessantly harassed, without the satisfaction of having an open fee before army would have been incessantly harassed, without the satisfaction of having an open foe before
them. Their stratagem resembles that of the wild
ducks on our rivers, which dive at the approach of
a passing steamboat, but quickly rise behind it.
So soon as it became known that the bulk of our
army was falling back, the people of Springfield
expressed freely their very great disgust at this
second "retreat," and the prospect of another
change of rulers. They have uttered very bitter
complaints at our soldiers being brought amongst
them, and they were now as ready to complain of

From Fortress Monroe and Hatteras. FORTHESS MONROE, Nov. 19, via Baltimore.—A flag of truce, to day, from Norfolk, brought down Lieut. Worden, who was taken while bearing despatches to Fort Pickens, at the breaking out of the rebellion, and imprisoned for some time at Montgomery, Ala. He has been exchanged for Lieut. Sharp, of the robol service, who was captured at Hatterns Inict, and has recently been confined on board the United States frigate Congress at Newport News. port News.
The steamer Spaulding and revenue cutter Cor

the rebels had destroyed their fort there, and were about to remove to the mainland. schooner, four days previously.
On the 17th, in latitude 38 and longitude 71, the Theresa fell in with the brig Judge Whitman, from Boston, for Fortress Monroe with granite, in a sinking condition. Capt. Bray and the crew were taken off and brought to this port.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20 .- Somewhat of a sensation was produced this morning, in the western section of the city, by the Provest Marshal sending a large ferce of police to Miller's Hotel, at the corner of German and Paca streets, seizing the whole establishment, with all its contents, including a large number of horses and contents of the bar-room,

Secessia.

A number of letters were seized, but have not yet been examined. Two parties, William Hart and John Earl, were arrested. The nature of the evidence against them is not known.

New York Nov. 20.—A special despatch to the New York Tribune, from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, states that Lieut. Worden, released by the rebels, says the intelligence of the arrest of Masson and Slidell had caused great excitement among the rebels, who rejoiced in the prospect of retaliation by England.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

complaints at our soldiers being brought amongst them, and they were now as ready to complain of their withdrawal. There are probably not more than five hundred really good Union men at present settled in the Southwest, whom it would be desirable to protect, but it would cost millions to protect them by an army.

Most of the leading Union men are either in the army or have left their homes. There is, however, a large number of people styling themselves loyal, who are full of petty querulous charges against the Government, and who seem to require the most costly stimulants to keep them loyal. A large number of the Union families are leaving with our army. Many who could endure the occupation of their soil by the rebels during the summer, will embrace this opportunity to leave their homes for the winter, fearing that they will not be

## MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

win have arrived from Hatteras Inlet, but bring no news of importance. A rebel steamer made a reconnoissance of the Inlet the day before the Spaulding left on her return to this point.

A contraband from Roanoke Island reports that