THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-LARS PER ANNUN, IN STVANCE.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS 1861. FALL

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. 20. 47 NORTH THIRD SREET, PHILADELPHIA

Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully invited to examine our large and carefully-selected stock of desirable goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861 H. C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 803 MARKET STREET,

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

MILITARY GOODS.

TRAVELLING

BED TRUNK. (Patent applied for) For sale by W. A. ANDREWS,

ARMY SUPPLIES.

50,000 pairs ARMY DRAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS. do. SHIRTS. 10,000 RED 500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS. For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.,

Manufacturers of Army Good 215 and 217 CHURCH Alley, Phila. ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates Always on hand, a large stock of CAVALRY BRUSHES,

WAGON BRUSHES, And every Description of Brushes required for the Army KEMBLE & VAN HORN,

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

Bky Blue

CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. TNDIGO BLUE KERSEYS. INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS.

And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing for sale at the lowest prices BEGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE. BENJ. L. BERRY,

CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET. ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, AND ALL WOOL INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS,

LOOKING GLASSES. TMMENSE BEDUCTION

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

Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintnountry. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pur-EARLE'S GALLERIES.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a
wife assortment of HARDWABE, CUTLERY, GUNS, No. 427 MARKET Street, and oc8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street. Philada.

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

Physicians and involved the supplied by inquiring for the pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the phove wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTEE Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-prictors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, and other approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for and other approved brands of COGNAU BRANKS, and other approved brands of COGNAU BRANKS, sele, in bond and from store, by

GANTWELL & KEFFER,

Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue

and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-Buchanan's Coal IIa Whisky, Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,

In bond and store.
CANTWELL & KEFFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. TOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new

A brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and TARTER Street MARTER Street. RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one dozen buttles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low b. CANTWELL & REFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Birect.

IMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA WINE.—This approved brand of Gincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bot-led and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south-mast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTEE Birect. se24-8m

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—Pellevoi-quarters and octaves, for sale, in bond, by JAURETOHE & CABSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

OLD LEAD-8 barrels just received er Amalia, for sale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. MOGNAC BRANDY.—Pinet, Castil-

BORDEAUX BRANDY.—46 PackBages J. J. Dupuy Brandy, in bond, for sale by the
sole agents, JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204
Bouth FRONT Street. oc22-tf

WINDOW SHADES.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and put up in the very best manner, both in town and country, Plain (washed) Painted, Gilt Border, and Fancy Shades, of every description.

They also furnish Shades colored to order, adapting them to the color of the front, or to the provailing color in the room, and supply Shades in quantities, and at reduced prices, for Churches, Hospitals, and other public buildings.

buildings.

SHEFPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
Importers and Dealers in Curtains, Curtain Materials,

Stc., 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

1007-tf COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-VAR, of all numbers and brands.

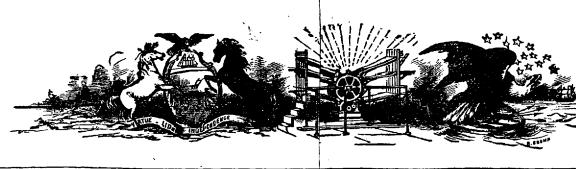
Raven's Duck Awning Twills of all descriptions, for Tests, Aynings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Ale: Tayer Hanufacturer' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 Set wide. Tarpenling, Belting, Sell Twins, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

107-65

myl-W WILLIAM F. GEDDES, PLAIN V AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, No. 320 CHEST-NUT Street. Books, Pamphlets, Constitutions, Circulars, Cards, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill-heads, Bills Lading, Law and Custom-house Blanks, &c., at low rates. n306t*



VOL. 5.—NO. 106.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
THE PERSEVERANCE BUILDING ASSOCIATION

percout the yearly ground rent or sum of \$117, paya le half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of Murch

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-

and September in every year forever.]
no26-10t JOHN M'INTYRE, Auditor.

Estate of CHRISTIANA MERKER, deceased.

Estate of CHRISTIANA MENKEIS, deceased.
The undersigned appointed by the C-urt to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN C. FARR, Esq., and trustee sur-estate of CHRISTIANA MEEKER, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance, her by gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest on TUESDAY, December 10, 1861, at 4 P. M., at his office, southeast corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

D. W. O'BRIEN, no.29-fmw5f

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR

PHIA.
Estate of HANNAH L. CRESSON, deceased

Estate of HANNAH L. CRESSUN, accessed.

The undersigned appointed by this Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of STANLEY C. FLAG, administrator of HANNAH L. CRESSON, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest on MONDAY, December 9, 1861, at 4 P. M., at his office, southeast corner SLXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

no29-fmw5t

D. W. O'BBIEN, Auditor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OTICE.—The partnership heretofore

existing between the undersigned, under the name of S FREEDLEY & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by

nutual consent.
WILLIAM FRASER will continue the business in
his own name, and is authorized to settle the affairs of
the late firm.

SAMUEL FREEDLEY.
WILLIAM FRASES.
Philabelehia, Nov. 9, 1881. de4-wim&w 4t*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the Partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of CANTWELL & KEFFER, was dissolved on the Seventh day of November, A. D. 1861, by nutnat consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES R. CANTWELL and JOHN C. KEFFER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment;

WILLIAM C. PATTERSON,
JAMES R. CANTWELL,
novl1-mw&fist JOHN C. KEFFER.

MEDICINAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR Loss of Memory,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR LOSS OF POWER.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Languer.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Eruptions. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Headache.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Pallid Gountenance. HFLMBOLD'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 BU Physics.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. De-

HELMROLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. Dewee's valuable work on Fractice of Physic.
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 MedicoChirurgical Review; published by Benjamin Travers,
F. R. C. S.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See most of the
late Standard Works on Medicine.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See remarks
made by distinguished Clergmen.

made by distinguished Clergymen. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

And bloom to the pallid cheek;"

nd 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 From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth3m

The New Remedy for

BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the ractical profession of this country the Fure Orystalized Chloride of Propulamias, as a BEMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM;

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 palied; and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope 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 spoke

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 & CHENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, ma 24-ly

Philadelphia.

F. BROWN.

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Prepared only from the Original Prescription of the late
PROFESSOR MUTTER.

AT FREDERICK BROWN'S,

Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets,
Philadelphia.

This Bemedy is a safe and simple preparation from the receipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with whom it was a favorite prescription. That he used it in his extensive practice, insures to the timid a certain proof of its pure and innoxious elements, and to those who know his character for skill and careful attention, to prescribe only great promptile and agents a should secure

who know his character for skill and careful attention, to prescribe only such remedial agents as should secure restoration without producing subsequent evil, it will be welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Physician (to Whom its combination will unhasitatingly be made known), it will always be found very beneficial, and in cases where a medical adviser is not at hand, it may be used with safety, according to the directions, in all cases of short or long duration. For sale at

Drug and Chemical Store,
N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Sts.,
Philadelphia

ONSUMPTION.

WINCHESTER'S

DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,
A Specific Remedy for the treatment of
CONSUMPTION.
The great success which has attended the use of
the Hypophosphites is creating a very general inquiry,
not only among the medical profession, but also
among the thousands who are suffering from Pulmonary
Disease.

In all Nervous or Scrofulous Complaints, Dability, Loss of Vital Powna, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Female Weaknesses, it is a sovereign and invalpable re-

remain weaknesses, it is a sovereign and invariance be-medy.

Price \$1, or six bottles for \$5, with full directions.
Circulars may be obtained by all inquirers. Sold whole-sale and retail, by

S. C. UPHAM,

310 CHESTNUT Street,
Sole agent for Philadelphia, Trade supplied.
no21-wim3m

OPERMATORRHEA.—ONE TO SIX

PERMATORRHEA.—ONE TO SIX
Denses of "WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL"
will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, or
its resulting impotency, however aggravated; and whether
recently developed or of long standing.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be as near a specific as any medicine cas be. We have cured many severe cases with
from SIX TO TEN DOSES.

"B. KEITH, M. D."

Amer. Jour. of Med. Science.
Price \$1 per box; six boxes, for \$5. Sent by mail.
Sold only by S. C. UPHAM, 310 CHESTNUT Street,
sole agent for Philadelphia.

Trade supplied.

T AMP SHADE MANUFACTORY

OF V. QUARRE,
Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets,
Wholesale Establishment.
Retail Store, opposite, No. 831 ARCH Street,
For convenience of Lady customers, who will find there
the most suitable article for a Christmas present,
no25-tde31

all cases of short or long duration. For sale at FREDERICK BROWN'S,

ine preparation of DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S

MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP.

Describe symptoms in all comm

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

Cures Nervous Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Loss of Memory,

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-

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

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, . DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS,

WARRACHUSETTS, GREAT FALLS LYMAN, LACONIA, DWIGHT, LOWELL. CABOT, CHICOPEE, and 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. QHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION M BOHANTS FOR THE SALE OF A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CITY BONNET STORE.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SEASONABLE GOODS

SEASONABLE PRICES-SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. Caps, &c., the best and most fashionable, and at the lo est prices. Bonnets made over, or bleached, and re

med; Millinery Goods m quantities to suit. BEA-VER, FELT and PLUSH Goods for Children. LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

ec16-tf NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET. KENNEDY'S

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

TURS! FURS! Are prepared to deliver on contract 8-4 and 6-4 Dark and GEORGE F. WOMRATH, NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, HAS NOW OPEN

> A FULL ASSORTMENT LADIES' FURS. To which the attention of the Public is invited. no22tjal

ADIES'

CHOICE FURS. WARRANTED WELL SEASONED

AND BELIABLE, VERY REASONABLE PRICES, AT THE

PARIS CLOAR AND FUR EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT STREET. J. W. PROCTOR & Co.

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. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

der's preparations:

25 ibs Extract Aceniti, in 1 ib jars.

25 ibs Extract Hyoscryami, in 1 ib jars.

50 ibs Extract Beliadonne, in 1 ib jars.

100 ibs Extract Beliadonne, in 1 ib jars.

50 ibs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 ib bottles.

500 ibs Calomel, in 1 ib ottles.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

mh8

47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, ion with their extensive Cabinet 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 manu-secturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the

Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. FRESH MINCED MEAT. NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT,

In large or small quantities. Orders through Despatch Post will be punctually attended to. Post will be punctually attended to.

JOSHUA WRIGHT, SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets, no13-2m Philadelphia

COAL OIL! COAL OIL! GEORGE W. WOOTTEN,

38 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

AGENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF COAL OIL, AND RE-FINERS OF COAL AND CARBON OILS. WM. F. JOHNSTON, President,

GEO. OGDEN, Secretary. Also, Agent for BEERS, JUDSON, & BEERS, Patent ridge's Patent Oyal (fire-proof) and Eastern Flint-Glass Chimneys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil without Chimneys.

Cash buyers or prompt payers are respectfully invited to examine our stock. **DORTLAND KEROSENE** OIL.

We are now prepared to supply this STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Z. LOCKE & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1010 MARKET STREET, ##2-0m Philadelphia.

COAL-OIL LAMP TRITTINS' PATENT COAL-OIL LAMP burns all kinds of coal oil without the use of a chimney. Burners and Lamps, wholesale and retail, by

B. H. WEEKS, General Agent,

no8-Im 16 North SECOND Street. DEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE
Saysys on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1453
BEAGH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS,
BAY-ly
SI WALKUT Street, Fallsfelphia IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR

PHILADELPHIA, RIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

THE REBELLION.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 161.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
THE PERSEVERANCE BUILDING ASSOCIATION

VS. MICHAEL KELLY.

June Term, 1861. No. 812. Vend. Ex.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds of the Shoriff's saie made under the writ above entilled, of the property hereinafter described, will attend to the duties of his appointment on THURSDAY, December 8, 1861, at 4 F. M., at his Office, No. 611
WALNUT Street, Philadelphua, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, of be debarred from coming in upon said fund. The property sold as aforesaid is described as follows—to wit:
All that exertain lot or place of ground, with the fourstory brick messuage or tenement thereon creeted, situate on the west side of Front street, in the city of Philadelphia, late in the Northern Liberties; beginning at the distance of 110 feet 5 inches northward from Vine street, thence extending by ground of Elizabeth Cooper westward 143 feet 8 inches to the east side of an alley 6 feet 4 inches wide, extending into and from the said Vine street, thence by the said alley southward 17 feet 7 inches, thence partly by Page's lot, partly by ground of Joseph R. Jonks and wife, and partly by ground of Mary Bacon, eastward 65 feet, thence by Mary Bacon's lot northward 1 foot 8½ inches, and eastward 77 feet 6 inches to Front street aforesaid, thence by the same 15 feet 10½ inches to the place of beginning. [Being the same premises which Thomas E. Pryor, by indenture bearing date the 7th day of March, A. D. 1854, recorded in Deed Book T H, No. 125, page 554, &c., granted and conveyed unto the said Michael Kolly in fee, reserving the recourt the yearly ground rent or sum of \$117, page he half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of March halp of the property of the page half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of March halp in the page half-yearly on the 7th day of the months of March halp THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. WHEREABOUTS OF ZOLLICOFFER. REAPPEARANCE OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

The Activity of the Rebels. ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO STARTFROM

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO

AN ACTION WITH THE REBEL GUNDOATS. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS. Mejor Lynde, of New Mexico Notifiety, Dismissed from the Service

DOINGS OF PARSON BROWNLOW. AFFAIRS AT ST. LOUIS. OPERATIONS OF THE OUTPOSTS 61 THE

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. EX PRESIDENT BUCHANAN ON THE AR-REST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

&c.. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY

Movements of the Rebel General Zollicoffer. The Louisville correspondent of the Uncinnati Commercial, writing under date of December 1,

The rebel chieftain Zollicoffer has had almost as much uncertainty of location in the eyes of newspaper readers during the last two months as the noterious Jeff Thompson. Since his retreat to the fastnesses of Cumberland Gap, particularly, rumos has had him in succession at half a dozen different points. As early as tan days are it were helically as the days are in the succession as the succession points. As early as ten days ago it was believed at headquarters in this city that he had joined his command to the main body of the rebel army under General Johnston, and that it formed the right wing of the same. I combatted this belief at the time is my correspondence and relief it the wing of the same. I combatted this belief at the time in my correspondence, and positive information arrived here yesterday removes, at last, all doubts as to his recent movements and present whereabouts. In accordance with orders received previous to the uprising of the East Tennessee Unionists, he fell back from the Gap, after leaving a small force, comprising about one-third of his brigade, to dispute the rumored advance of the Federals, and arrived at Knoxville about twelve days ago. His troops were in a deplorable condition—clad in rags, half starved, and almost without transportation. But novertheless he made but a transportation. But nevertheless he made but a short rest at Knoxville, and the bridge burning on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad having made transportation by rail between Knoxville and Nashville slow and tedious, he marched overland through Roane, Morgan, Fentress, and Overton counties, Tennessee, via Kingston and Montgomery, and entered Overton county in this State, about, a week ago, and has since pushed onward through Albany and Monticello, Wayne county, and, according to latest accounts, had even crossed the Cumberland, and was making for Jamestown, Russell county.

sell county.

The news comes to me so well authenticated that I cannot help crediting it, although the withdrawal of Zollicoffer's brigade from East Tennessee, in the face of the issurrectionary efforts of the loyalists of tace of the itsurrectionary enters of the toyanss of that section, must seem strange. It can only be explained by the presumption that the arrival of Gen. Carroll's brigade at Knoxville, from North Alabama, took place before Zollicoffer's westward movement and that it (Carroll's brigade) together Alabama, took place before Zollicoffer's westward movement, and that it (Carroll's brigade) together with the rebel troops seat into East Tennessee from Western Virginia, were deemed smitchent to hold the disaffected region in check Zollicoffer's overland march may have also been made to prevent any intended uprising in Roane, Morgan, and Fentress counties, the Unionism of whose inhabitants was always most carnest and uncompromising. The fact that Johnston ordered Zollicoffer to join him, may be taken as conclusive evidence of serious apprehension on his part in view of the great numerical superiority of the Federal army opposed to him. Zollicoffer's advance upon Jamestown was undoubtedly for the special purpose of counteracting the recent strengthening of the left Federal wing by troops from Gen. Thomas' division:

Simultaneously with the news of Zollicoffer's movements, information was received here of the reappearance upon Kentucky soil of the rebel General Williams, with a force of about 1,000 men, lately chased out of the State by Gen. Nelson.

Intely chased out of the State by Gen. Nelson. Nothing serious need be apprehended from his presence in the valley of the Big Sandy. Food for neither men nor animal is left in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. The State troops of Central Kentucky will be abundantly able to take care of

Affairs in Southern Kentucky. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writing from Fort Smith, Smithland, November 25,

The post at this place, under command of Lieut.
Col. A. L. Cheltan, Tweifth Illinois, deserves a
passing notice. We have here four companies of
the Twelfth and two of the Forty-first Illinois inthe Twelfth and two of the Forty-first Illinois infantry, and one cavalry company from the same State, under Capt. Mars, and one artillery, (two pieces,) under Lieut. Hopkins. In addition to the above force there are three companies of Kontuckians, part of Col. R. K. Williams' regiment, under command of Major P. D. Yeiser. The total force is about 1,200 Union troops; quite sufficient for the purpose, inasmuch as Smithtand has never been considered a strategie point, and its close proximity to Paducah, where a large force is stationed, would necessarily deter the enemy from attempting to hold it. Notwithstanding the above statement, Government has been lavish in its garrison appointments.. The fortifications—two in number—are upon the most extensive scale, commandson appointments. The fortunations—two in man-ber—are upon the most extensive scale, command-ing, at the same time, the Ohio river in both direc-tions, the Cumberland from its mouth two miles up,

ing, at the same time, the Ohio river in both directions, the Cumberland from its mouth two miles up, and the country in every direction. Two 64-pounders are mounted upon swivels, and, in addition to the smaller calibre, give confidence to the friends of the Union here.

On dit, it is rumored that General Grant contemplates another movement against Columbus. Captain Lyman, just returned from Washington they, reports it as certain.

Camp. Beauregard, situated near Faliciana. In Graves county, Kentucky, where about 1,500 Confederate troops are quartered, is being sadly depleted by desertion. Uantain Kuhn, provost marshal of Paducah, has quite a number of these men, and they report an average desertion of three per day. Times, they say, are very hard—no shoes, clothing, or money. It is even stated that Brigadier General John S. Bowen contemplates dishanding his forces if money is not forthcoming.

We clip the following from the legislative proceedings of Kentucky, as published in the Frankfort Commonwealth of Monday:

Mr. Yeatman offered the following resolution, vis:

Resolved That the Committee on Militars As

Viz:
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report to this House whether it is expedient and necessary to raise twenty-five thousand troops in Kentucky, or any other number, in addition to those now in service from this State, for a term of service not exceeding one year, to be organized and officered under the authority of the State, and subject to the order of the commanding general of this department.

ment.

2d. And if so expedient, a commissioner be appointed and authorized by this General Assembly to arrange with the United States Government for the services of such troops, and for defraying the expenses of arming and equipping the men, and their payment while in the service. their payment while in the service.

The question being taken, said resolutions were adopted—yeas 55, nays 9.

Mr. Sparks offered the following joint resolutions, which lie one day on the table, viz.:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Cammonwealth of Kentucky, That whereas, there are numerous persons in the United States drawing pensions from the Government of the United States, who are disloyal to said Government: therefore,

therefore,
Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to so amend the laws in relation to pensions that no person or pur-sioner of the United States shall be allowed to driw his or her pension until he proves his or her loyaky to said Government to the satisfaction of the Pen-sion Office, or the member of Congress of his or ler

sioner of the United States shall be allowed to draw his or her pension until he proves his or her loyaky to said Government to the satisfaction of the Presion Office, or the member of Congress of his or ter respective district; that the oath of loyalty almoshall not be sufficient to entitle said pensioner to shall not be sufficient to entitle said pensioner to payment of a pension. That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, lequested to send a copy of the above and foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Repressor thives in Congress, and to all of the Governors of the United States.

The Estuntion in Kentucky.

The Estuntion in Kentucky.

The Estuntion in Kentucky.

The Estuntion of Bowling Green by our troops if Gen. Crittenden is successful. Gen. Buell will march forward the immense army encamped on the line of the Nashville road, and the enemy will be forced to evacuate the Green river country. The Bowling Green correspondent of the New (release Pricayune made a fair statement of the case when he said that the position of the St. Louis Branch and the correspondent of the St. Louis Branch and the Paducah, and another has left Shar-dition has left Paducah, and another has

of Bowling Green. A force of several thousand infantry, and five hundred cavalry is reported to be advancing upon Columbia, in Adair county, where there are several thousand Kontucky troops encamped. At Lebanon, there is a considerable Union force, composed in part of the heroes of Camp Wildeat. From Lebanon to Columbia there is a good turnpike road, and I presume, therefore, that there is little danger of our force at Columbia being overwhelmed. But Colonel Hoskins, who has been encamped with one partially organized regiment near Waitsboro, at the head of navigation on the Cumberland, is in danger of being out off and the Cumberland, is in danger of being cut off and surrounded with superior numbers.

The demonstration on Columbia is probably a

The demonstration on Columbia is probably a mere feint for the purpose of preventing the sending reinforcements there to succor Col. Hoskins. About 250, however, of Col. Wolford's cavalry have gone to his assistance. The robels were reported as about crossing the Cumberland on a raft, and Col. Hoskins is said to have fallen back to a position at Fishing Creek Cliffs, where he expects to give battle. to give battle.

Col. Hoskins is one of our best Kentucky colonels, and if he can have half a chance will give a good account of himself. Advance of the Rebels.

On the western side of the railroad the robels are reported to have advanced a force of 3,000 men from Hopkinsville to Greenville, and a like number from Bowling Green to Rochester. A report, not credited, has reached us of the advance of 3,000 men toward Ashbysburg. Still another account mentions but one body of four or five thousand men, said to be approaching the Green river, near Rochester, under the traitor Breckinridge. And since I penned the last sentence I have, from good since I penned the last sentence I have, from good authority, learned that this large rebel force, inding they would have some fighting to do, turned tail, and retreated to Bowling Green.

FROM CAIRO.

An Action with Rebel Gunboats. A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Cairo, December 2, 1861, says:

Three rebel gunboats came up in sight of Fort Holt this P. M., and fired several shots, which were returned from the fort and battery at Hird's Point. The rebel shots and those from Fort Holt fell short. A shot from Bird's Point went over the robol steamers, which caused them to put about and soud down the river. As soon as the firing was heard, General Grant got on board the steamer W. H. Brown, which ran down towards the Point, but found that the rebel steamers had passed out of found that the rebel steamers had passed out of sight. The gunboat Conestoga, having steam up, ran down as far as Lucas Bend, but did not gain sight of the rebel steamers.

Considerable excitement existed for a time. After they had disappeared around the bend, a fow shells were fired over in that direction from Fort shells were fired over in that direction from Fort Prentiss at this point, with a view of further expediting their movements in case they had anchored there. The shells were well directed, and flew over the Mississippi across Bird's Point and dropped in the river beyond, a distance of over two miles. The fact of our having such heavy metal at Fort Holt does not seem to have been suspected by the rebels. It is regretted by many that the gunboats had not been coaxed into a shorter range before they were opened upon by the columbiad. The gunboat Lexington, Captain Stemble, which was lying in the Ohio at the time, immediately got up steam and proceeded about fourteen miles down the river to reconnoitre. An hour or more elapsing before she got underway, the rebels had got so good a start that she was unable to see anything of them. She returned before dark. It is said that one of She returned before dark. It is said that one of the gunboats was Hollins' famous ram, the Manas-sas, which it is said arrived at Columbus a day or

two since. The fleet probably came up on a re-connoitring expedition, and fired her shot as a bit of empty bravado. If we had more than one available gunboat here, possibly they would not have got off so easily.

Some fears are entertained of an attack on Fort Holt by a land force, in conjunction with the gun-boats. In case of the rebels making their appearince, they may receive a reception more warm than A quantity of ammunition has been sent to Fort Holt, with a number of marines to man the guns. A large amount of ordnance arrived here last night from St. Louis on the steamer D. G. Tyler. It is

intended for Paducah.

The steamers Lake Erie No. 2 and New Golden Gate, with troops on board, under escort of the gun-Sate, with troops on board, under escott of the gun-boat Conestoga, left Paducah yesterday on an ex-pedition to Caseyville, up the Ohio. Several regiments at this point are now under marching orders, destination not known. Another Camp Jackson prisoner came up from Co-

Another Camp Jackson prisoner came up from Columbus to-day, who, upon presenting himself, was put in the guard-house.

Three negroes, from below, presented themselves to the picket guard at Bird's Point, about noon to-day, and were taken before Colonel Oglesby, commanding Bird's Point, who ordered them sent back through the lines, with orders not to return again. His (Colonel Oglesby's) action in this matter was based upon general order No. 3, issued by Major General Halleck.

The report that Jeff Thompson has four hundred negroes working on fortifications at New Madrid is confirmed. Thompson has 1,500 men under his command. bis command.

A number of the largest calibre guns are being mounted at Fort Holt and other points here.

The steamer Nashville, from St. Louis, landed four rebel prisoners at Commerce, by order of General Curtis

We have nothing from Columbus to-day. All is

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. From Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, Doc. 5 .- The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news from the South, there having been no flag of truce to or from Norfolk.

Inlet. The detachment of the New York Fifth Regiment, which has been doing duty on the Eastern shore of Virginia, returned in the steamer Star, sionism being now entirely defunct there.

Important Army Orders. WASHINGTON. December 5.-By an army order just issued, the Secretary of War directs that all officers and enlisted men of the volunteer service, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or reported as missing in action, or that may hereafter be taken prisoners, or reported missing in action, be transferred to skeleton regiments, to be formed by the Governors of the respective States, and to con-sist entirely of such prisazers and missing officers and men. The vacancies thus occasioned in the organized regiments will be filled by the Governors of the various States to which the regiments

In time of actual field service, officers of cavalry, rtillery, and infantry are permitted to wear the the mounted corps. The uniform for chaplains of the army will be a plain black frock coat, with standing collar and one row of nine black buttons, plain black pantaloons, black felt hat or army forage cap without ornament. On occasions of ceremony, a plain chapeau de bras may be worn.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Herndon, of Virginia. has been dismissed by direction of the President for desertion of his post. Also, Major Lynde for a similar reason, and for subsequently surrendering his command to an inferior force of insurgents in New Mexico. stustering officers who have not already done so are requested to send the rolls on which they have mustered regiments to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington.

One of the Rat-Hole Squadron Returned. Bosron, Dec. 5.—Below, the ship Terror, of the at-hole squadron. She put back in a leaky condition, when off Hatteras

Parson Brownlow The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati When I wrote you last, I spoke considerably about Brownlow. It would seem, by a despatch which comes from a Richmond paper, that our Elijah has turned up, not by the brook Cherith, fed by the ravens, nor under a juniper tree, seeking death by a direct application to the Almighty, nor yet seeking protection under the shadow of the wing of the widow Zarephath; but we find Brownlow at the head of the regiment speken of in the prophecy of the Memphis Appeal, which I quoted, a regiment or three regiments, an army of three thousand men. But Brownlow is fighting on the side of his country, and not of the rebellious oligarchy which seeks to tread out all real freedom from the face of the South. Glorious old Brownlow! I could wish myself by his side—if he were not in such a close place. But the despatch says he is doing more mischief. Of the hellish cause of rebellion) than all the Yankees in Kentucky. That would not necessarily be much; but I take it that Brownlow is doing much mischief. As they count mischief, he is capable of doing a great deal.

Union Feeling in the South. Times says:

Union Feeling in the South. Union Feeling in the South.

Last winter, when the monster of Secession first lifted its dragon head in Tennessee, and we began to tremble lest we should be quickly toppled over the brow of precipitation, business called me to Georgia and thence to East Tennessee. When I entered the State of Georgia, I found that once respectable Commonwealth, which had inscribed 'Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation' on her coat-of-arms, in the act of doing the most unwise, unjust, and immoderate deed ever done in the world's history.

burning of the bridges? Zollicoffer would have been driven out or annihilated. Large rebel stores at Knexville would have fallen into the hands of both parties were encomped in winter time in Luts the patriots. The railroad, with its rolling stock, would have fallen isto our hands, from Union station to the Hiwassee, a distance of over 190 miles Twenty thousand East Tennesseans would have sprung to arms, and the rebellion would have been forever driven from East Tennessee. Western North Carolina would have promptly come to the rescue, and a section of country large enough for an entire State would have been reclaimed to the cause of the Government. But, no; our army in Eastern Kentucky must turn and run like the hosts of Sennacherib, without an enemy near them. I hope that Gen. Buell, who found this folly already committed, will soon find opportunity to redeem his last advantage. The great channel of rebel communication through East Tennessee must be cut off. Its importance cannot be overestimated.

Confederate Cauphont Destroyed. Twenty thousand East Tennesseans would have

Confederate Gunboat Destroyed We learn from the Memphis Avalanche of Monday, the 25th ult., that the Confederate gunboat Tuscarora, on her way up the Mississippi from New Orleans, took fire on the 23d ult., about fifteen miles above Helena. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and it was found impossible to much the hoat. An 45th its asked the save the boat. An effort to save the magazine was save the boat. An effort to save the magazine was successful, but the shells on board commenced to explode soon after the fire commenced. The explosion fired the negro quarters on Mr. Harbutt's plantation, as well as the tops of trees on the bank of the river. The boat was burned to a wreck. It

is not known how the fire originated. John C. Breckinridge Ill. The Nushville-Louisville Courier of the 25th ult. says that John C. Breckinridge is quite ill from an attack of jaundice Affairs at St. Louis.

A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated St. Louis, December 2, says: St. Louis, December 2, says:
Sixty-five of the Camp Jackson exchanged prisoners, including Gen. Frost and most of the officers, were hugely disappointed because not allowed to join Price's army by the Pacific Railroad. After taking all except officers' side arms and extra baggage, seizing several dozen contraband letters and newspapers, the provost marshal made each man subsoribe an oath that he was the identical individual named in the list of exchanged prisoners, that he was taken prisoner last May by Gen. Lyon, &c. This was done to prevent recruits ging South under assumed names. The lot were then shipped to Cairo, on the steamer latan, about 1 o'clock. One of the Camp Jacksonites, who couldn't get off, was arrested on Fourth street, and sent to the military prison, for cheering for Jeff Davis.

of the Camp Jacksonites, who couldn't get off, was arrested on Fourth street, and sent to the military prison, for cheering for Jeff Davis.

The iron-clad gunboats Louisville and Carondelet leave to night for Caire. Their machinery is no yet finished, but ice and low water are feared if they delay.

Large numbers of families of refugeas from the vicinity of Springfield have been arriving continually all day, in the most destitute condition. As no organized attempt has been made to relieve their wants, their suffering is intense. They crowd the warehouses, and are fed by piteous appeals to hotel-keepers. About 200, mostly women and children, nearly naked, sleep in the calaboose to-night by permission of the chief of police. Their appearance on the street is shocking in the extreme.

The captain of the steamer Emerald had seven of his crew arrested to-day for general insubordination. They raised such a row in the military prison as to make it necessary to put them in irons. Captain Postal and his clerks, Lyle and White, of the steamer Platte Valley, have been acquitted, after diligent investigation, of any complicity in the stoppage of that boat by Jeff. Thompson.

Operations at the Outposts of the Army of

Operations at the Outposts of the Army of the Potomac. General Fitzjohn Porter reports to headquarters that, on the morning of the 3d inst., he arranged with Generals McCall, Hancock, and Wadsworth to scout the country from Vienna to Hunter's Mills, and sent out four hundred men of the Second Maine Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Varney, and one hundred sharpshooters of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, under Major Titton, to be specially stationed. General Porter followed them at a later hour with the Third Pennsylvania Cavairy, all under command of Colonel Averill. The whole command returned, and Colonel Averill reports that, while patrolling the country, and beyond Vienna to Hunter's Mills, no enemy was seen except two small partice—one of three persons, beyond Vienna, and one nearly two miles beyond Hunter's Mills—to neither of which could be get closer. No Mills—to neither of which could be get closer. No Mills—to neither of which could be get closer. No enemy has been in the region visited by Colonel Averill since Sunday. He expresses great satisfaction at the manner in which all parties acted to-day, and thinks Captain Bell was fortunate in not losing his whole squadron upon his reconnoissance last week, as the party which attacked and pursued him is known to have been over five times his number.

Gen. Wadsworth guarded the road from near Fairfax Court House to Vienna; Gen. Hancock near Walters' Mill, and Gen. McCall had a foraging party en Difficult run, and discovered no enemy. A dense smoke of camp fires was seen rising from Germantown, to the reaf of Frying Pan.

General Hancock telegraphs from the headquarters of General Smith's division to headquarters, that on the 3d instant a boy, working at Mrs. Walters, near Walters' Mill, beyond the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike, who had worked for her daughter in Germantown, had just arrived from that place He was a week in getting through the enemy's lines. He says the enemy's scouting parties we see are habitually the old pickets, each of which is required to make a sout after coming off picket duty. He also states that there was one rewhich is required to make a scout after coming off picket duty. He also states that there was one regiment of infantry of about one thousand men at Germantown one week since, but no considerable force this side of Centreville. They often come down in force and go back again. This regiment at Germantown, with the cavalry, he states, does all the picket duty in this region. When he was at Centreville, three weeks since, the report among these troops was that they had seventy or eighty thousand men, all between Centreville and Bull Run, with a few troops on a road leading to Manassas. At that time, two South Carolina regiments and a battery were to go South on the follows.

nassas. At that time, two South Carolina regiments and a battery were to go South on the following Saturday. There was a great deal of ill-feeling existing between the Virginia and South Carolina troops, in consequence of the determination of the latter to return home. The boy states that there were no troops at Fairfax at that time. General Hancock thinks the boy states the truth. Our soouts, up to the night of the 3d inst., report that no enemy could be seen in the vicinity of Walters' Mill. No enemy has been in that direction since Sunday night, and then at the Union school-house this side of the turnpike, and between Peacock Hill and General McCall's lines there was a considerable force, which remained all night. was a considerable force, which remained all night Political Prisoners to be Tried.

We learn, from the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, that the Union men under arrest there on the charge of bridge burning had been delivered over to the military authorities, and were to be tried by court martial on Thursday the 28th ult. The Ex-Public Functionary on the Slidell and Mason Arrest. A Lancaster correspondent of the Cincinn Commercial, who has recently visited Mr. Bu-

chanan at Wheatland, says:

Reference was casually made to the Slidell and Mason arrest. This drew out from him a prompt regret that the Administration should be "embarrassed by a new difficulty, now when everthing seemed to be going along so favorably towards the overthrow of the rebellion." He hesitated not to say, that the prisoners would of course be given up as soon as the facts came officially before the Government. The ground of this opinion was the same that has been taken by others, namely: that the British flag was the same in its responsibilities on the sea that it is on the soil of England. The men under it were entitled to its protection. Long diplomatic, administrative, and executive experichanan at Wheatland, says: diplomatic, administrative, and executive experience would give to his opinion much weight, but it
is fair to presume that he would have reflected
more before expressing it in conducting a diplomatic correspondence. At least, from the appear-

matic correspondence. At least, from the appearance of the man, one may have a right to that im-

The Young Men of the Army. The Louisville Journal says: The fame of Spartan mothers is to be rivalled by
the firmness, devotion, and loyalty of the mothers
of America. The present war calls forth the exhibition of the noblest traits of the female heart. We bitton of the noblest traits of the female heart. We have seen scores of letters which, if collected in a printed volume, might accompany the "book of books," as a most fitting commentary on the value of its inculcations, and show the rich produce of the ripe harvests which spring from its seeds of right-eousness and truth. But we are permitted to copy an extract from one addressed to Col. J. M. Shack-elford, which, in its tone of Christian confidence and patriotic self-sacrifice, is above and beyond all praise. Written from a secluded country home, "that Shenstone might have envied"—a home where "peace, tranquillity, and innocence, shed their mingled delights around"—it pours forth the hopes and fears of a mother, who, leaning on the Almighty arm, trusting to His power and confident in the justice of her country's cause, gives up her eldest son to her God and to that country. The simple pathos of the letter is the highest eloquence, and its religious confidence the most holy characteristic of an American mother. It reads as follows. teristic of an American mother. It reads as follows:
Col. John M. Shackelford: I send my son to you, yes, my eldest child, with the full confidence that you will care for, guide, and protect him as you would your own son.

My boy has been as tenderly cared for, and his morals as strictly guarded as a girl's. He is young, unsophisticated, and innocent as the most refined female. God grant that he may remain so, although I know the campis calculated to demoralize and unfit a man for the social circle. My boy is him as you would your own son.

and unfit a man for the social circle. My boy is gentle, but firm and unwavering. He can be managed by kindness, but not by harshness. This I know by experience. I know martial laws are rigid; be gentle and forbearing in consequence of his youth and inexperience.

Pardon the feelings and partiality of a doting mother. I now give my darling boy up to his God and his country, and may the just God of battles preside over and shield your devoted regiment, is the prayer of your unhappy friend.

session of the Loganton. There will be a great number of wordy and windy resolutions offered, but the complexion of the House satisfies me that any resolutions or bills which shall pass must be passed on a strictly conservative and constitutional basis.

This letter has spun out to twice its intended length, but if it is worth the valuable space which it will occupy in your paper, use it.

Yours truly,

Theo. The Fortifications at Cumberland Gap The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, of the 22d ult., says that the fortifications at Cumberland Gap are now completed, and are amply sufficient to defend

Winter Quarters or Cantonments.

Col. J. B. Turchin says, in the Kentucky Zouave Col. J. B. Turchin says, in the Kentucky Zotave Guzette: In the European wars there were many cases where the campaigns were conducted during the winter time, but in all these cases it was really active campaigns, with marches and fights that were conducted during severe weather, and not mere dispositions in camps, of the armies at considerable distance, one from another. During these campaigns, sometimes by mutual agreement, sometimes by the example of one of the paties, the armies took cantonments and remained for a con-

it from any force from any quarter.

TWO CENTS.

siege of one large samy besieging another. Shat se stative at this important crisis. It must be mani-both parties were enessaped in winter time in Luts | fest 20 you, sir, as it is evident to every intelligent and barracks and barracks.

The active campaign, effensive or defensive, may make it necessary to keep troops in camps or bivouses when the campaign is prosecuted vigorously, and where there is a desire to break, so to speak, the enemy's back, and now to give him a

from the enemy; each of the other divisions is more or less spread out according to the same calculations. The headquarters of the corps are located in front of the main body, and behind the advanced guard; the division headquarters are located in the centre, or on the nearest flank of the division towards the corps headquarters, and approximately at the same distance from the corps headquarters, in order to transmit orders from the commander-inchief to the commanders of divisions in the same length of time. The brigade headquarters must be located in the centre of the brigades, and approximately at the same distance from division headquarters, and so with the regimental headquarters, in relation to brigade headquarters, and the company headquarters in relation to the regimental headquarters.

hendquarters.

The cavalry—if not employed in the advanced guard—the infantry reserves, and the artillery reserves, are disposed behind the main body of the army corps, and occupy still larger space for their cantonments. Mail post routes are established between headquarters of each part of the corps down to regiments and batteries, and the orders carried from one point to another by cavalry or teamsters. The rendezvous places are designated for each regiment, for each brigade, and for each division; the regimental rendezvous must be chosen on the road leading towards the brigade rendezvous point, the brimental rendezvois must be chosen on the road leading to wards the brigade rendezvous point, the brigade rendezvous point, the brigade rendezvous point must be on the road leading to the division rendezvous must be on the road leading to the rendezvous must be on the road leading to the rendezvous point of the whole corps. The positions in which to meet the enemy must be chosen beforehand, for the advanced guard and for the whole army corps. The position for the corps may be chosen in front or in the centre of the entire disposition. The first case may prove sometimes dangerous if we have an energetic and determined one my, because, concentrating his army secretly from us. gerous if we have an energetic and determined enemy, because, concentrating his army secretly from us, he may push forward unexpectedly, force back our advanced guard, and occupy our position before we reach it; thus meeting our separate divisions, and defeating them one by one. Such was the ease in 1815 in the war between Napoleon and England and Prussia. The Allied armies were cantoned separately, and their rendezvous points were at Florus and Charleroy; Napoleon secretly concentrated his forces, moved forward and occupied Flores, defeated the Prussian army, sant the sorps of Grouchy to pursue them, and attacked the English at Waterloo. It is better to choose a position in front of the main body, and behind the advanced front of the main body, and behind the advanced guard; then, if the advanced guard is obliged to re-treat, it will retreat on our main forces, who will treat, it will tend to work man follow, who will have time to concentrate on the position.

The cantonments consist of all disposable huildrings, including barns and stables, converted, into, habitable quarters. They are preferable, to barracks, because they are loss expensive for the Government, and more comfortable for the troops. In Elizabethtown and around it, in the radius of seven as sight miles may be contrasted assist the whole

HARRISTURG, Dec. 4, 1861. Sitting this evening in my easy chair, (a soldier's,) and reflecting on things in general, I thought that I might interest some of my friends and your readers by giving them the benefit of my observa-

The main object of interest in Harrisburg at this time is, of course, Camp Curtin, and the soldiers The ground on which Camp Curtin is located s not a proper site for a permanent camp. It is too level for proper drainage, and consequently

ompelled to doubt it. There are between five and six thousand soldiers in Camp Curtin now. Gen. J. Y. James' Mountain Brigade, formerly in camp at Huntingdon, moved down here one day last week. This brigade is in a very flourishing condition. There are some twenty-five hundred men in it in camp, and it is constantly receiving recruits. I heard it stated, on pretty good authority, that the General intends aking the field, with the First and Second Regiments of his Brigade, in the course of ten days. You will hear a good report from them when they get an opportunity to show the rebels their teeth. The "Silver Grays!" It is not many years since that expression had a political significance; but to-day in Camp Curtin, it meant something more, something deeper, something greater. Walking around camp this afternoon, I noticed a new company coming in through an entrance, and as

for one moment supposed that you were a mere The Bowling Green correspondent of the New Green where oppressed, and should not leans Picayune made a fair statement of the ose when he said that the position of the Correment of Washing in Kentucky is critical.

Another Expedition.

The Paducah correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, under date of the 1st instant, says an expedition has left Paducah, and another has left Shays need the whole with the property of the Rebels.

No particulars have as yet come to the Rebels.

Activity of the Rebels.

Reports reach us of the increased activity of the rebels in Southern Kentucky, to the east and west. party man, and that you would be one of the first

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus : 20 cepies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

common interest, is what we require in a Representative at this important crisis. It must be manimind, that from the very commencement of Mr. Lincol. 1/2 government to this moment, a party has existed meessantly opposed to its operation and indecent in their attacks on the constituted authori

This part was at first large, but, thank Heaven, All grown, and is growing, more limited every day; and it is not to be doubted that the members of that party were prepared to seize on the first opportunity which presented itself to aunihilate the precent Government, (the "anchor of the nation,") or mould it to the views of the rebel States; and yet this Government, so free in its prizciples, so gentle in its restraicte, so just in its laws; so prudent in its measures, the source and sarcty of our political liberty and civil immunities; has been the constant subject of reproach, and these who have conducted it the victims of columny and mis

This faction has never cassed to obstruct the Governmeny and to emiftter the masses, though foiled in successive attempts to disorganize and set the Northers States against the existing Adminis-Though nearly crushed out by the force of public

opinion, they wise with new vigor to the charge. proud of their very defeat, and meditating greater nischief. The very measures necessary to guard the country against their destructive projects of revolution and anarchy become the subject of accusation, and

grievances The object of the faction that you seem to have identified yourself with sir, in plain terms, is to disorganize the Republic, and upon the ruins of religion, morality, and law, to establish the roign of terrer and the sword of despotism. What reasonable man, not actuated by ambitious designs, or inthe pursuit of plunder, can deny to the present Administration the tribute of praise and gratitude? Hoping that you may learn to respect the views of the conservative men who voted for you, I remain, respectfully, your fellow-citizen

THOMAS J. WORRELL The Intervention in Mexico. The following is a copy of the treaty entered into between England, France, and Spain, for the intervention in Mexican affairs: THE CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND, FRANCE,

Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and the Emperor of the French, relative to Combined Operations against Mexico. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexuations conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexes, to demand from those authorities more effications protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfilment of the obligations contracted toward their Majesties by the Republic of Mexico, have a greed to conclude a Convention, with a view to combine their common action, and, for this purpose, have named as their Plenipoten. AND SPAIN. with a view to combine their common action, and, for this purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. John.

Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley and Ardsalia, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain. Don Xavier de. Isturiz y Montero, Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III., of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor of France, of the Orders of the Conception of Villaviciosa and Christ of Pertugal, Senator of the Kingdom, late President of the Gouncil of Ministers, and first Secretary of State of Her Catholic Majesty, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

to Her Britannic Majesty;
And His Majesty the Emperer of the French, His Excellency the Count de Flahault de la Billardorie, Senator, General of Divisica, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to Her Britannic Majesty:
Who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ANTICLE I. form, have agreed upon the following articles:

AUTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, engage to make, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, the necessary arrangements for despatching to the coast of Mexico combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military nost-

of which the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast.

The commanders of the allied forces shall be, moreover, authorized to execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most suitable to effect the object specified in the preamble of the present Convention, and specifically to insure the security of foreign residents.

All the measures contemplated in this article shall be taken in the name and on account of the high contracting parties, without reference to the particular nationality of the forces employed to execute them.

The high contracting parties engage not to sook for themselves, in the employment of the operative measures contemplated by the present Convention, any acquisition of territory nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.

Government. ARTICLE III. A commission, composed of three commissioners, one to be named by each of the contracting Powers, shall be established, with full authority to determine all questions that may arise as to the applica-tion or distribution of the sums of money which may be recovered from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the three contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV. The high contracting parties desiring, moreover, that the measures which they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States, on its part, has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, agree that immediately after the signature of the present Convention, a copy thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States: that the Government whell thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States; that the Government shall be invited to accede to it; and that in anticipation of that accession, their respective ministers at Washington shall be at once furnished with full powers for the purpose of concluding and signing, collectively or separately, with the Plenipotentiary designated by the President of the United States, a Convention, identic, save the suppression of the present article, with that which they sign this day. But as by delaying to put into execution articles I. and II. of the present Convention, the high contracting parties would incur a risk of failing in the object which they desire to attain, they have agreed not to defer, with the view of obtaining the accession of the Government of the United States, the communication of the above-mentioned operations beyond the time at which their combined forces can be assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London within fifteen days.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentis ries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seal Done at London, in triplicate, the 31st day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1861.

XAVIER DE ISTURI. FLAHAULT. THE ELEMENTS OF TROUBLE IN THE TREATY. The London Times says:

RUSSELL.

The London Times says:

Nothing can be more equitable, but nothing, under the circumstances, more difficult to observe. We have to deal with a people utterly distracted and demoralized by a whole generation of mutual blunder and murder, where the landmarks of society have been forcibly torn up; where law has ceased to exist, and where religion is merely a name for a more cruel extortion and a more bloody revenge. To undertake to respect the will of such a nation is like undertaking to respect the order of chaos. Fortunate, indeed, shall we be if we do not find ourselves in the position of persons on whom has devolved the daty of recreating and reinvigorating a society the last elements of which not find ourselves in the position of persons on whom has devolved the daty of recreating and reinvigorating a society the last elements of which we have dissipated, and of founding anew for the Mexican people that Government which the Convention wrongly, as it seems to us, assumes to be in existence. Such a task would be very difficult if entrusted to a single Power. How much will that difficulty be increased when three jealous and powerful nations are required to join in an undertaking so delicate! It will be in this, and not in the distribution of the money when we have collected it, that the real difficulty of the enterprise will consist.

There are two nations which will regard this expedition with very different feelings. Spain will naturally see in it a substantial proof that she is rapidly regaining the place which she once occupied in the first rank amid the Powers of Europe. She is admitted as a confederate by two States which aspire to control the destinies of the world. She must also feel a peculiar pleasure in beholding the

must also feel a peculiar pleasure in beholding position of the colony which flung off its allegian must also reel a peculiar pleasure in beholding the position of the colony which flung off its allegiance to her forty years ago, and comparing it with her own. The Spanish nation seems about to renew its youth, while the apparently vigorous and prosperous colony has fallen into more than senile decreptude. The States of the American Union, on the other hand, channot but view the presence of the troops of France, England, and Spain on the continent of North America with feelings of mortification and distrust. England, so long lectured with the Monroe doctrine, and Spain, whose fairest possession in the New World America has so long looked on as about to become her own, have announced their intention of doing themselves justice by an armed intervention, without socking the approbation of the United States. It is true that the Convention reserves to the United States the liberty of joining with the three European Powers, and that a sort of apology is offered for this course by the suggestion that if the Convention were not immediately concluded, its objects might fail through delay. Still, it can hardly be concealed that, torn by intestine disorders, and wasting in mutual destruction that strength which once was consolidated in support of their foreign policy, the United States cooupy a less important position than in the days of their union and of their strength. No ungenerous advantage has been or will be taken of this; but it is impossible not to feel that a great nation is seeking to efface itself, and that, considering the shortesm of the time which has elapsed, and the small amount of bloodshed which it has undergone, its endeavors have been crowned with a very considerable amount of success.

have been crowned with a very considerable

ously, and where there is a desire to break, so to speak, the enemy's back, and not to give him a chance to breathe freely, to excruit and to prepare to fight successfully against us in the apring. But when the military operations are not decisive, and particularly when the troops are located at a considerable distance from the enemy, and separated from him by some natural line of demercation, as a large river, for instance, it is rather injudicious to keep them in the camps. In cold, rainy, or frosty weather, it is impossible to have outside drills—the soldier is shivering all the time; being out on guard or on picket, his clothes sometimes are literally scaked with rain, and on going to his tent, not having any chance to dry his clothes, and exhausted, he throws himself down on the wet straw, and to-morrow he is stiff with rheumatism and cough, goes to the hospital, or roves, unable for duty, among the tents, shivering and being apt to get inflammation of the lungs. Being low-spirited and idle, he cannot find any mental occupation, because, even if he had some book or newspaper, being cold, his head refuses to work. The man must be, according to circumstances, comfortably located in order to become a fighting man: The toughness of the muscles has a limit; transgress that limit and the ruin of health is inevitable.

The troops in cantonments generally are disposed according to the order of battle. If it is an army corps of three divisions, for instance, one division, with its artillery, is advanced forward, so as to form an advanced guard, and is cantoned in close quarters; the other two divisions, with their artillery, remain behind, taking larger space for their cantonments. In each division, the brigades are disposed so as to have two of them in front, and the other two behind. The companies of each regiment are located according to the order of battle—deployed or in column. The advanced guard is disposed so as to be able to concentrate in four, eight, or twenty-four hours, according to the same calculation

or eight miles, may be cantoned, easily the whole origade with its artillery. Letter from Camp, Curtin. Correspondence of The Press]

there encamped.

is not a very healthy locality. Considerable sickness prevails in camp now; not to an alarming ex-tent, however. Typhoid and bilious fevers are the provailing ailments, though there are a few cases of more dangerous diseases. Taking the location, age, and filthiness of Camp Curtin into consideration, I am surprised that there is not more sickness than there is. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and though the soldiers complain some of the cold, penetrating wind that sweeps dewn the river course and over the ridge on which the camp is located, causing an involuntary double-quick, or a very unmusical "shake" in one's boots these cold December days, they should be thankful, for were it otherwise the constantly-

arising odor of poudrette would soon engender most of "the ills that flesh is heir to." There must be a skilful corps of surgeons in attendance, for were they not so, the bad location and execrable hospitals would prove destructive to the life of every poor fellow who is so unfortunate as to be consigned to one of these nauseous prisons. Since writing the above, a friend, who has just dropped in from camp, informs me that the Medical Board have pronounced the camp unfit, and have recommended its removal to a more healthy locality. I give the rumor as I heard it, but my opinion is that such an act of good sense would be so unusual in the management of our military affairs that I am

company coming in through an entrance, and as the arrival of a new company is an object of interest, I waited for it to pass. Imagine my feelings, on discovering that the company was composed entirely of men whose locks and beards denoted their name—"The Silver Grays." On inquiry, I found that they hailed from Cambria eounty. I had believed that I realized in some measure, if not fully, the importance of the conflict in which we are engaged; I had seen a number of men whose years exempted them from military duty, volunteer to defend the flag and the Constitution of our fathers from the contaminating touch of treason; I had seen a fond and doting mother send her only son—her only earthly hope—with the injunction, while the tears came thick and fast, your country needs you; do your duty. I had seen these and many other things that would lead one to ponder upon the justice of the cause in which we have unsheathed the sword, yet never, until I stood in the presence of those old men, did the grandeur, the righteousness, and glory of the contest appear to me. Here were fifty odd men, whose prime of life had passed, and whose lives had been spent in the enjoyment of the benign institutions bequeathed to us by the patroits of the Revolution, offering their lives as a

Hon. Charles J. Biddle: Sin: Myself, in common with many of your constituents, voted for you because we thought you capable of rising above the prejudices of mere party ties, and possessing intelligence sufficient to understand the necessities of the epoch, and courage necessary to act independent of cliques in all matters pertaining to your country's welfare. Your letter of acceptance confirmed this impression; but your recent letter proved we have been deceived. I, for one, should never have voted for you had I

and whose lives had been spent in the enjoyment of the benign institutions bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, offering their lives as a testimony of their devotion to those institutions: The spectacle was a sublime one, worthy the pen and pencil of genius.

Workmen are now engaged in refitting the chambers of the Senate and House for the approaching session of the Legislature. The coming session must be an important one. There will be a great number of wordy and windy resolutions offered, but the complexion of the House satisfies me that any resolutions or bills which shall pass must be passed on a strictly conservative and constitutional