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parts of the city, with punctuality.

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the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
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heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
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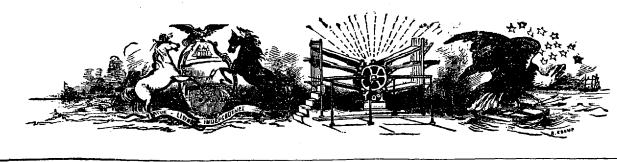
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VOL. 5.—NO. 109.

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If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.

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minimolin billing States.

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A choice and varied assortment of articles, suited to the coming season, which have been selected with much

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Ornaments for Christmas Trees, Fairies, Balls, Fruit, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES. HERBARIUMS, SCRAP AND TOY BOOKS. A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GAMES AND PAPER DOLLS. ENGLISH BOWS AND CRICKET BATS. BASE BALLS, &c. &c.

All the above articles can be had, at Reduced Prices, at MARTIN & ODAYLE'S
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1035 WALNUT STREET,

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CLARK'S \$1 STORE No. 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

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He is manufacturing extensively a great variety of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES OF SILVER. And gives special attention to getting up things suitable BRIDAL AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS. PLATED WARE

JEWELRY found to comprise a great variety of fashionable goo from the smallest articles to SETS OF DIAMONDS.

These are offered for sale at PRICES ADAPTED TO THE TIMES, And persons are invited to call and examine them. de8-tuths 1m

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THE FINEST QUALITY OF CONFECTIONERY,
IN GREAT VARIETY,

BOYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ENGLAND, FROM THE PUREST MATERIALS. J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 126 MARKET STREET. P. S.—A fine assortment of fruits constantly "Diseases of the Rectum." May be consulted at his

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SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT THE ONLY CRAVAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA. P. S. The above articles, being PATENTED, canno

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WINTER CLOAKS

SABLE CLOTHS, FROSTED BEAVERS, SEALSKIN CLOTHS, BLACK BEAVERS. LYONS VELVETS;

LARGE ASSORTMENT, MODERATE PRICES, PARIS CLOAK EMPORIUM. 708 CHESTNUT STREET.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! WATES PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
in endless variety;
LIGHT AND DARK CLOTH CLOAKS,
of every shade;
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BLACK SILK-VELVET CLOAKS,
E V E R Y N E W S T Y L E,
EVERY NEW MATERIAL;
THE LARGEST STOCK THE MOST BEASONABLE PRICES IN THE CITY IVENS, ocl5 No. 23 South NINTH Street.

C L O A K S!
The Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stock HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market. NEW CLOAK STORE!
The most Elegant assortment in the city.
No. 29 South NINTH Street,

oc15-2m First door above Chestnut. THE ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

NEW FALL CLOAKS.
WATER-PROOF TWEED CLOAKS.
BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS.
EVERY NOVELTY AT MODERATE PRICES.
JACOB HORSFALL,
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GROLERIES. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c. - 3.000 bbls Moss Nos. 1, 2, and 5 (AOKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted ackages of choice, late-caught, fat fish. 5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herburg of Choice carelles.

s,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and ings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new Scaled Herrings.
8,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
8,000 boxes large Magdaine Herrings.
260 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
60 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
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.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1861.

THE REBELLION

Confirmation of Brownlow's Victory at Morristown.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Preparing to Make their Win-

ter Quarters in the State.

Whereabouts of Breckinridge.

GENERAL CRITTENDEN'S UNION TROOPS AT CALHOUN.

SIGNS OF A MOVEMENT AT PADUCAH.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

MASON AND SLIDELL'S PROTEST AGAINST

THEIR ABREST.

Reinforcements for Port Royal.

&c..

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Confirmation of Brownlow's Victory.

tain the following despatches:

The Federal vessel retired.

on the volunteer system.

and the Missouri commissioners.

Louisville, Dec. 9 .- The Southern papers con-

EAST PENSACOLA, Dec. 4 .- The Florida and

Pamlico engaged a Federal vessel off Horse Island.

Considerable excitement prayails in Tennessee

consequent upon the inauguration of the drafting

system. The people desire the troops to be raised

G. W. Johnston, Provisional Governor of Southern Kentucky, has issued a long message.

Col. John S. Williams, with a body of troo

numbering fourteen hundred men, is encamped at

Pound Gap. They are suffering greatly for want

of shoes, blankets, and winter clothing, and are

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—Congress has unanimously

ratified the convention between R. M. T. Hunter

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 25 .- A resolution has

een introduced into the State Senate, authorizing

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 4th, says the

Federal force between Bowling Green and Louis-

ville numbers fifty thousand, and that Gons. John-

Advices from Bird's Point, to last Friday, state

that the steamer Grampus took a Federal lumber

boat, anchored above, with one hundred and seven-

ty-five thousand feet of lumber, and brought it to

The Federal troops have left Cairs and Paducah

in large numbers. It is supposed that they are

going to New Madrid to cut off Jeff Thompson.

the hanks of the State to suspend specie payman

and issue the Confederate States' notes.

ston and Buckner are prepared for them.

&c.

PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE OPPOSED TO BEING DRAFTED, HOLLINS' BATTERING-RAM "MANASSAS" AT COLUMBUS, KY.

THE PENSACOLA FIGHT. Congratulatory Order of General Bragg to the Rebel Forces.

Town of Warrington in Ashes. HOLIDAY GIFTS. THE UNION MOVEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, JEWELRY and FANO GOODS, in great variety. New and beautiful styles re-

THOMAS C. GARRETT,

Of the newest styles, and of very superior quality, as we is those adapted to men's and boys' wear.

GEORGE F. WOMRATH. Got up under the proprietor's own inspection, in a great variety of styles. Will be warranted HEAVILY PLATED with pure silver, in a way to insure its wear-

manufactured on the premises, and his stock will be

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

326 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

The Avalanche confirms the Federal victory in Morristown, East Tennessee, and thinks Major General Crittenden will overcome the Union forces. It was rumored at Memphis that the Federals become alarmed for the satety of St. Louis, and that Cairo and Paducah are being evacuated by the Federal troops, who are going to St. Louis with all nossible despatch.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that the Federals have captured two rebel steamboats, supposed to be the Henry Lewis and the Watson, and that the California escaped by throwing overboard part of her cargo and forty head of cattle.

The Charleston Mercury says that Gen. Ripley ordered every pound of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy to be burned. The Sayannah Republican says that the Sumpter was not captured but wrecked off the Trinidad coast.

Hollins' battering ram or turtle passed Memphis on the 4th inst., for Columbus, Ky. The Black Flag. The Memphis Avalanche advocates the "Black Flag' idea in the following ferocious language: Flag" idea in the following ferocious language:
We unhesitatingly say that the cause of justice, that the cause of humanity itself, defined that the black flag shall be unfurled on every field—that extermination and death shall be proclaimed against the hellish miscreants who persist in polluting our soil with their crimes. We will stop the effusion of blood, we will arrest the hoffors of war, by terrific slaughter of the foe, by examples of overwhelming and unsparing vengeance. When Oliver Cromwell massacred the garrison of Drogheda, suffering not a man to escape, he justified it on the ground that his object was to bring the war to a close—to stop the effusion of blood—and that it was, therefore, a merciful act on his part. The South can afford no longer to trifle—she must strike the most fearful blows—the war cry of extermination must be raised.

Important from North Carolina-Significant Signs—Disaffection and Demoralization Among the Troops.

Zation Among the Troops.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 6.]

The decision in the case of Colonel Singletary (who, it will be recollected, acted so noble a part in rescuing the officers and crew of the French frigate Promy, on the coast of North Carolina, from a watery grave) has been finally made out, and has come to light. The Newbern Progress says: We learn that the decision breaks him of his command, pay, &c., for two months, and subjects him to a reprimend for insubordination. The Colonel, unwilling to heldle for two months, at the time when the ling to be idle for two months, at the time when the country needs all the assistance it can get, and believing that his regiment, which has become already considerably disaffected and demoralized, will hardly be worth commanding by that time, has handed in his resignation to General Branch. The Pensacola Fight.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GENERAL BRAGG TO THE REDEL PORCES. GENERAL ORDER NO. 130. HEADQUARTERS ARMY of PENSACOLA,
Near PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 25, 1861.
The signal success which has crowned our forty
hours' conflict with the arrogant and confident
enemy—whose Government, it seems, is hourly enemy—whose Government, it seems, is nourly looking for an announcement of his success in expeturing our position—should fill our hearts with gratitude to a merciful Providence. This terrific bombariment of more than a hundred guns of the

bombardment of mere than a hundred guns of the heaviest calibre—causing the very earth to tremble around us—has, from the wild firing of the enemy, resulted in the loss of only seven lives, with eight wounded; but two of them seriously—five of the deaths from an accident, and but two from the enemy's shot. We have crippled their ships and driven them off, and forced the garrison of Fort Pickens, in its impotent rage, to slake its revenge by firing on our hospital, and burning the habitations of our innocent women and children, who have tions of our innocent women and children, who have been driven therefrom by an unannounced storm of shot and shell. For the coolness, devotion, and conspicuous gallantry of the troops, the General tenders his cordial thanks; but for the precision of their firing, in this their first practice, which would have done credit to veterans, he is unable to express his admiration. Their country and their enemy will both remember the 22d and 23d of No-vember. By command of Major General Bragg.

GEO. G. GARNER, Assistant Adj't General. From the Pensacola Observer, Nov. 30.]

For some cause, not yet explained, the fight commenced by Fort Pickens last week suddenly ceased on Sunday morning, and up to the present time has not been renewed. It is supposed by some, says the Montgomery Advertiser, that at the time Col. Brown opened fire on the defences of the Confederate forces he expected he would be supported in a very short time by a very large portion of Lincoln's armada, but that as only asmall number of the fiest arrived, and those being unable to make any impression on our batteries, he deemed it advisable to relinquish the attempt for the present. Others again think the attack was only a feint, for the purpose of learning the strength, position, and number of the guns mounted by General Bragg. If this was his object he most signally failed, and General Bragg, while he had only the fort, and one or two vessels to reply to, did not deem it necessary to open his most effective battories. Should Colonel Brown, on the arrival of the entire fleet, feel disposed to aid the vessels in forcing an entrance into From the Pensacola Observer, Nov. 30.] Brown, on the arrival of the entire fleet, feel disposed to aid the vessels in forcing an entrance into Pensacola Bay, he will be likely to be greeted with storms of iron hail from powerful batteries, the existence of which he does not now even gream. It was one thing for a powerful fleet to pass the two little forts at Port Royal, but it is quite another to run the blockade which General Bragg has established at the entrance of Pensacola Bay, as the enemy will find to their cost should they make the experiment. The utmost confidence is expressed by the Confederate officers, and by all others who have bed an enorthurity of examining the de-

fences, of the ability of our troops to resist any at-Burning Property.

The plantation of John Raven Matthews, Esq., situated on Bear Island, near the mouth of Asheppooriver, was visited by the Lincolnites on Wednesday least. On their approach the proprietor, with noble patrictism, set fire to his entire crop, and was about placing the match to his residence when a detachment of our cavalry arrived, and he spared the house for the troops to quarter in. Mr. Matthews is a most extensive rice and cotton planter, and we learn has made a splendid crop this year, which he has sacrificed to the cause of his

The large increase of soldiers in this State has created a heavy demand for provisions of every kind. It is to be hoped that the planters will forward, with as little delay as possible, bacon, flour, when the state of the stat An Abolition Club in New Orleans From the New Orleans Crescent of the 23d ult,

We take the following:

Yesterday morning Lieut. Morel, of the Third
District Police, upon information received, arrested
a German, named Frenzel, who lives on Charles
street, in the second district, charging him with
being an incendiary and traitor to the State and
Southern Confederacy. It appears that F., who
is quite an intelligent man, had excited Lieut. Morel's suspicions some time since, by remarks that he
was reported to have made in favor of Lancoln and
his dynasty: he was watched, the result of which his dynasty; he was watched, the result of which was he was heard to boast that there was a powerwas ne was neard to no set that there was a power-ful organization in this city—at least 5,000 strong— which, the moment that Lincoln's army made its appearance here on our coast, would rise and help them to the best of their ability. He further is reported to have said that his society would help cut all the rebels' throats; and that, as no one knew or suspected its existence, it was all the North Carolina Legislature.

The Hon. George E. Badger has introduced into the North Carolina Legislature an ordinance to punish salt speculators, who are known to have amassed immense sums of money by buying up all the market supplies, and selling it at the highest rates. The ordinance is framed upon the old English statuary laws, and we hope, says the Register, it will soon become a law, and be strictly enforced. The fact is these men far exceed the enforced. The fact is these men far exceed the Yankees in their grasping after heavy profits.

A Savannah Account of the Invasion. The subjoined extracts are from a letter found in the possession of Orderly Sergeant T. H. Dun ham, of Company C, (Captain Waring's,) of the Sixth Georgia Huzzars, Colonel Fields, who was captured near Burke's Station, Va., a few days since. The letter is postmarked Savannah. November 26, 1861, and is addressed to "Henry P. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. Miller, care Captain Waring, Georgia Huzzars, Colonel Fields, Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, Munas ses, Va," and is signed "Your aff. sister, Lizzie." After some mention of private affairs, "Lizzie'

says:

"I suppose you have heard, before this, of the Port Royal affair. It is really true, the Yankees have possession. Beaufort has been deserted by its inhabitants. Mr. Bayard came to the city last week, dremed in a shabby suit, that he would not have thought of wearing at one time, having lost everything. His barn, filled with a splendid crop of corn and cotton, to all of which he set fire and burned down; lost all his negroes, except three or four house servants. So Mr. Butler told Pa. Many families who, a short month since, were wealthy, are now ruined, and now renting houses in thy, are now ruined, and now renting houses in Charleston for twelve dollars a month. "A Mrs. Dunn, who fled in great haste, afterward sent her brother and four servants to try to save something. He and the four servants were all taken by the thieving Yankees. They have visited Danfurkie Island, I believe. Mrs. Dunn

visited Damurkie Island, I believe. Mrs. Dunn leves there, and taken Stoddard's negroes. One escaped by hiding himself.

"Jimmy says a gentleman told him that the enemy are shelling Tybee, but I've heard nothing more of it. You know all the troops have been withdrawn from the coast, and are new encamped about the city. I wrote you of the safe arrival of Anderson in a steamer bringing eleven thousand stand of small arms, cannon, and ammunition of all kinds, blankets and shoes, and a day after, the arrival of a schooner, bringing coffee and salt. all kinds, blankets and shoes, and a day after, the arrival of a schooner, bringing coffee and salt.

"I enclose the Northern account of the Port Royal affair. General Drayton, who commanded the South Carolina forces at Port Royal, has been arrested as a traitor; they say he ordered a retreat before there was any necessity, as they had time to save everything, instead of which, they retreated with such precipitation as to leave their arms behind; the officers even left their swords. This General Drayton's brother was in command of one of the vessels of the ficet.

"Your affectionate sister,

"Your affectionate sister, Important from Columbus. MEDITATED ATTACK ONLY TWENTY DAYS OFF-100,000 TROOPS TO MARCH UPON COLUMBUS-FEDERAL FLEET.

To the Memphis Press:
- HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBUS, Nov. 28. The following are extracts of despatches I have received to-day from a gentleman at St. Louis; the second is from a friend in Paducah. ringt extract.

The enemy intend to make an attack on Columbus in twenty days, with a force of 75,000 to 100,000 men. If you can repulse them it will have a better effect than a defeat on the Potomac. Threat has been shipped from St. Louis to Cairo a large amount of camen and ammunition; in St. Louis there are thirty-eight mortar boats and eight gun-

SECOND EXTRACT.

They (the enemy) say when they do move on Co-lumbus, they expect to surround you and starve you into submission. I heard a responsible gen-tleman, who is perfectly acquainted with affairs in Paducah and Cairo, say that it is the calcula-tion, publicly expressed, among the officers at Cairo. These extracts shadow forth correctly their plans Every effort should be made to prepare a strong force to meet him on my right and rear. No time should be lost.

Brig. Gen. C. S. A., Com. Important from Arkansas-More Signifi-

cant Signs. [From the Little Rock (Ark.) Journal, Nov. 26.] We hear of a secret organization which has been formed in Searcy and Van Buren counties, and the ramifications of which may extend to other individual participants are known, and, thanks to Colonel Jerome R. Lewis, of Van Buren county, who has acted in a prompt and decided manner, quite a number of the conspirators have been apprehended number of the conspirators have been apprehended and are now confined. They will be sent to this city for investigation. The constitution of the soci-ety is known, as well as all their secret signs of

recognition. At another time the public shall have the benefit of the whole. Arkansas Intelligence. The Little Rock State Journal of the 29th notices the arrival in that city of twenty-seven prisoners, members of a secret Lincoln organization, from Van Buren county. They were lodged in jail for safe-keeping, until tried by the civil authorities. Forty others were said to be on the way, and the names of the whole clan known; also, their secret signs and pass-words, which were divulged by a young man who was ignorantly initiated into the order.

The same same same says the Lincoln society calls nitiated into the order. The same paper says the Lincoln society calls tself a "Peace and Constitutional Society." It

says:
They have seven hundred members in Searcy,
Van Buren, Newton, and Izard counties, and one
thousand seven hundred in the whole State. They thousand seven hundred in the whole State. They have a regular system of signs and pass-words, and are furnished with supplies of money from the Northern camps. The constitution makes it obligatory upon every member to hazard his life in aid of another in distress, and the penalty of expressing any of the secrets of the organization is death. death. * * * * *

Colonel Lewis reports that those already taken were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and infers that those still at large are equally well equipped. General Burgeven reports further to the authorities in reference to the disaffection of the people in that section, and gives the names of certain individuals engaged in fomenting discontent among them.

Those who have been taken acknowledge their

erime, plead nothing extenuating, but only beg for their lives, Partial Confirmation of the Report of Parson Brownlow's Victory. The Memphis Appeal of December 4, says:
A private despatch from Knoxville, received in this city last evening, brings information that several skirmishes had occurred between the Lincolnites and Confederates, near Morristown, with what results was not stated. Gen. Carroll, with one thousand of his command, had left Knoxville for the infeated district

feeted district. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Breckinridge "Backed Down"—Was Sick

at Rochester—Gen. Crittenden and Col.

Jackson at Calhoun. A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, writing from Hartford, Kentucky, under date of December 2, 1861, says: Nothing of particular interest has transpired in this vicinity of late, except the unexpected advent of John C Breckinridge in this county, with several thousand thieves, and their unceremonious exit from Rochester, at double quick, last Tuesday evening. The cause of their sudden departure of course is not known. Some attribute it to an attack made by Captain Netter on their secuts, at Paradise, and others attribute it to a panic at Bowling Green.

effect of suddenly obtaining a large supply of pro-visions, he having been on short allowance for some time past.
The troops did their usual amount of stealing, in some instances crossing the river and stealing bed clothing and other articles, from private families,

as well as hogs and other army supplies.
General Crittenden is collecting quite an army at Calhoun, while the gallant and patriotic Colonel Jackson, with his superb cavalry, is a perfect terror to all Secessia for thirty miles around Cal-Rebels Preparing to Take Winter Quarters in Kentucky. A correspondent of the same journal, writing from Camp Boyle, Columbia, Ky., under date of December 4, says:

From the present indications and the oft-repeated From the present indications and the oft-repeated declarations of Stanton & Co., we are induced to believe that the rebels intend attempting to spend their winter in Kentucky. For some time past they have had an eye on Mills' Springs, and have repeatedly avowed their determination to put up at that point during the winter, and open out in the spring with a "grand national ball" at Lexington. It may be that their ardor in the prosecution of treason has, for the moment, influenced them to cherish such bright anticipations, and construct such magnificant air costless; but to us it ampages experiment. The utmost confidence is expressed by the Confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate officers, and by all others who have had an opportunity of examining the department of the confederate of

ing ray of departing hope; the gathering darkness of despair.

That an attempt will be made to remain in Wayne is highly probable; but that they will dare show themselves this side of Cumberland river is not at all supposable. As a confirmation of this opinion, we have but to look at facts evinced by their own conduct, and we can plainly see that they have no idea of fighting or being fought. The destruction of all accessible ferries—the confiscation of horses, mules, &c., and the impressment of wagons, clearly and unmistakably go to show that if threatened with an attack they will move back with their plunder and "save their bacon;" but if uninterrupted, they will remain in their present position, and live upon the fat things of the

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. An Important Army Order.

ion, and live upon the fat things of the

WASHINGTON, December 9.—General army order No. 104 invites the attention of officers of the army to the following, in addition to the order of the Secretary of War embraced in the regulations for the recruiting service: First. The large number of enlisted men discharged on "certificates of disability." has attracted the notice of the General-in-Chief, and as it is an especial duty to render the rank and file of the army as effective as possible, the attention of superintendents and other officers concerned either with the enlistment of men or their discharge on ac-

count of disability, is directed to the judicious dis-

charge of their respective duties. The evidence is abundant, as attested by the records of the Adjutant General's office, that many men have been enlisted who were unfit for service prior to or at the date of enlistment. It should be borne in mind that the law provides for the enlistment of "effective, able-bodied" men, and if any fficer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law, it is further provided that for every offence "he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted from the pay and emolunents of such officer."

With this object in view, paragraphs 980 and 981 of the Revised Regulations must be strictly complied with. A sense of duty to the public will cause an enforcement of the laws and regulations governing the service, and these must be the guiance of the officers obtaining recruits. Officers cannot be too circumspect in the discharge of their duties, and they are called upon to comply strictly with all the regulations applicable to the subject. Second. As to minors, every precaution should be taken to prevent their enlistment, except as provided by the regulations. A true record of their age is of the greatest value. In a majority of cases the recruiting officer may be justified in recording the age as stated by the person offering to enlist, yet many cases occur in which he should rely more upon his own judgment and less on the recruit's affirmation, in ascertaining his probable if not his actual age. In every doubtful case, therefore, as to the minority or over age of the man, it becomes the duty of the officer to judge for himself, to a certain extent, and not in any case to accept a recruit who, under his anxiety to enlist, manifestly misstates his age.

Third. It will be observed that the regulations

at this time contain no direct prohibition to enlist married men. In the regimental service this must be governed by the want of laundresses for com-panies, and in the general service by the superinendent. Fourth. It is enjoined on all superintendents and other officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, to conduct the service with diligence, unceasing ersonal attention, and economy.
By command of Major General McClellan.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
THOMAS, M. VINCENT, Ass't. Adjt. General.

Mason and Slidell's Protest. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Among the important documents just transmitted to Congress, by the Secretary of the Navy, is the protest of Messrs. Slilong, and narrates, with great precision, every incident of the capture. It opens by stating that they took passage on the Trent, at Havana, paying their passage money to the British consul; that the British flag, and were taken by an armed force, which they feely resisted, commanded by a person in the "naval uniform of the United States." They state that the passengers, who were indignant at their arrest, and who showed some resistance, were kept back by a charge of fixed bayonets, in the hands of a squad of marines. An officer of the Trent, named Williams, in the naval uniform of Great Britain, said, in the presence of Slidell and Mason, and the United States officer: "Thai, as the only person present present on the state of the trends of the state of "That, is the only person present representing the Government of Great Britain, he felt called upon, in language as strong and emphatic as he could express, to denounce the whole proceeding as a

ratical act.' They close their statement with a "respectful request that a copy of it may be sent to the Go-vernment of the United States," together with Captain Wilkes' report.

They make no allusions to themselves as being anything but simply passengers on a British steamer, going from Havana to England, during the passage of which they were taken from the steamer by a Inited States vesse The statement is signed by Slidell, Mason, Eustis,

Reports by Rebel Deserters. Two deserters came into Gen. Sumner's headuarters on Saturday. They have been at Boon-ille for several months. They state that the re-els have 150,000 men at Centreville. They were bels nave 100,000 men at Centreville. They were told that there was a much larger number than that, but did not believe it. The rebels were in daily expectation of an attack from us at three points. There were only about 10,000 soldiers at Manassas. Gen. Summer sent the men to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, and after examination by Gen. Marcy they were handed over to the Provost Marshal.

Recruiting for the Navy. Recruiting for the navy, brisk as it is, is not brisk enough to supply the demands of the service. One hundred and thirteen vessels are now fitting out, and 6,000 more seamen are wanted to man them. The prestige of the navy, and the prospect of passing the winter in the sunny South, ought to bring the requisite number of men at once. Flag Officer Foot also wants one thousand men to man the Mississippi flotilla. He expects them to come from sissippi flotilla. He expects them to come from the lakes.

Reinforcements for Port Royal. A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Tribune writing under date of December 6, says: The Illinois and the Cosmopolitan will sail to-day for Port Royal, with two Pennsylvania regi-ments, which, together with four others that have been waiting transportation, should have reinforced General Sherman two weeks ago; when the other regiments will follow it is difficult to conjecture. The Naval Engagement at Hatteras Inlet. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New

York Herald, writing under date of Friday, says: The United States steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived early this morning from Hatterss. By her I learn the following particulars of a naval engagement between four of our gunboats and the Spaulding and two other vessels:

On the 5th inst., the inhabitants of Hatters had a morning call from the enemy who engaged. On the 5th inst., the inhabitants of Hatteras had a morning call from the enemy, who approached, with two heavily armed vessels, within one mile nearer our fleet than on any previous occasion, and saluted our fleet there with several case shots. At seven o'clock Captain Warden, of the Stars and Stripes, opened fire, but his shot fell about two miles short. The enemy did not appear to be much disconcerted; on the contrary, they seemed to be advancing as if nothing had happened. It was about a quarter to eight when the rebels responded to the shots of the Stars and Stripes. Their first shell burst over the bow of their own vessel, but the fragments of their second shot came within three lengths of the transport steamer S. R. Spaulding.

The entire fleet, consisting of the gunboats Cores, Capt. McDermott; Putnam, Capt. ; Underwriter, Capt. J. E. Jeffries; Stars and Stripes, Commander Warden; and last, though not least, the S. R. Spaulding, opened in concert on the rebel steamers. But one shot only came within intimidating distance of the enemy, and that was from the S. R. Spaultung, opened in concert on the rebel steamers. But one shot only came within intimidating distance of the enemy, and that was from the eighty-four-pound rifled gun of the Underwriter. During all this fire the rebel vessels were advancing slowly, as if challenging our advance into the Sound. The boat Flounder was the only vessel in motion on our side during the entire engagement. This vessel is attached to the commissary's department. At a quarter past Sociock the enemy withdrew, and during the entire engagement to one was injured.

On Monday, the 2d inst., a most violent gale prevailed at Hatteras Inlet, even more fierce than that of last month while our fleet was on its way to Port Royal. Tents were blown down and trees uproted, but fortunately the tide was not as high as on the former occasion, which saved the fortifications from being inundated. The gale, however, was of longer duration, and strong fears were entertained for the safety of the entrenchments.

At eleven o'clock on Monday night the schooner John Alexander, Captain Miles, having on board about \$10,000 worth of Government subsistence stores, began to drag her anchor, after springing leak Sto displayed as signal of distress but owner.

ourse is not known. Some attribute it to an attack should be captain Netter on their scouts, at Paradise, and others attribute it to a panic at Bowling Green.

Breckinridge had a severe attack of yellow jaundice while at Rochester, supposed to be the effect of suddenly obtaining a large supply of prosition be having a large supply of prositions have a contracted at the provided and the captain was compelled to run her on shore. On Wednesday the schooner was found to be half full of the provided at the pro Wednesday the schooner was found to be half full of water, and more than twenty-five per cent. of her earge ruined. As \$606 as practicable the naval boats came alongside, with offers of assistance, but Captain Miles thought that he could manage affairs himself, and had already set his colored deputies at work discharging the stranded ship. During the gale Captain Miles was washed overbeard, and all efforts to save him by lowering a boat would have proved fruitless had not a returning wave cast him near the vessel, when he fortunately grasped hold of a rope, and was by that means restored to his vessel.

While the Spaulding was at Hatterss Inlet twenty-two sail of vessels passed there, bound South. These vessels were undoubtedly the "stone flect."

At two o'clock, on the afternoon of the 4th inst., the steamer William D. Ranney passed the inlet, bound for Fort Pickens.

The steamer Spaulding was ably handled by her efficient commander, Captain S. Howes, who displayed great skill and courage in replying to the fire of the enemy from the two rifled guns on his vessel. Between twenty and thirty shell and solid shot were fired during the engagement. The enemy at first fired short-range guns, allowing their shells to burst near their own vessels, as a ruse to draw our gunboats out; but when they found out that this game would not pay, they fired away from

that this game would not pay, they fired away from longer range.

The troops at the inlet are all in good health.

ing ray of departing hope; the gathering darkness | The March of the Ohio Sixtir from Efficiency of despair. water into Kentucky. nce of The Press I

TWO CENTS.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3, 1861. Our march from Elkwater to Beverly was one of eceived contributions of different kinds from home the way of winter clothing, and consequently were loth to throw them away, and therefore were obliged to carry them in their knapsacks, so that nany had upwards of fifty or sixty pounds on their acks. We started about 10 o'clock in the morning,

with the mud in some places knee deep, and in no

place, during the whole route, was it less than shoetop deep. Through this we trudged for eighteen miles, only halting long enough to take breath; and then on again. The mud was so adhesive that it was with difficulty that we could drag one foot after the other, and my limbs felt, every time I made a sten, as if they had been drawn out of their sockets. The colonel proposed to stop at a bridge within three niles of Beverly; but when he got there he found that quarters were prepared for his men in the town. The men had kept up so far, but when they got to the bridge, and found they were not to stop, numbers of them threw themselves down on the bridge and slept till morning. But the majority of the regiment kept on, but not with the regularity that they had proceeded through the day. As I went along I passed squads of men floundering along, each man trying to find a dry place to walk on; but it was no use in trying to follow them, for it was like "the blind trying to lead the blind;" so I went ahead on my own hock, passing Captain Westcott, who was sitting on a log utterly used up, which I never knew him to be before Rever, I got me man.

I remained quite comfortable that night.

stayed there the following day and night, being quartered in the Secesh hospital. We did not leep much that night, for the boys were full of fun; one of them kept us laughing by getting an axe and standing guard at the door to keep off the ghosts of two men, one of whom had but one arm, and the other had no legs. It was rather a serious thing to joke about; in fact, it was not a very pleasant place to be in anyhow, for some thirty-two Secessionists had been lying there, muti-lated in every conceivable manner by the bullets of our men at the battle of Rich Mountain. It is a singular fact that nearly every wound was in the extremities, and in almost every instance proved fatal, for out of the thirty-two at least twenty died. The next day we proceeded on our march, but, as it was about the same thing all the way, it is hardly worth while to mention it. We fared very well all the way to Clarksburg, being quartered in towns, where we slept in the churches, having good fires, and making our beds out of the pews. There was only one night that we suffered any, and that was when we camped out, and had to make up big fires and sit by them all night to keep from freezing. At Clarksburg we took the cars and proceeded to Parkersburg, where we took the boat, and came down the river to Louisville. At Beverly, the colonel had promised the men

that they should stop at Cincinnati and see their friends, so that during the whole route the spirits of the men were kept up in anticipation of seeing their friends once more. The orders were to proceed to Louisville without stopping at all. Bosley telegraphed to General Mitchell at Covington to ask permission to stop for a few hours at Cincinnati, but was refused. All the way down the river the men had been upon the deck, cheering every house they passed, and in the best of spirits. But this was soon to give way to sadness and

tears. The boat arrived at Fulton, the upper part of Cincinnati, at daybreak. The men were all on deck, expecting to land soon, many having staid was in two boats; ours being the fastest was ahead. dell and Mason against their arrest. It is quite and in order to let the other boat come up, and the colonel being afraid to land for fear the men would leave the boat, steamed up and down the river in view of the city, unable to land, and thus tantalizing the men by keeping them in view of their homes when arrested they were under the protection of and friends, whom they were unable to visit or speak to. Our boat finally landed at Covington to put off some freight, and even then they put a guard around the boat, and would not let the men even speak to their mothers and sisters who were on shore. After stopping some time, the boat moved down the river amid the sobs of the women and the curses of the men. It was the most cruel that was ever done. The worst of it was that Bosley had promised the women who appealed to him, that he would land at Cincinnati, and thus got rid of their importunities by a deception. It had been published in the city papers that the fire bells would ring when the boats arrived. By some mishap, the alarm was not sounded till the boats had moved off, so that the people only arrived at the landing in time to see the boats move out of sight. I never saw such a change in the men. They were perfectly broken in spirit; and all the way to Louisville they sat about with their heads between their hands, without speaking or showing interest

in anything.

to see us, we could not get off the boat to even speak to them. The consequence was that many of the mon broke the guard, while others jumped into the water and waded ashore. Those of the men that they could collect together were marched to camp, where they were dumped down in a ploughed field, in heavy rain and without tents, and expected to lie down in the mud like pigs. The consequence was that the men returned to town. Several hundreds of them have gone to Cincinnati, and in spite of the provost marshal and his guard our men still go to Cincinnati, while others refuse to go to camp till a furlough is granted to them to go home and see their friends. I am afraid that unless something of the kind is done, the regiment cannot be collected, and that the Sixth Ohio, one of the best regiments in the service, is among the things that were. Efforts have been made to get General Buell to grant the regiment a furlough, as the only way to get them together. But he says that he will see the regiment in a very hot place before he will do so, and threatens that, if the regiment does not report all right to him within five days, he will make such an example of it as has

Even when we got to Louisville, and found

several hundred of our friends who had come down

Letter from Port Royal.

Hilton Heap, Port Royal, S. C., November 30, 1861
Since my last weekly letter, the most salient events here have been the reconnoissances that have been made in various directions, inland from this post. Tybee Island, which is distant at one point only a mile from Fort Pulaski, was discovered to be deserted by the rebel forces a week ago, and detachments from the gunboats were landed there on the 24th instant. On the 26th, General Sherman, accompanied by two of his staff, Lieutenant Magner and Captain Saxton, visited the island; they found upon it two forts, each having been mounted with four or five guns, but each not only abandoned but dismantled. There was also a deserted martello tower. Traces of a camp large enough for a hundred men were also discovered, but it had evidently been unoscupied for at least a week. Two or three of the guns upon Fort Pulaski were brought to bear upon the party during their stay on shore, and with a degree of accuracy that showed there had been previous practice in firing at the island. The place, indeed, commands the entrance to Savannah harbor, and, if occupied by us, may prove of importance, as shells, of course can readily be thrown from it within the walls of Fort Pulaski.

Lieutenant Wilson, chief topographical engineer of this command, was also despatched a few days ago upon a reconnoitring expedition into the waters that lie in the interior of Skull creek, McKay creek, and May river; his object was to discover the practicability of landing troops on the shore of the mainland, and the condition of the bays, harbers, and shores. He got within a mile of Bluffton, where General Drayton is supposed to be at present with four or five hundred troops, but met with no opposition whatever in his explorations. At one ferry he drove in a picket of eight or ten Secession. cavalry, who fled at the approach of our boats, without firing a gun, and cotton houses were set fire to in several instances as he approached; this was invariably done by the rebels. Everywhere he found the negroes ready and able to afford efficient service; rowing boats, acting as guides, and affording sometimes important information relative to the country. Everywhere the whites had apparently deserted their homes as soon as the occupation of Hilton island by Federal forces had been consummated. Lieutenant P. H. O'Rorke, of the corps of engi-

neers, also on General Sherman's staff, made a still more extended reconnoissance at the same time in the direction of Charleston. He first passed over St. Holena island, escorted by three companies of the Seventy-ninth New York; this island extends from the northern side of Port Royal to St. Helena Sound, where he was received by the gunboats Pembina, Capt. Bankhead; Curlew, and Pawnee, Capt. Drayton; the Vixen, Capt. Boutelle, also accompanied. These conveyed him across St. Helena Sound and up into the rivers Coosaw and Ashepoo. On Otter point, the northern side of the sound, he found a deserted fort, and a small one on each of the rivers mentioned. All were abandoned, and the entire country up to within thirty miles of Charleston is completely deserted by the white inhabitants.

The forts were in every instance mere field works

for at the most half a dozen guns. Lieutenant O'Rorke penetrated ten or fifteen miles into the interior, invariably discovering a similar condition of the country. Cotton houses in various neighborhoods were set fire to at his approach, but no other indication of the recent presence of the whites was alimony - New York Tribune.

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

mail (per annum in advance) at......\$2.00 5.00 Largor Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus ;

20 cepies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$80; and 100 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club,

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PARSS.

afferded. Some of the planters had left their homes with such haste, that the furniture remained antouched in their parlors, and even the silver plate in their closets and on their sideboards. This was particularly the case on the plantations of a the hardest fever experienced, and I think there Mr. Jenkins and of Mrs. John Marsh, recently of are few on record to equal it. Most of the men had New York city. Captain Bankhead, of the Pembina, at this latter place, found himself on the estates of his cousins, and his name recognized by their negro slaves. The property in the region visited by Lieutenant O'Rorke had not been pillaged by the negroes, and was, of course, scrupulously re-spected by our troops. If Mr. Jenkins and Mrs. Marsh shooss to raturn and act as peaceable, loyal inhabitants; they will find their plate and furniture preserved, and the only damage done to their cot-

ton the work of the rebels themselves. The facts established by these various reconnois sances are that the entire frontier country of South Carolina is at our mercy—is in fact deserted from Fort Pulaski, dertainly to within twenty or twentyfive miles of Charleston, and to a distance inwards from the coast of from twelve to twenty miles. Whether this is the result of a panic or a deliberate abandonment, the military effect is the same, and not only the military, but the moral and social effect. In all this region, cotton-burning and cotton-burying are taking place whenever a company of Federal troops appear; the musters fice and the slaves remain witnesses of the disaster which has overtaken their masters; the slaves are ready to afford any assistance to the Federalists; they are as yet passive, except when fired upon (as has not unfrequently happened) by the fugitive in the vain attempts to coerce them into accompanying the

flight. But the blacks have learned the lesson of obediened; they have known what freedom is; they have seen the utter impotence of those who have hithints leaded it over them. They have seen restrained from plunder only by the efforts of Northern men. The question cannot but occur to every one who thinks-how long will they remain thus inactive? Hitherto they have received no encouragement from the Federal forces, but one trembles to think what a thin crust lies beneath the feet of these mad Southerners, who themselves put the torch to their own property in the very eight of their wondering slaves.

So far as can be learned, there is no rebel force in this neighborhood nearer than Bluffton, and that is too small to withstand for a moment any advance of Federal troops. At Hardeeville and Grahamsville villages, to the southeast, and indeed lying in the rear of Savannah, we hear that larger bodies of men are collected. This is reported by the negroes, who have begun coming into our lines from both Charleston and Savannah. Some of these have belonged to Major Lowndes, of the former place. Those from Savannah brought newspapers of dates up to the 22d inst. They left there on the 27th, and say that the abandonnent of Manassas by Beauregard is reported in Savannah. We here have no means of knowing whether or not they tell the truth.

A flag of truce was sent in by Gen. Drayton, a day or two ago; it was borne by three rebel officers, who requested permission to remove the remains of Dr. Buist, the surgeon of Fort Walker, who was killed during the bombardment. The request was promptly granted, the surgeon's body disinterred, and escorted by Capt. Pelouze, Adjutant General; Lieut. Shunk, chief of ordnance; and Dr. George Cooper, medical director of this command; it was conveyed to a spot some seven miles from camp, where the flag party had been detained A procession was then formed, and the wholesparty, rebels and Federalists, marched a distance of two miles to the ferry. Dr. Buist's brother was one of those who came from Gen. Drayton, and he as well as the other officers expressed the highest appreciation of the courtesy with which up all night in order to be ready. The regiment they were treated. Dr. Cooper had preserved the watch, books, clothing, and surgical instruments o the unfortunate officer, and these were restored to his brother. The rebels manifested the greatest surprise when informed that their cotton had as yet been allowed to remain untouched by the Union forces. They frankly acknowledged that the burning was their own act. The entire interview was conducted with dignity and courtesy on both sides.

A miserable accident occurred last week to a member of the Roundhand regiment. A sergonne of company A was endeavoring to force the powder out of the fuse hole of a shell that had evidently not exploded. The powder not falling out, he knocked the shell violently against another lying on the ground, when immediately an explosion followed; the hands of the unfortunate man were blown off, one of his legs torn away and the other mangled, and all his bowels laid bare. He lived for an hour or two; six or eight men near at hand were also wounded, but none of them seriously.

This Roundhead Regiment is happily in the pos-

session of a printing press, and issues a newspaper called The Camp Kettle, which is "published overy opportunity, by the field and staff." I copy one of its leading articles :

its leading articles:

"RIZ!—Inasmuch as we are the only Black Republican Abolition sheet? published in South Carolina, and are at considerable expense in procuring paper and material, we find it necessary to make a slight advance in our price. We will be obliged to charge three cents for single numbers of the Kettle, and give ten copies for twenty-five cents. Nevertheless, to the ditients of the Paimatte Empire, we will furnish the Kettle at the old price. If any of our friends in the North, where things are plenty, take a fancy to send us a few bundles of paper, we would consider ourselves under many obligations to the hortid vankees."

I enclose a list of the deaths in Gen. Sherman's I enclose a list of the deaths in Gen. Sherman's

command, since its departure from New York and Appapolis: THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE. Nov. 9, Niles Amasa, congestive fever.

"11, Barteles Jacob, typhus "

22, Seger Z. S., corporal, congestive fever.

27, Sanborn A. F., " 29, Peary J. A., corporal, phthisic.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK.

Nov. 9, Davis T. G., typhoid fever.

24, Walling Thes., encephalites.

26, Hopkins W. G., pneumonia.

27, Price S. W.,

28, Walsh John C., gunshot. Nov. 10, Priggs Philip H., variola.

11, Hubbard George H., larynxitis.

14, Trafton Hiram, congestive fever.

26, Philipick John P., pneumonia.

28. Frazier Charles. Nov. 2, Vliet Jasper, typhoid.

"6, Scrivin Edwin, fev.-remittent.

"8, Walters John, typhoid.

"19, McMahon Michl. N., pneumo, typhoid,

21, Snell Elijah, fev. typhoid. ROUNDHEAD.

Nov. 7, Smith James, fev. typhoid.

" 20, Corbin Edwards, remittent.

" 22, Crowl Mat. F., dysentery.

" 27, Simmons John W., fev. congestive.

" 28, Byrd James, larynxitis.

" 28, McMillan J. Ferris, ord. sergt., fev. 001. 22, Stewart, 1st sergt, gunshot wound.
29, Stewart, 1st sergt, gunshot wound.
29, Smith Soloman, dysentery.
30, Samsay Wm., rubiola.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN. Oct. 24, Freeman Wm., pneumonia.
Nov. 4, Holliday Chas. B., perp. hemorrhage.
10, Jennings Theo. F., variola.
17, Carsons Saml. B., dysontery.
17, Gardner Hiram, pneumonia.
19, Huntington Wm. B., dysentery.
21, Perry Thomas, typhoid fever.
23, Bliss Charles, anemia.
23. Phillins John T., typhold.

" 26, Newman Albert F., fev. remittent SIXTH CONNECTICUT. Nov. 28, Gilbert James H., fev. congestive " 30, Krittling Herman, typhoid. SEVENTH CONNECTICUT. Oct. 29, Farrer Win., drowned. Nov. 9, Calkins Obed., sergt., typhoid fever. , Weeks Sylvester,

23, Phillips John T., typhold

FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE. Oct. 25, Patterson James W., congestive fever. 31, Kelley John H., corp., Nov. 5. Shearer Wm..

25, Searcy, pneumonia.
25, Allen James M., congestive fever.
25, Stevens Chas., ossif. of cardeac valves. THIRD RHODE ISLAND. Nov. 1, Warden Wm., epilepsia.

4, Turnbull Thos., dysentery.

Oct. 8, Warfield Henry W., injury removing gum

carriages. NINTH MAINE. Oct. 25, Kimball Joseph, congestive fever.
30, Eaton Ed. R.,

Nov. 4, Bodge John A., pneumonia.

13, Grant Silas, congestive fever.

15, Stevens Roscoe G., "

20, French Newman, remittent. 18, Proctor Lucius L., bronchitis acute. VAGABOND THE FELLNER MURDER CASE .- It app

THE FELLMER MURDER CASE.—It appears that Radzski, the aleged murderer of the Jow Fellner, near New York, has not yet been caught. The detectives tracked him to St. Louis, but there they lost all sight of him, and it is supposed that he is by this time in some of the rebel States. Mrs. Marks, who, by the way, again attempted to commit suicide, on Friday last, has been discharged from custody, the Grand Jury of New York not being able to indict, her, and it is stated that she has started for this city, where she joins some friends. She intends to leave the country, and return home as 500n 38 possible. turn home as soon as possible.

A MAN named Thomas A. McGill, residing

at No. 292 First avenue, New York, on Sunday, in a fit of insanity or intemperance, threw his own mother out of a fifth-story window, killing her instantly. The police immediately arrested the instantly. The police immediately arrested the perpetrator of the deed, an Irishman by birth, aged about thirty-one years. The deceased and her son had lived together peaceably about a year in the house, and bore the reputation of being sober, industrious people. The landlord states that when McGill paid his rent on Friday last, he appeared to be either insane or, drunk, and that he had warned the mother to beware of him.

IN THE CASE of Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest, a full bench of the Superior Court has decided against the motion of defendant for a new trial, and confirmed the award of \$4,000 a year