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Is and Winter Goods, bought early in the season at w prices for Gasu, which will be sold Corresponding-TORESTORER WORK WELL DONE AT EXTRA LOW C. SOMERS & SON. No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET, UNDER JAYNE'S HALL. Have now made up for sale an entire new stook of FINE CLOTHING.

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WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of CUBS, BUOKETS, OHURNS, MEASURES, BROOMS, WHISKS, FANCY BASKETS.

LOOKING GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, VASHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS, sper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c , &c. All Goods sold at

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. Strangers visiting the city are invited to look through ils Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. WADDING! WADDING WADDING! FADDING, BATTS, TWINES, WICKING. COTTON YARNS.

CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, IN STORE. A. H. FRANCISCUS,

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And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-UN, ROPES, &c., at the LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET, (Corner of New St)
As I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to the above goods lower than any other house in thi

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1,000 Bales of Black Wadding. 800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 2.000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn. 20,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain. ton Rope.

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FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS. obtacing all the new styles, which they are offering a FOR CASH.

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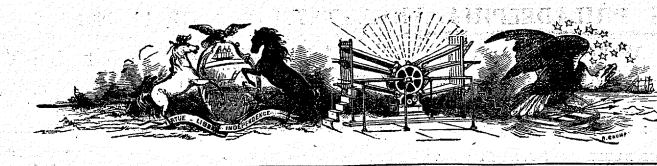
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OIL CLOTHS, &c., Have now on hand an extensive stock of Darpetings, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-

ime buyers. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES,

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FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., Sky Blue Kerseys. No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, (JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,) Pants). Have just opened an

ENTIRE NEW STOOK Dark Blue Cap Cloths. FANOY SILKS, from Auction, DRESS GOODS in great variety, White Domet Flannels. SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

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Merchants visiting this city to purchase DET

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40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

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Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

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RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

GARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

MEBRIMAON AND COCHECO PRINTS,

Cash buyers specially invited.

JOHNES. BERRY. & Co.

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)

527 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK

FANCY DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN

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SHAWLS, &c.,

Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and

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OF SILK AND FANCE

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

ONE OF THE FIRM.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

SEWING MACHINES.

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SEWING MACHINES,

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CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET WAREROOMS,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT

SUPERIOR FURNITURE

ALWAYS ON HAND

LIABD TABLES.

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No. 261 South SECOND Street, a connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are low manufacturing a superior article of

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and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,

iced by all who have used them to be

W. & J. ALLEN & BRO.

Hemmers, are now ready for

PHILADELPHIA.

FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 OHESTNUT Street.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS

Have now opened an entirely

Also, a full assortment in

Also, a full assortment of

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

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THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at

Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. CHEAP PRICES. TENT DUCK. The attention of city and country buyers is invited.

In store and for sale by SLADE, SMITH, & Co.. No. 39 LETITIA, AND 40 SOUTH FRONT STS. PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON YARN. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

FROTHINGHAM &

NO. 206 CHESTNUT STREET,

IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, GEVERS & SCHMIDT, ZAMBONA BROS., TON-

now in store a LARGE STOOK of COATINGS.

NIES & CO., and other celebrated manu

ARMY AND NAVY BLUE CLOTHS, DOESKINS, AND BEAVERS.

OF STANDARD QUALITY, FOR SALE BY 220 CHESNUT STREET.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS,

LINSEYS, TWEEDS, ARMY WOOLENS For sale by the package, by au28-thstutoc19

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, HUTCHINSON, No. 112 OHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. WHOLESALE HOUSES.

We have in store an Invoice of Dunbar, Dicksons, & Co.'s

give our exclusive attention to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, These goods will be closed out Cheap

DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co,

FIFTH STREETS,

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.

. & CO., PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances too ffe them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the

ss, where a correct and durable Scales is required. FAIRBANKS & EWING, General Agents,

THE LAST REBEL CAVALRY SCARE. WHO GUIDED THE REBELS INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Correspondence of The Press 1

ready scattered. THE REBEL GUIDES. It appears now that the men who piloted the rebels so safely through our State during the recent raid were Pennsylvanians Breckinridge Democrats, and notorious rascals. Their names are Logan, Wilson, Simes, and Brinn. The latter is believed to be the man who apprehended Cook, of John Brown's "Army of Invasion." These traitors have been in Franklin county for seventeen years, where they have prospered, and being minutely acquainted with every road and by-path of the region, could easily pioneer the rebels in any direction. I is said that they sought an interview with Hampton, and cheerfully voluntered their services. These men should be watched, and with others of their kind, apprehended

ANOTHER ADVANTAGE. of Carliele Barracks when in the service of the United States, and several of his field officers were stationed there at different times, so that these rebels were probably as familiar with the country through which they passed recently as they were with the topography of their own

troops must be placed here in some force. To make Washington perfectly secure under existing circum-

GLORIOUS OLD GETTYSBURG. prisoners. Gettysburg will be known in the history of this war as the town that would not surrender.

MORE REBELS CAPTURED.

These men take the late raid as a sort of ordinary every day affair, and do not seem to appreciate its effects upon either army, or its results in a military or political point of view. They will be allowed to contemplate the beau sehanna for a few days, and will then be trans

Acting Brigadier General Spear, colonel of the 11th rived from Fortress Monroe, accompanying the remains of Captain Grier Tallmadge, recently deceased, who has been for many years post quartermaster at that point folk, Virginia, consisting of the Eleventh Cavalry, 103d and 180th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 67th Ohio, and Follett's Battery, (regulars.) He was formerly in the regular cavalry, (Second Dragoons,) for seventeen years, and rose from a private to the position of sergeant-major of the regiment, which was the highest position he could

reach under existing circumstances, no matter what his merits might have been. At the breaking out of the present rebellion Col. Spear was tendered a commission in the 11th Cavalry. In this regiment Spear arose from place to place, and was made lieutenant colonel; he was a strict disciplinarian.

BATTLE ON THE BLACKWATER.

FROM SUFFOLK, VA.

form a portion of his command. With such troops, such commanders, an open road to Petersburg, will the south bank of the James river be longer neglected, as of yore? Will the Government remain quiet; looking a petty invasions of Northern soil, when the supplies of the enemy, his means of transportation, his capital, and his aw-makers are within our immediate grasp! THE ELECTION TO-DAY Is passing off very quietly, with sure results for the suc

ees everywhere of the National Un'on ticket. Everybody is hopeful that the success of this ticket will be the signal for the inauguration of many great reforms in every department of our popular Government, and that the question of a divided country may no longer be hailed with delight by any class of our people.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. much longer delayed. The troops thrown forward recently by Gov. Ourtin will prove no inconsiderable reinforcement of Gen. McClellan's army. Volunteering throughout the State is still quite brisk for both old and

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 11, 1882. The spouses of Generals Burnside and McOlellan are days full in active operations, and that the ladies are bidding their husbands adieu prior to a renewed dark here as to future plans, and are quietly awaiting new developments. It has been repeatedly imagined that we are going into winter quarters, but common

sense forbids the idea. Forces have moved from various points to attack them.

ndependent company of Sturgis Rifles, now in Washington. Added to these there are the 2d United States Cavairy, or McClellan Dragoons, and five companies of the 8th Regular Infantry, acting as provest guard.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE. The City Completely Isolated—City Market-ing—General Rosseau—His Successor—Gen. Negley Commanding the City Forces—Rebel Force on the Murfreesboro' Road—Union Refugees—Colonel Stokes Has an Adven-ture—Five Rebels Killed and More Wounded.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 24, 1862. This city is a grand cut-off—cut off from everybody and everything. The Louisville Railroad is "done gone," and its future existence fearfully jeopardized; the Cumberland river can be forded at almost any point, and in many places the water is less than four inches in denth, while all the other roads of every description are | they had a very heavy force out watching for this very in the hands of the rebels. The guerillas infest every oad, lane, and by path within two miles of the city, and permit no marketing of account to reach us. The soldiers are on half lations, and have been engaged in extensive foraging for the past two weeks. There is nothing worth mentioning in market, and our chances for being starved out are abundant. Coffee and sugar have been unknown here some time. Butter is a dollar a pound, tending upwards, and very scarce at that remarkable figure. Eggs are half a a dollar and seventy five cents a dozen, and, in all cases of vegetable and animal food, prices correspond with the above rates. Hats, caps, boots, shoes, and every description of clothing and furnishing goods, cost money, and a deal of it. The St. Cloud Hotel has closed its doors for want of supplies; the rest of the public houses have ceased to flourish; while a large number of the private boarding-houses have given notice to their guests to quit. You do not covet the position, I guess. However, the Union men ere in good spirits, considering the times. All we pray for now is that the Cumberland river may ise soon. The Union residents here say the river rises the last of October, while the resident rebels say not till January. Queer, how they differ, isn't it? Gen. Lovell H. Rosseau had command of this post one week, and Nashville nearly went to smash. I knew Bosseau at Shiloh. He treated me very cleverly, but I could not fail to discover in my first conversation with him his susceptibility. His was the brigade, according

o his efficial report, which was "enveloped two hours in a sheet of flame." But his entire brigade suffered less than many single regiments under Generals Hurlburt and McClernand. I heard Gen. Rosseau deliver his great speech in Louisville, in June last, wherein he stated that he was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; the punishing of rebels; the confiscation of rebel property, and the utter annihilation of slavery, if necessary, to preserve the Union and crush the rebellion. But, notwithstanding, this weak headed, good-looking, middle aged creature, came to Nashville, and issued passes to the females of Douglas', Spence's, and Martin's amilies. notorious members of the Spittoon Club, and other rebels, who had previously received no favors from he various provost marshals of this city. He was immediately lauded to the skies by these species, and was considered a "better friend of the South than Gen Buell." The Governor, the present efficient provest marshal, and military commanders, were disgusted with his acts, while the Southern Union men were terrified, and be-

sieged the Governor's room to ascertain if a necessary change could not immediately be brought about. The change took place, and "Thank God" came from the lips of every loyal man. 🔝 Not long ago I mentioned to you the fact that, for the splendid military character of Gen. Negley in every particular, a division command would be tendered him. You are probably aware of the fact that he com nands this post, which comprises three divisions. The first of his. acts was to burn two reams of printed safeguards and protection papers issued and signed by Gen. Rosseau, and to draw in all passes signed by that individual. He visited all the fortifications, suggested improvements, and all the grog-shops and restaurants, closed the theatre,

and compelled the citizens to go home before 9 o'clock in the evening, and completely cleared the streets of loafing officers and soldiers. There is a force upon the Murfreesboro road of about four thousand men, five miles from the city, which is being strictly watched by Gen. Negley. It is the rear guard of Gen. Bragg's army, but can do us no harm vithout being reinforced. They have been jo hundreds of guerillas, and receive information of on position and force by the citizens of Nashville. Every morning we learn from rebel quarters that the city will he attacked in twenty-four hours But the Union wenple, although many of them anticipate an attack, and own property in and around the city, advocate a defence

at all hazards, even though the destruction of the city should be the result. Our city is filled with Union refugees from the interior of the State-men, women and children, whose only crime is a love of the Union, are forced to leave their homes, to see their cattle and horses stolen, their fields laid waste. and stripped of everything for shelter and protection This influx of people has caused a great demand for roofs to cover them, which demand has been, in a measure, supplied by taking possession of the closed-up Secesh homes and stores. Often these homeless wanderers reach here without money enough to buy a supper. These cases of distress, which demand immediate and prompt relief, are alleviated by the provest marshal, Colonel Gillen, of the 1st Middle Tennessee infantry, who applies

the funds collected from the sellers of vile whisky and Secesh aiders and abettors to their relief. The male refugees are all anxious to enlist under the stars and stripes; and the two regiments now organizing here are adding to their ranks dally, by accessions from these reople. Colonel Stokes, of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, is very efficient in putting down the guerlia parties who infeat the suburbs of the city. Last Tuesday he went out on a foraging expedition, and was fired on by a party in ambush, losing one lieutenant, and wounding two of his men. He returned the fire, and killed and wounded ten of the guerillas, who fled on his advance. A small body of the 1st Tennessee Infantry went out en Saturday on a foraging expedition to White's creek. While preceeding towards the creek, the scouts observed some perillas in the woods, and reported the fact to the lieuterant in command, who ordered his men into line of battle. They advanced into the woods, firing as they went, and succeeded in killing five and wounding several others. Our floss was one mule, and the net gain

in point of forage, was twenty bundles of hay, eleven wagon loads of corn, and twelve beeves. I will send this letter by two gentlemen whom the Governor has sent for news. They will, probably, go by the way of Evansville, Indiana, and will drop this correspondence into the post office at that point. I am discouraged with the stage coach business. Two went to yesterday. I entrusted a letter with a gentleman bound for Louisville, but rumors reach us while I write that the

coach, horses, and soldiers have all been capta LETTER FROM JACKSON. TENN.

The Rebel Attack on Corinth-Complete Ac count of the Battle—Congratulatory Order of General Grant—Despatch from President Lincoln—Fresh Account of the Iuka Affair— How and Why Both Battles Were Fought. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] Jackson, Tenn., October 10, 1862. I arrived here last night, and though there is but little real news, yet everything is in a state of excitement on account of the recent battles. Both the armies engaged on the 4th and 5 h instant have pursued the

enemy almost beyond call, and no authentic details of the fight have come to hand except a few from wounder soldiers, and a great namber from scared Jews and sutlers. Perhaps a short resume of events, during the last month may be of use in understanding the approaching campaign. The battle of luka happened in this wise: I have seen a number of pretended descriptions of this battle, but none of them have given anything like a clear ide of it. I will therefore venture, to try your patience with a brief account of the real taction of the fight, my information being gathered rom the best authority. Price was known to be concentrating at Iuka and Van Dorn somewhere southwest of Corinth. A plan was laid to capture Price and prevent their junction. Our army was marched to Burnsville, which is about half way from Corinth to Iuka and about eleven miles from either place Inka is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and a little south from Corinth. At Burnsville the army divided. Gen. Rosecrans was ordered to go to Jacinto eleven miles south, then east about twenty miles to Barreit's, thence north to Iuka, dividing his force and occupying the only two roads that led south from Iuka. The reason of this circuit was that an immense awamp lies hetween Burnsville and Iuka, which can only be passed on the south side in this way, by traversing three sides of a square. On the fourth side a small and bad road, running nearly parallel with the railroad, and east from Burnsville to Inka, a small corps were sent under General Ord, with orders to attack a now on a visit to their lords. That of the former arri- soon as Rosencrans began to drive the enemy. Grant, ved at his headquarters on Thursday afternoon, while with a small force, remained at Burnsville, and kept a the lady of the latter, accompanied by her mother, Mrs line of couriers running between the two portions of the reached the Knoxville station, two miles off, army, and he, himself, informed each how the other by special train last evening. Two carriages, each with stood, and was ready to reinforce Ord when the pursuit four horses, were in waiting, and brought the ladies, ac. | should have commenced. The plan was perfect. Price companied by their respective husbands, to the camp must have been bagged then and there, or escaped North,
These visits argue to my mind that there will be a few when he would have run against the Tennessee river. and his capture would have been a matter of time only. General Rosecrans, however, having arrived at Bar march. Like the rest of the nation, we are quite in the rett's, found that the second road south from Iuka, which he had been ordered to occupy, was too far from the other to permit his two forces to co-operate, and, moreover, they were separated by an impassable swamp. S he pushed his column up the first road, and at about five o'clock in the afternoon got into a fight before he had had time to inform Grant how matters stood A short and bloody contest was terminated by nightfall. Price, seeing how matters were, slipped out by the door which Rosecrans had been obliged to leave open. If he could have got word to reach Grant that the second road was impracticable, then a concentrated attack might have been made on both sides; or, if Ord, who was enly five miles off, or Grant, who was only ten miles off, could have heard the noise of the fight, then the co operating column could have been pushed forward. But not a soun was heard, and Grant never knew how his plan had miscarried until the next morning, the time at which he ex pected the attack to be made. There is no sense in censuring any body in this matter. Every one, did as well as he could. Rosecrans got into a fight before he exnected it, but having got into it, he made a good fight Grant and Ord having heard nothing, could do nothing I

PETROL EUM GAS — The Stevenson House, St. Oatharines, is now lighted with petroleum gas. The light is very while and brilliant; and although one foot burners only are used, the illuminating power is fally equal to that of a four-foot burner supplied with the coal gas in ordinary use. There is no smoke or smell perceptible during the burning; and as the works are estimated some short distance from the hotel, the odor of petroleum is not apparent. The works are constructed according to Messrs. Thompson & Hind's patented process. The success which has attended the lighting of the Stevenson House has already induced other particute adopt petroleum gas. Among several others we notice a large factory at Dundas, a factory at Hespeler, the Rossin House at Toronto. The introduction of petroleum gas into the Rossin House will be a greatsaving to the proprietors. They consumed --hesadquarters than of late. Mr. W. B. Hasiett, who was employed by General McOlellan at Washington, last winter, to take charge of letters in his department, has, after everal months occupation in the Washington post office, been recalled to his former postmastership, accompanied by Mr. Jake E. Ocoley as assistant postmaster. They entered upon their duties during the present week, and send a daily mail from here, at noon, to Washington, by way of Trederick, in a two-horse ambulance. We might smilingly suggest that the failroad would be last made no provision for transportation by that route.

Of troops attached to General McOlellan's headquarters, which latter will in a few days be replaced by the last of the camp, assisted by a company of the 19th Begular Infantry, which latter will in a few days be replaced by the last of the camp, assisted that "hellish whisky" in "high quarters" was the cause of this indifference and neglect to co-operate. The report is of no consequence outside of the limited circulation of the paper itself, but if is amezing to me how such liars get a living.

But the strategic result of this attack has not been lost. Price has been driven to join Van Dorn and Lovell, instead of co-operating with them in the concert, as yet, has made no provision for transportation by that route.

Of troops attached to General McOlellan's headquarters, which latter will in a few days be replaced by the

The Battle at Perryville, Ky. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Gallantry of Rosseau's Division. west by Beauregard. They were repulsed after a terrific. A PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT IN IT.

We have already published a description of the battle atoms, half their bodies lying on one side the way and at Perryville, Kentucky, bu: the following letter gives n additional number of interesting facts. This was uploubtedly one of the most desperately-contested battles yet fought in Kentucky, and the gallant officers and mar Gen. McCook's corps de armée deserve the gratitude f the people of the country, for the heroic stand they nade against such overwhelming forces of the enemy, eau's division is stated in this correspondence, nd, indeed, in every one we have yet read, to have particularly distinguished itself. The 79th Pennsylvania Regiment was also in the affair, and that it behaved in a soldierly manner the list of casualties will show.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ARMY CORPA On the Battle field, one and a half miles N. W. of Perryville, Boyle co., Ky., Oct. 8—A. M. THE BATTLE OF CHAPLIN'S HILLS.

Within hearing of the cries of the wounded in the hospitals on the field, and within view of the gallant dead who strew the plain before me, with the robel cavalry in the distance drawing off the artillery they have taken, I sit down on a robel carpet blanket to write you somewhat more of what I have seen of the bloody battle of Chaplin's Hills. The promise of General McClock, made yesterday morning, has been fulfilled, and the battle has been fought. Shall I say the victory has been won? No. We did not sleep on the field on which we were forced to fight in advance of our chosen position. We were driven We did not sleep on the field on which we were forced to fight in advance of our chosen position. We were driven from it—a quarter of a mile to the rear, to our chosen position. We were flanked. We were overpowered. We were not victorious. But the overwhening force of the rebels are gone this morning. Gathering our scattered forces together in the dim light of the dawning day, we have advanced to meet the rising sun peering above the ridge beyond Chaplin's creek, and on the battle field to find the enemy gone. And there are but few of the galant band, with so many gone, who do not, say in their lant band, with so many gone, who do not say in thei hearts, "Thank God!"

THE MARCH TO THE BATTLE-FIELD. We were told on starting that it was two miles from Mackville to Perryville. The map, on which you will see the road laid down as running southeast to Perryville, will not tell you that it follows a small creek, now dry, winding, as the creek does, through hills and valleys, steep and rugged, and that at the point from which I write the highlands and the head-waters of the stream are reached; a dry branch only at this point, and the country as dry as the branch. The men have suffered terribly for water, and the hospitals to-day are almost wholly unsupplied. wholly unsupplied. In every direction the bills are visible, and one can, at times, from more prominent ones, catch a view of the country around. On the march we were in hearing of country around. On the march we were in hearing of the artillery of General Gilbert all the morning. It was inspiration to the men, and they moved with alacrity. It was feared that the engagement would become general before we could get up. We did not then know that Gen. Gilbert was only getting into position, that General Crittenden was not set up, and that General Buell did not intend fighting immediately. We moved forward, reached the highlands I have described, threw out a force to make a reconnoissance, and struck the right wing of the rebels by the flank approach.

rebels by the flank approach. GENERAL GAY'S CAVALRY.

It was about half past nine o'clock that General Gay, with his cavalry brigade, appeared on our right in the distance. Communication was opened with him and with General Gilbent's left by the signal officers. General Gay was, filing to the right of the now famous field, and signalized that he been reconnoitring on General Gilbert's left all the morning, that he was moving to what was intended to be the front of General McCook, and asked for support for two pieces of artillery which he had General Gay moved to the front and right, and on the edge of the creek. Here he posted his two pieces of artillery, and shelled the wood in his frent. General Rosseau sent the 10th Ohio, Lieut. Ool Burke, to his support. General Gay fired but a few rounds before he drove the rebel cavalry from the ridge beyond the creek, and they disappeared to our right, leaving a cloud of dust to mark their course. The light pieces of Gay could not reach them, and Capt. Loomis' Parrotts were ordered to the same position, and were engaged for an hour and a half in shelling the woods a mile and a half beyond the hill. GENERAL GAY'S CAVALRY. half beyond the hill.

In the meantime the 17th Brigade, Colonel William Lytle, of the 10th Ohio, commanding, was ordered to the right, and took position in the rear of Loomis' bat-tery. The other brigades were marched forward and preparations made to move to the right, close up the gap of half a mile between Gilbert's left and McJook's right,

when the ball opened in earnest THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE. It was noon before the enemy replied. General Gay was retiring his cavalry, and the right of General Rosseau about to be countermarched to the position on Gilbert's left, when two or three orderlies, from different officers, arrived in quick succession to announce the enemy approaching. One stated that they were in line half a mile to the front. A second announced that his general reported them advancing in immense force of infantry and artillery. A cavalry aid to General Gay near by cried out, "Look yonder! There's fifty thousand of them." General Rosseau gave an exclamation of doubt, and sat down near a tree with a glass to examine. Hardly and sat down near a tree with a place to examine. Hardly had he done so than, in the woods beyond, there areas a cloud of smoke. "Now you know where they are," oried General Rosseau. The report followed, and a moment after a shell fell in our midst and "richocheted," burstafter a shell tell in our mast and "richocheted," bursting fifty yards in our rear. A second followed, and was answered. Captain Loomis, sprang to his guns, and the 17th brigade of Cot. Lytle to its arms. Simonson's battery was ordered into position on the left of Loomis, and the 9th brigade of Cot. Lew Harris into position in the woods, on the left of Cot. Lytle.

The lines were formed hurriedly, but well; but without the progressory apparets in reserve. On the or trans-The lines were formed harriedly, but well; but without the necessary supports in reserve. On the extreme right, in the bed of Chaplin's creek, the 10th Ohlo stood; on its right was the 8d Ohlo, Col Beatty—gallant man and gallant regiment—the dead attest it. The 15th Kentucky, Col. Pope, was in the rear of these, ready to relieve either. On the left of Simonson was the 33d Ohlo, Lieut. Col. Moore, and the 38th Indiana, Col. Scribner. Cel. Herris formed his line on the left of this, and pushed forward the 2d Ohlo, Lieut. Col. Kell, to support Harris' battery, advanced to an open field in our centre.

CENERAL TERRILL'S BRIGADE. By some unfortunate mishap the 28th brigade of Ge-By some unfortunate mishap the 28th brigade of Ganeral Rosseau's division had got in the rear of Jackson's division, and General McCook ordered General Terrill, of the latter division, to form on the teft of Colonel Lew. Harris.! General Terrill's brigade consisted of raw troops, and the result showed that this somewhat compulsory disposition of them was most unfortunate. They came up promptly and formed, advancing in line until the left was pushed too far. Captain Parson's battery was supported by the whole of Terrill's brigade; but the disposition of the brigade cost us that splendid battery. Col. Starkweather's brigade—the 28th, Rosseau's division, came up only in time to form in Terrill's rear to be nearly run over by the panic-stricken troops of Terrill, and to

run over by the panic stricken troops of Terrill, and to save our left and repulse the rebel right GALLANTRY OF TERRILL'S FORCES. GALLANTRY OF TERRILL'S FORCES.

All of Jackson's division, except Terrill's brigage, remained in reserve in the rear. Down the road to Benton Terrill advanced in gallant style, forming north of the road at the angle to the west. Parson's battery was in his centre, and the 123d Hilmois formed his right. This brigade was three hundred yards in the front of Ool. Harris and to his left, and the numerous dead and wounded on his part of the field tell how desperate was their short conflict and how terribly they paid for their gallentry in advancing so far. The rebel right advanced a mass of human beings. Your correspondent, standing in the rear of the 123d Hilmois, saw from behind his tree the several lines of the enemy as they advanced to the atthe several lines of the enemy as they advanced to the attack. The sight was most magnificent. He felt as if the single brigade of Terrill would be swept away. The fire opened from the rebels and was replied to all along the line. The 123d Illinois suffered terribly. The rebels advanced rapidly, discharging a terrible fire, under which the raw troops of General Terrill wavered. The horses of the battery, (Parson's,) fell at every volley, and the men this morning lie stiff about the single calsson left of the battery. veral lines of the enemy as they advan The aight was most magnificent. H

Starkweather into liue on the left of Col. Harris and immediately in the rear of Terrill's late position. Capt. Stone's 1st Kentucky and Capt Bush's 4th Indiana batteries were planted on a hill looking down upon the valley far to the front. The 1st Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel Bingham, and the 79th Pennsylvania, Col. Hambright, were posted to support them The 21st Wisconsin, Col. Sweet, was in the front of the batteries, deploying below the hill, and the 24th Illinois, Capt Mari Commanding, to the right of the 79th Pennsylvania, resting on the left of the road to Benton The panic-stricken troops of Terrill fled past them, and hardly had they done so than the rebels charged upon Starkweather and were bloodly repulsed. They came up in overwhelming force, the 1st Tennessee formerly Col. George Maury (now the brigadier commanding this brigade making the charge), being in the lead. The 1st Wisconsin and the 79th Pennsylvania, with the batteries alone, repulsed 79th Pennsylvania, with the batteries alone, repulsed this whole brigade of Maury. The 1st Tennessee colors were captured by the 1st Wisconsin, and Brigadier General George Maury and the lieutenant colonel commanding the 1st Tennessee, were killed by the 24th Illinois in the woods on the left. Gen. Maury and Gen. Jackson tell in the same part of the field. fell in the same part of the field.

STARKWEATHER INTO LINE.

LYTLE'S ACTION ON THE RIGHT. There was warm work on the right, where Colonel Ly-ile's brigade was posted. Loomis and Simonson poured achrapnel and spherical case into the advancing columns, schrappel and spherical case into the advancing columns, driving them back several times. The 10th and 34, and 333 Ohlo covered themselves with glory. This morning I went along the ridge where their line had been. In a line of six hundred yards, almost as perfect as on dress parade, the dead still lay, shot down in their tracks. The position of each regiment could be distinguished by the dead, the figures on their caps revealing their regiments. Gen. Rosseau, in the heat of the action on the left, sent word to Ool. Lytle that he would leave the fighting of the brigade to him, and splendidly did that gallant officer fight the brigade. Three several times did the rebets advance in overwhelming force, and as many times were they repulsed with dreadful slaughter.

THE MANNER EACH REGIMENT REHAVED. days at least, and carry a wagon train and provisions.

Grant's headquarters are still at Jackson. From this point he has railroad and telegraph communication with his whole line, and controls reinforcements which may be sent to any of the five points most vulnerable and most likely to be threatened. He is in fact in the centre of his army, and can reach out in any direction. The enemy are all about us, and we have to keep the most vigilant wa'ch over their motions.

Rosecrans, as I have said, is on his way back. Not a word more has been heard from him. He has been successful, that is all we know. It looks as though the figures I cave you vesterday would be far below the

THE PALL OF GEN. LYTLE. Col. Lytle fell, seriously wounded, and refused to be borne from the field. The latest information states that a Gen. Johnston, of the rebel army, bore him from the field, and he is now a prisoner in their hands. Capt. St. J. hn., of Col. Lytle's staff, was killed instanty, and Capt. Fanning, of the same staff, is a prisoner with Col. Lytle.

IN THE CENTRE.

Col. Harris gallantly held his exposed position in the open fields in the centre. His line was advanced somewhat in front of Lytle and Starkweather. The 2d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Kell, on the left of Harris' battery, suffered terribly, and its dead lie thick on the field. Ucl. Kell was seriously wounded, and Mejor McCook had his borse shot under him. The line was at last driven in, three guns of Capt. Harris being left on the field. They have since been recovered. THE LAST EFFORT OF THE REBELS-LOOMIS DRIVES THEM BACK.

DRIVES THEM BACK.

When Lytle began to fall back it was towards a hill, near the forks of the road where Loon is battery had been stationed after being wi hdrawn from its first position. The rebels, is eing the brigade falling back, cheered with enthusiasm, and pushed rapidly forward up the hill. General Rosseau, finding the heat of the conflict transferred to the right, had pressed in that direction with his staff, and was standing near Copt. Loomis when he saw the immense column of the rebels advancing up the hill. He called Captain Loomis' attention to it. "Where are they?" asked Loomis' doubtful of the fact. The General, with all his usual coolness, pointed to them. Instantly Licenis had bis guns bearing upon them. In the woods to the right Rosseau collected a hundred or two stragglers to support the battery. The battery opened with terrible effect. The stregglers, urged and driven by Rosseau with his sword, fell in on its right and opened upon them with rifte and musket. The fire was too great, and the rebels retreated in confusion. The brigade of Lytle greeted their departure with a cheer, and then formed on the hill in its original position. The conflict was over. A few shots from long-range guns were exchanged. The full round moon rose in the east and lighted the dismal scene. In half an hour the picket fires of the rebels were visible, five hundred yards distant, and our weary nen lay down on their arms, holding the line originally chosen by Gen. Rosseau but a quarter of a mile in front of which he had been compelled to fight.

TWO CENTS.

at least thirty thousand. OUR LOSSES. 804.

In the Seventeenth Brigade the loss will be over 500 killed, wounded, and missing, and the Ninth will be nearly as great. Our total loss will amount to 550 killed and 1,200 wounded.

On Gen Rosseau's staff the only loss is Cap: Frank J. Jones, A. A. G., supposed to be a prisoner.

On Col. Lytle's staff Lieut. St. John, A. D. C., is killed, and Capts. Grover, A. A. G., and Fanning, A. C. S., are prisoners. In the 10th Ohio Infantry Major Moore is wounded.

The Fight at Newtonia—A Gallant Bayonet Charge by our Troops—Indians Engaged on Our Side—The Rebels Outflank our Forces. Several days ago, we published a telegraphic account of a battle at Newtonia, Missouri, but the St. Louis Democrat now comes to us with further particulars which will be found below. The correspondent of that paper,

who writed the battle, says:

Undoubtedly you will be informed before this of the engagement which took place on the 30th of last month at Newtonia, Mo., between Gen. Cooper's forces and the let and 2d Kansas Brigades. As the battle was fought on the prairies of our "comparatively quiet" Missouri, it may be interesting for your readers to learn some of the particulars of the affair. As a non-combatant Thad my own way, and could choose a position from where I had a fair view of the battle-field. Newtonia, the county seat of Newton county, is a small prairie town, through the length of which runs a stone wall, which was used by the enemy as a barricade. Our forces conristed of the 1st and 2d Kansas Brigades, the confinite to the late and late Alasasi Digates, the former commanded by Gen. F. Salomon, the latter under Col. Weer, and the 4th Missouri State Militia; the whole under command of Gen. F. Salomon.

On the morning of the 29th, Colonel Lynde, 9th Kansas Cavalry, was ordered to make a reconnoissance toward Newtonia, with four companies of his command, and two mountain howitzers. They proceeded fourteen miles, and on leaving the woods, one and a half miles from Newtonia, opened on the enemy's pickets, failing, however, to elicit a reply: Having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance they retired. General Salomon, hearing the guns, ordered four companies of the 9th Wisconsin Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Jacoby, three pieces of Stockton's Battery, and one company of the 6th Kansas Cavalry, Captain Meffard, to the assistance of Colonel Lynde. These reinforcements encamped for the night in the weeds between Sarcoxie and Newtonia. At two o'clock the next morning, Colonel Lynde, who had returned to Sarcoxie, again advanced, and with the troops tent the evening previous, returned to the prairie returned to barcone, again awanced, and with the troops ent the evening previous, returned to the prairie in front of Newtonia. It is the general belief that General Cooper, C S. A., left the town the day previous to our attack, in order to join Rains, leaving but a small force to hold the place. As soon as the enemy observed our advancing troops General Cooper received notice of the fact, and returned early enough to participate in the Our little army marched within half a mile of the town, a par: of the infantry deployed as skirmlabors, while the artillery opened their fire on the stone walls and buildings behind which the enemy's infantry and the supports of their artillery were sheltered. So far their fire had been comparatively harmless, but when four comparies of the 9th Wisconsin were ordered to charge the enemy with their bayonets, which they did in the most gallant manner, and if possible to drive them out of their fortifications, they were received with such a tremendous fire as to compel our men to retire. At the same time whose number was constantly augmented by new reinforcements (from 5 000 to 6,000, it is said,) had succeeded in outflanking us on 'a'l sides. It must seem almost miraculous that the whole force was not cut to pieces, or

compelled to surrender Our loss, hewever, on this occasion (240 to 260 killed, wounded, &c) was very heavy, rspecially that of the 9th Regiment

encoses, as our indians, under Ool. Philips, fought have devils. I must say this for justice sake, although I never have been a great friend of the Indian regiments. I am told that Salomon intended to advance with his whole force upon the enemy as soon as Gol. Hall would arrive. Meanwhile we were informed by our scouts that General Bains was hurrying with his whole force to the estatement of the graphy and that Golone Hall was three

rai Rains was nurrying with his whole force to the as-sistance of the enemy, and that Colonel Hall was three miles in our rear, instead of at the place where he was ordered to proceed. Under these circumstances, and as it was near sunset, General Salomon ordered the troops to take our former position, near Sarcoxie, which was done in perfect order, the General, who had been in the thickest of the fight, handling the retreating troops with great skill. In the afternoon affair we lost but low, white the loss of the enemy is said to be very heavy. Such is the history of one of the most andacious attacks, perhaps, ever made by a mere handful of men on an army in full gh our loss was heavy, that of the enemy

From Northern Virginia—Rebel Congress— Richmond Markets—Battle Anticipated. The Richmond Whig of the 10th says: "We have nothing new from Gen. Lee's army. All quiet except occasional skirmishing. There is no prospect of a battle. Some excitement has been occasioned at Gordonsville by the reported advance of ten thousand Yankees on that place via Warrenton The Government authorities have taken the precaution to renove all the stores, lest it should turn out to be well counsed. The train on the Central Bailroad last eve ning was loaded with passengers from the upper coun

In the House, on the 9th, two important bills were passed; one authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the other for the reduction of the currency by giving the holders of treasury notes the privilege of funding the same in eight per cent, honds within four months from date of notice, to be advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury, thereafter the same notes to be only jundable in six per cent, bonds.

RICHMOND MARKETS. "One of the most extensive auction sales of merchandige which have taken place in Richmond for a long time was the sale of yesterday, at the establishment of Messrs. Tardy & Williams, Cary and Thirteenth streets. It was attended by a large concourse of buyers, speculators, and lookers on. The bidding was spritted, and in a few hours about \$150,000 worth of goods was disposed of. We subjoin a list of the prices obtained for the leading articles; Brown sugar, in hogsheads, extremss 51% and 69 cents; in bbls.59 to 68 cents; yellow clarified, in bage, 32 at 66068 cents; 40 at 68 cents; white clarified in bage, 32 at 66068 cents; 40 at 68 cents; white clarified for the leading at 60068 cents; in bols.59 to 68 cents; white clarified in bage, 32 at 66068 cents; 40 at 68 cents; white clarified per lb.; Virginia salt 30031 cents per ib; lard 350364 cents per lb.; coffee \$1.8201 90 per lb; led 350364 cents per lb.; coffee \$1.8201 90 per lb; poper \$1.560 1.60; brooms 21 50026.50 per dozen; yinegar 45050 per gallon; 55 reams common note paper \$7.5008.55 per

damaged cotton 15 % cents. ANTICIPATED BATTLE NEAR SUFFOLK. The Petersburg Express has reliable information from Suffolk up to Tuesday night last. The Union forces now in and around Suffolk are estimated at 35 000. These forces are stationed in the town of Suffolk at Hargrove's Tavern, Providence Church, and Deep Creek. Incantious soldiers and others tell the people of Suffolk at the trace in that direction is to be increased. Oreck. Incantions soldiers and others tell the people of Suffolk that the force in that direction is to be increased to 100,000. The reinforcements are brought up at night, and, for this purpose, the trains are run only at night. No paseports are now granted to persons to come in the direction of the Blackwater river. All the trees for several miles around Suffolk have been felled, and fortifications are going up at all points. This looks as though the Federals anticipated an attack. It may be, however, only a precaution to prevent attack, until they are ready to move which many believe they intend to do, and that in this direction. We are gratified to hear that our forces are so attained that the invaders will meet with a very re so stationed that the invaders will meet with a very

UNION FORCES.

MORE OF BEAUREGUARD'S CORRESPONDENCE. HEADQUARTERS LONGSTREET'S DIVISION, The Commanding General congratulates the troops of Major General D. H. Hill and his own upon their handsome conduct in the various attacks upon the enemy's entrenohed position and camps, in the field of the "Seyen Pines," on the 31st ultimo, and the defence of the posiion on the 7th inst.

ected of the men The "Seven Pines" will be inscribed upon the regimental banners of each regiment of the two divisions, except those few regiments that disgracefully left the battle-field with their colors. HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS ARMY OF POTOMAU,
NEAR CENTREVILLE, Nov. 28, 1861.
A new banner is entrusted to day, as a battle flag, to

he safe keeping of the Army of the Potomac.

THE COLUMBUS DIFFICULTY.—The difficulty with the peroled Federal prisoners at Columbus continues. They refuse to go into the Northwestern cam-

MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
E M P O B I U M,
No. 1085 WALNUT STREET, BELOW ELEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. IQUEURS.—50 cases assorted Liqueurs, just received per ship Vandalia, from Bordeaux, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 & 204 South FROMT Street.

COMMISSION HOUSES ARMY GOODS!

Dark Blue Uniform Cloths. Dark Blue Blouse Flannels.

10-ounce and 12 ounce Standard

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BROWN DRILLS,

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LINEN C. HDK'FS.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Of our own Importation; ordered last Spring, at old prices. As we intend to

N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND

their entire New Stock of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTMEN

EARLE'S GALLERIES.

apio-tr Masonio Hall, 715 OHESTNUT ST. ATOUR OIL.—492 baskets Latour Olive Oil, just received per ship Vandalis, from Sordesuz, for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862. FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

BATTLE ON THE BLACKWATER. Military and Political Matters.

HARRISBURG, October 14-P. M. The city was filled with the wildest rumors last evening oncerning a "second invasion" of the "Old Keyston State" by the rebels under Stuart. Every one had a lifferent story to tell, and the politicians worked upon he credulous with marked success. For some reason or other the Northern Central Bailroad Company decided not to send any freight trains South, and this fact becoming known, was the cause of a startling report that the rebels were moving in force upon the line of the Later and more reliable intelligence dispelled the anxiety attending these rumors, and proved that they originated in the fact that a squadron of Hampton's

command had been left in Adams county to scout, and

had been out off. These men will probably be captured,

as our cavalry is in pursuit of them, and they are al-

arrested, and severely punished. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was for a long time in comman

GARRISON FOR HARRISBURG. Barracks are now being constructed in the State Capitol grounds and elsewhere in this city for the accommodation of troops to form the garrison of this city during the winter. Quite a large body of troops have collected at Comp Curtin, and more arriving each day. This excellent camp of rest and instruction is being turned to good account. Like Baltimore, although far away from the seat of war, this city occupies a central and most important stategical position, and it is here that a large portion of the great reserve Union army should be concentrated prior to its distribution to any points which may have to be occupied or may be threatened by the foe. To save Pennsylvania at present from invasion,

stances, troops must be concentrated at Baltimore What a noble example was set before all frue Americans by the citizens of this famous old borough! When it was rumored in town the other day that the rebels were approaching, there was no thought of surrendering to the Confederate rascals among her people. The people mustered instantly, with the best arms they could ind, went out on the turnpike in force under command of a gentleman of some military experience, who deployed them as if they were skirmishers to a heavy force. They opened a brisk fire on the enemy as soon as they nade their appearance, succeeded in turning them, killing two, wounding a number of others, and taking two

Four rebel ragamuffins were caught near Gettysburg on Sunday last trying to steal horses, upon which they hoped to get back into Virginia. They have been sent here, and are now under guard at Camp Curtin. While under a preliminary examination at the office of the provost marshal here they became very vehement in their boastings, and said that their "brethren in-arms" would soon be in this city in great force for their relief. They are very reticent regarding the designs and plans of their leaders, and seem to think that our generals are more codies, and our army a series of tin pans tied to their

ported to a military palace on the Delaware, below Phi-PERSONAL COL. SPEAR. Pennsylvania Cavalry, is in town to day, having just ar-Col. Spear is at present in command of a brigade at Suf-

but a great favorite with the men. Colonel Spear is a gallant fellow, and a native of Philadelphia. While speaking of Col. Spear, I must not fail to notice his recent signal victory over a large force of rebels posted at a village called Franklin, on the Blackwater river, about fifteen miles southwest from Suffolk, Virginia. Some days since, Col Spear ordered a reconnois sance to be made to Franklin, and the rebels were drive across the river with some loss. On Friday last, an advance of Col. Spear's Brigade was made to the point where the rebels were met, in force, and a severe battl

ensued, resulting in their defeat. The rebels lost over 350 killed, wounded, and missing, whilst the Federal loss. as far as known, is only 13. Our captures are also con-General Peck is in command of our army at Suffolk The brigades of Generals Ferry, Spear, and Wessels

Passengers from Hagerstown report that a movemen is looked for at any moment by our army. Officers are returning from furlough, and there seems to be every evidence that an advance upon the enemy cannot be

new regiments.

Yesterday our scouts brought word that the enemy had withdrawn their pickets in the neighborhood of Mar tinaburg, and were evidently on the move. Last night news was telegraphed from Philadelphia of the rebel raid upon Pennsylvania, which is ere this familiar to you Unfortunately the Potomac is so low at present that it can be forded at many points, and unless the army was spread in a consecutive line along the banks it could not well prevent passages of small bodies. This course would much delay operations in view, and necessitate also the withdrawal of the large force already on the Virginia side. Of one thing we may rest assured, that the enemy intends ceaselessly to give us employment. ... He has been well supplied from Richmond during our recent inactivity, and nothing but thunder bolt energy can exterminate him. A more complete postal organization now exists at headquarters than of late. Mr. W. B. Haslett, who was

half on the other. The battery blew a long hole right through the brigade. But they were repulsed, and then commenced the pursuit General Huriturt, whose corp had been stationed at Bolivar, which is about thirty miles northwest of Corinth, marched, at the first news o the projected attack of the rebels on the latter place directly south, and, as the rebel column was attacking from the southwest, that is, headed to the northeas of course Hurlburt caught them on the flank. Though thing, and had selected very excellent positions, they were, nevertheless, driven back across the Hatchi with great loss. Then, of course, they had to retreat from Corinth, or Hurlburt would be in their rear: On this retreating march, straight back from the attack on Resecrans, and obliquely from that, they have suffered terribly. They have lost two batteries (eight guns), and the prisoners have been coming in, and will continue for some time to come in, in great numbers. The last des patch from Corinth is about as follows: "We have paroled now 813 enlisted men, and 43 com-

here they moved northeast, crossed the Memphis and

Charleston west of Corinth, and attacked it from the

southwest side, which they well knew was its weakest point, for Corinth was selected and fortified, you know,

for the advantages it afforded against an attack from the

orthwest by Halleck, and a retreat south and south

fight. The portion of the works against which their chief

which opened into the dense ranks of the advancing rebels with horrible effect; men were literally blown to

attack was made was protected by a masked battery,

nissioned officers, in good health; sent 703 wounded to Inka, and have 350 here. Cannot tell how many Con federate dead : have buried 800, and the field yet stinks from unburied corpses. Their loss is eight or ten to our one. Prisoners are coming in continually by every wagon road." Besides this there are 350 prisoners at Bolivar, and some at Bethel, and in all this the killed and wounded from Hurlburt's attack are not reckoned at all, neither are those of Rosecrans' pursuit. Their killed will probably reach from 1,500 to 2,000, their wounded in the usual proportion would be about 10.000, but under the circumstances of this fight will not probably go above 6,000 or 8,000. We have already 1,300 prisoners, in good health, and shall have a great many more. Their clear and undoubted loss cannot be less than 10,000 or 12,000. which I should think would pretty effectually break up and denoralize a force of 40,000 or 50,000, which the rebels are said to have had.

The follo wing general orders were issued yesterday : HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
JACKSON, Tenn., October 7tb, 1962. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,

JACKSON, Tenn., October 7th, 1962.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88.—It is with heartfelt gratitude the General Commanding congratulates the Armies of the West for another great victory won by them on the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst., over the combined armies of Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell.

The enemy chose his own time and place of attack, and knowing the troops of the West as he does, and with great facilities for knowing their numbers, never would have made the attack except with a superior force, numerically. But for the undanted bravery of officers and soldiers, who have yet to learn defeat, the efforts of and soldiers, who have yet to learn defeat, the efforts of the enemy must have proven successful.

Whist one division of the army under Major General
Rosecrass was resisting and repelling the onslaught of
the rebel hosts at Cerinth, another from Bollvar, under the rebel hosts at Osrinth, another, from Bollvar, under Mejor General Hurlburt, was marching upon the enemy's rear, driving in their pickets and cavalry, and attracting the attention of a large force of infantry and artillery. On the following day, under Mejor General Ord, these forces advanced with unsurpassed gallantry, driving the enemy back and across the Hatchie, over ground where it is almost incredible that a superior force should be driven by an inferior, capturing two of his batteries, (eight gune), many hundred small arms, and several hundred prisoners.

Between them there should be, and I trust is, the warmest bonds of brotherhood, Each was risking life in the same cause; and on this occasion, risking it also to save and to assist the other. No troops could do more than these separated armies. Each did all possible for it than these separated armies. As an did all possible for it to do, in the places assigned it.

As in all great battles, so in this, it becomes our fate to mourn the loss of many brave and faithful officers and soldiers, who have given up their lives a sacrifice for a great principle. The nation mourns for them: By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant. JNO. A. BAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant General. HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, JACKSON, Tenn., October 7, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89.

andred prisoners. To these two divisions of the army all praise is due,

and will be awarded by a grateful country

GENERAL OBDERS, No. 89.

The following despatch from the President of the United States of Ameria, has been officially received, and is published to the Armies in this District.

"WASHINGTON D. O. October 3, 1862.

"MAJOR GENERAL GRANT: I congratulate you and all concerned in your recent batties and victories. How does it all sum up. I especially regret the death of Gen. Hackleman, and am very anxious to know the condition of General Oglesby, who is an intimate personal friend.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant.

JNO-A BAWLINE. Assistant Adjutant General I learn from good authority that General Oglesby hough his obituary has been repeatedly written, is not lead, and the surgeons who are attending him, who are experienced and able, think he will recover. If his recovery is within the bound of possibility, this despatch from Old Abe will set him on his pics again. And now a few words by way of moral. Secretary Chassaid of General Grant that he " had done about the only clean things we had had yet in this war." Now here i another clear thing-Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth-three rebel armies utterly destroyed, for General Halleck says the battle of Shiloh decided the evacua ion of Corinth. It won't do to say that somebody else ought to have the oredit, and that Grant himself is of no-account. People are willing enough to give Grant credit for the first day

of Shiloh; should he not have credit for the second? Now, this sort of thing is played out. Such uniform and brilliant success could never fall to the lot of a habitua drunkard, or an incompetent general. Grant commanded in this last battle as much as in any other. He was within telegraphic communication of both corps. It is about time that success and not politicians should create our generals. Let the people cry as loudly to have General Grant reinforced as they have been said to cry. that McClellan should be supported. Four of his best divisions have been sent to Buell. Let him have them back, and give him one-fourth of the troops there are in Kentucky now, and he will get them to Mobile in less than three months. Let Buell stay at Louisville as long as he likes. Only give Grant some of the new troops to keep open this line of railroad, and let him carry his veterans with him into the field. Then let him march eastward on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and threaten Chattanooga. Such a move ment would draw the rebels out of Kentucky and Tennessee just as you would draw the wind out of a bladder by sticking a pin in one side. Do you know the reason why? I can tell you: At Chattanooga is a centre of railroad communication from five

different directions. At Chattanooga there are shops for the manufacture of percussian caps, cartridges, powder guns, pistols, and there is other machinery of various sorts. One hundred and twenty miles south, by rail, it Atlanta, with all the banks of the Southern Confederacy, and numerons large and valuable foundries and iron works. A battle would inevitably take place at Chattancoga Look at any railroad map, and you cannot esshould have two lines of communication, from Columbus

tect their lines of communication, and their base of operations, and they would be obliged to, leave Kentucky soon, as in case of need. This strategy is no new thing. It has been talked and talked, ever since the war began. It is what Buell was to have done. Why didn't he do it? Because he was trying courts martial. Now let him keep in that business, since he likes it so well. and let Grant have his troops, and in less than a month

and from Louisville, besides the Tennessee and Cumber-

land rivers to protect our flanks. The rebels must pro

Kentucky and Tennessee will be clear of rebels. . CASCO. Return of Rosecrans. JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1862. despatch; arrived yesterday after my lefter had been ailed, states that Rosecrans was on his way back. This has given great relief. He had pursued the enemy, it is said, as far as Ripley, thirty miles and more, and it was feared that they might get in his rear, especially as it seems that Hurlbur; was too much exhausted to follow far. A rumor had spread, and gained considerabl ground, that a large force had crossed the Hatchie, between Bolivar and Corinth, but it proves to have been without foundation. So we are now snug back again in our nests. It is a great pity Grant had not force enough to pursue a hundred miles, if necessary, and bring Price her stand, and force him again to battle; but he

was obliged to withdraw his troops, to keep open this line of railroad. No details have yet been received of the pursuit either by Boxecraps or Hurlburt. Hurlburt's last brigade, under General Ross, will arrive at Bolivar to morrow morn ing, and I shall go down and learn what there is to be learned. It is known that Ross destroyed the railroad bridge across Davis' creek, six miles south of Grand Junction. This spoils every chance they may otherwise have had of using the railroad in any future attack on Bolivar. To attack that place now they must march six days at least, and carry a wagon train and provisions.

figures 'I gave you yesterday would be far below the

mark. Our loss is only about 1,200; 200 killed and 1,000

wounded. We have buried, up to this time, 2,000 revels:

so says a surgeon who arrived from Corinth last night.

Prisoners centinue to arrive, starving, naked, and anx ious to get within our lines. They come in sometimes singly, sometimes in squads, but all are glad to get something to eat. They seem tired of the rebellion, and to, have no further stomach for fighting. after returning from Bolivar I shall go to Corinth, and get such details as I can that will be of interest. It will be some days before Resecrans gets back. He has a great many prisoners to bring along.

CASCO.

est of the control of the street in the stre

THE HERO OF THE DAY. Rosseau is unhurt. He has passed through the thickest of the fight and been exposed where the fire was noticest. Perhaps like a reckless general, but certainly like a brave man, he was at all hours with the front rang. Amidst the hottest of the fire on the left and centre he rode up and down the line, his hat upon his sword, and as he passed, his men, with enthusiastic obsers, swore to stand by him. The here of the day—the mean who fought the fourth it clear. it—fought it alone—he has covered himself with glory, and deserves the praise and gratifude of the country. Around him men fell, but he did not finch. Time and again his line wavered, but he kept them to their post; and the gallant 3d division and their gallant general will share together the credit and the p aise.

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WHOM WE FOUGHT. Rebel prisoners and descriers say that we fought the divisions of Buckner, Cheatham, Humphrey Marshall, and Steward. They say that the let Tonnessee (fought by the lat Wisconsin) lost two hundred killed and wounded. Bragg commanded in person. McCook's approach by the Mackville road is said to have greatly surprised to rebel approach.

the rebel generals. "All the prisoners say we have fough The list is terrible. Colonel Starkweather, commanding the 28th Brigade, reports the following as his losses: 144 killed, 454 wounded, 6 prisoners, 200 missing. Total,

THE WAR IN MISSOURI. who visited the battle, save :

eers. This regiment, acknowledged as one of the best infantry co. ps in the service, is at present under command of a well known St. Louisau, Colonel Charles E. Salomon, formerly surveyor of St. Louis county, and, during the three-months service, colonel of the 5th Missouri Volunteers. When the remainder of our forces at lest reached ber they retreated, still under the enemy's fire, to a point midway between the two camps, and, although nearly half were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, without the loss of a gun, wagen, or the arms of these who ercaped. Here they met the advance of General F. who eleaped. Here they het the savance of debetat r. Salomon, who, on being informed of the state of affairs, promptly advanced with his entire force to the battle-field, the enemy constantly retreating, until they reached the stone walls in Newtonia.

The 6th Kansas, with two mountain howitzers, was now ordered to the right, the 3d Indiana to the left, now ordered to the right, the 3d Indians to the left, while the artillery, consisting of Capt. Allen's battery and three pieces of Capt. Stockton's battery, supported by a battalion of the 10th Kansas on the right, and by the 9th Wisconsin on the left, took their position in the centre. Col. Hall, 4th M. S. M., as I understand, was ordered to our left flank by the way of Jollification, a small place about six miles east of Newtonia. As soon as the troops had taken their respective positions, the ball was opened by our arilllery in a splendid manner, killing and wounding a great number of the Confederate forces. A desperate attack was made on our left flank, but without success; as our Indians, under Col. Phillips, fought like devils. T must say this for justice sake, although I never

must surpass it by at least two hundred.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The Whig, of the 10th, says:
"One of the most extensive auction sales of merchan

ing at \$3.25 6 5.30; allspic 1.60; breoms 21 50 626.5 per gallon; 55 reams come

EVACUATION OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., BY THE AUGUSTA, Oct. 7 — The Savannah papers of this morn-have despatches from Baldwin, Fla., dated 6th, AUGUSTA, Oct. 7—The Savannah papers of this morning have despatches from Baldwin, Fla., dated 6th, which say: A train went within two miles of Jackson-ville yesterday afternoon. Our cavalry drove in the Yankee pickets. Two gur, boats opened on the train but did no damage. Eleven hundred Yankees have landed at Jacksonville. Our troops are gathering.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 10.—A special despatch to the Savannah Republican, of this morning, dated Baldwin, Ela, 9th; says: The Federals at Jacksonville embarked yesterday, and went down the river this morning early. Two large gunboats are still lying off the town. The Yankees have taken off all the negroes they could get, both slave and free.

tion on the 7th inst.

After a severe struggle the enemy was driven from his stronghold, and all the artillery and his entire camp captured. It is a source of deep regret, however, that these gallant soldiers, after their taking the entire position of the enemy, should have endangered our captured stronghold by so far forgetting themselves as to desert their ranks for plunder. This bad conduct is more the fault of the officers than the soldiers. It officers so obviously fail to do their duty, nothing better may be ex-

Soldiers, your mothers, your wives, and your sisters have made it. Consecrated by their hands, it must lead have made it without the soldiers, your to support the soldiers. have made it. Consecrated by their names, it must be you to substantial victory, and the complete triumph of our cause. It can never be surrendered save to your unspeakable dishonor, and with consequence fraught with unmeasurable 'evil. Under its untarnished folds beat back the invader, and find nationality, everlasting immunity from an atrocious despotism, and honor and renown for yourselves, or death

By command of Gen. BEAUREGABD.

Thomas Jordan A. A. General,
Colonel 28th Regiment Georgia Volunteers. [This regiment "ran," and were officially censured at the battle of "Seven Pines."]

algn, and measures are about being instituted to compai

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