WANAMAKER & BROWN'S WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

Fr. 8.—Wanamakar & Brown's Cak Hall Clothing ant, at Sixth and Market errects, is NOTED sell made, good-fitting, durable Mothing, at REA-Wanamakor & Brewn have an immense stock of and Winter Goods, bought early in the season at pice for Clan, which will be sold doggesponding-OBSECT.

NNE READY-MALE CLOTHING. . NO. 47 NORTH THIED STREET, O. SOMERS & SON. No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET, UNDER JAYNE'S HALL, are now made up for sale an entire new stook of FINE CLOTHING. also, a foll assertment of OLOTES, UA 1814 EBES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, 38 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of

EVBS, BUOKETS, CHURNA, MEASURES, BROOMS, WHISKS. FANCY BASKETS, WALL BORUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, SOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, MISHBOARDS, ROLLING and ULUTHES PINS,

LOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS. 80HOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS, aper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows. Carriages, Hobby Horses. &c , &c. LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. Strangers visiting the city are invited to look through a Tetablishment, which is the largest of the kind in PUTNAM'S OLOTHES-WBINGER in the State of

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. Madding: Manding WADDING YADDING, BATTS. TWINES, WICKING.

COTTON VARNS, CABPET JHAIN, &c., &c. THE LARGEST STUCK IN THE CITY, INSTURE, ed for Balk, at Manufacturers' Prices, by A. H. FRANCISCUS. . 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street.

JARNS, BATTS, AND CARPET OHAIN.

50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain—Cotton, Linen, and Woolen. 50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn—Nes. from 5 to 20. 10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. 00,000 Sheets Black Wadding. 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts,

from 12 to 50 cts per lb. 1,000 Daies all grader Wick. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton and Linen. and a general sesortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE,

No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET, (Corner of New St.)
All am solely in the Yarn business, I am pre-At I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to itall the above goods lower than any other house in this R T. WHITE. VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN.

2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding. 800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 12,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn. 20,000 Pounds of Colored and White

Carpet Chain. 500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotton Rope. the, Coveriet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and stack of Goods in the above line, for sale by A. H. FRANCISCUS, 18 2m 43 MARKET and & North FIFTH Street.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. ROH-STREET CARPET WARE-HOUSE. OLDDEN & RICKNER. No. 832 ABOH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET,

St how receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles, which they are offering a LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

(LEN ECHO MILLS.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & CO. *** CHESTNUT STREET,

(Opposite Independence Hall,) MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

OARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c., Have now on hand an extensive stock of Unpetings, of our own and other makes, to

which we call the attention of cash and shortime bayers. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES,

GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS

The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARR & BROTTER, Importers,
20-tf 324 OHE-TNUT Street, below Fourth. Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORM,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

out Four doors below the Continental. RAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Drain and Water PIPE, from 2 inches bore up, with every riety of Bends, Branches, Traps, &c., warranted equal riety of Bends, Branches, Traps, &c., warranted equal riety in the market, and at less rages. The understand being interested in one of the largest and best in the bove and other articles, define competition, both in quality and price.

PETER B. MELICH;

Manufactory cor, Thompson and Anthracite streets, himselphia. MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS
ME P O B I U M,
No. 1085 WALNUT STREET,

1862.

VOL. 6.—NO 69.

Have just opened an

Which have been

DRY-GOODS JORBERS.

(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,)

ENTIRE NEW STOOK

FANCY SILKS, from Auction,

SHAWLS, GLOVES,

DRESS GOODS in great variety,

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

OHEAP PRICES.

The attention of city and country buyers is invited.

FALL

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day

purchasers unequalled by any other house in

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS,

40 AND 42 NOBTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

JAMES, KENT. SANTEE,

& CO.,

DRY GOODS,

Mos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD SCREET, ABOVE

BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Among which will be found a more than usually at-tractive variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

Also, a full assortment of

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

Cash buyers specially invited.

FALL.

JOHNES, BERRY, & Co.

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

SAY MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK

FANCY DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

white goods, ribbons, gloves,

SHAWLS, &c.,

Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and

YARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

MOS. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

FALL IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY

ONE OF THE FIRM.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FLANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-

SHIRTS!

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS,

On hand or made to order, of the most approved cut

GENTLEMAN'S WRAPPERS.

UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, &c.

WHOLESALE AND BETAIL.

Importer and Manufacturer of

GENTLEMEN'S

FINE FURNISHING GOODS,

Nos. 1 & 3 N. SIXTH STREET.

FIRST STORE ABOVE MARKET ST.

(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.)

selling Fine Goods at Moderath Prices will be fully

P. S .- The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, SC

FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 610 CHESTNUT STERET.

DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

IN GREAT VARIETY. ocli-tf

BELOW ELEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

justly popular, can be supplied at short notice.

GEORGE GRANT,

The well-known reputation of this establishment for

G. A. HOFFMANN,

606 ABOH STREET.

The largest and best assortment in the city.

TOHN C. ARRISON,

and warranted to fit.

Maye now opened an entirely

Also, a full assortment in

solicit the attention of the Trade.

IMPORTERS AND JOBRES

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

Philadelphia.

FALL.

au28-2m

Have now open their usual

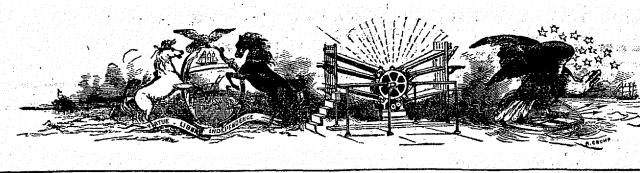
Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at

Low FIGURES. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to

se16-2m



PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1862.

COMMISSION HOUSES RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER & CO., M. L. HALLO WELL & Co., NO. 206 CHESTNUT STREET, No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,

> Have in store a large stack of Chinobile, Imperial, Ozsrine, Diagonal Velour, Diamond, Esquimaux, Frosted, and plain and colored BEAVER COATINGS, , CLOAKINGS, &c.

> ARMY AND NAVY BLUE CLOTHS. &c., &c.

ocl8-stu&th8t CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS. AND MATTINGS. WOLFE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of Philadelphia made Carpets

SEAMLESS. BAGS. Lewiston 8 Bu shel.
Lewiston 2 Y - Bushel.
Lewiston 2 Bushel and
Androscoggin 2-Bushel.

OBIGG

For sale, net cash on delivery, by

OEO. GRIGG,
219 OHUROH Alley. ARMY GOODS!

Sky Blue Kerseys. Sky Blue Cassimeres (for Officers' Pants). Dark Blue Uniform Cloths. Dark Blue Cap Cloths. Dark Blue Blouse Flannels. White Domet Flannels. Twilled Gray Mixed Flannels. U. S. Regulation Blankets.

ALSO. 10-ounce and 12 ounce Standard TENT DUCK. In store and for sale by SLADE, SMITH. & Co.,

No. 39 LETITIA, AND 40 SOUTH FRONT STS. PHILADEUPHIA. COTTON YARN. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,

FOR SALE BY FROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

ARMY BLANKETS. GOVERNMENT STANDARD,

FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

AGENTS.

au29-# Welling, Coffin, & Co., HO. 220 CHESTNUT STREET, CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY ARMY WOOLEN AND COITON GOODS,

STANDARD QUALITY. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTARE OF LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, PINE ENGRAVINGS.

PIOTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-YISITE POBTRAITS.

EARLE'S GALLERIES. \$15 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CABINET FURNITURE. & J. ALLEN & BRO.

CABINET WAREROOMS,

NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST. A LARGE ASSORTMENT

SUPERIOR FURNITURE ALWAYS ON HAND. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. ow manufacturing a superior article of

No. 261 South SECOND Street, a connection with their extonsive Cabinet Business, are BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS nounced by all who have used them to b aperior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manuacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughous the Union, who are familiar with the character of their

SEWING MACHINES. THE WILLOOX & GIBBS BEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved. making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS, and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street. ge27-tf WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. "I UUIFER" OIL WORKS. We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without custing the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with less mamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PBARSALL, [cfl-tf]

EDUCATIONAL. TILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.— A select Boarding School, near MEDIA. Pa horough course in Mathematics, Classics, English

studies, &C.
Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book keeping,
Surveying, and Civil E gineering. Pupils taken of all
ages, and are received at any time.
Bearding per week, \$2.25. Tuition per quarter, \$6 00.

For catal gues or information address Rev. J HER-VEY BAR7 On, A. M., Village Green, Pa octo-u AXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY. OXFORD, CHESTER COUNTY, PA -The next session of this Institution will open on WED SEEDAY, November 5.

/ember 5.
For Oirculars, address
MISS BAKER, Principal. MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. M. HALL will reopen their Boarding and Day NALL will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1213 WALNUT Street, on MODDAY, September 8. BACHMANN, LIMAN, 644
North ELEVENTH Street. At home 12 to 1, noon, 6
to 7 P. M. e25 1m* BACHMANN, TEACHER OF CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—DEAN Street, above SPRUCE. The Classical Institute J. W FAIRES, D. D., Principal. TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to au22-2m JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, S. Y. INDEN HALL MORAVIAN FE-MALE SEMINARY, at LITTZ, Lancager county, Penns., founded 1794, affords superfor advantages for horough and accomplished Female education. For circu-BROTHERS, 209 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or to Kev. W O. REICHEL, Principal DRENCH LANGUAGE. - PROP.

MASSE is now forming a class, of between twelve and twenty boys, to receive instruction in FRENOH, by the oral method. The course will consist of sixteen lessons, of an hour and a half cach, four lessons a week, and in the afternoon. Terms, \$4 00 for the course. He will constantly converse with his classes, and afford every facility for attaining a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language. Prof M. has matured his new system by which those having a slight knowledge of the French language may make rapid improvement, without devoting to the study any other time than the hour passes with the teacher. Beforences: Bev. Bishop W. B. Stevens, DaD., Prof. H. Coppée, of Ponna University, Charles Short, Esq. Apply at his residence, 111 South THIRTEENTH street. I'INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTON Avenue, York Boad Station, N. P. B. B., sever miles from Philadelphia. The Third Term of Miss OARB'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at the above beautiful an healthy location, will commence on the second MONDAY The number of pupils being limited to diffeen, the esablishment has as much of the freedom of a home a

consistent with mental improvement Exercises in the Gymnasium and open air are promoted, for which the extensive grounds afford full opportunity.

Officulars our be obtained at the office of Jay Cooke of Co., bankers, 114 South Third street, or by addressin the Principal, Shoemakertown post office. Montgomer county, Pa. au25-2m DOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. REMOVAL.

The Sixth Session of the BOARDING SCHOOL FOLGIBLS, heretofore conducted by the Subscribers, near OTHERS, Reveroirs conducted by the Subscribers, near Darby, Pa, under the name of "SHABON FEMALE SEMINARY," Will open 10th mo, 1st, 1862, at Attlebore, Buckle County, Ps, under the name of BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Every facility will be afforded whereby a thorough and tinished course of instruction in all the elementary and higher branches of an ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL Education may be obtained. Circulars, embracing full details of the Institution, may be bad on application to the Principals, Attleboro, Bucks county, Pa., or to Edward Parrish, Philadelphia. TERMS. The charge for tuition in English branches, with board, washing, fuel, and lights, including pens and ink, and the use of the library, is at the rate of \$160 for the school-year.
Latin, Greek, French, German, and Drawing, each
ISBAEL J. GRAHAME, ISBAEL J. GRAHAME, JANE P. GRAHAME, Principals

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, AT WEST OHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, will con winter term of five calendar months on the let of November next. The course of instruction is therough and extensive, designed and arranged to prepare boys and young men for business or college. The Principal, who devotes all his time to the interests of his school and its pupils, is assisted by eight gentlemen of ability and experi-ence. The German, French, and Spanish languages are taught by native resident teachers, an advantage which will be readily appreciated by the patrons of the Institu-

The Military Department is under the charge of Major G. Eckendorff, of Philadelphia, whose qualifications for the position are extensively known. Its duties and requirements do not, in any way, interfere with the Literary departments, while enrollment among the cadet corps For catalogue, &c., apply to

WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,

Princip

PROPOSALS. DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 16th Oc-PROPOSILS will be received at this office until THURSDAY next, 23d instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery in this city of Two Hundred sets of two horse AMBULANOE HARNESS complete Bidders will attee the shortest time of delivery. Harness to be made according to sample. To be seen at this office.

oc17.6t Deputy Q M General U S. A. CEALED PROPOSALS are invited D till the 22d day of October, until 12 M for furnish irg the Subalatence Department with 20,000 barrels (Bids will be received for what is known as No 1. No. 2, and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 parries.

Bids for the different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is resent to respond to his bid.

The quantity of Flour required will be about 500 bar-less the different sheets of the paper. uses at Georgetown, or at the Bailroad Depot, Washingron, D. 41.
The usual Government inspection will be made just before the F our is received. The barrels to be head-lined.

Bids will be accompanied by an oath af allegiance be directed to Ool A. BECK WITH, A. D. O., and O. S., U. S. A. at Washington, D. O., and endorsed "Propooc14 7t SEALED PROPOSALS ARE IN-SUITED until the 23th day of October, 1862, 637 supplying the United States with 6 000 Beef Cautie on

supplying the United States with 6 000 Beef Cattle on the hoof. The cattle to be delivered at Washington City, D. C., in six lots, viz:

1 000 head on the 16th day of November,
1,000 head on the 16th day of November,
1,000 head on the 6th day of November,
1,000 head on the 6th day of December,
1,000 head on the 1th day of December,
1,000 head on the 15th day of December,
1,000 head on the 15th day of December,

1,000 head on the 16th day of December.
Each lot must average 1.300 pounds gross weight, and no normal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross weight. Heifers and Bulls not wanted. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be re-A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be re-Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury roles, or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertaized when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contract, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid. All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precles address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and ondorsed, "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ___, of the county of ___, and State of ___, and ___, af the county of ___, and State of ___, do hereby guarantee that ____ is able to fulfit a contract in accordance. guarantee that —— is able to fulfit a contract in accord— ance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities
(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

DEPUT) QUARTERMASTER PHILADELPHIA, 18th October, 1862.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office untilWEDNESDAY next, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock af., for the
delivery in this city, on or before the 15th of November.
next of the following articles, viz:
500 Wegon Bridles, army standard.
1,000 Lead Lines, for eix mules, 17 feet long, army
trandard.
500 Wegon Martingales, army standard.
200 Wegon Saddles, army standard.
25 sets Cart Harness. army standard.

25 sets (lart Harness, army standard. 25 eets (Jart Barness, arm) standard.
5,060 Coller Pads, sample required.
1,000 pairs Horse Hames, sample required.
5,000 Mule Collars, sample required.
5,000 Mule Collars—1,000 17 inches, 1,500 16 inches,
500 15 inches—sample required.

50 Potable Forges, No. 3, Queen.
50 Potable Forge Tools.
75 sets Forge Tools.
100 Buttresses, sample required.
100 Bott Knives, sample required. 500 Horse Shoe Rasps, sample required 100 Riveting Hammers, sample required.
1,000 sides Harness Leather, best oak-tanned, price

per pound.
1,000 sides Bridle Leather, best oak tanned, shaved. 1.000 Currycombs, as mple required.
1,000 Buckskins, sample required.
660 Lenterns, sample required.
1,000 Wagon Whips, black snake, 5% feet long. The United States reserves, the right to reject all bids Captain and A. Q. M. U.S. A. emed too high.

LEGAL. NTOTICE .- In the Court of Common Pleas f r the City and County of Philadelphia. ptember Term, 1862. No. 16 BARAH JANE NEWELL, by her next friend, WIL-LIAM LAMMERS, 73 THEODOBE NEWELL. To THEODORE NEWELL. Sir: Take Notice, That De-esitions of Witnesses on behalf of the Libellant will be taken in the above case, in answer to the interrogatories filed before JAMES B BOOTH. Eq., Examiner, at his Office, No. 221 South FIFTH Street, in the City of Palladelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M. EDWIN T. CHASE, Attorney for Libelians. 0017-15t

William H. YEATON & CO., No 201 South FROMT Street, Agents for the sele of the Original Heidsleck & O.A. Champagne, offer irable wine to the trade Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grade Bordeaux Cla-100 cases " Brandenberg Freres" Cognac Brandy, vintage 1848, bottled in France.

50 cases finest Tuscan Oil, in flasks, 2 dozen in case.

30 bbls finest quality Monongahela Whisky.

50.000 Havana Segars, extra fine.

Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial "Green Seal" Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry, Port, &c. BLAKE'S PATENT ARGAND GAS
BURNER for sale by the subscribers, sole agents
therefor. All persons are cautioned against infringing
said patent. HENBY N. HOOPER & CO.,
88 COMMERCIAL Street,
cell-lm Boston October 10, 1862

CARD PRINTING, Neat and Cheap, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1862. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Result of the Recent Reconnoissance.

WHEN IT MAY BE EXPLCTED TO ADVANCE. The Force and Position of the Rebels. LEE EXPECTED TO MAKE A STAND AT WINCHESTER.

HARPER'S FERRY, October 19, 1862. THE RESULTS OF THE RECONNOISSANCES. It is well known among military men that before s great general advances, he fully prepares his army for any and every emergency. He looks first to the disci pline and provision of his men; then by reviews and addresses be raises in them an enthusiasm which, although ten porary in its own character, always ripms into confidence. He then prepares his paths by making recon-LOISBAUCES into the exemy's apparent lines and assuring himself of his exact position and strength. Such was the intention of Lee when he sent Stuart into Pennsylvania; but the latter tried to parry off too much plunder, and no doubt failed in a great measure in per-

and sympathizing audience to speak to, and enchained them by his graphic and evidently truthful parrative of his experience in the "Land of Dixie," for nearly an orning the work laid out for him. However this may hour. He is about five feet eight inches in height, rather ha Gen McClislian has frustrated all the enemy's plans slightly built, but full of vim and wire, and has the head of advancing, by his recent reconnoissances toward Winand face of a keen mind and a thorough soldier. General chester, for he has not only entirely thrown the enemy off Prentiss was followed by Colonel Mulligan, the hero of his guard as to his original plan, but he has gained infor-Lexington, who made an impassioned speech, abounding mation which puts that obtained by Stuart in the shade in sentiments that ought to animate the heart of every. entirely, and has gained such a strategical advantage loral American, and expressed in an electrical style that that it is generally believed here among military men aroused intensely the enthusiasm of his hearers. He is that the Army of the Potomac has the power to act of fensively against the rebels once more, and the latter countrymen, Meagher and Corcoran, has the quality of have little else out retreat or destruction left them. making firm friends of all who meet him, by his sterling It is understood that McClellan's Beserve Army is to qualities as a man and a soldier. winter about Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, and Winchester, unless the rebels are driven back to Richmand. city, has been appointed to a paymaster ship in the army. This, however, will not render it necessary for our army This is a deserved compliment to a good Union man, and to remais idle. A winter campaign is expected, and will one who will make a competent and reliable officer. be demanded by the American people, and already I see

indications here that tell McClellan is preparing for active one: atic ps. The recent successful reconnoissances, made by Ganerels Bancock, Caldwell, and Humpbreys, have abun dantly proved how n uch the rebels suff-red from their lesstrous discomfiture in Maryland. There has grown up. in the rebel army, a feeling, silently but surely encouraged by the military leaders, against the Administration of J. fferson Davis It is the ultra and peace parties of the South combined, and is much stronger than that exbiblied by the Breckinridgers in the North against the

Faderal Administration. The rebel army in Northern Virginia, which now nes not number over 60,000 men fit for duty in the field, is suff-ring terribly for food and clothing, and as soon as "Jack Frost" looks angry and black, Lee will have to move fouthward or lose the bulk of his army by sick-

We may imagine the effect of this better when we see the Army of the Potomac advance, before long, in front, opening up our great Western line of railroad communi cation through Western Virginia, occupying Winchester, Strasburg, and Front Royal, and threatening Charlottesville and Staunton, with Sigel guarding the rebel routs Washington and the Federal road for Bichmond. We, of the North, hardy, well-fed, well-clothed, and comfortably cared for in every way, can winter in the

She nandoah Valley, without fear of sickness to any great Letters and documents, obtained at Charlestown, and now in the possession of Gen. McClellan, show that people in many portions of the South are normally suffering, and some starving for the want of the common necessaries of life. These letters contain descriptions of the starving condition of Fouthern women and children, and the terrible effects of the conscription law. Squads of men, almost naked, are driven at the point of the bayonet into the

army, watering the very ground they traverse with their own bitter tears. In view of this state of affairs, can you wonder why General McClellan has listened to, and is about to obey, the aummons of the American people, through their honored President. Abraham Lincoln, to "move on?" The war becomes one of mercy. In slaying the wicked eaders, we save the good men, women, and children from the terrible fate that as aits them during the coming

winter. Benecially do the letters, and other information received in the advance to Charlestown, show how banefu to our cause bas been the leniency of our Government in previous months, and if General McClellan could pubsh what he knows, that man would be a traitor that did not advocate the immediate advance of all of our armies The wrath of God is now wide-spread in the South and the people will soon be filled with gloom and fear. Let the samy move, sow, and let the war ory se " Hallelojah-the Lord Gcd omnipotent reigneth!" We shall march to the deliverance of a great and good people in the South, from the power and oppression of their greatest enemies—themselves, and their own sins.

Through the kindness of one of our generals, I was

protection of the very few loyal people we find here, a large army should be scattered over one hundred and forty five miles of railroad subject to constant surprise, attack, and defeat. Suppose, for instance, the apandon permitted to peruse a letter from Bicamoud, which conment of the territory should result in the persecution and tained a rumor that the rebel Congress had broken up, robbery of five hundred Union men, it would cost five during a secret session, in a row, in which bowle knives and pistols were freely used. If this be true, and I might just as well be expended in conquering open rebels as in protecting doubtful loyalists. The sooner we get satisfied when the system comes to be tried and compared

hardly coubt it, who will deny that this is the time to etrike? The main body of the rebel army is at Strasburg. Heavy reserves are spoken of at Gordonsville, Charottesville, staunton, and Front Royal. Jackson and Hill are in the advance in front of Winchester, supported by Longstreet. Lee is organizing his shattered and ragmentary armies yet, and will certainly risk the issue at or near Winchester at whatever cost of life and property necessary. The rebels are in the last stage of a errible desperation, and although they will do battle of the strongest kind, there can be no doubt that McCledan is organizing and drilling the largest, bravest, and best caparisoned army that ever set foot in the field for the coming struggle, which shall place this accurred bydra-beaded treason at his feet. Four fighting corps d'armée are in Virginia and ready. nearly in every particular, for an advance. Two other

corps in Maryland are ready to cross in support, and a rost reserve is forming that will make its mark in the field, even should dissater befall the grand army, and this It seems to me, is impossible in the calculation of ordi events. E. It will not be surprising if the greatest battle of the present war is fought in the valley of the Shenandoah during the present month. The battle-field may be north of Winchester, but I think it will take place at another poirt, toward which the eyes of our commanderhe Federal arms a victory—a glorious one—and let us I do not think a battle is imminent, but it cannot be

in chief are turned. Wherever it may be, it will yield to hope it will be a very decisive one. lelayed a great while, unless the rebels should retreat Every confidence may be placed in the Army of the Po. tomsc-it will soon move forward to give battle, and an recorable prace will be conquered sooner or later, and if events are as promising to us as they appear at present. we may safely predict the reign of renewed peace, pros. perity, and liberty in January, 1863. SPECIAL.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1862. Washington was formerly a great cosmopolitan whirl pool only during the sessions of Congress. The war ha made it such all the year round. The hotels are thronged and the city is alive with strangers. Among the notables here I have met Senators Hale, of New Hampshire; Harris, of New York; and Hon. William D Kelley. of your city. The Judge's re-election, by the way, in spite of the bitter fight made against him by the enemy, is hailed here as a splendid Administration triumph. Few men have ever returned to Congress to receive such hearty and general congratulations as have been extended to Judge Kelley during his present visit to the National capital.

I came here yesterday, after an interval of more than eleven years, my last visit to Washington having been made on the Fourth of July, 1851, to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol, which was to m an interesting and imposing occasion. As I stood this morning upon the very spot from which I then heard Webster pronounce his great oration, many of the points made by the orator recurred to my mind, and none more vividly than his prophetic allusion to the " prodigal son of the old Thirteen, whose contemplated secession from the parental roof would be inevitably followed by starvation, nakedness, and, finally, a penitential return." And who can doubt that if Webster were a ive to day his god-like powers would all be thrown on the tide of the Union, and the Administration to whose hands an overruling Providence has entrusted its restoration? This interval of eleven years has been pregnant with events—events which had their germ in Calhoun's incipient treason thirty years ago, and that have been developing in embryo ever since, until, in the fulness of time, they were brought forth in the twin form of Secession and Civil War.

The Capitol (its extensions, more properly), then formally entered upon, has since grown into such an edifice as the world beside has never equalled. Indeed, in passing through its various apartments, and under its mighty although yet unfinished dome, I was overwhelmed with its grandeur and imposing immensity. The work of completing it is going steadily forward, as also the magnificent extensions to the building occupied by the Treasury Department. Some criticise this continued expenditure, now that our resources are being so heavily taxed by the war. The impression made upon my mind by this spectacle of governmental energy and vigor was exactly the opposite, as it shows that Uncle Sam (or Uncle Abraham, either), although now somewhat crippled in his Southern foot, is quite able to put down the greatest rebellion that history records, and carry on his regular business be-

My interviews with the President and several members

of his Cabinet, kindly accorded to me through the cour-

tesy of friends, have confirmed my faith in the coherent

power and purpose of the Administration to maintain

the right in this contest—a contest, whatever may have been its complexion at the beginning, is now empha THE FOURTH INFANTRY.—The United State tically one between Freedom and Slavery. Elavery might have existed undisturbed, and even protected, for Fourth L.fantry is one of these brave old regiments that went through the campaign in Mexico with so much henor. During that war its ranks were thinned in the various severe battles it was engaged in. At the commencement of the present civil war it numbered about its hundred men, and at the close of the battle of Antieyears, had not the devil been permitted by a higher Power to plunge the South into rebellion. As it is, elavery and freedom have been precipitated into a lifeix hundred men, and at the close of the battle of Antie-tam on the 17th ult; there were only 240 men in the resiment for duty. Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, the second Bull Bun, and the Sunday, Tuesday, and Wed-nerd-y's fight. near Sharpsburg, has pretty nearly used up the bull. Fourth In the battle for Antietam three companies of the 4th Infantry—about 70 men—acted ac-kitmishers. Out of this number they lost thirty-five men in the Wednesday's battle. and death struggle, and may God save the right. Although the mass of the army has moved away from Washington, the latter is still a grand military station. Thousands of troops are almost hourly passing through the streets, or waiting in the outskirts for transportation to other points. Hundreds of officers may be seen galloping along the avenues with no other perceptible object than to be seen, and scores of them are promenading the THE TRIAL OF MAJOR McKINSTRY,-The trie

We are literally environed with hospitals. A cir. heavily.

balls of our hotels, whose proper place should be in the

cultous drive around Washington this morning, in which I had the opportunity of viewing it from various standcointe, I saw, to my amazement, some of the foot prints of war that meet the eye at every point. Carver barracks, on Merician Hill is in Itself a city of hospitals, where streets on streets of canvas tenements are occupied by the sick and wounded, and in every direction, both outside

of several large guns, and the peculiar eff ct produced

by the concussions of the balls as they struck the waters

of the Potomac at successive intervals, throwing columns

of spray more than a hundred feet into the air. The

Emitheoniaa Institute to day is closed to visitors, on ac-

count of the death of Professor Henry's son, the librarian

A large number of the officers captured at the battle of

Shiloh have just returned to this city, the lion of whom

is General B. M. Prentiss of Illinois who was honored

with a serenade last night at Willard's. He had a large

tall, fine looking officer, and like his distinguished

I have just learned that Mr. James Harper, of your

LETTER FROM JACKSON, TENN.

JACKSON, Tenn., October 14, 1862.
There is no news from below of immediate importance

It is said that Joe Johnson is at some point on the rail-

he has 40 000 men already, though this is unquestionably a

he probably will, there is some reason to fear that he will

us at Bolivar. In that case we should be obliged to have

I learned yesterday, from a citizen of Bolivar, in whose

judgment I have every confidence, as well as in his

sources of information, that Price had at least 20,000

men opposed to Ord and Huribut in the fight of the

Hatchie. Our force was but 5 300 at the outside, making

no allowance for stragglers, baggage guards, and detail

for various kinds of service. The morning reports o

the two brigades, which went into action, foot ue 6.200

It is certainly the most brilliant victory on record in

The fortifications at Memphis are completed, and that

city may now be considered impregnable. No ordinary

force could touch it, and no very large force could be

gathered in the neighborhood without our knowing it in

time to collect reinforcements. It is not at all likely that Memphis will ever be attacked. Its possession would be

of no value to the rebels. If they should take it, they

would get no stores of any importance. They could

use to them, being all on the immediate bank of the river.

and easily shelled by our gunboats, which would also pro-

tect our Government stores. But Memphis will be of great

value to us as a base of operations. It is as near the

Southern Confederacy as Corinth is, and the enormous

expense and danger attending the running of this line of

railtoad, amounting in all to 145 miles, would be avoided

Let this country take care of itself If the people have

a mird to cut each other up, let them go it. We can

never occupy the whole Stuthern territory with troops

we must beat their armies where they are concentrated

starve them by a rigorous blockade; occupy importan

bases of operations, and then let them come to terms, as

they unquestionably will. This road, from Columbus to

Corinth, has served its purpose. The cotton is nearly

out of the country. Three important battles have

been fought, in which the enemy has been de-

cidedly beaten, and his army dispersed and driven

must now reinforce and pursue him, find him, beat

him again, and so on until he has been driven into the

Gulf of Mexico. If, for this purpose, any point or any

line of railroad is important to us, we must hold it, other

wise abandon it. It is hardly advisable that, for the

hundred Union soldiers to keep the territory, whose lives

this war on to a military basis the better we shall be

with the socio-politico-military theory on which our af-

fairs have been conducted during the last year and a

The flying brigade, under General McPherson, which

pursued Van Dorn's army from Corinth, has just re-

turned. It will be remembered that the final repulse of

the rebels from Corinth was made at noon. McPher-

son's brigade arrived at night, and was sedt on the next

nearly the whole rebel army would have been caught

between his army and that of Ord and Hurlbut advan-

cing obliquely on their flank. The result would have

been the utter annihilation of the rebetarmy. As far,

however, as we are able to judge, that desirable object

has been pretty fully attained now. I have just had an

interview with General McPherson, who conducted the

advance guard of the pursuit, and from him I learn the

He left Corinth at daylight, Sunday morning, with a

force of about 2,800 men, including three regiments of in-

fantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery, and came

up with the enemy just beyond Chuva la. From there.

for five miles, he pushed them rapidly, skirmishing all

the way until they reached a high ridge called Big Hill,

where they made quite a stand, the infantry on both sides

firing volleys. Our men had thrown away their knan-

eacks and blankets, and stripped for the fight, expecting

to have a good brush, and were easer to meet the enen.y

and clean him out before the balance of the force, who

were three hours behind, could come up. So they

charged up the hill in the most gallant style, but when

they reached the top the rebels skedaddled in most in-

glorious style. By this time night closed in, and the

nen slept on their arms. General McPherson declares

that if he had had a little more daylight, he could have

forced them into a battle and "cleaned them out." Is

this fight we lost eight men. They started again Mon day morning at daylight, and came to the Tuscumbia

creek where the bridge had been destroyed. The bridge

was rebuilt in fifteen minutes. The stringers were lying

in the water burning, and a regiment were ordered to

stack arms and go back a quarter of a mile and bring

up, each man, a rail from a fence. These made a very

good roadway for the artillery, and the pursuit con

tinued. Between this and the Hatchie were evidences

of a complete rout. Wagons, tents, baggage, knapsacks,

guns, six caissons and a battery wagon, three boxes of

new Enfield rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammu-

nition, were found strewn along the road. No cannon

were found. On they went, twelve miles, to Orumb's

Mill, where they found the mill enveloped in flames, and

the fire had to be extinguished before the bridge could

he rebuilt. This caused a delay of about four hours, and

the column reached Jonesboro' at eleven o'clock a

Bivouse during the night, and up again at daylight in

the morning. They overtook the enemy two miles north

of Buckersville, which is forty-one miles from Corinth

Here we formed in line of battle, and brought up the

from our guns, the first of which burst in the

midst of their cavalry, killed two men, and set the whole

brood flying. The men had now been marching two

days and a half without much to eat, and a halt was

made at Ruckersville; about twenty beef cattle driven

in, and the men had a good, substantial meal. At had

past three the column again started, and, at about two

miles from Ripley, again came upon the rear guard of

he enemy, and from there into the town, which the ca-

valry entered at twelve o'clock at night. There was

skirmishing all the time. The next morning the cavalry were sent seventeen miles beyond Bipley, and the infan-

try five, to a broken bridge, but no enemy was in sight,

In the meantime the remainder of Rosecrans' army had

Ripley three days, and marched quietly back to Corinth.

There is no question that this defeat is one of the clean-

est things of the war. McPherson took about 300 prison-

ers, all of whom were glad to be taken, being heartil

tired of the war. By the way, several hundred paroled

prisoners were sent South from Bolivar yesterday, and a

reat many of them were very reluctant to go. The in-

lications are various and unmistakable that the rebels

terms, only let it come soon. I have collected a good deal

f information on this point, and shall soon write you the

General McPherson, who is now major general, takes

Huribut's old division at Bolivar, and Huribut takes

command of this sub-department. McPherson is one

of the best officers in the army. He has been doing the

chief part of the engineer duty under Grant and Halleck

ever since the war commenced, and has been conspicuou

for his tact and assiduity. Now that he has command of

division, we shall expect to hear something from him.

of Major Mckinstry by court-martial, in St. Louis, reached its twentieth day on Saturday last. It drags

of this part of the country are ready for peace on an

without seeing an armed rabel.

mhatance of it.

ome up, and McPherson's brigate came back, staid at

artillery, but no fighting took place, beyond a few shells

fellowing facts concerning the march and the return:

south of cur lines away down into Dixie.

never hold it, because the fortifications would be of no

reinforcements before we could do anything with him.

GRAYBEARD.

of that wonderful institution.

the cit; and in the suburbs, the scourging hand of war spreads its gory palm in a similar way, as if to inroke the aid and sympathy of patriots. In the portheaste n part of the city, the fine row cf bouses which were once the residence of the lamented Douglas, in the immediate vicinity of where his accomplished widow still resides, are appropriated for a like use. The Capitol is no longer a hospital, bring now in course of preparation for the approaching session of Congress. The Old Capitol Prison, judging from the number of faces crowded inside the iron windows, is still dersely tenanted with overt Secessionists. The Navy Yard, since the advent of the Monitor, has become so attractive a point for all sorts of people, that for the lime being no one is admitted except by a pass from ecretary Welles. While there I witnessed the testing orts of a home.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are entirely cut off from everybody and everything, we are getting along exceedingly well. General Negley is a lion to day, on account of his brilliant attack upon and capture of Liavergue. He has been receiving the congratulations of his friends all day, and promises more good things to his admirers. Only the other day he broke up a foul camp of guerillas which have infested the neighborhoods beween here and Gallatin for several weeks, and on Tuesday, notwithstanding everybody believes that a large orce was at Lavergne, he sent out about five thousand

CAPTAIN GARRETT. following I received from him:

read, south from Grand Junction. It is even said that gross exaggeration. If Bragg gets away from Baell, as bring his whole force around into Mississippi, and attack

them between their shirts. We are all waiting anxiously for the rise of the river, but as yet, we can't see it. We have had no rain for eight weeks, and a person can easily wade across the Our patriotism undergoes no change, but provisions are scarce. The Governor takes everything easy, and enterteins no apprehensions of lisaster. B. C. T.

Perryville Claimed as a Victory.

THE BAID ON PENNSYLVANIA.

Wa have received, via Fortress Menroe, a copy of the Richmond Dispatch of Thursday last (17th inst), from which we obtained the following news:

TORY CONFIRMED. morning. Why Bosecrans did not push right on that afternoon I cannot conceive. It is certain that he had the most positive orders to do so. Had he obeyed them.

> The fright caused by Stuart's cavalry raid in Pennsylvania is one of the comic features of the war. The expectation captesed by a Philadelphia paper, that he would establish a provisional sovernment at Harrisburg, unless the entire militia of the state succeeded in making prisoners his handful of hor-emen, was extremely rich. The Philadelphia press has probably recovered its equinimity by this time, and discovered that the only thing provisional" which Stuart desired of them was confined to forage and supplies. Wo can see by the alarm in hostages for their treatment of political prisoners now in

THE COMMANDERS.

left for duty.

Senstak's artillery was badly cut up, being at one stime nearly surrounded by the enemy. Doudell's (35th Alabsma) regiment was also roughly handled, but nobly sustained the reputation of Alabsma in the unequal strife

On Euroday, an order was sent to General Maury to make a charge with his division, but this gallant officer was forced to reply that he had scarcely two regiments

TWO CENTS. LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

[Special Correspondence of The Press] NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 9, 1882 I send to you for the War Press a drawing of the Cap tol Hill fortifications, and two views of our fine works upon St Cloud Hill. I gave you a very brief account of Fort "Andy Johnson," but am not permitted as yet to give you a description of St. Cloud. The works at the Capitol have been strengthened by two barbette gues and four bress pieces. Besides, the whole building is protected by cotton bales, from behind which it is estimated that eight hundred men can fight. The Cap tol hall and vacant rooms are converted into a barracks, and occupied by the lat Tennessee R giment. The Hall of Representatives and Senate Chamber, formerly occupied by traitors in broadcloth, now contain patriots in homespun. Everything upon the hill has undergone a change, even to the little brick house in which resided Isham G. Harris, who was too mean to pay his board at a hotel, and too contemptible to be permitted to enjoy the com-

I take great pleasure in speaking a word in favor of a rave Pennsylvanian. Captain Garrett, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was taken prisoner on the 19th ultimo, has arrived in this city, and is again on duty, having effected an exchange. He has been in charge of acouting companies and otherwise onerously engaged for several months and. I am happy to say, deservedly appreciated. The . I was captured September 19th, nine miles from

Nathville, on the Wilson pite, a half mile beyond Brintwood, while returning with a foraging train, consisting of eleven wagons and a guard of thirty-six men. I was surprised by a guerilla band of forty-three men, who were secreted in a grove near the pike. They fired at the advance guard, killing one man, the balance retre sting to the rear of the wagons. The men became panic stricken and retreated, leaving only myself and eight men to defend the train, which we did as long as we ould, surrer dering only when we were surrounded. I and my eight men were carried to Columbia by way of Franklin, where we were put in jail, in a cell ten by twelve, for six days, and then pareled by Major Anderon We walked to within eight miles of Nashville, and were then ordered back to Franklin, from there to Noensy,lie, and then met an order to return to Nashville. o be exchanged for Lieut Jones, let Kentucky Cavalry remained, in all, some two weeks with the Secesh." At Lavergne I captured a large amount of late Southern papers, but have not the remotest idea how to forward them to you. The only way we can get letters through, if we do, is by getting the carriers to secrete

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. Richmond Dates to Thursday.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

THE PERRYSVILLE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY-VIC-

KNOXVILLE, October 16 -The Register publishes the KNOXVILLE, October 16—The Register publishes the following in an extra to-day:
The fight in Kontucky has been confirmed by the arrival of two couriers, who state that the fight commenced at Perrysville, on Monday, the 6th inst, General Hardee commanding the left; General Bucker the centre and Generals Marshall and Morgan the right. The result of the first day's fight was that Hardee captured 1,500 prisoners, with heavy slaughter of the enemy. On Tresday, the fight was ren wed, with still greater slaughter to the enemy, General Hardee capturing 4,000 prisoners. day, the fight was ren wed, with still greater slaughter to the enemy, General Hardee capturing 4,000 prisoners. Warshall and Morgan captured 3,200. The enemy was driven back twelve miles, with tremendous slaughter. Our loss in the whole engagement was very small. We are not posted as to who were in command of the Yankee forces, except General Thomas, who encountered General Bardee. We also captured forty neces of cannon. The following is an extract of a letter from Jol. Palmer, received last night from the Gap:

"Woulded soldiers are here from the battle of Perrysville. Also a captain of a Tennersee regiment. They report, that on Tuesday and Woinesday Bragg and Hardee fougit the enemy at Perrysville, and drove him back ten miles, taking about 2,000 prisoners, and killing and wonning about 1,500; thus the next day Wether's division engaged the enemy, and opplured 9 000 prisoner's and wounding about 1,500; that the next day Wether's division engaged the enemy, and captured 9 000 prisoners; and that, on Friday. Kirby Smith engaged them on the right and beat them back, capturing 500 prisoners. Hilling General Jackson and capturing General-Tom Critteadea. I give these attaements for what they are worth. Hassays the enemy had 75,000 man opposed to Gan. Bragg "A despatch from General Forrest, dated Murfreesboro', 13th, says that he was a participant in the battle of the 9th, and that he estimates the enemy's loss at from 20 000 to 25,000 killed, wounded, at dprisoners. Our loss about 5,000. A complete victory.

The Louisville Journal, of the 11th, says Generals Jackson; Terry, and Webster were killed on the Federal side. General P. Tonett, of Lexington, and Major W. H. Campbell, of Louisville, were also killed. Generals Rosaen and Curran Pepe, of Louisville, were wounded. The Johrmal claims a victory over Bragg.

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 16—The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 11th, says that Bragg has whipped Baell and driven him across the Kentucky river, and is in hot pursuit.

The above telegrams were received at 11 o'clock last fined to forage and supplies. We can see by the alarmir Pennsylvania at a single cavalry raid, what would be the sensation if the Southern Confederacy should really insensation it is solution. Consideracy should really in-rade them in good earnest. Perhaps at no distant day the South may return some of the courtesies of this kind which it has received at their hands. At all events, let us hope that the cavalry will be often over the border, and secure seme of their fat cattle and solid citizens, as

An observant and intelligent informant, who comes direct from our army, says that it is now without a doubt, in a better condition, as far as comfort is concerned, than it has been for a year. The men are generally com-fortably clothed, and receive for rations bacon, beef, and flour—the last named article being purchased at \$8 per barrel. They are sadly in want of blankets, however, partel. They are sauly in want or blankels, nowever, and suffer a great deal from the cold nights.

The same gentleman says that the sick and wounded coming down on the Central road are much neglected, no water being given the unfortunate men who are crowded into the cars. On Wednesday a number of negroes were put on the train at Charlottesville, already crowded with invaids, and the narrow passages between the seats were filled with them. This state of affairs should receive some attention. THE REPULSE AT CORINTH-INCOMPETENCE OF

The Mobile Advertiser of the 10th has obtained an account of the repulse at Corinth from a colonel who was wounded in the engagement. Our forces numbered about 20.000 fighting men. The Advertizer says: It now appears that our generals, or at least the generals in command, were terribly deceived, having bean lured by the enemy into a trap carefully prepared for them, and made to fight against heavy odds, without the hope of any substantial advantage for this waste of blood and life. The movement on Corinth was made from the west, the enemy withdrawing his pickets at our approach, destroying camps, strewing the way with knapsacks, gung, clothing, &c., until he reached his first line of entrenchments, where he made a resolute stand. Our men rapidly pursued what they supposed a flying enomy, counting on a bloodless victory, some of the generals even expecting to obtain possession of the town without firing a gun. Their eyes were opened when they saw the serricd ranks of the enemy prepared to receive them, and then they knew that a hard and bleedy fight was at hand. Moore's brigade, of Maury's division, led the ad vance, and the battle soon raged hot and furiously. The enemy fought well—better, it is said, than ever before in the West—but they could not withstand the furious the west—but they could not withistand the farious charges of our gallant men, who steadily gained upon them, driving them from entrenchment to entreuchment, until night closed upon the scene.

The next day the fight was recumed, the enemy meantime having been heavily reinforced, but our troops again pressed for ward, gaining the town of Corinth, and the gallant 42d Alabama planting its colors within a to any advantage by our forces, whose ranks were becoming fearfully thinned and worn down by fatigue and ceming fearfully thinned and worn down by fatigue and ceming feerfully thinned and worn down by fatigue and hurger, while the enemy were being continually reinforced. The order was then given to fall back, and our troops withdrew from the field, leaving many of our dead and some of our wounded in the possession of the eveny. Ileanwhile the Federals had thrown a heavy force (egimated at 20,000 men) from Bolivar to the south of Corinth, with the design to cut off our retreas and bag our whole army. These fresh troops were met with unexampled bravery and vigor by our jaded men in the sanguing ary engagement of Sunday at Pocahontas, which resulted in the discomfiture of the foe, and, thanks to the genius and experience of Gen. Price, in the escape of our army by an improvised road to a point west of Rieley. genius and experience of Gen. Fire, in the secape of the army by an improvised road to a point west of Ripley, where they made a stand.

The battle on Friday is said to have been the hottest and most desperate of all. Soldiers who were in the battle of Shiloh say it was more terrible than that memorable of Ehiloh say it was more terrible than that memorable conflict. The enemy appear to have been thoroughly posted with regard to all our movements. They knew when a given division passed a given point, what was its strength, the direction of its march, how, when, and where the attack was to be made; in short, everything they wished to know, and of course could make all the preparations they desired to meet us.

We have not been able to obtain particulars of the casualities, but the record, we fear, will be sad enough. The 42d Alabama went into the fight of Friday five hundred and thirty strong. On Saturday it mustered about three bundred, and on Sunday evening a staff officer met the major, who had been wounded in the breast, with only eight or ten men, who were all, he said, he had been able to rather of the regiment. The rest were either killed, wounded, prisoners, or had fallen by the way from weak-

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THE WAR PRESS.

be required. The importance of this must have suggested itself aircidy to the Government, although we should like to see some indications of the fact. The war is assuming more formidable proportions every day, and it behoves us to neglect nothing, to look ahead and call into requisition every element of strength. FLAG OF TRUCE.

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(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

The Federal steamer John A. Warner reached Aiken's The Rederal steamer John A. Warner reached Aiken's Landing, on James river, yesterday, where she awaits the arrival of some five or six hundred paroled prisoners, who, it is expected, will be sent from Elemand to-day. Mr. Wood, the agent for the exchange of Union prisoners, was expected in this city yesterday evening from North Carolina, whither he had gone to exac he into the condition and number of so-called Union meet in the prison at Salishury and other than 17 the 18 the condition and number of so-called Union men in the prison at Selisbury, and other places. If Mir Wood arrives in time, it is the intention of our authorities to send off with the Yankee seldiers to-day over one hundred of the citizen priso ers held in condinement here. The last lot of Yankee seldiers received from the Bouth were in a very destitute condition, both physically and outwardly. Seven hundred more, expected resterday at twelve o'clock, had not arrived up to six o'clock last night, though a guard had been kept at the cars waiting for them

Colonel Thomas J. Jo dan, of the 3th Pennsylvania Cavelry, who was detained from going North on the last flag of truce, because charg is his been preferred against him by the chilzens of r parts. Tenn., that he silowed his men to commit the mess unh ard-of atroeties on the chilzens of that place, was yest-rday removed from the Libby Prison and put in Castle Thunder. In company with four Yankees belonging to the last Maryland "bavelry, who are charged with committing a will'ul murder on an unsamed cluzen of the Valley of Victuia. DISTRESSING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A despatch was received yesterday at the Central de-pot telegraph office, in this city, giving the following particulars of a distressing ecodent on that rairoad: The despatch stars that between 10 and 11 o'clock on We density night, while a troop train from this city was moving in the direction of Charlottesville, when one-and-a-hasf miles from Ivy Depot, the cow catcher struck a beel cattle that was standing on the track, and that she beel cattle that was standing on the track, and that the snimel become entangled with the wheels of the tonder, and threw the latter and five cars filed with soldiers down an embankment seventy-five feet, killing ten instantly, and severely wounding between seventy five and one hundred. The parties belonged to different regiments, and as no nemes were sent, it is impossible to tell who the sufferers were all of them went from the Soldiers' Home and the Depot, on Frankin street, in tais city, and were proceeding to join their respective regiments at Winch ster.

The Atlanta Confederacy has been informed that the citizens of Buntavile, Alabama, lately hung in efficy Nicholas Davis, Jerry Clemens, and George Lane, of that place, on account of their Unionism. Lane is openly for Lincola, and went off with the retiring Yankees. Clemens and Davis remain at home, but it seems that the people have no confidence in their fidelity to the South

General Kearney's Letter-General Birney's Comment on it. The following letter from Brigadier General Birney is published:

FEMINARY, Va., October 18, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I deeply regret the criminal conduct of "Pet Baistead" in publishing Kearley's letter, when that gollant soldier lies moulewing in the grave, and cannot defend himself. As the senior officer of his division, second in command to him, and my brigade numbering more than one half his command, I was on very intimate relations with him, and enjoyed fully his confidence.

very inlimate relations with him, and enjoyed fully his confidence. He was moody, and under temporary reverses gave way to deepondency, and at such incoments was inclined, perhaps too strongly, to criticise the conduct of the war. This letter was written at £ arrison's Landing, in one of these moods, in strict confidence to an intimate friend, with no thought that it would ever be published to the world and call forth from the Bulletin, and the press geterally, such a torrest of denunciation.

Most gallantly did Kearney support Generals Heintzeeman, Keyes, and Motlellan. At Williamsburg his "fighting division" arrived in good time, and made its mark, while, at Fair Oaks, Gierdale, and Malvern Hill, the rebels had cause to remember the "one armed devil," as they called our ubquitous general. In Leither of these battles was his "fighting division" repulsed, but heid the field. Generals superior to him, in all official reports, mention his gaitantry and efficiency. At Harrison's Landing, Keurney first read Pope's orders and programme, and they suited admirably his impetuous insture, and, in his fear of being left inactive, he saked to be sent to Pope; but he did full justice to General McClellan, and exacted from his command the most implicit obedience to the orders of the General commanding the Amy of the Pokewas, and cartainly the biote plicit obedience to the orders of the General command. piete overtence to the Potenac, and certainty the high reputation of our gallant and experienced H-invertenant did not suffer from h-ving in his corps Kearney's division. When the division joined Pope's army, he bent his whole, head and heart to sid that general in checking the advance of a vastly superior enemy, and some of us think that Pope did nearly all that could have been expected of his small army. Certainly Kearney and his "fighting division." as he fondly termed it, were not undistinguished. On Friday, at Bull Run, holding the right, this division drove the enemy from its porition, with heavy slangther, leaving one thousand of its own dead and wounded, and holding its position all night and next day. During the retreat and disgraceful concurct of some other troops, the division under Kearney remained in the field until ten o'clock at night, with the enemy in rear, front, and on the right, and then retred in good order. Chantilly wound up the glorious history of this division, and saved a long train of artillery, ordunance, and wounded from being intercepted, and the army from being pierced and as parated. The extract which you send me says: "He did get with Pope, and Pope led his fighting division to defeat and himself to death." Kearney's division has, fortunately for its fame, never been defeated. At Williamsehry, Fair Oaks, Gendale, Bull Run, and Chautilly this division held the positions assigned to it, reputsed the enemy, and gave Kearney greener laurels than had ever graced his brow.

Notwithstarding his caprice and impetuosity of oharcter, the division loved him, and now that he slumbers in his grave, we have a feeling of indignation towards the ploul that has exposed his bones to insult and reproach. ing the Army of the Potemac, and certainly the high

the shoul that has exposed his bones to insult and re-"Fleet foot in the corrie,
Baga counsel in cumber,
Red hand in the foray,
How cound is the slumber!

Theu art gone and forever! General McClellan, who knew him will, had often emiled at his heaty, imp-tient speeches, and reproaches of himself; for, at the same time he knew that in neither of his many galant generals could he repose deeper trust, and that none excelled Bearney in survivey to carry out the plans of his campaign. You must excess my long letter, but I feel deeply the reproaches heaped upon my friend, and thought that perhaps my words might change the feeling of disappointment in my own friends, on reading his severe, moody letter. No general in the field was so ready to take counsel from juniors or seniors; none more strictly and promptly obeyed orders. field was so ready to take connect from juniors or seniors; none more strictly and promptly obeyed orders. He was entirely free from "jealousy" or "inordinate self-conceit," and was ever ready to atone for the results of his impulsive conduct. He had a remarkable memory, great desire to do in-tice to all of his command, and remembered every gellant act of each solcier. My bripade will always renember Phil Kearacy, and free criticism of his conduct could not be made with sefety before any member of it. His presence on the march always drew forth their cheers, and in the battle-field their pride, courage, and chivairy. I have many of his letters, giving full credit to Generals Heinzelman and McClellan. I am proud of his friendship, and of having commanded a brigade in his division, and trust that his confidences will be respected, at least notil this war is over, and his entire conduct and correspondence can be given. Yours, respectfulty, D. B. BIENEY.

Captain Williams' Lectures. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND WHALEMEN READY FOR THE WAR. Whatever doubts, arising from supposed errors of translation, may have existed relative to the ability of the whale comfortably to availow Jonah, and of Jonah to be swallowed comfortably by the whale, and to hold the place of Secretary of the Interior for the Spermaceti the place of Secretary of the Interior for the Spermaceti Department curing several days, will be removed by an attendence: at Hore Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, to hear and to see the illustrated and muscular lecture of Captain Williams, on the leviathan hunt in the South Seas.

An elequent writer has said: "Ho was a bold man who first went down to the sea in ships, but he was a bolder who first battled for human rights," If we add whale catching to the going down to the sea, we think the wildest dream of arch courage will not evoke any thing more romantically, inspiringly, superbly bold, than to advance in the tiny boat with the siender lance upon the monster of monsters, to strike, to kill, to

lance upon the monster of monsters, to strike, to kill, to capture it, and to render its remains subservient to the grandest purposes of civilization—in defring the black night and shedding the lustre of day over the still, small hours.

The American Eagle would shriek more melodiously if his song were set oftener to the syren note of statistics. What can compete with his swoop in the South Seas, when fiamboyant fact bears him along? Such fact arched over those great waters while yet the pressure of whales invited the heart and arm of New England heroes to the trenchant task. For, when the united pride and strength of Great Britain and France only afforded some fourteen whale ships all told, the United States, which means very nearly New England in this zense, displayed six hundred.

. "Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of hell, Rode the six hundred."

Rode the six hundred."

If you doubt the ultra peril of whaling, go hear and see the lecture of Captain. Williams, in the basement of Hope Chapel now consecrated to the world and the flesh—the devil being left out, for the present, at least.

The motto of Captain Williams is quorum pars, in detailing the mayels and dangers of the far-off waters. It is gallant Captain is the concentrated essence of the best specimen of the Jack Tax. Except for a limited period required for his birth, first dentition, and the acquisition of Newenglish, the Captain had spent his life on the for waters, harpconing their cleasin-us tribes. He looks, speaks, and walks the sea. He is the salt of the earth. If the Captain had not been of Nantneket, where the whales are preferred to the regular drams, he would If the Captain had not been of Nantocket, where the whales are preferred to the regular drama, he would probably have been stage struck instead of whale struck, for he has qualities for an actor. Not all the hardening of rough winds and exposures has stricken from his epidermis the mobility due the expression of the histoinic man. He acts out 'he whaler. He has the machinery, less the whale and less the water, to do so.

On the stage there is a whale boat, provided with harpocur, ropes, cars, and spitors. The whole tragedy and comedy of whale catching, not marred by blood or coarseness, are represented by the Captain and his crew. I They ness, are represented by the Captain and his crew. They row; they throw out the line; they strain at the cars; the comic sailor lad falls overboard; they harpoon one watery brute, and miss another; they fall asleen with watery brute, and miss another; they fall asieop with over exertion; the Captain precedes and posteedes this practical display of the art by reciting dramatically, technical and romantic matter connected with it; and a series of well-executed, illuminated panoramas of the magnificent work of the whaler and the magnificent proportions of the whales pass before the spectator; while unstein musicians discourse sweet and applicable music and verre; and, as the moving picture comes to the Island of Queen Pomara, and the American fleet looms on the gene, the treatistic flag is let fall before the an-Island of Queen Pomara, and the American fleet looms on the scene, the inevitable flag is let fall before the audience, and the inevitable. Star Spasgled Banner's attribe nerves of the audience. The transparencies in question strong sive clear views of the subject; the whate sponting blood as though a ship were on fire, and casting its flame into the heavens; or crunching up a boat and boat-load of heroes; or describing his vast arc of agony before he aleeps on the bosom of his mother water.

When the Spermaceti Captain recites in his percration the large truth that there are twenty-five thousand sons of New England who have exhausted the depths of heroism in their leviathan campaigns, and are acting in, or ready for the war, we feel the value of his craft and calling; we feel his art is no play, but work—great, vital work; that of the country nourishing her sons in the arrength, and courage, and address, without which Liberty and Unity cannot thrive and be enduring.—New York Tribune.

How to Avoid the Draft. To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: If Philadelphia will take the same course which has been acted upon in Boston we may avoid the draft sitogether. We have only 3,559 men to raise, and a altogether. We have only 3,559 men to raise, and a bounty of \$200 for each man will amount to but \$700,-600. Councils should, at once, appropriate that amount, and thus place our city in the noble position of filling up, voluntarily, her whole quots. Let four regiments of ninemonths men be immediately organized, and a bounty of \$200 be offered to each man, the 28th will then find the whole number made up.

I am, yours very truly,

A.

NEW YORK TRADE SALE .- George W. Childs, of Alabama) regiment was also roughly handled, but nobly sustained the reputation of Alabama in the unequal strife sustained the reputation of Alabama in the unequal strife of the conscience of t