

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS GEN. MCCLELLAN, BERLIN, October 29, 1862. THE MOVEMENT OF BURNSIDE. Part of Slocum's army corps, with that of Wil-

FAMILY LOCK-STITCH MACHINES. sox, having moved from Pleasant Valley by Mon-The reculiarilies of each stitch will be cheerfully day night, early yesterday morning Burnside broke the permittioned to purchasers, and they have the camp, and, mounting his old horse, "Colonel," ry and explosition of being able to select from our stock moved his headquarters to the neighborhood of W & Machine making the Loyettsville, four miles from the Potomac, on the Virginia side, and about six miles southeasterly

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AMERICAN DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS. from Harper's Ferry. BURNSIDE'S WAR-HORSE. mit them to remain unmolested. As all relating to this ideal soldier is of interest, "Colonel," an ideal war-horse, deserves a passing mention. He is a bay, with a compact, heavy body, and short, stumpy legs, being thus well calculated for the weight of his doughty rider. "Celonel" is twenty years old, and carried his

master during the Mexican war, immediately after he graduated, in 1847. He is still full of spirit, but tranquil as a stone under fire, which he eyes with supreme indifference. His dignified comfuture. Some, if not many, of the Northern population posure is ruflied only by any attempt at familiarity on the part of a stranger. With kindled eyes, he then starts back and strikes at him horizontally with his forefoot. McClellan rides a dark-brown animal of lithe and faultless proportions, called "Daniel Webster." This ombodied compliment to the "great expounder" and advocate of the Fugitive Slave law, desires, like his master, uncontrolled action, and kicks his heels frantically in a field adjoining the camp, each night as he returns from water. The groom respects his aspira tion for enlarged freedom, and he returns to his stable "when he's ready." General Marcy has a horse of circus proclivities that kneels and lies down when desired. What can I do but talk nonsense at this quiet moment? THE SENDING OF NEWS.

There is little use in sending the meagre news afforded, for my letters, through brilliant post office arrangements, reach you two days after they are written, and are, therefore, anticipated a day beforehand, by the telegraph. A train leaves Harper's Ferry at 2 P. M., which connects in Baltimore at seven o'clock with that for the North. Another train leaves at 3.30 P. M., which connects with no train at all, and leaves all letters to be forwarded the next day. The post office selects the latter. May I again ask why? Twice have I already adverted to this glaring mismanagement, which inconveniences many thousands for no apparent object

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS MOVED. General McClellan moved his headquarters yesterday, about eleven o'clock, to this neighborhood. Berlin is a dirty little collection of houses, bordering the Potomac on the Maryland side, which corresponds admirably with the many "Dogtowns" of the West. Its post office name is Barry, and thus all letters should be directed, else they are

glers" are to be noticed, though heavy rear guards in the room until I had undressed and gone to bed, when they put out the, light and left me to my follow each brigade to prevent falling to the rear. A complete "telegraph corps," with apparatus, dreams.

are with the advance, while an "engineer corps' A START FOR BROWNSVILLE. The next morning we started bright and early are "around in spots." You will see them repairing a bridge in one place, and filling up a rut, or for Brownsville. About four miles this side of the place is a high hill alongside the road, from which levelling a steep bank in another. The pontoon our approach can be distinctly seen for some distrain is still on the banks of the Potomac in charge tance. The captain, who was on the watch for this of the three bridges they have constructed-one plan, rode to the head of the column just in time to above and below Harper's Ferry and one at Berlin. Whether these bridges will remain at these points for Brownsville. Two men were sent after him on this winter is doubtful, as the ice will scarcely pera villainous-looking rascal enough for a Secession-Will we have a fight? The probabilities are ist ten times over. The captain now ordered a dethought to be in favor of such a programme. One tachment of forty men to go forward and post thing we are certain of is : We came prepared for pickets at all the roads leading out of Brownsville, such an emergency, and, if the army comes in coland, shortly after, another detachment of forty to ision with some one's friends and sympathizers, dash through the town and guard the roads on the the question to be decided will be, "Who whipfarther side from our approach, lest the first might ped?" The men of "Antietam" were depended not have been able to get to them. The balance upon to decide the important issue on that hardfollowed leisurely, and at 11 o'clock we picketed contested field; they will maintain their credit in our horses in the court-house square.

AN ARAB WELCOME.

We found no Secesh soldiers here. Two had are dreading to open a newspaper, for fear that the passed through the town a few hours before our army will be noticed as going into " winter quaradvanced guard entered, but rone were left. We ers." Now, for comfort, it's rather too cool about found one of Jackson's cavalry, a lieutenant, who the Potomac for quarters in the season fast aphad been captured and paroled by Major Mudd proaching. The idea is to get as far South as possible before cold weather comes on. We therefore two days before, while he was at home on a furlough. On conversing with him I found that he predict but a short delay in the advance movement had been educated in my native State, and knew so auspiciously and quietly commenced. When several of my friends. He invited me and Lieunext we write you, it will be from some point fartenant Sherloch, of the body guard, to dine with ther South than our present location. Considerable inconvenience is occasioned by the lack of payhim, and as the cravings of the flesh had become somewhat importunate, we gladly consented. He masters honoring the camps with their presence. was a very pleasant fellow expressed the most To a large pertion of the troops four months' pay vindictive hatred of the North, but didn't see why is now due, while some have received no pay for that should prevent us taking a drink together ; over six. The families of the men at home are in reduced circumstances thereby, and it occasions blood if we met on the battle-field, but saw no some great inconvenience, as they are in a great objection to our drinking his coffee and tasting his measure dependent on the "thirteen dollars a month" for their support. As the cold weather cheer under his own roof. When we were fairly approaches, and their expenses become more seated at the table, Lieutenant Sherloch remarked very politely to his wife that he should think she heavy, it will be a source of anxiety to the families would prefer that her husband should stay in so. of the troops, and Government should do all in its power to lessen the evil. Though the pay is but comfortable and happy a home as he had here, rather than suffer the dangers and hardships of small, some save money on the wages received, and support their families beside. Let the paywar ; whereupon Madam arose; and with the air of rolls be equared up, and the army will advance a Pythoness, a Siddons, and an Audrey, all in one, shouted, with firm and awkward gesticulations, 'Never r-r-r! Never-r-r r! So long as the foot of The axes of the "pioneer corps" are busily enthe hated invader pollutes our soil, I say he is worse gaged providing the material for fuel and shelter, than a coward who suffers his patriotism to be as the weather at present has every appearance of seduced by the blandishments of home, and wife, a rain. In the shelter tents this occasions considerable discomfort and long faces, and is never weland children," etc., etc., etc. I must say I was comed by soldiers. We are advancing, "Father rather "took aback" at this, but I soon found that I must give the woman credit for sincerity at Abraham," " six hundred thousand more." least, for she was so full of talk that she could JOHN PHONIX, JR. hardly find time to help us to the corned mutton

many white men, and his features have but little of the negro cast. Said he, "I want to see this country come down. You can't bring them down Mr. ---without you ruin them. Pride built them up, and nothing but poverty will bring them down. You may take away everything they have but their darkeys, and they stand it very well, but as soon as you take a nigger they begin to weep and

wail and gnash their teeth. You take the ground right out from under them. If you take cotton see a man jump on his horse and start at a gallop they can plant more. If you take horses and mules, they can get more. So with corn and all kinds double quick, and soon overhauled him. He was of produce. But you take a nigger and you out off their supply. The nigger is the producing machine. He turns out everything. If you take him away it is like taking the principal, and if you only take cotton it is like taking only the interest: more will come next year. Then their pride is in it too. They hate to lose a slave, it makes them mad. They tell us all sorts of foolish stories about the Yankees. But I tell the nigger folks about me that they aint true. Why, the Yankees are the smartest people in the world.

They make everything we get-all our tools and clothes and furniture and everything." "Do you think you would be any better off," I asked, "if the Yankees should conquer and occupy this country?" Well, I don't know," said he, "we can't be any worse off. I tell all the colored people about here if they have got good homes that they had better stay where they are till the thing is settled. They can't be any worse off, and if they run off they have no homes, and perhaps can't get any work, and if they go North they don't understand the country, and it is too cold." After Aleck had carried us as far as he could, the captain told him he might go back or stay, as he chose ; but he concluded to come to Jackson awhile and try it. When he wants to go back he can, and then, he says, they will think intimated a burning desire to drink our heart's a good deal more of him, since they will have learned his value.

THE COTTON CROP.

Many other things of note occurred during our trip, but my letter is already too long. We found in some localities a good many small farmers. They were all Union people. Wherever you find large plantations you find the people Secessionists. Most of those have lost nearly all their negroos; some are shrewd enough to stay, but a good many go off. The country is suffering for the want of good laborers. In one place we found some sixty or seventy bales of cotton, of the last year's crop, which had neither been ginned nor baled, but was lying loose in the storehouse and rotting. The owner was a widow lady, who was afraid to gin it. or press it, for fear it would be taken and burned by the guerillas. The cotton-burners are very unpopular here. Even the Secesh hold on to their cotton, and the moment the road is clear rush it into market. About one-fourth of a crop has been and turnips, and so full of venom that she could planted this year, but it will be worth, if it can be not refrain from abusing the Yankees. One re- picked, as much as a full crop formerly was. We mark she made which I think worthy of pre- passed many cotton fields where the cotton was to be picked, and would probably rot on papers acknowledge that a force of Northern men the stalk. The negroes have nearly all run away, can't whip an equal force of Southern men." I | and in most cases taken mules and wagons with. RESULT OF OUR TRIP. So you see our trip was productive of nothing but one prisoner, hard rides, long fasts, cold nights, "it was printed in a Northern city, but was and a good deal of fun. All the rebel cavalry had gone South, and, in fact, as soon as we arrived at Jackson, we found an alarm raised about an intended attack on Corinth. A large cavalry force had been seen hovering about Grand Junction. The information we had gathered explained all this. It afford to let such little curs bark at us, while in the | was merely the concentration of the portions of South you don't dare to tolerate any freedom of | Faulkner's and Jackson's cavalry, which had reopinion." "Ah," she replied, "it is a spark now, cently been over the ground we travers: d in this trip, but I think many days cannot elapse before we You Yankees will find that you cannot prosecute have a fight. Rosecrans will drive Bragg out of this unholy war, &c., &c., &c., without exciting Kentucky, and reinforcements will be sent to Price ; opposition in all Christian communities, &c., &c., and we may then expect an attack at some point CASCOL COLUMBUS, October 28, 1862.

main silent in respect to charges which have been long vaguely circulating; but are now endorsed by the responsible name of General Scott.

I. The first and most prominent among these charges is my refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to the recommendation of Gen. Scott, in his "views" addressed to the War Department on the 29th and 30th of October 1860. And it has even been alleged that if this had been done it might have prevented the civil war. Thisrefusal is attributed, without the least cause to the influence of Governor Floyd. All my Cabi net must hear me witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Adminis tration; and certain it is that, during the last six months previous to the 29th December, 1860, the day on which he resigned his office, after my re-quest, he exercised less influence on the Adminis-Tration than any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. Holt was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post Office Department to that of War; so that, from this time until the 4th March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Adminis-tration, he performed the duties of Secretary of

War to my entire satisfaction. But why did I not immediately garrison these nine fortifications, in such a manner, to use the lan-guage of Gen. Scott, "as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or coup-de main ridiculous ?" There is one answer both easy and conclusive, even if other valid reasons did not exist. There were no available troops within exist. reach which could be sent to these fortifications. To have attempted a military operation on a scale so extensive by any means within the Presi-dent's power would have been simply absurd. Of this Gen. Scott himself seems to have been convin ced, for on the day after the date of his first "views" he addressed (on the 30th October) supplemental views to the War Department, in which he states "There is one (regular) company in Boston, one here, (at the Narrows), one at Pittsburg, one at Augusta, (Ga.), one at Baton Rouge? — in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned in the "views." Five companies-four hundred men-to occupy and reinforce nine fortifications in six highly excited Southern States! The force "within reach" was so entirely inadequate that nothing more need by said on the subject. To have attempted such a mi said on the subject. To have attempted such a mi-litary operation with so feeble a force, and the Pre-sidential election impending, weuld have been an invitation to collision and secession. Indeed, if the whole American army, consisting then of only six-teen thousand men, had been "within reach," they would have been scarcely sufficient for this purpose. Such was our want of troops that, although Gen. Scolt, believing, in opposition to the opinion of the committee raised in the House of Representatives, that the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln might be in-terrupted by military force, was only able to assemble at Washington, so late as the 4th March, six hundred and fifty three men, rank and file of the army. And, to make us this number, even the sappers and miners were brought from West Point. But why was there no greater force within reach? This question could be better answered by General Scott himself than by any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men, were out of reach, on our remote frontiers, where it had been continuously stationed for years, to protect the inhabi ants and the emi grants on their way thither against the attacks of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both General Scott and myself had endeavored in vain to prevail upon Congress to raise several additional regiments for this purpose. In recommending this

A revolutionary outbreak had occurred in Florida; the troops of the United States had been expelled from Persacola and the adjacent navy yard; and Lieut. Slemmer, of the artillery, with is brave little command, had been forced to take efuge in Fort Pickens, where he was in imminent langer every moment of being captured by a vastly uperior force. Owing to the interruption of reguar communications Secretary Holt did not receive formation of these events until several days after their occurrence, and then through a letter ad-dressed to a third person. He instantly informed the President of the fact, and reinforcements, pro-visions, and military stores were despatched by the Brooklyn to Fort Pickens without a moment's unnecessary delay. She left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January. Well-tounded apprehensions were, however, on-

tertained at the time of her departure that the re-inforcements, with the vessels of war at no great distance from Fort Pickens, could not arrive in time to deferd it against the impending attack. In this state of suspense, and whilst Lieutenant Slem-mer was in extreme peril, Senators Slidell, Hunter, and Bigler received a telegraphic despatch from Senator Mallory, of Florida, dated at Pensacola, on the 28th Jonuary with the upenat request their on the 28th January, with the urgent request that they should lay it before the President. This despatch expressed an earnest desire to maintain the peace, as well as the most positive assurance that no attack would be made on Fort Pickens if the

present status should be preserved. This proposal was carefully considered, both with view to the safety of the fort and to the unhappy effect which an actual collision, either at that or any other point, might produce on the Peace Con-vention then about to assemble at Washington. The result was that a joint despatch was carefully pre-pared by the Secretaries of War and Navy, accept-ing the proposal, with important modifications, which was transmitted by telegraph on the 29th January, to Lieutenant Slemmer, and to the naval commanders near the station. It is too long for transcription; suffice it to say, it was carefully

guarded at every point for the security of the fort, and its free communication with Washington. The result was highly fortunate. The Brooklyn had a long passage. Although she left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January, she did not arrive at Pensacola until the 6th of February. In the mean-time Fort Pickness with Lieut Slewmer (where con time Fort Pickens with Lieut, Slemmer (whose conduct deserves high commendation), and his brave little band, were placed, by virtue of this arrange-ment, in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any attack. The fort is still in our possession. Well might General Scott have expressed his satisfaction with this ar-rangement. The General was correct in the supposition that this arrangement was to expire on the termination of the Peace Convention.

V. But we now came to an important period, when dates will be essentially necessary to dis-entangle the statement of General Scott. The South Carolina Commissioners were appointed on he 22d, and arrived in Washington on the 27th the 22d, and arrived in Washington on the 27th December. The day after their arrival it was an-nounced that Major Anderson had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter. This rendered them furious. On the same day, they addressed an angry leiter to the President demanding the sur-render of Fort Sumpter. The President answered this letter on the 30th December by a peremptory refusal. This brought forth a reply from the Com-missioners on the 2d January 18d1 of such an in missioners en the 2d January, 1861, of such an in-sulting character that the President instantly re-turned it to them with the following endorsement:

sel that attempted to leave the harbor. Two days after this occurrence, on the 11th January, Go nor Pickens had the audacity to demand of Major Andergon the surrender of the fort. In his answer of the same date the Major made the following proposition : "Should your Excellency deem fit, pre-vious to a resort to arms, to refer this matter to Washington, it would afford me the sincerest plea-ture to depute one of my officers to accompany any fure to depute one of my officies to accompany any messenger you may deem proper to be the bearer of your demand." This proposition was promptly accepted by the Governor, and, in pursuance there-of, he sent on his part Hon. J. W. Hayne, the At-torney General of South Carolina, to Washington, whilst Major Anderson deputed Lieut. Hall, of the United States Army, to accompany him. These gentlemen arrived together in Washington on the evening of the 13th January, when the President obtained the first knowledge of the transaction. But it will be recollected that no time intervened hetween the return of the Star of the Wast to Naw between the return of the Star of the West to New York and the arrival of the messenger bearing a copy of the truce at Washington, within which it ould have been possible to send reinforcements to Fort Sumpter. Both events occurred about the same

time. Thus a truce, or suspension of arms, was concluded between the parties, to continue until the question of the surrender of the fort should be de-cided by the President. Until this decision Major Anderson had placed it out of his own power to ask for reinforcements, and qually out of the power to ask for reinforcements, and qually out of the power of the Government to send them without a violation of public faith. This was what writers on public law denominate "a partial truce under which hostili-ties are suspended only in certain places, as between a town and the army besieging it." It is possible that the President, under the laws of war, night have annulled this truce, upon due notice to the opposite party; but neither General Scott nor any other person ever suggested this expedient. This would have been to cast a reflection on Major Anderson, who, beyond question, acted from the highest and purest motives. Did General Scott ever propose to violate this truce during its exist-ence? If he did, I am not now, and never was, aware of the fact. Indeed, I think he would have been one of the last men in the world to propose

Col. Hayne did not deliver the letter which he bore from Governor Pickens, demanding the sur-render of the fort, to the President until the 31st of anuary. The documents containing the reasons for this worrying delay were communicated to Con-gress in a special message of the Sth of February, to which I refer the reader. On the 5th of Febru-ary, the Secretary of War, under the instructions of the President, gave a peremptory refusal to this demand in an able and comprehensive letter, reviewing the whole subject, explaining and justifying the conduct of the President throughout. Its concluding sentence is both eloquent and emphatic :

"If, (says Mr. Holt.) with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the exnestness with which he has parsued it, the autho-rities of that State shall accault Fort Sumpter and im-perit the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut point is walls, and thus plunge our country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they re-present must rest the responsibility."

The truce was then ended, and General Scott is incorrect in stating "that it lasted to the end of that Administration."

An expedition was quietly fitted ont at New York, under the supervision of General Scott, to be ready for any contingency. He arranged its de-tails, and regarded the reinforcements thus provi-ded as sufficient. This was ready to sail for Fort Sumpter on five hours' notice. It is of this expedition that General Scott thus speaks : "At that time, when this (the truce) had passed away, Secretaries Helt and Toucey, Capiain Ward, of the navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President. settled upon the employment, under the Oaptain, of three or four steamers belonging to the Coast Survey, but ha was kept back by the truce." A strange inconsistency. The truce had expired with Mr. Holt's letter to Colonel Hayne on the 5th of February, and General Soott, in his statement, says "it would have been easy to reinforce this fert down to about the 12th of February." Why. Why. Tois then, did not the reinforcements proceed? This was simply because of communications from Major Anderson. It was most fortunate that they did not proceed : because the three or four small steamer which were to bear them would never have reached the fort, and in the attempt must have been cap-tured or destroyed. The vast inadequacy of the force provided to accomplish the object was de-monstrated by information received from Major Anderson at the War Department on the last day of And the Administration. I purposely forbear at present to say more on this subject, lest I might, however unintectionally, do injustice to one or more of the parties concerned in consequence of the brevity required by the na ture of this communication. The facts relating to it, with the appropriate accompaniments, have been fully presented in a historical review, prepared a year ago, which will ere long be published. This review contains a sketch of the four last months of my Administration. It is impartial; at least such is my honest conviction. That it has not yet been published has arisen solely from an apprehension, no longer entertained, that something therein might be unjustly perverted into an interference with the Government in a vigorous prosecution o the war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, which was far, After a careful retrospect, I can solemnly declare before God and my country that I cannot reproach myself with any act of commission or omission since the existing troubles commenced. I have never doubted that my countrymen would yet do me jus-tice. In my special message of the Sih of January, 1861, I presented a full and fair exposition of the alarming condition of the country, and urged Congress either to adopt measures of compromise, or, failing in this, to prepare for the last alternative. In both aspects my recommendation was disre-garded. I shall close this document with a quotation of the last sentences of that message, as follows : "In conclusion it may be permitted me to re-mark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though i may be imperfectly, performed; and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my coun-

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WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., the latter place, as has been supposed What are looked for the boy, but he had gone. We hunted pleased than she cared to express. These people. the proceedings of Gen. Pleasanton to-day will be and expostula'ed and threatened, but to no effect. you see, were not chivs. They had had few if any NO. 220 CHESTNUT STREET, The bird had flown. So we took up our way on known only at a later hour. negroes to lose, and the vivid and laughable de-THE POSITION OF VARIOUS CORPS. general principles; and the result was lost our scription of the reversed situation of master and CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY A portion of General Slocum's army corps yet slave, when the "Linkum gunboats" came along, road, and had to turn back five miles. Who should A portion of General Slocum's army corps yet slave, when the "Linkum gundoats" came along, lingers in Pleasant Valley, while the rest are taking brought up no unpleasant associations with it. A 07 ARMY little while afterwards, while Miss Betty was up WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS, was owing him, and intended, in good faith, to present for the defence of Harper's Ferry, while stairs, "getting the beds into a fix," he struck up the army corps of Couch, hitherto encamped in come back. When he returned, we had gone ; and the same song again, and he had not sung two lines that locality, will, it is said, move forward as the | before the whole household, Betty included, were STANDARD QUALITY. his father and mother, and his mistress, too, hung centre of our forces. I give this on report, not about him, and begged of him not to go with the at the door listening with all their mights. Before 8027-800 knowing anything about it. One lie is as good as Yankees-they would sell him for two dollars and SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & we left Miss Betty was so far thawed, that she pria half-they would hang him, and all that. Very another, and I claim similar privileges in that revately informed the captain that she would like to well, he told them, he would take the chances. spect with correspondents of other papers. To inhave the words of that song, which I call a Union HUTCHINSON, dulge to an equal extent in these privileges, I, He had told Captain Foster that he would go with victory, the first of our trip. You know what Behim; and if Captain Foster should ever see him however, by no mean's design. ranger said : " Let me make the songs of a people, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, If, as is said, Slocum's army corps remains for again, he would remember it against him, and he and I care not who makes their laws." You may COMMISSION MEECHANTS the defence of Harper's Ferry, sweethearts, wives. was going any how. So he took the old lady's hear men singing "John Brown" every day, who and mothers interested in Pennsylvania, Maryland gray mare, which was just being hitched up in the would have said a year ago, " Is thy servant a dog FOR THE BALK OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Delaware, and New Jersey regiments, may desire buggy for a ride, and threw a piece of carpet over that he should do this thing ?" and I am quite surher back, and started for Captain Foster. to know which remain behind screened from the peprised that the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," rils of battle. I therefore give them : The 46th, which runs in a very elevated strain, and is in fact SLEIGHING TIMES. OTTON YARN. 124th, 125th, 128th, 28th, 111th, 109th, with The day was as cold and uncomfortable as could an expression of the feelings of the "sickly, senti-Knapp's and Hampton's batteries, from Pennsylvamental Abolitionists," is a great favorite whenever well be imagized. I had no overcoat or gloves, and nia; the 3d Delaware, 13th New Jersey, 3d Mary-^{8UPERIOR} COTTON YARN, No. 10, heard. it was snowing fast. It seems from the papers that this snow storm commenced away up beyond Duland, and Purnell Legion from that State. THE BONNY BLUE FLAG. A visit to Pleasant Valley to-day revealed a de-Mars revenous. Miss Betty, on hearing her fabuque, and it must have gone far below here. In lightful change. Where yesterday the air rung ther's insulting comparison of the Bonny Blue Flag Jackson some of the officers of the 45th Illinois had FOR BALE BY with the sound of drums, trumpets, and rumbling to the "Linkum Gunboats," as they called it, dea sleigh ride. Think of that! A sleigh ride in termined to trump the vile Abolition song. So she wagons, nothing disturbed the stillness of the deli-FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. Southern Tennessee on the 25th of October ! " All rose with an air of conscious triumph, sat down to cious morning but the tinkling cow-bell and the along of them blarsted Yankees !" But in spite of twitter of birds. Nature lay nestling in the smile nog_tf. the piano, and gave us that precious production of the cold weather I enjoyed myself talking with CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. of heaven, and peace reigned supreme. Southern genius. I suppose you have seen it, as it N. Aleck. He is an intelligent contraband, without has appeared in the Northern papers. The air is BOYD & STROUD, any discount. He said that his master, old Clair-[Special Correspondence of The Press.] very pretty, and was first sung some centuries ago borne, was "mighty heavy Secesh," that he got on in Scotland. The words are nothing more nor less ADVANCE OF THE ARMY, WHEATLAND, VA., NO. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET, his horse and cutfor his camp every morning early, than a third-rate Southern stump speech, done into October 30. CIIINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE. and that hearing our bugle he staid there last night; Wheatland, but not Wheatland, Pennsylvania, is wretched doggerel, which has no single attribute of that he only came home to meals, and never took our present location. We have gained this point poetry except an occasional rhyme. All the the saddle of his horse, and that he lived in per-by slow marches, and are awaiting reinforcements, stale and foolish lies with which the chivalry petual fear of being arrested He treated his ne-F. I. G. 🛞 that are coming up. From the appearance of this have been wont to excite the passions of groes shamefully until the war commenced. ZINU, ARMY, AND TOILET MIRBORS, to best in the world for finish and durability. their people are here rehashed. It is infi- Aleck's father was a blacksmith, and had contrived section of the country it has been heretofore visited by but small parties of either forces. The condition nitely ridiculous. After this, Miss Betty gave some fifteen years ago, to scrape together two hun-B. M. B. The best brand Silk-Inlished VELVET BIBBONS. Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, 160 DUANE Street, near West Broadway, New York. ug "Jeff Davis' March," in which I immediately dred and fifty dollars. This money he loaned to a of the fences, and the well-filled barns and stacks recognized two passages from quicksteps I used to rich man at six per eent. interest, and though the of the farmers, attest to that fact. It is an old sayhear twenty years ago. But the levelling influence man was able to pay. old Claiborne, held the note ing, "that where the soldiers go the chickens cease of music made us all feel good natured, and before and would not give it up, though he had repeated. crowing," and fences disappear, as if by magic. The citizens in this locality are "Secesh," from | bed-time came our lovely Secesh champion had so | y been requested to. Chivalry! This same man

taken to another Berlin of more ancient date in Western Maryland. The headquarters rest in delightful grove on the farm of an old gentleman over eighty years of age, named Graham. As cold weather approaches, camp-moving has its objections. The human components arrive first, and, after ascertaining the spots marked for their tents, | five, mostly from Heywood's company, of Jackson's stand uncomfortably, swearing at the wagons for being dilatory with the equipage.

ate neighborhood, and had been engaged in hunting THE SCENE ON PUTCHING TENTS. up and burning cotton. On receipt of the despatch-These last finally arrive with all necessaries, ines from Major Mudd, Gen. Grant started on an excluding the tents, which are speedily pitched, and pedition from this place to go over a portion of the a summary process ensues of cutting down all same ground and capture the stragglers ; for it is a neighboring trees for firewood, which are sufcustom of these flying warriors to out through the ficiently small to give little trouble in their woods and return to the rear of our column as we felling and splitting. Cedars and young locusts, return from a scout, and continue their depredavaluable for mechanical puposes, share the fate of tions. Gen. Grant has pursued the policy of sendthe less costly oak and hickory, but as green wood | ing out detachments of cavalry at unexpected times, is full of sap and burns slowly, kindling must be | and thus keeping the rebels in a constant state of had. An idea suggests itself; there are fence rails alarm and uncertainty. In this way this departnear by, that are dry and will burn like paper. ment has been kept tolerably free from guerillas, Never mind the farmer ; he can present his claimand the Union people have been tolerably secure for damages to the Government, if he likes. They in the possession of their property. must be had. And thus, woe to the farm on which

Anticipating some fun, and, perhaps, a little exa camp locates itself. Straw is very convenient for oltemant, T. abtained permission to account pany THIS the men to lie on, and for a warm flooring to offiexpedition, and though it was not productive of any cers' tents. Without a "by your leave" the barn striking results, I enjoyed it very much, and; I am is attacked, and all taken that is needed. Hay and inclined to think that a short account of what I corn are good things in their way. To be sure, the saw and heard may interest your readers : LEAVING JACKSON-A CAMP IN A GRAVE-YARD.

with twice the animation.

LETTER FROM JACKSON, TENN.

Government furnishes forage, but one cannot have too much of a good thing, and it is shouldered according'y, while the farmer looks on, with bewildered eyes. Fowls and hogs follow in their turn. When he is pretty well cleaned out, a guard is placed over his premises. Outside, however, of the beat watched over by the guard, hungry men plentifully lurk. Apples are speedily seized, and any hapless chicken, calf, or sucking pig soon goes the way of all flesh. THE TROUBLES OF A FARMER.

The farmer seeks redress at the tent of the first officer he meets, who tells him to call on some one else. Some one else sends him to the commissary, who refers him to the quartermaster. The quartermaster is away, and the victim, in despair, asks advice of the first private soldier he sees, who looks wise, and refers him to the commanding general. This latter, always a gentleman, affably recommends him to call on the chief of staff, who solemnly announces himself as exceedingly busy, and suggests a future visit. Sixteen calls are subsequently made, in half that number of days, but the chief of staff proves invariably absent. Meeting him at last, he is referred, as the camp is on the point of departure, to the quartermaster, who is everwhelmed with business, and either attends to him or not, as circumstances allow. At the best, he gets but an order on Washington. The only consolation of the nonplussed farmer is in selling bread, milk, butter, and eggs, at enormous prices, to soldiers and officers' servants, and in victimizing newspaper correspondents who may board with rious.

him. THE CONDITION OF OUR ARMY. Having moved five miles towards Richmond, we sit down to take a sense of our situation and admire few days appears very necessary, that additional forage and food may arrive, and especially clothing and shoes, in which a part of the army is yet deand blankets is considerable, at night. Many men yet lie in their little shelter-tents simply in the clothing they wear during the day, while others beg a scanty corner of a comrade's blanket, or procure a corn sack as a partial protection. The severe rain and wind, of Saturday and Sunday nights, much increased colds throughout the different camps, and the many hospital houses, stretchmense accessions. In addition to the necessity for supplies, our delay perhaps springs from strategical causes, known only to the two commanding generals and their chiefs of staff. A SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS. General Pleasanton, with his cavalry and artil-

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] servation. "Why," she said, "your Northern JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1862. In my last I wrote you of an expedition from Bolivar, commanded by Major Mudd, in which some replied that she must have read that in the Chicago | them. of Jackson's cavalry had been captured. The Times, for there was an article in that paper to whole number of prisoners taken by him was fortythat effect. "Yes," she said "she did; and was not that a Northern paper ?" "No," I told her, regiment. These men were raised in this immedithoroughly Secession in its sentiments." "Oh," she said, "then we have a plenty in the North. and the Yankees are divided against themselves." "Oh." said I. " the division don't amount to much : and it is an evidence of our strength that we can but it will soon kindle to a flame. We can wait. te." The comfort and encouragement afforded to hire. the South by the Democratic papers at the North is one of the elements against which the leyal peopla era ohligad to Sabt. It ought to be eliminated

together too tender about that matter. We finished our dinner without coming to blows, and, in fact, in entire good nature, and the lieutenant insisted on our taking another drink, and another, and would undoubtedly have proceeded in that We left Jackson at two o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, with three days' rations. Our force to horse." So we parted in the most affectionate manner, and our force again started in pursuit of our side. consisted of Captain Foster's company of Ohio Cavalry, Gen. Grant's body-guard, and two comthe mythical Secesh. panies of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, making a force

CAMPING BY THE ROADSIDE.

of one hundred and eighty-six men, all under the This night we camped in the road, in front of a command of Captain Foster. After a very hot and cornfield belonging to one Claiborne, tied our horses dusty ride, nightfall found us at the town of Dento the rail fence, and lay down by the roadside. By mark. The men picketed their horses in the ten o'clock the wind had changed, and it became church-yard and slept in the church, while the very cold. No fires were allowed, and some of the officers went to the hotel for supper. Our captain. men had a pretty bard time of it. Old Claiborne's who was well acquainted along the route, appeared house, up on the hill, looked very comfortable, but to be a special favorite at this hostelrie, and insurour officers stuck to their work manfully, and rolled ed us a cordial recoption. We washed the dust themselves in the "foggy dew," like Spartans. In from our hands and faces, and then went into the the night, one horse broke away and dashed down parlor to wait until supper was prepared. I had the road, with his saddle under his belly and a rail tied my haversack to my saddle, and thought it fast to his halter. He succeeded in stampeding two would be safe, the first night anyhow, as I supposed horses and frightening everybody that he passed. every man would bring something to eat, and no man would begin stealing his neighbor's food until most of the men concluded to give up the efat least the next morning. But, alas for my faith feminate luxury of sleep, and try a fire. Secesh in the virtue of Illinois cavalry ! My haversack, rails burn well, better than any other kind with all its contents, was stolen from my saddle in less than ten minutes after my horse was tied to the fence. I was, therefore, reduced to the precarious resource of "living off the country," and I breakfast. The officers went up to the big house assure you that my forebodings were dismal enough. However, at supper my mind was relievcommodate us; they had not an ounce of flour nor ed, for we had, in addition to the regular dish of bam and corn bread, chicken, sweet potatoes, butter, and eggs, which is, for soldier's fare, very luxucouldn't get us any breakfast at all. So the cap-

KINGDOM COMING.
 Mail Deavers.
 200
 to
 5.00.

 M Bearers.
 200
 to
 5.00.

 M Coalinga.
 1.75
 to
 6.00.
 The house was genuinely Southern in every respect. The floors were bare, except a stray rug or LOIHS, all colors and prices. Also, a heavy stock specific dir CASSIMERENS, PLAIN and FANOY VEL-DIS, &c., &c., cor24 1m² two on the parlor; the walls were bare, and arwhat we have done. Joking apart, a delay of a ranged with express reference to ventilation ; there was a bed in every room in the house except the dining room, and the whole concern was so ricketty and dilapidated that if an ordinary-sized man MINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. ficient. The suffering through need of great-coats sneezed pretty hard it shook from turret to foundaciliation with which everything appeared to be tion stone. There were two fixtures which contrasted oddly enough with the general appearance of squaler-e plano forte and a very pretty young lady. One of our number happened to be quite a table, and with that she used to stir the sugar in our coffee. She was gracious enough to say that musician, and the moment he saw the piano opened it, and began to play the most astonishing variety. we treated her very differently from Major Mudd's of marches, waltzes, polkas, jigs, sacred music, and FINE OLOTHING. men, who ran all over the house, stole her spoons, songs, at the sound of which, the rooms speedily full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and ing from Sandy Hook to Knoxville, received imbroke her glasses, broke open and spilled her wine filled with auditors of all ages, sexes, and colors, TINGS, which they respectfully favite the public to and other nice stores, and in fact destroyed nearly including the young lady aforesaid. Our musiall they could not carry away. She hoped we would cian was something of a singer in his way, too, and, not carry away any of her negroes. All had gone informing Miss Betty that he was going to sing an but one family, which she had raised, of which she Abolition song, struck up "Kingdom coming." thought just as much as she would of her own Miss Betty sat bolt-upright in her chair, her eyes cast down, and her upper lip curled in rather lery in the advance, had a skirmish yesterday guide, she said, was the prop of the household, an exaggerated expression of scorn and contempt, with a party of the enemy at Smicker's Gap, losing and he never would do so well anywhere else as very firm, doubtless, in her own estimation, but one of his regulars and five horses, by an exploding there. The captain told her she needn't fear-we rather too "sot" for my taste. After the song was shell. Gen. Hill's command he finds at Upperonly wanted the boy's services as guide: if he chose to finished the old man fairly roared. " That, Bet," 132 OHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ville. Wagons being seen abundantly moving bego with us to Jackson we could not prevent him, but he said. "that there beats the Bonnie Blue Flag." A full assortment of Philadelphia made Carpets tween Bunker Hill and Winchester, proves that | sho'' (sure.) "No it don't, neither," she snapped; he would be of no earthly use to us after he had perthe rebels have not altogether retreated south of but it was very easy to see that she was more formed the service required. After breakfast we

The expedition to Charleston, Mo., 34 miles from New Madrid, under command of Captain Rogers, company K, 2d Artillery, has been eminently sucas soon as possible. Our Government has been alcessful, dispersing the guerillas, killing ten, mortally wounding two, captu ing Colonel Clarke, in command, Captain Clarke, three "ieutenants, three surgeons, 37 men, 73 stand of arms, 42 horses, 13 mules, 2 wagons, and a large quantity of ammunimanner, ad infinitum, had not the bugle sounded | tion; burning their barracks and magazine, entirely breaking up the whole concern. No loss on CASCO.

Burning of the Alleganian by the Rebels [Oorrespondente of The Press.] UNITED STATES STEAMER CRUSADER.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, October 29, 1862. This morning, about three o'clock, a light was discovered by the watch on deck, who reported the same to the captain with the belief that it was a ship on fire. We immediately weighed anchor, and stood for the light under a full head of steam. At 6 A. M., we stopped close to her, and learned from the second mate of the ship the following particulars : She left Baltimore on Thursday last, loaded with guano, bound to London, and had had variable winds. Yesterday afternoon she came to anchor off the mouth of the Rappahannock river Towards morning, it became so bitter cold that | for the night. About 10 P. M., five boats, loaded with rebels armed with revolvers and cutlasses, came alongside and took possession of her. After tying all her crew, they ransacked the ship, taking of wood. When daylight came, we killed a few all of the sugar, tea, coffee, and everything of any of Claiborne's pigs, and the men cooked the meat, | value. They then left, taking the captain, mate, which, with sweet potatoes, formed their only | and pilot with them, and ordering the rest of the crew to follow them to Mob Jack bay. They also and asked for breakfast. No, they couldn't ac- | took all of the bedding out of the cabin, and having piled it up in the after hatch, set fire to the a pound of meat in the house. All their servants ship. When they had gone some distance, the were gone, and there was nobody to coek it. They boats became separated, and the second officer steered around the bay hailing one or two steamtain told them that breakfast must be ready in a boats, which did not go to their assistance. They half an hour, and went out to see if he could find a | accordingly returned to their ship, and awaited the guide among the negroes. He found a very intel- arrival of the Crusader, when the captain sent ligent, manly-looking mulatto boy, who offered to | boats to their assistance. The ship having a large to; and we then went back again to the men. In quantity of powder in her magazine, the captain ial an hour we returned, and a nice hot breakfast did not deem it prudent to go alongside. After was ready. We had water and soap and towels using the buckets, however, and finding that the offered us to wash our faces, and (I must say I en fire was checked, he had the ship brought near joyed hugely the mixture of defiance and con- enough alongside to allow the steam pumps to be effectually used, when the fire was soon got under. done. The old lady, a fine old lady, too, About two hours after we arrived, the steamer sat at the head of the table, and did | Maple Leaf came alongside, but its assistance not the honors. There was only one spoon on the being required, it stood on down the bay for Fortress Monroe. We remained by the Alleganian till twelve o'clock, when, leaving part of the crew and two officers in charge, we started for Yorktown to notify the flag-officer of the affair, and to and out what was to be done with her. She is a fine, large ship owned in New York, and has a full cargo of guano. The value of the vessel and cargo will not fall far short of \$150,000. I learned that a rebel expedition has been some time fitting out for the purpose of destroying the vessels that may children. The young man we had taken for a be compelled to come to anchor near the Virginia shore. A few more Federal cruisers are needed in these waters.

OCTOBER 31.-After keeping the fire confined to the hold of the Alleganian for twenty four hours we started for Yorktown. We succeeded in towing her to the mouth of York river, when the fire broke out again, and we were forced to part company, first anchoring her, however. She burned until two o'clock this morning, when she sank in six fathoms of water.

Cheering Progress.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: It is significant to notice that while certain ewing to the absence of the soldiers, that in those Bor-der States which have seen most of the war, a strong emencipation sentiment is springing up. This truth will be seen by reference to the present Congressional canvas in Missouri. Never before have the Bepublicans been able to support a candidate outside of St. Louis. Now, as the subjoined list will show, they have distinctive proemancipation, pro-confiscation candidates, in every dis trict but one. Unfortunately, in a majority of the trict but one. Unfortunately, in a majority of the districts, there are divisions, which make success doubt-ful. The following list of candidates, pledged to emanoi-pation, may borelled upon as correct: First district, Samuel Knox, F. 'P. Blair; Second, H. T. Blow, T. S. Nelson; Third, John W. Noell; Fourth, John R. Kelso; Sixth, H. B. Bouton, W. J. Morgan; Seventh, H B. Branch, Benj Loan; Eighth, H. M. Woodyard, Wm. Bishop; Ninth, Arnold Krekel. The Republicans have strong hopes of carrying the First, Eecond, Third, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth districts, although they never previously have had more than one member. Now, they claim three districts as cer-tain, and have hopes for others. I am truly and sincerely yours, GIBARDEAU. A Card from Mr. Scovel: To TWE PUBLIC — The Breckinridgers have again de-corated me with their censure. If they had praised me I should regard it as a calamity. These "Northern patriots with Southern principles" have given me the latest evidence of their venom in an affidavit, published in the Gamden Democrat of Norember 1, attacking my personal and professional honor. That affidavit is utter-ly false in its statements and insinuations. Tshall con-tinue in my course, and cannot be intimidated by the men who betray our Government into the hands of its members. The last admenition given mis by Mr. Dou-glas (at the Girard House in 1860) was in these words: "Do not affiliate with the friends of Breckinridge; they are the sciences of our country." I have remem-bered that lesson. Who now rule the open foes of the American Union in New Jersey? The friends of Ou-gles? Let Rodman Price and DAVID RARE answor. I take my appeal from the Breckinridgers to the loyal people of New Jersey. Democrats ! Republicans! as you revere the memory of your dead leader—as you have faith in the honesty of Abraham Lincoha—as you love your country in its struggle for life or death—I adjure you stand by the stars and stripes. Not a month seo Levie Oass said, "Young man, the Government is right; we mustanstaln it." It is never or now with the Republic, and I entrest you that, at the ballot box on "Stille! Ior your altars and your fires, A Card from Mr. Scovel

augmentation of the army, the General states, in his report to the War Department of November, his report to the 1857, that "it would not more than furnish the re-inforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, Orogon, Washington, (T.) Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah." And again, in his report of November, 1858, he says :

"This want of troops to give reasonable security to "This want of troops to give reasonable sconity to our citizeus in distant settlements, including emigrants on the plains, can scarcely be too strongly slated; but I will only add, that as often as we have been obliged to withdraw troops from one frontier in order to reinforce another, the weakened points have been instantly al-tucked or threatened with form: able invasion." e "views" of General scott exhibit the crude These

notions then prevailing even among intelligent and patriotic men on this subject of secession. In the first sentence the General, whilst stating that "to save time the right of secession may be conceded," yetimmediately says "this is instantly balanced by the correlative right on the part of the Federal Government against an *interior* State or States to re-establish by force, if necessary, its former continnity of territory." (For this he cites "Paley's Morai and Political Philosophy, last chapter." It may be there, but I have been unable to find it.) Whilst it is difficult to accertain his precise mean-Whist it is diment to accertain its precise mean-ing in this passage, he renders what he did not mean quite clear in his supplementary "views." In these he says: "It will be seen that the 'views' only apply to a case of secession that makes a gap in the present Union." The falling off, say, of Texas, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac south (the very aga which has occurred) was not south (the very case which has occurred), was not within the scope of Gen. S.'s "provisional remedies;" that is to say, to establish by force, if neces-sary, the continuity of our territory. In his "views" he also states as follows: "But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political mad ness may contrive, and there would be no hope of recruiting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such result the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's play." In the General's opinion, "asmaller evil (than these intestine wars) would be to allow the fragments of the great Republic to form them-selves into new Confederacies, probably four." He then points out what ought to be the boundaries between the new Hulens and at the and of each between the new Unions, and at the end of each goes so far as even to indicate the cities which goes so far as even to indicate the cities which ought to be the capitals of the three first on this side of the Rocky mountains, to wit, "Columbia, South Carolina," "Alton, or Quincy, Illinois," and "Albany, New York," excluding Washington city altogether. This indication of capitals contained in the original now in my possession, is curiously omitted in the version published in the National Intelligencer. He designates no capital for the fourth Union on the Pacific. The reader-will judge what encouragement these views, proceeding from what encouragement these views, proceed so distinguished a source, must have afforded to the Secessionists of the Cotton States.

I trust I have said enough, and more than enough, to convince every mind why I did not, with a force of five companies, attempt to reinforce Forts Jackson and St Philip, on the Mississippi; Fort Morgan, below Mobile; Forts Pickens and McRae, in Pensacola harbor; Fort Pilaski, below Sayannah: Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, Charles ton harbor, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

These "views," both original and supplemen-tary, were published by General Scott in the *National Intelligencer* of January 18, 1861, at the most important and critical period of the Administration. Their publication, at that time could do no possible good, and might do much harm. To have published them, without the President's knowledge and consent, was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail be-tween the commanding general of the army and the Commander in-Chief as it would have been for the Secretary of War to publich the same documents without his authority. What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then pending before Con gress and the country, and to encourage the Se cessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect which I then entertained for the General I passed it over in silence.

T is worthy of remark that soon after the Presi-dential election representations of what these vivews? contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, especially through out the South. The editors of the National In*telligencer*, in assigning a reason for their publi-cation, state that both in public prints and in pub-lic speeches allusions had been made to them, and some misapprehensions of their character had got

IL and III General Scott states that he arrived in Washington on the 12th, and, accompanied by the Secretary of War, held a conversation with the President on the 15th December. Whilst I have no recollection whatever of this conversation, he to recollection whatever of this conversation, he doubtless states correctly that I did refuse to send three hundred men to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie, who had not then removed to Fort Sumpter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who recollect the history of the time. But twelve days before, the history of the time. But twelve days before, in the annual message of the 3d December, I had urged upon Congress the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the same character with those subsequently proposed by Mr. Crittenden, called the "Crittenden Compromise." At that time high hopes were entertained throughout the country that these would be adopted. Besides, I believed, and dressed 33 this correctly, as the event proved, that Major An-derson was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, he and his command were then treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances, to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise, to provoke collision, and dis-appoint the country. There are some details of this conversation in reand to which the General's memory must be de-fective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Major Anderson, o Fort Moultrie, to hold the Forts (Moultrie and Sumpter) against attack ;" because, with prudent precaution, this had already been done several days before through a special messenger sent to Major Anderson for this very purpose. I refer to Major Anderson for this very purpose. I feler to Major Buell, of the army. The General's supplementery note of the same day, presenting to me General Jackson's conduct in 1833, during the period of nullification, as an example, requires no special notice. Even if the cases were not entirely different, I had previously determined upon a policy of my own, as will appear from my annual message. This was, at every hazard to collect the customs at Charleston, and which of the nort if need he in a verse of were gether distinct in their nature are often so blended in this statement that it is difficult to separate them. Such is eminently the case in connecting the facts relative to Charleston with Pensacola. hazard to collect the customs at Charleston, and outside of the port, if need be, in a vessel of war. Mr. Colcock, the existing collector, as I had ankici-pated, resigned his office about the end of Decem-ber, and immediately thereafter I nominated to the Rest galready treated of the charge of having kept back reinforcements from Persacola, I shall now say something of the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston. Neither a truce, Senate as his successor a suitable person, prepared at any personal risk to do his duty. That body, nor quasi truce, nor anything like it, was ever concluded between the President and any human concluded between the President and any human authority concerning Charleston. On the contrary, the South Carolina commissioners, first and last, and all the time, were informed that the President could never surrender Fort Sumpter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send reinforce-ments to it whenever it was believed to be in dan-ger, or requested by Major Andorson. It is strange that Gen. Scott was not apprised of this well known fact. It was then, with some astonishment, that I learned from the statement of the Gene at that at any personal risk to do ins duly. That body, however, throughout its entire session, declined to act on this nonination. Thus, without a collector, it was rendered impossible to collect the revenue. IV. General Scott's statement alleges that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about January 22d, and on the 29th President Buchanan, having entered into a *quast* armistice with certaia leading Seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secre-taries Holt and Toucey to instruct in a joint note learned from the statement of the Gene al that had, on the 12th March, 1861, advised that the commander of the war vessels off Pensacola Major Anderson should be instructed to evacuate the fort as soon as suitable transportation could be and Lieut. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility; and not to land Captain Vogdes' company unless the fort should be at-tacked." He afterwards states, within brackets, "That joint note I never saw, but suppose the ar-New York. A military necessity for a capitula-tion may have existed in case there should be an mistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was underattack upon the fort, or a domand for its surrender but surely none such could have existed for its. stood to terminate with it." oluntary surrender and shandonment. These statements betray a singular want of memo-Probably that to which the General means to re-

This naner, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it. From that time forward all friendly, political, and personal intercourse finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President, and he was severely attacked by them in the Senate, and espeially by Mr. Jefferson Davis. Indeed, their intercourse had previously been of the coldest charactor ever since the President's anti-Becession

nessage at the commencement of the ression of Congress. Under these changed circumstances, General Scott, by note on Sunday, the 30th December, addressed the following inquiry to the Prosident: "Will the President permit General Scott, without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as so-celly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumpter, tosofter with some extra muskois or rifles, ammunition, and subsistence ? It is hoped that a sloop of war and

cutter may be ordered for the same purpose 'to-morrow.'' The General seems not: to have then known that

Mr. Floyd was out of office. Never did a request meet a more prompt com pliance. It was received on Sunday evening, De-cember 30th. On Monday morning I gave Instruc-tions to the War and Navy Departments, and on Monday evening General Scott came, to congratusary orders to the army and navy officers; and that they were in his possession. The Brooklyn, with troops, military stores, and provisions, was to sail forthwith from Fortress Monros for Fort Sumter. am, therefore, utterly at a loss to imagine why the General, in his statement, should have asserted that "the South Cerolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington and no move-ment of defence (on the part of the United States) was permitted." These Commissioners arrived in Washington on the 27th December; Gen. Scott's request was made to the President on the 30th. It was complied with on the 31st, and a single day is all that represents the "many days" of the General. Again, General Scott asserts, in the face of these facts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made-to reinforce Fort Sumpter-because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners. And still again, that "afterwards Secretary Holt and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship of war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger, steamer "Star of West." Will it he believed that the substitution of the "Star of West" for the powerful war steamer Brooklyn, of which he now complains, was by the advice of General Scott himself? I have never heard this doubted until I read the statement.

At the interview already referred to between the General and myself, on the evening of Monday, the 31st of December, 1 suggested to him that, although I had not received the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, but merely as private gentlemen, yet it might be considered an improper act to send the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sumpter until I had received an answer from them to my letter of the preceding day; that the delay could not continue more than forty-eight hours. He promptly concurred in this suggestion as gentlemanly and proper, and the orders were not transmitted to the Brooklyn on that evening. My anticipations were correct, for on the morning of the 2d of January I received their insolent note, and sent it back to them. In the meantime, however, the General had become convinced, by the representations of a gentleman whom I forbear to name, that the better plan, as the Secretaries of War and the Navy informed me, to secure secrecy and success, and reach the fort, would be to send a fast side wheel mercantile steamer from New York with the reinforcement. Accordingly the "Star of the West" was selected for this duty. The substitution of this mercantile steamer for the Brooklyn, which

attack, was reluctantly yielded by me to the high military judgment of General Scott. The charge of programme required a brief space of time; but the Star of the West left New York for Charleston on the evening of the 5th January. On the very day, however, when this ill-fated steamer left New York, a telegram was despatched by Gen. Scott to Col. Scott to countermand her departure ; but it did not reach its destination until after she had gone to sea. The reason for this coun-termand shall be stated in the language of Secretary Holt, to be found in a letter addressed by him to Mr. Thompson, the late Secretary of the Interior, on the 5th March, 1861; and published in the National Intelligencer. Mr. Holt says :

would have been able to defend herself in case of

"The countermand spoken of (by Mr. Thompson) was not more condially sanctioned by the President than it was by General Scott and myself; not because of any dissent from the order on the part of the President, but because of a letter received that day from Major Andersecond of a letter received that day from hajor Andor-son, stating, in effect, that he regarded himself secure in his position; and yet more, from intelligence which late on Saturday evening (5th January, 1861) reached the Department that a heavy battery had been erected among the sand hills, at the entrance to Charleston harbor, which would probably destroy any unarmed vessel (and such was the Star of the West) which might attempt to make its way to Fort Sumpter. This important informa-tion satisfied the Government that there was no present then backster the Government that there was no present necessity for sending reinforcements, and that when sont, they should go, not in a vessel of commerce, but of war. Hence the countermand was despatched by telegraph to New York; but the vessel had sailed a short time before it reached the officer (Col. Scott) to whom it was ad-

A statement of these facts, established by dates, proves conclusively that the President was not only willing but anxious in the briefest period to rein-force Fort Sumpter. On the 4th of January, the day before the departure of the Star of the West from New York, as bamelets manner."
• Mr. Morehead went on to give an account of a conver-Gen. ; cott in his statement admits, succor was sent sation subsequently held by himself, Judge Logan, and others, with Mr. Lincoin, in which the President de-clared that head sworn to see the laws faithfully exeto Fort Taylor, Key West, and to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, which reached these points in time for their security. He nevertheless specu-lates on the consequences which might have followcuted, and intended to keep his oath. Morehead wound up his speech by giving a pitcous picture of his own ar-rest and imprivonment, and said that he did not ask Feg-land to recognize the South, but he thought the South-erners had proved to the world that they could and cd had the reinforcements not reached their destination in due time; and even expresses the extraordinary opinion that, with the possession of these forts. "the rebels might have purchased an early recog ssion of these forts, rould be independent. The London Observer announces that a Cabinet Coun-The London Observer announces that a connectour-cl has been summoned for the 230 October, and says: "This is rather earlier than usual, and a long notice has been given, for the convenience of those Ministers who are at a distance. Conjectures are rife about the subjects to be discussed, foremost among which in arr-gercy, are the protracted mischiefs of the American struggie, the Roman question, and the Lancashire dis-tress." I shall next advert to the statement that the expedition under Captain Ward "of three or four small steamers belonging to the Coast Survey, was kept back by something like a truce or armis-tice, [made here,] embracing Charleston and Penla harbors, agreed upon between the late President and certain principal seceders of South Caro-lina, Florida, Louisiana, Lc. And this truce lasted to the end of the Administration." Things alto-IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU-THE CASE OF THE STEAMER HERALD-CONDITIONAL DISAVOWAL FROM MR. SEWARD.

try." Your obedient servant, JAMES BUCHANAN. Wheatland, near Lancaster, October 28, 1862.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Speech from Gladstone-A Kentucky Rebel in Liverpool.

Mr. Gladstone has made another speech at York England, in which he again alluded to the affairs of the United States. He said, among other things :

United States. He said, among other things: "I think we must believe that the longer this terrific struggle continues the more doubtful becomes the future of America; the more difficult will it be for her to esta-blish that orderly and legal state of things which now, it is too plain, is, for the moment at least, superseded, in which we saw and were accustomed to witness with delight at once the best security for the ex-tension of her material prosperity and power, and likewise the best hope of her continuing to retain that resemblance to England, and that deep attachment to England, which I for one believe that she never yet has lost. [Hear, hear.] There is no doubt, I am afraid, if we watch what has taken place in this country and in Europe, there is no doubt, se far as experience and in Europe, here is no dcubt, as far as experience throws light on the subject, that what has taken place in America has operated as a serious blow, as a serious and grave disadvantage in Europe, to the progress of principles, I won't say merely of liberal principles in the principles, I won't kay merely of interal principles in the sense of party, but even of those constitutional princi-ples in firmly embracing which all parties in this country are happily agreed. [Applause] I do not think it possible to watch the course and current of public feeling, the tone of public declarations, and the action of our insti-

to watch the course and current of public foeling, the tone of public declarations, and the action of our insti-tutions, without seeing that an influence unfavorable io freedom has been strengthened by the unhappy experi-ence of what may be called American democracy. I earnestly trust that Englishmen will be upon their guard against that influence." [Hear, hear.] A baruet was given at Liverpool, on the 12th instant, in honor of ex Governör Morehead, of Kentucky. Mr. Morehead mado a violent Sceessionist speech, detailing the negotiations in which he had been engaged, with other border State men, with the President. He said : "Every offer that was made on the part of the South was iodiganity spurned by the representa-tives from the Northern States. Men said in the Peace Convention, that they would see the Union shattered into ten thousand fragments, before they would give one iolitary guarantes. In that state of affairs, and knowing the course that Mr. Seward--who, it had been announced to us, was to be the Premiser of the incoming Administration-had pursned, I met him, and he pledged his sacred honor that there should be no collision between the North and the South. [Rear, hear.] 'Nay,' said he. 'Governor Morehead, laying his hand on my shoulder to make it more emphatic, 'let me once hold the reins of power firmly in my head, and if I don't settle this matter to the entire suisifaction of the South, in sity days, I will give you my head for a foot-ball.' Although I confess that I had but little confidence in Mr. Soward, I thought it utterly impossi-ble that an homrable man could make pledges of that kind and so shortly afterwards violate them in the most ihamelers manner." Mr. Morehead went on to give an account of a conver-

Cuesday next, you "Strike! for your altars and your fires, God and your native land." JAMES M. SCOVEL.

CAMDEN, Nov. 3, 1862.

The Guardian of the 22d contains the following: We have received the permission of his Excellency the Govarcor to publish the following letter from Mr. Secretary Gideon Welles, enclosed in the reply to a despatch written by Governor Bayley to the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of the chass of the Berald by the U.S. steamer Adirondark: WASHINGTON, August 14, 1862. Sin: Current newspaper reports, which, of course, may not be altogether reliable, give some reason for believing that the U.S. S Adirondack has lately continued the chass of a British vessal, the Herald, understeed to be engaged in violating the blockade, even within the line of maritime jusical tion. that is to say, within a marine league of the Baland of New Providence. The President desires that you ascertain the truth of this fact with as little delay as possible, since, if it be true, the commander of the Adirondack has committed an inexcusable violation of the law of nations, for which acknowledgment and reparation cought to be promptly mode. To guard against any such occurrence hereafter, the President desires that you at once give notice to the commanders of meantion used of very nation covers a fill marine league of rom the coast, and that so is of hostility or of suthority within a marine league of such adversed the such within a marine league of a britide bar and will bring upon such efficient cost of the Sequer of the Setter and setting for the promption of the setting work of a strong part of the setting parts of the setting and responsed of the setting and the setting the setting and advert parts of the setting the provided mean setting the setting the setting that the set of the commander of the setting the set of the setting th I have, &c.

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WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Hon. GIPEON WELLES.