W. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND invite the attention of Cash Buyers to DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC. 3. DAWSON. O. BRANSON. J. G BOMGARDNER. L HALLOWELL & Co. No. 615 OHESTNUT STREET, VERY DESIRABLE (JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,) ENTIRE NEW STOOK

MANOY SILKS, from Auction, DRESS GOODS in great variety. SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.

CHEAP PRICES. The attention of city and country buyers is invited. FALL

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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Merchants visiting this city to purchase Dan Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to where unequalled by any other house in

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inglish and German importers.

40 AND 49 NOBTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens. Bancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

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BILK FANCY DRY GOODS. Ein now opened an entirely

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DRESS GOODS. SHAWLS, &c.,

White Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and exicit the attention of the Trade.

VARD, GILLMORE, & Co.

Mos. 617 OHESTHUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

Have now open their FALL IMPORTATION

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHT IN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

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JEWELRY, AND OLOOKS, 708 MARKET Street. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON. Mo. 326 CHESTNUT street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRIOUS.

FARE & BROTHER, Importers,
224 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, as now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. PTATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. And have new on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & OAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manuscript. MARTIN & QUAYLES' BTATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

EMPOBIUM, acturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their fork. No. 1085 WALRUT STREET, BELOW ELEVENTE, PHILADELPHIA



VOL. 6.—NO. 87.

MILITARY GOODS.

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IN STYLE AND PRICE,

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TINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN.

WADDING! WADDING!

WADDING!

COTTON YARNS,

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

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A. H. FRANCISCUS,

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CARPET CHAIN.

50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Cotton, Lin-

50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn-Nos. from 5

10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn.

5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts,

from 12 to 50 cts. per lb.

1,000 Bales all grades Twine-Cotton

And a general sesortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-

LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE,

No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Corner of New St.)

As I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to sail the above goods lower than any other house in this

VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN

2.000 Bales of Batting, of all grades.

20,000 Pounds of Colored and White

Also, Coverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and a full stock of Goods in the above line, for sale by

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

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WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

\$33 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Always on hand, a full Stock of

Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Measures, Brooms, Whisks,

FANOY BASKETS.

WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES,

LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS.

Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes,

BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE,

WASHBOARDS, ROLLING and OLOTHES PINS.

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

SOHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS,

Faper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows,

Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

All Goods sold at

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION.

Strangers visiting the city are invited to look through this Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in

this country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W

PUTNAM'S OLOTHES-WHINGER in the State of

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

Pennsylvania.

LIARD TABLES.

500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cot-

1,000 Bales of Black Wadding.

1.000 Bales of Cotton Twine.

12,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn.

800 Bales of Wicking.

Carpet Chain.

ton Rope.

R. T. WHITE.

The subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted:

en, and Woolen.

100,000 Sheets Black Wadding.

1,000 Bales all grades Wick.

and Linen.

to 20.

WARNS, BATTS, AND

CABPET CHAIN, &c., &c.

TWINES, WICKING.

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET,

GENTLEMEN'S

OVERCOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS, In great variety.

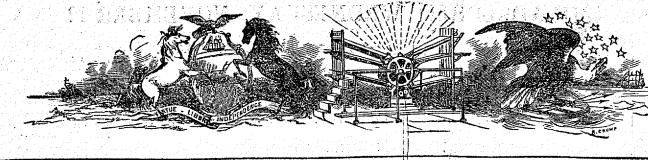
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

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PHILADELPHIA.

EVANS & HASSALL,

THE ARMY!



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

CLARK'S MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS. ONE DOLLAR STORE.

302 CHESTNUT STREET.

Silver plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent. less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are sold at ther places from \$2 to \$8 each:
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Ladies' Sets, new and beautiful styles, se' Sets, new and
Pins,
Ear Bings,
Sleeve Buttons,
Guard Chain,
Neck do
Gold Thimbles,
Finger Bings,
Pencils,
Pens with case,
Bracelets,
Medallions,
Oherms, Obserms, Pearl Port Monnaies, Morocco do. Wire do do. Purses, Card Cases. Infant's Armiets,
Do. Reck Chains,
Gents' Vest Chains, different styles, s' Vest Chains, different styles
. Bleeve Buttons, do. do.
. Studs, do. do.
. Studs, do. do.
. Pins, do. do.
. Scarf Pins, do. do.
. Scarf Bings, do. do.
. Finger Rings, do. do.
. Finger Rings, do. do.
. Pen and Case,
. Pencil, revolving,
. Tooth Pick, do.
. Wutch Keys,
. Chain Gooks,
. Chain Hooks,
. Chain Books,
. Bill Books,
. Bill Books,
. Port Monnaies, &c. Port Monnaies, &c.
SILVER PLATED WARE. YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR! Ectis of Table Spoons
Do. Dessert do.
Do. Ten do.
Do. Forks,
Pair Butter Knives,

Dastors with Bottles, Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOTI DE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and eil Gold Jewelry, together with an assertment of heavy plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defy competition. Laties and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention wild to include a prices which we have the stock when the wight to myrchase or not paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not Remember OLARK'3

Sugar Bowie, Creem Cups, Syrup Cups,

ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 OHESTNU! Street RETAIL DRY GOODS. EDWIN HALL & BRO., 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED Two cases of Poplins or Reps erdered some time ago. ONE CASE FINE HAIR CORD, ONE CASE HEAVY CORDED. THE COLORS ARE MODES, BROWNS,

BLUES, AND BLACKS. One case solid-colored figures, very fine quality, same colors as the above.

HUMBOLDTS, GREENS,

STRIPE BROOHE SHAWLS. OPEN CENTRE BROCHE SHAWLS, VERY FINE CHAIN LAINE SHAWLS, BLANKET SHAWLS, &c

ENGLISH REAL WATER-PROOF ULOAKINGS, BLACK AND BROWN, BEADY MADE. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BALMOBAL SKIRTS. Also, a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to

CLOAKING CLOTHS. FROSTED BEAVERS, FINE CASSIMERES, VELOUR REPS, BALMORALS, BLANKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, WOOLEN SHAWLS, BOYS' CLOTHING.

COOPER & CONARD, oc28-tf S. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Sts. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE CITY. OUR NEW STYLES

THE OSBORNE. THE OELEBRATED CASTILIAN, THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS. These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only

e found in perfection at IVENS & Co.,

23 SOUTH NINTH STREET. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES. Our Garments in style, quality, and manufacture Are guarantied equal to any in the City. Ladies will please examine before purchasing PARIS STORE.

EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS. MISSES AND CHILDREN'S The Largest Assortment, Latest and Most Approved Styles, At Exceedingly Low Prices. No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET. TAS.R.CAMPBELL&CO.

IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have just received, and are now offering, magnificent SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

1024 OHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES.

LACES, WHITE GOODS. LINENS, EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment of the above on hand at LOW PRICES, to which additions are made of all NOVELTIES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. STEEL & SON HAVE JUST received, from New York, a few choice lots of FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS. Wide fancy Silks, very righ styles. Bich figured Brown Silks, a great variety of these very carce and desirable Silks.

A great variety of Fancy Silks, at low prices.

Bich figured Black Silks, from \$1 to \$2.

Yard wide Pisin Black Silks, at \$1.

Black Silks, all widths and qualities, at

VERY LOW PRICES. Rich shades, Brown, Blue and Green.
PLAIN IRISH POPLINS. Eilk and wool and all-wool French Poplins.

A choice lot of new Plaid Alpacas.

BIJH PRINTED MERINOES.

RICH PRINTED MAGENTA CLOTH. RIOH PRINTED MAGENTA CLOTH.

Bich printed all-wool Delaines, at 62% c. worth 87c.

SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND OLOAKS.

Broche and Pland Blanket Shawls.

Bich Chaine Laine Broche Shawls.

Striped Shawls of every variety.

Merino Scarfs, Broche and Chaine Laine Borders.

Habit and Water-proof Cloth Cloaks.

500 SHEPHERD PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at \$4.25,

worth \$6.

worth 86. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates. CHOICE DRY GOODS—Just re-\_\_ celved. Cetyeu.

Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinces of all Shades.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line. Cotton and wood of Interest and Interest.

A full line of Plain Shawls.

A full line of Gay Shawls.

One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.

Bix lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.

A full line of Cassimeres.

A full line of Yesting. [JOHN H. STOKES, 702 AROH Street. TOTTON, WOOL, AND CARPET MANUFAUTUBERS, Hardware Merchants, Lamp Manufacturers, Plumbers, &c., TAKE NOTICE, that every description of Tin Work, Brass Castings, Stamping (including all military work), of superior manufacture, can be obtained on lorder, of JOSEPH LENNIG, Manufacturer, 1615, 1617, and 1619 FRANCIS Street and BIDGE Avenue.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1862.

The Siege of Richmond.\* The war has produced among ourselves an army of writers, whose business it is to live, in Massachusetts, recently passed a law stating the camp and in conflict, with the military forces who battle for the maintenance of the Constitution and prescribing the regulations under which they The war has produced among ourselves an the Union. This class, imperfectly developed were to transact their business, so that the sutlet during the Mexican war, is now in full force—
sufficiently numerous, we suspect, to form two full
companies capable, pen in hand, of resisting attacks from any side, and probably good soldiers
from their practice in the columns of—the newsfrom their practice in the columns of-the news-Napoleon of this class, who found his Waterloo in this country, that he was the first to unite great talent and unceasing observation in graphic narra-tould be collected from the sutler. This would be collected from the sutler. This would be represented by the striking events of which he was an eyetives of the striking events of which he was an eyewitness in the Crimea and India. The employment of such writers has necessarily involved competing journals in large extraordinary expense, but their labors, most amid difficulties and even personal peril, have kept the public fully "posted up" on ail points of the present gigantic and unprecedented conflict which Patriotism is waging against Rebel-Hon. Of course, industry in collecting, tact in condensing, and talent in recording intelligence are not equal in the war-reporters. Some have of a military commander, while more have blundered in describing the most ordinary movements:

their pages as plentifully as the plums were distributed in the Christmas pie with which little Jack Horner, of nursery notoriety, retired into his corner to pull out and greedily discuss, with memorable self complacence. Mr. Cook, whose volume is under consideration, was war correspondent of The Press, during the siege of Richmond, this year, and performed that duty with discretion and ability. He writes fluently, sometimes forcibly, and usually correctly. Such vulgar word coinings as "skedaddle," " zoozoos." "bush-whackers," &c., he wholly eschews. He has written a narrative, plain and full, without may safely and largely use. For our part, we will be man, so poor that they would be say that until we would be say thad the say that until we would be say that until we would be say say that, until we read it, our general idea of the siege of Richmond was comparatively vague and feeble. Mr. Cook evidently has mastered his tulect, and a writer who does this rarely fails. The preliminary description of what occurred, including the battle of Fair Oaks, before the actual investment of Richmond, (which extended from the 2d to 2510 of June,) occupies twe-thirds of the volume. From this portion we quote a general description of a battle. It will enable our reader somewhat to realize what war is: Sieges very often give rise to BATTLES. Small skirmishes, or artillery duels, or sorties, may rapidly increase in proportion, until the number engaged, and the ferceity of the contest, well deserve the name of a battle. It is at such times that war rises to its highest sublimity, and those

a few have wisely studied brevity, while others

have been verbose and prosy, occasionally indulging

in ponderous jocosity and scattering slang through

fortunate ones who happen to be in a safe place where the progress of the fight, or some parts of it, can be seen, are vouchsafed a boon that any is passing upon their opposite sides, and hide the more distant vall ys. Woods—always a favorite of the opposing forces will always go—prevent aview of what is passing within them. Houses, usually garrisoned, are often fiercely fought around, yet the shrubbery and shade trees surounding them allow but an occasional glimmering of the military operations. And then the great distance at which an observer must be to be safe from the death-dealing shells so freely distributed on a battle field, is quite an obstacle to his dis-cerning individuals or obscure movements. All these things intervene to prevent a view of an encarnage, are a fair index of the whole. oldiers in battle see very little of the great work

which is in progress around them. Each man is too-earnestly engaged in performing his own duties to waste any time in idle gazing. Usually lying flat upon the ground, with a fence or a tree before him, he loads his musket, picks out his man, and fires at him, doing all as quickly as possible. Men so busily engaged scarcely heed the whistling bullets which fly past their ears or strike against the tree or fence in front of them. Shells, however, they always notice. Those deadly missiles rush through the air with a noise like a recket, and, until fighting battles becomes a confirmed habit, the soldier is, as it were, compelled to follow them in their course, dreading the instant at which they burst and scat-ter their deadly fragments around him. In battle there is one moment when every man's heart is in his mouth, and during which the cowards, if there are any, will always show themselves. The resisted by like musket shooting; or they are as:
sembling for a charge; or some of their batteries
have too deadly a range to be allowed any longer to work unmolested. In all of these cases the remedy is to be administered at the bayonet's point. A charge is ordered, sometimes of a regiment, some-times a brigade, sometimes a whole division. The men are ordered to form in line of battle. In such a case there is always a mement or two of delay. Then, exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy, with nothing to occupy his mind but thoughts of

the thousands of bullets flying past him, each instant some of them striking his brethren, whose groans are heard even above the din of battle, the bravest will falter. Those moments of delay are the ones to test true corrage. On some occasions the mental agony has been too awful to bear; whole regiments have broken and run to cover, all the reproaches of their officers failing to have any effect. Experienced commanders dread thos, idle moments, for no man is proof against the effects of that terrible agony which the suspense gives him. But the delay is over. "Trail arms! Double quick! March!" is shouted by a dozen prancing horsemen. Off starts the line, and before ten feet of ground is passed over every man has forgotten the torturing trial of the previous moment. An earnest, all-absorbing attention to the work bafore him has supplanted it. The charge proceeds; the enemy's fire becomes more deadly; the artillerists work faster; the infantry fire with greater precision. Dozens of soldiers drop, killed or wounded, from the rapidly advancing ranks. Still they approach the enemy, each man looking in-tently before him, avoiding snares and pitfalls, and endeavoring to single out an opponent from the thick-clustering groups of the foe. The charge proceeds; it is within fifty feet of the enemy's cannon. "Charge bayonets!" shouts the comcannon. "Charge bayonets!" shouts the com-mander. "Charge bayonets!" is echoed by every officer, and, with a yell which can be heard for miles—a yell never heard off the battle-

field, so demoniac and horrid that men in peace-ful times cannot imitate it,—every musket is raised to the breast, and a long row of glit-tering bayonets appals the foe. Among the cannon the troops rush, still yelling and shouting, and the artillerists who are not bayonetted, or do not essape, are shot by officers' revolvers. Past the cannon the line goes with headlong speed, the filecannon the line goes with relationg speed, the ine-closers spiking or breaking them. The troops rush on at the enemy's infantry All firing of musketry from it has ceased: other things are thought of; offence is forgotten in the anxiety for defence. The

officers endeavor to rally it for a charge, but the avalanche of glittering bayonets and terrific shouts swiftly coming upon it is too much; the seldiers cannot stand quietly and meet the attack; they break and flee; and, whilst they are ignominiously running away, the word "Halt" stops the progress of the victorious charge. It has done its share of the work; the enemy has been put to flight, and it remains for the artillery to complete the victory "About face!" and "double quick! march!" soon clear the ground, and Federal shells, rapidly sent after the retreating foe, decide the contest An observer may see all this, if obstacles do not intervene, and many have done so. But, if distant gazers do not see all, they have a correct idea of the general scope of a battle, and are always better able to give a description than those who take part in it. From their point of view, they may ee the whole Federal line of battle, with all its movements, or the entire rebel line; or they may observe the progress of affairs on portions of both. To them the sight is far more impressive than to the so dier, whose duties so engross his attention that he scarcely has time for a moment's thought. They see the lines advance or recede, and know all the strategy of the contest. How often have they witnessed a well-contested fight, where neither party seems to have the advantage, or where one is gradually defeating and driving the other, when a stealthy column is disco-

vered cautiorsly marching along some hidden road to take one or the other on the flank, and thus decide the battle! Rebel flanking parties seldom caught Federal soldiers; their lynx-eyed signalmen were perched about on too many hill-tops.

They gave the generals warning. At other times, perhaps, these gazers would see the secret planting, by oncor the other army, of masked batteries, commanding places to which their opponents would be drawn by well arranged flights or retreats, when a deadly fire would, for a moment, stagger and break the lines. Many strategic movements could be observed by distant sight seers, whose circle of vision commanded a great extent of country.

The progress of the battle, however usually engrossed every one's attention. Bursting shells could all be traced, and their effects in many cases plainly seen. A continuous roar of musketry fill d the ears, and the frequent discharges of cannon, as grape and canister, solid shot or shell, were launched at the opposing parties, constantly varied the sound. Shell after shell would rise above the carnage, swiftly pass in its curve, and burst, leaving its mark in smoke floating in the air, and scattering its fragments upon all below it. The moving of the sound of the musketry, and the cheers of the victorious armies, indicated the advances and rejectorious armies victorious armies, indicated the advances and retreats. The spots from which cannon were fired were changed also. They would advance or rec do, or, if spiked, become silent. Thus would the view be during the whole time of the battle. Gradually increasing smoke, curling up from all parts of the field, usually obscured it, but cannon-shot and mus-ketry could always be heard, and bursting shells Approaching night ended all battles. It stopped the pursuit by victorious armies, and closed

all doubtful contests. Mr. Cook, who evidently had his eyes and ears \* The Siege of Richmond: a Narrative of the Military Operations of Major General George B. McClellan during the months of May and June, 1862. By Joel Cook, Special Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press with the Army of the Potomac. One vol. 12mo., pp. 358 

busy in camp, thus discusses a subject of infinite | LETTER FROM PARSON BROWNLOW. importance to the army. His description of and suggestions regarding the profits and exactions of sutlers are worthy of attention in headquarters: The Town of Mount Pleasant, Iowa—He Visits the Lunatic Asylum at that Place—The Town of Burlington—The State of Iowa, its Rapid By military law a sutler is allowed to each regiment, being appointed by the colonel. Many regi-ments, however, had no sutlers, they either having

been sent away for malpractice, or the colonel re-fusing to name any. No position in the army could have been made more useful, and was at the same time more abused, than that of the sutler. Con-United States guarantied him payment for goods papers. During the great foreign wars of the last decade, (Grimean, Chinese, Indian, and Italian,) special correspondents made themselves a public paid, and, in case of a dispute, the account, necessity, and it is only due to W. H. Russel!, the masker master. [ If a regiment so decided, a tax of ten cents per

nonth for each officer and soldier contained in it

ceted, the money is made up into a fund for the upport of a band, the education of children born n the regiment, and to stock a library. It was very seldom collected in the volunteer service, though here was full authority for doing so. Very, few sutters charged what may be called easonable prices for their goods. Five times as nuch as the worth of an article was the usual charge for it. Even at this exorbitant rate they disposed of their stocks in an exceedingly short time. A sutler arriving at camp early in the morning with five thousand dollars' (at the selling price) been graphic, where others have been dull; some fourths of it; and before sunset will have nothing have intuitively viewed occurrences with the eyes left but that dead stock which is the loss of every store. Some sutlers brought their stocks, disposed f them, and then went North to invest their profits and purchase a second. Others remained onstantly with the army, having wagons running ack and forth to White House to transport the new applies their assistants brought there. These men, taking advantage of the monopoly loy enjoyed, acted most unjustly towards the cops. There were a hundred little articles cops. There were and not furnished by the by the solution has purchased of the sutler. here being no competition, he could not go from de to another and buy of the cheapest, but was

freed to pay the price asked, and in many cases rocure a most indifferent article. A few of these ices will astonish the cheap buyers and sellers of he North. Penny gingerbreads were from twentythe tothirty cents a dozen. The poorest crackers ought twenty-five cents a pound. Four-cent cents Emery, and sand paper, and sweet oil, ex-tensiely used for cleaning muskets and accourteawai were sixty cents a dozen. A pound or cooking sda sold for thirty cents. Twenty cents was the lowest price for an eighth of a gill of ink. If a generous officer wished to "treat" a friend, he had o pay dearly for the privilege. Fifty cents paid or two glasses of porter or ale, provided he furnished his own glassware and drew his own cork. Forty cents would buy two glasses of beer. If he wished to take lighter stimulants and had a piece of ice to cool it, fifty cents would pay for two glasses of soda-water. Two mint-juleps were sold for a dollar and a half. A bottle of brandy cost from five to tan dollars. officer wished to "treat" a friend, h bottle of brandy cost from five to ten dollars; and

then it was only sold to favored ones, who procured Wafter as much diplomacy and red tape as wer required to secure a public appointment None of these liquors were ever sold to the privates. These high charges were nearly all profit: It costs but little more to take a stock of goods to the port his from a commercial centre. sutlers, whose prices endorsed the statement, told th, can be seen, are vouchsafed a boon that any the author that from one-half to two-thirds more one might envy. Very few men have ever seen than Northern rates would amply pay for any the whole of a battle A thousand obstacles intervent to prevent it. Hills obstruct the view of what of the prices usually charged in the army were is passing upon their opposite sides. is passing upon their opposite sides, and hide the profit, and were transferred from the scant purse more distant vall ys. Woods—always a favorite of the soldier to the greedy maw of the su ler. Such being the case, it was seldom that the sutlers of the opposing forces will always a favorite. Such being the case, it was seldom that the sutlers of the opposing forces will always as the other such profit. had the good will of the troops. All sorts of diffi-culties were thrown in their way, and an accident happening to any one in the business was hailed with universal delight. A tariff of prices of articles sold should be established by law, and every

sutter made to conform to it.
In their journeying to and from White House, the sutlers suffered some risk of capture by the enemy the when side in this risk an advance to by the more honest of them to give both inon June 11, crossed the White House road, it encountered a heavily laden sutler's wagon. The enemy took the horses, drank the liquors, carried off a lot of shoes the sutler had, and then spilled the remainder of his stock by the road-

The sutler who carried on his monopoly at Gen McClellen's headquarters, afraid his wagon could not keep up with the others in the great march to the James river, threw every hing out as it drove along, a hundred soldiers scrambling after to pick up the broken pieces. Sutlers at White House ere always in a most unenviable state of mind. vance constantly reached them, and they were terribly afraid they would lose the trash they exneeted to sell at so high a rate. Stuart's raid hurried them on board the boats, and, until the

nurried them on board the boats, and, until the great destruction, their goods were daily affoat and ashore. The breaking up of the United States rost at White House, upon June 27th, caused the financial ruin of nearly all. The sutlers were a wretched class of swindlers, and well deserved all their troubles. Our readers may desire to know what sort of roads are in the Peninsula—they fairly tried the strength and endurance of our brave soldiers: Very few streams, either large or small, run to were unusually scarce, and every stream had its tontents discolored with Virginia mud. The slight-est rains dislodged this mud in immense quantities, and the running water of the stream always did it. The water, therefore, was always marred. The James river for a great part of the year is the color of light coffee. Such liquids were almost bathsome to Northerners, used to cold, sparkling

vater in every brook, and accustomed to finding springs under the roots of almost every tree. In a nin the first hour sufficed to saturate the ground, and then every gully became a roaring cataract. the water from a thunder storm would pour of through every opening, carrying bushels of mud with t, tearing up fences and fields, bursting through woods, and reaching the first stream, over whose ed it would rush in the wildest confusion. By the time the clouds of a storm had cleared away, its urplus water would all have run down from the igh grounds, and could be heard rearing through valleys as it drove its onward course to the The effect of these rains upon the roads was ost horrible. During and for several hours after

he storm, most of them were converted into an im-assable mire. After the deluge, a day or two was equired to insure safe travelling, and usually, bug before that time had elapsed, another rain yould put them into as bad a condition as before. your put them into as pad a condition as before.
If course, from these impediments, military movepents were constantly delayed. A broken wagon
in a miry road necessitated the construction of a
lew passage around the obstruction through the adpining fields or woods. Such labor required time, ind, of course, everything had to be delayed until i was rerformed. The miserable roads of the Pe-insula are to blame for half the time spent by the rmy upon it. A Virginia road was generally made with but sight reference to the points between which it was tended to run. It turned and twisted almost as adly as the rivers. Usually passing through the oods, no sheep or cow path ever was laid out with bss idea of the laws regulating straight lines. The pads were made a hundred years ago, and their ourses have not been altered since. In a country f horsemen, where a half dozen donkey-carts and ne er two carriages are all the vehicles in a untry, very wide roads are not needed. These the exceedingly narrow, and in many places had the widened to allow a passage for the Federal stillery and wagons. The roads often ran between eep banks and sometimes in gullies. Nowhere ut on the level ground could two wagons pass ome of the roads were styled "turnpikes," and pon them were the remnants of gates and toll-louses. These, however, were just like the rest— uite as narrow and crooked and as easily con-ferted into mud. The Old Dominion seemed sadly

n want of instruction in the art of road-making; ind Gen. McClellan has left there some evidence Northern skill in that business which will give t. Woodbury bridge and its approaches, Grape tine bridge, the road to Savage Station from Wood ury bridge, and the one across White Oak Swamp re monuments of free Northern labor which it is o be hoped rebel vandalism never will deface. Many spirited episodes particularly that of a stillery duel, on June 1, at Mechanicsville, and tie review of artillery practice on the visit of Gereal Prim, the Spanish commander, might be doted, but our space will not permit us to give nore specimen-bricks. Mr. Cook states that the cange of General McClellan's policy from offenste to defensive arose from his obtaining knowldge of reinforcements having largely arrived at Rehmond, which made the rebel 1rmy (already considerably more than one third larger than ht of their opponents'), more than double the ength of the Federal. He says: "From all the iable information which can be procured, the pops who came into the city during the few days btween the 15th and 26th of June numbered fifty busand; and this force, added to the army alrady there, increased its strength to about one huldred and seventy-five thousand. To meet this vas multitude General McCiellan could not muster mon than eighty-six thousand troops." It but remains for us to add, while commending this volume as a reliable and prompt contribution

writer of repute and success, that it is neatly brought the went of an index, to facilitate reference. This must be supplied in future editions. Passenger Railroads.

on the Editor of The Press:

Sin. Can you inform me what has become of the charter of the ' Lombard and South Streets Ballroad?" I presume the charter will expire, if some action be not taken. It was stated at the time that they would run for three cents, and no exchanges. It is believed that the roal inaugurating this reform will do an immense busines. As the majority of persons do not ride more than hit a mile, at one time, the company would receive eix certs per mile and make money. Respectfully,

Growth, and the Energy of its Citizens— Meeting with Tennesseans and Virginians. BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 8, 1862. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I am, as I have been for several days past, west of the great "Father of Waters," in the new and growing State of Iowa. My first appearance in the State was in the beautiful town of Mount Pleasant, some twentyfive miles west of the Mississippi river. I spoke in that town to an audience of 1,500, crowded into a hall which, for size and finish, would be creditable to Philadelphia. The town is one of 5,000 inhabitants, the place of Senator Harlan's residence, and filled with a people thoroughly loyal. I spoke in the day time, and spoke two hours and a baif. The andience was composed of the best class of

people in the fown and the surrounding country, and was enthusiastic in the highest degree. The day after speaking I spent a few hours most agreeably at the house of Bishop Hamline. The Bishop is in a comfortable home, and, although his health is feeble, his mind is clear and strong, and he converses very fluently. He feels deeply for the country, and is ardently attached to the Union. A pative of Connecticut, he is in his 65th year, and, in my judgment, has about run his

The after part of the day I spent at the Lunatic Asylum, and was shown through that institution by the gentlemanly superintendent, Dr. Patterson, and afterwards treated to a fine dinner. The tory editor of the Caicago Times having published me as a fit subject for such an inetitution, I concluded to visit this one, and see how I would like that sort of life! The accommodations are splendid, the apartments clean and comfortable, and every reasonable want of the patient is met; but the society of the inmates is anything but agreeable. If forced to choose between this asylum and the Kuzxville jail, I would choose the former, but I should hate to be confined in either at this season of the year. The asylum is said to be the best arranged institution of the kind in America, and is equal in extent of its capacity. It meagures a half a mile around the foundation, following all its windings, and has twelve miles of steam and water pipes through the building. It is built of native stone, an article between limestone and granite. It was put up with less cost to the State than any public building in the country of such megnitude. The superintendent of the building bired the hands, and there was no letting of it out to contract, as is usual. The cost, all told, has been but

The next day I went, by rail, to Fairfield, a town of several thousand inhabitants, and spoke two hours and a quarter to an audience of eleven hundred, crowded into a town hall-hundreds having to leave, not being able to get into the building. I was kindly and most hospitably entertained by the Hon. Mr. Wilson, the Union member of Congress. His majority over the candidate of the Democratic sympathizing party is 2,000, instead of 200, as published. The men of Iowa are made of the right ort of material—they vote right and fight wall.

Last evening I spoke to something like eightsen hun-to it for more than two hours. "Burlington is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, and its citizens claim to have twelve thousand inhabitants. Only forty-five miles distant are the Rapids, where Floyd, the brother of the Secretary of War, had the contract from the Government to improve the Rapids. He had some twelve or fifteen common laborers there, at \$1 per day, each, and a sort of big iron pastle, which they raised up and let fall into the water, ten feet, expecting to breek some of the shelving rocks which obstruct the navigation. They reported to the Government the using of \$200,000, when, in fact, they spent about \$50,000. The rest went into the pockets of the Floyd family, and the boatmen say the navigation was not improved. Iowa is a great State, and is rapidly increasing in population, wealth, and every national resource. Her citizens are exercising the wisdom and energy of the Anm race, and seem to flourish as though ther were no wars, or pestilence, or general flood, or drought. I came here yesterday on a freight train, which looked to me like it was a quarter of a mile long, loaded down with fat hogs and cattle, so as to require two locometives to put the train through. Gern is abundant, and sells at fifteen cents.

The population of the State has doubled itself in the last ten years, and until recently the products of the State have been required to subsist the emigrants coming in from other States. Whilst much of the land is prairie land, and scarce of timber. Providence seems to have met the wants of man, by planting inexhautible mines of bituminous coal throughout the extensive prairies.

In 1850, the value of the real and personal property in Iowa was \$23,714 638. In 1860, it was \$217,338,265, having increased in ten years \$223,623,627, or at the rate man wrinkeate of increase higher by 100 per cent. Iowa could to day buy out Florida, bag, baggage, and niggers, and have \$175,000,000 of property left. The rumber of inhabitants in Iowa, in 1830, was 192,124; in 1860, 674,948; a higher rate of increase than that of any other State which was a member of the Union when the census of 1850 was taken Until the year 1855 Iowa did not have one mile of railway in operation. In June, 1860, she had 680 miles, whose construction had cost \$19,494,633. She built, in five years of the decade, more than 100 miles of railroad over and above what Kentucky built during the whole period. Her railroads now constructed connect the interior of the State at five different points on the Mississippi river, a stream navigable for the first class steamers at all gensons of the year. The number of acres of improved land in Iowa in 1850, was 824.682; in 1860, the number was 3,780,253. The value of ferms in 1850, was \$16,657,567, and in 1860 the

value was \$118 741,405. In conclusion, I have been struck with astenishment at meeting, at every point I have visited in Iowa, with Tennesseans and Virginians, at whose houses I had ledged in years gone by! I knew they had gone West, but I had lost sight of them, and did not know where they had pitched their tents. They have received me with open arms, and some of them have off red to board me my life-time out, i I would take up my abode

smoog them. I sm, &c, W. G. BROWNLOW. The Transport Difficulty in Boston-The Troops Refused Admission to Fort Warren. On Wednesday last, three Massachusetts regiments were emberked in two transports at Boston, for Newbern. In consequence of the storm provailing, the troom were compelled to endure the horrors of the 'tween decks, which, not being over-cleanly, caused much sickness. Governor Andrew thereupon issued this order: "The 43d, 45th, and 46th Begiments Massachusetts

Volucters on board the transports Massachussia Volucters on board the transports Merrimack and Mississippi, now in Boston harbor, will be at once taken from those transports, and placed in Fort Warren, Fort Independence, and wherever accommodation can be hed for them, where they will remain notil the ships are cleared of filth, and made ready to again receive the cops.... Induced by sanitary considerations to remove a portion of the troops from the steamers, and thoroughly purify them, the State officials attempted to obtain permission from Colonel Dimmick to land them at Fort Warren, and ose the Nantasket steamed down toward the wherf just at dusk, and slowed down outside the tugbeat General Reed acted as spokesman, and as the Nantas-

ket, with Captain Rouell at the wheel, came within hail-ing distance, the sentinel warned them to keep off.

Officer of the guard !" exclaimed the General. "Will you receive a communication from the Adjutan "Keep off or I'll fire into you."

The steamer then backed water, and, after a short parley on board, it was resolved to approach again, and as they did so the noise of wheels down the main enfrance to the fort indicated that some species of ordnance was

which is to the second species of ordnance was seing brought into requisition.

"Keep off or I'll fire into you!" exclaimed the guard.

"Officer of the guard!" exclaimed the General.

"Well." " Will you receive a communication upon military mat-"Keep off or I'll fire into you."
Discretion induced the General to order the Nantasket to about head and return to the city, Colonel Dimmick having, as it appeared, the most decided objections to any intrusion, which may be explained partially by the phrance of a certain writ of habeas corpus being opportunity.

Adjutant General Schouler and Surgeon General Dale visited the steamers sgain vestorday, and, returning to the city, held an interview with the Governor, who issued an order for the disembarkation of the whole of the 46th Regiment, who were brought up to the city last night, and quartered in Fancuil Hall. The right wing of the 46th reached Fancuil Hall about nine o'clock last eve-46th reached Fancuil Hall about nine o'clock last evening, the Old Oracle having been thrown open by order of Mayor Wightman, and a collation provided for the troops. The men were full of gladness, and at once spread their blankets and "wentin" for a good night's rest. Several barrels of apples were brought up, wherever there was a general awaking of the sleepers, who rushed like hungry wolves after their pray, and, with there is and should, seized the ruddy fruit. However much the men may have suffered on shipboard, and they are emphatic in declaring that they "will not be caught on that transport again." they certainly displayed un-

on that transport again," they certainly displayed un-bounded thankfulness at being again on terra firma. The Situation in the West. [From the Missouri Republican.]

We hear nothing special interesting from General Eclofield's Army of the Frontier. The rebels do not appear to have attempted to regain their lost advantages, or to repossess themselves of any part of Missouri terri-

or to repossess themselves of any part of Missouri territory. They have been pursued into Beston Meuntains,
and will certainly be compelled to retreat beyond the
Arkansas. The Confederate column that was to take
Pilot Kaob and Cape Girardeau from the southeast, by
way of Pocahontas, Ark., has not yet, by any meaus,
achieved such a result. On the contrary, they have been
driven below Pocahontas, and portions of General Steele's
forces are so disposed at Pitman's Ferry, and other
points, that it will be impossible for the enemy to obtain
a feetbold in that quarter. points, that it will be impossible for the enemy to obtain a foothold in that quarter.

In General Grant's department there has been considerable activity lately, and indications point to the resumption of hostilities. Grand Junction is certainly now in possession of our troops, and a movement is expected upon Pemberton's army, now at Holly Springs.

Rastville has been relieved, and is no longer in any darger. General Sill's division has already arrived there, and this will be followed, we suppose, by others. General Bosecrans had, at last accounts, reached Bowling Green to command the movements going on there in person. person.

Every appearance points to active work in the West immediately. There will be no such thing as winter querters, but the enemy will be attacked, pursued, and attrooted wherever found. Push on the good work is the call of the people. Let the Union bosts move on! CAPTURE OF GUERILLAS—NEW MAIL ROUTE. Advices from Gen. Merrill, dated Hudson, Mo., Nov. 6, state that Lieut. Gleason, of the Monroe county enrolled militia, with fourteen men, had captured the guerilla chief Williams and ten of his men, with their arms, horses, &c. They surrendered after some little show of

resistance.

Quite an important report has been received from Capt.

John A. Thompson, of the 4th Regular Cavalry, at Denver City, concerning the new route of the Overland Mail.

Company, and the spot chosen by him to erect a fort for the purpose of protecting travel against Indian depredations.

The site relected is on Elk creek, on the northern side
of Medicine Bow mountain. It is equidistant from Denver and Fort Laramie, and at the passes in the mountains we ere all Indians have to go in crossing from north
to couth, and only 180 miles distant from each of the
former places. The advantages of the position; as set
forth by the Captain, are very numerous.

THE official canvass of Dakotah Territory gives William Jayne for Congress a majority of sixteen over J. B. S. Todd, present delegate. Governor Jane is the brother in law of Senator Trumbull, and a staunch Administration man, and Mr. Todd

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TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Account of the Cavalry Engagement at Barbus Cross Roads—The Dashing Bravery of our Troops. A correspondent writing from the Barbus Cross Roads, near Chester Gap, under date of November 5th, says: At Linden, Stuart was joined by three thousand feesh cavalry, which came through from Edgoville, and by Hampton's brigade, which fell back after ongaging This morning General Plea anton led the advance

This morning General Plea anton led the advance again, Averili fellowing in the rear. He pushed on from Piedmont, passed Markham, and on here to Barbus Cross Roads, near Cheeter Gap, where he had a very exciting skirmish with the enemy. Strart's command bivouacked in this vicinity last night, and from the preparations visible in the fields—as, for instance, the fact of fences having been carefully pulled down, and from the statements of some of the residents—it is evident that this place was selected by him for a fight to-day. Strart and Hampton both slept last night in the house in which Pleasanton has his headquarters this evening. Strart had made his arrangements and awaited our atvance. The position is a magnificent one for a fight. The Blue Bidge, varied at this point with peaks and notches and the rich autumnal foliage, runs along close to the right. Approaching the position, a little hollow interveres between the base of the mountain and a smooth cleared hill which rless from the right, and forms part of the high ground, interspersed with fields and woods that stretch away on the let towards Warrenten, while in front a small belt of wood is seen, and the hill slopes down into a basin, with the bottom of rolling land, where the road leading to Uhestar Gap runs off to the

where the road leading to Ubestar Gap runs off to the right. It was on this cleared hill the rebel guns were As car cavalry came in eight, the enemy opened on them. General Pleasanton, at the head of them. General Peasanton, at the head of the column, speedily made, his dispositions for the fight. Octonel Gregs, with the 8th Pennsylvania, and the 6th Regulars, Captain Sanders commanding, were sent away to the left. Colonel Davis, of the 8th New York, went to the right, Colonel Davis, of the Stir New York, went to the right, and Colonel Farnaworth, with the 3th Illinois, and the 3d Indiana, Major Chapman commanding, operated on the centre. Pennington's battery was placed in position by sections, and, offer the rebel guns had been driven from the hill, Lieutenant Pennington himsef commanded the section in a field to the right, Lieutenant Chapin the one on the hill, in the centre, and Lieutenant Hamilton that on the hird ground to the lift.

Orapin the one on the hill, in the centre, and Lieutenant Hamilton that on the high ground to the left.

This was the position of the brigade when one of the most magnificent cavalry engagements of the whole war took place. Mounted and dismounted men were deployed in front as estimishers on the right, left, and centre. Gen. Pleasanton, with his aids, and a number of other efficers, including Capt. Custer, of Mocilialar's staff, were on the hill, close by Lieut. Chapin's section. At that mement columns of rebel cavalry came sweeping down the roads to the right and left, and formed in the fields, while other forces were already formed, hidden from our the roads to the right and left, and formed in the fields, while other forces were already formed, hidden from our view behind a number of knells. "General, they are making prepractions to charge upon us." "Very well," he said, "let them come on; we are prepared to meet them on any ground they choose." The interest of avery one was instantly awakened to the highest point, and the blood coursed quickly through all our veins.

A rebel regiment was soon seen rising from a hollow. Up it rose, and in a moment appeared in full view to the right, on the knoll behind which it had been cancasled; instantly, as if in obedience to the flourish of a megician's wand, thousands of swords and sabres flashed in the sunlight as they were unsheathed. "Ah! oh! there they are at close artillery range—now give it to them, boys!" and officers dashed about the hill, flourishing their swords and cheering to the utmost limits of their voices. General Pleasanton himself, who naturally displays an enthusiastic temperament when it is aroused, fleurished h a sword and inspired increased enthusiasm. In the rebel, regiment, and out flew observance of the them. apprecrave around. "Ah! there they are, the rescale; the rebel, regiment, and out flew obsection arithmetic arithmetic arithmetic arithmetic arithmetic arithmetic arithmetic are the same time the rebel artillery, at short range, was pouring shot and shell at us, and deadly missles of different des riptions were flying and falling in all directions about the hill.

Under our artillery flow flow the content of the content of

tions about the hill.

Under our artillery fire the North Carolinians halted in the field, and paused a moment to form the regiment in solid column previous to the grand assault. Ool. Davis had taken his regiment on the right, and placing two equadrons in a hollow, concealed from sight, had dismounted one squadron and placed the men behind a stone well, where there was a small detachment of the 6th Regulers, which had worked round from left to right, while he deployed the other squadron as skirmishers near a piece of woods. Captain Houston led the charge of the North Carolina regiment. It appears from his own statement, for he is our prisoner, that he obeyed his orders, but charged against his judgment. But when he halted to form his regiment, seeing the squadron deployed, he to form his regiment, seeing the squadron deployed, he shouted, "Only one quadron," and then gave the commend to charge. With a fearful yell, the rebels in a solid column, with sabres flourishing, and pistols and carbines cocked, dashed at the squadron of Col. Davis' regiment, expecting its speedy annihilation.

The squadron rallied in a moment. Colonel Davis, who was watching the operations of the rebels from the Expecting its speecy similification.

The squadron rallied in a moment. Colonel Davis, who was watching the operations of the rebels from the knoll, behind which his two squadrons were formed, dashed into the hollow, and, bringing them around to the right, first awaited the assault for a moment. At the same instant the dismounted men from behind the wall, and the rallied skir mishers on the left, opened fire as the North Carolinians came near. Then Col Davis, with his two squadrons, dashed at them. Sabres glistoned, carbines cracked, our men rout the air with cheers. The rabel regiment, in a solid body still, but more scattered than at first, wheeled about and fiel away as fast as thair horses could carry them, and screaming like a troop of wild Indians, Col. Davis, with his squadrons, chasing them, and shouting and cheering as they went. It was the wost exciting scene that has been witnessed since the commencement of the war. From the hill in the centre we distinctly saw the movements of every man. Several stream of the war than a stream of the same falling on the field, the them. "Away than and Suremon still closely pursuing give it to knew again. Doy's as the field, Now the field and the affiner in the distantier." them. "Away that no They trouble to the magain boys, is they go," They trouble your of a fresh fire into them as they fied.

Colonel Davis pursued them across the field, until ha counse Davis pursued them serves the new, that he came within sight of another rebel regiment which had been ordered to support them, when, his command being so small, he prudently gave up the chase and retired to his original position. He reformed his aguadron behind the belt of woods, and the 3d Indiana was immediately sent down to his support, in case the other robel regiment should dash out, as was for a time anticipated. He took sixten prisoners, including the leader of the charge. A large number of the enemy were killed and wounded, most of whom are in our hands. Our loss in the charge was about half a dozen wounded; one has since died was about nail a coeff womened; one has since that from the effects of a fearful sabre cut in the head. Colonel Eavis had his own horse shot.

While this brilliant cavalry encounter was taking place on the right, Colonel Greeg, with the 8th Pennsylvania, and Captain Sanders, with the 6 h Regulars, were briskand Captain Satuers, with the of helpfungs, were oracle by engaged with the enemy on the left, and Colone Farnsworth, with the 8th Illincis, charged down the Warrenton road on a body of rebei cavairy beyond; but when he had proceeded a few hundred yards his command was brought to a halt by the road being barri naded. The ribels stationed behind opened fire, and shirmish ensued. during which a few of the men wounded. The 3d Indiana then went down the road the right, under a sharp artillery fire, while Colons Dayis worked eraund on the other side of the bell of woods. A rebel force, drawn up at the base of a picturerque elevation, called Overtop Mountain, then moved off, and after a little more slight skirmishing the enemy fled in hot haste toward Chester Gap, in the

Among the prisoners taken by Colonel Gregg on the left was Lieut. Talifero, adjutant of the 9th Virginia Regiment, a personal friend of the Colonel, and several other officers. He was severely wounded in both legs, one of which has been amputated. Immediately after these brilliant encounters, General Pleasanton pushed a body of cavalry down to Sandy Hook, near the mouth of the gap, and ascertained that Sinart passed down to either Hint Hill or Warrenton. Four guns, supported by infantry, were found in position in the gap. It was also ascertained that Longstreet, with his corps, passed Ript Hill on Thursday last on his way to Culvepor, and Flint Hill on Thursday last on his way to Culps

Among the prisoners taken by Colonel Gregg on the

AFFAIRS IN GEN. SIGEL'S ARMY. Gallant Cavalry Exploit at Fredericksburg The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the following despatches were received in that city from its army correspondent: GAINESVILLE, November 10, 1862.

One of the most gallant exploits of the war occurred at Fredericksburg yesterday morning. Captain Ecte Deblgren, of Gen. Sigel's staff, was sent, on Saturday night with a detachment of sixty men of the 1st Indiana night with a detachment of sixty men of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, belenging to the 'General's body-guard, to recommotive in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and, if possible, to capture the rebel cavalry, said to number about sixty, stationed at that place.

At Warrenton Junction a detachment of the 6th Ohio Cavalry, under Major Stedman, was joined to the party. The whole force, under Captain Dahlgren, proceeded towards Fredericksburg, stopping over night to feed. They reached Fredericksburg about 'M' o'clock on Sunday morning, crossing the river, and entering the town from the further side, thus surprising the rebels who were there stationed. They found there five companies of the 16th Virginia and three companies of the 9th Virginia and three companies of of the 15th Virginia and three companies of the 9th Virginia Cavalry.

Upon crossing the river Captain Dahlgren found the enemy hurriedly preparing to meet him. Without waiting to give them time, Captain D, with the light Indiana Cavalry, under Captain Stein, and Lieutenants Miller Cavalry, under Captain Stein, and Lieutenand Miller and Carr, dashed through the streets upon the force. The 6th Ohio Cavalry, then crossing, were ordered to follow, but did not do so. The other cavalry, finding themselves in the presence of a superior force, made every exertion to keep the advantage they had gained.

At the first dash they captured many prisoners, who were sent to the rear. As the rebels so largely outnumbered them, the contest became desperate, the body guard fighting like heroes, hand to hand, and almost with their fists. After a fight of three hours the rebels were driven back and completely routed. back and completely routed. Capt. Dahlgren lost only one man killed, and three Daniesing The body of the dead man was brought off by his valiant comredes

In the town two rebel wagons were found loaded with

army cloth, destined for the Southern army. They were immediately taken possession of, and are now on their way in. Capt. Dablgren, after accomplishing the other results of his expedition, returned safely to night, bring ing in 39 prisoners, horses and accountements. Great credit is due Capt. Dablgren and the officers of the bodyguard above named.

Scouts returned from Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps reported the enemy's pickets at these places. Acting upon the information, Ger eral Stahl, with his cavaire, attacked drove the pickets back upon a large force, from which he withdrew his troops without loss. The scouts learned, from some of the inhabitants, that A. P. Hill's corps was at Snicker's Gap on Friday last, and passed on to Front Boyal, at which place they were reported in resterday's despatch.

Heavy firing has been heard during the day from the direction of the Reppahannock river. It is reported to-night that General Pleasanton and General Stuart were engaged, at or near Pottaville, and the former succeeded in diving the latter from the contraction. in driving the latter from his position. It was though that a general engagement would ensue between the two

rces in that vicinity.

Arrival of General Cameron at Home. From the Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday. We snounced on Saturday that Gen. Simon Cameron had arrived, by the steamer Ecotia, at New York, and, this morning, we have the pleasure to concurred that on Saturday evening he arrived at Lochlel. Gen. Cameron was socompanied by his family, all of whom, as well as himself, are in the very bert health. The passage over the Atlantic was exceedingly pleasant, and the distinguished party reaped the benefit of an ecean journey at the Atlantic was exceedingly pleasant, and the guished party reaped the benefit of an eccan journey at this most propitious season of the year.

At the depot of the Pennsylvania Bailroad General Cameron was received by a few personal friends, on Saturday evening, and at once proceeded to his private resider co. During yesterday he was caled on by a large rember of his personal friends and neighbors, all emulous of congratulating him on his safe return, and all received with that cordial hospitality for which the proprietor of Lochiel is so distinguished.

The mission of General Cameron to Bussia has been an entire success. The bonds of friendship between that Power and this Bepublic have been increased and strengthened; and whatever may be the policy of the United States to maintain their nationality and vindicate their authority, by putting down the rebellion that has so long disturbed the peace of this country, and so severely interrupted the business and commerce of the world, the Federal Government will always find in Busina an ally who cannot be swerved from her alliance by the plots or the blandishments of any of the courts of Europe. The friendrhip which began between Bussia and this country, with our emerging into position among the neitons of the world, must not and will never be in-Europe. The friendrhip which began between kussia and this country, with our emerging into position among the nations of the world, must not and will never be interrupted. Orilization and religion alike demand its continuance and increase.

Gen. Oameron will immediately after the repose neces. sary to the fatigue of his journey, go hence to Washington city, to report his return officially to the Presi

dent.

We repeat, for the benefit of his many friends throughout the country, that the health of Gen. Cameron has been greatly, improved by his distant journey, and that he comes back to his native land, with his loyalty and his patriotism strengthened, and ready to be devoted to his

country's cause and service.

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Hospital Abuses in the Army. HARPER'S FERRY, No. To the Editor of The Press:

Sin : You will not be surprised to learn that we are at present in a hospital, if it may be so called, at this place. What receptacies, and what attention, to weak, sick, and wounded men, who have risked everything in defence of their country! Here is a score or so of miserable, emaciated looking beings, lying upon the damp, bare ground, without any fire, in an old, dilapidated, roofless stone foundry. There, from stables and out-houses, fifty or sixty more may be seen to crawl forth every morning, to beg the pittance of wretched food, doled out grudgingly to them, by petty, insulting menials, employed from their capacity to insult and heap all kinds of abuse upon the How long shall this continue? Can these men, whom

the Government has commissioned as surgeons, and at large splaries, too, be indeed human? The money seems to be all they wish; and they endeavor to shirk the labor and responsibilities. to be all they wish; and they endeavor to shirk the labor and responsibilities of their position. There is no hope; there is no hope; there is no nope; there is no pity; there is no redress for sick soldiers, at their hands. Even if there are botter accommodations in our cities for them; they are refused permission to enter them; while here and elsewhere they are ordered about term one place to another, by surreons and their assistants, like so many brutes, more than reflective, and in the majority of instances, refined and sensitive human beings. Besides all this, too much whisky and brandy is the hand rather than an advantage to our hospitals. is the bane rather than an advantage to our hospitals. The medical corrs of these inetitutions generally help themselves liberally to these stimulant, while the sick aust, of necessity, do without, not, however, without coling its influence in a reflected manne thing like humine attention, might have now been living. Hundreds and thousands are now deemed to die, by an objecties and inexorable military law, who might be saved to their country, saved to their families, saved to themselves.

Why are men entirely unfitted for service denied their discharges? Why are sick and wounded men denied even furloughs? To say nothing of the inhumanity of keeping snything created in God's image in the places called hospitals, the expense to Government is very great in every way. In the first place, it is paying millions to those who are villainously squandering its resources and rendering no service; in the second place, it is creating a vast amount of anxiety and misery at home; leastly, it is losing thousands of brave men, who might, it thing like humine attention, might have now been living is creating a vast amount of anxiety and misery at home; lestly, it is losing thousands of brave men, who might, under kind care and treatment, be returned to duty, and thus be a continual source of augmentation to the army. Why are our sick, now kept here in lingering agony, to live against hope, to die and be buried in a miserable manner, far away f.om home and kindred?—we sak why are they not permitted to go home at once? Not a community in our broad land but would rejoice to receive its antering soldiery. There they would have some chance for life—there, if they lived, they would be the sooner fitted, again to return, willingly and thankfully, to the army. The soldier would be rejoiced; every home and community would be happy and satisfact. This course would remove one great cause of gloom and foreboding from the soldier's heart—the continual dread of becoming fick, under the present regulations in regard to army hospitels and army treatment. God grant that the war, and its concomitant evils and miseries, now deselating our beloved cauntry, may soon close, upon such a beris as may make us in all future truly a free, happy, and united people.

Industrial Home for Girls.

To the Editor of The Press: BIR : Five years ago this a utump, a few Obristien ladies were led to regard the condition of a class of girls for whom they found no suitable provision in any of the insiliutions of this city—vig : cirls believe to the intermediate class her evolent associations; but for the intermediate class the only reliance was individual effort in individual cases. The need for some united action in behalf of these girls was realized, a sufficient number of persons were enlisted in the enterprise, and an institution was formed, and afterwards chartered, bearing the name of "The Industrial Home for Girls" For about eighteen months, a small house in Twelfth street, below Pine, was occupied, but in January, 1859, the Home was removed to Thirteenth street, below Spruce, whore it has been located until the present time. A variety of reasons have now induced the managers to make a second change of resiinduced the managers to make a second change of resi nduced the managers to make a second change of readerce. The house had become too contrasted for the increasing demands upon the institution; it was inconveniently arranged for the purpose, thereby adding much to the labors of the matrons; and it was thought desirable for the Home to be located, if possible, in a less thickly inhabits that of the cirk further way from the former. inhabited part of the city, forther away from the former homes of the girls. The managers have therefore taken a house at the corner of Broad street and Columbia avenue, which is in every respect well suited to their to their new movement, earnestly hoping that, while to their new movement, earnestly hoping that, while there are so many claims upon the sympathics and chari-ties of the public, their humble effort to do good may not be forgotten. These girls must be provided for, or many of them will provide for themselves by sin, and their sad excuse will be that no one cared for their souls. Since this Home was first opened, about one hundred Since this Home was near opened, about one numeral and forty girls have shared its advantages. Upon some the grasp of bad habits previously formed was too powerful to be shakon off under gentle influences, and they have returned to old haunts and old companions. But the cases have been more numerous where the managers have been cheered by the belief that their instrumentality has recoved those whom Satan had hoped to claim for his own and for these successes they heartily blace that ity has rescued those whom Satan had hoped to claim for his own, and for these successes they heartly bless the Master whose work they are trying to do. They hope that the same kird assistance given them hitherto by their friends, and co-operators will follow them to their new home, and enable them, without embarrassment, to meet the additional expenses incident to the change.

UURITION TO THE W. Lewis, No. 1712 Spruce street, to James T. Shinn, corner of Broad and Spruce streets, or to the institution. The Thirteenth and Fifteenth street cars pass the door of the Home, and it is open to visitors

to the institution. The Thirteenth and Fifteenth-street cars pass the door of the Home, and it is open to visitors every day except Saturday and Sunday. The Catharine-street Hospital. U. S. ARMY HOSPITAL, Catharine street, Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1862.

To the Editor of The Press . Sin: I see that in your "synopsis of the reports of the hospitals !! in this city, you make mention of one death having occurred in this hospital during the month of Oc-I beg leave to state that no death has occurred

Acting Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of Hospital MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MADAME GUERRABELLA'S DEBUT .- A fine face and figure, a certain grace and distinction of bearing, and an entire freedom from stage conventionalities, are all features that we look for, but generally fail to find in the personators of *Violetia*. Though fallen from the path of virtue, there is no reason why Alfredo's mistress should not retain the manners of a lady; and the air of delicers and refigurement with which they invest here f delicacy and refinement with which they invest ha or desicacy and remement with which they invest her urquestionably hip to work out the design of the libretist in representing her as a being of generous and ele-vated instincts. Fo far as its dramatic features are con-cerned, Medame Guerrabella amply realizes our ideal of the character. There are indeed but few lyrical artists on the stage who unite so many personal qualifications for it. As, however, there is nothing like perfection in this life, she has one weak spot, and that is her voice, which is wanting in volume and somewhat worn. Still, she vocalizes heautifully, her phrasing being unexceptionable, and her trills and runsexecuted with brilliancy and able, and her trills and runs executed with brilliancy and precision. In the opening scene her voice was slightly veiled from emotion, but this soon wore off, and in the graceful and delicate phrase of the first duo with Brignoli "Ah te cio e ver," she displayed excellent tasts and feeling, as, indeed, in all other passages of the same character throughout the opera. "The grand air," "Ah forse lui." was given with much delicacy, and the cabaletta was brilliantly executed. The scene with Alfred, at the close of the second act, we liked less. The "Addio del Passato" and the "Parigi o Oara" made, per haps, the best impression of anything which she sung during the evening. At the end of the opera Madame Gurrabella was called before the curtain, and, in response to the demands of the andience, delivered the few following senterces of thanks: "You can hardly imagine how deeply I feel this flattering, this kind recestion in my native city. I can do no more than thank ception in my native city. I can do no more than thank you with all my heart."—N Y. Herald cestion in my naive etc. Team of no more than thank you with all my heart."—NY. Herald

REBEL ATROCITY — THREE KENTUCKIANS HUNG BY BRAGG —A correspondent from Mount Vernon, under date of the 2d, says, to day a wagon arrived here with three coffins for the remains of Captain King, late of Grab Orchard, and his two sons, who ware hanged at Cumberland Ford, with thirteen others, by Brage on his retreat. They were charged with bush-whacking. Capt. King's brother Jack and Will Owsloy, a relation of King's, living at Hustonville. Lincoln county, with some of the Colyers of Rockcastle, were with the rebels, and gave sanction to the charge. The victirs were mostly members of Capt. King's company, rsised for the defence of Grab Orchard. The charge of hushwhacking, says our correspondent, was false. Capt. King was taken prisoner in a charge, at the head of his company, upon Kirby Smith's pickets, in the Orab Orchard raid. He, with his sons, was confined in the Danville jail until after the battle at Perryville. Some of the citizens of Rockcastle, together with citizens from Lincoln and Pulashi counties, arrested a loyal citizen of Rockcastle, formerly of the Union army, and, it is said, he was hung with King. Our correspondent says, significantly that they will be attended to he was hung with King. Our correspondent says, sig-nificantly, that they will be attended to A NEW-FASHIONED SAIL -Among the new inventiens recertly patented is that of an improved fan-shaped sail. The Scientific American says the inven-tion consists of a sail to spread and furl by a movement about a contral point or points; also, in a certain novel construction of the truss which attaches the sail to the construction of the truss which anthones as it of mast, and further, is a novel combination of a yard, truss, and swinging arms for spreading the sail. The objects of the invention are: First, to enable the sail to be conveniently reefed and furied from the deck; second, to enable the sail to be kept first, or prevented from belly-

sels to be reduced.

CONDITION OF THE FOE.—The strength of the foe at Holly Springs is probably over estimated. He has not more than thirty-five thousand men, and they are peorly clothed and poorly fed. Considerable sickness prevalls smong them, and they are said to be greatly demorsized since the battle of Corinth, which, more than almost any other engagement of the war, has discouraged and dispirited them. The enemy, just now, is not prepared to fight, unless his desperate condition may be regarded as a proper belligerent adaptation, and I do not believe he will be for some weeks to come. Holly Springs is not so favorable as many other points he might ward -Bolivar letter

irg; third, to distribute the strain more equally over the

WHO IS THE OBIGINAL LORD DUNDREARY? WHO IS THE ORIGINAL LOBD DUNDREARY?

—A correspondent of the Liverpoel Mercury thus settles this question: Mr. Sothern was born in Liverpool, and is the son of the late John Sothern, Esq., who was elected for Great George ward in the Town Council, in the year 1843, and sat for three years as member for that ward. It was only last week Mr. Sothern requested me to take an early opportunity of correcting the many rumors respecting his place of birth, and the county he belonged to, and I have much pleasure in doing so now.

THE DADER WARKET IN THE SOUTH.—The longed to, and I have much pleasure in doing so now.

THE PAPEE MARKET IN THE SOUTH.—The
Jackson Mississippian rays: "One of our exchanges
in Iouisians comes to us printed on the inside of ordinary wall-paper. The paper looks quite respectable on
the printed side, but upon openins it your eyes are greeted with all sorts of figures, and what printers, type never
hed any hand in stamping. We presume the proprietor of
this paper intends to furnish his subscribers with enough
of wall paper to ornament their rooms, thus rendering
his sheet doubly valuable "
THE LATEST SNAKE STORY FROM WHEEL. THE LATEST SNAKE STORY FROM WHEEL-ING.—The Wheeling Intelligences, which is quite an authority in snake stories, publishes the following: A few days ago a gentleman residing near the village of Newport, on the Ohio river, below this city, ploughed up what he supposed to be a common house snake, but upon attempting to kill the reptile he discovered that it had two distinct heads and necks, four eyes, two mouths, &c., all perfectly formed. The gentleman finally captured the snake, and it has attracted great attention in the neighborhood. ew days ago a gentleman residing near the village of the neighborhood.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA BE-THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA BE-GIMENT.—A Beverly, October 5, letter says: Some soldiers of the 87th Pennsylvania, now encamped here, attempted to force the guard, and struck-one of the guards with a stone, when he first gun, the ball passing through the body of one and lodging in that of another. The wounds proved fatal to both, one having died during the night and the other this morning. Their names are Barnes, of Company H, and Fox, of Company E, 87th Regiment.

E, 87th Regiment.

WILD PIGEONS.—The Hanover Speciator says:
WILD PIGEONS.—The Hanover appearance in
This favorite game has already made its appearance in
the woods and country adjoining town, and every day
the woods and country adjoining town, and every day
the woods and country adjoining town, and every work
there way thither to play sad havo among them. We
are informed that they are very abundant this year, and
are informed that they are very abundant this year, and they will afford fine sport to our gunners.

they will alterd nine sport to our gunners.

GAMBLING CONTRACTOR—A despatch to a Oincinnati paper says: A contractor gambled away 275,000 bushels of oats, belonging to the Government, last night. His securities are believed to be good.