DRY GOODS. 40. 47 EOBTH THIED STREET. PHILADELPHIA. VERY DESIRABLE

Matchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at LOW FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to parchasers unequalled by any other house in THOS. MELLOR & Co.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS, 40 AND 49 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens. Bancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs. Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

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

617 KARKET, AND 594 COMMERCE STREETS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK

FANCY DRY GOODS. Have now opened an entirely NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN MGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and edicit the attention of the Trade. VARD.GILLMORE, & Co.

Est. 617 OHESTRUT and 614 JAYNE Streets, Have now open their

FALL IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

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

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURES OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CHLEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

UARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES. \$16 CHESTNUT STREET.

PRILADELPHIA. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. ELI HOLDEN, Dealer in fine
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES, ocsl-5m*

JEWELBY, AND CLOCKS,
708 MARKET Street.

AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON, No. 326 OHESTNUT street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A FRESH ASSULTANT THAN FORMER PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER, Importers,

Mh20-tr 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES' STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS E M P O B I U M, No. 1935 WALNUT STREET, BELOW BLEYERTS, PHILADELPHIA;

VOL. 6.—NO. 88.

MILITARY GOODS.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,

SWORD BELTS, SASHES,

OFFICERS' CANTEENS,

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

PASSANTS, EPAULETTES,

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS IN GENERAL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SWORDS, RIFLES,

PISTOLS. SASHES. BELTS. &c.

No. 18 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

IN STYLE AND PRICE,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

GENTLEMEN'S

WINTER OLOTHING

OVERCOATS AND

CPECIAL DEPARTMENT

FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

DINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

C. SOMERS & SON,

UNDER JAYNE'S HALL,

Also, a full assortment of OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and

VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to

examine before purchasing elsewhere. se27tde81

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN.

WADDING! WADDING

WADDING!

COTTON YABNS,

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

And FOR SALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

Mo. 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street.

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 smortment 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

sell 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 sail stock of Goods in the above line, for sale by

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

self. 2m 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Always on hand, a full Stock of

fubb, 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 CLOTHES PINS,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS.

Paper 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 Wholesele Agent for H. W.

PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WEINGER in the State of

CABINET FURNITURE.

MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION.

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

BILLIARD TABLES.

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOBE & OAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacture of the property of the prop

For the quality and Huser or super-scurers refer to their numerous patrons throughout acturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout he Union, who are familiar with the character of their au28-6m

Pennsylvania.

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.

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.

INSTORE.

CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c.

TWINES, WICKING,

VARNS, BATTS, AND

Have now made up for sale an entire new stock of

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET,

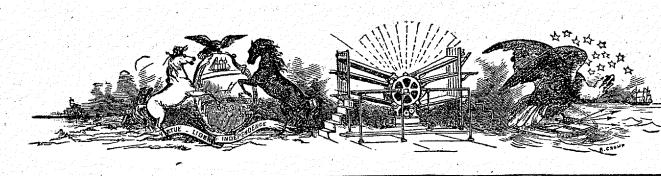
No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

EVANS & HASSALL,

oc 81-12tfp

THE ARMY!





PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

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

> 602 CHESTNUT STREET Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums Pravelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas

Diver-plated ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Mounaies, 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 EAUH. The same goods are sold at other places from \$2 to \$8 each:

YOUR JHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR! YOUR THOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR
Ladies' Sets, new and beautiful styles,
Do. Pins,
Do. Ear Rings,
Do. Sleeve Buttons,
Do. Guard Chein,
Do. Neck do
Do. Gold Thimbles,
Do. Finger Rings,
Do. Pencils,
Do. Pens with case,
Do. Bracelete,

Bracelete, Medallions, Charms, Pearl Port Monnaies, Morocco do. Wire do do. Do. Furnes,
Do. Card Cases.
Infant's Armlets,
Do. Neck Chains.
Gents' Vest Obains, different styles, Veet Unama, different styles. Sieeve Buttons, do. do. Studs, do. do. Pins. do. do. Scarf Pins, do. do. Scarf Pins, do. do. Finger Rings, do. do. Pen and Osse, Pen and Osse, Pen contractions. Pen Shu Casa,
Pencil, revolving,
Tooth Pick, do.
Watch Keys,
Chaia Hooks,
Chain Charms,
Pocket Books,

D. Bill Books,
D. Port Monnaiss. &c.
SILVER PLATED WARE. YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR! Do. Dessert do.
Do. Tea do.
Do. Forks.
Pair Butter Knives,
Do Napkin Rings,
Knife and Fork,
Coblets Syrup Cups, Butter Disbes

Castors with Bottles,
Salt Stends, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTIOLES FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOTI IE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and all 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 paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not Bemember OLABE'S.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. RICH LACE CURTAINS,
\$3.50 to \$35 per pair.

Bich Drapery Muslins, 25c. to \$1.50 per yard.

" Curtain Materiels.
" Upholstery Goods.
" Funiture Chintzes.
" Embroidered Piano and Table Covers.
" Table Covarings

"Table Coverings.
Our stock of Lace Ourtains comprises two invoices of 500 pairs, entirely new and very elegant designs, bought below suction prices, and is worthy the early attention SHEPPARD, VAN HAR-LINGEN, & ARRISON,

1008 CHESTNUT STREET. no4 toths 10t CLOAKING CLOTHS, FROSTED BEAVERS, FINE CASSIMERES, VELOUR REPS LADIES' CLOAKS, WOOLEN SHAWLS,

BOYS' CLOTHING. COOPER & CONARD. oc28-tf S. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Sts. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

OUR NEW STYLES THE OSBORNE. THE CELEBRATED CASTILIAN.

THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS. These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only be found in perfection at IVENS & Co., 23 SOUTH NINTE 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. CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 8 yards HEAVY TABLE LINENS, in neat and beautiful BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND TEA NAPKINS, to match.

DAMASK, DIAPER, GLASS, and HUCK TOWELS.
PLAIN and PLAID GLASS LINEN.
TOWELINGS for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath, and Cham-STOUT and FINE SHEETING LINENS, 8-4, 9-4, 10.4, 11-4 12-4. BEST HEAVY PILLOW LINENS, 40, 42, 45, 50, 54, nches. FLOOR and STAIR LINENS. SBEPPARD, VAN HABIJINGEN, & ARRISON, no4-tuthsl0t 1008 OHESTNUT Street.

> 1024 CHESTNOT 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.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V.
E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner EURVENTH and
MABKET Streets, will open this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets at 37, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cts.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 65 cts.; Rag, Yarn, and List
Carpets, 25 to 45 cts.; Floor Oil Cloths, 37 to 62 cts.;
GittBordered Window Shades, 62 cts. to 8150; Buff and
Green Window Holland. 16 to 45 cts.; Musling. 124 to Green Window Holland, 16 to 45 cts.; Muslins, 12% to 25 cts.; Canton Flannels, 25 to 31 cts. oc30 thstulm

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

A great variety of Fancy Silks, at low prices.

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

Yard wide Plain Black Silks, at \$1.

Black Silks, all widths and qualities, at YERY LOW PRICES.

Bich shades, Brown, Bine and Green.
PLAIN IBISH POPLINS.
Bik and wool and all-wool French Poplins.
A choice lot of new Plaid Alpacas.
BICH PRINTED MERINOES.
RICH PRINTED MAGENTA CLOTH. Bich printed all wool Detaines, at 52% c. worth 87c. SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND OLOAKS.
Broche and Plan Blanket Shawls.
Rich Onaine Laine Broche Shawls. Striped Shawls of every variety.

Merino Scarfe, Broche and Chaine Laine Borders.

Habit and Water proof Cloth Cloaks.

500 SHEPHERD PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at \$4.25,

worth \$6.
713 North TENTH Street, above Coates. CHOICE DRY GOODS-Just re-Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured. Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinoss of all Shades.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line.
Figured Manicos Cotton and work by Manager Sigured Merinoes.

A full line of Plain Shawls.

A full line of Gay Shawls.

One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 250.

Six lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.

A full line of Cassimeres.

A full line of Vesting. IJOHN H. STOKES,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862. THE ADVANCE OF OUR ARMY. SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON THE ROUTE.

LIFE AND LAW IN VIRGINIA. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC RECTORTOWN, Nov. 9, 1862. On looking over consecutive numbers of The Press, I find that four of my letters, within the last month, have miscarried. Part were mailed at

Knoxville and the others at the headquarters' post office, whence they were doubtless sent. The fault of non-transmission lies on the route. The most important of these letters was dated 25th ultimo, announcing the advance of the army as having commenced, which would have formed an important addenda to the telegraphic despatch appearing on the 27th ultimo. Awaiting the convalescence of a lame horse, delayed my departure from Maryland a day or two after the removal of the main army and commanderin chief, concluding to overtake them before an engagement was probable. A portion of Slocum's army corps still remained in Pleasant Valley, on Tuesday, as a guard to the Maryland Heights and circumjacent region, while Genry's division of that corps was stationed at Bolivar Heights. Everybody, except a few storekeepers, was heartily glad that

the soldiers had, to a great extent, departed, and that pillage had decreased, yet pointed dejectedly to those still remaining, as an augury of further possibilities. Farmers, who had suffered in loss of forage and stock, wore blank faces. They had danced incessant attendance on quartermasters for/ many days, without procuring orders on Washington for damages, and these latter had finally departed, leaving them without recourse for their THE SACRED SOIL. On Tuesday I passed the night at Lovettsville. four miles from Berlin, on the Virginia side. It is place of fifty houses, nearly every window of which, in slave State fashion, has a broken pane. The Union sentiment there is strong, and almost universal. There is one tavern, kept by an individual named Snootz. Snootz was overrun by strag-

glers, and I went to a private house, where Gen. Burnside and his staff had been staying. Two neighbors dropped in during the evening, and the conversation turned on the captiousness of several junior members of the staff in regard to food, and upon the losses in chickens and burnt fence-rails incurred by neighboring farmers. These latter were used by the different camps for firewood. Robberies of cows, hogs, and horses were also duly enlarged upon. Mr. Burdsall, a Quaker near by, and a Mr. Gregg, were spoken of as heavy sufferers. Large tracts of ground on their farms were dotted with feathers from vanished fowls. The gambling feats of a volunteer brigadier general, lately encamped there, absorbed their share of comment, and much glee was elicited upon the dexte- two last papers, it was hardly to be expected that what duty he will now be assigned, and, without rity with which he had bankrupted various sutlers either he or his neighbors should entertain other knowing anything of the circumstances of the case, and officers. Compliments were paid upon the than disloyal sentiments. After breakfast, my host all are much surprised that the General should be generosity of Quartermaster ----, who, on being asked ten dollars a ton for hay, thought it was too cheap, and generously paid twelve dollars, and who allowed sixty-five cents a bushel for corn, instead

of the low price demanded of fifty cents. NO LAWS ENFORCED. It was observed that there were now no laws enforced in Virginia. The State had been without law since the war commenced; but few robberies had occurred, except "right smart o' horse stealin"," perpetrated by rogues from Washington, who took the animals there to be sold. An Irish Union man, named James Bristlin, was shot a year ago with impunity in the principal street of Lovettsville, by Franklin Bronaugh, a fanatic Secessionist: but, beyond a faint attempt of private citizens to catch him, no legal measures were, or could be, taken for his arrest. Justices of the peace had either joined the rebel army, or had no police officers to carry their warrants. The proprietor of the house went off in the morning to cut firewood for himself, at one dollar a cord, on the property of a neighbor, and left his wife to receive Departing, on Wednesday morning, through roads lined with farms despoiled of fences, I was struck with the superiority of soil over that of Maryland, and with the excellence of roads, which were comparatively devoid of stone, and excellently macadamized. The country rolls boldly, and the soil is a clay loam. No swamp muck is found, and manuring is done with barnyard and plaster of Paris. Lime is not easily obtainable. Much land is enriched by clover, and guano is

considerably employed. Large quantities of stock are raised. A VIRGINIA FARMER. At Wheatland, a village with a flour mill and three houses, I met a farmer on horseback, who was questioning some straggling soldiers in regard to a horse he had lost the night before. He said he was nineteen years old, and that he loved him as one of his children. Our army had taken it. We rode together for some distance. He was a hearty man of fifty, with a full beard, and clothes of drab cloth. Either this or gray homespun is generally worn by Virginia farmers. Those in easy circumstances, and advanced in years, often wear a high-crowned white felt hat, with a moderately broad brim, in fashion twenty years ago. worse for wear. My companion was very friendly, and surprised me by the open way in which he always spoke of the Confederate army as "our people." This I found universal on my journey. He was a simple hearted man, whose secessionism was very mild, but who thought it would be "d-d hard to be subjugated at last," a fact which he considered rather conclusive. In alluding to the habit of our soldiers and officers in often paying for dinners at farm-houses, he exclaimed, "My God, the idea of a Virginia gentleman charging for meals! If any come to me, they are welcome to all they can eat." He stated that a farmer near Leesburg treated rebel soldiers to dinners un'il he had consumed forty sheep and all his

hogs, without charging a cent, and would have done the same to Union troops. PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS. Bidding my friend adieu at the little village of Purcellville, and passing by immense farm and thinly scattered houses, I reached Fillemount, a place of similar size. Shortly beyond thre, I overtook two brigades of Humphrey's dipsion, Porter's army corps, which were returning from. the capture of Snicker's Gap. The fight ha been carried on by regular artillery and cavalry The infantry had not been engaged. A force hid been left to guard the Gap, and the remaining troops were joining the main army. The two breades in question were those of Briggs, commande by Col. Allabach, of the 131st Pennsylvania, andof Tyler. Allsbach's command consisted of the 131, 131st. 133d, and 155th Pennsylvania. That f General Tyler included the 91st, 126th, 129th, and 134th Pennsylvania. We passed but three frm-houses adjoining the line of march, the kitch'h gardens of which were each overrun with soders, while cabbages flew through the air in myrads, to be caught by comrades in the road. Offers offered no objections, and each farmer, in adition, was entirely stripped of his poultry, amid a pandemonium of screams and fluttering. The families looked on in blank despair. Night pproached, and I asked the last of the men, one El Carter, for supper and lodging. He had been stripped of his landlord, Mr. George B. Mearthy, a mile further on, a man with a face and form like ants have offered information or pecuniary assistance our honest President, and wo overflowed to the rebels, the case is different. They would dewith kindliness and geniality. Hi was a bachelor of fifty, and possessed a brick masion which had | battles, like McClellan, than brutally oppress the been near a century in his famy, and four hundred acres of land, a portion of nich he had purchased with the profits of a county store near by, and from sales of farm produce. He raised much stock, nearly all of which had ben taken by our army. He cared nothing for olitics, and bore equal good will to both parties, lough id ntifying himself with the South. He insted on feeding my horse himself, and washing his at unhealed foot, and afterwards showed me to simmense log fire | family. He otherwise ekes out a subsistence by in an old-fashioned and capacio, chimney. FEMALE SECEI.

His sister, an elderly maiden oon came in to inspect me. She was tall and thi with a most vinegar aspect. Her costume was ack, with a whiteturban. Upon a hope expresd by her brother that the war would soon be ov, she said that, if the men dropped it, the womewould take it up, adding, "We've got some prey spunky women in the South." She wanted to the whole Northern army demolished, and peared highly delighted at a repulse some NelJersey Cavalry received a few days before, ne her house, by the rebels. She mentioned withgreat indignation a New Jersey Cavalry captain a name something like Beardslee, who sched her house for arms or concealed rebels. He'd hardly time to get on his horse and run fore some of our people came," said her brothe "Yes; and he got something in his back sich put him under the ground next day, answered the lady, fiercely. The dying m was kindly tended at the house of Mr. ount, a Secessionist, near by. The burden his groans were "this wounded Confederates, lo were convalescent, at | well as in battle.

Middleburg, three miles beyond. They were relies of the second Bull Run. A story was told me of are never on hand in time of action, and lag behind one of our men who had lain on the field a week, out of the range of fire, under pretence of getting with both thighs broken, and unable to move. He | water or of sickness. had stabbed a passing hog with his bayonet, and lived on his raw flesh for several days. "But," added the unsympathizing maiden, "we had

enough of our own people to attend to and left him." A female slave child rang a bell, and we walked to supper, which consisted of cold bacon, admirably cured, hot biscuits, corn cake, butter, honey, and excellent rye coffee, with cream, and, what is rare in Virginia now, sugar. Breakfast the following morning was of the same materials. A middle aged lady cousin, tall, thin, and sallow, joined us at table, shivering in a shawl, who enlarged upon the strict honor of Confederate soldiers. in paying for all they took, and asked me if I knew a Dr. Somebody or other in Philadelphia.

who had married a lady with a large fortune. THE NEGRO QUESTION. My host had twenty two negroes before the war, who had all left him but a man and a woman, and a few children. The men had found satisfactory employment in the army and were content, but the women had mostly fled with their children to Alexandria, and were carnestly sending word to be taken back. Life was incessant work to them in freedom, and they could not support both themselves and children. Their master intended giving them further experience where they were, and then receiving them. He observed that where negroes had been well fed and clothed, and kept constantly at work, they had run away far less than where they had leisure to grow discontented and crave variety. His good nature had led him to indulge them too much, and they became restless. During the past year he had employed free white labor, and found it so much more profitable than keeping slaves that he was glad the latter had departed. He would never have sold them, and was rejoiced to be relieved of the necessity of keeping them when little work offered. The President's proclamation, he said, had created no excitement or indignation in his neighborhood. It was felt that slavery was unprofitable. The sentiment was that, if negroes chose to stay, they could stay, and if to go, they were welcome to do so. They could be dispensed with.

A BED ROOM OF BYGONE DAYS. My bed room was lit by three small windows. in each of which was a blind, a pair of red and a pair of white curtains, a fancy for excluding light not confined to Virginia. Two immense four post bedsteads crowded up the small room, which was additionally lumbered by old-fashioned arm chairs and boxes covered with white quilted cotton. Oh the mantel piece were bobbins of cotton ready for weaving, and a musty old book, entitled "Pious Reflections." Upon the yellow fly-leaf was "Mary McCarn's New Year's Gift, 1774." A mouldering mage of dreary days Flowers in ancient needlework adorned the walls.

SECESH PAPERS, AND ETCETERAS. My host was an enlightened man, and had travelled much through the Union. He had scarcely seen a new book or a newspapar since the war began, and felt mentally rusty, but in past times had subscribed to two farming periodicals, which, with his county newspaper and the Baltimore Sun, had formed the staple of his reading of late years. With no editorials but the Secession vituperations of these from duty. Each officer is puzzled to know to informed me that he intended to shoot a fe tridges that day, which, owing to the absence of young men in the army, had become exceedingly plentiful in Virginia, and also to bait fish, in Goose creek, which operation consisted in throwing grain into a certain locality and waiting for the fish to collect there. After this, he readily caught them with a hook and line. All the fine horses of my host having been robbed by our army, nothing remained to him but three young colts and an old lame mare, thirty-three years of age, who, notwithstanding her discreet period of life, had presented him with a foal the year before, and contemplated soon adding another to his stock. With a coat of well-worn brown, pantaloons of gray homespun, with immense patches, and a highcrowned ragged hat of white felt, he mounted the mare in quest of the colts, which had either strayed or been stolen. I accompanied him, and parted before reaching Middleburg, which is a large village, containing many handsome houses and many well-bred families. Many of the wounded brought there after Bull Run have died, including all the omeers, and those remaining could be seen in piazzas and at windows, as the army passed. I joined an officer who rode a horse once belonging to a rebel cavalryman. The man rode up to General Birney, tapped him on the shoulder, and told him he was a prisoner. Birney did not altogether see it. The man had carelessly neglected to level his carbine, and Birney rapidly shot him through the breast.

OUTRAGES BY OUR TROOPS.

From Middleburg to Salem is nice miles, and

here most painful ravages present themselves.

Houses are ransacked, mutilated, or burned; fields are fenceless, and the four churches despoiled. Pews, pulp ts, and altars are torn up, and the walls defaced with ribald language and pictures. Two of these buildings were Methodist, one Episcopal, and one denominationless. These outrages were perpetrated by the so-called "Blenker's Dutch." German soldiers enlisted in New York, and commanded by General Blenker, who encamped for a week in Salem last spring, and were a terror to the country around for their ruthless thieving and brutal manners. The notions in regard to carrying on the war prevailing among both German soldiers and their officers partake more of that adopted in their own country than here, and I find invariably This, like all otter descriptions worn, is much the that on this march Germans are far more unprincipled in stealing poultry and o her catables than either Americans or Irish. Before reaching Salem I was hailed by a very attractive woman, of a fullblown order of beauty, who took me for an officer and asked me, with trembling lips and tearful eyes, to protect her. She was the wife of Mr. John Picketts, a Baptist minister, who had taken no interest in the rebellion. Every fowl, pig, and calf had been taken from her; the cattle, with seven or eight horses, had been driven away; her cellar had been ransacked the previous evening, and every estable in the house stolen. Her remonstrances and those of her husband had been answered by a request to go to h-I and remember what Stuart's men had been doing in Pennsylvania. Suggestions were made that soldiers must eat, and that she was Secesh, and must make the best of it. She said to me, "I am almost brokenhearted. Everything I have is gone. My little ones went crying to bed last night with hunger, and I had nothing to give them. Won't you stay here a little while, sir, and protect me from these men? My husband is away, and I am afraid of them." I assured her that such a thing as rudeness to ladies, in our army, was rarely heard of; that the men were hungry, and all they required was food. "Pray don't break my rose bushes," said she to a cavalry man, whose horse was restive, "I have lost all the vegetables in my garden, and I have now only my flowers." I soothed the weeping dame to the best of my ability, by stating that the Government would most probably pay for all losses incurred; through our army, where the sufferers had not been active in the rebellion, and soon after, a quartermaster arrived, offering to give a receipt for the articles taken. Paper is scarce in Virginia, and I was resorted to for a piece, and as I departed, her tearful "thank you, sir, for your kind words," amply repaid me for the time lost. I hold with the courteous and humane McClellan, that the property of non-participants in rebellion should be protected. These frank and generous people cannot always be blamed for their sentiments. They have heard but one side of the question, and if inclining to their own neighborhood, invariably deplore the war, and food, and could not accommodate ne stany price. receive all Northerners with cordiality who are civil Moreover, his wife had recently presented the to them. Let us blow the heads off of all in arms. State with a young rebel. He recommended me to if we can, but by all means let us act with civiliza-

tion towards non-participants. Where non-combat serve punishment. Better protect citizens and win former and lose the latter, like Pope. I spent Thursday night with a neat and respectable, but unpretending, family, about two miles from Salem, near which place were Gen. Franklin's headquarters. Brooks' division of his army corps were the nearest encampment to my host. He is a poor man, and hires a small meadow to raise hay for his stock, and a house and garden, the latter of which, with poultry and pigs, feeds his little rough carpenter work, and by hiring himself as a farm laborer. Either General Brooks' soldiers, or others, had complete'y robbed him of all but two cows, a few hogs, and a lame mare. Even his bee hives were unspared, and, after I arrived, the quartermaster of Colonel Town's brigade, Brooks' division, unceremoniously carried off a stack of hay,

are worn out with watching and anxiety. THE 28TH PENNSYLVANIA. They contrast this conduct strongly with the well-behaved young men attached to Geary's regiment, which guarded the adjoining railroad last July, and who excited warm feelings of regard by their uniform politeness and generosity. By them nothing was lost, and the only fault charged was an excess of liberality in compensation. "By God," said a soldier at Antietam, "I would rather belong to the 28th than be king of the world!' cursed war!" Converson turned upon sixty The 28th has earned a noble reputation in camp, as

with a promise to give a receipt, which he has yet

unfulfilled. The unlucky man sat up the whole

night, as he had the night before, to preserve the

small remnant left him. Soldiers prowled past at

all hours till dawn, insisting on food; no guard has

been sent, and, as I write, both he and his family

Pillaging soldiers are often cowardly sneaks, who

Horses have been considerably taken on this route within the last few days. Near Mr. Macarthy's house I heard of nineteen being seized by officials in Tyler's brigade, without receipts being given. Horses were also taken for Brigg's brigade (Col. Allsback commanding), but the receipt was acknowledged.

UNENLISTED YOUNG MEN. Snow fell yesterday to the depth of an inch. Virginia hybernated, and I write this letter in the gloom. The supper of rye-coffee without sugar, fried bacon, butter, honey, and hot biscuits, being despatched, the tallow candle was extinguished, to save expense, and 1 sat with the little family by their blazing log-fire. There were my host and his wife, a daughter of twenty, and an orphan grandson, christened Scott, after the general, whose playfellows sneered at him for being named after a Yankee. Shoes are not to be had, and Scott goes barefooted in the snow. A ragged pair of woolen socks were found for him, but they had proved colder than nakedness. He took them off, and his feet recovered warmth at the fire. There was no sewing done by the women. Dry goods were not to be purchased, and if they had been, economy enjoined a strict confinement to positive need. The man was wearied and somnolent, the daughter was silent from lack of ideas, but the old lady, shrunken and yellow in the chimney-corner, was garrulous. She said that now her fowls were gone, her mind was relieved. She knew the worst, and was lively over her losses. Gossip ensued about a grand entertainment in an Irish cabin, ten feet by fifteen in size, upon the railroad, which took place a year ago. A wedding, a christening, and two churchings took place there the same evening, and the guests overflowed upon the railroad track. I found that the reports of no young men existing in the South, out of the army, were partially untrue. I had seen at least twenty under thirty-five; and the old lady mentioned a dozen to me in her

neighborhood. HOOP-SKIRTS AND MATRIMONY. The old lady hears of no marriages now a-days. except an occasional Irish mating. There is no one now to "keep company with;" and maidens pine in single blessedness. The important article of hoop-skirts is made of reeds, which are bought by each family and manufactured into the desired

form. THE ARMY. Our army has been for a day or two past waiting for provisions by the Manassas Gap railroad, which commenced again running on Thursday, after a cessation since July. The long provision trains of wagons have also been waited for. With infantry, cavalry, artillery, wagons, and ambulances, our army, in one consecutive line, would be a hundred miles long. As said the pretty Mrs. Picketts, "I'm sure they ought to do something; there's enough of 'em;" a remark not altogether without

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS Moved yesterday from Rectortown, near to Warrenton, abundant conversation being furnished to the staff on the route, by the recently-received information that General McClellan had been relieved staved when fairly in the field upon a promising campaign. McClellan received a notification of the fact on Friday, and rode the same evening to Warrenton, to resign his command to Burnside. The two have long been knit in bonds of amity, and the latter was extremely unwilling to displace his friend, both from personal esteem and from the immensely responsible charge to be assumed. Commanding two army corps, as a subordinate, he could add to his brilliant reputation, and avoid all odium of failure. Now difficulties stare him in the face. General McClellan is yet here, this morning. The army will remain here for several days to receive supplies. The snow and late cold weather have been unprecedented here at thisearly date for many years. A blanket being a thin covering for the soldiers, while sleeping in thin, campaigning shelter tents, and their repose being disturbed by the cold, the only recourse has been to sit through the night by camp fires. Many availed themselves of these, while others, unimpressible as iron, slept profoundly. In a distance of ten miles, upon the route hither, I saw but five ouses. Four of these were untenanted, and three of them but mere shells. Fences were everywhere consumed for camp fires. By the repeated tramping of armies, the country is blasted. War has done its work, and the bleak November wind sweeps desolately over withered fields.

THE CLIMAX OF PILLAGE. As a climax to the pillage of our soldiers, an aged and decrepid negro man, adjoining headquarters, has been robbed of the corn and turnips composing his little garden. He owns a horse, and fears that the stack of hay he possesses for his winfer's feed will yet be taken. His old wife is paralyzed and helpless. "If dey take de hog," says the poor creature, with resignation, "de Lord he know what we do. He all we got to eat till next year." The various quartermasters have thus far given few or no receipts for produce taken by this army. They have promised them to Union sufferers, both in Maryland and Virginia, and decamped without giving satisfaction. I recommend this case to their sympathy.

A very respectable gentleman recently informed me that Mr. Crise, a Secessionist of Emmitsburg, mentioned by me in The Press as having been seen with Stuart's cavalry in their late raid, merely followed them to obtain a horse stolen. I make the correction by request.

OUR GRAND ARMY IN VIRGINIA. PRESENT POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

WHAT GEN. BURNSIDE IS DOING Bhode Island to Burnside—Gen Patterson and Gen. Nagle Moving On—What our Generals are doing—From beyond the Rappahaunock —"On to Culpeper"—Burnside's Staff—Gal-lant Cavalry Charge, Sc.

RHODE ISLAND TO HER FAVORITE SON. STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, NOV. 10, 1862.

GENERAL: Allow me to tender you my sincere congratulations on your appointment to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Your well-known energy, skill, and patriotism will, I feel sure, restore confidence to a disheartened people, and lead them to expect active operations, and the speedy success of our brave army in the suppression of treason and rebellion.

Rhode Island regards your appointment with unfeigned pride and pleasure.

To General Burnside, Commander in Chief, Army of the Potomac. STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, November 10, 1862. To Governor William Sprague:
Your despatch of this date is received, and I thank you for it. It is a great support to me in the assumption of so great a responsibility to know that I have your confidence, and that of the State of Bhode Island.

A. E. BURNSIDE. A. E. BURNSIDE. Major General Commanding the Army of the Potomac

ADVANCE OF GENERAL PATTERSON. MANASSAS, Friday, November 7, 1862.

General Patterson, late of Sickles' division, made an advance from Bristow's Station, four miles beyond here, lest night, to Catlett's Station, near Warrenton Junction, on the railread, but returned to the former place this morning, having found a large force of rebel cavalry at the latter place. The entire force at this place has just received orders to prepare to march at a moment's notice. received orders to prepare to march at a moment's notice probably up the Warrenton road.

A NICE ARRANGEMENT DISTURBED. A NIOE ARRANGEMENT DISTURBED.

WARRENTON, November 8.

After Gen. Pleasanton thrashed Stnart near Ashby's
Gap the latter fell back along the base of the Bine Ridge,
and endeavored to draw Gen. Pleasanton south of
Chester's Gap, where Gen. A. P. Hill's force was stationed,
ready to fall on his rear. Had the plot succeeded, the
whole face of matters in this section would have been
changed. The trap was discovered in time to avoid a
disaster, and instead of falling into it, Gen. Pleasanton,
when near Chester's Gap, crossed over to the Oakhill and
Coleans road and then taking a sentimesterly direction. cut off Stuart, preventing him from extending the pro-mised relief to Col. Payne in this place, and also forced him back upon Hill's command. GEN. SIGEL ADVANCING

Gen. Sigel's command is near at hand, and he will pro-bably make his headquarters here to day—but not to re-main. The whole army is is motion, and in light march-ing order is pressing forward into the very bowels of WHAT OUR GENERALS ARE DOING.

Gen. Sickies is moving down the railroad, and was yesterday at Oatlett's station. Gen. Heintzelman is to move toward Fredericksburg, it is understood here; Gen. Bennolds' column and all the other columns fill up the Gap to the base of the Bine Ridge, and everything is being swept before the mighty Union host; there is no rebel power that can stay the onward march of this army, I confidently believe. GEN. PLEASANTON ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Old Sol made his appearance early this morning, and everything and everybody looks more cheerful. General Burnside has not arrived yet, but is expected every hour. General Sigel, who was expected to follow me here, it is now said is moving upon the Rappahannock. General Pleasanton crossed the Rappahannock yesterday after a brief skirmieh with Joe Johnson's command. A portion of Gen. Sigel's command is within a short distance of the Rappahannock. Several bridges have to be rebuilt before the army can move on in force. This will occasion a delay of only a few days. delay of only a few days. THE POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Jackson is supposed to be covering the rear of the rebel army near Winchester, and with D. H. Hill's force on our right flank across the Blue Ridge. Lee himself, with the bulk of his army, was yesterday between Culpsper and Gordonsville. Longstreet and A. P. Hill have also passed on in the same direction. POSITION OF THE ENEMY. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. NOV. 11.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 11.

Recent reconneces indicate that two divisions of rebel cavelry are between the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and one division in the vicinity of the old battle ground of Cedar Mountain, under the command of Gen. D. H. Hill. Gen. Hampton's Legion, consisting of a brigade of cavelry from Stuart's division, was between Litile Weebington and Secryville yesterday. The artillery with him early yesterday morning shelled the camp of the 8th Illinois Cavelry. Gen. Wilcox, hearing the cannonading, promptly moved his division to the support of Gen. Averill, whose entire brigade was but a sbort distance from him. Gen. Averill being ill, Col. Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois, now commands the brigade. "ON TO CULPEPER!"

occupied the village of Jefferson, four miles from the Banashannock, on the road from Warrenton Springs

RURNSIDE'S STAFF. Gen. Burnside's staff has not yet been announced, but it is understood that he retains his own personal staff and the department staff of Gen. McClellan, including Adjusant General Seth Williams and Lieut. Col. Hardie. Major General Park will continue to be General Burnside's chief of staff. This gives very general satisfaction. For this most responsible position, hardly second to that of the commanding general, he is believed to possess recular figures.

possers piculiar fitness.

The feeling in general, throughout the army, toward

Gen. Burnside is very warm and cordial. REMOVAL OF M'CLELLAN AT HEADQUARTERS: REMOVAL OF M'OLELLAN AT HEADQUARTERS.

WARRENTON, Nov. 10.—The order relieving General McClellan was received at his headquarters, at Rectortown, midnight, Saturday. General Gorman and a few other officers were present at the time. The fact became known at daybreak among the soldiers, occasioning much excitement and discussion, but not the least indication of an euthreak. General McClellan's staff, as might be expected, were furious on the Government and mankind generally. Several officers tendered their resignations on Saturday, but these are generally considered to be of that number who are waiting for some excuse to turn up for abandoning the army. for abandoning the army. SUMNER AT HIS POST.

Gen. Sumner has returned, overtaking his command at Salem, which reached here about noon yesterday in fine spirits. The old here was received with the wildest despirits. The old hero was received with the widest demic astraions of delight by his old troops.

A train of cars is expected hope to morrow. They continue to run up on the regular route as far as Salem. Unfounded rumors to the effect that a supply train had been cut off between Gainesville and that place occasioned considerable uneasiness resterday. Large numbers of stragglers are between here and the Potomac. It is feared that many of them may be cut off by guerillas getting into our rear through Enicker's Gap. GALLANT CHARGE GAINES, CROSS ROADS. In a dashing cavalry charge, led by Lient, Asche, of the 5th Cavalry, near Gaines' Cross Roads, on Saturday, he killed a number of the enemy, and carried off five rebel wounded. Licut. Asche was himself severely wounded, having several bullets and sabre outs on his head and body. One other officer, Licut. Bohler, and seven others in the regiment, were wounded. Their names are:

in the regiment, were wounded. Their names are:
Corporal Hogan, D., dangerously.
Corporal Moore, E., slightly.
Private Casavant. B., slightly.
Private Cornell, E., reriously.
Private Myers, E., slightly.
Private Fitzzinimons, E., slightly.
Private Trainer, D., slightly
Lieut. Asche is the same officer who led the charge of a
detachment of his regiment at Markham on the 4th inst.
The fallocales is a list of the counsellist, that occurred

The following is a list of the casualties that occurred The following is a list of the casualties that occurred during that charge:
Obadish Baily, R, 34 Pennsylvania, mortally.
Robert Manly, A, 5th Regulars, slightly.
Rergeant Coured Basnor, A, 5th Regulars, slightly.
Michael Carey, A, 5th Regulars, slightly
Thomas Canfield, C, 5th Regulars, dangerously.
Michael Clary, D, 5th Regulars, dangerously.
Michael Clary, D, 5th Regulars, slightly.
John Jennings, D, 5th Regulars, slightly.
Themas Lindell, H, 5th Regulars, slightly.
Themas Lindell, H, 5th Regulars, slightly.
James McGugin, I, 5th Regulars, slightly.
James McGugin, I, 5th Regulars, slightly.
James McGugin, L, 5th Regulars, slightly.
James McGugin, Command has recently been pushing the enemy closely, capturing a number of priseners and guns.

GENERAL NACLE, OF PENNSYLVANIA; IN THE ADVANCE.

IN THE ADVANCE.

BRYOND THE RAPPARANNOCK, NOV. 11, 1862.

Yesterday forenon the enemy attacked. Gen. Pleasanton's pickets, three miles beyond Amosville, with a large force of cavalry and artillery, well supported by infantry. As Gen. Pleasanton had no infantry near at hand, the pickets fell back to the mein body, near Amosville, and reinforcements were sent for.

Gen. Wilcox, of the 9th corps, immediately despatched the 2d division, under General Sturges, who advanced his command from the vicinity of Waterloo, at the junction of the Rappahannock river and Carter's, run, and joining General Pleasanton, at once drove back the robels and established the pickets. The skirmishing was done principally by General Nagle's brigade, who drove the rebels in fine style. rebils in fine style.

Gen. Fenno, with his brigade, at the same time advanced upon and occupied the town of Jefferson.

The loss in Gen. Nagle's brigade was some three or four wounded.
Up to neon to-day the rebels had not renewed the at-

AFFAIRS IN THE VICINITY OF HARPER'S FERRY. HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. U. 1862. The rebel pickets have appeared on the Virginia side of the Potemac, between Berlin and Point of Bocks. The rebel cavalry are scouring the country on the south side of Loudon Heights. Yesterday they fired upon our pickets A contraband who has come in from Winchester reports the column of Jackson in the vicinity of Front Boyal, with the exception of about 2,000 men and six guns still in the valley.

Archbishop Hughes on the War. SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS EUROPEAN MISSION.

The War Must be Brought to a Speedy Close. NEW YORK November 10, 1862. To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State: MY DEAR GOVERNOR: It is now more than twenty-three years since I had the pleasure of being introduced to you on the railroad train between Albany and Utica. Opyou on the faircad train between Albany and thea Op-portunities for cultivating more intimately that first ac-quaintance have been few and far between. Still, as a personal friend, apart from what they commonly call poli-tics, I have always recognized you, in my own mind, as a true, unfinching man, of upright principle.

As for myself, I-cannot say that I ever belonged to any political party, and yet, since my return from Europa, certain nominally Catholic papers have written me down as a politician. Much allowance must be made for such writers. They assume that my going to Europe was for a political, and not a national purpose; in fact, they seem, or choose to appear, as in competent to distinguish between what is vulgarly called a politician and a patriot Of the two, I would prefer to be considered a patriot ra-ther than a politician. Before the outbreak of this mesncholy civil war, it is known to you, my dear Governor, that I foresaw the coming calamity. I wrote to distinguished persons in the South, praying and beseeching that they should exercise their influence for the parpaination of peace, or rather against the disruption of the Union. In my own sphere in New York I left nothing undone to soothe bitter prejudices, especially on the part of Abolitionists, with a view, and even in hope that the dynamic attife which has since overlaken us might be are estic strife which has since overtaken us might be ardomestic strife which has since overtaken us might be arrested and turned aside.

It is just one year and eight days since it was desired,
by a telegraphic communication, that I should visit the
city of Washington on public business. I obeyed the
summons I speke my mind freely. It was thought
that, in the perils of the nation at that time, I could be
useful in promoting the interests of the Commonwealth
and of humanity if I would consent to go to Europe and
exercise whatever little influence I might possess in preventing France and England from intermeddling in our

enting France and England from intermeddling in our sad querrel.

It has, no doubt, escaped your memory that, during the fourteen or fifteen hours which I spect in Washington, I diclimed the acceptance of what would be to persons not of my rank a great honor. I did not absolutely refuse before deciding, but I wished to consult one or two persons very near and deer to me in New York. Finally, and at the very last hour, there was a word uttered to me, not by any special member of the Cabingt to which you belong, but by the authority which it possesses, to the effect that my acting as had been suggested. seeses, to the effect that my acting as had been suggeste serses. To the elect that my acting as and been suggested was a personal favor. In three micutes I decided that, without conculting anybody, I should embark as a volunteer to accomplish what might be possible on the other side of the Atlantic in favor of the country to which I belong.

What occurred on the other side I think it would be, what occurred on the other side I think it would be, at the present time, improper to make public. I am not certain that any word, or act, or influence of mine has had the slightest effect in preventing either England or France from plunging into the unhappy divisions that have threatened the Union of these once properous have threatened the Union of these once proverous States. On the other hand, I may say that no day—no hour even—was spent in Europe in which I did not, according to opportunity, labor for peace between Europe and America. So far that peace has not been disturbed. But let America be prepared There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water. Generally speaking, on the other side of the Atlantic the United States are ignored, if not despised, treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might employ towards the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the

settlement of the Red river, or of the Hudson's Territory.

This may be considered very unpolished almost unchristian language proceeding from the pen of a Catholic archieblop. But, my dear Governor, it is unquestionably true, and I am sorry it is so. If you, in Washington, are not able to defend yourselves in case of need, I do not see where, or from what source, you can expectified the protection. Since my return I made a kind of familiar address to my people, but not for them exclusively, in St. Patrick's Cathodral. Some have called it not a sermon, but a discourse, and even a war blast. it not a sermon, but a discourse, and even a war blast, in favor of blood-spilling. Nothing of the kind could be warranted by a knowledge of my natural temperament or of my ecclesiastical training. From the slight cor-respondence between us, you can bear me witness that I pleaded in every direction for the preservation of peace, so long as the slightest hope of its preservation re-mained. When all hope of this kind had passed away I was for a vigorous prosecution of our metancholy war, so that one side or the other should find itself in the ascendency. I should make, in writing or otherwise, some observa-tions of my experience abroad that would reach the pub-lic generally. These observations were made in the Ga-thedral of St. Patrick on the 18th of August. They consisted of a very simple narrative of my experience in different countries of Europe during my absence from New York. Towards the close of my remarks, two ideas I ventured to express with perhaps more energy than had een employed in the simple narrative. One was the advocacy of conscription, in preference to

One was the advocacy of conscription, in preference to the dragging business of enlistment and volunteering. Perhaps some may have thought that it was unbecoming for me in a Catholic pulpit to bave expressed my opinion on this topic. But I knew that the country, which I had no reason not to love, was being agonized by civil war. And besides, on reflection, I consider that conscription, sometimes called drafting, is the only fair, open, honest mode by which a nation can support its rights, and, in case of danger, its own independence. case of danger, its own independence. Many of my hearers on that occasion confounded the principle of conscription with the abominable practice of the "press gang." during the war between England and France. This, of course, was their mistake, not mine. Prance is a military nation, and a great nation; and its system of conscription, although at periods of great national necessity, versing in its operation to almost crucity, in taking from the family, one after another, of the sons who might be otherwise the hope, and the stay, and consolation of their aged parents, is, notwithstanding, still the impartial mode of providing for national defence and honor. Yet, on the wrole, there is no system in still the impartial mode of providing for national defence and honor. Yet, on the whole, there is no system in civilized countries so just, so equitable, and so efficient in raising an army of defence, as the system of conscription rightly administered. If it can be dispensed with by the multitude of volunteers, of course there would be no objection to that result. But a government must execute the office for which it was appointed, and for the execution of the functions of which it is supposed to have ample means, or else it should abdicate.

The other idea was that either by volunteers or by conscription, if we have a Government which we recognize the supposed to the supposed

The other ness was that either by volunteers or by conscription, if we have a Government which we recognize as legitimate, it should multiply its powers by thousands, and hundreds of thousands, even millions, to the extent of existing necessity for the putting down of civil war. This was not expressed as the gratuitous advice of a speaker in the pulpit, but suggested as an intimation that if he had any advice to offer the councils of the nation, that advice would be what he has now expressed.

the nation, that advice would be what he has how expressed.

On this question there may be different opinions, in regard to which I have not an additional word to say. It may be humanity to allow conflicting brethren of the same nation to protract and drag onwards for a period of even ten years to come the bloodshed, with which they are reciprocally now so familiar.

Another view of humanity and meroy is that which I suggested—namely, that the nahancholy contest should be brought to a close with as likile delay as possible. The reason that operated and will operates on my mind, in favor of this view of humanity, as compared or in contrast with the other, is, so far as my knowledge of history warrants a conclusion of the most humane battle in any military strife, either of a foreign or a domestic character, has been invariably the battle which put an end to the war. recter, has been invariably the pathe which put to the war.

If there were any possible means of sattling our domestic strife in a peaceful bloodless manner, I hope you will believe that none in this country is, or can be more prepared to sid in bringing about such a result. As it is, towever, I consider myssift as perfectly useless in such an enterprise, though by no means unsolicitous in reference to the momentous consequences that are impending upon us like a dark cloud, which furnishes no ray of light either on its under or upper margin. Believe me, my dear Governor, as ever, your devoted friend and servant, Gen. Taylor, with a brigade of infantry from Gen. my der Rickett's division, now commanded by Gen. Griffin, has

TWO CENTS. lines onstitute a : quare. FROM KEY WEST AND THE GUIF

THE WAR PRESS.

Abatement of the Yellow Fever-Arrival of Prizes-Sale of Prize Vessels, &c. KRY WEST, November 3.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus:

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For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as

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Extra Copy to the getter up of the Club.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FEVER. The yellow fever, which has been raging very extensively here for the past few months, has entirely abated and the general' health of the place is now considered good. Many, however, have died since its first appearance, and among the number could be named some of the best men in our navy and army. No less than thirtyseven or board the frigate St. Lawrence, including some of her officers, fell victims to this dreadful malady; and we were informed by a recident of Key West that out of a population of two thousand five hundred, no less than two hundred of that number have died since the fever first made its appearance this season. BUSINESS AND MONEY.

BUSINESS AND MONEY.

Business at Key West is brisk, and money seems to be plenty. Bince our arrival here we have seen more silver change bands than we did for four months North previous to cur leaving home. The merchants here do not healtate a moment in throwing out three and four dollars in specie in making change for a "greenback" Vor X; and seem to be surprised when we tell them how scarce change is in New York and the North generally. All kinds of Northern bank bills go current here in exchange for goods; but, as a general thing, they prefer Uncle Sam's netes to any other currency.

There is more or less shipping constantly coming and going from this harbor. The principal portion of the merchant craft, however, are small vessels. Since our arrival here the United States steamers Magnolia and Penguin, also the schooner Kittatinus, have left port to cruise. The vessels remaining are the fisigabip St Lawcruise. The vessels remaining are the flagship St Law-rence, Port Boyal, Santiago de Cuba, and the Stars and

CAPTURE AND SALE OF PRIZES. Since my lest there have been three prize vessels brought into this port. The sloop 0. L. Brockenbrough, of Apalachicols, was cut out from that harbor, loaded with cotton, and brought in by Prizemaster G. W. Begue, under circumstances of peculiar daring and peril. The capture was made by three boats' crews, manned from the steamers Fort Henry and Tahoma.

The schooners Francis and Taier, both of Nassau, were taken by the steamer Sagamore, Captain Bigelow; the first near Indian Key, with an assorted cargo; the other near Indian River Inlet, Florida, laden with salt, bound to Port Royal. Both are sure prizes, and attest the zeal and enterprise of Captain Bigelow in seeking that particular field of operations. There are eight prize vessels now in pert awaiting the action of the court. Three prize steamers condemned were sold at the United States marshal's sale on Saturday, the 1st instant, at the following prices—vz. Steamer Beliance, for \$11.000, to William Curry; steamer Swan, for \$16,200, to Government; schooner Union, \$2,040, to Government.—New York Herald.

Rejoinder of Lieut. General Scott to Ex: President Buchanan. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I regret to find myself in a controversy with the venerable ex-President Buchanan.

Recently (October 21) you published my official report to President Lincoln, deted Merch 30, 1861, giving a summary of my then recent connection with our principal Southern forts, which, I am sorry to perceive, has given offence to the ex-President. That result, purely incidental, did not enter into my purpose in drawing up the paper; but, on reflection, I suppose that, under the circumstances, offence was unavoidable.

Let it be remembered that the new President had a right to dimend of me—the immediate commander of the army—how it had happened that the incipient rebels had been allowed to seize several of those forts, and from the bad or ndition of others were likely to gain possession of peen allowed to seize several of those torus, and troil of bad condition of others were likely to gain possession of them also. Primarily the blame rested exclusively of them 310. Filmship ine blame rested excusively on me. Hence, to vindicate my sworn allegiance to the Union and professional conduct, the report was sub-mitted to President Lincoln at an early day, (in his administration,) and recently to the world.

To hat short paper ex-President Buchanan publishes a reply of couble the length in the Intelligencer of the list instant. My rejoinder, from necessity, if not taste, will be short, for I hold the pen in a rheamatic hand, and am without aid de-camp or amanuersis, and with and an without aid de-camp or amanusers, and wind-out a printed document and my own official papers.

Unable, in my present condition, to make an analysis of the ex-President's long reply, I avail myself of a sub-stitute fornished by an accidental visitor, who has kindly marked the few points which he thinks may require some sheht notice at my hands

slight notice at my hands.

1. To account for not having garrisioned sufficiently the Southern forts named against anticipated treason and rebellion, according to my many recommendations, beginning October 29, 1860, repeated the next day, and again, more earnestly, December 13, 15, 28, and 30, the ex. Prosident says: "There were no available troops within reach." within reach."

Now, sithough it is true that, with or without the exPresident's approbation, the Secretary of War had nearly
denuded our whole castern seaboard of troops in order te
augment our forces in Texas and Utah, I nevertheless
pointed out, at several of the above dates, the six hundred recruits (about) which we hadjin the harbor of New York and at Carliele Barracks, Penus Ivania, nearly all or-ganized into temporary companies, and tolerably drilled and disciplined—quite equal to the purpose in question besides the five companies of regulars near at hand, making about one thousand men. These disposable troops would have given (say) two hundred men to the twin forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans; an equal number to Fort Morgan, below Mobile; a reinforcement of one hundred men to Fort Pickeus, Pensacola harbor, and numerous men to Fort Figsens, remacon nators, and a garrison of the like number to the twin fort McRas; a garrison of one hundred men to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, and the same to Fort Pulaski, below Savannan, which, like Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Morgan, and Ms-Rae, had not at the time a soldier—leaving about two hundred men for the twin forts, Moultrie and Sumter, Charlesdred men for the twin forts, Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, where there were two weak companies, making less than ninety men. Fortress Monroe had already a garrison of some eight companies, one or two of which might, in the earlier period of danger, have been spared till volunteers could have been obtained, notwithstanding printed handbills were everywhere posted in Eastern Virginia by an eccentric character inviting recruits to take that most important work.

Now, I have nowhere said that either of those forts, even with the reinforcement indicated, would have had a var garrison. Certainly not. My proposition was to put each in a condition, as I expressly said, to guard against each in a condition, as I expressly said, to guard against

each in a condition, as I expressly said, to guard against a surprise or coup-de-main, (an off-hand attack, one without full preparation.)

That these movements of small detachments might, early have been made in November and December, 1850, and some of them as late as the following month, cannot be doubted. But the ex-President success at my "wesk device" for saving the forts. He forgets what the gallant Anderson did, with a handful of mea, in Forf Sumpler, and leaves out of the account what he might have done with a like handful in Fort Moultrie, even without further sugmentation of men to divide between have done with a like hasdful in Fort Moultrie, even without further sugmentation of men to divide between the garrisons. Twin forts, on the opposite sides of a channel, not only give a cross fire on the head of an attack, but the strength of each is more than doubled by the fishking fire of the other. The same remarks apply to the gallant Lieutenant Slemmer, with his handful of brave men, in Fort Pickens. With what contempt might he not have looked upon Chase or Bragg, in front of him, with varying masses of from two thousand to six thousand men, if Fort Pickens and its twin Fort McRae had had between them only two hundred men! sand men, if Fort Pickens and its twin Fort McRae had had between themionly two hundred men!

I have thus shown that small garrisons would at first bave sufficed for the other twins, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, also. My object was to save to the Union, by any means at hand, all these werks, until Congress could have time to authorize a call for volunteers—a call which the President, for such purpose might no doubt, have made, without any special legislation, with the full approbation of every loyal man in the Union.

2. The ex-President almost loses his smiability in having his neglect of the forts "attributed," as he says, "without the least cause, to the influence of Governor Floyd;" and, he adds, "all my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration."

Now, notwithstanding this broad assumption of responsibility. I should be sorry to believe that Mr. Buchanan specially consented to the removal, by Secretary Floyd, of 115,000 extra muskets and rifies, with all their implements and ammunition, from Northern repositories to Southern ersenals, so that, on the breaking out of the maturing rebellion, they might be found without cost, except to the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution smong the insurgents. So, too, of the had between them only two bundred men!

matring rebender, they hight be doubt without cost, except to the United States, in the most convenient positions
for distribution smong the insurgents. So, too, of the
one hundred and twenty or one hundred and forty pleces
of heavy artillery which the same Secretary ordered from
Pitteburg to Ship Island, in Lake Borgue, and Galveston,
Texas, for forta not yet erected! Accidentally learning,
early in March, that, under this posthumous order, the
shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated
the fact to Secretary Holt (acting for Secretary Cameron)
just in time to defeat the robbery.

But on this point, we may hear ex-Secretary Floyd
himself. At Richmond, he expressly claimed the honor
of defeating all my plans and solicitations respecting the
forts, and received his reward; it being there universally
admitted that but for that victory over me there could
have been no rebellion.

3. Mr. Buchanan complains that I published, without
permission, January 18, 1861, my views addressed to him
and the Secretary of War. October 29 and 30, 1880. But
that act was caused, as I explained to him at the time, by
the misrepresentations of the views in one of the earlier
speeches of the same ex-Secretary after his return to
Virginia.

rise misrepresentations of the views in one of the earlier speeches of the same ex-Secretary after his return to Virginia.

4. One of my statements complaining of the joint countermand sent through the Secretaries of War and Navy to prevent the landing at Fort Pickens of Captain Vogdes' company, unless the fort should be attacked, is cited by the ex-President to prove a "singular want of memory" on my next and a note from Secretary. of memory" on my part; and a note from Scoretary.

Holt is adduced to show that I had entirely approved of the joint countermand the day (January 29) that it was prepared. Few persons are as little liable to make a mirstatement by accident as Mr. liable to make a mirstatement by accident as Mr. Holt, and no one more incapable of making one by deeign; yet, I have not the slightest recollection of any interview with him on this subject. I do remember, however, that Mr. Holt, on rome matter of business approaching my bedside about that time when I was suffering greatly from an access of psin. Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Holt, and myself were all landsmen, and could know but little of the impossibility of landing troops on an open sea beach, with a high wind and aurf. Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, with officers about him of intelligence and nauticel experience, ought to have said plumply that if Vogdes was not to land except in the case of attack upon Fort Pickens, he might as well have remain-

attack upon Fort Pickens, he might as well have remained at Fortress Monroe, as the prohibition placed the fort, so far as he was concerned, at the mercy, or (as the event showed) on the want of enterprise on the part of the rebel commander at Pensacola.

Possibly there are other parts of the reply which a emperficial reader may think require comment or eluci-dation; and, indeed, here is another marked for me by my kind visitor:

5. The ex-Prosident has brought together a labyrinth of dates respecting the arrival and depa ture of rebel commissioners, armistices, &c., with which, as I had no official connection, I may have made an unimportant mistake or two; but, as I have not by me the means of recovering the clue to those windings, I shall not attempt to follow him. WINFIELD SCOTT.

New York, Fifth-Av. Hotel, Nov. 8, 1862.

Letter from Judge Lane of Alabama.to Secretary Stanton. HE ASKS FOR A VIGOROUS WAR POLICY IN THAT Judge Lane, at present the only civil officer of the

United States Government in Alabams, has addressed a letter to Secretary Stanton, dated Danville, Ky., Nov. 5, presenting his views as to the policy which should control the Army of the Obio, now that it is about to ad vance into his State: He says:

I urge upon the Administration the importance of the position to which Chattanooga is the key. This view has often been presented in more impressive language than I can clothe it. Aside from the great fact that it will free thousands of loy al men of Fast Teanessee, it is important that Chattanooga should be taken on account of the fact that it will be a great blow at this season of the year to the entire Southern States. From East Tennessee comes the entire supply, of coal for the rebel Confederacy. To stop that supply would put an end to the operations of nearly all the foundries and arsanals of the South. To take Chattanooga would be to cause the execution of all East Tennessee, and the important point of Knoxville would fall; into our hands. Eomewith its extensive, arsenal wauld become ours, and Atlanta could not long be held. Heave you to elaborate this in your mind. The most accurate information you can obtain in regard to this place will confirm all L could say more. I am aware that its importance has been imvance into his State. He says:

say more. I am aware that its importance has been impressed upon the minds of Generals Buell and Rosecrans, and I trust that an effort will be made to capture it. A LOYAL CONVENTION OF THE PROPLE OF A LOYAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—A national convention of the loyal people of the United States, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, has been called to meet at Pittsburg, Fa., on Tuesday, November 25th inst. The call is signed by most of the business houses in Pittsburg, and has, therefore, no partisan aspect. It is intended that this convention shall express the determined and fixed purpose of the loyal masses to overthrow and wipe out the present rebellion, by progressive and energetic action on the part of the country's rulers, civil and military; to punish the authors and actors of this great outrage upon human rights, and re-establish upon permanent foundations the free and eplightened institutions of the fathers of the Republic.