

of ten of the murdered men were brought in, a terrible and ghastly sight. Being shot after they were taken pri-coners, while the instruments of death were within a few feet of their heads, their wounds presented the most gory

이 같은 것 같이	Do, Guora Olami	surrounds the breech, and is shout one fifth the	thousands of shots can be made without any neces-	both plate and backing, and buried itself barand
DINH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS,	Do. Gold Thimbles,	length of the cannon. It is m de of a wrought iron	sity of intermission.	The next, with a charge of 1 lb. 11 oz. of powder.
	Do. Finger Bings, Do. Pencils,	bar, varying from two to six inches square, accord-	The Scientific American said some months ago,	also passed through the plate, but burst in and for
A 150 12 NORTH THIRD STBERT.	Do. Pens with case, Do. Bracelets	ing to the calibre. This bar is heated to a white	Mr. Thompson, a German, has brought to our office	shattered the timber-backing behind.
	Do. Medallions,	heat, and then twisted into a spiral and welded into	a musket with a parter six feet long, and without	This result, unexpected as it was, was surpassed in the
ARIERY. GLOVES.	Do. Unarms, Do. Pearl Port Monnaies,	diameter of the band is little less than that of the	at the same time, to be fired in succession, one after	fired with shell against a stronger target. This stre
03101.1.	Do. Morocco do. Do: Wire do do.	breech of the gun. It is made red hot, and while	another, by fuses running through the bullets. A	target was constructed of armor plates bolted upon sec
	Do. Purses,	expanded fixed upon the breech of the gun, where	fuse extends from the upper charge to the muzzle,	an oak frame nine inches thick, attached by a side by
litis and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.	Do. Uard Cases. Infant's Armlets,	it shrinks firmly into its place, and forms almost a	and when the soldier is ready to commence his hre, he lights his fuse, and then, has nothing further to	framing to a back of oak four inches thick, coated wit
	Do. Neck Ohains. Genis' Vest Ohains, different styles.	three miles 200-nound shot can be thrown so as to.	do than to aim his piece at one enemy after another,	tween the front and back frames was between two
wiy Woolons, Linen C. Hakis.	Do. Sleeve Buttons, do. do.	fall within the space of twenty feet square. The	the gun keeping up the fire till the whole forty	and three feet, the target being intended to repre-
	Do. Pins, do. do.	initial velocity of the ball is twelve hundred feet	charges are exhausted. The time between the	sent the side of a ship The shell weighed, when Clu
Manufacturers of Shirt Bronts.	Do. Scarf Fings, do. do.	per second, and the whole distance is ac complished	discharges is regulated at will in the construction of the fases which hass through the bullets, and ex .	charged, seventy pounds, and contained two pounds met
	Do. Finger Bings, do. do. Do. Pen and Case.	The nower of the 100-nounder Parrott hes has	perience has shown that about two seconds is the	of twelve bounds of powder, at the usual penetra-
M FALL 1869	Do. Pencil, revolving, Do. Tooth Pick. de	tested upon wrought iron plates, thicker than the	proper time to permit a careful aim to be taken.	tion range of two hundred yards, passed completely thr
	Do. Watch Keys,	armor of the Monitor. At a distance of fifty feet	Thus, thirty shots may be fired in a minute, a'l with	through the four inch armor plate and oak backing, cha
HNES, DEINS,	Do. Onain Hooks, Do. Ohain Charms,	a plate eight and a half inches thick, included at an	A "coffee mill gun" has been invented by a.	and burst inelde the frame, shattering it to pieces. inb
(traissors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)	Do. Bill Dollar Do. Port Monnaies. &C.	have been sent to verious in the discharged and	New Locker which it is said, will throw from sixty	obtained, not by a gun of unusual calibre, but with
AND 524 COMMEBOE STREATS,	SILVEB PLATED WARE.	of the army-10, 24, 100, and 200 pounders, with	steel barrel of the usual length, bored to barrel	envoyaishing some Break than the navai por
	Setts of Table Spoons, Dependent do	others of intermediate callore. It was a 200-pound	meter of about five eighths of an inch, and rifled.	jocifie and with a charge ene
MIDETTES AND JUDDING C.	Do. Tea do.	town, and the retreat of Beauregard from Corinth.	This barrel fits at the breech into an open society,	WHI DO CANNORS COLLECTION TO THE Proof the
BILE	Do. Forks, Pair Butter Knives,	The first fifteen inch gun used on any vessel was	which confects with a revolving which a dote part	Mr. Wiard, in an elaborate communication to the
ALL	Do Napkin Bings,	cast at the Fort Pitt works for the Monitor battery	to receive the cartridge cases, which drop from a	answers this question. He contends that the effect the
LUCK DDV GOODS	Goblets,	Passaic, launched some months ago. As it is	hopper above into their places as the wheel re-	of the heat resulting from the combustion of the
ANUX DEL GUUDS.	Oups, Sugar Bowig,	somewhat of a monster, it may be worth while to	volves. These cartridge cases are independent	powder has been disregarded by our ordnance, tor
n sau openad au entirely	Oream Oups, Syrny Oups.	Inches.	chambers of steel, which are prepared of roaded heforehand. Each chamber, by the revolutions of	officers in their observations. In all opinion, the
IN AND ATTBACTIVE STOCK, IN	Butter Dishes,	Maximum diameter - 48 Minimum (rough) - 38	the wheel, is brought into position so as to form a	Naugatuck was due to the fact that it was raining for
ALISH TRENCH GERMAN. AND	Salt Stands, &o.	Minimum (finishea) 261	part of the barrel, precisely like the chambers in a	at the time, and that this gun being on the upper su
AMERICAN	TIOLES FOR ONE DOLLAR.	Bore Length of gun 12 feet 7 inches	revolving pistol, and is at that moment discharged.	deck, was subject to a more variable expansion ya
	NOTION In order to meet the wants of our numer-	Pounds.	wheel and another takes its place. In the early	deaks After quoting from Major Ward's reports
UREAS GUUDA.	ous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated	Weight of finished gun - 42 000	part of the war some of these guns were furnished,	on metals for guns, he adds: But in this example, ce
in its isortmout th	and all Gold Jeweiry, wegennet a variety of Photograph heavy plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph	Weight of solid shot 460	through the instrumentality of Governor Dennison,	as in all others, as is well known to ordnance in-
HTEGOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,	Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sen av prices which will defy competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are	Weight of shell Maximum of service charge of powder 35	to several Ohio regiments. Two of them were at	spectors, t' e fracture began to exhibit itself on the
SHAWLS, &o.,	invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention	These guns are of the Dahlgren pattern. A new	the battle of Fort Donelson, but were not storgat	interior surface of the bore. This would seem to
in the star at the very Lowest Market Prices, and	Bemember GLARK'S	foundry has been built expressly for their casting.	According to the London Times two of Mr. Lan-	expapsion of the inner metal-as, if the inner pl
e bistiention of the Trade	noll 2m 602 OHESTNUT Street.	The mould is placed equidistant between two ful-	caster's cast-iron guns, strengthened upon his im-	metal were expanded by the communication of
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.	MITTON DV COODS	The process of proving one of these guns has been	proved system, have been severely tested in the	heat befor the outer metal gave way, a strain of
WIRMU ST MARDET STORE	MILLITAR I GOODS	thus desoribed :	of escertaining their utmost amount of durability.	compression resisted by the strength of the outor
ANTU DI' AUTOTAT DIATOTA	THE ARMY!	The 11-inch and 9 inch navy guns are taken out	The improvement consists in the gun being Polad	and, undoubtedly, if it ever occurred to an ordnance
No. 4: 60UTH FOURTH STREET.	- 1948년 1월 2017년 1월 2018년 1월 2 2월 2018년 1월 2 2월 2018년 1월 2	on the ordinary platform cars, and ran out on the	throughout with longitudinal layers or bars of	officer to inquire whether the communication of fi
	SWORDS, RIFLES,	means of which they are transferred, when swung	wrought iron, hooped over with rings of the same	heat to the inner metal of guns was the cause of
J. T. DELACROIX,	. 이 가 가 있는 것은 것은 것을 가 있는 것을 가 있다. 것을 가 있는 것을 가 있다. 같이 있는 것은 것은 것은 것은 것을 것을 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 것을 수 있다. 것을	up by screws, to the proper position for firing the	metal. The test is stated to have been exceedingly	their failure, the beginning of the fracture on the
a the second framework in	DIGMOTS SASSING RALTS to	regu'ar proof of ten service charges. In order to	every effort to burst it. The second only gave way	the theory.
its an tramination of his stook of Carpenings, in	LIPIOTO' PROTITO' DITTIN' MO.	sustain the enormous weight of the 10-inch guns, it	at the breech after having been fired several round	It is often noticed, as a curious phenomenon, t
ne ne vitan da anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-anti-		the most substantial manner, and set up a "trian-	loaded to the muzzle.	when large guns burst, that notwithstand ng the
PCS. BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,	No. 13 NORTH SIXTH STREET,	gle" of massive proportions. This triangle is formed	The opencer precentioning rate, recourty in vented by a gentleman of Boston, is claimed to b	length, may be thrown many feet end over end.
live than present east of immorfatton		by the framing together of two sets of timbers in	the best breech-loading rifle in use. The butt o	the shot passes through the chase the length of the
13 (1) biaras avina Imparial threashir. Riberfing.	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.	the shape of triangles, upon the apex of which a	the gun is perforated, and by means of a spira	bore, without being diverted from the direction of
Min, and low grade Ingrain. Venetian, Hall, and	cc7	From this cross timber depend the heavy rods by	spring a succession of eight cartridges are in tur	its aim. This fact corroborates the theory under
W Carpetings at retail, very low for oash. no8 2m	MILITARY CLOTHING.	which the gun is supported-two encircling the	supplied so rapidly that eight charges have bee	1 consideration, as it is evident that the shot is not
ABCH-STREET CARPET WARE-		trunions, and the other pair, much lighter, em	in less time than is required to load an ordinar	the communication of heat to the inner metal of
HOUSE,	WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION.	bracing the breech and supporting its prepondera	e rifle. No cap is required, a metailic cartridge bein	g the gun requiring a longer interval of time, and
OLDDEN & RICKNER.	1945년 - 1945년 - 1945년 - 1947년 - 1947년 - 1947년 - 1947	ting weight. The first three totals to be med all	. used with a conical ball; the cartridge also contain	gun metals being comparatively non-conductors of
No. 332 ABCH STBEET, TWO DOORS RELOW NINTH STBEET,	There is no house in the United States that	man's mammoth-grain d powder and shells of thre	e ing the fulminating powder, which each is he full	heat. No gun in our service, having eight inches
BOUTH SIDE,		hundred and filteen pounds. As the firing of suc	h materially the amount of powder required. Th	upon in rapid firing, even when exposed to the
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF	has as wide-spread reputation for getting up	an enormous load is a very severe test, the utmos	e extreme range of the gun is one mile. It is effe	hottest rays of the sun on its very large exterior
JUBNICN AND DOMESTIC		anxiety was lett as the langate was puried and the	ive for ordinary purposes of warfare at a distan	surface the most favorable circumstances under
UARPETINGO,	MULTARY CLOTHING AS ROCKHILL & WIL	by no means as hoavy as might have been expected	1. of 800 yards, or hair a mile, and in the hands	which a gun can be nrea-sha sheula never be
LOW PRIORS which and rad		The shell struck the ground a short distance	of a man 400 yards off, or one-fourth of a mil	e. density throughout the mass, in rain or in cold
AND AND AND	TOXID Nos 603 and 605 Chestnut street	front of the muzzle, glanced up signity, and pas	Fifty cartridges weigh less than four pounds, so th	at weather.
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.	SUN'S, NOB. 003 BHU 000 CHOSING SHOE	lock pen." buried itself in the hill beyond. Th	he it will be seen that a man can carry a large amou	f. ARTILLERY AT HOME AND ABBOAD.
MANDEL STICENSARE		recoil was tremendous—in the second round brea	k- of ammunition. They are perfectly water of	The cost of the smallest Parrott gun, 6-pounder,
WREKT. SHOEMARCH	Besides being thoroughly acquainted wit	ing a detective breech rod, and bringing the tri	al and can be sately called any more	is \$200; for 200-pounders, \$2,000 each, which is
<u></u> би СО.,		for the day to a surmary conclusion.	IMPRUVED EXPLUSIVES.	said to be one tenth the cost of the Armstrong gun.
This Corner FOURTH and RACE Street	, the business, they are prompt to fill all order	made upon a principle which combines Armstrons	A new gunpowder was used at the last Frank.	its the ball, and the cost of powder and shell for every
PHILADELPHIA.		"coil" with Whitworth's " hexagonal rifling," h	are a lower price, a less weight, a more effect	al discharge is nearly \$10. The weight of the 200.
	at moderate prices, and always have a LARG	been tried at Shoeburyness. The target was	a action than the general powder, to which a mathematical states whether a mathematical states and the states a	pounder Parrott is barely more than one-half of the
HULESALE DRUGGISTS,		built up section of the Warrior's side, with 42-in	important merit is added-that after thirty shot	Its Columbiad, which carries the Lou pound solid shot,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS	BROOK OF MILITARY GOODS ON HAND.	iron plates, 10 inches of toar backing, and ad in lining of iron of five-eighths of an inch. It	is color is vellowish brown, it is granular, and lo	is excellent. Experiments are made daily, and
11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	осзо- п	stated, however, that the plates were of infer	ior like decayed wood ground small. The inventor	is with an accuracy most actonishing. The shrick of
TOREIGN AND DOMESTIC	CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.	metal to that used in previous experiments. Agai	nst a Prussian artillery captain in Spandau, and	his the ball, as it flies through the air at a velocity of
MDOW AND PLATE GLASS	S, ULUTINS AND UASSENEERIUSS	- this target, at a range of 600 yards, was fired a so	invention is being tested by the Prussian Gove	over six hundred miles per hour, is like that of a
NANUFACTURBES OF	WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,	hexagonal shot of 129 pounds weight. It still	ed, We have great deal of a subite gunberder.	M. Among the novelties in the great London exhibi-
HITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &		T a bright sheet of flame marking the concussi	on, Pohl. a German chemist, stated, in the Lond	on, tion, was the Mersey or Prince Alfred gun; which
AGENTS FOR THE CHLEBRATED	ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVI	just, we are told, as if a gun had been fired	in Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magaz	was the largest forged piece in the building. This
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.	CLOTH HOUSE,	reply. It then passed straight through the l	for July, that prussiate of potash 20 parts, st	sal inmense piece, carrying a boitor 400 or bou pounds,
Distors and comment	No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. and	plates, and remained in the teak, outsing	as and chiorate of potasi as parts, make a	100 hollow, with a bore of ten incnes diameter. It is
VERY LOW DETORS FOR MASH		to cause a leak which nothing could stop in	an parts of it yielded 47.44 of gaseous products	and loaded by the muzzle and is rifled with 12 grooves,
MACH	No. 23 STRAWBERRI DIREET.	actual vessel. The trial was deemed conclusiv	e of 52 56 solid residue. Ordinarily black gunpow	der about one eighth of an inch deep, on the ratchet

not the guerills Morgan cut off all communication with the North. But here it is:

"NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, Sept. 1. To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, Washinton City . "On two occasions I have stated to the President that General Buell would never enter and redeem the eastern portion of this State. I do not believe he ever intended o, notwithstanding his fair promises to the President and others that he would.

sent to the President immediately after it was written had

xtra weight and const

tory.

distance.

power might be economized in an engine not built

for drawing trains, in order to lessen the con-

sumption and increase the carrying capacity for

fuel and water. By means of an extra force pump

and hose it might supply itself with water from

streams. The convenience of the armament and

security of the gunners could be greatly increased

by breech loading cannon, which could be worked

SUBMARINE BATTERIES.

In June last, as we learned from the Scientific

American, a number of people collected at the

Club House, Jersey City, to witness some experi-

ments with Duffy's submarine gun. The gun is

placed on deck in the vessel, as far as possible be

low the water-line, with the muzzle end passing

through a stuffing-box in the vessel's side. Me-

chanism is so arranged that when the gun is forced

inboard by the muzzle coming in contact with the

side of a hostile ship, the gun is discharged, sending not merely the shot, but also a considerable portion of the expanding gases into the hold of the enemy's vessel. Valves are provided to prevent

the ingress of water as the gun is driven inboard

A new infernal machine, claimed to be adequate

subjected to Government tests in the royal dock-

yard of Copenhagen. The apparatus, which is

glass reservoir filled with powder, floating at a

certain depth, where, by very simple chemical

means, it produces an explosion. In the first

experiment, when loaded with a very small charge,

the effect was amazing. The framework of the

gunboat used was shattered, and some of the

planks thrown to a height of eighty or one

hundred feet. On a second trial the explosion

threw up a column of water one hundred feet

high, and the shock was felt at a considerable

A Mr. Woodbury, of Boston, has devised a plan for

that very little water will be shipped as the piece is

drawn in. The gun being breech loading, the water

which enters the muzzle is easily disposed of, and

it is claimed that it can be fired again in the space

of three to five minutes. / The effect of a shot from

eight to ten feet below the water line would sink

any ship yet built. Experiments indicate that the

invention will prove a success.

within shields, and perhaps rotary turrets.

"A portion of the rebel troops, it is stated, under the command of Bragg, have crossed the Tennessee river, bove Chattancoga, and are marching in the direction of Nashville. His force is variously estimated at from 20.000 to 50,000. My own opinion is that it cannot exceed 20,000. "Gen. Buell and his forces are in his front, ranging

from Decherd, on the railroad, to McMinnville and Sparia, and, in my opinion, with such generals as he has under his command, could meet Bragg and whip him with the greatest ease; entering lower East Tennessee and turn the rear of the force said to be now before Gen.

was rowed stem on against hwas provided for the the gun struck it was discharged, driving the shot through two 3 inch planks, and considerably shattering the target. The result was entirely satisfacfor the destruction of iron-clad vessels, has been extremely simple, and costs but little, consists of a

sonal safety, and has concluded to gather the whole army at this point as a kind of body guard to protect and defend him, without reference to the Union men who have been induced to speak out, believing that the Governmen

would defend them. " Gen. Buell is very popular with the rebels, and the impression is that he is more partial to them than to Union men and that he favors the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. "I will not assume that Gen. Buell desires the establish-

ment of a Southern Confederacy, and a surrender of Tennessee to the rebels, but will give it as my opinion that, if he had designed to do so, he could not have laid down or pursued a policy that would have been more success

firing cannon under water. The guns are to be of the usual shape, but much longer than common, ful in the accomplishment of both these objects. and can be cast to discharge any projectile now in "Notwithstanding the untoward even's which have transpired since I came to Nashville, I feel and believe use. When ready for action, a tin cylindrical case that much good has been done in preparing the public is fitted closely at the muzzle of the gun, rendering mind in being reconciled to the Government ; but if the the chamber air-tight, and preventing the entrance policy which I have indicated is carried out by Ganeral of water. When fired, the charge attains its full Buell, all will be thrown away, without the most distan velocity before reaching the canister, and an effecides, if ever, when we shall recover our lost ground. tive shot may be made at the distance of two or East Ternersee seems doomed. There is scarcely a hope three hundred feet. The cannon is fixed into a left of her redemption ; if ever, no one new can tell. May stuffing box, similar to that of the piston of a steam God save my country from some of the generals that engine, and an automatic port hole opens and shuts ave been corducting this war." B. C. T. as the gun is run out or withdrawn. It is expected

The Watertown Arsenal.

The Boston Traveller says the Watertown Arsenal was probably never so efficiently controlled and operated as at the present time. The reputation of the head, Capit T. J. Bodman, as a man thoroughly versed in all military science, and particularly act in his activation Capt. T. J. Rodman, as a man thoroughly versed in all military science, and particularly apt in his application of new improvements and his inventive faculties, is well known everywhere. His plan of casting gous, by cool-ing from the interior, for instance, is being adopted by all the other leading gun inventors, and the department at Washington has learned to depend a great deal on his addice and assective in all matters relating to the bonde-

the other feading gun inventors, and the constraint of Washington has learned to depend agreat deal on his advice and sagacity in all matters relating to the pondo-rons machinery of iron-fronted war. The productions of the Waterto vn arsenal have been immense, and although the agregate cannot be given, the articles menufactured during one quarter of the pre-sent year, viz.: April, May, and June, will show how large the manufacture since the beginning of the war must have been. In the quarter in question there were made at the arsenal 98 field gun carriages, 1 carriage for a 12-inch rifled gun, 29 casemate carriages for 8-inch guns, 9 mortar beds, 21,202 rounds of field-gun ammi-nition, 10 500 fuser, 4,050 brass fuse plugs with mouth-picces, 9,787.000 rifle carridges, 1,366,000 musket cart-ridges, and 714 war rockets-ory, in all, nearly 12,000,000 separate, from a fuse up to a ponderous fortress carriage. The fixed ammunition for field artillery now made is meetly that for the 12-pound light gun—that known as the Napoleon gun. The Kentish Gazette informs us that Mr. Redsull, of Deal, has invented a sub-marine gun and port, a plan of which has been submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The chief feature of the invention is to allow the barrel of a gun to be forced through the port, in order that a shot may be discharged from it to pierce vessels below the water-line and iron coating when in close action, without taking in water at the port. It is calculated that a versel fitted with this invention will be able to sink the Warrior or Monitor in a few seconds. The expense of fitting vessels will be very moderate, as it is so contrived that almost any

the Napoleon gin. The new buildings are near the road. That next the street is the blacksmith shop, nearly finished, a brick edifice 200 feet long by 56 wide, which is to contain nu-merons forges and a gigantic trip-hammer, and other machines, the force for which is to be supplied by a splendid 100 horse power engine and boiler, from the works of Oampbell, Whittier & Co, of Boxbury. The next suid largest building, also of brick, will be 175 fest front by 200 deep—one-half, devoted to the carpenter abov, being two stories high, and the other half, devoted to the machine and carriage shop, being a single story of 88 feet to the peak of the roof. Two engines, of 100 horse power each, will supply the power for these factories, #AM The preduction of musket and rifle cartridges has for the present ceased, owing to the fact that the magazines devoted to them are full. Notwithstanding this fact, no less than 300 hands are now engaged within the limits of the yard. The most parfect order and system, prevails, and the work turned out is as perfect as it is in the power of man, aided by powerful machine, to make it. The powder storehouse, too, where 500 barrels of prowder are stored, is being surrounded with a lofty wall of earth, and the armed guards are numerous. Some forty soldiers of the ordnance service are a sit is nec essary to have it. When the new buildings are com-plifted, if the war continues so long, there must be a vasi increase in the productiveness of the areanal, as well as an increase in the value and character of the articles produced. the Napoleon gun. The new buildings are near the road. That next the piece of ordnance may be used at the sub-marine A correspondent, writing on board the United States steam sloop of war Kearsage, bay of Algesiras, In the beginning of September, said : "The officers of this ship have, within the last few days, been electrified by an invention of our first assistant engineer, James W. Whittaker, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., which totally eclipses anything yet announced on the all-important topic of iron-plated ships. For obvious reasons, I am not at li-berty, at present, to give the details of this power-ful agent for the destruction of such iron-plated an-tagonists as the Merrimac and Arkansas. For its tagonists as the Merrimac and Arkansas. For its simplicity in design, completeness in construction, and certainty of execution, it cannot be excelled by anything yet invented or advanced. In fact, it is the event of the nineteenth century. It revolu-tionizes the whole theory of naval warfare, and as long as its use is confined to our own navy, no other

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

CATHERWOOD AFTER QUANTREL.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

..... BLOG

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH: INDFANS. The Sioux Oity Register, of the 1st inst., contains the particulars, from a gentleman who was among the party, of a most desperate fight that took place on the Upper Missouri, below Fort Benton, by a party of returning miners, while descending the river in a Mackinaw boat, with the Yancton Sioux tribe of Indians. The corres-pondent relates the particulars as follows: "We left Fort Benton on the 22d of September and pro-ceeded down the river without any interruption worth mentioning until the 10th of October, at 9 o'clock in the morning, when about one hundred and fifty miles below Fort Berthold we discovered a large Indian camp, which We learned afterwards to be ... Big Head's," Chief of the Yancton Sioux They immediately hailed us, but we continued on our course without noticing them.. They gave the alarm to the camp below by discharging their gubs in the air, and it was but a few moments before the gives in the air, and it was but a few moments before the whole camp was aroused, and then began the fight, and from every place of concealment we received a shower of

"The firing began to fall about 12 o'clock, and we thought we were nearly through with them, when we suddenly came upon another and larger camp of 'Medi-cine Beend's,' of about two hundred warriors. They posted themselves on the bank in a very narrow part of and turn the rear of the force said to be now before Gen.
Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, leaving Morgan to marching into East Tennessee, and take possession of the railroad, at once segregating and destroying the unity of their territory, and that, too, in the midat of a population that is loysi, and will stand by the Government.
"The forces which have passed Cumberland Gap, on Morgan's right, under command of Kirby Smith, enterwise the standary in Morgan's right, under command of Kirby Smith, enterwise the standary in Morgan's right, under command of Kirby Smith, enterwise the shance, when the suddenly whirled her around broadside, and sung out, 'Now is the time, boys; give 'em h-ll' when we poured a volley which tambled Mr.
Be Instead of meetings and whipping Bragg where he is, it is his intention to occupy a defensive position, and is now, according to the best evidence I can obtain, concentrating all his forces upon Nashville, giving up all the country which we have had possession of south and east of this place, leaving the Union sentiment and Union men who took a stand for the Government to be crushed out and utterly ruined by the rebels, who will all be in arms upon the retrest of our army.
"It seems to me that General Buell fears his own personal safety, and has concluded to gather the whole army setting the continue on their voyage, and without further actions that General Buell fears his own personal safety, and has concluded to gather the whole army

conveyance to their homes."

GENERAL GRANT'S ADVANCE-GRAND JUNCTION PROBABLY DESTROYED.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, Nov 6.] A gentleman just returned from Bolivar, via Weat Tennessee, reports that there was an advance of su im-mense Union army southward a few days since. The object and destination of the force it is unnecessary to state. [We also learn from a gentleman who livos within pine miles of Grand Junction, that the Union army passed through Lagrange and Grand Junction on Tuesday; and he is of opinion from the huge mass of smoke which he saw ascending, as well as from all he could learn, that the latter place, before this, hes been utterly destroyed. ENTRANCE OF LAGRANGE. [From the Memphis Bulletin, Nov 6.]

ENTRANCE OF LAGRANGE.

Lagrange, Tenn, letter, dated Nov. 4, gives the

A Lagrange, Tenn, letter, dated Nov. 4, gives the following: By midday the advance, under Colonel Noble, 21 fili-nois Gavairy, entered Lagrange. The town was, at the time, occupied by about four hundred of Colonel diemm's 2d Arkaneas Gavairy. The presence of our cavairy, dus-tained by so large a force, was sufficient to induce an im-mediate evacuation of the place by the rebel horseman. From a prominent bluft on the southern border of this town the rebels could be seen dashing with reckles, pre-cipitancy slong three different roads. Judging from the long clouds of dust they created in their stampeds, be-tween three and four hundred must have been here pro-vious to eur arrival. The andden dash of our cavairy found sundry indivi-duals unprepared for flight, and therefore we appropri-ated them. One, Lieutenaut McKinsey, 2d Arkansas Cavairy, Colonel Siemons, narrated to me the cause of bis capture. He said he had heard of our movement Southward; but, not anticipating our arrival b-fore evalue, he entered a house to procure dinner. When partly finished he heard the tramp of cavairy, and rush-ed out to ascertain the cause. Seeing a number of our men riding towards him, he endeavored to ercape by taking to saddle. The excitement so alarmed his horse that he became numanageable, and would not permit him to mount. But one resource was left, and that was to surrender. However, he stated his horse, and thus saved the anin sil. Another, a private, was captured by being thrown. He anstained considerable injury in the fall. All ennmerated, we took about ten prisones. The energy's cavairy being driven out, a messenger galloped back to the General, who awaited the information at the head of the column, that no energy was in the town. At once the column set forward, and marched inte the place

back to the General, who awaited the information at the head of the column, that no enemy was in the town. At once the column set forward, and marched into the place with firing colors, and every other indication of success and purpose. As each regiment arrived it was at once directed to its position, the artillery was unlimbered, where they would be necessary in event of attack, and the cavalry went out to reconnoitre the country. The infantry, artillery, and cavalry, hold the positions they would be required to occupy in case of a visit; so that

infantry, artillery, and cavalry, hold the positions they would be required to occupy in case of a visit; so that we are prepared for any emergency. LAGRANGE, Tenn, Nov. 7.—We, are temporarily established here, in order to perfect some necessary dis-position of our forces before we set out in a combined movement with the column now resting near Grand. Junction. Our main positions to day do not materially differ from what I mentioned in a former letter; but in detail we have made some changes and corrections, which it is not advisable to mention. Begiments have been stationed at inscours and exposed points, the better te secure them against surprise, while the system of picketing has been revised and placed under a new and effective regime. Instead of a detail from each company, acting independently at their own posis, et itre regiments are now detailed for this duty, and the field officers are held responsible for the safety of the army. This is an admirable improvement upon the old system, and avoids mistakes and the possibility of unguarded points. To day some skirmishing was going on along the fronts, in the direction of Ball's bridge, about three miles dis-tant from here. The safair was attended with saveral wounded on our side—one, it is supposed, mortally. The demage to the rebeis is unknown, as they fought in a timber, and took to flight before our troops advanced. A party of troops was ordered on a reconnoissance. In the direction of Lamar. The party were in march by noon, and moving down the Holy Springs road, headed their column towards the place indicated. When seven mules out a body of rebel horsemen, entitled "The Teram Legion," one thousand strong, were scon arrayed in line of battle to meet our troops. Immediately we threw.our

LOOKING GLASSES AMES S. EARLE & SON, LANUYAOTUBEBS AND IMPOBTERS LOORING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, TINE ENGBAVINGS, TUTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMER PHOTOGRAPH TRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. UARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITE. CARLE'S GALLERIES, FALL STOCK 116 CHESTNUT STREET, PEILADELPHIA. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. ELI HOLDEN, Dealer in fine ANEBIOAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES, JIWELBY, AND CLOCKS, 708 MARKET Street. 401.6m AMERICAN WATCHES, 11 GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON. No. 326 OHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. FABR & BROTHER, Importers, 1 824 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. iall-fply CARD PRINTING, Neat and Cheap, ALEINGWALT & BEOWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH Star, UNON Chestant.

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I am fully prepared for the

ships. But the experiment with shell was still furnishes only 31.38 of gaseous products and 68.06 more extraordinary in its results. One of these measured by the gases which are produced from it tremendous missiles, loaded with 3 lbs. 8 oz. of by explosion. An equal weight of whit, gunpowpewder, and weighing 131 lbs., went completely brough the whole target, bursting, apparently, on striking the inner lining, and sending its fragments like a storm of hail right over what would have been the main deck of the Warrior. A Mr. Ritner, of Indiana, has made some novel experiments in gunnery. He holds the idea that penetration is due to momentum, and thus that a leaden shot will pierce iron or steel armor when iron shot will not. After being refused attention at the ordnance office Governor Morton furnished Mr. Ritner the means for experiments. The result was, that a ten-pound conical leaden ball, at long range, with a light charge of powder, passed through a target plated with two iron slabs, each one inch in thickness. A rotary motion is given to the shot by a contrivance which is so simple as to do away with the James and Hotchkiss mode. An India-rubber patch is put down upon the charge that, by expansion, fills the grooves of the gun, and communicates a spiral motion, as in the James An experiment with the Armstrong 300-pounder gun was thus reported in an English journal some weeks ago : "The 300-pounder Armstrong gun was, on Monday, again used at Shoeburyness, against iron plates, at a range of 200 yards. The target presented a portion of the side of the new class of steam frigates. The armor is 52 inches thick, intead of 44, as in the Warrior, but the thickness of the teak backing is reduced from 18 inches to 9. For the first three trials the shot was of cast iron, and the charge 50 pounds, as usual. No. 1 struck and pierced the centre plate, damaging but not passing through the inner skin and framing. No. 2

the effect of these flat fronted shot upon iron-plated

der will produce 1.67 times the explosive effect of the black. In order to obtain the same effect on projectiles and in mines, only 60 parts of white powder will be required for 100 parts of the common kind. The residue of the white being as 31.53 to 68 of the black, it is more cleanly, while the heat generated when it is ignited is much lower. A Mr. Hudson, in a communication in the Che mical News, however, states that he made several samples according to M. Pohl's receipts, and found that when he mixed the materials moist, then dried them at 150 deg. Fah., the powder was very liable to explode with friction-it was indeed percussion powder. This was not the case when they were mixed dry. He says : "A cannon loaded with white gunpowder goes off on the application of a few drops of sulphuric acid applied at the touchhole. The property of this gunpowder may possibly be applied to some advantage in the preparation of bomb-shells for long ranges. These shells would not explode until they strike the object, if filled with white powder, and contain a small glass vessel with sulphuric acid. No explosion of the shell would take place in the air, as is too often the case with the ordinary fuse shell." But what matters it whether gunpowder be brown, black, or white, when chemistry threatens to supersede it altogether? We read in an exchange that the latest explosive material consists of the flour of starch, which, boiled in a peculiar way with nitric acid, possesses, it is said, a far greater projectile force than the gunpowder of ordinary use. It is probably somewhat similar to gun cotton. PROJECTILES. The bombardment of Fort Pulaski has demonthrough armor, timber, and skin. No. 3 was di- strated that we have the best projectile in the world how completely the Lancaster gun failed at the ected, against the lower plate, and like No. 2, for reducing stone or brick fortifications, in the in-

principle. a plan for converting the old service guns into rifled ordnance. This was shown by a 20-pounder gun, rified with seven flat and shallow grooves, the iron shot or shell being an elongated oval, with the rear of the projectile cased with lead, so as to make it resemble the ordinary Enfield rifle bullet. There was also a bolt of 310 pounds, which has been fired ten times from a rifled 68-pounder service gun,

with heavy charges, without injury to the gun. Another method of converting the old service guns was exhibited by Commander Scott, R. N. In this the gun is rifled on the concentric system, and the shot is of cast iron, ovoid in form, with projecting spiral fillets to fit the grooves. The advantage of this gun is that it admits of using round shot and shel'.

Mr. Lancaster has succeeded in rifting the old guns on his principle of the oval and spiral bore, and they may be fired with the ordinary round shot. He exhibited a 32-pounder bored in this way, which has recently fired 1,500 rounds of projectiles weighing fifty pounds, and a 68-pounder cast iron 95 cwt. gun, bored oval with an increasing spiral of one-fourth of a revolution in the length of the gun. This gun has been fired 604 times with his wrought iron shell of eighty-five pounds, and twelve pounds of powder, and at 4 800 yards seventy-four per cent. of shot passed through the target, representing the side of a corvette. All these

guns are muzzle loaders, and the proper projectile for them is oval, elongated and conoidal, forged in one piece. In all these cases when the old guns are used, of course there is no attempt at reducing weight, but in point of economy they have their merit. The ovo-spiral principle has been found to answer well in rifle practice, and the arm is used

by English engineers, but it will be remembered The second of the property of the second

wer in the world can be s many or what class of iron-clad ships may be brought against us. Our captain, chief engineer, and other officers have examined it, and all concur in pronouncing it a perfect success ; and the captain has detached the inventor from the ship and ordered him home with his plans, to report in person t the Navy Department."

in the beginning of September, said :

Card from Senator Harris. ALBANT, Nov. 12, 1862. To the Editors of the Evening Journal. The press, within the last few days, seems to have taken some interest in the remarks made by me to my law class, in relation to the removal of General McClelian. As what I said on that occasion has been, to some extent, misreported, I take the liberty of stating precisely what occurred. As nearly as I can rectllect, it is as follows: On entering my class rrcm, Cn Monday morning, and before proceeding with my lecture, the class called for my opinion as to the removal of McOlellan. I then said: The removal of General McClellan has both surprised and grieved me. I think it is a great mistake. I regard him as the ablest general the war has yet bronght to notice. I am not aware of any sufficient grounds for this stop; but, if it must be done, then I think the Administration have done it in the best way. I legard Burnside as an able general, the next best man for the place. I know that General McClellan has confider ce in him, and I believe that, so far as he is able, he will carry out the plans and policy of McClellas.

far as he is solo, he was solo a command under General Burnside, and expressing my confidence in him, I proceeded with my lecture. All this occurred within the walk of my own class room, and with no expectation that it would ever pass beyond them. Yours with respect, IRA HABRIS.

THE NAVY VERSUS CONTRACTORS.—The infla-ence of the entire navy will be brought to bear on the next Congress to get an act passed fining every contractor so much for every day that may elapse after the expira-tion of a contract. Naval operations have been greatly delayed by the remissness of contractors, and our boasted fleet is for the most part to be built. THE NAVY VERSUS CONTRACTORS .- The infla-

DEAF AND DUMB IN UPPER CANADA.—There ere estimated to be 800 deaf and dumb persons in Upper Canada who are capable of receiving instruction, but for whom no adequate provision has been made.

produced.

miles out a body of rebel horsemen, entitled "The Texan Legion," one thousand strong, were soon arrayed in line of battle to meet our troops. Immediately we threw our column into line and gave them a discharge. Five mi-nutes sufficed to set the rebels on a stampede by tho.rear. We now advanced two miles further, and found the rebei infantry drawn up to contest any further progress of our troops. The two parties faced each othor, and immedi-ately opened the fight. In this case the rebei infantry behaved no better than their cavalry, and their whole force set out on an individual search for safer positions out of range. A Negro Regiment Engaged with Guerillas-Bravery of the Black Soldiers. The correspondent of the Leavenworth Conservative, under date of October 30, writes as follows from Fort Africa, Bates county, Mo. :

under date of October 30, writes as follows from Fort Africs, Baies county, Mo.: A detachment of seventy men from the Southern bat-tailon, (Ool: Seaman's,) and one hundred and sixty from Col. Williame', the latter under Captain R. G. Ward, Company B, the entire detachment under Colonel Sea-man, who acted under instructions from Major Henning, artived at this point on Tuesday afternoon, having left Fort Lincoln late on Monday. The enemy's scouts were aeen in force when we arrived at this point, the residence of an infamous guerilla named Toothman, whose son is now a piisoner at Fort Lincoln. We were alming to clean out a rendezvons near here, on what is known as the Island, a large marshy tract of the Jackman and Cockerill bushwhackers. We found the latter in force, with s splendidly mounted and a med body, variously es-timated at from 400 to 300 men. The probability is that the first and a was the correct estimate, but since our ar-fir and was the correct estimate, but since our ar-ity and for the balance of the regiment, we skirmished your. 600. We encamped within Toothman's yard, over 600. We encamped within Toothma's yard, throwing up a rail barricade and raising a flag. We hamed the place "Fort Africa." Sending back for ca-named the balance of the regiment, we skirmished youry and for the balance of the regiment, we skirmished to days. Testorday mothing our skirmishers shot two fwo days. A sharp engagement ensered in the attempt to body. A sharp engagement ensered within the stimet in wounded. Capt. Crew, Oospany A, lst regiment K C. V., formerly of the Mansion House, was killed Lieut Joseph Gardner was severely wounded, but will lateut Joseph Gardner was severely wounded, but will it ean hild this moring, and must have as many more wounded. It is useless to talk any more ef negro one of them, and the main difficulty was to hold them well in hand. We have justreceived reinforcements, and have intelligence of a guerilla force that renders a move-ment necessary. We have the guerillas hemmed in, and wha out of range. We now resumed the march and kept it up until indiout of range. We now resumed the march and kept it up until indi-cations of approaching night caused our troops to countermarch and return to Lagrange. Had it been earlier our march would not have ccased short of Lamar. earlier our march would not have ccased short of Lamar. earlier our march would not have ccased short of Lamar. earlier our march would not have ccased short of Lamar. earlier our march would not have ccased short of Lamar. earlier our march would not have ccased short of Lamar. earlier our march would not have ccased short of Lamar. earlier our march would not have ccased short of Lamar. As it was, our cavairy went near there, and learned that to our certain knowledge, was one killed, two wounded. In this engagement the rebels had no artillery. I think the re-ports from below, that there is a great scarcity of field pieces in their army, are very probably true with the movements of the army the headquarters of the department have also changed. Gen Grant now re-ceives and transacts business at Lagrange, having se-lected this point until another advance transfers it to a different place. It is his purpose to kees closs to the front, and be prepared by his immediate presence to di-rect the operations of the array when occasion demands. Another day will be sufficient to complete railroad com-munication between Bolivar, Grand Junction, and La-pange. The trains are now running to Middleburg, about strea miles below Bolivar.

about screm miles below Bolivar. The clear activation of the pro-bridge at this point for the present impedes further pro-sives. By the time this is constructed, the remainder of the road will be in a condition for travel. The speed and economy of railroad transportation so far exceeds that by we got as to warran's few days insciton of an army, in order to reconstruct the road, and restore the running of trains.

GOV. MOBTON OF THE WAR POLIOY.—An In-dianapolis deepatch says: "Governor Morton made a short speech to the ICOth Beginnent just before leaving the said that he had just returned from Washing-which he said that he had just returned from Washing-which he said that he had just returned from Washing-which he said that he had just returned from Washing-which he said that he had just returned from Washing-ton; and was happy to announce that a different state of ton; and was happy to announce that a different state of things new existed there. The Government is terribly things new existed there. The Government is terribly in earnest, and the war is to be prosecuted with more riger than heretofore; and he looked forward to a bright interest of the triumplant success of our arms.

and the second secon