stalled to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollass HANDLE FOUR DOLLARS FOR RIGHT MOSTES, 1918 DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in advace for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Malled to Subscribers out of the City at THEBH DOL-

PRE ANNUM, in advance. MILITARY CLOTHING. WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION.

There is no house in the United States that

gon's, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street. saides being thoroughly acquainted with the business, they are prompt to fill all orders

No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. J. T. DELACROIX,

At less than present cost of importation. Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine, medium, and low grade Ingrain, Venetian, Hall, and Stair Campetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FORDIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles, which they are offering a

WADDING FADDING, BATTS, TWINES, WICKING,

OARPET CHAIN, &c., &c. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, IN STORE. 11d 10B BALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by A. H. FRANCISCUS. 20. 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street.

CARPET CHAIN The subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted: 50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Cotton, Linen, and Woolen. 50,000 lbs. Ootton Yarn—Nos. from 5 to 20.

10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. 100,000 Sheets Black Wadding. 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, from 12 to 50 ets. per lb. 1,000 Bales all grades Wick. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton and Linen.

And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COTron, BOPES, &c., at the LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE, No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET, (Corner of New St.)
At I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to

R. T. WHITE. WARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN. 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding. 800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine.

500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotton Rope. Aim Coverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and a Mistock of Goods in the above line, for sale by A. H. FRANCISCUS, 20 In 433 MARKET and 5 Forth FIFTH Street. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, \$33 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE Always on hand, a full Stock of

FANOY BASKETS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE,

WISHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS, TLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. trangers visiting the city are invited to look through PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WBINGER to the State of

ULIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are wmanufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, Add have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MODRE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS

LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTMENT OIL PAINTINGS,

FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

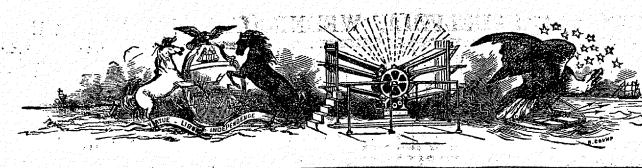
EARLE'S GALLERIES. \$16 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. ELI HOLDEN, Dealer in fine
AMEBICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES, Jawelby, and Olooks, 708 Market Street.

AMERICAN WATCHES. GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON. Ho. 326 CHESTNUT street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &e. A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRIORS.
TARE & BROTHER, Importers,
24 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1862.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. 

BUSH & KURTZ. (Successors to T. W. Baker & Co.) PORMERLY BUNN, RAIGUEL, & Co pas as wide-spread reputation for getting up No. 187 NORTH THIRD STREET,

VOL. 6.-NO. 93.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

PHILADELPHIA

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS. LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS. HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

A complete assortment of WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS Of the following well-known makes: MIDDLESEX, WASHINGTON, WATERVLIET, PEACE DALE, &c.

BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE STELLA; AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE, To which we invite the attention of CASH and SHORT-TIME BUYERS. se24-mwf 2m DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co.,

N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC. T. B. DAWSON. O. BRANSON. J. G BOMGARDNER.

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,

ENTIRE NEW STOOK

FANOY SILKS, from Auction, DRESS GOODS in great variety, SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

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

FALL

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

HO. 47 HORTH TRIED STREET,

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia. THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

HOSIERY, GLOVES Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

JOHNES. BERRY. & Co. (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) IMPORTUBE AND JOBBURS OF

FANCY DRY GOODS

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS. Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES SHAWLS, &o., Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and

SEWING MACHINES. GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. Particular attention is called to the fact that, besides the Machines making our celebrated stitch, we manu-

FAMILY LOCK-STITCH MACHINES. The peculiarities of each stitch will be cheerfully shown and explained to purchasers, and they have the great advantage of being able to select from our stock either a Machine making the GROVER & BAKER STITCH.

LOCK-STITCH,

The only valuable Sewing Machine Stitches in practical

PRICES FROM \$40 UPWARDS. Office 730 Chestnut St. THE WILLOOX & GIBBS

BEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it

ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Belf-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for
sale by FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street. WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES,

628 OHESTNUT STREKT, PHILADELPHIA. me15-8m STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES' MACTIN C. GUALINIA STATIONERY, TOY, AND PARCY GOODS

EM POBIUM,

No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

CLARK'S

GENTLEMEN'S

TERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE AND PRICE. OVERCOATS AND

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

CPECIAL DEPARTMENT TOR OUSTOMER WORK.

nos-tial TINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET, UNDER JAYNE'S HALL, Have now made up for sale an entire new stock of FINE CLOTHING. Liso, a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and ESTINGS, which they respectfully tavite the public to xamine before purchasing elsewhere. se27tde81

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS, ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL CLOTH HOUSE, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and

No. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET. I am fully prepared for the FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, Having just received a complete assortment of TRUE BLUES,

 Of all shades and grades from
 \$1.12½ to \$8.00.

 Blues, Blacks, and Fancy Beavers, from 2.00 to 7.50.

 Blue and Black Pilots
 1.50 to 5.00.

 Moscow Beavers
 3.75 to 7.00.

 Obinobilias
 2.75 to 6.50.

 Velvet Beavers
 3.00 to 6.00.

 Esquamaux Beavers
 3.75 to 3.00.

 Tricot Beavers
 2.00 to 5.00.

 OLOTHS, all colors and prices. Also, a heavy stock of splendid CASSIMERES, PLAIN and FANOY VELof splendid CASS. VETS, &c.. &c. MILITARY GOODS. THE ARMY!

SWORDS, RIFLES,

PISTOLS, SASHES, BELTS, &c.

No. 18 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

TOHN C. ARRISON, GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. Nos. 1 & 3 N. SIXTH STREET. FIRST STORE ABOVE MARKET ST.

(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) The well-known reputation of this establishment for selling Fine Goods at Moderate Priors will be fully P. S.—The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, SO ustly popular, can be supplied at short notice. FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY. oc11-tf

GEORGE GRANT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STRRET.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, o NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORM,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental COOKING RANGES, FURNACES, &c. MOOKING RANGES.

ELEVATED DOUBLE-OVEN COOKING RANGES. This Range has offorded more satisfaction than any yet offered to the public.

ARNOLD & WILSON. 1010 CHESTNUT Street. WARM-AIR FURNACES, Of the most approved and econor SUITED TO ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS

ARNOLD & WILSON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street. PNAMELED SLATE MANTELS.

A large variety of these beautiful Mantels at VERY LOW PRICES. ARNOLD & WILSON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street LOW-DOWN AND COMMON

PARLOR GRATES. For Heating Parlors, Chambers, Offices, &c. ADAPTED FOR EITHER HARD OR SOFT COAL. Hot-air Registers and Ventilators—a large assortment. ARNOLD & WILSON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street WE INVITE THE ATTEN-TION of the public to our large and very superior stock of STOVES, HEATERS, AND BANGES,

STOVES, HEATERS, AND RANGES, which are put at prices to suit all. We have the Large Oven Cooking Stoves, Royal and Prince Royal; together with the Wellington, a new cook stove, with large fire-box and spacious oven. The Fuel-Saver Cook, with warm closet, tin rosster, and a reservoir for hot water. Cook Stoves with water backs, affordirg an ample supply of hot water for the bath-room and other purposes, both for city and country use. The Amazon Cook, with capacity for cooking for one hundred persons; Parlor Cook, for wood or coal. A great variety of improved and beautiful patterns of Parlor Stoves, for both wood and coal; among which will be found the Fiery Star, Silver's Air-Tight, Gas-Burning Bases, (all sizes, from 9 to 16 inches,) Vesper, Violet, open and close front; Franklin Stoves, Portable Grates, for anthracite and bituminous coal, New Egg, Golden Egg. In addition to these will be found, Thomson's London Kitchener, or European Bange; Philadelphia and Fire-Side Ranges; Locomotive, Torrid and Egg Heaters; Low-Down Grates, Fire-Board and Illuminating Stoves, by which the parlors are made pleasant and cheerful. NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH, fm lm 209 North SECOND Street.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances too ffe them as "FAIRBANKS" SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to raud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & OO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required.

TINITED STATES REVENUE TAX.—The undersigned, United States Assessor for the Seventh division of the First district, is engaged daily in making Assessments for the above Tax; but as many Business Firms and others are desirous to pay the same immediately, or before he can possibly reach them, he hereby informs all such in his division that an opportunity to be assessed at once will be afforded them by calling at his Office, No. 303 South THIRD Street, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., and also from 2 to 4 P. M., daily.

U. S. Assistant Assessor 7th Division, First District... no18.6t

Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnales, Cabas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are sold at daces from \$2 to \$8 each:
YOUR OBOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Guard Chain,
Neck do
Gold Thimbles,
Finger Bings,
Penolis,
Pens with case,
Bracelets,
Medallions,
Charms Charms, Pearl Port Monnales, Morocco do. Wire do do. Do. Purses,
Do. Card Gases.
Infant's Armlets,
Bo. Neck Chains.
Gents' Vest Chains, different styles, Studs, de Pins, de Searf Pins, de Searf Rings, de Finger Rings, de Pen and Case, Pencil, revolving, Tooth Piok, de. Watch Keys, Chain Charms, Pocket Books, Bill Books,

Castors with Bottles. YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE AR

Do. Focket Books,
Do. Bill Books,
Do. Port Monnales, &c.
SILVER PLATED WARE.
VOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Setts of Table Spoons,
Do. Dessert do.
Do. Tea do.
Do. Forks,
Pair Butter Knives,
Do. Nankin Rines.

Do Napkin Bings, Knife and Fork,

NOTIOE.—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 Fanoy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defy competition. Ladles and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember GLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 OHESTNUT Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLOAKING CLOTHS, FROSTED BEAVERS, FINE CASSIMERES,

VELOUR REPS. BALMORALS. BLANKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS WOOLEN SHAWLS, BOYS' CLOTHING

COOPER & CONARD, 0028-tf B. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Ste CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE CITY. OUR NEW STYLES THE OSBORNE, THE CELEBRATED CASTILIAN.

These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only be found in perfection at IVENS & Co., 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS.

NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES. Our Garments in style, quality, and manufacture Are guarantied equal to any in the City. Ladies will please examine before purchasis EIGHTH AND WALKET STEER

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S The Largest Assortment, Latest and Most Approved Styles, At Exceedingly Low Prices. No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET.

AS.R.CAMPBELL&CO. IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

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

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS. STOREKEEPERS, AND FAMILIES, who buy by the piece we will sell a fair quantity of Calico for 10% cents. Good ditto, 14 cents; extra good ditto, 16% cents. Almost every make made of blesched and unbleached Muslins, in every quality and width, at less than wholesale stores will sell them; (unbleached as low as 12% cents.) Best No. 1 Williamsville and Wamsutta for 25 cents; Red Flannel as low as 28 cents; white, 28 cents; Gray Flannel, twilled and plain, under prices; white and lead Drillings and colored Muslins; Blankets from \$1.5t to \$15 per pair, of every quality and size, all under price; Orash and large stock of Linen goods; in short, almost every article usually kept in dry-goods stores, all of which will be sold for cash.

As these goeds are all advancing in price very fast, we can only sell at these prices for a few days.

B. D. & W. H. PENNELL, no17-6t: 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh. MUSLINS AT THE RIGHT Oslins AT The RIGHT
PRIOES—I am now selling, all kinds of Cotton
goods at less than they are being generally sold at:
One lot good bleached at 14 cts.
One case good bleached at 16 cts.
Two cases 84 inches wide, at 18 cts.
Onc case very heavy and good, at 18 % cts.
Two cases fine and close, nearly yard wide, at 20 cts.
Two cases, full yard wide, soft finish, 21 cts.
One case, full yard wide, finer, at 22 cts.
One case heavy water twist, at 23 cts.
Four cases extra fine, at 25 cts.
One case extra heavy, 25 cts.

Four cases extra fine, at 25 ots.
One case extra heavy, 25 cts.
Two cases Williamsville's, best quality.
Two cases Williamsville's, soft finish.
One case pillow casing, 23 ots.
Two cases, 1½ yards wide, good quality, 25 cts.
One case Utica Sheeting, fult width, 50 cts.
Brown Mushim at 14, 15, 16%, and 18%.
Two bales at 20 cts. nearly yard wide.
One bale fine, at 22 cts.
One bale fine, at 22 cts.
One bale, full yard wide, at 22 cts.
One bale Pocasect's, at 25 cts.
Two bales extra heavy, at 25 cts.
One bale of the very best made, at 23 cts.

Two bales extra heavy, at 25 ots.

One bale of the very best made, at 23 cts.

Twenty-five pieces heavy, 2½ wide, at 60 cts.

One case good Canton Flannel, at 25 cts.

One case heavier and finer, at 31½ cts.

Two cases Hamilton Breached.

One case Hamilton Brown.

One case Hamilton Brown, nearly yard wide.

Fifty pieces heavy lead-colored, very cheap.

All the above goods are less than they can be bought at wholesale.

GBANVILLE B. HAINES, nol5 6t

No. 1013 MARKET Street, ab Tenth. 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 State figured Blown disks, at great variety of the scarce and desirable Silks.

A great variety of Fanoy 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 YEBY LOW PRICES.

VERY LOW PRICES.

Bich shades, Brown, Blue and Green.
PLAIN IRISH POPLINS.
Bilk and wool and all-wool French Poplins.
A choice lot of new Plaid Alpacas.
BICH PRINTED MERINOES.
BICH PRINTED MAGENTA CLOTH. Rich printed all wool Delaines, at 62% o. worth 87c., SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND CLOAKS. Broche and Plaid Blanket Shawls.

Bich Chaine Laine Broche Shawls.

Striped Shawls of evary variety.

Merino Scarfs, Broche and Chaine Laine Borders. Habit and Water-proof Cloth Cloaks. 500 SHEPHERD PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at \$4:25,

worth \$6. oc25 718 North TENTH Street, above Coates. TINE QUALITY CHAINE LAINE LONG BROOHE SHAWLS, from auction, below the regular prices.

Open-centre Long Brooke Shawls, deep brocke ends Open-centre Long Broche Shawis, deep broche ends and border.
Open-centre Square Cashmere Shawis.
Striped Broche Shawis.
Gay and plain style Blanket Shawis.
Children's and Misses' Blanket Shawis.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawis.
English real Water-proof Cloak Cloths, brown and lack mixed.

Water-proof Cloaks ready made.

800

CHOICE DRY GOODS—Just roceived.
Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinces of all Shades.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice-line.
Figured Merinces.
A full line of Plain Shawis.
A full line of Flain Shawis.
Ons lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 256.
Bix lots of Brown Alpacas, choice:
A full line of Vesting.

JOHN H. STOKES,

EDWIN HALL & BRO.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1862. OUR GRAND ARMY IN VIRGINIA

Burnside Changes his Front—Our Troops Operating from Fredericksburg—On to Richmond by a new Route—The Army Moving—A Robel Converted — Affairs "at Warrenton — From Harper's Ferry-Gen. Joseph Hooker, &c. RICHMOND VIA FREDERICKSBURG. WARBENTON, Nov. 16 .- That Fredericksburg-accesible as it is to supplies by water, and furnishing, as it

does, a shorter and better road to Bichmond than any other port-possesses unusual advantages as a base of operations against Richmond, is so apparent that we are compelled to wonder why it was not originally chosen. Owing to General McClellan's tardiness in performin the part allotted to him, the grand strategies plan arranged at Washington, has proved a faux pus—a combete failure. A new move had consequently to be determined upon. In consequence of the time required for ning it, and the necessary delay arising from amanders, our army has laid comparatively mange of commanders, our army has land comparatively difference entering this place, a little more than a week since. Before the expiration of another week, however, every regiment will be on the onward march, or we sha realize the truth of the old adage, that "appearances are THE ARMY MOVING.

WARRENTON, Nov. 16.—Three weeks ago, when we crossed the Potomac, our advance did not mean much. It was well understood that the then commander tid not originate it, that he did not approve of it, that he began it with great reluctance. Again and again I was told by his immediate confidential friends. "This movement mas immediate conndental triends, "This movement means nothing, and will accomplish nothing. It was undertaken simply to satisfy the public clamor for advance. Winter campaigning in this country is impossible. The only way to go to Richmond is by the Peninsula." This movement is of ano her sort. Gen. Burnside originates it, and his heart is in it. It means business. It means rapid marching. It means change of base to a more direct, more defendable line. With the army in three columns, led by "Glorious Joe Hocker," Sumner, three columns, led by "Glorious Joe Hooker," Summer, the bullet proof old war horse, and Franklin, reputed to fossess every soldierly quality but industry, it means desperate, decisive fighting. It means Elchmond.

'Among division and corps commanders the bellef obtains that, under Burnside, there will be no more fruitless drawn battles. When the clash of arms comes again, it will bring crowning victory or overwhelming defeat. It will be a day big with the fate of the Republic. The weather and the roads are propitious. If they tinue so for the next thirty days

A FEMALE REBEL CHANGES HER BASE. One of the most rebellious ladies of Warrenton, of much social influence, with whom I accidentally became acquainted when here last summer with Gen. McDowell, remarked to me yesterday that in the next engagement she hoped their army would be besten. An officer who was standing by her side when she made the remark imwas standing by her side when she made the remark immediately left, but soon returned with a large jar of
pickles, which he presented to her with his accustomed
grace, and remarked that it pleased him greatly to learn
that the most spiteful rebel in Warrenton had become
one of the most docile and humble Yankees. Why he
selected pickles instead of sweetmeats for his gift I have
yet to learn.

OUR FOURTH VISIT. Warrenton has been thrice visited by the Nationa army. Once by Gen. McDowell, once by Gen. Pope, and once by Gen. McDellan. It has so happened that I have been here with all these generals, and have had an opportunity to observe pretty thoroughly the temper of the citizens on each occasion. Upon my first visit ladies alsummed the doors in my face and turned out in the street to avoid me. It where to a street of the citizens on the control of the citizens on the citizens of the citizens on the citizens of the stammed the acors in my face and three out in the street to avoid me; little children, too, sang robel songs on the walks, and young misses pounded Dixte from cracked plano-fortes. When Gen. Pope came with a larger army and still louder and larger proclamations, less insult and singing were heard, and more smothered cursing and re-

FROM GENERAL GEARY'S COMMAND. HARPER'S FERRY (Va), Nov. 17. 1862. General Geary took out a working party, of eight hundred men, to the vicinity of Charlestown to day, to clear away a belt of timber. They were protected by eight hurdred infantry and two guns. A squadron of rabel cavalry, unaware of their strength, appeared to recon-notire, but were astonished to find themselves under ar-tillery fire, and soon fied. The work then progressed uninterruptedly. A rebel scout was captured by the pickers, with his horse and equipments, to day. He be-longed to the 12th Virginia cavalry.

PEN-AND-INK PICTURE OF GEN. HOOKER. There are those who say that Gen. Hooker has been disappointed. He is said to have had higher aspirations than appointed. He is said to have not ingles aspirations than his present command—to have looked to filling the place now occupied by Gen. Burnside. I have it from the best authority that these assertions are unitrue. Gen. Hooker has ambition; but it is an ambition satisfied with serving his country in any position assigned him. His country is his first thought—himself econdary. Confident of his own abilities, he is not the man to shrink from responsibilities; and should his wise and began or to the own abilities, and, should his wise and brave acts in the coming conflicts elect him to a higher position, he would take it—that is, did he think by thus doing he could do better service to the cause—and he would not take it

otherwise.

Those who know the man well say this of him. And it is such men that are needed—men of unselfish patriot-ism and earnest purpose. Such men the army has confidence in, above those whom factional politicians and introducing friends of influence liave placed in high commands. Now that I am upon General Hooker, I will draw a pen and ink sketch of the man. He looks the soldier—tall, compactly built, singuy strength in his mag. draw a pen and ink sketch of the man. He looks the soldier—tall, compactly bullt, sinewy strength in his muscles, a natural vigor of frame, showing great capacity of endurance, and every lieneament of his countenance bespeaking firmness, manly faith in his own powers and heroic daring. He is about fifty years of age, but looks much younger. His face has the fullness and rudiness of keathful meshood, and his kair, although gray, carstrength. His hero is angularly fortified, the top where the moral forces of the brain are centred, reminding one of the bustafof hir water Scott, and the lower part of the forchied, short carly hair and merry twinkle of the eye, suggestive of prints of Thomas Moore. The chin and mouth give token of inflexibility of will and self-reliance.

Unassuming in manners, plain in dress, and frank, cordial, and social with those about him, he wins the esteem and love of all coming in contact with him. When excited he talks very rapidly; it is then his eyes flash fire, and his opinions of men and measures are uttered with fearlessness. His bearing and heroism in battle, where I have not yet hed constrainty of sections. nttered with fearlessness. His bearing and heroism in battle—where I have not yet had opportunity of seeing him—are matters of familiar record. He has a fine executive mind, a man of rapid condensation of thought and details. He is a thoroughly practical man. He acts for a purpose; and once assured that he is right, he will accomplish that purpose if its accomplishment lies in the scope of human possibility. And yet, while bold, he is cautious. He will not rashly and needlessly expose his men. Under such a leader, who shall say that this corps shall not maintain in action the brilliant reputation it has siready won—that it shall not go on conquering and to conquer?

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI LINE.

Advance of General Grant's Army-Capture of La Grange-Prisoners Taken-The Gue-rillas, &c. LA GRANGE, TENN., Nov. 12, 1862 —As I believe I wrote you in my last the reconnoissance in heavy force, which left here on Saturday, returned last night. They had no important bat'le, as was anticipated might be the case, but had a skirmish, in which there were some interesting incidence.

case, but had a skirmish, in which there were some interesting incidents.

When, on Sunday, they had got about six or seven miles from this place, a portion of the 7th Kansas Cavalry, and the 2d Illinois Cavalry, came to a fork in the road, and at first took the wrong track. After going about a mile, they discovered their mistake, and started to cut across through the woods to the right to the other road. Between them and the road toward which they were going was a slight elevation in the ground, so that they were hidden from sight until mounting the summit of the rise brought them within fifty yards of the road, and in ylew of it, which to their surprise they found silled by a troop of cavalry, of about a thousand, who were going Southward.

The Kansas men naturally supposed they were a portion of our own forces, as many of them had on blue overcasts. The enemy, as they afterwards proved to be, were as much mistaken as the Kansas men, and supposed them to be a reinforcement which they were expecting from that very direction. Both parties halted, both began to doubt, when several of the Secesh, as if to encourage their supposed friends and solve the matter. encourage their supposed friends and solve the matter, called out: "We are not Yankees!" This did solve the encourage their supposed triends and solve the matter, tealed out: "We are not Yankees!" This did solve the matter, for them, with a vengeance. In an instant the Kansas men leaped off their horses and prepared to fire. The Secesh commander ordered "Forward!"

Just as they got in rapid motion down the road the 7th fired, and a dozen horses and riders tumbled over at the lead of the column, the next horses stumbled over the fallen ones, the enemy became panic stricken and dug their spurs into their horses, goading them forward, and is half a minute there was a wriggling mass of fallen burses and men struggling to get from under them-which was only dimly seen through the cloud of dust. Just at this instant the Kansas men charged on them, over the fence, over the ditch, over the pile of men and horses. The cloud of dust grew so dense that riders could not see the wounded under their horses, feet in the road—could not tell friend from foe within five feet.

The Secesh succeeded in getting the fence down on one side of the road, and broke across the field pursued by the Kansas men, where meny of the enemy were

castured:

When the dust had cleared away a little, our troops found they had killed fifteen of the enemy, wounded for the fifteen more, and captured a hundred and twive prisoners. When they came to look for their own lesses, in spite of their break neek charge over ditches, fellen horses and fallen men, they found none killed and only two wounded Many of the enemy's killed and wounded were wounded by horse hoofs, in the face, breast, and limbs; some of them were frightfully battered up. fact, breast, and limbs; some of them were frightfully battered up.

Among the litter of pistols, carbines, saddles, hats, and either pickings up with which the ground was covered after the fight was over, there were several letters and other documents. I have before me one document found there, which, if not very perfect in orthography, shows very clearly that the writers and signers only wanted opportunity to be as unmitigated a set of robbers as ever-went unbung. Oriminals usually get oredit for having enough shows left them to make some left. as ever-went unhung. Oriminals usually get oredit for having enough shame left in them to make some plausible expuse for their crimes, of throwing a guise of right, no matter how transparent, over their wrong; but the frankness, the nativets, with which the signers of the following document: acknowledge that it is for them relyes, and themselves alone, is really obsuming:

"We, the undersigned, do pledge ourselves to enter into a guarilla rigual for the benefit of ourselves, and ourselves alone.

"We propose to go skirmishing whenever occasion reourselves alone.

"We propose to go skirmishing whenever occasion requires or circumstances suggest; that is, when opportu-

"We pledge ourselves to be true to each other, and in no case shrink from the duty imposed by ourselves "We will elect officers for the general government of the iquad, such officers to hold councils of war when ne cessary:

11 At the election by-laws and regulations will be drawn INDEPENDENT GUERILLAS.

J. W. Perry, Capitain;
P. F. Paiton; First Lieut.;
J. M. Bradford,
Ed. Stevens; Third Lieut.;
M. B. Deston, O. S.;
J. M. Bradford, Third Sergt.;
J. H. Williamson, Fourth Sgt.;
J. H. Williamson,
J. H. Williamson,
J. H. Williamson, . T. Besie, . H. Willismson.

J. H. Williamson,

J. H. Williamson,

From the neighboring plantations, and from the country south of this, the contravands continue to flock into town—all ages, sizes, complexions, and sexes, clothed in rags, and having a few rags for baggage. Near where I am boarding there is a ruinons old house, without window-sash; without doors, and one gable end of which, in some of the rough and tumble of war, has been knocked out. In this building, as dilapidated as their own clothing, about a hundred of them are living, or rather herding. What they eat I do not know but fires and fun they certainly have, for in the evenings, whenever I pass in sight of the crazy old building, the red firelight is streeming out through the sachless windows, and I hear their loud gabble, and their yah, yahing, mingled with the sounds of a screeching old fiddle, which, I think, must be glayed by a machine, for it is never still. Figured.

Die Width.

Figured.

Tit is indeed the "year of jubilee" for them, and they think whatever sorrows or anfierings may be in store for them in the future, they are determined just now to have one grand julification; one uproarieus good time; so night after night, long after all other lights are extinguished and the town is silent, the firelight streams through all the openings in the old house; the fiddle shrieks out its monotonous and unending tune, and the very roof of the infirm old house threatens to come down with their dancing.

During the day they are more quiet; rome of the men work down at the depot, unloading the huge trains of military stores that are continually arriving.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH, Official Report of General Resecrans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1862.—The following has been eccived at the headquarters of the army: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Third Pivision, District of West-Pennessee, CORINTH, October 25, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, for the informs ion of the Major General commanding the district, the ollowing: BEPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CORINIH. PRELIMINARIES.

The rumors which followed the battle of Iuka were, that Price had marched to the vicinity of Bipley and was being joined by Van Dorn, with all the available rebel force in North Mississippi, for the purpose of capturing Corinth, or breaking our line of communication and forcing us to retreat towards Columbus. These rumors gained strength until the 1st of October, when, strong cavalry secuts, sent out for the purpose, demonstrated the fact that the rebels were moving from Ripley via Buckersville, and the main body was at Pocahontas. THE QUESTION.

Then was, where they would strike the main blow.?

Reually favorably situated to strike either Bolivar,
Bethel, Jackson, or Corinth, which would it be? Unfortunately for me, there was no map of the country
northwest of this place to be found, therefore I could not
tell whether to expect a strong demonstration here to
hold us in suspense while the blow was struck elsewhere,
or vice versa. Enmors that the attack was to take the
direction of Jackson or Bolivar, via Bethel, were so rife,
and the fortifications of Corinth were so well known to
the rebels, that I had hopes they wouldjundertake to mask
me, and, passing north, give me an opportunity to beat
the masking force and cut off their retreat.

This hope gained some strength from the supposed
difficulties of the country lying in the triangle formed by
the Memphis and Obsrleston, the Mobile and Ohio Bailroads, and Oypress creek

To be prepared for eventualities, Hamilton's and
Stanley's divisions were placed just beyond Bridge
creek; the infantry outposts were called in from Iuka,
Burnsville, Rienzi, and Danville, and the outpost at
Chewalla retired to New Alexander, and strengthened
by another regiment and a battery, early on the morning During that day, evidences increased showing the racticability of the country northwest of us, and distant before known, that there were two good resides from Ohewalla eastward, one leading directly into the old rebel entrenchments, and the other crossing over into the Pittsburg Landing road.

Accordingly, the following disposition of the troops, for the 3d, was ordered at half past one o'clock A. M., of that day, was dructed at half past one o'clock A. m., or that day, wiz:

There being indications of a possible attack on Corrinth, immediately the following dispositions of troops will be made; Gen. McKean, with his division, will occupy the present position. Gen. Davies will occupy the line between the Memphis and Columbus roads. Gen. Hamilton, with his division, will take position between the rebel works on the Purdy and on the Hamburg roads, and Gen. Stanley will hold his division in reserve, at or near the old headquarters of Major General Grant.

The respective divisions will be formed in two lines, the second being either in line of hethe or decendent.

y division, as circumstances may require.

The treops were ordered to move towards their positions with one hundred rounds of ammunition and three days' rations per man, by 30'clook A. M.

These dispositions were made, and the troops, at nine o'clook on the morning of the 3d, occupied the positions shown on the accompanying map; Hamilton on the right, Davies in the centre, McKean on the left, with an advance of three regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, under Celonel Oliver, on the Chewalla road, at or near Alexander's, beyond the rebel breastworks. The cavalry were disposed as follows:

[See map accompanying Col. Mizner's report].

A battalion at Burnaville; one at Bory's mill, on the Jachno and Corinth roed; Col. Lee, with the 7th Kansas and part of the 7th Illinois at Kossuth and Boneyard, watching the rebels' right flank; Col. Hatch and Captain Wilcox on the east and north fronts, covering and reconnoliting. tions with one hundred rounds of ammunition and thr

noticing.

The reasons for these dispositions flow obviously from the foregoing explanations of our ignorance of the northwesterly opproaches, and of the possibility that the rebels might threaten us on the Chewalla, and attack us by the Smith's bridge road on our left, or go round, and try us with his main force on the Purdy or even Pittsburg Landing road. even Pittsburg Landing road. THE GENERAL PLAN, which was explained to the division commanders, verbally, on the morning, was to hold the enemy at arm's tions, and when his force became fully developed, and he had assumed position, to take a position which would give us the use of our batteries, and the open ground in the immediate vicinity of Corinth, the exact position to

be determined by events, and the movements of the

OPERATIONS OF THE BATTLE OF OCTOBER 3. Early in the morning, the advance, under Colonel Oliver, found strong indications that the pressure under which he had retired on the 2d came from the advancing foce, and accordingly took a strong position on the hill, near the angle of the rebel breastworks, with his three regiments and a section of artillery.

By him o'clock, the enemy began to press them sharply, and outflank them. Brigadier General Arthur, whom I had requested to go to the front, reported wide spreadcut slack skirmishing, and said the hill was of great I had requested to go to the front, reported wide spreadout slack skirmishing, and said the hill was of great
value to the advancing force. I ordered him to hold it
pretty firmly, with that view.

About ten o'clock, word came that the enemy were
pressing the point hotly, and that reinforcements were
required, or they must yield the position.

Supposing its importance was properly understood,
and that it was held in subordination to the general
views of its use, which I explained, I directed Ganeral

and that it was held in subordination to the general views of its use, which I explained, I directed General Davies to send up from his position two regiments.

But it proved that General McArthur had taken up four more regiments from McKean's division, and was contesting the ground almost as for a battle. It was probably this which induced General Davies to ask permission to rest his right on the rebel entrenchments, and to which I consented, adding the verbal order to Lieutenant Colenel Ducat, that he might use his judgment about leaving his present for that position, but in no event must be cease to touch the left on McArthur's right.

The advance was made to the breatwerk, as shown on he cease to touch the left on McArthur's right.

The advance was made to the breastwork, as shown on the drawing, but leaving an interval between McArthur's and Dayles' left, the enemy developed his forces along that line as McArthur retired from his position, which gave the rebels an opportunity to advance behind Davies' left, and forced it, after obstinate resistance, to fall back, rapidly, about a thousand yards, losing two heavy guns. Our troops fought with the most determined courage, firing very low. At one P. M., Davies having resumed the same nosition he had open redising the averaging. sumed the same position he had occurred in the maxing and McArthur's brigade having fought a heavy force, it become evident that the enemy were in full strongth and meant mischief.

McKean, with Crocker's brigade, had seen only skir-mishers; there were no signs of any movements on our left, and only a few cavalry skirmishers on our right. It left, and only a few cavalry skirmishers on our right. It was pretty clear that we were to expect the weight of the attack to fall on our centre, where hopes had been given by our falling back.

Orders were accordingly given to McKean to fall back to the next ridge beyond our entrenchments, to touch his right on Davies' left; for Stanley to move northward and eastward, to stand in close echelon, but nearct town. General Hamilton was ordered to face towards Ohewalla, and move down until his left reached Davies' right. Davies was informed of these dispositions, told to hold his ground obstinately, and then, when he had drawn them in strongly, Hamilton would swing in on their front and rear and close the day. in strongly, Hemilton would swing in on their front and rear and close the day.

Hamilton was carefully instructed on this point, and entered into the spirit of it

Owing to the loss of time in conveying orders to Gens.

McKean and Davies, the orders were less perfectly conformed to, but nothing materially injurious resulted therefrom. But owing to the tremendous force with which the enemy pressed Davies back, Stanly was called with his division into the batteries, and sent a brigade, inductor of the conformation of the

his division into the batteries, and sent a brigade, inder Col. Mower, to support Davies, whose right had at lest become warmly engaged. Mower came up while Davies was contesting a position near the White House, and Hamilton began to swing in on the enemy's flank, across the Columbia Railroad, through a very impracticable thicket, when night closed in and put an end to the operations for the day.

The details of the heroic deeds of the troops of Davies' divison, of Mc arthur's and Oliver's brigades, as well as those of Sullivan's brigade of Hamilton's division, will be found in the accompanying sub-reporst. be found in the accompanying sub-reporst. THE DISPOSITION FOR THE BATTLE OF OCTOBER 4. We had now before us the entire army which the rebels could muster in Northern Mississippi, Van Dorn commending—Price's army, Van Dorn's army, Villipique's, and the remnants of Breckinridge's corps. They were in the sngle between the Memphis and the Columbus roads Our left was comparatively free; our right very assailable. They outnumbered us probably two to one. THE PLAN

Was to rest our left on the batteries extending from Battery Robinette, our centre on the slight ridge north of the houses, and our right on the slight ridge north of the houses, and our right on the bigh ground covering both the Pitfsburg and Purdy roads, while it also covered the ridge road between them leading to their old camps.

McKeen had the extreme left. Stanley, with his well-tied division, Batteries Williams and Robinett, the Memphis railroad and the Chewalla road, extending nearly to the Columbus road. Davies' tried division was placed in the centre, which was retired, reaching to Battery Powel! Hamilton's staunch fightirg division was on the right with Dillon's battery, supported by two regiments posted on the prolongation of Davies' line.

The design of General Hamilton was to use the hill, where the batteries stood against an approach from the west, where Sullivan found the enemy on the last evening. Against my better judgment, expressed to him at the time, I yielded to his wishes, and allowed the occupation as described. the time, I yielded to his wisnes, and anowed one occu-pation as described.

Early in the evening, I called the chiefs of divisions together, and explained to them the plane, and having supervised the positions, retired at 3 % M ; on the 4th, to take some rest. I was soon aroused by the opening of the enemy?s artillery, which he had planted within six handeed wards of battery Robinett. hundred yards of battery Robinett.

THE BATTLE. This early opening gave promise of a hot day's work, but the heavy batteries and the 10th Ohlo, placed north of General Halleck's headquarters, silenced them by seven o'clock, and there was an interval of an hor seven o'clock, and there was an interval of an hour, which was employed in going over our lines.

About 9 o'clock the skirmishers, which we had sent into the woods on our front, by their hot firing proclaimed the presence of their forces preparing for the assault. Soon the heads of their columns were seen emerging to attack our centre, on Davies first, Stanley next, and Hamilton last.

The drawing shows these positions, and is referred to for the sake of brevity. for the sake of brevity.

I shall leave to pens dipped in poetic ink to describe the gorgeous pyrotechny of the battle, and paint in words of fire the heroes of the fight, the details of which will be found graphically depicted in the accompanying sub-versured graphically depicted in the accompanying sub-versured graphically depicted in the accompanying sub-versured graphs. sub-reports.

I will only add that, when Price's left bore down on our centre in gallant style, their force was so everpower-ing that our westled and jaded troops yielded and fell-back, scattering among the houses. back, scattering among the houses.

I had the personal mortification of witnessing this untoward and untimely stampede.

Biddled and scattered, the ragged head of Price's right storming columns advanced to near the house north side of the square, in front of Gen. Halle k's' headquarters, when it was greeted with a storm of grape from a section of Immel's battery, soon reinforced by the 10th Ohio, which sent them reeling back, pursued by the 5th Minnesots, which advanced to them from their position near the depot.

nesots, which advanced to them from their position near the depot.

General Sullivan was ordered, and promptly advanced; to support General Davies' centre. His right rallied, and retock Battery Powell, into which a few of the storming column had penetrated, while Hamilton, having played upon the rebels on his right over the opening, effectively swept by his artillery, advanced by them, and they fied. The battle was over on the right.

During all this, the skirmishers of the left were moving in our front. A line of battle was formed on the ridge, as shown in the drawing. About twenty minutes; a ter the attack on the right, the enemy advanced in four columns on Battery Robinett; and were treated to grape and canister until within fifty yards, when the Ohlo Brigade arose and gave them a murderous fire of muskerry. and canister until within fifty yards, when the Ohio Brigade arose and gave them a murderous fire of musketry, before which they rested and fell back to the woods.

They, however, gallantly re-formed and advanced sgain to the charge, led by Colonel Rogers, of the 2d Teras.

This time they reached the edge of the ditch, but the deadly musketry fire of the Ohio Brigade again broke them; and, at the word charge, the 11th Missourt and 27th Ohio sprang up and forward at them; chasing their broken fragments back to the woods.

Thus, by noon, ended the battle of 4th of October.

After waiting for the enemy's return a short time, our akirmishers began to advance and found that their akirmishers were gone from the field, lasying their dead and

nishers were gone from the field, leaving their dead and wounded.

Having ridden over it, and satisfied myself of the fact I rode all over our lines, announcing the result of the fight in person, and notified our victorious troops that, after two days of fighting, two almost sleepless nights of preparation, movements, and march, I wished them to replenish their cartridge boxes, haversacks, and stomachs, take an early sleep, and start in pursuit by day-light. light.

Returning from this, I found the gallant McPherson, with a fresh brigade, on the public square, and gave him the same notice, with orders to take the advance.

THE RESULTS OF THE BATTLE, BRIEFILT STATED.

We fought the combined rebal-forces of Mississippi, commanded by Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villingue, and comparation in making this large resource of

Rust, in person, numbering, according to their own authority, 35,000 men.

We signally defeated them with little more than half their numbers, and they fied, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The enemy's loss in hilled was 1,423 officers and men. Their loss in wounded, taking the general average, amonnts to 5,692. We took 2,268 prisoners, among whom are 137 field officers, captains, and subalterns, representing fifty-three regiments of infantry, sixteen regiments of cavalry, thriteen batteries of artillery, and seven battalions, making sixty-nine regiartillery, and seven battalions, making sixty-nine regi-ments, seven battalions, and thirteen batteries, besides separate companies.

We took, also, fourteen stands of colors, two pieces of artillery, thirty three hundred stand of small arms, forty-five thousand rounds of ammunition, and a large lot of The enemy blew up several aumunition warons, he

TWO CENTS

the chirmy blow-up, several administion wagons, de-tween Corinth and Chewalla, and beyond, Chewalla many ammunition wagons and carriages were destroyed, and the ground was strewn with tents, officers' mess chests, and small arms. We pursued them forty miles, in force, and sixty miles with cavalry. Our loss was only 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 Our loss was only 315 killed, 1,512 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing.

It is said the enemy was so demoralized and alarmed at our advance that they set fire to the stores at Tupelo, but finding we were not close upon them, they extingulated the fire and removed the public ctores, except two carloads of bacon, which they destroyed.

To signalize in this report all those officers and men whose action in the battle deserves mention, would unnecessarily lengthen this report.

I must therefore refer to the sub-reports and special mentions, and to a special mentions, and to a special paper herewith, wherein the

mentions, and to a special paper herewith, wherein the most conspicuous, to the number of one hundred and nine officers and men, are mentioned. W. S. ROSEOBANS, Major General: INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

General Bragg on Kentucky Affairs—An Armistice Looked For—Bombardment of Mackay's Point—The Recent Snow Storm in the South—Review at Fort Sumpter—John Mitchell's Fen Mightier Than His Sword—General Huger—The Rice Crop—Non Combatants of Charleston, &c.

MORE CANNONADING. Passengers who arrived by the Charleston train, last evening, report the heaviest kind of firing for several hours in the direction of Mackay's Point. One gentlemen, who has been much used to Fankee commonading, describes it as terrific. It is supposed the Yankees are making another attempt to land. We only hope they will te allowed to do so, and get as far "into the howels of the land" as they did last week. In that event, there will be a liberal partitioning off of Yankee homesteads.—
Savannah Revublican. Nov. 1. BRAGG ON KENTUCKY.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

BIGIMOND, October 20, 1862.

Gen. Bragg appears to be in high spirits, entirely satisfied with his reception. He gives a gloomy account of Kentucky; says he got only eleven hundred recruits; the people are hostile, or cowardly, &c. Doubless, but if the army of liberation had whipped the army of occupation (Yanbecs), we should have heard other news. An officer in Bragg's command, who was with him in Kentucky, says the reason he did not fight was because he considered his army as the main stay of the Confederacy, not to be risked in a general engagement unless positively certain of success.

Yesterday was had the for some time! any says. Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.] cle of an artillery train moving down Main street. Or-ders were received by the officers in command near the city to be ready to march at a moment's notice. There is talk of a Yankee attack on Weldon, and if the force at Suffolk is what they say it is, Weldon is in some deager.
Officers from Lees army represent things in a favorable light. The army is a pretty large one, most of the troops tolerably clad and very cheerful. As to contemplated movements, I refer you to my letter some

the Examiner sums up the means of relief from our financial troubles in a few words: Sell Confederate bonds in Europe. If that cannot be done, make treasury notes, fundable in bonds, bearing such a rate of interest, however high, as will induce holders to invest. Afterwards, borrow money at any rate of interest what-syer rather than issue any more treasury notes. The Engainer also urges people to invest in eight per cent, bonds, instead of vacant lots and barron farms, both of which will depreciate at the first prospect of both of which will depreciate at the first prospect of peace. The Engairer copies with approval the article in yesterday's Whig about the flour contract made by the Commissary Department. The Enguirer is timid in matters derogatory of any department of the Government Mr. Frank Buffin, the chief of the Central clear his skirts.

Governor Letcher has issued a preclamation about the distillation of alcohol. No grain is to be used for that purpose, and no bing to drink is to be made out of the rushing apples into the still, and the consumption of apple brendy is enormous. The higher liquor gets the more is drank, and it is the same case with oysters, in-

more is drank, and it is the same case with oysters, incredible quantities of which are devoured at high prices. Interesting experiments have been made within the last week with the McEvoy fuse, which promises to prove the surest, simplest, and cheapest fuse ever invented. Highly satisfactory experiments have also been made with the flat-headed bolt, capped with wrought fron, for we have little or no steel. It is not advisable to tell how many inches of iron have been penetrated by these bolts. Let the Yankees find out first, and then the secret will be worth telling. Let the Yankees find out first, and then the secret will be worth telling.

A number of officers from Bragg's army are in towas They speak of him without mercy. One of them told me that Kentucky was forever lost to us, and by our own fault. Bragg misstates facts when he says we got but fitteen hundred recruits in Kentucky. Buford's cavalry brigade alone numbers two thousand, say nothing of infantry regiments that came back with our army. While Buell was retreating to Louisvil e; the flower of his army having been cut up at Perryville, Bragg was learing the richest country in the world for a region in which it is impossible for his army to subsist. The men are worse off for clothes and blankets than Lee's army. In the face of all this, a staff officer asserted yesterday that Bragg had been promoted to the command of the entire West.

LOOKING FOR AN ARMISTICE. Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury ] [Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury]

Mr. Benjamin is sanguine in regard to the story of the New York Express about an armistice. The tenor of his latest despatches was that, at the earnest solicitation of France. England had consented to take up the American question early in October, and this inclines him to believe the report of the Express. Another circumstance which goes to show that something is in the wind, is the meeting in New York of the French consule from Richmond. Charleston, and New York of the the New York of the Presch consule from Richmond. needs. Charleston, and New Orleans. M. Paul, the consultresident here, is expected back shorty.

Outside of official circles the armistice story is taken quite coolly. There is some discussion as to whether the blockade will be raised in case the armistice is accepted.

Revend this little is said or horse. blockade will be raised in case the armistice is accepted. Beyond this little is said or hoped.

Upon the streets there is a rumer of the purchase, by Kuropean capitalists, of Confederate bonds to a large amount—some say \$500,000, and others put it as high as \$4,000,000. It is reported that the purchasers will give exchange at 90—a most favorable bargain for us. We now recall the fact that a Georgia firm, so called, bought, the other day, \$1,000,000 of Confederate bonds, and some incline to the output that this Georgia firm is firm he ncline to the opinion that this Georgia firm has partners

In truth, though, McClelian's seeming activity is part of a scheme to influence the elections which take place in nine States on the 4th of November—Tuesday next. It is plain that "Little Mac" is being engineered for the Prepidency by the brokers, while Stanton and the Republicans are working with might and main against him. A pretty kettle of fish is brewing, evidently.

I heard, last night, an incident connected with Stuart's late raid into Pennsylvania. As the head of the column was pushing towards the Potomac, a rocksway, containing a gentleman in a fine suit of light-colored ollcloth drove up. The gentleman said, politely, "Move acide, men, move aside; I am an officer of the 79th Pennsylvania, on recruiting service, and I must go on". The men nia, on recruith g service, and I must go on ". The men moved aside, but too slowly for the impatent gentleman. Stuart soon came up. "Are you the officer in command?" inquired the occupant of the rockaway. "I am," was the response. "Then be good enough to order your men to make way for me. I am an officer of the 79th, on recruiting service, and it is important for me to get abead as rapidly as possible."

"Very well," said Stuart, at the same time giving a significant look at one of his men, who at once dismounted, and took a seat in the rockaway. "What do you mean, sir?" exclaimed the indignant occupant. "Nothing," said the man, dryly. "Who are you, sir?" thundered the officer of the 79th. "Nobody." "Who is that officer?" "General Stuart." "What General Stuart:" "Job Stuart, major general of cavairy of the Confederate army," was the calm answer. The officer of the 79th gave a long whietle, and exclaimed, "By—! I'm procured" "I rather think you are," said the man, turning the rockaway southward.

The captured officer managed to escape while our troops were crossing the Potomac, but his rockaway and horse were saved. moved aside, but too slowly for the impatient ger horre were saved. norse were saved.

Our papers are much exercised about the putting of a citizen of Petersburg into a barrel and making him walk the streets in this cumbrous garment, for the high crime of attempting to smuggle liquor through that virtuous city. They are loth to part with the precious fluid; hence

THE RECENT SNOW STORM. From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 2 ] Chattanooga was visited on Saturday night, 25th ult., with a pretty heavy snow storm, which was preceded by sleet, causing the ground to be frozen so as to retain the snow. The ground was entirely covered to the depth of an inch and a half. The rare sight was presented of From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 1 1 Snow fell in Rome, Ga , on the 26th of October. [Taking the above in connection with other news we have previously published, it will be perceived that the snow storm extended from Canada on the north to Gun & Co.'s American News Booms, 19 Craven street

lantic ocean over five hundred miles inland.—EDITOR Press ] A REVIEW AT FORT SUMPTER. From the Charleston Mercury, November 4.1 Last Friday was a bright and balmy October day, and den. Eigley, by appointment, went down to review the garrison at Fort Sumpter, consisting of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Artillery. A large number of ladies were present. The General looked as fine as a fiddle, and performed his part with style and expedition. The splendid corps at the post appeared to great advantage before their original and honored commander. The excellent band added much to the occasion. After the exercises on the parade a 10-inch Columbiad was fired

Georgia and Alabama on the south, and from the At-

MORGAN'S REBEL TELEGRAPH OPERATOR. [From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.]

We had a call from Captain G. A. Elisworth, the telegraphic operator of Morgan's command, who performed the extraoremary feats we published last summer is our columns. He showed the pocket instrument which he carries wherever he goes, which he can attach to a wire at any point and operate at will. His feats in telegraphing, as well as some of his exploits with arms, are among the most extraordinary of the age. He captured his splendid instrument from the Yankees. He has captured and brought South sixteen sets of telegraphic instruments since he joined Morgan's command. Captain E. is a Canadian by birth, but an ardent, whole-souled Southerner in his feelings. Morgan will soon be on the wing agein. [From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.] wing again. DON'T MAKE JOHN MITCHEL'A GENERAL.

[Wrom the Atlanta Confederacy.] We should like to see Mr. Mitchel located at a good point, editing a newspaper. His talents in this line are unrivelled, and he could be of special service to us at this time; but we are opposed to raising a brigade for him. He wields a pen more gracefully and powerfully than almost anybody we know. This is his especial vocation—let him be assigned to it. GENERAL HUGER WISHES AN INVESTIGATION. From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 1 We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that a court of inquiry, on the application of General Huger, has been authorized by the President, as soon as the public extended will allow, to investigate the military conduct of that officer during the battles near Richmond.

THE RICE CROP. From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 1.1. From the Cherleston Meroury, Nov. 1. .:

A very large amount of land in this State was this season planted in corn, and it was reasonable to expect an endrmous crop, capable of supplying that species of food in superabundance at a low price. But the season was marred by a drought, and in many parts of the State the corn crop was seriously injured, so that there will be no superabundance, and scarcely more than was produced that the from much less land colanted in that trace from much less land colanted in that trace. author from much less land planted in that greatest of cereels. The production of rice, too, this year, has been cuttailed to a considerable extent by the removal of planters from the tide water region.

Still, the season for rice has been good, and those who

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ires onstitute a square,

subsistence available. It is a matter of no triffing im-portance to our people, and to the operations of our forces. Timely exertions may prevent much trouble and xpense and suffering. SUPPLIES FOR NON-COMBATANTS.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 4.1 At the regular meeting of the City Council, held on Tuesday last, the mayor stated that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, he had conferred with Mr. Furman, chairman of the commission appointed by the Governor and Council for providing for the removal of the women and children from the city in the event of an attack, and found that the commissioners were progressing in the work assigned them. He also had an interview with Adjutant General Jordan (General Beauregard being absent), and was informed by him that no provisions could be expected from the army for non-combatants. Now, there can be no doubt that many non-combatants

Now, there can be no noute that many non-combatants would not be able to leave, and as it was reasonable to conclude that none of the merchants who usually procured supplies for the city would bring much of a stock to it while it was menaced by the enemy, it became the duty of the city authorities to take measures to insure the necessary supplies. He, therefore, recommended that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

On motion of Alderman Williams, the following committee was appointed: Aldermen Williams, Bavenel, Cobia, Chafee, and Salinas.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A French Fleet at New Orleans—Rear Admiral Reynaud Visited by Thirty Thousand Frenchmen—A Conversation Between Messrs. Seward, Mercier, and Mejcan—Friendly Dispositions of the French Government, &c., &c. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862.—The news of the arrival of the French Rear Admiral Reynand at New Orleans, at the head of a flotilla of three vessels of war, and the account of the demonstration made on that occasion by a procession of a large body of Frenchmen, led by the principal officers of the foreign legation, have been received at Washington. As this news may be construed by the correspondents of the New York press in this city into a show of hostility on the part of France, allow me to state here what I know to be the true character of the mission of Rear Admiral Reynaud, and the sense to be attached to the public reception produced by his be attached to the public reception produced by his

presence.
Some time ago M. Mejean, the consul of France at New Orleans, finding it very difficult to conciliate what he deemed to be recommended to him by the duties of his position with the diotatorial government of Gen. Butler, came to New York to advise with M. Mercier on the best come to New York to advise with M. Merofer on the best course to pursue. But as both these gentlemen wished to avoid any occasion to excite the suspicion or disturb the friendly relations which, notwithstanding the aggressive language of certain newspapers, still prevailed between this country and France, they resolved not to do anything without the knowledge and assent of our Government. Consequently, they beth left New York in the heat of last summer and went to Washington, where they had several interviews with the President and Mr. Sewerd. The conversation was as open and candid as it is possi-

The conversation was as open and candid as it is possible to imagine it between diplomate. M. Mrjean, without the least personal feeling against General Butler, stated that France, having considerable interests at stake in Louisiana, had to attend to their protection, as much, at least, as circumstances permitted. In his estimation these interests have neither been respected nor protected as they ought to have been, and, as a proof, he mentioned the case of the bark Eliza Balli, in which the Government of the United States had, to its honor be it said, as knowledged the justice of the French claim and made prompt and ample reparation. "But," added M. Mejean, "French claims are not, unfortunately, limited to injuries of a material nature sustained by French commerce and industry.

"In reversal instances the persons of French citizens, who collisted to a man in the Foreign Legion and saved "In several instances the persons of French citizens, who enlisted to a man in the Foreign Legion and saved the city from pillage and plunder at the time of the taking of the city by the Federals, have been the objects of such unaccumtable vexations—and, let me say the word, of persecutions—that it would be a disgrace for my Government to let these acts pass unnoticed."

It was because he knew the friendly disposition of Mr. Seward towards France, and the high sentiments of justice and wisdom of his policy, that he had taken the liberty to come and to explain to his Excellency the injury inflicted upon Franch integrats and Franch citizens.

jury inflicted upon French interests and French citizens by the abnormal condition of things prevailing in New ) rleans.

Mr. Seward, having listened attentively to the remarks made by Count Mejean, replied, with that cordinity of expression and that sevenity of language which have marked his transactions with the representatives of France, that it was with the greatest regret that he had been made acquainted with the facts above mentioned, and that it would have been a great satisfaction to him to learn that his French friends in America had gone through the mighty conflict in which the United States are engaged without injury of any kind to their interests or persons. Such not being the case, he hoped to see the representatives of France make the best of circumstances, and take into conflowing the discussion. are engaged without injury of any kind to their interests or persons. Such not being the case, he hoped to see the representatives of France make the best of circumstances, and take into consideration the difficulties under which the United States Government was laboring; difficulties produced by the necessity of establishing exceptional and temporary government in a conquered country, and among a population in a great measure hostile to it.

The position of the Federal Government, by this abnormal state of things, was such that in many instances it was impossible to discriminate between the propriety or justice of the acts of its officers, and the complaints made against them in consequence. He further observed that the peculiarity of the state of things prevailing in New Orleans was such as to take away from the Administration a part of the power belonging to it in ordinary times, and to transfer it into the hands of a responsible agent, invested with absolute authority. He would, however, see that justice be done to the French residents at New Orleans, and by all possible means secure the redress of all well-founded grievances.

M. Mercier then said that he was thankful to his Excellency the Secretary of State for his good disposition towards France, and kind regard for French interests. He would beg leave to remark, that sings the Administration had transferred to a responsible of the part of the provided with the first of the part which General Entler himself seemed to play towards the Federal Government. He thought that this would simplify the condition of things, facilitate the relations between France and the United States, and prevent further complications. He then communicated to Mr. Seward a project he had already matured, and which consisted in sending Rear Admiral Reynand, then in the port of New Orleans, the French condition of the French residents of New Orleans, and report accordingly. Mr. Seward said he had no objection to make to the desires of his Excellences, on one of the fects which lave d

such is the simple relation of the facts which nave Agrermined the sending of Bear Admiral Reynaud to New Orleans. As to the procession of the thousands of French residents, who, seconding to the French papers published in that city, went to pay a visit to the Admiral's lodgings. it is explained by the fact that these residents saw in his presence among them a proof of that constant solicitude which the French Government extends to all the natives of France, both at home and abroad. After his arrival at New Orleans the French Admiral paid a visit to Gen. Butler, who, aware of the character of his mission, had returned his civilities in the most cordial manner.

His visit on board the French mail boat, the Catinat, and the assurance of friendship on that occasion by the and the assurance of friendship on that occasion by the American to the French officer, are indicative of the disposition of General Butler, who is said to have declared that he would do everything in his power to satisfy his French friends. fy his French friends.

The names of the vessels composing Amiral Reynaud's flotills are: The steam-frigate Guerriere, which he was compelled to leave at the mouth of the Mississippi on account of her heavy draught, and the two mail boats, Renaudin and Catinat, of four guos each, now in the harbor of New Orleans. It is on the Catinat that the French admiral has hoisted his flag.—N. Y. Herald.

Captain Ericsson on the Passaic's Turret To the Editor of The World: Your statement that the muzzle-box of the Passaic's turret "was shattered to pieces" during the trial of Saturday is utterly erroueous. The facts are as follows: With a view of determining certain theoretical points I requested Chief Engineer Stimers to remove the muzzlerequested Chief Engineer Stimers to remove the muzzlering, a contrivance which medifies the pressure in a
peculiar manner, but not until the trial had determined
whether the concussion and smoke had been obviated.
The success of the means adopted proved so complete
that Mr. Stimers, after the third round deemed the point
fully settled, and accordingly, with Admiral Gregory's
and Captain Drayton's acquiescence, removed the muzzle-ring. The effect was precisely as I had previously
demonstrated: considerable increase of pressure within
the muzzle-box; the effect being that some light bolts,
which temporarily secured the front plate, were broken
and the plate bent forward a few inches. This, you will which temporarily secured the front plate, were broken and the plate bent forward a few inches. This, you will admit, is a very different affair from the box being shattered to pieces.

Engineers will understand how trifling must be the internal pressure of the muzzle-box when informed that its front consists of a plate one-half inch thick, four feet wide, and six feet long, without a single brace or support. The yielding of some light bolts before the muzzle ring was removed afforded practical data for estimating exactly the small amount of internal pressure. I refrain, for obvious reasons, from entering further I refrain, for obvious reasons, from entering further the retrian, for obvious reasons, from entering further into detail. I have much satisfaction in assuring you that our success is complete; not a single difficulty remains to be overcome. We handle the 420-pound guns with as little discomfort, and with more facility, than Hull and Perry handled their 40-pounders.

Yours, most respectfully,

Yours, Nov. 17, 1862.

Strand, London, England, for the week ending 1st November, 1862:

Cyrus W. Field, New York; J. A. Nowlands, Delaware; G. W. fimons Philadelphia; J. E. Lawrence, M. S. Amheim, San Francisco; J. W. Owens and daughter, Cincinnati, O.; A. T. Randall. Baltimore; L. D. Gwes, Providence, R. L.; R. Bleakie, Talland, Connig Rev. J. W. Wood, Easton, Pa; G. W. Feuchtwanger, New York; J. Hawley and wife, New York; D. E. Hawley, New York; Miss Hawley, New York; D. E. Hawley, New York; Miss Hawley, New York; L. E. Sewell, Boston; G. A. Kettridge, Boston; E. H. McCormick, Chicago; T. J. Griffin, Chicago; C. W. Kennard, Boston; C. J. Barry, Boston; M. Cohen, New York; E. Wright, Boston; M. Ellis, Boston; R. C. Winthropp, Boston; H. W. Hearn, New York; W. L. Walton, Hartford.

— Captain Loudon, of Company E, Harris Light Cavalry, who has been for some time past on detached duty vember, 1862: ler who has been for some t at Glebe Cottage, two miles from Chain Bridge, near Washington, D. C., set out more than two weeks since to join his command, near the front, and has not since been heard from. Fears are entertained that he has fallen into the hands of the enemy. - General John Sedgwick, who was wounded at Antietam, will soon return to the Army of the Potomac, and assume either command of the corps to which he was assigned before that battle, or the one formerly commanded by General Sumner and more recently by General

Personal.

- The following is a list of Americans registered a

- Severe illness has induced Hon. Thomas Corwin, our minister to Mexico, to renew his application for leave of absence to visit his home in Ohio. - Hon. William Bigler has written a letter declining to become a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Pennsylvania, and proposing a plan for the adjustment of the national troubles. - Rev John B. Phinney, for many years connected

with the American Colonization Society, has been recognised as Consul General of the Republic of Liberia for the United States. - It is authoritatively denied that General Martindale has preferred charges against General Fitzjohu - General Hitchcock has been appointed commissioner

nel Ludlow is acting as his assistant.

— Messrs. Foster and Carpenter have just returned from the Cape Hatterss Banks after an absence of nearly three weeks. They have secured two companies from among the citizens to garrison the forts at that point which will enable the force now stationed there to go in active service.—Newbern (N. C.) Progress. — Hon. A. C. Wilder, member of Congress elect of Kansas, has gone to Rochester, N. Y.

Governor of Texas, with the rank of brigadier general. -General Ben. I can has ordered the bank in Lexington, Mo., to be closed, and the president and oashier

Porter. for the exchange of prizoners of war, in which duty Colo-

> The illness of Hon. Edward Everett is not of a serious character.
>
> — Hon. A. J. Hamilton has been appointed Military

GOLD PENS FOR STATE OFFICIALS.—One item of the State expenditures of Wisconsin, last year, was for gold pens with gold cases, costing 218 each, furnished

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