THESE DOLLARS FOR SIX MOSTHS—invariably in ad-THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, stalled to Subscribers out of the City at THEME DOL-LASS PER ARRUM, in edvance. MILITARY CLOTHING.

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION.

There is no house in the United States that has as wide-spread reputation for getting up MILITARY OCOTHING AS ROCKHILL & WIL-

SON'S, Nos. 608 and 605 Chestnut street. Resides being thoroughly acquainted with the business, they are prompt to fill all orders

at moderate prices, and always have a LARGE STOOK OF MILITARY GOODS ON HAND. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

TOURTH ST. CARPET STORE. No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. J. T. DELACROIX,

Invites an examination of his stock of Carpetings, is which will be found 250 PCS. BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,

Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine, medium, and low grade Ingrain, Venetian, Hall, aud Stair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m A RCH-STREET CARPET WARK-OLDDEN & RICKNER. No. 832 ABOH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET,

are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles, which they are offering a LOW PRIOUS FOR CASH.

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 PRICES will be fully P. S .- The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIETS, so

justly popular, can be supplied at short notice. FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY. och-w CEORGE GRANT. MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTMUT STREET The SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his

The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
70. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Tour doors below the Continen

MILLINERY GOODS. MILLINERY GOODS.

M. BERNHEIM, 726 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has now in store, just received from AUCTION, a large and choice stock of

FLOWERS, all the new shades. PEATHERS, do. do. do. VELVETS, do. do. do. SILKS, do. do. do. BLAUE ENGLISH CRAPES, at all prices, and MOURNING RIBBONS to suit, and all other articles belonging in the Millinery Line.

He is now selling o his entire stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH, and would call the attention of the trade to this fact. No. 728 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. B .- Velvets cut bias. THOS. KENNEDY & BRO. 789 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. HAVE NOW BEADY THEIR

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.

FALL. WOOD & CARY. MUCUESCOBS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS, Maya now in store a COMPLETE STOCK

MILLINERY GOODS. Consisting of Silk, Velvet, and Colored Straw BONNETS AND HATS, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., To which they respectfully favite the attention of the ormer patrons of the House, and the trade generally.

GEORGE F. WOMRATH, NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, HAS NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT

LADIES' FURS

To which the attention of the public is invited. no19-2m LADIES, FANCY FURS!

JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS. No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW MINTH. Just opened, a large and handsome Stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, of every description and in the newest and most approved styles, at the Lewest Cash Prices. 007-8m

LADIES' FANCY FURS. JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH ST., BELOW EIGHTH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

LADIES' FANCY FURS. DRESS GOODS in great variety,

My sessortment of Fancy Furs for Ladles and Children | RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., IN AVALT WAT be fashionable during the present season. All sold at the manufacturers' prices, for cash. Ladies, please give me a call.

DARLOR SKATES .- Superior Parlor Skates, of improved pattern, neat and light, for sale by PHILIP WILSON & CO., 6023-lm 415 CHESNUT St., opposite Custom House. TERRA COTTA MANUFACTORY.

Hanging Vasos.

7] ancy Flower Polis.

7] ancy Flower Polis.

7] ancy Flower Polis.

7] ancy Flower Polis.

1 Y Vasos.

1 Y Vasos.

1 Jamin Coupes.

1 Cassoletts Rensissance.

1 Cassoletts Lonis XVI.

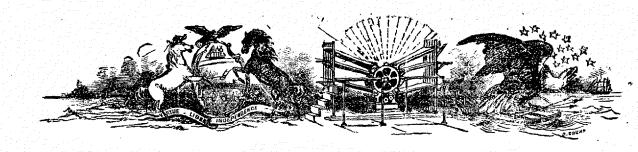
1 Lava Vases Antique.

1 Pedestals, all sizos.

1 Consols and Carlafades.

1 Parian Busts.

Marble Pedestals. ii, and to the Trade. S. A. HARBISON, 1010 CHESTRUT Street. AMAICA RUM.—13 Puncheons just received and for salt, in bond, by
CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS,
126 WALNUTS: and 21 GRANITE St.



VOL. 6.—NO. 96.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. TRESS GOODS

AS CEEAP AS EVER. SAXONY WOVEN GOODS, 250 per yard. SAXONY do. do. 31c do. BAXONY do. do. 37% o do. DOUBLE-WIDTH VELONTE BEPS. DOUBLE-WIDTH BROOME REPS. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER. 450, 454, 454 North SECOND Street, above Willow no 20-Rt

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

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

" Curtain Materials.

" Upholstery Goods.

" Furniture Oblinizes.

" Embroidered Plano and Table Covers.

" Table Coverings.

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

1008 CHESTNUT STREET. "NEW MOURNING STORE," 926 CHESTNUT STREET.

MOURNING WEAR. MOURNING BONNETS, M. & A. MYERS & Co.. IMPORTERS.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS. DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 8 yards HEAVY TABLE LINENS, in neat and beautiful BBEAKFAST, DINNER, AND TEA NAPKINS, to natch.

DAMASK, DIAPEB, GLASS, and HUOK TOWELS.
PLAIN and PLAID GLASS LINEN.
TOWELINGS for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath, and Cham-STOUT and FINE SHEETING LINENS, 5-4, 9-4,

0-4, 11-4 12-4. BEST HEAVY PILLOW LINENS, 40, 42, 45, 50, 54, TLOOR and STAIR LINENS.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ABRISON,
no4-tutbalot 1008 CHESTNUT Street. RICH AND RELIABLE **FURS** 

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION

AND MANUFACTURE. Hudson's Bay Sable, Royal Ermine, Dark Sable Mink. Real Chinchilla, Dark Siberian Squirrel, In every Fashionable Style for

Ladies, Misses, and Children. FURS MADE TO ORDER. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,

FLANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

and warranted to fit. GENTLEMAN'S WRAPPERS, The largest and best assortment in the city. Underolothing, hosiery, gloves, ties, &

G. A. HOFFMANN, ocl-tuthism 606 ARCH STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL, E. & L.

FOURTH AND ARCH.

POPLINS FROM AUCTION. GREEN POPLINS. BLUES. BROWNS, BLACKS. MODE MERINOES. BLUES, PURPLES, BROWNS

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES, FINE SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., 4 4 LYONS VELVETS, WOOLEN SHAWLS. BROCHA SHAWLS, GOOD BLANKETS.

VELVET CLOTHS, WELSH FLANNELS, CLOAK CLOTHS. Croaks: Croaks: Croaks THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE OUR NEW STYLES

ARE THE OSBORNE, THE CELEBRATED CASTILIAN, THE LE GILLET AND PRINCESS. These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only e found in perfection at IVENS & Co.,

23 SOUTH NINTE STREET. CLOAKS! NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES. Our Garments in style, quality, and manufactor.

Are guarantied equal to any in the City.

Ladies will please examine before purchasing.

PARIS STORE,
EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS. MISSES AND CHILDREN'S The Largest Assortment,

Latest and Most Approved Styles,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET.

DRY-GOODS JOBRERS. DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co., N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND

FIFTH STREETS, Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their entire New Stock of

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC. T. B. DAWSON. O. BRANSON. J. G. BOHGARDNER. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, (JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOOK,) Have just opened an

ENTIRE NEW STOOK FANCY SILKS, from Auction,

SHAWLS, GLOVES, Which have been

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, CHEAP PRICES. The attention of city and country buyers is invited.

THOS. MELLOR & Co. ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS,

40 AND 49 NORTH THIRD STREET HOSIERY, GLOVES.

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

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

A Soldier's Song. Some of our hospital soldiers betray great genius, and occasionally we find among them a genuiue poet. Becently all the convalescents had been discharged from a certain room, leaving but one poor fellow to suffer sione. Before going, and while taking their adieu of the sole occupant, the wounded man arose on his elbow, and vented his feelings in the following impromptu:

Our voices blended in the shout, Then mingled in the mosn, And, comrades, now you leave poor Bob, To antier all alone. Then witness now these tears that flow, And hear these sobs that start; Remember me where'er you go-'Tis sad that we must part. The blood is bounding in my voins, And through my Union core; So boys, perhaps, we'll meet again, Within the din of war. But should I linger here to see

Old scenes upon this wall.
I'll strive to obser my weary self
By visiting OAK HALL. Where Clothing of every variety—both for citizens and soldiers—may be found, in very best style, and at lower prices than elsewhere. Our facilities for the purchase of goods, and their manufacture, cannot be surpassed, and that accounts for our reasonable prices. We shall be happy to show the public through the great OAK HALL.

WANAJIAKER & BROWN.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, S. E. cor. SIXTH and MARKET Sts.
N. B —A customer department attached. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

602 OHESTNUT STREET

Silver-plated Ware, Jeweiry, 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 sai at ONE DOLLAR RACH. The same goods are sold at

tt ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are settler places from \$2 to 88 each:
YOUR OHOIGE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Ladies' Sets, new and beautiful styles,
Do. Pins,
De. Ear Rings,
Do. Sleeve Buttons,
Do. Guard Ohain,
Do. Neck. do.
Do. Gold Thimbles,
Do. Finger Bings,
Do. Pensils;
Do. Pensils;
Do. Pens with case,
Do. Bracelets,
Do. Medalitons,
Do. Charms, Pearl Port Monnaies, Merocco do. Wire do do. Purses, Card Cases. 's Armiets, Neck Chains. Nock Chains.

Vost Chains, different styles, clieve Buttons, do. do. Studs, do. do. Finger Bings, do. do. Finger Bings, do. do. Pen and Case, Pencil, revolving, Tooth Pick, de. Wetch Keys, Chain Hooks, Chain Charms, Pocket Books, Bill Books, Port Monnaics, &c. Do. Bill Books,
Do. Port Monnates, &c.
SILVER PLATED WABE.
YOUR CHOIOE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Sets of Table Spoons,
Do. Dessert do.
Do. Tea do.
Do. Tea do.
Do. Forks,
Pair Butter Knives,
Do Fapkin Rings,
Knife and Fork,
Goblets,

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE AB-TICLES FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOTION.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and all Gold Jewelry, together with an assertment of heavy plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will dely competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember OLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE,
noll-2m 602 ORESTRUT Street.

NO MORE APPROPRIATE PRE-SENT GAN BE MADE TO A SOLDIER than PROTECTOR AGAINST CAMP SICKNESS.

dr. d.evans' patent abdominal supporte:

MEDICATED SAFE-GUARD,

"MONEY BELT" ATTACHMENT, Is at once light, simple, cheep, comfortable, durable, and reliable, acting not only as a remedy for disease, but also as a preventive! It is endorsed by the highest authority in the land! Among the eminent practitioners who have examined and approved its medicinal properties are Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A.; Surgeon-General Dale, of Massachustts; Dr. Hall, of "Hall'," Dr. John Ware, of Boston; Drs. Bollows and Mott, of New York; and all the medical faculty of Philadelphia, who have examined its merits.

The Bafe-Guard is composed of Red Stannel, medicated cotton being placed between two thicknesses of fiannel, and quilted in small dismonds. The elastic fasterings and whalehone are arranged so as to prevent the Safe-Guard from wrinkling or rolling up, or getting out of place when the wearer is in motion. It does not take up room in the knapsack, as it is worn on the march, and gives strength to the soldier.

to the soldier.

The "MONEY BELT" ATTACHMENT is made of fine water proof rubber cloth, stamped with a patrictic device, and affords a safe and convenient receptacle for the soldiers' bills and private papers.

Price according to size and finish; No. 1, \$1,50; No. 2 S1. Sent by mail or express on receipt of the price and postage, if by mail—On No. 1, 20 cents; No. 2, 15 cents So None genuine unless stamped Dr. D. Evans. Descriptive Circulars maked free. Liberal commissions silowed agents and persons forming clubs. A few experienced Canvassers wanted. None

No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. 212 BROADWAY, New York. No. 80 WASHINGTON Street, Boston. 15 WASHINGTON BUILDING, Washington Also for sale at OAKF JRD'S, under the Contine tal Hotel; F. BROWN'S, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets; WARBURION'S, 430 Chestnut street; WIL-SON & CO.'S, 415 Chestnut street, and by Dealers in PARTICULAR NOTICE .- GEORGE G. EVANS tinues, as heretofore, to fill all orders for Bocks pub

lished in the United States, on receipt of the advertised GEO. G. EVANS & CO., 020-if No. 439 OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S

TYERY DESIRABLE

IN STYLE AND PRICE. OVERGOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS,

BUSINESS SUITS, In great variety. WANAMAKER & BROWN, VV POPULAE CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR OUSTOMER WORK.

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. Also, a full assortment of OLOTHS, OASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere. se27tde31. SILK AND DRESS GOODS.

MALL STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co. 1035-2m No. 326 MARKET ST.

UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

100 bbls "Lnoffer" Burning OH on hand.
We guarantee the oil to be non-anylosive, to burn all the oil in the iamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without creating the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with these enames. WRIGHT, SMITH, a PEARHALL, fail-st Chiles on MARKET Street.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862. LETTER FROM PARSON; BROWNLOW.

Louisville, Ky., November 17, 1862. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: General Morgan's division of the army, late of Cumberland Gap, is arriving here by regiments, as fast as the boats can land them, and here his command is divided. He is ordered to report at Memphis, with a portion of his command. The East Tennessee Regiments are ordered to report to General Rosscrans, at Mashville, and are understood to be intended for the service going into Rast Tennessee, which will be pushed forward at once "in force," at least not falling short of one hundred housand men. Two of our East Tennessee Regiments left last night for Nashville, and two others here will be off to-night, and so on, as they arrive, until they are through to the main force. The East Tennesseaus are perfectly delighted with the idea of going under Bose-craus, and of his leading them into East Tennesses! And, as they approach that country, I advise all Soces-sionists who have not made their peace with God to leave for parts unknown.

The rebel forces under Breckinridge, Cheatham, and others, are retreating from Murfreesboro and Lebanon towards Chattanooga, where they have an immense rebel army, as well as large supplies of arms and provisions Besecrans will follow them leisurely, putting through immense army supplies from this point, with equal facili-ties for transportation. The rebels are destroying the roads and bridges as they go, but the dirt reads were never in finer condition, and the streams are all low. The advance can repair the bridger rapidly, and the main force can follow on, keeping themselves in good condi-tion. I have unbounded confidence in Rosscrans, and the country may look out for a triumphant march into the less of many lives on both sides, in passing Chatta-

nooga. I shall start to day to Nashville, and the last forty miles of the journey of two hundred is by private conveyance, and rather hazardous, as Morgan's guerillas are continually arresting travellers in that quarter. My judgment is against my taking this risk, but I am urged to go in connection with the interests of Risst Tennessee. If I fail to write again, the readers of *The Press* may know that the rebels have taken me, and they may then

infer that I have looked up a rope! The heart of a Union man, destring to see this informal rebellion we shed out, sickens to come into Kentucky and bear the true state of things as they are and as they have been. Out of 6,000 voters in Louisville 1,500 of them are Escessionists, and these carry with them thousands who are se out-spoken and as rabid as the yliest rebels in the Confederacy. A large smuggling trade is going on between this city and the Confederacy, and has been all the time. I will give two instances of many: A cilizen here obtained a permit to open a store in Galia-tin, Middle Tennessee, and there sold out his whole stock, at a large advance, to a citizen of Knoxville, who conveyed the goods by wagons! A similar case occurred, in every respect, in Springfield, Robinson county, Midsle Tennessee, and the Knoxville man bought out the stock, and took the goods by wagons to Knoxville! This sort of game is being played out all the time between Louisville and Cincinnati, on the one part, and the rebel States upon the other. The fact is notorious here, that more selt has gone South from Louisville this season, under these corrupt permits, than has usually gone in times of peace. The loyal readers of The Press may be inclined to sak the questions: How is this? and why is it? Why is not the blockade enforced with more vigor? I will state a few facts, and leave the reader to answer his ewn questions. Two classes of men have been in charge of important military posts, and of the Government offices, in various portions of this country, ever since the rebellion was inaugurated, and no good has been done under their auspices, and never will be. The classes I slinds to are TRAITORS and FOOLS. The army has been cursed with generals who are, at heart, on the side of the South, and with contractors, furnishers of villains desire the war to be protracted, even for years to come, that they may make money out of it. They openly denounce the emancipation proclamation, and, by their conversation, prejudice the people and soldiers against the Government. Mr. Lincoln has made a sad mistake in appointing many men to office, in military and civil ons, and he now commits a greater mistake by continuing them in office. Many of these men are te the people that the rebellion can't be put down in Lincoln's time, but that the Democracy will come into power after awhile, and they will compromise with the South.

These men have been commissioned by Mr. Lincoln not

to serve the country, but to break his head and aid in the rnin of the country. no effort was made by General Buell to capture General ragg's army. This may seem like strong language, but, I repeat, Buell did not want to capture the enemy, or he could have done it with ease. On the other hand, he could have done it with ease... On the other hand, he desired their escape, and he had actually to take some trouble to enable them to escape! I wish I were President of the United States twelve months, with all the money and power of the Government at my com-

The amount of corruption in every department of the Government is perfectly astounding, and, at the same dme, disheartening to a loyal man. If I were editing a and all connected therewith, if it cost me my life. I can't think of what is going on now, in Kentucky and Ten-nessee, with any degree of allowance. And such is my indignation, that I can't trust myself to write longer upon the subject. I would not have said what I have, but thinking it possible that the rebels may capture me, I wish to record my protest against all traitors and

to which I acknowledge any allegiance on earth. LETTER FROM LOUISVILLE. CAMP OF ANDERSON CATALRY,

NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 15, 1882. (Special Correspondence of The Press ] DESERTIONS. see the West this winter, our troop has; I believe, beat last encamped on Kentucky soil. You cannot apprecican,) and I believe this is the case with almost all the members of the troop, especially those who enlisted, ex-pecting and hoping soon to take an active part in crushing out this rebellion. It takes all kinds of men to make a regiment; and, notwithstanding the fact that the average intelligence and good character of the men a little above that of most other regiments in the service our departure from Carlisle, ten or twenty deserted, and What excuse these renegades may have to offer for their tion with this troop is concerned, their course is without justification. They have east a shadow over the fair reputation of our regiment, and the city from whence they came; but perhaps we are better without

I am sorry to say, a majority were from Philadelphia. them. The citizens of Philadelphia, from whom they have received a bounty and many kind wishes and prayers, ought to know them. They are cowards, equally despicable with the rebels themselves. If within my power, I will send you a list of their names MEN. Our camp is situated on the commons, on the south side of Louisville, where General Buell's army was encamped before its last advance into the interior, and where the

old troops were drilled one year ago. There are camps on all aides of us, including those of the 25th Michigan, 3d and 6th Tennessee Infantry, and the 4th Kentucky Cavalry. Most of the latter are composed of refugees from Kentucky and Tennessee. They are men who have felt and known from experience something of the horrors felt and known from experience something of the norrors of this war; men who have left their homes only with their lives, leaving behind wives, chiliren, parents, everything near and dear, in the hands and at the mercy of the most relentiess, embittered, and barbarous foes the world has ever known. But they shall return again, and destruction shall follow their track. I though? once that true loyalty was to be found only at the North, but none of us have made the sacrifices of these men. Surely their reward will be great. The Hon. Horsoe, Maynard and Person Brownlow arrived here to day. The latter has sons in the 3d Tennessee. Most of the men of this regiment are from the naighborhood of Knoxville. I understand that the Parson will deliver one of his characteristic sermons to-morrow. Having

been unable to hear him while in Philadelphia, I will make it my business to be present. order to that effect having been read to us while at Car-lisle—has been the cause of much sorrow in the entire command. For my part I feel, that since the capture of Command. For my part a root, and sales are unparted of Captain Palmer, nothing has happened that has been of so much disadvantage to us as the removal of these offi-cers. My acquaintance with them had been slight, and. yet I knew enough to make me respect them as men and ilers, who I believe are surpassed for true worth by will be hailed with joy by the greater portion of our men.; cere wish is that it may be soon.

SECESSIONISTS. ed by Secessionists of all ages and conditions. Our dress parades, witnessed by so large a number of the citizens of Carlisle, while at that place, are attended by but few of the people of Louisville-not more than a dozen ladies | ly extinguished, however, and, soon after the "gay and ral thing the ladies (so-called) of the city look upon us with apparent contempt as we pass them in the streets.

A large part of our equipments, including saddles and bridles, have arrived to-day; we are as yet, however, GENERAL ROSECRANS General Rosectans is reported at Rashville. I think we will soon be thoroughly equipped, and an early depar-

ture for his headquarters is expected. I am on guard to-

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. Continued Arrival of Troops.

isi Correspondence of The Press.] NASHVILLE, November 12. Since Friday last the arrival of troops has been con-tinuous, and the woods upon the opposite bank of the river, at night, are ruddy with the light of camp fires. The city is now under command of Major General A. McDowell McCook, who occupies Gen. Negley's former quarters, on High street, Gen. Negley having now taken up his abode in the house owned and formerly occupied by General Zolligoffer.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN TOWN. secrans arrived in town on the evening of the 10th, and was visited at his rooms at the St. Cloud, by nearly all our preminent Union citizens, and the resident officers. It is understood, though not yet officially an-nounced, that a forward movement is to take place on the 2th met. The let Tennessee battery, which has, since its formation, had its quarters at the Capitol, is to accompany the advance. Among other notabilities now in town is General Jeff. C. Davis, whose command is still on the other side of the river. Gen. Davis called, yesterday, on the Governor and Provest Marshal. He Boks in fine health, and will move with his brigads to-morrow, I am informed. To-day, there is a raview of troops, consisting of the division under comand of Gen. J. S. Negley. It is rumored at the Capitol o-day, that Gen. Regley has been premoted to the rank of major general—this is rumor merely, and may not be true. Up to this writing we have not received a mail, though we were assured last Saturday that the wagons containing it were just across the Cumberland—no doubt they are on the other side, but probably nearer Franklin than Mashville. We are told here also, that the railroad will ston be completed to this city, and will run as early as Describer lat regularly. As for myself, I have lived long in anticipation, that I doubt whether we shall ever have the reality of a mall, railroad, and telegraph again. Perhaps, however, General Rosecraps' promise of vigorous merafions will infuse a like spirit into all branches o business, and Nashvi le will once more become something like what she once was.

MILITARY RESTRICTIONS REMOVED. Gen Regley last week removed the restrictions here to the system of granting passes, and is-sued an order, which gave the provest marshal power to grant passes to offizens of undoubted loyalty, on any of the roads leading out of this city. Consequently, the come of the marshal are thronged with citizenscome to bring wood, others marketing to town; while great many are desirous of going North In compliance with the order, no passes are given to any parties who declips signing the oath of allegiano; and many bitter rebels, both he and she, are greatly disappointed thereat. fusal of the provest marshal to grant passes to visit the Confederate priconers at the penitentiary, unless the applicant be a near relative of some prisoner. Formerly sases were nearly always given to all appli the consequence was a sort of leves at the prison, at which all the delicacies of the season were spread, and the repast and treason discussed in common. Now the prisoners are allowed all the good things their friends may wish to contribute, but they must be left outside the ricon doors, marked for whom they are intended. P. M. as. by a recent order, all citizens are allowed to pars about the town until 12 o'clock, without being halted at every corner, and, in many instances, kept in the guard house until morning. The word "halt" has become so familiar to our people that the darkeys use it now to udge, from several sudden stoppages that I have lately imested, that it answers the purpose equally well. A courier, recently sent out by Governor Johnson and Sexeral Regley, with important despatches, met with a variety of advertures, the narration of which may be ineresting to your readers, as showing the treatment our nessengers receive from the bands of robbers who luck

on every road to rob and plunder travellers. TRAVEL OPENED UP. The courier left Nashville on the 3d inst with despatches and private letters, and passed over the road without difficulty until he reached Mitchelsville, and was guarities came in sight, and ordered him to halt. He im-mediately rode year the side of the bridge, and threw most of his papers into the river. The leader, observing the movement, fired his gun; the ball just grazing his head, and immediately ordered him to dismount, wade hesd, and immediately ordered him to dismount, wade into the water, and bring out the letters. He obeyed, but, fistead of recovering, used his best efforts to desirely such letters and despatches as he could reach. The robbers, who were looking at him from the bridge, fired several shots at, him, which luckly missed him, but spianhed the water all around where he stood. After coming out of the river, he thought he would try to give his captors the slip by running away, but, being much nbed and exhausted, he fell ere proceeding a dozen yards. The guerillas scon overlook him, and the lientenant, placing his revolver at his forehead, told him to go on his knees and say his prayers, if he had any to say, on his knees and say has provers, it he had any to say, for he had but a moment to live.

The captain used his authority in this instance, and provested his authorities from murdering him. After stripping and searching him, he was allowed to ride his own horse bare-backed to Gallatin, the headquarters of

John Morgan, the robbers having appropriated his saddle blanks, bridle, &c., together with all his papers and thirty-five dollars in money, to their own use. Arriving at Morgan's headquarters, he was placed under guard in the house Morgan was then occupying, which was, by the way, Col. Bennett's residence, who was a prisoner in Nashville some time since, and recently exchanged. The first salutation he received from the chivalric Mor gan was, "You d-d villain, we got you at last, and, d-n you, I'll have you shot before night." The prisoner Confederate army discharge from his pocket, I demand

Morgan, after curring him awhile, told him he couldn't

see why such d-d accountrels as he wanted to be tried by court martial; but remarked that he had no time to attend to such matters, and would send him to Breckin-ridge, at Murireesboro. The courier having by this means gained time, which, under the circumstances, was what he most needed, he ventured to ask Morgan for his what he most needed, he ventured to ask hlorgan for his horse. "I'll keep your horse for you safe until you're hung," and with this Morgan left. Soon after he was taken to Murfreesboro, his guards riding while he was compelled to walk. During this tedious trip he several times fell from exhaustion, and had finally to be carried in a wagon the last nine miles of the route. The dis-posal of the case was referred to Breckinridge, but he being sick deferred the trial for a day or two. This lucky iliness was probably the means of saving our friend's life. as Breckinridge sent him word that should surely be hung, and that he need expect no mercy shown him. He was confined in the upper story of the court house with several other prisoners charged with being spies. The rebeis whom he met reported that Morgan's men had burned both the railroad and pontoon bridges at Mashville, and that the rebel force at Murfreesboro was never more than five thousand men. The room in which the courier was confined boasted of neither chair nor bed, nothing but a ricketty table and an old matwhich seemed of any use was the mat, which, with the aid of a broken-bladed penknife, he converted into a frail rope. At night he opened the solitary window of the room, and fastening one end of the rope to a past, he room, and rastening one out of the rope to a part, no began his perilous descent, and at last reached the ground safely, and made for the woods. Not knowing the points of the compass, he was a long time trying to discover the right road to Nashville, but at last reached the Nashville pike, which he kept until obliged to leave it by the nu-merous guerilla camps, scattered along all parts of the nen, or saw the light of the camp fires, he would strike for the woods, where he would lie until safe to venture out again. Thus dodging about, first on the road and then among the woods, he, after three days' travel, with nothing to eat save a monthful of corn bread, furnished him by a negro, reached a house near the Federal pickets. Seeing no light, he went around and found the family in the rear of the house at supper. Calling the proprietor to the door, he asked him what road he was on. "The Nolansville road," replied the gentlemany Mr. T. "And how far from Nashville?" said the courier. "Two miles." "Are those our pickets?" asked the courier. "I don't know," said "Why," said the courier, "the Confederate pickets, of "why," san the courier, "the Confederate pickets, of course." "Oh," said Mr. T., "well, those don't happen to be our pickets." "Then," says our friend, "I'm all right, and much obliged." Befuling all invitations to remain over night, finding he was among friends, he related his escape from the rebels, and soon after reac cer in command, who furnished him with a horse and rival was quite unlooked for, of course, and greatly sur prized both the Governor and General Negley, who were fearful that he had been killed by his captors. After a three days' rest he is as well as ever, and says he is willing to give Morgan another chance to capture him, when

THE DRAMA REVIVED. We are to have a reopening of the theatre to-morrow evening, the play selected for the occasion being "The Miser's Daughter," and "A Kiss in the Dark," with a song by Mr. Duffield, formerly of the Mobile theatre, an excellent mannager, and a fine singer. The stage management is under the direction of Mr. Claude C management is under the direction of Mr. Claude C Hamilton; and our rotund friend, Sam, Simons, smiles approvingly at the numerous postage-stamps handed in at the origing. Sam and your correspondent, B. C. T., left for the North last Saturday. The former will bring back with some valuable additions to the company, at present an anxious and admiring crowd, who deeply sympathized with the unfortunate animals who were selected to puli two such heavy weights. One dirty little boy suggested that two kacks wouldn't be too many; he was immediatefestive cuss." of The Press, left for the land of and relirosds. Success to him! Wherever he goes he will be sure to make friends; and the many who remember him here will all be glad to welcome him, on his return. To-night, as I write, there is every indication of rain which is much needed, as the river is still fordable at th point by urchins under fifteen years.

Gen. McClellan in New York—He is Serenaded and Makes a Speech. ture for his headquarters is expected. I am on guard today, and thinking that a letter from our troop, published
in your paper, would be read by our many friends at
home, I have taken the opportunity between reliefs to
write a few lines. It has been done hasilly; I hope it
will not prove entirely uninteresting. Yours, truly,

—King Louis of Bavaria, who abdicated after an insurrection in 1848, sees his family extensively affected by
the dynastic changes which have taken place since 1859.
His secord son is ofthe, the ex-King of Greece, bord on
the let of June, 1816; his third, Luitpold, is married to
a daughter of the Gread Duke of Turenry; one of his
daughters to the Duke of Modena; and one of his grandsons, or his yourgest son Adelbert, was so have succeeded Otho on the throne of Greece. Listly, the Queen of
Naples and her sighty, the Counters de Trani, belong to
a colisteral brach of the royal family shat of Maxis
millish, Duke of Bavaria. The house of Wittelbach has,
therefore, suffered nost materially from the revelutions
of Germany, Italy, and Greece, and its meabers might
give a second representation of the famous dinver at
Venice mentioned in Yoltalre, a "Gepdide."

Gen. McClellan in New York—He is Serenaded and Makes a Speech.

When it became generally known peaterday that Gen.
Incidelan had left Tranton, is the State of New Jersey,
and had arrived at the Hills have the Gilea had arrived at the Hills had left Trenton, is the State of New Jersey,
and had arrived at the Hills have the Gilea had arrived at the Hills had left Trenton, is the State of New Jersey,
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and had arrived at the Hills have the Gilea had arrived at the Hills had left Trenton, is the State of New Jersey,
and had arrived at the Hills had left Trenton, is the State of New Jersey,
and had arrived at the Hills had been a dimprise called to see him at his rooms. Many of, them, however, were disappointed, for Genemal Had arrived at the Hills had beet trente

Bremnan, D. N. Conover, Alderman F. I. Boolo, Alderman Bradley, and others—all anxious to see the General, but, unfortunately for them, he was not to be seen. He had gone out, so fives said, to visit some friends, and of course was not in the hotel. Here was another disappointment; but as some members of the 7th Regiment band appeared, it was saiden for granted that the secondate would be given; and they all remained.

At twenty minutes of clock; the Young Men's Democratic Association appeared in front of the hotel, with Capt. By nder's gun, and the band began to play. With them there came several hundred citizens, who enlive he conselon by cheers for Gen. McClielian, and repeated grouns for Gen. Fremout and Mr. Greefey. There was a call for three cheers for Gen. Farnates, which was responded to by one faint cheer, and a didawn.

At leastly the General Analysis, and repeated grouns for Gen. McClielian, and repeated grouns for Gen. Fremout and Mr. Greefey. There was a call for three cheers for Gen. Farnates, which was responded to by one faint cheer, and a didawn. At leastly the General analysis, the cheek make a fand, and engaged the Ettle battalion for upwards of an laur. Rone are reported killed on our side, and it hands the account of the light of the given in the signified in years and light of the given in the significant properties and the properties of the control of the

At length, the General appeared, accompanied by Mr.
Luke Cozzens, President of the Young Men's Democratic
Association, and the assemblage gave cheer after chest,
lasting for fully a minute. The President of the Association made several attempts to introduce the General,
and was as often interrupted by chaers for the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Finally, he succeded in introducing him, and when the renewed cheering had ceased, the General spoke as follows: GENEREAL M'CLELLAN'S SPEECH:

GENEREAL M'OLELLAN'S SPEECH;

MY FRIENDS: I thank you cordially for this spontaneous tribute of regard. I accept it not for myself, but for the Army of the Potomac, which I ones commanded, [cheere], and in which you are so deeply interested. Every battle from Yorktown to Antietam has added new proofs of the ocurage and devotion of the citizen soldiers of New York, and has increased the debt of gratitude to them. No portion of the Espublic has more liberally given its millions of money and thousands of men to the came than this great metropolis. At the commencement of the struggle no community was more prompt in responding to the appeal of the Government for aid. No community has a greater stake in the success of our cause than this—none more closely bound by the ties of kindred to the army with which I have been so long associated. I, therefore, and my former comrades with me, will feel doubly honored by the occasion this evening. And it is with a heart full to overflowing with gratitude that I spaid it is soldier, and you will not expect a speech from me; and you will, therefore, allow me to bid you good night.

The General retired and renewed cheering, and soon afterward all was quiet in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.—N. F. Times, gesterday.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Secretary of War Randolph Resigned GENERAL G. W. SMITH HIS SUCCESSOR LATE BEFORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Fear of a Movement up the James River. RETURN OF A PLAG-OF TRUCE BOAT. FORTRESS MONROR, November 20.—The fiag. of-truce samboat Metamora arrived at Fortress Monroe this corning, from City Point, but she had no passengers, Four hundred Union prisoners will arrive at City Point to morrow. While the Metamora was at City Point her officers and crew were not allowed to step on shore. Neither was any communication, except official, afforded to them. The rebel officers were not communicative. o even social, as has generally been the case heretofore.

The flag of truce steambost New York left this afternoon, for City Point, in charge of Capt. Mulford, of the 3d New York regiment, to bring down the 400 Union prisoners who are to arrive there to-morrow, by agree-

YANKER PRISONERS FROM SNICKER'S GAP. The following are extracts from the Bichmond One hundred and ten Abolitionists, captured a few days ago at Snicker's Ferry, arrived last evening, and were lodged in the Libby prison. YANKEE COUNTERFEIT CASE.

The case of Charles Lindner and Frederick Grope, charged with circulating counterfeit Yankee notes, was concluded before the Mayor yesterday. Lindner was insochergid, as it appears his part of the circulation was innocently done. Grope was held for further examina-HAWLEY'S CAVALRY IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY. This well-disolplined company is now doing excellent service below Biohmond, and have recently accomplished several very desirable, but, for the present, unmen-

FOREIGN RECOGNITION. An editorial speaks of the utter hopelessness of recognition by foreign Powers so long as the war lasts, and says this is not the doctrine which has existed among nations heretofore. France recognized the colonies long before the war ended: "But, thank Heaven, we are not dependent on the favors of outsiders. While we should like fur justly-earned rights, we owe our dependence on none but Him who rules among the nations. We will but arouse ourselves the more and fight the harder." HOW THE REBELS FEAR AN ATTACK FROM OUR · JAMES' RIVER FORCES. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 17.—"A gentleman from Albemarle says there are no Yankee guoboats on the Albemarle Sound, they having gone to the James river. This is explicable by either hypotheses, that the enemy are coming upon us from Fredericksburg, or are about to be transported from the Suffolk line of advance. It indicates work, however, on one side or the other. The news from the Potomac from Washington, perhaps to take part in the movement." EX-NEW YORK STREET COMMISSIONER AT THE HEAD OF THE REBEL WAR OFFICE. General Gustavus W. Smith 18 officiating as Seci f War, General Randolph having certainly re-

PAHANNOCK. PAHANNOCK.

On Monday morning, as the enemy were marching on Fredericksburg, orders were given to destroy all the cotton and tobacco in the town. The order was promptly executed, and several pyramids of cotton bales were suon destroyed, and about a thousand boxes of tobacco, belonging to speculators, were tambled into the Bappahannock in the afternoon, the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the river in great force, and with guas superior to ours. The enemy is already in Falmouth. Our loss in the engagement was one killed and three wounded, and twelve to fifteen prisoners. PLENTY OF GAME.

The city for wild fowl is now in its glory, but unfortunately for city sportsmen little amusement of this kind can be had, owing to the scarcity of powder and shot. Persens residing down the river, who have had opportunities for collecting quantities of powder and ball from the battle-fields, have the fun exclusively to themselves. the battle-fields, have the fun exclusively to themselves Every day loads of wild duck and geese are brought our markets, also partridges, and sold at tremendo prices.

The 30th Virginia Begiment lost in the fight at Sharpsburg, on September 17th, one hundred and sixty-one killed and wounded.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. Reports from the Front—The Advance of the Army—Affairs at Falmouth—The Prospect of Future Advances—Present Condition of the Army, &c. the Army, &c.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT. REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 19.

Least night the rebel pickets had the andacity to venture upon the Orange and Alexandria Bailroad, and burn a bridge near Catlatt's Station.

Scouts report the rebel Gen. Early at Shepard's Mills, with 9,000 men, and Gen. Makall near the same place, with a like number, and a rebel force of 10,000 near Ashby's and Snicker's Gap.

A refugee just in says a rebel force of 8,000 men was in Westenston on Tuesday night; and last night had advanced as far as Gainesville.

A party sent out by the 28th Wisconsin Regiment, near Gainesville, returned lest night, having accomplished the object of their mission.

THE ADVANCE MOVEMENT. THE ADVANCE MOVEMENT

FALMOUTH, Nov. 18.—It was late on Friday afternoon when the telegraph brought from Washington approval of Burnside's plan and permission for the army to move. At daylight the next morning his advance corps (Couch's) was on the road to Frodericksburg. Howard's division was in want of new clothing; but it did not until. We marched ten miles; the clothing came up from the railroad after dark; the garmenty for two brigades were all issued that night, and at daylight the men were again upon the road, clothed and in their right

THE TRANSPORTATION. THE, TRANSPORTATION.

Upon this march the right has had the advance, Jouch leading, and Wilcox following one day in the rear. I did not leave Warrenton until 3 P. M. on Saturday, and was, therefore, eight hours behind the head of the column. In coming out to the front I was compelled to pass the entire wagon train of the corps: Transportation has been greatly cut down, and only six wagons are allowed to a regiment, but I found the corps train more than six miles long. The entire transportation of the Army of the Potomac, compacted as much as possible, makes nearly fifty miles of wagons. They can carry food and forage to supply the army for ten days, and ammunition enough to fight our way into Richmond.

HARDSHIPS OF THE MARCH. The only fruits to tempt the soldier are frost grapes and persimmons, the latter now thoroughly ripe, and growing in litustrious profusion. It is astonishing how much easerness the men show for them. A weavy, footsore, exhausted soldier, staggering under his gun, blanket, and knapsack, will run a quarter of a mile to climb a persimmon tree and taste the rich, unsatisfactory fruit, of to chase a jujuried or rabbit. That stimulus gone, he hurries beak to the ranks, and relapses into his old, yeary, hopeless, wee-begone aspect. Persimmons and squirrels are play; the road is work.

WHAT WE HAWE DONE, AND WHAT WE ARE WHAT WE HAVE DONE, AND WHAT WE ARE

GOING, AND WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO.

Soon after noon to day, we encamped two miles from this place. The redels had planted two batteries on the other tide of the Rappahannock, just beyond Fredericks-burg, which placed our road under a cross fire, and they dropped a few shells into it, as a hint for us to stop. But Gen. Occub sent out Capt. Morgan, his ohief of artillery, and Capt. Petitit, of the lat New York Artillery, to reconnoirre, while he went forward on foot in another direction for the same purpose. From one of the binais of the Rappahannock we had a fine view of Frederickaburg, with its roofs and spires and two long trains of cars, just starting towards Blohmond, conveying away the last "portable property" of the rebel troops. They evidently did not mean to make a strong stand against as; but careful accrutiny with field glasses showed four of their guns in position, ready to detain us as long as possible. Petiti's and Owen's batteries were immediately brought forward, and planted on a commanding hill beit a mile back of this town. Just as they were fairly in position, the rebels opened with their ten-pound Parrotts, at a distance of 1,600 yards, with the river between us. Their first shells exploded in the air; immediately over our guns, but proved harmless. Petitir replied prempty, and, with his usual acouracy, dropped the iron missiles right among them. Owen followed suit, and his practice was excellent. The enemy's guns overshot, and their fuses were a trifs too long. On of their shells knocked as spoke from the wheel of one of our casses, but the others all passed ever our heads, and we had no casual-ties while the property of the respective were supply. a spot from the whose to the of the Calassis; out for others all passed ever our heads, and we had no casuatites whatever.

The rebels' position was completely commanded by ours; and when they had fired thirty rounds, Pottit and Owen made, it so hat for them that they all ran away into the woods. They afterward ventined out, and, by great activity, succeeded in withdrawing their guns to the protection of the forest, where they finally disappeared. We fired only six rounds to the place before they were driven out; and then Zook's higage of Hancock's division marched into this village, and held it for the night. To day we shall occupy Enedericisburg. This morning Summar's and Combi's head quarters are here; Runnido is only twelve miles in the rear, and the whole army is rapidly moving up.

We have changed our base from the Manassas Bailroad to Acquia Creek and, the Rappshannock. We have marched from Warrenton, forty willes, in two days and a half. A few days cult be required to test the army and prepare for its grand movement. But the old formeds of "All quiet along the lines" is among the things that were.—N. Y. Tribyne. others all passed over our heads, and we had no case

were.—N. Y. Tribyst.

THE Canden and Amboy Essirond Company are constructing a double track between Bordentows and Camden. The Bordentown Register, says that the work has been communced at both eads, and a considerable distance has already been graded, and from Canden in naw track has been leid for some distance. It is expected that the work will be rapidly pushed to completion.

A VIGOBOUS LIFE.—The Amberet Cabinet says. The worehable Dr. Bathias Spanking of Ambayet, now 94, Is atill able to oversee his farm, and, as an officer of the Congregational Church, officiates at every communion meason. His wife is sharing his ripe old age at 84

TWO CENTS.

General Grant Falls Back to Grand Junction

The Lumpkin's Mill Affair — Stery of a
Rebel Prisoner—About Vilipique—Frice and
Van Born—Brugg Lesse Sentidence—Operations in Tempessee and Kentucky—Recent
Movements in Arkshaus—The Position of
Military Affairs in the Southwest—Liem for
General Banks, &c.

BATTHE OF HUMPRIN'S MELL.

LAGBANGH, TENN., New 14, 1882.—At Lumpkin's Mill, seven miles south of Holly Springs; the rebels make a stand, and engaged the Ettle bathalion for upwards of an hour. Rone are reported billed on our side, and it's is thought the enemy's loss in this shirmlesh is very small, at the end of an hour's flighting the rebels fell back toward Tellabatchie, and as night was approaching our cavelry soon after started on the retregrade for Holly Springs. About a dozen prisceers were brought in as the result of the atternoon's skirmlaking.

POSITION OF THE PERSON

POSITION OF THE REBELS; Abbeville, on the Tallahatchie, it the point which the rebols are now holding; and there is a possibility that they may give us battle before falling book. The Tallahatchie is retream that will be very difficult to cross in the face of an opposing army, and can-easily be defended against a superior force. If the enemy shows a determination in accordance with his boasts hitherto, becammake the passage of the Tallahatchie an undertaking of make the passage of the Tallahatchie an undertaking of interpretable in the communication for repeating my comments in this communication.

NARRATIVE OF A REBEL PRISONER.

A clerk in General Hardee's quartermaster's department was captured, near Holly Springs, on the lithinst, and lodged in the care of the provost marshal. His with and friends readed in Lagrange, and at once made earnest intercession for the prisoner. Day before yesterday hewas released on parole, and is required to report at head quarters three times each day. He left the rebel army sitter the retreat from Rentucky, and came frem Chattanooga to Holly Springs by way of Mobile. He says that the army is suffering much for clothing, sod that he was sent out to precure donations of whatever material could be made up into garments or used for blankets.

BIOMETHEMS: ABOUT VILLIPIQUE.

He briggs the intelligence that General Villigious died

GOMETHING ABOUT VILLIPIQUE.

He brit gs the intelligence that General Villipique died of pneumonia, at Fort Morgan, below Mobile, on the evening of the 6th. He says the robel Government is endavoring to suppress the news of Villipique's death. It was told him by an officer in the train from Mobile to Moridian, who assured him that he was in Fort Morgan at the time of the occurrence. It will be remembered that Villipique commanded at Fort Pillow for some time provious to the evacuation, and wrote several severe letters to the robel Government because he was not properly provisioned and reinforced. Subsequently his army operated between Memphis and Corinth, crossing the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and threatening to retake Fort Pillow. At the recent attack upon Corinth, he commanded a division of the rebel army, and is said to have conducted himself with great gallanty. It is quite he commanded a division of the rabel army, and is said to have conducted himself with great gallanty. It is quite possible that he is, at this moment, alive and well, and may enjoy the pleasure not often youchsafed to mortals, of perusing his own oblitany. I give the story of the ex-clerk for what it is worth.

QUARREL BETWEEN PRICE AND VAN DORN. QUARREL BETWEEN PRICE AND VAN DORN. My informant confirms the statement that there has been much ill-will between Price and Van Dorn since the battle of Corinth. General Price had openly threatened to send in his resignation unless Van Dern were removed from the supreme command. It is even asserted that he had drawn up a desument announcing his withdrawal before the order for Van Dorn's supersedure artived. General Pemberton assumed command of the rebel Army of the dissistippi on Studay moraing last. General Price holds the first position under him, and would be the ranking officer in case of Pemberton's death.

Gen. Bragg has lost the confidence of nearly all his officers, and is not popular with his men. He has been called to Bichmond estensibly to answer charges. He samp has been divided, and is under Gen. Jos. Johnston and Bishop Major General Polk. The ex-clerk says that Buell was locked upon as the ablest general of the Federal army, and only inferior to Gen. Lee, of the rebel army. He also asserts that Buell is universally considered so thoroughly in sympathy with the rebels, that he would never give them battle or inflict any injury where he could possibly avoid it. Had any general other than Buell commanded the Army of the Ohio, Bragg would never have made his campaign into Kentucky. In reply to an inquiry as to the rebel opinion of McClelisn, my informant said: "We consider him nearly as good a friend to us as Buell is. All the time he was on the Peninsula and so near Richmond, no one of us had the slightest fear that he would take it. If he had wanted to capture it, he could have done so a dozen wanted to capture it, he could have done so a do: imes, and we were unable to prevent it."

A MEM. FOR GEN. BANKS. The grand feeding ground of the Confederacy is Texas, rom which supplies are brought via Vicksburg, and they still he exceedingly rejuctant to give it me. A sale mine will be exceedingly reluctant to give it up. A sait mine has been opened on the Red river, and is being worked with great energy. The sait is transported by steamers to Vicksburg, and thence finds its way into the interior by radiroad. The occupation of the Mississippi by our gunboats would out off this source of supply. With the Confederacy thus divided, their power would be greatly weakened. The rebal officers are represented as considering the Federal occupation of the Mississippi only a question of time, but hope that the incriness of our Government will allow them to retain it several months longer.—Cincinnati Gazette. GEN. GRANT RETREATS FROM HOLLY SPRINGS TO GRAND JUNCTION.

GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 15.—Soon after I had finished my letter from Holly Springs, detailing the incidents of its capture and occupation. Col. Lee received an order to fall back to our former position, three miles from Grand unction. Accordingly, orders were issued to the commanders of Accordingly, orders were issued to the commanders of the regiments comprising the expedition, to have their commands mounted and in readiness to depart by two o'clock on the morning of the 14th. Before that time messingers were despatched to the several plokes stations, and the pickets instructed to return to town. Soon after two P. M. the entire expedition were mounted, and the advance took up-their line of march for Grand Junction. Colonel Lee, with a battalion of the 7th Kanesa, remained behind to bring up the rear, and started not far from free in the morning.

It was expected that, the enemy observing our movement, would march into town and attempt to harass our rear guard. Sither the movement was a quietly made that he did not observe it, or, what is now probable, he did not care to trouble us, in his ignorance of our numbers and plans. They made no demonstration in our direction. We rode rapidly out of the town, taking the neutl precautions to guard against surprise, and by 7 usual precautions to guard against surprise, and by 7 o'clock reached the house of Mr. Roberts, at whose plano close reached and nouse of mr. moderts, at whose plan-tation we sejourned the night before. Various were the conjectures of the planter and his family as to the cause of our hasty departure, but he was unenlightened.—Chi-

OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 19.—General, Sill's advance had a slight shirmish, on Senday morning, with rebel cavelry on the Murirereboro road, seven miles from Nashville. Nobody was hurt

Yesterday General Wood's advance had aonther skirmish at Eural Hill, lasting two hours and a half. From dead rebels were kir on the field, and four privates of the 18th were captured Morgan's cavalry dismounted and fought as infantry, but escaped our fianking party by akedadding. Twenty artillery shots were fired. Our foreging and scouting parties are scouring the country.

Bragg and Buckner spent Saturday night and Sunday at Murireesboro'. It is definitely secritained that Bragg, as reported, is in command. The main body of the rebels, it is believed, are at Tallahoma. It nows begins to appear that they intend to stand at Tallahoma. It is seventy-eight miles from Nashville. We have information that they are receiving relaforcements rapidly, meany of whem are raw concripts, and it is reported that they tion that they are receiving relaforcements rapidly, meany of whem are raw conscripts, and it is reported that they are fortifying in the rear and near Tallahoma. Gue division of their army is posted at Murfreesboro'. General Schuyler Hamilton reported for duty this evening. Considerable rain has fallen within three days. Cumberland river has swellen several feet. The weather is again clear. Unless the rains in the mountains have been much heavier, the rise will not prove sufficient to recome navigation. open navigation.

About twenty rebel ladies of this vicinity, who visited About twenty rebel ladies of this vicinity, who visited Nashville for groceries and dry goods, on passes from post commanders, and who were detained by the sudden revocation of all passes by General Bosecrans, were sent to Dixle this morning under flag of trues, conducted by Captains Williams and Thurston, of General McCook's staff. General Bosecrans had absolutely declined to grant passes, but the seductive appeal of the comely dames moved him to ship the sweet cargo to Dixle in a lump, conditioned that they remain outside our lines. Late this evening we learn that the prettiest of the lot smuggled forty odd pairs of plantation brogans for her negroes, under her petty skirts.—N. T. Tribune.

RECENT MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS. ET. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—General Blunt, with the first division of the army, comprising nearly all the troops lately stached to the Department of Kansas, including General Sloman's brigade of Wisconsin volunteers, is now across the line in the Indian Territory. He will be not not a few North Newscore.

tion in the rebel ranks. General Blunt is working the salt mines in that vicinity, and obtaining a find yield of excellent salt.

A fight at Clart's Mills, in Douglas county, in which a portion of the 10th Illinois Cavalry were engaged, is reported. About 8 o'clock last Tuesday morning, Captain Barstow, of the 10th Illinois Cavalry, received information; that a rebel camp had been located within two miles of his camp, at Clark's Mills, on Big Beaver creek, south of the town of Vera Stuz. He took sixteen men, and with amazing audsaity charged upon them, hilling seven and wounding twenty. He ascertained the rebels were nearly 1,000 strong, and had come from Arkansas expressly to capture his command.

They had three pieces of artillery and were commanded by Col Green. Captain Barstow was pursued by the whole scores to within cannon rauge of his blockhouse. Here he opened on the rebels with two 12-pound howitzers and caused them to keep their distance. One shot from a rebel cannon took effect and made a large opening in the side of the blockhouse. The nacqual contest lasted illi 3 P. M., when the Union amaunition gave out and Capt. Barstow was reluctantly, obliged to surrender his command. Thirty of the gartison cut their way out and escaped to Springfield. Sixty ethers were paroled. The rebels made a prize of all the army, including the howitzers and officers' baggage. Nothing but the lack of ammunition caused the surrender.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. Richmond Dates to the 15th—No Hope of Recognition Now—Affairs in the Southwest—Tazewell, Tenne, Burned Down—The Rebel Army in Northern Virginia—The Conscript Law—Southern View of McClellan's Removal—Expected Attack on Mobile—Gen. Pemberton—His Army—What he is Doing—Affairs in Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texes—Interview wish General Bragg's Wife, &c. ALL HOPE OF RECOGNITION GONE.

The Bichmond Mispatch of November 18th, in an editorial, says: "We feel it our duty to caution the public against industrial in any extra hopes of immedia: recognition;" and closes thus: "It must be recollected that we have often been deceived in speculations upon this subject, and that there is no better reason now for AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST. A telegraphic despatch from Chattanooga, Movember 14, says: "Fresh reinforcements are reported at Mashville. Andy Johnson made a speech on the 12th, in welcome of the first arrival of seller. He said the Western campaign was now all right, and the rotals are being driven claser and closer on the confines of hell. Our forces (the rebiel) are preparing some very pretty traps, which will be heard from soon." TAZEWELL, TRUNESSEE, BURNED DOWN. ENOXVILLE, Nov. 14.—The army hospital and half the

The Disputch has accounts of Gen. A. P. Hill's divi-ion at Charlestown on Nov. 8, when it says the Xankees rove in their outpusts. THE CONSORMY LAW.

The Suprame Court of Georgia has desiled the conscript law of the Confederate States to be constitutional. THE BENOVAL OF M'CLELLAN. An editorial says: "Morthern advices of the 12th hav been - received." McOleban's resignation has created decided division between the parties at the North."

THE REBELS IN VINCINIA.

EXPECTES ATTACK ON MOBILE. EXPECTED ATTACK ON MORILE.

The Memplis (Tennessee) Ruletin has newafrom Mobile, Alabama, up to the 9th of November. There was great excitagent at that city. The Confederates had but few troops there, and the people were mementarily expecting the arrival of the Federal army, which they imagined travelling overland towards their city. There was a general emigration of all who could make it convenient to leave. Man, women, and children were crowding the cars, steamboats, and all sorts of private conveyances, in order to get out of danger. The impreesion was, that Mobile would fall an cary pray in the Federal stray. THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 5:00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus; 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$80, and 100

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send on Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Chib. My Postmasters are requested to act as Agents S THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rate lizes onstitute a square.

GENERAL PEMBERTON PORTIFYING JACKSON. The Confederates are forlifying, with all possible ra-pidly, the city of Jackson, Miss. Large reinforcements were expected at Jackson from Arkansas and other soints South. The great battle between Grant and Pen-certon, it was believed, would take place at or near Jackson, Miss. It is supposed that the Confederates at Holly Springs will fell back without a fight at that point. THE MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD. THE MISSISSIPPI AND TERMISSEE RAILEOAD.

On Monday the cars on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad only ran up as far as Senatodia, about thirty-six miles from Mamphis, and it was said that they would not come up again as far as that point. The Confederades were expecting the extival of the Federal army an along the road, and on gesting to Senatobis they only stopped long enough for the passengers to get out and others to get on, when they moved on back to Grenada.

REBEE MOVEMENTS. The Confederates last week evacuated Holly Springs, card betook themselves to Abbeville, about twenty-twee Edies South. It appears they afterwards changed their minds, and Price's and Lieyd Tilghman's divisions were advanced toward Géneral Grant's force, while the Ganfederates meyed back to Helly Springs, near which it is now supposed they mean to make a stant.

On Baturday afternoon Grant's advance had reached Rudsenville, seven miles north of Holly Springs, where they had's astirula with Jackson's cavalry, captaring about three hundred horses and killing some twenty-fivemen. Jackson's cavalry were routed and dispersed.

PERSONAT. Pemberton is now in command of the Confederate rees, and Van Dorn is said to be under arrest. STRENGTH OF PEMBERTON'S ARMY. The Confederates estimate their force at two to one to Grant, and seem to imagine they will be able to obtain an easy victory. Still Grant is advancing, and a fight or a foot race is inevitable.

The Confederates report that they have from fifteen to twenty thousand troops at Holly Springs-from Toras, Louisians, and Arkansas, and General Holmes, with the remainder of the Arkansas army, was daily expected, in time to participate in the fight.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS; The Grenada Appeal of the 8th has the following Ar-habass items from the Pine Biulf Bulletin-of October 23: The Yankees have been sounding the river within three or four miles of our fortifications, but left when they found the river falling. General filadman and staff are at Fort Smith, preparing for the winter campaign in the West.

BRAGG AGAIN IN COMMAND. The Petersburg Express says there is no authority for the report of General Bragg being deprived of his com-mand. Bragg has communicated with the Richmond au-thorities, and they are satisfied with his operations is Kentacky, and Bragg is to return to his command in

The Appeal has Texas news to the 29th ultime. Matagorda and Indianola have been taken by the Federal troops, the Confederates concentrating at Larnos for a fight. There is great difficulty in Texas in getting hands to work in manufacturing arms. AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BRAGG'S WIFE.

The Weitzel expedition from New Orleans to Thibedeaux came upon the plantation of General Bragg. An interview with Mrs. Bragg is thus described:

In the vicinity of Thibedeaux is situated the plantation of Major General Bragg. It, of course, attracted the attention of our soldiers, and his negroes seemed to have a very intelligent idea of the relation their master stood to the national troops. As our soldiers advanced, Lieutenant Colonel Warner, of the 13th Connecticut, received word from Mrs. Bragg that she would like to have a gnard to project her property. This request was promptly compiled with, and when Colonel Warner came up, two of his regiment were packing quietly before the door of the mansion. They had, however, arrived too late to save the property entire. The negroes had taken advantage of the opportunity to break open the closets, invade the bureaus, rip open the feather and moss beds, in search of treasure, and otherwise destroy valuables in the different rooms. AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BRAGG'S WIFE. lerent rooms.

Upon Col. Warner's appearance, Mrs. Bragg, with Upon Col. Warner's appearance, Mrs. Bragg, with

Upon Ool. Warner's appearance, Mrs. Bragg, with scme excitement, commenced expressing "her mind." I knew this hady many years ago, long before she was married, and few women were handsomer, or more eloquent with the tongue. I can therefore readily imagine that Ool. Warner got the worst of it, so far as words were concerned; at any rate, I venture to remark that she had the "last say." Oel. Warner suggested that it was a saltime. The lady said, "No one asked the national troops to come in this vicinity, and why were they there?" "Because," said the colonel, "our duty, and my duty, which I learned from your once honored husband, taught me to follow my flag, and defend every portion of my country." Mrs Bragg insisted that "the Fankess were intruders and invaders of the South."

The Colonel replied in courteous language, that his could not understand his position in that light, and inoidentally remarked that, as an old friend of General Bragg's, he would have been pleased to see him. At this alusion the hady's dark and sparking eyes flashed, and she said, "If you would see General Bragg, you this allusion the lady's dark and sparking eyes flashed, and ahe asid, "If you would see General Brags, you should meet him in the West and not here on his plantation." The Colonel, with a little malice, replied that "our Western troops had been trying to meet General Brags, but that their efforts had not been altogether successful." Hereupon the lady demanded protection, and getting in a carriage, rode beyond the immediate lines of our troops—sad, no doubt, to feel that her husband, and the trusted friend of General Taylor, and the here of one of the best fought battles on our continent, was now fleshed on to Kentnick we defected when

New Orleans and the Isthmus.

Important Operations in Louisiana—Admirat Farragut at New Orleans—Salutes to Ad-miral Farragut—Ammunition Car on the Al-giers; Railroad. Explodes—Eleven Persoas killed and Seventeen Wounded—Forther Na-val Operations on Bayon Teche—Health of the Isthmus; &c. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN NEW ORLEANS. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN NEW ORLEANS.
HAVANA, Nov.-15.—The Pajaro del Oceano arrived
here on the 13th, bringing news from New Orleans up to
the 10th instant. Admiral Farragut arrived in New Ørleans at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th. The English sleop Einado fired a sainte of 17 guns, and the
French vessel of-wav Catinet one of 13 guns. The Hartford, which carried the Admiral's flag, replied to those
demonstrations of neval courtesy. The United Status
steamer Tennessee had elso-arrived.

EXPLOSION OF AN AMMUNITION TRAIN. EXPLOSION OF AN AMBUNITION TRAIN.

In an extra published on the 10th inst. the National Advocate states that a train on the Algienz Salvoed was destroyed on the atternoon of the 7th, a quarter of a mile distant from the Lafourche Station, by the explosion of the summunition in a car behind the tender of the locomotive. About twenty officers and privates were wounded, and the limbs of some six-or seven persons, supposed to have been in the ammunition car about the time of the explosion, were scattered in all directions. According to the Delta, eleven persons were killed by the socicent, and seventeen wounded. It was supposed, says the same paper, that the accident was caused by a spart from the cigar of some imprudent smoker. The two cars were completely destroyed.

PAINFUL RUMOR CONTRADICTED. A report prevailed in New Orleans that Gen. Butler was a passenger on the ill-fated train, and that he was nortally wounded. The Delta contradicts the report, and states that the General was in the city in the enjoyment of excellent health.

THE CROPS AT BACOU LABOURCHE. The news received from Bayou Lafourche is very set.

The estates were almost entirely deserted, and the crops
were considered ruined. The French plantations were CRESCENT CITY COTTON AND SUGAR MARKEY. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 8th, there was not a bale of cotton in the New Orleans market, nor a hogs-head of sugar of the new crop. Of the last crop there were rold 154 blds. prime, at 8% cents. No molasses. BRILLIANT NAVALLAFFAIR AT RAYOU PECHE. A letter to the Delta, dated at Gen. Weitzel's head-quarters, November 5, states that Lieutenant Bochanan had returned from another excursion up the Bayou Teche, on board of the Star. He again encountered the gunboat Cotten. The rebols had constructed batteries on both sides of the bayou, but he succeeded in dis-lodging them. He had three men killed in the engage-mert.

FROM THE ISTHMUS-THE TRANSIT ROUTE. The America sailed from New York October 25th, with 564 passensers for San Standsoo, via Nicaragus. She arrived at Graytewn November 5th, and forwarded herpassengus by the Transit Company's new river steamer City of Granada. The America left Graytown on the 8th, with 534 passengers from San Francisco by steamer Moses Taylor, and stopped at Havana for coals, November 14th. nloses Taylor, and stopped at Hawans for coals, November 14th.

The health of the Isthmus-is-excellent.

The American experienced ivery heavy gales, both on the outward and return passage.

Wm. Smith, First Assistant Engineer, died at Grayfown from figuries received on the passage, and was buried in the American Naval Burging-ground. Wm. Spear, a lad of about 8-years of age, fell overboard Nov. 11, during a gale, and was drowned. Nov. 18, A. H. Wbitney, a steerage passenger, died from debility caused by a fever contracted in California, and was buried at sea.—N. Y. Spaces.

PERSONAL. independent minister, a popular lecturer, and contribu-lor to the Atlantic Monthly, and an uncompromising inti-slavery man from the start, has been offered b colonelcy of the 1st Begiment of South Carolina Volum coloneter of the lat inequant of courts daronina volun-teers. Lift, Higginson is now a captain in the 55th Mas-sachusetts, saw service in Kausas, and has long been a student of military tactics. We believe him numanally well qualified for the position, which not only requires military knowledge, but should be filled by one who has confidence in the experiment and interest in its success. confidence in the expariment and interest in its success—
Immediately efter the late match at Buffalo, General J. W. Fitch, of Cleveland, offered to match Sesreiter and Foley against any two men in America in a four-banded game carries, ifteen hundred points up, for \$5,300 a side. The General also offered to make three matches, same game as before, Secreiter against Phelan, Foley against Examagh, and Fox against Levy, for \$2,000, each. On the same night, Neil Bryant, of New York, offered to back Kavanagh, at the same game, for \$3,000, against any man in the country, match to be played in New York city. None of these offers have, as yet, been accepted, but there seems little doubt that some of them, at least, will be taken.

On the 11th inst. Lieutenant Josiah Banghman, of the 185th Regiment P. V., while attempting to arrest a deserter, Henry Rowland, was shot by Bowland, who subsequently seemed Governor Unriln has issued a proclamatica, offering a reward of five hundred dellars to any person or persons who shall take and Califyer up for trial the murderer of the said Lieutenant Josiah Banghman, to be pald upon the conviction of the criminal, and lavokes the vigibant and active efforts of all officers of justice, and all good citizens, in scenting the apprehension of the murderer.

—The defeat of Gen Moell, as a candidate for re-elecapprehension of the murderer.

— The defeat of Gen. Roell, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from Bissouri, detracts a good deal from
the recent triumphs of sound principles in that redeemed
and ragenerated Bitats. Gen. Noell not only took early
and firm ground for the Union, but he has steadily denounced the aristocastic and anti-republican character
of the glaveholding class, which rules suprame in the
Cetton States. — Bev A. B. Faller, chaplain of the 16th Massachu-astis Volunteers, has been compelled by ill health to leave the field. He is one of the most attentive and efficient chaplains in the service. He will probably be de-tailed to hospital duty until able to return to his regi-

The long-pending libel suit, in Boston, of Count Joannes vs. Francis H. Underwood, has resulted in a verdict for defendant. The alleged libel consisted in calling the plaintiff a "soi-disant Count." Rev. Charles L. Stineman, of Philadelphia, has accepted the call given him by the Baptist congregation of Hollidaysburg, and it is expected that he will preach in the Baptist church on Sabbath next. FOREIGN PERSONAL ITEMS. - Mario is daily expected in Parris, to commence chearsal of "Robert le Diable," at the Grand Opera — Count Bernstorf has been appointed Prussin ambassador at the Court of St. James, and not, as was stated, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. — The young Mortara, who, at one time, made such a noise in the world, is, according to accounts from Bome, quite Christianised. He has had conferred upon him the minor coclesiastical orders.

— Mys. Oriana Hardenburgh, wife of Mr. Frank Hardenburgh, a popular softeas, died in Boston on the 18th inst. She was, perhaps, more widely Known as Misa Oriana Marshall. She was but 17 years of age.

minor ecclesiastical orders.

The Timer states that there is only the very slightest foundation for the report of Miss Nightingale's restoration to health. "She is able to remove from one pileoe of registers to another—a very few miles—once a year, but she is searcely able to leave her bed in the interval, and quite unable to struggle with the flood of correspondence and applications of all kinds which the report for the partial regressive has brought year.