MOOL OF MILITARY GOODS ON HAND.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

J. T. DELACROIX,

950 PCS. BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine

gidlam, and low grade Ingrain, Venetian, Hall, and

giair Corpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m

A BOH-STREET CARPET WARE-

HOUSE.

OLDDEN & RICKNER.

No. 832 ABON STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW SINTH STREET,

BOUTH SIDE,

CARPETINGS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS!

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS,

MANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-

On band or made to order, of the most approved cut,

GENTLEMAN'S WRAPPERS.

UNDEBOLOTHING, HOSIEBY, GLOVES, TIES, &c.

G. A. HOFFMANN,

606 ABOH STREET.

WHOLESALE AND BETAIL.

10HN C. ARRISON.

Importer and Manufacturer of

GENTLEMEN'S

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 SHIRTS, SO

FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS

MANUFACTURES OF AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 610 CHRSTNUT STRRET.

MINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHILLTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-

NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

SEWING MACHINES.

CELEBRATED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

he Machines making our celebrated stitch, we manu-

FAMILY LOCK-STITCH MACHINES.

The peculiarities of each stitch will be cheerfully

hows and explained to purchasers, and they have the

treat advantage of being able to select from our stock

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

MINTIBELY NOISELESS,

Wheeler & Wilson.

628 OHESTNUT STREET,

SEWING MACHINES,

LOOKING GLASSES.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES

OIL PAINTINGS,

FIRE ENGRAVINGE,

PIOTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES.

PHOTOGRAPH PRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES.

316 CHESTNOT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MOORE & CAMPION.

BILLIARD TABLES.

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

M have new on hand a full supply, finished with the follows, & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,

we the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ELI HOLDEN,

Dosler in fine

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES,

AMERICAN WATCHES,

GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

JOS. H. WATSON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS

THAN FORMER PRIORS.

TARR & BROTHER, Importers,

24 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

JEWELRY, AND OLOOKS, 708 MARKET Street.

No. 326 OHESTRUT street.

on, who are familiar with the character of their

pronounced by all who have used them to be all others.

LIABD TABLES.

6081-6m#

TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 OHESTNUT Street.

icture, in great variety of styles, superior

ther a Machine making the

Or one making the

GROVER & BAKER'S

IN GREAT VARIETY. ooll-tf

july popular, can be supplied at short notice.

MEORGE GRANT,

The largest and best assortment in the city.

embracing all the new styles, which they are offering at

FOR OASH.

We now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
FORDIGN AND DOMESTIO

life than present cost of importation.

plich will be found

and warranted to fit.

f.
BURLAP BAGS,
BURLAP BAGS,
BURLAP BAGS, Of all sizes, nett cash on delivery, by GEO. GRIGG. 219 CHURCH ALLEY. oc18-tf JAGS!

13,000 Ozark, do., do.
4,000 Yeoman, do., do.
2,000 Centreville, do. DAGS! BAGS! BAGS! 13,000 Ozerk, do., 4,000 Yeoman, do., 8,000 Centreville, do., 2,000 Prince Albert, do., 5,000 Hanover, do., golides being thoroughly acquainted with 5,000 Hanover, do., 8,000 Union, A, flax and cotton. Gunny and Burlap Bags, \$11 sizes, for sale by JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., 113 North FRONT Street. the business, they are prompt to fill all orders s moderate prices, and always have a LARGE

MARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS. WOLFE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA A full assortment of Philadelphia-made Carpet MOURTH ST. CARPET STORE, COTTON YARN.

VOL. 6.—NO. 98.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

PHILADELPHIA BAGMANUFAC-

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10, orites an examination of his stock of Carpetings, in FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

ARMY GOODS. DARK-BLUE COAT CLOTHS. DARK-BLUE CAP CLOTHS. SKY-BLUE CLOTHS FOR OFFICERS. ARMY BLANKETS, STANDARD WEIGHT. DRILLS, STANDARD WEIGHT. HEAVY LINEN DRILLS AND DUCK. BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. Welling, Coffin, & Co., NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET, CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY

ARMY WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS, STANDARD QUALITY.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE BALE-OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, FINE FURNISHING GOODS, (JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOOK,)

ENTIRE NEW STOOK FANCY SILKS, from Auction.

DRESS GOODS in great variety, SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., Which have been

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, OHEAP PRIORS. 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. MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS. Particular attention is called to the fact that, besides M. BERNHEIM.

726 CHESTNUT STREET. Has now in store, just received from AUCTION, a large

and choice stock of BIBBONS, of all widths and colors. FLOWERS, all the new shades. FEATHERS, do. do. do. VELVETS, do. do. do. SILKS. do. do. do.

BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES, at all prices, and MOUBNING 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. 726 CHESTNUT STREET. N. B .- Velvets cut bias. 0028-tf THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.

729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. HAVE NOW BEADY THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS, 165-3m

FALL. WOOD & CARY, SUCCESSORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

COMPLETE STOCK MILLINERY GOODS. CONSISTING OF Silk, Velvet, and Colored Straw BONNETS AND HATS, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c.,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the former patrons of the House, and the trade generally. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO., Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA. ABINET FURNITURE AND BUL-

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CHLEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASE.

EINO, ARMY, AND TOILET MIRRORS,
The best in the world for finish and durability. B. M. S. D. 17. D.
The best brand Silk-finished
VELVET RIBBONS.
Fole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SHITH,
155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway,
New York.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for
Tents, Awnings, Trunk, end Wagon Covers.
Also, Paper Menufacturers' Drier Feltz, from 1 to feet
wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
my4-tf 102 JONES' alley. BAY RUM—In Puncheons and Wine Barrels, for sale by OHABLES S. CARSTAIRS, 128 WALNUT Street.



RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLARK'S EYRE & LANDELL.

> E. & L. FOURTH AND ARCH.

POPLINS FROM AUCTION.

PURPLE POPLINS, 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. JAS.R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 727 CHESTNUT STREET, Have just received, and are now offering, magnificent SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! THE ONLY GENUINE WATER PROOFS IN THE

OUR NEW STYLES THE OSBORNE, THE CELEBRATED CASTILIAN, THE LEGILET AND PRINCESS. These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only e found in perfection at

IVENS & Co., 0680 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES. Our Garments in style, quality, and manufacture Are guarantied equal to any in the City. hieses 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.

CEAL SKIN BEAVER CLOTHS. of or Ladies' Cloaks, Velvet Cloak Cloths, Frosted Beavers,
Black Beaver Cloakings.
EYRW & LANDELL,
FOURTH and AROH Streets.

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER. Poult De Soies, Foulard Silks, Blanket Shawls,

Cheap de Laines, French Chintze Shirting Flannels, Broche Shawls, Fine Blankers, Orlb Blankets.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets TEAVY CORD AND FINE HAIR EAVY CORD AND FINE HALL
CORD POPLINS or BEPS, all colors,
Fine French Merinoes, do.
Black and Colored Poult de Sole Silks,
Black and Colored Corded Silks.
Black and Colored Corded Silks.
Black Merinoes, Cashmeres, and Poplins,
Bich Printed Merinoes, Cashmeres, and De Laines,
Medium priced Dress Goods,
Low price De Laines, Prints, &c.
Stripe and Figured French Chintzes.
EOW IN HALL & BBO.,
26 South SECOND Street

26 South SECOND Street - Several additional lots of Chaine Laine or All wool Long Broche Shawls, just received from Auction For Sale Cheap. no21 CHOICE DRY GOODS-Just re-Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Elerinoes of all Shades.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line.

Office and work of Braines and the figured Meriness.

A full line of Plain Shawls.

A full line of Gay Shawls.

One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.

Bix lots of Brown Alpacas, choice. A full line of Vesting.

JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ABOH Street. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES.

WHITE GOODS. LINENS, EMBROIDERIES.

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

NOVELTIES. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET

NEW SHAWL AND CLOAK STORE,
No. 715 North TENTH Street.
We have just opened, next door to our Dry-goods EHAWL AND CLOAK STORE, Where there will always be found a complete assort

Long and Square Blanket Shawls. Broche Long Shawls. Striped Broche Shawls. Also, the newest and latest styles of FALL AND WINTER COVERINGS. Of Water-proef, Melton, Black French Habit. Black French Tricot, Black French Beaver. Plain and Ribbed Frosted Beaver Cloths. Coverings made to order at short notice Overings made to order at short notice.

MORAL SKIRTS! BAUMORAL SKIRTS!

500 Full large-size, at \$3.00, worth \$3.50,
300 " " \$3.50, " \$3.75,
150 " " \$3.75, " \$4.00,
500 " " \$4.50, " \$4.50. BALMORAL SKIRTS! These are the cheapest Balmorals in the city.
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY VA-

BIETY.
H. STEEL & SON, no22 Nos. 713 & 715 N. TENTH St., ab. Coates. NEW CLOAK STORE,

No. 818 ARCH STREET. Etill continue their full and handsome assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS GO TO HUNTER'S NEW STORE

No. 37 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' ULOAKS,
Manufactured of the best materials, in the most stylish
manner, and will be sold CHEAPEE THAN CAN BE
FOUND ELSEWHERE. No. 37 North EIGHTH Street. WOOLENS.

V. Ladies' Cloakings of every description.
Black Beavers and Tricots.
Frosted Beavers from \$2 to \$8.50
Union Beavers, good weight and cheap
Fine Black Cloths, Extra fine heavy Cloths. Low-priced Cloakings and Overcoatings. FANOY CASSIMBRES And Black from \$7 cents to \$2.

Cassimeres, extra fine atook, from \$1 to \$1.38.

Boys? Cassimeres, low-priced goods.

BALMORALS. Large lots at wholesale and retail.
OLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.
Fine Cloaks, ready-made or made to order.
Seasonable Shawls for Ludies and Misses. BOYS' CLOTHING. Overcoats, Jackets, Pants, Suits made to order.
OOOPER & CONARD,
no5.tt S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

LYONS CLOAK VELVETS Wide Velvets, \$13 per yard.
4.4 Velvets, \$6 and \$8, and \$10.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets nol8-tf STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
E M P O E I U M,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET, BRLOW BLRYENTE, PHILADELPHIA jell-fply TERRA COTTA MANUFACTORY

Hanging Vases.

Tancy Flower Pots,

Trange Pots,

Forn Vases.

Ivy Vases.

Garden Vases.

Jasmin Coupes.

Cassoletts Renaissance.

Cassoletts Louis XVI.

Laya Vases Antima Lava Vases Antique.
Pedestals, all sizes.
Consols and Cariatades.

6. A. HARRISON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

Parian Busts. Marbie Pedestala.

For Sale Retail, and to the Trade

General Agents, apio-tr Masonio Hall, 715 CHESTNUT ST. DINE APPLE SAP SAGO CHEESE, for sale by BHODES & WILLIAMS, 002-M 107 South WATER Street.

602 CHESTNUT STREET March Along. Silver plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 60 to 100 per cent less than the regular pices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EAUH. The same goods are sold at other places from \$20 to \$20 cm. Inder the flag of our fathers we rally;

PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25. 1862.

other places from \$2 to \$8 each:
YOUR OBOIOE FOR ONE DOLLAR! Do. Pins,
De. Ear Bings,
Do. Sleeve Buttons,
Do. Ouard Chain, Neck do Gold Thimbles, Finger Bings, Pencils, Pens with case, Bracelete, Medallions,

Pearl Port Monnaies Morocco do. Wire do do. Purses, Card Cases. Do. Card Cases.
Infant's Armiets,
Do. Neck Chains.
Gents' Vest Chains, different styles,
Do. Sleeve Buttons, do. do.
Do. Studs, do. do.
Do. Pins, do. do.
Do. Scarf Pins, do. do.
Do. Scarf Pins, do. do.
Do. Finger Bings, do. do.
Do. Finger Bings, do. do.
Do. Pen and Case,
Do. Pen Coth Pick, de.

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

Tooth Pick, de. Watch Keys, Chain Hooks, Chain Charms, Do. Pocket Books,
Do. Bill Books,
Do. Port Monnales, &c.
SILVER PLATED WARE.
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR! Do. Dessert do.
Do. Tea do.
Do. Forks,
Pair Butter Knives,

Do Napkin Bings,

Oastors with Bottles,
Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE AR-PIOLES FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOTIOE.—In order to meet the wants of our numer 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 jerices 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 Bemember OLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, noil 2m 602 ORESTNUT Street.

NO MORE APPROPRIATE PREa PROTECTOR AGAINST CAMP SICHNESS. DB. D.EVANS' PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPOBTER

MEDICATED SAFE-GUARD.

"MONEY BELT" ATTACHMENT, Is at once light, simple, cheap, 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 Dele, of Massachusetts, Dr. Hall, of "Hatl's Journal of Retain Pres (2019). Dale. of Massachusetts, Dr. Hail, of "Hatl's Journal of Health;" Dr. John Ware, of Boaton; Drs. Ballows and Mott, of New York; and all the medical faculty of Philadelphia, who have examined its merits.

The Safe Guard is composed of Red Flaunel, medicated cotton being placed between two thicknesses of flaunel, cotton being placed between two thicknesses of namel, and quilted in small diomonds. The elastic fasteoings and whalebone 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 strongth

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

Price according to size and finish; No. 1, \$1,50; No. 2.\$1.

Sent by mail or express on receipt of the price and postage; if by mail—On No. 1. 20 cents; Na. 2, 15 cents

None genuine unless stamped Dr. D. Evans.

Descriptive Circulars mailed free.

commissions allowed agents and persons form-A few experienced Canvassers wanted. None there need apply to. G. G. EVANS & CO.. Agents for the United States, Ro. 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia No. 212 BROADWAY, New York. No. 80 WASHINGTON Street, Boston.

18 WASHINGTON BUILDING, Washington Also for sale at OAKF RD'S, under the Continentel Hotel; F. SROWN'S, corner Fifth and Chestnut sireets; WARBURTON'S, 430 Chestnut street; WIL-SON & CO.'S: 415 Chestnut street, and by Dealers in Military Furnishing Goods, and Druggists generally. PARTICULAR NOTICE .- GEORGE G. EVANS continues, as heretofore, to fill all orders for Boeks pub-lished in the United States, on receipt of the advertised

Send all Book orders to GEO. G. EVANS & CO.,

no20-if No. 439 OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,

WERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE AND PRICE,

> OVERCOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS, In great variety.

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

PECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

Fine ready-made clothing. C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET, UNDER JAYNE'S HALL,

FINE CLOTHING. Also. a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and

VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere. HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

WILLIAM YARNALL, DEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, No. 1020 Chestnut Street. Agent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES-WRINGER,

Believed to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use. It will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Hand-kerchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very N. B.—A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

PIANOS. THE FINEST ASSORTANOS from \$150 to \$400.

Also, PELNOE'S World-renowned MELODEGES and HARMONIUMS, for each, at a great reduction, or in small monthly installments. JAMES BELLAK, 279 and 281 South FIFTH Streat, above Spruce. 962-3m\* MAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are man tured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIB-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the

business, where a correct and durable Scales is required FAIRBANKS & EWING.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

foldiers are we from the mountain and valley, Soldiers are we from the hill and the plain; Death, for its sake, is but living again. Then march along, gay and strong, March to battle with a song!

March, march along!... We have a history told of our nation, We have a name that must never go down; Heroes achieved it through toil and privation: Bear it on, bright with its ancient renown!

Then march along, etc. Who that sha'l dare say the flag waving o'er us, Which floated in glory from Texas to Maine, Must fall, where our ancestors bore it before us, Writes his own fate on the roll of the slain. Then march along, etc.

Look at it, traitors, and blush to behold it!

Quail as it flashes its stars in the sun! Think you a hand in the nation will fold it, While there's a hand that can level a gun? Then march along, etc. Carry it onward till victory earn it

. The rights it once owned in the land of the free; Then, in God's name, in our fary we'll turn it Full on the treachery over the sea! Then march along, etc.

England shall feel what a vengeance the liar Stores in the bosom he aims to deceive; England shall feel how God's truth can inspire; England shall feel it, but only to grieve. Then march along, etc.

Peace shall unite us again and forever, Though thousands lie cold in the graves of the Those who survive them shall never prove, never, False to the flag of the stripes and the stars! Then march along, gay and strong, March to battle with a song!

March, march along !

GEORGE H. BOKER. A Tribute to General Mitchell. The following lines were recited by Park Benjamin, Eq., at the conclusion of his new poetical lecture on "The War," recently delivered in New York. We hope Mr. Benjamin will repeat his peem in this city at an early day: My song is sung, and ended my refrain-Something of pleasure, something more of pain, Imparted may have been to those who hear My earnest words—I close them with a tear; A tear for him who lies in coldness now, Death's solemn shadow resting on his brow; Dead ere his noble race on earth was run; For whom his country cries—My son! my son!
Alas! that thou art strouded from my sight,
Who wast my pride, my honor, my delight!
My learned astronomer, my soldier brave, Sunk, like the setting day star, to thy grave. No more his eyes on earth shall read the bright And hidden mysteries of heav nly light— No more his rapt and ardent gaze shall trace

The journeyings of the stars from place to place And never more his sensual vision scan The comet's wild career, the solar plan; But those fond eyes, touched by his Saviour's hand, No longer blind, o'er Paradise expand, And, face to face, in ecstasy explore The now unhidden beauty of that shore, Of which he chanted with so wise a tongue, That even in Heaven such music may be sung. Green, ever green, the laurels that entwine, Departed chief, that sacred head of thine! For not alone to Science dear thy name, But love of Liberty embalms thy fame.
Sad was thy loss, though light pervades the gloom
Which, like a pall, hangs o'er thy patriot tomb;
For MITCHELL'S monument, like one divine,

Publications Received. From T. B. Peterson, one volume, of 467 pages octavo, containing Les Misérables, by Victor Hugo, translated by Lascelles Wraxall, under the author own appointment. So far, this is an authorized edition. The low price (\$1 paper and \$1.50 in cloth) will bring a host of purchasers no doubt. It contains two portraits, with autograph, of Victor Hugo. We perceive that there is a new "Battle of the Books" between Mr. Pooley, of New York, who publishes this translation, and Mr. Carleton, o. the same place, who published an original translaf UOD by Charles E. Wilbour. The latter contains the whole sory, episodes and all, without any omission, its only faults being that at times it is rather too literal a translation, and that, now and then, Mr. Wilbour gives us Yankeeisms, ("feel of me," &c.,) in his desire to be facile. Mr. Wraxa'l omits a few passages—one of which, unfortunately, is General Cambronne's reply to his English assailants at Waterloo, for which he could not find the proper equivalents in the English language. The merits of the translations are nearly balanced: Mr. Wilbour's is the most complete, and Mr. Wraxall's the cheapest. Both will sell largely, and Mr. Carleton announces a new edition of his, as cheap

Shall be a freedom-consecrated shrine.

as that published by Mr. Pooley, now under notice. Of the original translation, which long preceded the London publication, Mr. Carleton has sold 25,000 copies. A biographical notice of Victor Hugo is the appropriate preface to Mr. Wraxall's translation of "Les Misérables." The Eclectic Magazine, for December, from W. B. Zieber. The portrait, engraved on steel, is a fine characteristic likeness of one of the living worthies of Philadelphia, the Rev. Albert Barnes,

equally worthy as writer and preacher. From the accompanying memoir, we learn that Mr. Barnes will complete his 64th year on next Monday. His 32d year of ministry in this city was completed five months ago. There is the usual variety here of readable articles, on many subjects, judiciously selected from the principal British periodicals. We learn that the January number will contain two engravings, and that Mr. M. H. Bidw-ll, editor of the Eclectic, has written the "Imperial Courts of France, England, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia, and Austria," which will immediately be published by C. Scribner, New York, in one volume, royal Svo, illustrated with forty-two fine engravings, by Sartain and George E. Perine. This will be a giftbook of permanent value for all eccasions.

PERSONAL.

- Lieutenant L. Wise, a nephew of Governor Wise, was arrested by Colonel Shanks, in his camp, near Calhoun, Ky., some days since. He had come into camp under the pretext of wishing to sell a horse. Letters from rebels conclusively proving him a spy were found upon his person. While in prison at Owenshoro', Colonel Shanks, by keeping an eye upon him, succeeded in securing a letter in cypher, written to him by Governor Wise, and addressed to the care of Selby Lee, Waseling.

He was sent to Louisville in irons, and will be treated a - The President has pardoned Brigadier General Edwin R. Price, son of Sterling Price. He has received a full and free pardon, at the instance of Governor Gamble, for all treason and other offences. Some think it will have a beneficial effect in Missouri. Others say that it is merely a device to save the Price property. While paroled prisoner he is said to have exerted himself against guerillas. He was finally exchanged for Gen. Prentiss - Gen. Heiman, of Nashville, in command on the Tennessee river at Fort Henry, died at Jackson, Miss. on Sunday. He was a Prassian by birth and a skilful

- Gen. Meredith, of Indiana, has reported to Gen Burnside. H. E. Holloway, son of the Commissioner of Patents, is the commissary of subsistence of his staff.

— Col. Buggies, formerly chief of staff to Gen. Pope, and latterly on Gen. McClellan's staff, is now in Washington, awaiting orders from the War Department. Hurlbut's place in Grant's army.

- Brig Gen. J. C. Sullivan, of Indiana, takes Gen. -General Grant came up the Mississippi, a few days since, to the city of Alton, where he had an inteview with General Tuttle, the result of which has not trans - The court of inquiry asked for by General McDowell

some time since, to investigate his conduct as an army offices thus far during the war, convened and was regularly organized in Washington on Enturday. The court is composed of General Cadwalader as president, and Generals Martindale and Van Alen, with Colonel Louis H. Pelcuze as recorder. The president asked the recorder what charges he had against General McDowell to present to the court. The recorder replying that he had none, was requested to make application to the Adjutant General's office for the charges against General Mc-Dowell. The court has adjourned pro tempore.

—Col. Heffman, commissary general of paroled pri soners, has been actively engaged during the past week in making extensive arrangements for the care and comfort of the percled prisoners during the coming winter. -The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following medical examiners: Dr. Wilson Jewell, No. 420 North Sixth street; Dr. W. H Gillingham, No. 127 North Thirteenth street; and Dr. James Commiskey, No 631 Spruce street, Philadelphia; Dr. J. K. Lee, West Philadelphia; Dr. John S. Crawford, Williamsport, Pa ; Dr. B. W. Pumphrey, Mount Vernon, Ohio; Dr. Wm. Biack-

ter, Mass.

enter the lists.

stone, Athens, Ohio; Dr. Leigh McCheng, Xenia, Ohio; Dr. Henry Jones, Jacksonville, Illinois; Dr. Benjamin Among the escort accompanying the flag of truce was, a Captain Rust, who, learning that there was in Colone! Vandever's command another Captain Rust, belonging to the 4th Illinois Cavalry, expressed great: curiosity to see him, as he had a brother North, from whom he did not bear since the war broke out, and possibly this Captain Rust might be the same, or be acquainted with him. But, judge of the agreeable surprise to each to recognize the long-separated brothers.

The kind hearted Col. Vandever did all in his power to make their short meeting a happy one, so that when the time arrived for a separation it was not without much ill-suppressed regret, and many a wish that this war was S Cory, Waukegan, Illinois; Dr. Oram Martin, Worces--The St. Paul Press states that Major General Pope is about to transfer his headquarters to Madison, Wisconsin, and that Brigadier General Sibley is thereupon to make his headquarters at St. Paul. It is also rumored that the Department of the Northwest is to be extended, to include Illinois and Missouri, in which case headquarters will probably be established at Chicago. It is also said that Minnesota is to be created a military district, under command of General Sibley.

— B. D. Nobers is announced for Congress in the Memill-suppressed regret, and many a wish that this war was ever, that they bid adieu to each other—the one to fight for his country, the other to fight against him; but such have ever been the miseries of civil war. phis district. J. M. Tomeny and others are expected to

- Gen. Hurlbut has been ordered to report to Gen. - Lieut. Col. Chauncey McKeever, assistant adjutant general, has resigned his position as chief of staff to Gen. - General Reynolds is at Lafayette, Indiana, impatiently walting orders. post you in time .- Missouri Democrat. o protesta protesta e de la martina de la compositación de la compositación de la compositación de la composit Construcción de la compositación 

The Army of the Potomac.

Buruside's Siege of Fredericksburg—Excitement on both Sides of the River-What the Rebels are Doing—Affairs at Acquia Creek—Advance of the Left Grand Division, &c. FALMOUTH, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURS, VA. Nov. 23. THE SIEGE OF FREDERICKSBURG. The enemy still occupy Fredericksburg, his plokets extending to the river banks. On Fricay night, after the interview of General Patrick with the civil authori-ies, General Sumner informed them that, if they had any

further communication to present, Gener il Patrick would meet them again the next morning. Yesterday, at the Laoy House, accordingly, the Mayor and Councils came ever, accompanied by General Kerahaw, Colonel Bland, and Captain King, of Georgia These latter gentlemen claimed that the civil authorities could make no proposition to us, unless the same was anaroused by them. Can tion to us, unless the same was approved by them. Gen. Pairick declined to receive these officers. Subsequently, however, General Burnside assented to their reception, and the parties returned. The Lacy House is a large, elegantly constructed brick building, a private residence standing upon the bluff immediately opposite Fredericks-burg.

THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS. At the foot of this bluff the parties landed, and were conducted up the steps into the rear of the Lacy House and shown into a room looking towards the city, thus affording them no opportunity to observe any of our movements, as they could not observe a single encampment after leaving the hills beyond the city.

EXTENSION OF TIME ASKED. The civil authorities demanded an extension of the time allowed for the removal of the women and children, alleging that the trains had been frightened off by our artillery, and that it would be impossible for a train to leave before night, as it was necessary to send for it several miles down the road. The city being absolutely desitute of other means of transportation, their request was compiled with earth of the transportation. complied with, and the time extended until 11 o'clock this As this report must be sent to Acquia creek at 10 o'clock to-day, in order to reach Washington in season to be telegraphed through to-night, the result will probably be sent by the military telegraph from headquarters.

EXCITEMENT IN FALMOUTH. In Falmouth great alarm was felt, especially by the female portion of its population, many of whom left the place, and have gone into the country for safety. WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING.

Frederickaburg appears utterly deserted, and last night not a light was visible in the whole city. The camp fires last night indicated the presence of a considerable force Since Friday, the rebels have evidently received large accessions to their forces in our front, and there is no doubt but that Lee and Longstreet are in our immediate vicinity.

During the night the rebels erected earthworks along the night the rebels erected earthworks along the night and their cannon have been plainly visible since yesterday morning. Both parties have admirable positions for their artitlery, and there will undoubtedly be a lively artillery fight before we can will undoubtedly be a lively artillery fight before we can establish our pontoon bridge and move across the river. After the rebels have been driven from their present position, it is thought that they will give us battle again along the Bassaponax, eight miles beyond the city. At that point the creek runs through a morass between two ranges of hills along one of which, it will be remembered, the rebels established their lines of defence last June, when Gen. McDowell war daily expected to alvance. The ground at Massaponax is admirably adapted for vigorous defensive operations. They may however, fall back at once to the junction of the Fredericks arg and Central railroads. and Central railroads.

There is no doubt but that the rebels have availed the medice of the time allowed for the removal of the cor-combatants to carry off everything that could possibly be of service to them or to us.

On Friday right loud explosions were heard beyond Fredericksburg, but the cause has not yet been ascertained.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK RISING. The river has risen but very little since the recent storm passed off, and the roads are rapidly drying up. FARMERS AND OTHERS ACTING AS SPIES. The inhabitants living along the route of the military telegraph line have already commenced cutting the wires to annoy and delay us in our operations. The severest punishment will be promptly administred to overy porson detected in the act, and steps have been taken to bring those already guilty to justice. The owners and occupants of the lands fronting upon the line, or over which the line may pass, will be held responsible for that nortion of it which is upon or near their oremises. The inhabitants living along the route of the military

AFFAIRS AT ACQUIA CREEK. ACQUIA CREEK, Nov. 23 — There is nothing of special importance from the front received here to-day. It is not believed that the shelling of Fredericksburg was commenced to-day, although it is hourly expected.

The construction corps are still year, builty a greeced. commenced to day, attnough it is nourly expected.

The construction corps are still very busily engaged upon the work necessary to be done to render this a feasible base of supplies. The bridge, it is thought, will be so far finished to morrow as to enable them to lay the railroad track to the end of it, and commence placing the rolling stock upon it. There are quite a large number of transports here to-day, and more are constantly arriving.

The restrictions placed upon the passage of civilians to this point has largely and profitably reduced the number

of passengers arriving here by the mail boats from Wash-ington and Alexandria None, except employees of the Government, officers and soldiers, are allowed to com-here, except upon the passes of Secretary Stanton, Quar-termaster General Meigs, and they are granted only in exceptional cases. exceptional cases. HORSE AND EQUIPMENTS PRESENTED TO SIGEL. CENTREVILLE, Nov. 23.—Yesterday being Goneral Sigel's birthday, the officers of his staff presented the General with a fine borse and equipments. In the evening the event was made an occasion of general hitarity, the band of the 33d Massachus tts doing the musical honore, speeches being made by the General and all hands. All quiet here.

FROM FRANKLIN'S CORPS D'ARMEE. NEWTON'S DIVISION, IN BIYOUAC,
NEAR STAPPORD COURT HOUSE, Va., Nov. 18, 1862.
At last I have an opportunity of writing you again,
and hasten to inform you of my whereabouts and the
doings of the division to which I am attached. During
the last three days we have been kept so continually on
the march, only halting when darkness came, and rising
and starting again before the first faint signs of dawn,
that I found myself glad, with the rest, to spread my
blanket on the damp ground—and sink into a welcome
sleep.

At nine o'clock on Sunday morning, the 16th, we struck tents at our camp near New Baltimore, and, taking the position assigned us in our corps, marched, by means of by roads and open fields, to Weaversville, where we encamped for the night. At five A. M. on Mcnday we started off, marching until dark, and then halting. This morning, before daybreak, we recommenced our stealthy march, through woods and fields, crossing Acquia creek so near its source that it seemed but a brook, and halted at noon within two miles of Stafford Court House and fonteen of Fredericksburg.

During our march on Sunday Gen. Burnside and staff passed us near Catlett's Station, and the General was greeted with hearty cheers by the troops.

The weather for the last few days has been most disagreed with hearty cheers by the troops.

The weather for the last few days has been most disagreeable to us all. Without absolutely pouring rain, there has been an unhealthy humidity in the air, which is the generator of numerous colds, coughs, and affections of the lungs. As I write this dampness has settled into a cold, uncomfortable drizzle, which seems to penetrate to one's very benes; but, as we have been promised to morrow for rest, we have seems little comfort to hone trate to one's very benea; but, as we have been promised to morrow for rest, we have some little comfort to hope For the first time since the peninsular campaign, our

army feels the necessity of a pioneer corps—auch a one as wes disbanded at Harrison's Landing. On our march hither streams of no little magnitude were crossed, and trees to be felled for the passage of artillery and men. In building roads and bridges of rails our march was necessarily detailed. sarily delayed for hours on hours, and even then the work was incomplete.

Our supplies now reach us by way of the Potomac and Sequia creek. Of the enemy nothing has been heard or seen. Not even the usual cannonading has been heard in the distance. in the distance
General Franklin, having been assigned command of
the whole left wing of this army, consisting, I believe, of Reynolds', Smith's, (Franklin's,) and Stoneman's corpe, General Smith, formerly commanding
first division, takes General Franklin's old position,
white Brigadier General Howe holds the reins over
Smith's division Smith's division.

The gloomy storm which is now setting in so sullenly has promite of being of King duration. The roads we have passed over have given us every evidence of the approaching reign of mud, and the future movements of our sumy will be attended with the greatest difficulties in the event of a severe rain storm.—Herald.

Army of the South. Arrival of the Steamer Massachusetts with the Staff of Gen Mitchell—Yellow Fever Abated—Thanksgiving Day at Port Royal.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts arrived at New York n Sunday last, from Port Royal, bringing dates to the 16th inst. The yellow fever had disappeared, and the health of the troops was greatly improved. ARRIVAL OF GEN. MITCHELL'S STAFF.

Lieut Col. W. P. Prentice, Major B. Birch, Capt. W. Mitchell, Capt. F. A. Mitchell, and Lieut Philip Hassall of the staff of the late Major General Ormsby M. Mitchell, commanding this department, and Mrs. Col. Charles E. Fuller, were on board the Massachusetts The Captains Mitchell are the general's sons. They and Lieut. Col. Prentice were very sick at the time of the general's death, and barely escaped with their lives the terrible pestilence which has swopt away so many of our errible pestilence which has swept away so many of our valuable officers at Port Royal. From The New South, of November 16th, we glear the following items: Brig. Gen. Saxton, Military Governor of South Caro-lina, has appointed Thursday, the 27th day of November, lina, has appointed Thursday, the 27th day of November, as a day of public thanksgiving and prelea.

Mr. F. A. Gould, of the Adams' Express Company, died on Thursday, November 13th, at the hospital. His diease was yellow fever. The Express buildings on one, and the Port Boyal House on the other side of mis are temporarily closed. Our camp, however, has escaped. Capt. J. Rivell, A. Q. M., 10th Army Corps, and Deputy Uol Gleason are both doing well and out of danger. Miss Converse, at the hotel, is also in a fair way of recovery. We sincerely hope this tarrible favor here

recovery. We sincerely hope this terrible fover has about run its course with us this reason. Had it come neced earlier we should, no doubt, have suffered as severely as Wilmington, North Carolina. Army of the Southwest.

Return of Federal Troops from Gen. Hind-man-How they were Captured-Brother Against Brother-Gen. Hovey's Expedition HRLENA, Ark , Nov. 18. FLAG OF TRUCE FROM HINDMAN. FLAG OF TRUCE FROM HINDMAN.

A flag of truce, under the command of Col. Carter, of the Elet Texan Rangers, strived at Uol. Vandever's camp on the night of the 9th inst. It escorted one hundred and nineteen prisoners, principally Wisconsin, who were captured in Sepiember last at Newtonia. Mo. From that place they were marched to Little Bock, then paroled, and then sent down here. As usual with all prisoners taken by the rebels, they were stripped of everything, and were not left a blanket or scarcely clothing anoneh to cover their nabedness.

lothing enough to cover their nakedness. HOW THE WISCONSIN MEN WERE CAPTURED. According to their own statement, they were captured through the ignorance and inefficiency of their field-cficers. The sufferings which they since endured only make them the more auxicus to have another chance with their captors. "Uncle Sam" acted the part of the good temaritan. He found them weary and gave them rest; "naked, and he clothed them; hungry, and he led them; houstless, and he gave them sheller."

The Secesh officers were entertained by Col. Vandever, an officer as generous as he is brave, and whose hospi-tality is only limited by the scanty resources of his camp. BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

ENTERTAINING THE REBELS.

GEN. HOVEY'S EXPEDITION. Before this reaches you, one of the most important expeditions that have yet been fitted out will be on its way to meet the enemy. It will be under the personal command of Brigadier General Hovey, on whom the country may rely for an energy and ability rarely met, with in some of our late leading generals. It is contraband for me to give you more details just now, but I will not you in time. Message 10 magray 10 miles 10 miles will be seen to see the seen of the seen of

TWO CENTS. Army of the Tennessee.

General Grant's Position-Anxious to Prese Forward-Present Position of Affairs-The Cotton Speculators-Organization of Grant's Army-Strategical Actitude of the Enemy-Work to be Done, &c. LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1862.

POSITION OF GENERAL GRANT. General Grant occupies an unenviable position before the non-combative sovereigns of the North just now. When he moved his army from Bolivar and Corinth, he naturally attracted public attention, and raised high expectations. "Grant is moving southward—pressing the enemy coward Vicksburg," went it crounds of the press. But the fact is this army to device the convenient of the press. the fact is, this army, to day, only occupies the ground it virtually held all summer. At no time since the evacuait virtually held all summer. At no time since the oyacua-tion of Corinth by Beauregard have the rebels by en en-abled to hold possession of Lagrange or Grand June ion. Their cavalry has been in both places from time to time, but has always been driven out very soon after their ar-rival. General Hurlbut's entire division was in Lagrange for six weeks in Ju'y and August last. HE IS ANXIOUS TO PRESS FORWARD.

I know it to be a fact that General Grant is very anxious to press forward, and I also know it to be a fact, that the authorities at Washington have fatied to fornish him with the promised reinfercements. The army was moved to Land desired vas moved to Grand Junction and Liagrange, in the sellef that the War Department would speedily send for ward to this department its quota of new troops. Up to the present time scarcely but a duran new regiments have been sent bree. The question, "Way don't Gen. Frant Fadvance ?" must, therefore, be referred to Gen

The rebels are still reported in force at the Tallahatobie. There are rumors of another move to the southward on the part of Gen. Van Dorn, but they are generally discredited. If he take back, it will be to receive reinforcements from, or form a junction with, General Holmes, in command of the Cenfederate troops in Arkansse. There is at present no impediment to the crossing of the Missesippi river by the rebels below Helena. So that they can draw upon their Arkansas strength to what exist they plesse. Our forces will probably advance to Coldwater in a daysor two. Coli water is five miles this side of Holly Springs. There will be no advance beyond Coldwater until Gen Grant is fully prepared for offensive movements. It is twelve miles from Holly Springs to the rebel encampment. When our forces encamp at Coldwater they will hold Holly Springs only by frequent reconnoissances, there not being a sufficiency of water in the town with which to supply even a brigade of troors. The citizens of this fashionable southern resort will experience the ravages of war to an unusual extent, while PRESENT POSITION OF AFFAIRS. The citizens of this fashionable southern resort will experience the rayages of war to an unusual extent, while their metropolis or ninnes a middle their metropoles continues a middle ground between the contending armies. The rebels will dash in occasionally

only to dash out on the approach of our cavalry. What is left by one party will be carried off by the other, and thus the town will be, as the saving is, thoroughly "cleened out" in a short time. Everything in the place can be destroyed without injury to a single Unionist. THE COTTON SPECULATORS. The only excitement hereabouts, at the present writing, is in the cotton market. Speculators are here in large numbers, and the competition among them is great, and usually redounds to the advantage of the seller, in the advance of prices from day to day. Forty-two cents was offered this afternoon—a rise of two cents since yesterday. The supply in this neighborhood was onite large about a week sec. but is now almost exsince yesterday. The supply in this neighborhood was quite large about a week ago, but is now almost exhibitated. If Ges eral Grant does not advance in a few days, I have no doubt a large cotton buying influence will be brought to hear against him. The pillar of Federal fire must stand still, according to their theory, only long enough to vermit its followers to purchase the Southern staple. Of old, the children of Israel were led out of the land of boddage through the medium of fire and smoke. I hey now voluntarily return to the states of territude, preceded by the same guice. In the days of Moses, however, there was but little money to be made out of cotton speculating; sufterships were not worth out of cotton speculating; sutlerships were not worth \$2,000 a month.

\$2,000 a month.

Those gentlemen whose estensible avocation is cotton-buying, frequently indulge in other speculations, such as the sale of "pinchibeck" watches and tinsel jewelry. One of them yestenday sold a genuine mock auction seacimen, valued at about \$3, to a poor countryman for \$50. He told the purchaser it was worth "more as dwice so much, so helped mine Got." They are usually well provided with counterfeit Confederate money, and not unfrequently have a large stock of bogus coin on hand. Between the cotton speculation, the confidence game, and the apprious money, they manage to accumulate richs at a rapid rate.—Cincinnati Commercial. ORGANIZATION OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. LAGRANGE, Nov. 20.—It is commonly known that the Department of the Tennessee is at present bounded on the west by the Mississippi, cast by the Tennessee, and north by the Ohio, and extends indefinitely southward. It embraces the bulk of the national and insurgent forces in the West, and contains the point of the greatest stategic value in the country.

It is commended by Mejor General Ulysses S. Grant, known to fame as the loser of Belmont, the captor of Fort Donels n. the victor of Shiloh, and the prompter of the bloody battle at Corinth. For the convenience of

the bloody battle at Corinth. For the convenience of command he has divided the department into four discommand he has divided the department into tour unstricts, viz:

The district of Columbus—Maj Gen Davies.

The district of Gorinth—Brig. Gen. Dudge.

The district of Memphis—Maj Gen. T. W. Sherman.

The forces now occupying the terrifory are consolidated into one army proper—"the Army of the Tennessee" "The Army of the Mississippi." recontly commanded by General Rosecrans, and previously by General Pope, has been merged into the former, and has no longer an identity. o longer an identity.

Added to the original armies of Grant and Rosecrans is a vast accumulation of new troops which have from time to time been drawn from Miscouri, and the recent

levies which have been concentrating at St. Louis.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF ARMIES.

It is not competent for us to say what is the number of the forces in the field. When the Federal troops besieged the garrison at Corinth in May last it was estimated that each of the combatants had on the ground about a hundred thousand men. This may have been slightly excessive judgment in either case. Since then the rebels have sent meny of their forces to Virginia, to Arbansas, and to Alabama. The army of General Bregg—say forty thousand—reached Kentucky, where it was met again by the army of Buell of greatly superior numbers. The armies confronting each other them in Mississippi are less by so much as have been detached to foreign service. The army now under Recerans is larger them-Bregg'en—but cannot be concentrated upon one point. Their armies in Affansas so lately are confincted by a force doubly large in Missouri.

Some idea of the magnitude of our own resources when we give the present organization of troops for active field service in this department up to this time. They are being organized into four corps de armee, commanded by flajor General Sherman, Huribut, McPherson, and Hamilton. Besides the numerous reinforcements of new troops now coming forward, it is estimated that the command of General Steele and General Blunt, now in Missouri, will be despatched to Memphis. These, with the superflucus troops now occupying garrisons, between here and the Ohio, will form an army of proportions rarely seen in modern warfare. COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF ARMIES.

STRATEGICAL ATTITUDE OF THE ENEMY. The base line of operations against the enemy is at present the line of the Memphis and Charleston road, extending eastward as far as lukn. The main body of the army is, however, concentrated in and around this point. Lagrenge is really important only as being within two miles of Grand Junction, the intersection of the Memphis road with the Mississippi Central Railroad. Holly Springs may be said to be the extreme limit of our lines in the direction of the enemy.

The hostile force under General Pemberton is situated along the banks of the Tallahatchie river, forty miles distant. The region between that stream and an intermediate stream—the Coldwater—is at present occupied nsediate stream—the Coldwater—is at present occupied by their cavairy, and may be considered a kind of dis-puted territory, to be yielded whenever our infautry shall advance; until then to be scouted over by the shall advance; until then to be scouted over by the cavalry of either party.

The true defence is the larger river, whose banks are steep and bed unfordable. It is spanned by a reflecad bridge and a turppike bridge, which will, of course, be detended to the last. Alt the fords if such they may be called when fordable for cavalry only, for twelve miles on either side of the railroad track, are carefully guarded. General Van Dorn is supposed to be the ranking officer next to Pemberton, and General Sterling Price commanding a second corps.

The purport of this resistance on their part is primarily to prevent the occupation of the sell of Mississippi, and ulteriorly the control of the Mississippi, which is blockeded by a strong fortification as the Vick burg

is blockaded by a strong fortification as the Vickiburg bluffs in that State. The position at which the rebel army will be finally concentrated must be much further FUTURE OPERATIONS. To attack the rebels, under Pemberton, at Abbayville by marching directly on the front, via Holly Springs, must be attended with considerable risk, as the enemy have undoubtedly chosen the best positions, and will understand the second of t doubtedly contest the passage of the stream. To do this also implies that the Mississippi Central Railroad will be repaired as the army advances—a work of considerable magnitude, as the enemy, in their retirement, would doubtless destroy so much of it as they could.

There are two ways of obviating these difficulties. The strength of the strength o enemy may be flanked by two good roads. On the right by using the Mobile and Obio Bailroad down from Oo-riath and beyond, say to Baldwin, and thence the forces could be marched easily across the head waters of the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha rivers, and thereby forcing Tallanatchie and railatusna rivers, and thereby forcing the onemy to fall back.

Or he may be taken on the left by using the Memphis and Mississippi Bailroad, crossing the Tallahatchie below Panola, and thereby gractically being obliged to fight or retire to Grand Junction. Which of these routes may be retire to Grand Junction. Which of these routes may be decided upon it is perhaps premature to say. The indications are that the latter will be the method adopted, though either, or both, or all, may be used in every possible comoination. The road hence to Memphis, fitty miles, is being put in running order. Telegraphic communication is being restored between the two points. At the same time it is fair to say that the work below here is still being prosecuted. We still hold possession of the Mobile and Ohio road as far south as Bierzi. Phopld the enemy fall back it is altogether probable ti at the first halt will be at Grenada, on the banks of the river Yallabusha. In which case the only feasible Banking force is by the means of the Yazoo river. Jack-son is, however, the shoulder or pivotal point where the real protection of Vicksburg is to be made, unless sooner decided by an engagement in the field.

ecided by an engagement in the field. WORK FOR ROSECRANS. As a corollary to this movement on the part of Gen. Grant's forces it is to be presumed that Gen. Rosecrans will keep sharp watch upon the movements of General Bragg's army, which at latest accounts is moving on Chattengers. Chattanooga. This places our forces in the same posi-tion of July last, not, we trust, to result in a similar de-The route which General Bragg must take to reinforce Pemberton, his essiest, though certainly a very long route, is by rail from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Georgia; thence to Montgomery, Selma, and Meridian, where he strike the Jackson railroad. This route, it is expected, could be made by twenty-five thousand men in two weeks. The little link between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, of less than twenty miles, was not completed up to a recent period, but was in course of constrution. This movement would leave Bosecrans master of Chattanooga, and consequently of the great trunk route from the Fouthwest to Richmond; a point of great importance. That once saided, the tip of his army could be rushed down the Missiesiph to Memphis or Vicksburg along the road to Mobile, or concentrated with the army of Grant. We do not indeed suppose that a junction of the two armies, under either commander, could be very trant. We do not indeed suppose that a junction of the two armies, under either commander, could be very sgreeable to the other. Nor do we consider that any conjunction of Grant and Rosecrans could be productive of gree hermony after their past relations. This, however, is rather too remote for speculation.—World.

Army of the Cumberland. News from Murfreesboro — Organization of Bragg's Army—Murfreesboro Evacuated — Spice—Organization of Rosecrans' Army— About General Halleck—Federal Position— Where are the Rebels? &c.

REBEL REPORT OF A MOVEMENT. Nashville, Nov. 21.—The Murfreesboro Banner of the 18th indicates an early movement of the rebels, but it don't know whether it means an advance or retrest. It expresses the opinion that they will give battle at or near Murfreesboro. The vicinity is said to be eligible for defensive eperations. ORGANIZATION OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

ORGANIZATION OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

It mentions Bragg, Buckner, Cheatham, and others being present. The army of the Mississippi has been divided into two corps, the right under Lieutenant General Polk, and the left under Lieutenant General Hardee, Breckinridge is assigned to Polk. Bragg ordered the different staff departments to substitute hired persons in place of orderlies; no soldier-citizens ltable to military duty to be used when hired persons will avail. An examining board, consisting of Hardee, Buckner, and Donelson, had been organized to examine the fitness of officers to command. Bragg ordered the names of all good shoemakers to be reported. A camp for paroled prisoners has been established at Chattanuega. Kirby Smith received the command of East Tennessee: MURFREESBORO EVACUATED, &C.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by « ..... 5.48 .....12.00

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents i THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates

nes onstitute a square. portant despatch a day or two since. Edmund Cooper returned to Shelbyville by permission of Bragg. The cotton used for barricading the streets is being delivered to the owners. General Hamilton occupied the house of Samuel Morgan, uncle of John Morgan SPIES IN THIS ARMY.

I met, a day or two since, a man (call him Smith, a common name), who had just been released by Governer Johnsen from the penitentiary. He had been at one time, according to his own story, a correspondent of the time, according to his own story, a correspondent of the Oincinnati Enquirer. He was a telegraph operator, and was employed on the military lines in Tennessee. He lately made two or three visits to John Morgan, and was arrested by General Negle as a spy. And there is little doubt that he is, but proof is very much wanting. The spy feminite predominates in this vicinity. They are smugalers, widows, mothers, patients, &c. as the exones for leaving the lines requires. They sometimes leave the city in coaches, behind hearses with unfilled ooffices, and at other times in company with susceptible young officers on a visit to Fort Zollicoffer. They are taccinating tender, vexing, mild, furious, and coquestish, by turns, and descend to anything to accomplish their purposes. It is impossible to narrate the different styles by which they obtain passes to leave the city, and equally difficult to conceive how sensible men can be outwirted by theze. blain passes to leave the city, and equally difficult ta conceive how sensible men can be outwitted by them. I am gled to say that General Rosecrans has taken the matter into his own bands, and required Governor Johnson to cease itsuing orders, requiring at the same time to know what was Johnson's authority for giving military

passes, and releasing military prisoners. ORGANIZATION OF ROSECRANS' ARMY. The following order has been prompleated :

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND Bowling Green, Nov. 5, 1862. GENERAL OROBE No 8 1. Major General Geo H. Thomas is assigned to the

1. Major General Geo H. Thomas is assigned to the command of the centre of this army, consisting of the divisions of Bousseau Negley, Domont, Fry. and Palmer. The divisions of Generals Negley and Falmer will be for the present regarded as temporarily detacted.

2. Major General McCook will command the right wing; Major General McCook will command the right wing; Major General Crittenden the left. Their commands will be so designated.

By command of Major General Roseorans:

ARTHUR O. DUOAT,

Lieutenant Colonel and Acting Ohief of Staff.

Gen. Rosecrans has appointed a provest marshal general for his department.

I do not suppose it would be a great crime in me to tell the name of the division commanders of McCook and Orittenden's wings, but I refrain from doing so. I sincerely hope that we are to have no more changes in this aim) for some time to come, for it would require nearly all. cerely hope that we are to have no more changes in this sum) for some time to come, for it would require nearly all a man's time to keep the run of the army. The two wings were at one time called first and second corps d'armée, but this is to be discontinued. It appears that as the army of the Cumberland is of itself a single army corps, it cannot be subdivided into corps. Hence its three principal divisions are to be called centre, and right and left wings. Gilbert (who 'was and is not' a major general) has been relieved from the command of the centre, and is engaged in building a reputation and certain stockades in Keniucky.

WHO MAKES THE CHANGES? WHO MAKES THE CHANGES?

It is a singular fact that water will find its level—vide McOlellan, Buell, Pope, and Gilbert I could elaborate this idea, if I did not fear to digress, and how how twe at least of these men were elevated far above where they should have been, and now they have been brought to their level by the little gentleman whe advises with the Wer Department, and calls himself Mejor General Halleck. When time and its revelations tell the story, it will show bow this same general pricked the bags and the wind escaped, and the bags collapsed. All this is reason now, and you must not problish it; but at some fature time, before the next Congress adjourns, it will be known that not President Lincoln, not Secretary Stanton, but Henry Wager Halleck removed Buell and McOlollan. It is of little consequence to us now why he did so, for It is of little consequence to us now why he did so, for the whole country will thank him for it soon.

THE POSITION OF OUR ARMY. There has been but one movement of the army from this point of any interest to your readers. The right wing of the army resterday occased the river, and moved wing of the army resterday occased the river, and moved into camp on the southern side of the stream. General fill was ordered into the interior a short distance, and marched out the Murfreesboro road to the Lunatic Asylum, six miles from the city. The rebel pickets were found roated in that vicinity. They were driven in. and a few companies of cavalry engaged in reconnoctring General Sill's position were dispersed by a few shells. I understand General Sill is to have the right wing when the army moves. the army moves

The position of the left wing at present is at Lebanen. twenty miles from this place, and I learn that it will remain there for some time to come. The canire column will not be in position for a week or fortnight, though it is at hand, ready to operate in case of an attack. General

lousseau's division is one here to morrow. WHERE ARE THE REBELS? This is a question it would be difficult to answer defi-nifely. John Morgan has a post of observation at Baker's Mills, ten miles south of Lebanon, and devotes his time to watching General Crittenden and picking us his time to watching General Crittenden and picking upstragglers from Crittenden's command. Forrest is encamped at Lavergne and Stearns at Nolinsville, both engaged in watching and watting for an advance on Roseruns' pert. Whether they are the outposts of only Breckinridge's force of ten thousand, or of a greater army, is not positively known, though I am told by the rebels here that Bregg is in the State with one hundred thousand men, and that he will undoubtedly take Nashville of which no reasonable man has a single doubt! Breckinridge is known to have twelve regiments, and it is thought he is receiving reinforcements delly, but I de not think the rebels are going to send a very large force not think the rebels are going to send a very large force as far forward as Muifreesboro.—Cincinnati Gazette.

States in Rebellion.

Interesting Southern News via Memphis-Federal Fleet in the Jumes River—Advance Toward Petersburg—Important Proposition to Lieutenant General Pemberton—The Mississippi to be Opened Without Blood-shed, &c. MEMPHIS, Nov. 20 —The Grenada Appeal of the 17th has just come to hand. A despatch from Richmond, Nov. 15th, says the Federals have a numerous fleet in the lower James river, in the neighborhood of Brandon Twenty six Federal prisoners, taken at 3nicker's Garreached Biohmond on the 15th.

The Federals made an advance on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, this side of the Blackwater, last Friday. A skirmish-ensued. The Federals were driven back several miles! The affair is regarded as unimportent, probably the prelude to more formidable movements. ments.

J. O. Withrell, formerly on General Wool's staff in Mexico, was assassinated in Bichmond on the night of the 16th. He was an Englishman of acquirements. The

the foin. In each an anglishman of acquirements. The perpetrators of the outrage are unknown.

The Appeal states that a citizen of Memphis recently crossed both lines, bearing a proposition from the Federal commander here to Lieut. Gen Pemberton lesking to an unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi by United States freighting and passenger boats, in consideration for which the families of Southern men in Memphis were not to be disturbed by Federal authorities. The Appeal bitterly connecs it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Supreme Court at Nisi Prius, in Equity—Justice Thompson. PASSENGER RAILWAY TROUBLES-THE EXCHANGE SYSTEM. Joseph J. Sharpless, receiver of the Fairmount Pag-

eenger Bailway Company vs. Lewis C. Casaidy, seques-trator of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Pas-senger Bailway Company, the said Comp ny, and the Fairmount and Arch-street Passenger Bailway Com-pany. A bill in equity has been filed in the Nisi Prius by above complainant against defendants, and the relief py above companions against defendants, and the reject prayed for is of such a novel and interesting character, that we present the following rather lengthy abstract of the bill. It first sets out complainant's appointment as receiver of the Fairmount Passenger Bailway Company (the Bace and Vine-streets road), and the order of the court to bim to carry on its business in the way contemplated by its charter, and out of the earnings to keep it stocked and in repair, and in running order, and that in obedience to that order he has so carried on its business. tiocate and in repair, and in running order, and that in obedience to that order he has so carried on its business. It next sets out the appointment by the District Court of the defendant, Lewis C. Cassidy, as sequestrater of the Hestonville and Mentua road, his entering upon his dutier, and that he has since been managing its business for the benefit of creditors. That permission of this court to bring this suit, and of the District Court to make the said Cassidy a party thereto, has been obtained. tained.

The bill then gees on to aver the incorporation of the defendant companies, and that the Hestonville and Mantua road connects on the east side of the Schuylkill at Fairmount with the Race and Vine, and Archa-treet roads, of the former of which complainant is receiver, as before stated. These roads are rival roads, and while each of them has its customers, to whom prices, being equal, it is more convenient to ride by the route they have chosen, there are many to whom it is entirely immaterial by which road they go, and of whom each road has obtained a fair share.

material Dy which road they go, and of whom each road has obtained a fair share.

Of such passengers many come from Hestonvillo and Mantua by the cars of said sequestrator, and heretofore being impartial between said other two roads running to the Exchange by fair and equal sgreement with ning to the Exchange by fair and equal agreement with both of them, said sequestrator, or those acting for him, so arranged that on his cars, or those of the said complainant, or those of the said Fairmount and Arch-street Rosd, tickets could be bought for a uniform price to take passengers from Martua to the Exchange, or from the Exchange to Mantua, the price of which was divided in the same proportion between said sequestrator and your petitioner, or said sequestrator and said Fairmount and Arch-s. Pasenger Railway Co. This arrangement gave great convenience to passengers and to the companier. within several months past the said sequestrator, has dis-criminated between the complainant's road and said Fairmount and arch street road in a manner most un-lawful and hipurious to the complainant, and continues wilfully and persistently to do so, depriving him of large gains and receipts to which he is entitled. Said discrimination is practically made and carried out in the following manner:

The said sequestrator, or persons acting for him, or with his permission, refuse to sail any tickets on his cars, which will carry his passengers over the road of the complainant for a price less than an aggregate of the ordinary fares of the two roads, or to recognize any ticket sold by the complainant for that purpose, or, to use a phrase well understood among those accustomed to the business of such roads, said sequestrator refuses to exchange with the complainant.

But the said sequestrator, unlawfully combining and confederating with said Fairmount and Arch-street road to injure the complainant, and deprive him of the gains and profits of his said road, does exchange with the said Fairmount and Arch-st. road; that is to say, upon a ticket rold in the care of either word a parenty of the care of either words. sold in the cars of either road a passenger can go from Mantua to the Exchange, or from the Exchange to Mantua, for five cents, of which said sequestrator gets two cents, and said Fairmount and Arch street road three cents, by a mode of division agreed on between

The result of this combination is, that all passengers who ride in said sequestrator's cars from Mantua to the cars of the complainant, must pay three cents, while for a distance somewhat greater, (the depot of the Fairmount and Arch-street road being a few yards farther east than that of complainants road,) passengers who, by the purchase of an exchange ticket, commit themselves to a continuance of their route by the cars of said last mentioned road, pay, in fact, but two cents from Mantua to beyond the bridge, and those who reach the east of the Fairmount Bridge by the complainant's cars, pay three cents to get to Mantua by said sequestrator's cars, while those who reach the same polated by the cars of the Fairmount and Arch-street road, with such an exchange ticket, are enabled to go the same tistance for two cents.

This discrimination has now been going on for many weeks, and by means of it such manifest convenience and advantage has been unlawfully held out by said sequestrator to passengers who go by the said Fairmount and Arch-street road that many thousand passengers, have been drawn away from the complainant's road, and, the creditors represented by him have, as he believes, lost many thousand dollers, which have gone into the treatury of said Fairmount and Arch-street Company.

The complainant then avers that he has no reliof says in a Courtiel Equity, and he therefore prays for a writt of injunction as is complained of, or from making any terms or agreement with each other in reference to fares or exchange tickets which are not also made with complainant has lost by such discrimination, and that the defendant may be compelled to make restitution thereof.

No answer has yet been filed, and no day fixed for ar-

No answer has yet been filed, and no day fixed for argument. R. Spencer Miller, Esq., appeared for complainant, and Charles Gilpin, Esq., for Lewis C. Cassidy, sequestrator, &c.

POLICE CASES.—Abram Waler, a lad 14 years of age, was taken into custody, on Sunday, upon the charge of having picked the pocket of a woman n Second street market several days since. He was committed by Alderman Remick. Henry Swallon was taken into custody on Trenton

avenue with a lot of chickens in his possession, of which he could give no satisfactory account. He was held by Murfreeaboro was yesterday evacuated, the rebels he could give no satisfactory account. He was need by foling to Tullahoma. It is said Morgan captured an im-

them.

The result of this combination is, that all passengers

Tartitle fall to a state of the factor of th