THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION.

There is no house in the United States that has as wide-spread reputation for getting up MILITARY CLOTHING as ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street. Besides being thoroughly acquainted with the business, they are prompt to fill all orders at moderate prices, and always have a LARGE STOCK OF MILITARY GOODS ON HAND. oc30-1m

MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

M. BERNHEIM,
726 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now in store, just received from AUCTION, a large and choice stock of
RIBBONS, 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 MOURNING RIBBONS to suit, and all other articles belonging to the Millinery Line.
He is now selling off his entire stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH,
and would call the attention of the trade to this fact.
Don't forget,
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.
N. B.—Velvets cut bias. oc28-tf

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.
729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.
HAVE NOW READY THEIR
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.
se8-2m

1862 FALL. 1862
WOOD & CARY,
SUCCESSORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,
Have now in store a
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
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.
se8-3m

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,
No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
J. T. DELACROIX,
Invites an examination of his stock of Carpetings, in which will be found
950 PCS. BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,
At less than present cost of importation.
Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine, medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venetian, Hall, and Stair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. ns8-2m

ARCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
OLDDEN & RICKNER,
No. 839 ARCH STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET,
SOUTH SIDE,
Are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
embracing all the new styles, which they are offering at
LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
se27-2m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer and Manufacturer of
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 sustained.
P. S.—The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, so justly popular, can be supplied at short notice.
FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS
IN GREAT VARIETY. oc11-tf

GEORGE GRANT,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 510 CHESTNUT STREET.
ns18-3m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.
ja2-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
Particular attention is called to the fact that, besides the Machines making our celebrated stitch, we manufacture, in great variety of styles, superior
FAMILY LOCK-STITCH MACHINES.
The peculiarities of each stitch will be cheerfully shown and explained to purchasers, and they have the great advantage of being able to select from our stock either a Machine making the
GROVER & BAKER STITCH,
Or one making the
LOCK-STITCH,
The only valuable Sewing Machine Stitches in practical use.
These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only be found in perfection at
IVENS & CO.,
23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
oc30

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
An Immense Stock of
NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES.
Our Garments in style, quality, and manufacture Are guaranteed equal to any in the City.
Ladies will please examine before purchasing.
PARIS STORE,
EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS!
The Largest Assortment,
Latest and Most Approved Styles,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET.
oc30-1m

SEAL SKIN BEAVER CLOTHS,
for Ladies' Cloaks,
Velvet Cloak Cloths,
Frosted Beavers,
Black Beaver Cloakings.
BYRNE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets.
no18-tf

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.
Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Mousselines,
Poult De Soies,
Poulard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Black Bombazines,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap de Laines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Broche Shawls,
Fine Blankets,
Crib Blankets.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.
no11-tf

COMMISSION HOUSES.

PHILADELPHIA BAG MANUFACTORY.
BURLAP BAGS,
BURLAP BAGS,
BURLAP BAGS,
Of all sizes, nett cash on delivery, by
GEO. GRIGG,
219 CHURCH ALLEY. oc18-tf

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
5,000 Androscoggin, 2 bus., 17 oz., cotton.
13,000 Ozark, do., do.
4,000 Yeoman, do., do.
3,000 Centreville, do., do.
2,000 Prince Albert, do., do.
5,000 Hanover, do., do.
3,000 Union, A, flax and cotton.
Gunny and Burlap Bags, all sizes, for sale by
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
no10-1m* 113 North FRONT Street.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS.
WOLFE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of Philadelphia-made Carpets always in Store. oc2 2m

COTTON YARN.
SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,
FOR SALE BY
FROTHINGHAM & WELLS.
oc2-tf

ARMY GOODS.
DARK-BLUE COAT CLOTHS.
DARK-BLUE CAP CLOTHS.
SKY-BLUE CLOTHS FOR OFFICERS.
ARMY BLANKETS, STANDARD WEIGHT.
10-OUNCE DUCK.
DRILLS, STANDARD WEIGHT.
HEAVY LINEN DRILLS AND DUCK.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
For sale by
FROTHINGHAM & WELLS.
oc1-tf

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,
are prepared to
CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY
OF
ARMY
WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS,
OF
STANDARD QUALITY.
aug27-3m

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
se29-6m

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,
(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,)
Have just opened an
ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF
FANCY SILKS, from Auction,
DRESS GOODS in great variety,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
Which have been
PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,
And will be sold at
CHEAP PRICES.
The attention of city and country buyers is invited.
se29-tf

THOS. MELLOR & CO.,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS,
40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens,
Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.
Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.
se15-3m

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

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.
no7-tf

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 lines of
SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.
oc8-tf

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE CITY.
OUR NEW STYLES
ARE
THE OSBORNE,
THE CELEBRATED CASTILIAN,
THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS.
ns7 2tdec31

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 Handkerchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very much less time.
N. B.—A liberal discount will be made to dealers.
no3-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURES AND PORTRAIT FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja15 PHILADELPHIA.

F. I. G.
KING, ARMY, AND TOILET MIRRORS,
The best in the world for finish and durability.
B. M. S.
The best brand Silk-finished VELVET RIBBONS.
Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH,
155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway
New York.
fe39-3m

CLARK'S
ONE DOLLAR STORE,
602 CHESTNUT STREET.
Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Gubas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices.
The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are sold at other places from $2 to $3 each:
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Ladies' Sets, new and beautiful styles,
Do. Pins,
Do. Ear Rings,
Do. Sleeve Buttons,
Do. Brooches,
Do. Guard Chain,
Do. Neck do
Do. Gold Thimbles,
Do. Finger Rings,
Do. Pencils,
Do. Pens with case,
Do. Bracelets,
Do. Medallions,
Do. Charms,
Do. Pearl Port Monnaies,
Do. Morocco do.
Do. Wire do do.
Do. Purses,
Do. Card Cases.
Infant's Armlets,
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 Rings, do. do.
Do. Finger Rings, do. do.
Do. Pen and Case,
Do. Pencil, revolving,
Do. Tooth Pick, do.
Do. Watch Keys,
Do. Chain Hooks,
Do. Chain Charms,
Do. Pocket Books,
Do. Bill Books,
Do. Port Monnaies, &c.
SILVER PLATED WARE.
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Sets of Table Spoons,
Do. Dessert do.
Do. Tea do.
Do. Forks,
Pair Butter Knives,
Do. Napkin Rings,
Knife and Fork,
Goblets,
Cups,
Sugar Bowls,
Cream Cups,
Syrup Cups,
Butter Dishes,
Castors with Bottles,
Spoons, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES FOR ONE DOLLAR.
NOTICE.—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 assortment of heavy plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defy 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 CLARK'S
ONE DOLLAR STORE,
602 CHESTNUT Street.
no11-2m

NO MORE APPROPRIATE PRESENT CAN BE MADE TO A SOLDIER than a PROTECTOR AGAINST CAMP SICKNESS.
DR. D. EVANS' PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER
and
MEDICATED SAFE-GUARD,
with
"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 Dale, of Massachusetts; Dr. Hall, of "*Hall's Journal of Health*;" Dr. John Ware, of Boston; Drs. Bellows and Mott, of New York; and all the medical faculty of Philadelphia, who have examined its merits.
The Safe-Guard is composed of Red Flannel, medicated cotton being placed between two thicknesses of flannel, and quilted in small diamonds. The elastic fastenings and wishbones are so arranged 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.
The "MONEY BELT" ATTACHMENT is made of fine water-proof rubber cloth, stamped with a patriotic 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, $1.
Sent by mail or express on receipt of the price and postage, if by mail—On No. 1, 20 cents; No. 2, 15 cents.
None genuine unless stamped Dr. D. Evans.
Descriptive Circulars mailed free.
Liberal commissions allowed agents and persons forming clubs. A few experienced Canvassers wanted. None others need apply to.
G. G. EVANS & CO.,
Agents for the United States.
No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
No. 212 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 80 WASHINGTON Street, Boston.
18 WASHINGTON BUILDING, Washington.
Also for sale at 50 CHESTNUT ST., under the Continental Hotel; F. BROWN'S, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets; WARBURTON'S, 430 Chestnut street; WILSON & 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 Books published in the United States, on receipt of the advertised price.
Send all Book orders to
GEO. G. EVANS & CO.,
no20-tf No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FINE 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 CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
se27tdec31

The Press.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1862.

# CHAMBERSBURG.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CHAMBERSBURG (Pa.), Nov. 22, 1862.

Life on "the border," at this time, if not as dangerous, is fully as exciting as in the "dark and bloody" days of yore, when the red man roamed and ruled o'er this valley. Every day is fraught with rumors of victories to our arms, or defeats; or, what is of more importance to us, rumors of rebels advancing in this direction. But a short distance from the Potomac, on the opposite side of which now roam large bodies of rebels *a la guerilla*, only awaiting a favorable opportunity of crossing, it is not surprising that the good people of Chambersburg are in an unenviable frame of mind, particularly the mercantile portion of it

An arrest of rather an important nature was made on last Friday, by Captain Ashmead, quartermaster at this place. The facts of the case are as follows: Mary Sloan, no doubt one of the F. F. V.'s, made her appearance in this place on the above-mentioned day, and visited the different drug stores of this place for the purpose of purchasing medicines, such as quinine, morphine, opium, &c. At one of the drug stores suspicion was excited, and information lodged against her by Mr. J. W. Douglas, when she was promptly arrested by Captain Ashmead, and on her person were found several packages of calomel, morphine, quinine, and opium, which, as was afterwards ascertained, she meant to smuggle into the rebel lines. Her father, mother, and self, she states, are Union refugees, from beyond Winchester, Virginia, and are now residing just within the border line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, on the Blair Valley road. At the time of the raid by Stuart's cavalry, as she has acknowledged, several fine horses were taken from her father, and her intention was to convey the medicines within the rebel lines, and by reason of the great value now attached to those articles in rebeldom, be better enabled to recover a favorite stallion which was taken from her family at that time. She states that she has already recovered one of the horses in the manner above alluded to. Miss Sloan is a fine-looking and determined girl, and would, no doubt, have accomplished her purpose, had Capt. A. not rather summarily put a *veto* upon her proceedings. Several letters and papers, also found upon her person, have given rise to the impression that she was here in the capacity of a female spy. Capt Ashmead will hand her case over to Gen. Wool, as soon as he obtains additional information to implicate some other parties, engaged in trafficking with the rebels, which will doubtless be done ere this appears in print. The camp established for the drafted men of Franklin, Fulton, and Cumberland counties, is on a fine and healthy location, and the men are equipped and rapidly perfecting themselves under the supervision of a skilful drillmaster and competent officers. Capt. David McKibbin, of Philadelphia, has been elected colonel, and Dr. N. Y. Leet, of this State, has been appointed regimental surgeon. The appointment of these gentlemen has given general satisfaction, and all agree that a more judicious selection of officers for these important posts could not have been made. From a personal acquaintance with the gentlemen above alluded to, we know they will discharge the duties incumbent upon them with ability. Col. Geo. Wiesling, of Harrisburg, had the organizing of the regiment at Camp McClure, and Capt. John Brown, of the same place, mustered them into the service of the United States. We learn that the above gentlemen have been highly complimented for the energetic manner in which they discharged their duties, and we know they deserved it all. B. R. S.

# NEW YORK.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, NOV 25, 1862.

A FORETASTE OF WINTER.

After the tedious, diptherial storm of last week, we are having the inaugural of a clear, bracing term, with just enough sharpness in the air to herald a December of the good old style. Distinguished members of both sexes are already getting their skates in order for the first freeze of the season, which is confidently expected within a fortnight, and the skating-pond "Presidents" (a new race of titled dignitaries) have issued the formal *offices* for the winter of 1862-63. By the way, skating bids fair to be elaborated into a fine art this year, and we may anticipate a pond to which none but those in full dress will be admitted, for another season. In the presidential announcement of one of the up-town ponds, we are told that a splendid pagoda will occupy the centre of the frozen field; that a fine band will give promenade concerts on the ice every night; that "the greatest musical invention of the age, the Strephaliton," will be vigorously played whenever the ice is in skating condition, its music being audible at a distance of ten miles! It may not be considered inappropriate to denominate these arrangements "a big thing on ice," though the phrase is undoubtedly trite.

GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION

Is the great object of public curiosity with us just now, and various are the schemes adopted to make the Yankee General tell where he is going with all these troops of his. At the Union and Centreville Race Course, Long Island; at Jamaica, and other rus-urban points, he has already an army of between twenty and thirty thousand men, principally new regiments from New England. Last week the merchants entered into a conspiracy to find out all about it. They invited the illustrious Nathaniel P. to meet them at the Merchants' Exchange, where they kindly intended to adopt measures for rendering "all the assistance in their power" to his expedition. They wanted him to address the Wall-street nabobs, and undoubtedly expected him to drop some hint of his destination; but General Banks failed to "see" it, and did not appear. All sorts of guesses are made as to the point aimed at by the expedition, and not a few believe that its destination is no further off than Richmond. Certainly the nut to be cracked can be no ordinary walnut, for Gen. Banks' force will not be much less than fifty thousand men.

MRS. LINCOLN

Still remains at the Metropolitan, having been detained in the city by the storm, but will return to the capital to-morrow. She was present at the opera on Saturday evening, in a box with Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, and the two attracted an immense amount of attention. In another box was Mrs. General McClellan, attended *en regle* by General Augur, Lieutenant-Colonel Radowitz, and a party of ladies. The "Young Napoleon" disappointed the audience by absenting himself from the festive scene, a note from his adjutant conveying his excuse. There is a vague report about town this afternoon (probably emanating from the manager's desk) that he will be present at the Academy of Music this evening, to witness the *début* of Cordier and the "Pardon de Ploermel."

THE DRAFT

Is still a subject of discussion between the State and city authorities. Governor Morgan and the Judge advocate were in close consultation about it on Saturday, and knowing outsiders affirm that the Governor is determined to put the wheel and the blind man to use before many days are over. STUYVESANT.

# EAST TENNESSEE.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

LEXINGTON, KY., NOV. 22, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

It is greatly to be lamented that the United States have not long since taken and held that pre-eminently loyal section of country known as East Tennessee. The failure to do it is a consequence rather of incompetent leaders than of any want of will or power in the Union Government or armies. The oppressing tyrannies to which that people are now subjected by the military despotism of Kirby Smith's forces are almost inconceivable. A cordon of rebel military posts and pickets is stretched around that devoted country, and the Jeff Davis conscript law is being enforced with merciless rigor upon all males between the ages of eighteen and forty. The people, being almost unanimously loyal, look upon the rebel draft with horror, and are fleeing by scores and hundreds in any direction which promises the shortest access to the Union lines. Most of them strike for Kentucky, but are often encountered and headed by the rebel pickets and captured, or shot down like wild beasts.

THEIR SUFFERINGS AND PRIVATIONS.

Two parties of them arrived here yesterday, amounting, in all, to about one hundred men, having left their families and everything behind them to escape with their lives. Large numbers are arriving here almost every day, singly and in squads, nearly worn down with exposure and fatigue, and with nothing but the scanty wardrobes upon their backs. Many of their tales of privation and suffering are heartrending in the extreme. Often have they to lie concealed for days and nights upon the mountains, suffering for want of both food and raiment, in their patriotic endeavors to escape through the lines of rebel pickets, and only succeed at last by procuring pilots to pass them through at night, guided by the light of the enemy's camp-fires. These men and their families are martyrs for liberty, and it is a burning shame and disgrace to our Government that this last cup of bitterness and humiliation has to be drunk to the dregs. Well may Andrew Johnson exclaim, "God save our country from the generals" with which it has been cursed! Had they done but half their duty, our country would have been spared such sights and sufferings as are here but imperfectly stated.

REGIMENTS ORGANIZING TO GO BACK WITH OUR ARMY.

These loyal mountain heroes, worthy the days of Tell, on their arrival here, hasten to organize themselves into regiments under competent officers, and ask only to be led back in arms against the common enemies of our country and of mankind; and woe unto these rebel hosts whose fate it may be to be overtaken by these exasperated and noble East Tennesseans. STERLING.

The Indians of Minnesota.
*To the Editor of The Press:*
SIR: The accounts published in *The Press*, a few days ago, of the murders and violations committed in the Northwest, upon women and children, ought to fill every one's mind with horror; but it appears that some of our extra philanthropists have been holding meetings, in their city, to prevent the proper punishment of these brutal wretches whom they designate as "the untutored sons of the forest!"
It is to be hoped that a fair trial will be given to all who are charged with participating in these dreadful crimes, and it is to be hoped just as much that all who are convicted will be punished according to law. The choice is between that result and their massacre by the indignant survivors of the peaceful and happy settlements devastated by these wretches. To let these "untutored sons" go scot free would be the worst kind of *tutoring* that could be given them. The safety of our frontier settlements demands schooling of another kind.
It is to be hoped that the project of insulting our citizens by circulating petitions for their pardon will be abandoned. I am, sir, very respectfully yours, W.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—This correspondence, which is being printed to accompany the message, will make a volume of seven hundred or eight hundred pages.

IOWA OFFICE-HOLDERS.—In Iowa, all the officers chosen at the recent election are straight-out, unconditional Republicans, except the judge and attorney of the second judicial district.

# THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

## JACKSON'S RETREAT TO RICHMOND.

## REBEL CAPITAL IN DANGER.

DESPATCH FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Stonewall" Obeys and Reiterates—No Rebels North of the Rapidan—Fort Geary Christened, &c.

RETREAT OF JACKSON'S ARMY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Nov. 24, 1862.—News of interest has reached me from the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson as late as Saturday last. Jackson then had his headquarters at Berryville, and was there in person. His force was thirty thousand, and the number of his guns sixty. General Ewell's division was with Jackson.

DESPATCH FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On Friday evening Jackson received the following telegram from Jeff Davis:

"If you do not leave the valley at once and come to help us to defend Richmond, it will not be worth your while to come to its defence at all.

"STONEWALL" OBEYS THE SUMMONS.

Jackson's reply is not known, but his forces were not in motion on Saturday morning. The inference is that he replied in the negative. This was the fourth despatch Jackson received from Davis, calling on him to come to the defence of Richmond.

FORT GEARY CHRISTENED.

The completion of a new fort was celebrated here today. Generals Jackson and Green were present. Miss Atwell, of Pittsburg, broke a wine-bottle over the fort, and named it Fort Geary. Captain Fletcher, of the 14th Infantry, was master of the ceremonies. Colonel Van Buren, of the 102d New York Volunteers, delivered an appropriate address.

NO REBELS IN WARRENTON.

SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.—Trustworthy information has reached these headquarters that there were no rebel troops in Warrenton yesterday noon, nor at Berryville, Manchester, and Snicker's Gap. A few of White's cavalry were in the vicinity of Mount Gilead and Leesburg to-day.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA EVACUATED.

Such information has been received at these headquarters this afternoon as leaves no further room to doubt that the entire northern portion of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebel troops. There are a few of White's guerillas roaming about Leesburg, Mount Gilead, Middleburg, and vicinity. Jackson has gone towards Richmond.

GENERAL SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 24, 6 P. M.—There can be no doubt that the whole of the northwestern part of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebels. Their feint on Sigel's *corps d'armee* not having succeeded in drawing our forces out, they have withdrawn their troops for the immediate defence of Richmond.

Jackson has undoubtedly taken his whole force to Richmond.

# ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Letters from Generals Bragg and Preston—Gloomy Picture of Affairs—James B. Clay Angry and Discontented with Bragg—Matters at Nashville, &c.

GEN. PRESTON TO HIS WIFE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23, 1862.

I have Bragg's letter acknowledging the receipt of women and children from Nashville by flag of truce, which fixes his presence with his army. I also have a letter from General Preston to his wife, dated in camp, November 12, between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, stating he was going to Murfreesboro with Bragg, Hardee, and Polk, that evening. The letter is pathetic and gloomy, though expressing a gleam of hope that the rebel horizon is becoming clearer, and that peace is approaching. Preston says: "I am parting with anxiety with my brigade, under Buckner, for the development of the winter campaign—my heart sunk in leaving Kentucky. If the proscription becomes intolerable, seek shelter in Canada. You cannot cross the lines. Look for peace as you would for land until the cruel war is ended. While the enemy even gives you imperfect protection it is your duty to abstain from every act or speech that could insult them. My own prayer to God is that Kentucky may not be torn in her inmost conflict." To be let or to remain that destiny, and I select the following items: The writer commands Mississippi and Alabama regiments moving from Knoxville to his camp. He lost 120 men by a railway accident. Robert Wheeler, of Tennessee, is in good humor.

JAMES B. CLAY IN A BAD HUMOR.

James B. Clay bitterly denounces Bragg for disappointing the expectations which he inspired. Clay has no command. Preston says, "Clay is discontented, disappointed, and angry as to Kentucky. She has become an open shame, I fear, to our enemies; a scorn and derision even to Yankees, to whom he has been devoted."

DESIGNS OF THE ENEMY.

It is reported the enemy have determined to stand on their side of the Tennessee. The military authorities have no confidence in the promise. The Nashville women evince deep anxiety for immediate permits to see their friends at Murfreesboro before they go South. The Bragg party are in great fear of an attack on Nashville. It is said that the rebel force at Murfreesboro has increased to 20,000, and that they have sent large bodies of cavalry abroad to obstruct the Cumberland river and interrupt railway communications. Our advance scouts say Bragg's staff is at Tullahoma, but he is not there nor at Murfreesboro.

STAFF CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

Lieut. Col. Hepburn, of 92d Iowa Cavalry, judge advocate on Gen. Rousseau's staff, is relieved on his own request, and designated as inspector of cavalry. Major Blanton Schimper is assigned to Gilbert's judge advocate. Our scouting parties captured about 200 prisoners last week, and large foraging parties were successful. Morgan and Forrest have captured about 150 of our men, including 15 from the 5th Kentucky Cavalry, since the 9th inst., mostly stragglers.

# The New System of Naval Construction. Response to Gen. Harper's Circular.

The following considerations upon the new naval construction, and proposals for introducing a new system, endowed with great swiftness and moving without *sails* or *steam*, are of general interest, particularly at this time:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1862.

*To the Editor of The Press:*

SIR: The addition of heavy coats of iron, turrets, &c., to naval constructions has long been considered a great improvement, notwithstanding that such addition has increased threefold the expense of war vessels. This addition has been made at the sacrifice of speed, which should be the first consideration in war vessels. Success always attends the combatant who can attack or fly at will, without the risk of being taken. This is a principle carried out by all pirates.

In all these expensive innovations, the only advantage consists in their novelty. It is an incontestable fact that an iron-clad vessel, furnished with a ram or spur, for attacking or defending, has an immense advantage over wooden constructions. The Merrimac has proved this. But as soon as the enemy can oppose similar arms, the chances of success are equal on both sides, and the only result is an increased expenditure in the war budget.

After a careful examination of the different systems of construction, the following conclusions result:

The gunboats or floating batteries move slowly and with difficulty. They cannot sail on the high sea; they are inconvenient and unhealthy for the men, and, in case of damage or explosion, the crew are exposed to a certain and frightful death, as in the case of the Mound City.

The Monitors, or boats with turrets, also move slowly, and, like the other gunboats, cannot sail on the sea. They are also unhealthy for the crew, and present the same dangers in case of explosion. The cannons being few in number, cannot be fired long, and it is very difficult to aim. The deck being almost on a level with the water, the vessel can be easily boarded, and the crew captured. A danger equally great is that a fast sailing vessel can ride over and sink it.

As to the iron-clad rams, they offer real advantages over other naval constructions, as they need only fear similarly constructed vessels. But they are not without inconveniences. Their speed is materially decreased by the enormous weight of iron with which they are covered, by the heavy, powerful engines needed to move them, besides the heavy artillery, its projectiles, the great amount of coal, &c. One observation which should not escape notice in this construction is, that, when the ram strikes a vessel, the shock is felt throughout the whole machinery, and may at the same instant produce a rupture, or even an explosion, with fatal consequences.

It must still be observed that every steam vessel has a vulnerable point, upon which *the whole action depends*, and without which it is powerless. This is the motive power. In this respect the propeller has an advantage over the side-wheel steamer, but it is still too easily put out of order, and to this point great attention must be given, for if the propeller is injured the vessel is lost.

In short, all constructions depending on steam present the same dangers and the same inconveniences in war. To get rid of these, a new system is needed.

All these new and formidable constructions, for which millions of dollars are spent, are made on principles just the reverse of those required for naval constructions, which principles are:

1. To have great speed to attack or avoid an enemy at pleasure.
2. To have little draught for coasting and entering rivers.
3. To get rid of the dangers and inconveniences of steam as well as of the encumbrance of coal.
4. To render the motive power unassailable, since, upon this point, the success of naval actions depends.
5. To present to the enemy the least possible surface and machinery above the water line.
6. At last to have concealed, rather than visible, weapons, such as submarine artillery, torpedos, etc., things little known at present, but having a terrible effect when well directed. The war of the Greeks against the Turks has proved it.

But to point out the dangers and inconveniences of a system would be useless if one did not indicate their remedy.

Therefore, after these considerations, I propose to make an iron vessel, 120 feet long, moving *without sails* and *without steam*, and, consequently, exempt from the dangers, inconveniences, and encumbrances connected with the present system of constructions. It will surpass in speed all the new war vessels, can turn in a very small space, and sail backwards if necessary. The motive power will not only be invisible above water, but it will be impossible for the enemy *to arrest its action by any means*. It will carry a crew of eighty men and provisions for several months. It will be armed with submarine artillery, capable of firing an indefinitely long time under water, to pierce a vessel or destroy its propeller. It will also be armed with blunderbusses, congreve rockets, etc. It has on its sides machinery which, on grazing a ship, will cut it under the water line, and damage it so much as to make it sink. From its form, this vessel can run close to a large vessel without danger from its cannons, by keeping below the line of fire, and, in this position, fire the blunderbusses and congreve rockets into the portholes and on the deck of the vessel, using, at the same time, the submarine artillery at close quarters.

The draught of the vessel will be about four feet. It can consequently approach the coast and enter all rivers.

The men, in all manœuvres, will be protected from the fire of the enemy.

By its speed and small draught of water, such a vessel would be impregnable, and capable of overtaking and capturing all vessels in sight.

Notwithstanding all these combined advantages, the construction of this vessel would be one-fourth the cost of an iron-clad vessel, and its daily expenses would be largely diminished, as there is no wearing out of machinery, no consumption of coal, oil, etc. There would also be great economy in ammunition, for no shot would be lost. DE VILLEROI, Civil Engineer,
No. 1325 Pine street.

HOW OUR ARMIES ARE DEPLETED.—According to an official statement in the correspondence of a Western paper, over thirty-two thousand of the Federal armies of that region are absent, either with or without authority. One thousand one hundred and eighty-eight commissioned officers, and twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four enlisted men are absent, apparently by authority, but the great majority were granted furloughs without reason, showing astonishing laxity of discipline. One hundred and twenty-three officers and six thousand three hundred and sixty-one men are absent without authority.

PROVOKING.—The Middletown (Conn.) *Sentinel* says that a student in the Wesleyan University recently sold his services as a substitute to a drafted man for $300. He then bought a substitute for himself for $200, making $100 clear by the operation, on which sum he proceeded to marry. But alas! while he was enjoying his honey-moon, his substitute ran away, and the strong hand of military power was laid upon the literary speculator; and now separated from the joy of his heart, he is keeping time in the 24th Regiment, to the piping of the fife and the music of the drum.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.—Only one hundred of the one thousand examining surgeons, asked for by the Commissioner of Pensions, have yet been commissioned.

A FULL regiment of sharpshooters is to be raised in Michigan.

# STATES IN REBELLION.

## THE SIEGE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

### NEWS FROM ALL THE REBEL STATES.

The Next Battle—View from the Doomed City—Startling Statements—Rebels Anticipate Our Movements—The James River Excitement—Lee on the Rappahannock—We are Not on the Right Road to Richmond—The Rebels Fear Our Great Strength and Determination—From North Carolina—George W. Summers—Message of Gov. Vance—Loss of Anglo-Rebel Steamers—Gen. Randolph—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston—Another Threat—