PER ANNUM, in advance. WHOLESALE HOUSES. TWOOD, WHITE, & CO., No. 509 MARKET STREET. attention to a large and varied assortment of PRINTS, of desirable Fall Styles.

MANCHESTER DE DELAINES, New Colorings and Styles. High colored, and in large variety.

TEIPED SHIRTING FLANNELS, In large variety. DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

PHOMAS MELLOR & CO., NOLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS. 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 4-4 LINENS.

FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN C. HOKES. NUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS. MILLINERY GOODS.

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO. 229 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH, HAVE NOW READY THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY, STOESSORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS. Bave now in store a COMPLETE STOCK

MILLINERY GOODS, Conting of SILK, VELVET, AND COLORED STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, TRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c., which they respectfully invite the attention of the patrons of the House and the trade generally.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. OHN C. ARRISON, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

GENTLEMEN'S TIME FURNISHING GOODS. Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. |First Store above Market Street. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) the well-known reputation of this Establishment for

Ping FINE GOODS at MODERATE PRICES will be P 5.—The colebrated IMPROVED-PATTERN SHIRTS, stly popular, can be supplied at short notice MANNEL AND CLOTH OVERSHIRTS. In Great Variety. CEORGE GRANT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

Four doors below the Continen CUTLERY. WORMAN & ELY,

NO. 130 PEGG STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY; Also, the BEST and CHEAPEST ARMY KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON

IN THE MARKET. CAST-STEEL FORKS.

SEWING MACHINES. WE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES brebeen greatly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS. Hith Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

J. T. DELACROIX trites an examination of his stock of Carpetings, in which will be found 250 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

less than present cost of importation. 50 Dieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine, a-lium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

ILLIAM YARNALL, DEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES-WRINGER. eved to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use. ill wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Hand-ief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very .—A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. 0BERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS POR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. alers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

TATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. ARTIN & QUAYLES' STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS EMPORIUM, No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

BELOW ELHVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. CABINET FURNITURE.

ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street,
manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, PARE NOW on hand a full supply, finished with the Pure & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which all others quality and finish of these Tables the manuless refer to their numerous patrons throughout blon, who are familiar with the character of their au23-8m

The well-carned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES aduced the makers of imperfect balances to offer in as "PAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have pattion visitances, been subjected to fraud and on. Fairbanka' Scales are manufactured only by Utginal inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and dapled to every branch of the business, where a met and durable Scales is desired, FAIRBANKS & EWING, MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST. PERSONS IN WANT OF BRITAN-

NIA OF SILVER PLATED WARE can find a supe-

VAUTION.

VOL. 6.-NO. 107.

ONE-DOLLAR STORE,

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

Silver-plated Ware, Jowelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 60 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 \$8 cach:

YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Ear Rings,

Sleeve Buttons, Guard Chain, Neck do., Gold Thimbles, Finger Rings, Pensils, Pens with case,

Morocco Wire Purses, Card Cases,

Charms, Pearl Port Mounaies,

Card Cases,

3 Armlets,
Neck Chains, different styles,
5 Yest Chains, different styles,
6, Sleove Buttons, do. do.
70, Studs, do. do.
70, Pins, do. do.
70, Scarf Pins, do. do.
70, Scarf Rings, do. de
8 Winger Rings, do. de

, Studs, do do.
, Studs, do do.
 Pins do do.
 Scarf Pins, do do.
 Scarf Rings, do do.
 Scarf Rings, do do.
 Finger Rings, do do.
 Pen and Case,
 Pen and Case,
 Pen end, revolving.
 Tooth Pick, revolving,
 Watch Keys,
 Chain Hooks,
 Chain Charms,
 Pocket Books,
 Bill Books,
 Bill Books,
 Bill Books,
 Bott Monnaics, &c.
 SILYER-PLATED WARE,
 UR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
 of Table Spoons,
 Dessert Spoons,
 Tea. do.
 Forks,
 Butter Knives,

Gream Cups,
Syrup Cups,
Syrup Cups,
Butter Dishes,
Castors with Bottles,
Salt Stands, &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 Gontlemen 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, noll-2mif 602 CHESTNUT Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

E. & L.

FOURTH AND ARCH.

POPLINS FROM AUCTION

BLUES, BROWNS, BLACKS,

BLUES, PURPLES, BROWNS.

FINE SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

PURPLE POPLINS,

GREEN POPLINS.

MODE MERINOES.

4-4 LYONS VELVETS,

WOOLEN SHAWLS,

BROCHE SHAWLS,

GOOD BLANKETS,

VELVET CLOTHS,

CLOAK CLOTHS.

ines of

WELSH FLANNELS,

TAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

727 CHESTNUT STREET.

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

FINE FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS.

FINE BLACK TRICOT CLOAKS.

EXTRA CHEAP BALMORALS.

SUPERFINE FROSTED BEAVERS

COOPER & CONARD,

no28-tf S. E. COR. NINTH & MARKET Sts.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BLANKETS

IN PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND
ARCH, have a fine stock
Blunkets, Extra Size.
Blunkets, Eiben Bound.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

ARCH, always keep the best makes of Long CLOTH SHIRTING MUSLINS by the piece; also, good LINENS for Collars and Fronts.

4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS FOR extra stout for Winter Skirts. EYRE & LANDELL, de3-tf. FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

A CASE OF 42 PIECES VERY DESI-steamship Persia, to be opened this morning. The colors

steanship Fersia, to be opened this morning.

Violets, Browns, Blues,
Humboldts, Greens, Modes,
Blacks, Purples, and Magentas.

These goods were ordered early in the month of September, at a stipulated price.
Also, will be opened this morning, a 16t of fine HAIR-CORD POPLINS, same colors as the above.
In store, a flic assortment of the HEAVIER GORD POPLINS, all colors.

EDWIN HALL & BRO.,
26 South SECOND Street.

N. B.—A bargain in BALMORAL SKIRTS—163 just received, to be opened this morning; price, \$3.25—same as have been selling at \$4, full size.

SUBLIME QUALITY.
Johanny's Frosted Beavers.
Medium-priced Frosted Beavers.
Thick and fine French Beavers.
Tricot; Castor, and Union Beavers.
Mohair and Sealskin Cloakings.
Superfine Cassimeres, viz.:
Silk Mikes—Black, neat funcies—
Boys'—Extra heavy—Union—Meltons, &c., &c.
& Coethurs and Overcoating.

Boys—Extra heavy—Union—Meltons, &c., &c.
6-4 Coatings and Overcoatings.
Novelties in fancy Vestings.

BALMORALS.
One hundred pieces 25-cent Delaines.
Auction lots fine Black Alpacas.
Fine Merinoes and Polins.
Black Poplins, 87c., \$1, \$1.20.
Fine Blankeis and Flannels.
BOYS CLOTHING.
Experienced Cutters, good Cloths, and Good work—Garments made to order.
COOPER & CONARD,
no28-if S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

Crib Blankers.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW SHAWL AND CLOAK STORE

No. 715 North TENTH Street. We have just opened, next door to our Dry-good

Store, a SHAWL AND CLOAK STORK,
Where there will always be found a complete assort

Where there will always be found a complete assortement of
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Broche Long Shawls.
Striped Broche Shawls.
Also, the newest and latest styles of
FALL AND WINTER COVERINGS,
Of Water-proof, Melton, Black French Habit.
Black French Tricot, Black French Beaver.
Plain and Ribbed Frosted Beaver Cloths.
Coverings made to order at short notice.
BALMORAL SKIRTS!
BALMORAL SKIRTS!
BALMORAL SKIRTS!

500 Full large-size at \$3.00, worth \$3.50.
500 " \$3.55.
500 " \$3.55.
500 " \$4.50.
These are the cheapest Balmorals in the city.

These are the cheapest Balmorals in the city. SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY VARIETY.

II. STEEL & SON, no. 713 and 715 N. TENTH st., ab. Coates.

CHOICE DRY GOODS-JUST RE-

CEIVED,
Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merincos of all Shados.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line.
Figured Merinces.
A full line of Plain Shawls.
A full line of Gay Shawls.
One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25s.
Six lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.
A full line of Cassimores.
A full line of Cassimores.
A full line of Vesting.

JOHN H. STORES,
ocs

JAMAICA RUM.—13 PUNCHEON

just received and for sale, in bond, by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, noil 126 WALNUT St. and 21 GRANITE St.

BAY RUM.—IN PUNCHEONS AND Wine Barrels, for sale by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, occo 136 WALNUT Street.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Mousselines,
Poult De Soies,
Foulard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Black Bow

noll-if

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.

CASE OF 42 PIECES VERY DESI-

Blankets, Wholesale. Blankets, Dark Grays.

CASTOR BEAVERS-TRICOTS.

LINE CLUTH OF OTHE

MEDIUM-PRICED CLOAKS.

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

FINE LARGE BLANKETS.

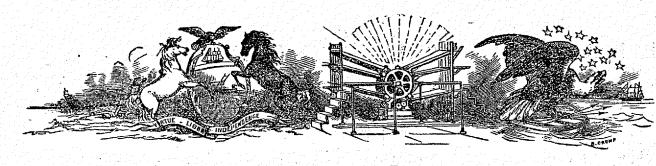
BOYS' FINE CLOTHING.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

BLANKET DEPARTMENT.

ets, new and beautiful styles

CLARK'S



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862.

FROM PARSON BROWNLOW.

CINCINNATI, December 3, 1862. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I am still in a fault-finding mood, and, al though I have no hope of reforming the army, the church, or the world, I must, nevertheless, be allowed to speak plainly upon the occurrences of the day. I have spent the last two weeks in Kentucky and Tennessee, and I have been an attentive observer of passing events. Had Governor Johnson been sus. tained by the military authorities there, Tennessee would have been in the Union to-day. Northern men complain of the people of Tennessee that they have not come boldly out and declared for the Union, and many of the letter-writers doubt the existence of any Union sentiment there. To be a Union man in Tennessee is at once to be a martyr. Even since the Federal Government has extended its authority over Middle and West Tennessee, it has been much more safe to declare oneself disloyal than loval. So far as the defence of personal rights or the protection of property are concerned, it would be better to come out as a rebel than as a Union man. Rebel property has been guarded, and rebel personal rights have been respected. Rebel women, representing their traitorous husbands, have made their applications to Federal generals and provost marshals, and all manner of favors, in the way of passes and permits, have been granted to them, while Union fami-

lles have been unceremoniously turned aside. In an angry and excited conversation between Governor Johnson and General Buell, the latter told the former that Nashville ought to have been surrendered three months ago. As long as Buell remembers his cam paign in Tennessee, he will remember the spirit, the style, and the defiant conversation of the Governor. All honor is due to Johnson for holding Nashville, and, with it, the State, for he has held both in opposition to the rebels and a set of worthless generals and provost marshals. I rejoice to believe that, in the person of General Rosecrans, Governor Johnson will find a man ready to co-operate with him, and the country will soon see a different state of things-even Pennessee back in the Union! I see that Jeff Davis has ordered General Holmes. of Arkansas, to demand the surrender of O'Neil, who ordered the execution of ten guerillas in Missouri, nd, in case he is not given up, Holmes is ordered to execute the first ten Federal officers who may fall into his hands. Let our Government instruct General Rosecrans, at once, to demand a surrender of Bragg, whose army, on its late retreat from Kentucky, executed seventeen loval men, among whom were Captain King and his two sons. Let Bragg either disclaim the authorship of that infernal infamy, or surrender those who did the deed. Jeff Davis should not be permitted to have matters all his own way. Nay, our authorities in Kentucky and Tennessee should at once arrest the leading rebels and exchange them for the hundreds of East Tennesseans who are now suffering in the dreary dungeons of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. And, further, let rebels all over the Union-men who are talking out treason at the North and in the Northwest—be seized and cast into military prisons. and exchanged for the loyal men in the rebel army who have been conscripted and forced to fight in a cause they hate and have no faith in. And, in a word, let no enemies or open-mouthed rebels be left

in the rear of our gallant soldiers who have gone South to fight the battles of their country. Let all such enem es, secret and avowed, be ordered into samps or into military prisons, and there held for exchange, and let our time-serving policy come to a close, if we desire to crush out this infernal rebellion. It will be said that the rebels already threaten to run up the black flag for what has been said and done by the United States authorities. Let us come out with another flag seven times as black as theirs! But I must continue in the spirit of grumbling, for I feel so inclined. Among the evils in our army that need speedy reformation is that of the notorious incompetency of army surgeons. My family has reently brought into this city an East Tennessean, sick with fever, and procured lodgings and a physician for him. He was given some salts by a quack surgeon, and this is all the relief proposed in his case. He is now improving. A thorough reform is called for in the medical service of the army, which service is thronged with men dissipated in their habits, and utterly disqualified for their positions. Ignorant of their professional duties, many of them resort to amputation when it is improper, and many Have just received, and are now offering, magnifice of them omit it when it is called for. Not a few are drunken sots, who disgrace the medical profession, and have entered the service from selfish and merce nary motives. Their want of skill deprives them of a practice at home, and they rush into the army, finding personal friends in the army who can secure them positions. Congress should take this matter in hand and remove the disgrace from the army. Let the rank and emoluments be proportioned to the labors and responsibilities of the office, and then

surgeons of standing will go into the service in all cases. The lives and limbs of our brave soldiers are at stake, and we have a right to speak out in plain There is another crying shame and evil, daily on the increase in our army, and that is the ravages of whisky among officers and privates. Man who have been less than one year in the service, and with whom I have been acquainted for years, have become so distorted in their features, by the free use of whisky, that I am scarcely able to recognize them. The officers get drunk, and the privates feel that they have a right to imitate their illustrious examples This is all wrong, and should be closed out, if to do so required the execution of a number of men, by way of example. Much of the misfortune to ou army may be traced to intemperance in the higher ranks of the army; and some of the battles lost were lost on account of drunkenness. Whisky should be kept out of the lines, and every sutler and trader punished severely who dares to introduce it among either officers or privates. Thousands have lost their ives by rushing headlong into battle while intoxicated, and thousands have died from disease brought on by intemperance. Who wants to be led into battle by a drunken officer? No drunkard has any buiness with the command of men, with the control of railroad train, a steamboat, or a stage-coach. Drunkenness ought to be made an unpardonable military crime, from a major general down to corporal and the most humble soldier. As it is, the vice is growing and having a ruinous effect.

The family of Governor Johnson are here. They were most shamefully treated by the rebels, on their way to Nashville. And, although they were sent out by the rebel authorities, under a flag-of-truce, they were arrested at Murfreesborough, by the guerillas under Forest, kept under guard all night, in room without fire, and next day marched back to Tullahoma, a distance of more than thirty miles, and after being detained there for a time, were returned, and sent through the lines. The Governor's wife was in bad health, and this exposure and treat-ment has well nigh killed her. She is now confined to her bed, and my opinion is that she will not recover With passports, and the authority of Jeff Davis' Government to come out, this sick woman and her helpless children must be arrested, kept in the cold, starved and insulted, and marched to and fro upo the road, because Governor Johnson is not loyal to the hell-born and hell-bound Southern Confederacy There is not among them even the honor common t thieves. One branch of this bogus Government won't respect what another orders. Trade is brisk in Cincinnati, and money is abund-

ant. Army supplies are to be seen in every direction, and of every possible description. There is a rise of eight feet in the Ohio, and the steamers crowd the wharf, steaming up for Louisville, Memphis, and other points. Coal is down to twelve cents, showing what an extortion the past rates have been. Here is a decline of fifty per cent., and yet the dealer who sells at this reduced rate acknowledges that he makes no sacrifice! Superfine flour is bringing \$5.25; corn is worth 45 cents; hogs are selling for \$4.25 to \$4.50, according to size. The increased demand for lard causes a good demand for heavy hogs. General Buell's court of inquiry is understood to be sitting in this city, doing business with closed doors. The General was serenaded evening before last, at the Burnett [House, by Menter's Cornet Band. After the band had executed "Hail to the Chief," the "General appeared on the balcony, and, in a brief speech, thanked them for this friendly call, and told them that he was a native of Ohio, and had, for years, shared the fortunes of the field. A prominent politician then called for three cheers for General Buell, and started them with a will! The tenor of the President's message is acceptable but does not suit the sympathizers with the rebellion and the bogus Democrats. East Tennessee refugees are still coming in, and they represent a fearful reign of terror in that illfated country. Abner G. Jackson, a true man, and

a loval man, has been acquitted of the charge of treason, and released from confinement. I mention his case because he is an old and successful merchant of Knoxville, and is favorably known to the merchants of Philadelphia. I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. G. BROWNLOW. Order to Cross the Potomac.

The following is a copy of the official despatch from General Halleck to General McClellan, ordering him to cross the Potomac and pursue the defeated enemy, after the victory at Antictam: after the victory at Antictam:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6, 1882.

MAJOR, GENERAL MCCLELIAN: I am instructed to telegraph you as follows:

The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South. Your army must move now while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington, and cover the latter by your line of operations, you can be reinforced with thirty thousand men; if you move up the valley of the Shenandoah, not more than twelve or fifteen thousand can be sent you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and the enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. der It. He is very desireds that your army move as soon as possible.

You will immediately report what line you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river; also, to what point the reinforcements are to be sent. It is necessary that the plan of your operations be positively determined on before orders are given for building bridges and repairing railroads.

I am directed to add that the Secretary of War and the General in Chief fully account with the Pre-

nd the General-in-Chief fully concur with the President in these instructions.
H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief. GENERAL MEREDITH ASSIGNED A BRI-GADE.—General Meredith has been assigned a Western brigade, in General Burnside's army, to which his own regiment, the 19th Indiana, belongs. The soldiers asked for him. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Preparations of General Burnside— Strength of the Rebel Force and their Fortifications—The Scurvy Broke out in Generals Burnside's and Sumner's Old Corps-A Reconnoissance Towards Win-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 2d, 1862.

GENERAL BURNSIDE PREPARING FOR ACTIVE

MOVEMENTS. General Burnside, having returned from his visit to Washington, is hastening as much as possible the preparations for the attack. Again we would allude to the immense difficulty and danger of the undertaking, and warn those who are too sanguine of success to moderate their hopes. So will the public be more charitable in case of disaster, and more appresistively case of vistory. General Burnside was more charitable in case of disaster, and more appreciative in case of victory. General Burnside was yesterday in consultation with his generals, and we hope that the conference will soon show its results. The disappointment of the first anticipated attack has gone by, and the impression again prevails, as the tone of most of the above rumors indicates, that something is about to happen. The public, who have been once within a fortnight entertained with the premonitory signs of a battle, will be skeptical in regard to all the announcements now made of that description. We believe, however, that a few days will witness the commencement of the attack upon the position of the enemy. the position of the enemy.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS. It is interesting to observe from day to day the progress of the truly elaborate and formidable system of fortifications which are with steady growth rising up upon the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg. The first series of works upon the first crest of hills, or rather upon the verge of a plateau a mile back of the town, have been making constant progress, and already, to the naked eye, present a truly impressive appearance. A thousand yards to the rear of this line of works, upon a higher range of hills, new fortifications are making their appearance daily, and last evening not less than eight hundred men were seen hard at work upon redoubts and rifle pits, and now the whole country around Fredericksburg, the roads, and all lines of access to their position, are completely commanded. Last-evening, a battery of brass field-howitzers was brought down and placed in a redoubt at the right of the village, and thirty of these fortifications can now be num. rising up upon the heights in the rear of Fre and thirty of these fortifications can now be numbered from our own side of the river.

REBELS EXPECTED NOT TO RETREAT. Two days ago the impression prevailed that the preparations for a bombardment were merely made to cover a retreat. Now there is little doubt but that the strongest resistance of which they are capathat the strongest resistance of which they are capa-ble will be made by the enemy. The tearing up of railroad tracks and moving of wagons to the rear, recently reported by deserters, might be done as a precautionary measure, to provide for the possibili-ty of a defeat, and not with the intention of retreat-ing at once. Unless defeated, there seems little prospect now that the enemy will abandon their present position.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELS. It is believed now by many superior officers of the army, from the accounts of prisoners and deserters, army, from the accounts of prisoners and deserters, that, although Gen. Bragg himself may be in Richmond, his army still remains West; that all we shall have to contend with in the approaching struggle will be the old army of Gen. Lee and the conscripts which have been around Richmond since last summer. The statement of the official in the rebel commissary department in Richmond, who came through our lines last week, that they have never issued rations for more than 475,000 men, and were not issuing for nearly that amount now, is very generally issuing for nearly that amount now, is very generally believed. Although our long delay on this side of the Rappahannock would seem to indicate the con-trary, I think the opinion is becoming general that we have too long overrated the strength of the enemy, and that, if we but attack him boldly, and follow him up from day to day, and bring into action all our reserve artillery and infantry, Richmond will surely be ours before the close of the year.

VEGETABLES FOR THE ARMY. Yesterday Lieutenant Colonel Myers, assistant Yesterday Lieutenant Cotonel Myers, assistant chief quartermaster, visited the several corps to inspect the amount and condition of supplies. All were found abundantly supplied with good rations. A large amount of fresh vegetables have been ordered for General Sumner's and General Burnside's old corps, the scurvy having made its appearance among them. It is remarkable that these troops have always been the first to be attacked by the disease when deprived of yeershales.

THE RAILROAD TO ACQUIA CREEK. The Government is taking steps whereby the railroad from Acquia creek to Fredericksburg will be provided with the rolling stock necessary to furnish supplies, troops, &c., to Gen. Burnside's army. DISMISSALS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY. The following orders have just been promulgated. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 26, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 366.—Extract.—The following officer is, by direction of the President, dismissed rom the service of the United States: Assistant Surgeon Dwight Ruggles, 12th Virginia Volunteers; to date from November 22, 1862.
The following promotion is published for the information of all concerned:
Dr. W. O. Baldwin to be first assistant surgeon of the 2d District of Columbia Volunteers, vice Assistant Surgeon E. G. Lane, resigned; to date from November 24, 1862. By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj. Gen.

WAR DEFARTMENT, ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., NOV. 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 365—Extract.—The following officers are, by direction of the President, dismissed the service of the United States:

Assistant Surgeon Stratham, 133d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for incompetency; to date October 3, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due him. Assistant Surgeon J. C. O'Neil, 25th New York Volunteers, for absence without leave; to date September 10, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances, that are due him. Surgeon C. L. Hubbell, 12th New York Volunteers, for absence without leave; to date August 5, 1882, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due Assistant Surgeon J. G. Long, 129th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for intemperance and neglect of duty, with loss of all pay and allowances that are due

Surgeon Annwalt, 132d Pennsylvania Volunteers, or absence without leave; to date September 12, 1862, with loss of all pay and allowances that are By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen. RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS WINCHESTER. HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Dec. 3.—A reconnoissance in force was led from Bolivar Heights about six o'clock yesterday morning by General Geary. They came upon a party of guerillas near Charlestown. The rebels fied, but were overtaken by our cavalry, The rebels fled, but were overtaken by our cavalry, and one of them killed and his horse taken.

The latest news we have from the expedition is upto yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock. The main body was then three miles beyond Charlestown, on the Berryville turpike, and the advance guard was near Berryville. The whole column was in motion towards Winchester, where a rebel brigade is supposed to have been encamped. Beyond this we are yet uninformed of the reconnoissance. Further and more important intelligence is momentarily expected at headquarters.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. The Troops in Motion-Down the Cumberland .- Incidents of the Movement -- General Roscerans' Army Advancing into East Tennessee--The Black Brigade--Cotton

mentarily expected at headquarters."

NASHVILLE, Nov. 27. The Army of the Cumberland is moving into and The Army of the Cumberland is moving into and beyond the city daily. A huge boa constrictor, its folds envelope a region of country thirty miles in extent. While this movement progresses, it cannot be said that the army is on the advance as yet. It is only getting into "a good ready." You impatient ones must always remember that vast bodies move slowly. To feed, and clothe, and order this horde of movables is a business of itself. By to-morrow the cars will run to Nashville; forty miles of hard teaming will be avoided, and soon thereafter there will be an advance that will tell.

MEN IN MOTION. I have noticed particularly how much our soldiers I have noticed particularly how much our soldiers like to be on the move. To settle down in camp is not in accordance with the tastes or desires of our Northern boys. The order to march is the most cheerful word of command, and the prospect of a fight, or "a brush," as it is frequently termed here, is as pleasing as that of a frolic. Our men reason, for our intelligent Northerners do reason, that by marching and fighting their work will be done, and this rebellion will be put down, and they can go home. This they all desire. They are men of home principles and home affections. The difference between our Northern troops and these "Southernrights" rapscallions is as great in mental and moral as in physical condition and outward appearance. pearance. THEY FIGHT AND RUN AWAY.

That wondrous myth yelept "Southern chivalry" is being daily explained and exemplified in these parts. General Rosecrans has amused his army and the public with a little of guerilla warfare in return. Squads of his cavalry are scouring the country heresquads of his cavary are scouring the country hereabouts, and the gathering in and terrifying of the yellow-breeches is extreme. They scatter promiscuously now at any show of our strength, and run like deer. Day before yesterday a large gang of Alabamians were run by three Union cavalrymen. The former scattered in the woods as if attacked by thousands. We all think here that the rebels are

Sounds of his cavalry are scouring the country hereabouts, and the gathering in and terrifying of the yellow-breeches is extreme. They scatter promiscrously now at any show of our strength, and run like deer. Day before yesteriday a large gang of Alabamians were run by three Union cavalrymen. The former scattered in the woods as if attacked by thousands. We all think here that the rebels are becoming cowed, day by day, as they see these vast, well-appointed armies of healthy, determined men advancing upon their soil, and consuming their substance.

AN ARMY ON THE MARCH.

This spectacle I have seen. It is a novel one, and suggestive. What say you to droves of armed men, of a brigade or division, in a procession two or three miles long! Following them are regiments of cavalry and batteries of artillery; and, were the line kept unbroken, it would be thus lengthened a mile or so more. Then comes on a train of ambulances and wagons, numbering as high as 400, most of them, drawn by four and six mules or horses. This will add two or three miles more, and you have a procession of five to eight miles in length. Such a one passed a point on the road where I was staying. It was over four hours in passing, and without little stoppage, and the mules and horse-certainly walked two and a half miles per hour. If the road is dry, the cloud of dust thus kicked up is really "prodiction," I have seen dust in Illinois—breathed it in the streets and suburbs of Chicago—but I never before wallowed in dust, and ate it down in great gulphs, until getting mixed in with these army trains. This description of a procession refers only to one division or brigade—say 10,000 men, with their teams, &c. Imagine eight or ten of such processions, and you see this great army in motion.

DOWN THE CUMBERLAND.

One portion of the route between Bowling Green. DOWN THE CUMBERLAND.

One portion of the route between Bowling Gree One portion of the route between Bowling Green and Nashville is worthy of special mention—the "Cumberland Crossing." Twenty miles from here the pike crosses over a spur of the Cumberland, at an elevation of 2,000 feet. The pike is dug out of the sides of the mountain gaps and cliffs, turning zig-zag in every direction, the gradual ascent being well maintained. I saw the army trains coming down this mountain. It was a thrilling spectacle in its way—the roar, and clatter, and shouts of drivers; the sharp grating of locked wheels over the stones; the vaying prectnice upon the one side, and the the sharp grating of locked wheels over the stones; the yawning precipice upon the one side, and the overhanging cliff soaring hundreds of feet above us; and, looking back, were trains winding their way down, far above us, and ahead were teams far down, almost beneath us at times. This difficult pass has been made quite easy, by great labor and expense; but the scenery is grand, and, to us dwellers in a flat country, very striking, and the passage, under the peculiar circumstances, will be remembered as one of the scenes of a lifetime. BLACK REGIMENT.

Ah! here comes another regiment—march—step—tramp—of a thousand or more negroes. No guns, nor flags, nor music. They are contrabands, of every age, hue, and size, from boys of fourteen to wooly gray-beards of sixty. They are "runaway niggers," who have leaked in here from the adjacent country, and are now matching to their daily task upon the fortifications. They receive rations and small wages—probably \$8 to \$10 per month. The negroes appear most contented and happy. CHO WALKUL BURGE BY THE STATE OF THE STATE O

THE "KING" COMING. There are several thousand bales of cotton here

There are several thousand bales of cotton here and hereabouts, in readiness for forwarding. Cars are loaded, and orders have been given by General Rosecrans to release the cotton in the city fortifications. It is owned by second and third hands, and will materially aid the market. There is plenty of cotton in the southern counties. I learn that the people are all over their cotton-burning mania. The feeling is so strong that even the guerillas dare not, or, at least, do not, put their lord and savior, the cotton king, so ruthlessly to the flames. As our army advances it will come in freely. The United States Government ought to encourage this—ought to fix the price at a reasonable rate, in gold or paper. The restoration of trade, now, will do more to reconcile this Tennessee people than anything else. No danger of Jeff Davis getting the money; they will hold on to it, or quickly pass it away for clothes, shoes, &c., of which they are destitute. This course will do now for Tennessee, but not for the turbulent Gulf States. They need a good deal more of thumping, starving, running, and perhaps of killing, before the starving, ruining, and perhaps of killing, before the restoration of trade.—Chicago Times.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. Brilliant Affair in New River--A Federal

funboat Blown Up, to Prevent its Cap-ture--Affairs in the Department and Throughout the State-Full Particulars of the Expedition to New River, &c. EXPEDITION UP THE NEW RIVER. From the Newbern Progress, Nov. 27.1 On the 24th instant the gunboat Ellis, Lieut. W. B. Cushing commanding, entered the mouth of New iver, between Beaufort and Wilmington, and pro-

the county seat of Onslow county, and took possession of the place, the rebel troops and male inhabitants hastily leaving the town. A force was landed, who seized the post office, and removed its contents, together with what aims and stores could be found, to the multont which then proceeded on her return together with what arms and stores could be found, to the gunboat, which then proceeded on her return down the river. About eight miles below the town one of the rebel masked batteries on the banks of the river, which had remained silent on their progress up, suddenly opened fire upon them. This battery, and others lying at intervals below it, were successively silenced, until, when near the mouth of the stream, which had been previously obstructed by the sinking of large flats loaded with sand, a powerful battery of four 24-pounders, at a distance of only four hundred yards, commenced pouring in a destructive fire of grape and shell upon the gunboat and two schooners she had captured. One schooner, it should be stated, which was loaded with cotton and turpentine, had been captured and burned on the passage up. The which was loaded with cotton and turpentine, had been captured and burned on the passage up. The engagement, at the latter point, continued nearly twenty-four hours, when egress with the gunboat being impossible, she was destroyed by firing her magazine, and our brave boys came off triumphantly in one of the schooners, and arrived at Beaufort on the 27th inst. The great bravery and pluck exhibited by Lieutenant Cushing and his officers and men, in this hazardous exploit, are deserving of high commendation.

A NEW REBEL PAPER. The first number of "Lieut. J. L. Pennington's Progress" appeared in Raleigh on the 11th inst. EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE. The Raleigh Standard says: "If we were a unit, would the speculator and the extortioner ride rough-shod over a suffering people! If newere a unit, would wealthy men among us demand famine prices of the peor for the necessaries of life?" The blockade begins to tell with an unction that is refreshing. These occasional mutterings of discontent show the utter destitution and want of the rebell cause. We hope that the pressure will be hought to hear with greater that the pressure will be brought to bear with greater rigor, until every rebel now in arms and every Se-cessionist is compelled to take the oath of allegiance.

OBITUARY. On the 10th inst., Mr. J. Sellers Poole, son of J. Morton Poole, of Wilmington, Del., died at the Portsmouth hospital, N. C., of lock-jaw, caused by a gunshot wound received by the accidental discharge of his gun on the 30th of October. Mr. Poole was engaged on lighthouse duty, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains have been sent

BANKS AND RAILROADS. The Wilmington Bank of Cape Fear declared a dividend of 5 per cent, on the 1st inst. The Bank of North Carolina has declared anoprincipal bank and branches, on the first Monday of December next." Captain Slaght has not informed us, as yet, whether he proposes to disburse the dividends of the Newbern branch, at his banking house, or not, but will engage he'll do the fair thing.

The North Carolina Railroad have raised their freight tariff: 25 per cent., and passenger's fares 5 cents a mile. SMALL-POX IN NORTH CAROLINA The small-pox is raging at Rocky Mount. One case has occurred at Tarboro.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE. GOLD MINE FOR SALE.

Thos. K. Thomas, of Louisburg, N. C., offers for sale a gold mine in Franklin, from which he says a half million of dollars has already been taken. Men making money are not so anxious to sell. There must be a mouse with a very long tail concealed in that meal bag—possibly a rebel: There seems to be a very general disposition to sell out all through the State. We hope the "poor white trash" will reap some benefit from it. DESERTIONS FREQUENT IN THE "OLD NORTH STATE."

In the Raleigh papers of the 11th we find an advertisement publishing a list of 188 deserters from the 22d Regiment N. C. State troops. Among them we found the name of W. A. Yarbrough. If Mr. Y. will call at our omer and calist in our company of loyal North Carolinians, we shall be happy to present him with a knapsack, bearing his name in bold relief, which has been in our possession ever since the battle of Navrhery battle of Newbern. ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR IN NEW

BOGUE INLET, November 25. On Tuesday last, the 18th inst., an order was received from Rear Admiral Lee for the United States gunboat Ellis, Lieutenant Commanding Wm. Parker Unshing, to go on a particular expedition. Wetherefore left Newbern at once, and anchored that hight at the mouth of the Neuse river. On Thursday News bor 190, we expedited to Pourfeet durings. anght at the mouth of the Nedse river. On Thursday, November 20, we arrived at Beaufort during a heavy gale, and early on Sunday morning, the 23d, we started from this point, which had been gained, for New River Inlet, where we arrived about nine o'clock A. M. We succeeded in crossing the shoal, which is a mile and a half from the bar, and started up the river. This stream is wide and beautiful, and, as we beheld it, seemed even more inviting for navigation than the Neuse river. Five miles up the river we came across a se prize, with a cargo on board valued at \$30,000. About one P. M. we reached the town of Onslow, the capital of Onslow county, and a large and rather pleasant place, situated forty miles from the mouth of New river, on the right bank. As we approached the town a chivalric cavalry company made preparation to leave, and did so.

Lieutenant Cushing landed with a force from the gunboat, and took possession of the town—court house, post office, and other public buildings.

Captain Cushing captured twenty-five stand of public State arms. He also "confiscated" the necession of the presence of the presen groes of the postmaster, although the latter offered him a good sum of money to leave the aforesaid sa-bles alone. We also captured two fine schooners, in saling frim.

The rebel Captain Ward, with his company, was in town; but they skedaddled like the rest. He was out driving in a buggy, heard that the Yankees were coming, cut the horse loose from the buggy, mounted horse, harness and all, and left for—dear life.

We took possession of the buggy, but didn't use We took possession of the buggy, but didn't use Reason—the roads were in bad condition. Our next military maneuvre was to station around the town a number of pickets, and then to raise the American flag for the first time in Onslow since the commencement of this struggle. During this time several persons escaped and went as couriers to Wilmington, to tell all they saw, no doubt, and more

Wilmington, to tell all they saw, no doubt, and more too.

At a quarter past twelve on Sunday afternoon we left that town and started down the river. On our way down we espied on the left bank a rebel cavalry camp, which we shelled with good effect.

Towards dusk, as we were going down the river, the enemy opened on us with musketry. Their shots took effect in all parts of the wood work of the vessel, but, strange to tell, did not really inqure any one. This firing we soon silenced with shell.

Two miles below this we anchored for the night, making all preparations to repel boarders. At this time the enemy's troops were swarming around us on both sides of the river.

At a point three miles from its mouth the river is quite crooked. The channel lies directly through is quite crooked. The channel lies directly through a sand bar, and approaches at one place to within one hundred yards of a high bluff. This channel was once dredged out to facilitate mercantile vessels in their progress towards town; but it is evident it never was intended for the benefit of Yankee warfare. Once a vessel enters this channel it cannot turn round. It has either to back out or to proceed onward until it comes to the point within one hundred yards of the bluff.

ward that recomes to the point within the hundred yards of the bluff.

When we got to within fifty yards of the mouth of this dug-out artificial channel, which we did yesterday morning, the enemy opened on us from the bluff with two pieces of artiflery. Their firing was immediately answered from our gunboat. An action between the two forces ensued. In less than an hour we drove the enemy from his pieces and from the bluff. We kept up an occasional firing on the bluff, after we had driven the enemy away, until high water. We had thus to wait about two hours. At high water we attempted to pass the bar. When we got to a point within three hundred yards of the bluff we grounded, the pilot mistaking the channel. In order to deceive the enemy as to our situation,

gave the order for all hands to be called to muster, and addressed them as follows:

Officers and Men: I see no chance of getting this vessel off. We will probably be attacked in the morning, and that, too, by an overwhelming force. I will try and get her off at the next high tide, if I am not attacked in the interim. In the meantime it becomes necessary and my duty to provide for the safety of you all. If we are attacked by the enemy in the morning, and he overpowers us, either by boarding or otherwise, the only alternative left is to go up with the vessel or submit to an unconditional surrender. To do the latter is neither my desire nor intention. I will not do the former, except as an absolute and last resort. Lwish all the men, except five or six—and these must be volunteers—to go on board the schooner. I wish the schooner to be dropped down the river to a point without the range of the enemy's shot from the bluff. It is my intention, with the five or six who may volunteer to remain with me, in the event of an attack, to work the pivot gun in the morning, and fight her to the last. I will not surrender the Ellis to the enemy while a magazine or a match remains on board.

Everybody volunteered, so Capt. C. had to select five men from the event. Everybody volunteered, so Capt. C. had to se-lect five men from the crew. ect five men from the crew.

The volunteering to remain with Capt. C. was no ordinary thing. At the time it was almost sacrificing one's life to certain death; and, for the reason, the magazine of the Ellis was entirely unprotected. A shot from the enemy's guns was as likely to take effect in the magazine as anywhere else.

Among those selected to remain on board the Ellis were Master's Mates. Valentine and Barton; and, in

were Master's Mates Valentine and Barton; and, in accordance with the captain's instructions, the prize schooner dropped down the channel.

Thus it was we were left alone.

At daybreak this morning the enemy opened on us with four batteries of artillery, stationed on an eminence and in such a manner as to give us a cross fire. We replied as well as we could. The enemy's shells in a little while almost riddled the Ellis to pieces. It was soon found that there was no chance to save the vessel, not even the slightest degree of a hope to do so. Then it was that, with true pride, and courage, Captain Cushing resolved, as long as ever it was possible, to maintain the honor of the flag by fighting to, the last extremity, even without a show or hope of success, and as long as there was anything of the vessel left to stand on. He did fight, and fought well, and was heard to remark that it was the toughest fight he ever saw, although he had been

in eight others. It was not a desire for a display of bravery that made him act so, but it was an actual regret to leave his vessel—a vessel that we had cap-tured from the enemy. These who remained with Captain Cushing be-These who remained with Captain Cushing behaved with great coolness and executed his orders, although dangerous, with deliberation and success. It is your correspondent's belief that if the Ellis had not been aground she would actually have sunk or went to pieces, so effective was the enemy's fire. Finding that to remain fighting longer on the Ellis was but exposing himself and men to every chance of capture, Captain Cushing, with his own hands, fired the Ellis in five places; and while doing so, he remarked, "I cannot surrender her, and to a rebel." At this time the enemy was approaching the doomed vessel in small boats in strong force. When the vessel had been thoroughly fired, Lieut. C., with all onboard, left in the gig for the schooner, and the men had to pull their oars through an apparent hail-storm of shell, the shells bursting in the air, and scattering in every conceivable direction. Before leaving the vessel, the pivot gun was loaded and trained on the enemy, so that the heat would enable the vessel to fight itself; and it did so; for the gun went off. Shortly after abandoning the Ellis the flames communicated to the magazine, causing a thundering explosion. Portions of the vessel rose in the air to a great height, and then spread in all directions. Some shells which were left forward also burst in the air. The whole scene was one of terrific grandeur. The rever-

whole scene was one of terrific grandeur. The reverberating echoes, the bursting bombs, the scattering timbers, the roar of the enemy's cannon, the escape in the gig, the evidence of being watched from the shore, and the hard and fast row for the schooner, rendered the whole scene too exciting and peculiar for explanation in a newspaper paragraph.

As soon as we reached the schooner we got under

way and started for sea. On reaching the bar the pilot stated that it was low water and that we could not get across it, and the sea was running very high not get across it, and the sea was running very high at the time. At all hazards, Captain C. concluded to force the vessel over it. The schooner was then put into the breakers, and struck four times. Finally, a good heavy swell came along and carried us safely across the bar.

The enemy's cavalry, to the extent of four companies, followed us along the bank of the river, and when we got to the breakers they were within about six hundred yards of us. As they saw us go over the bar they fired a volley, but without the least effect or injury to our party. or injury to our party.

Then it was that the party on board, the schooner Then it was that the party on board the schooner gave cheer on cheer for the captain and flag of our nation. This the rebels heard, and could be seen by the aid of a glass looking quictly if not demurely on; for they saw us escaping in one of their own boats, and it a prize, while they gained nothing, but a few fragments as an impediment to their New river channel.

On board the schooner we saved everything o value, including a twelve-pounder rifled howitzer.

value, including a twelve-pounder rifled howitzer.
In this aflair Captain C. penetrated forty miles up
a "new" river, where no United States vessel had
ever been before since the commencement of the rebellion, took a town, and waved over it the United States flag, captured three schooners, forty-five stand of arms, and destroyed the salt works and ten whaleboats, besides sustaining a three days' fight and avoiding the capture of either himself or his LATER.

NEWBERN, Nov. 26, 1862.
The schooner has safely reached Beaufort, and
Captain Cushing and your correspondent arrived
here late to night. All is quiet here.—N. Y. Herald. ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Advance of Gen. Grant's Army-Euthusiasm-How the Army Advanced-A Flag of Truce from Pemberton-The News-Appearance of Holly Springs, &c.

DAVIS' MILLS, Miss., Nov. 28. PREPARING TO MOVE. To-day everything in this division is astir. The ong-expected order to advance has at last been long-expected order to advance has at last been given. We move forward at seven to-morrow morning; immense trains of wagons are coming and going between this place and Gen. Grant's headquarters at La Grange. To-night, as I walked around through the camps, every man was busy; valies were being packed, rations were being cooked, saddles and bridles repaired, arms loaded, and everything put in readines. ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS.

These marching orders are received with enthusiasm by every soldier in the army. The weather has been and is very fine. The roads are in such excellent condition that of late there has been one common expression of regret that the opportunity of marching under such favorable circumstances should be lost. But the fine weather continues; the roads were never in better condition. The plan of opera-tions is, we have every reason to believe, at last complete, and is about to be initiated. THE ORDER OF ADVANCE.

The army will move in two columns, the left wing under General Hamilton, the right under General McPherson. The extreme advance is General Ross' rigade, of Hamilton's column, which has fo veeks held this place, but now, as I write, preparing o march. None but those who have witnessed it can realize the bustle and stir attendant upon the movement of an army that has been camped in one place for several weeks. n weeks. Though every utensil and all equipments are made Though every utensil and all equipments are made with a view to the easiest movement, yet so many men, even under the organization of an army, take root, as it were, wherever they tarry, and the longer the army tarries in one place, the more confusion it makes when the order comes to move. The different divisions are located in every direction, within a radius of five miles around the commanding general's headquarters. To and from there ponderous trains of artillery rumble past, going to the front; long trains of baggage-wagons rattle past; hundreds of orderlies, with despatches, gallop from division to division; over the telegraph lines messages fly all day, all night, until the operators are exhausted and have to be relieved by fresh hands; the adjutants offices at the different headquarters are crowded until every one gets cross; but, through all this turmoil omees at the different headquarters are crowded un-til every one gets cross; but, through all this turmoil and apparent confusion, at last everything is in rea-diness to move, and now, as in this case, about mid-night everybody but the guard drops down to take an hour or two of sleep before the start.

A FLAG OF TRUCE, AND WHAT WAS GAINED BY IT. The flag of truce sent out in charge of Captain A. H. Ryan, of General Ross' staff, yesterday morning, returned late last night, after a hard day's ride of fifty-four miles. When they left here, yesterday morning, Captain Ryan had no idea of getting further than Holly Springs, if even so far as that. Much, however, to his surprise, he encountered none of the enemy's pickets until he had got some two or three miles below Holly Springs. Here the party was met by the enemy's pickets. Capt. Ryan's es. of the enemy's pickets until he had got some two or three miles below Holly Springs. Here the party was met by the enemy's pickets. Capt. Ryan's escort turned back to Holly Springs, while he went on, in company with one of the enemy's officers, to Col. Jackson's headquarters. About seven miles below Holly Springs he was met by officers authorized to receive his despatches, which were addressed to Lieut. Gen. Pemberton and to Major Gen. Van Dorn, commanding Confederate States army, and immediately returned. No provision ever having been made in the equipment of our army for flags of truce, the party were obliged to take one of General Ross' pillow-slips as a substitute. Between Davis' Mills and Holly Springs they met almost nobody; the country seemed deserted. At Holly Springs they saw the first of the enemy's ragged brown uniforms. As soon as they rode into the citizens and a few of the enemy's cavalry out on a scouting expedition. The enemy's cavalry knowing, perhaps, something of the courtexy due to a flag of truce, were quiet and rather moderate in their expressions of enmity. But the citizens, as a general thing, are represented to be violent Secesh; many of them said they would suffer death before they would be subdued by the Federal armies, to which the reply was made them that, if that was their preference, they could be accommodated before long. The only man who was heard to express anything like Union they could be accommodated before long. The onl man who was heard to express anything like Unio

sentiment was an Irishman, who yelled out as they left the town, "Arrah, be jabers, but I'd like to have ye's hurry down here! I'll be one of ye's when ye SOUTHERN NEWS. Provisions were exceedingly scarce in the town. There is almost nothing left but corn. meal. Flour (when it can be had at all) is eighteen dollars per hundred pounds. There is scarcely any pork. Whisky is soid at twenty dollars a quart. As for any other articles, there is no price, for the very good reason that there is almost nothing else to sell. The families of men who were rich before the war have not tasted flour, nor coffee, nor tea, nor spices, nor bought a new garment for months. Everybody, particularly the male portion of the citizens, looks seedy, as though they had rummaged their grandfather's wardrobes for the cast-off clothing of twenty years. One or two stores were open, but there was almost nothing in them, at least none but articles that would, in ordinary times, be utterly unsaleable. Intercourse with the Secesh soldiers was of course Intercourse with the Secesh soldiers was of cours rather awkward; several of them had, by hook or crook, possessed themselves of blue overcoats taken either from Federal prisoners or from dead bodies of Federal soldiers on some battle-field; these they took particular pains to display in view of the flag-of-truce-party. As an offset, Captain Ryan wore one of the gray overcoats of the Secesh army, and one of his men rode a horse which only a few days before had been continued from one of his mer rode a noise which only a few days before had been captured from a Secesh lieutenant, who stood in the crowd and scowled at the rider of the horse.

Holly Springs is a larger and more beautiful place than any that the army has entered in its march from Columbus to this place. It is an old place, having hor softled forter regers are and receives its having been settled forty years ago, and receives its name from the immense number of holly bushes that grow in the neighborhood .- St. Louis Democrat.

STATES IN REBELLION.

don-Gen. Edwin Price-Disgusted with the C. S. A.—Next Governor of Virginia— Gen. Joe Johnston—Van Dorn Acquitted— Richmond Sugar and Salt-Gen. M. L. Smith. [From the Jackson Mississippian, Nov. 29.]

Brigadier General M. L. Smith, commander at Vicksburg, has been promoted to the rank of major general. BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWIN PRICE. The Jackson Mississippian denies that General Edwin Price, who recently took the oath of allegiance to the United States, ever held a commis-sion in the Confederate army. RESIGNATION OF THE REBEL COL. M'RAE. Col. McRae, formerly consul to Paris, and recently commander of the 5th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, has resigned his commission, on the ground that, "consistent with his sense of dignity and self-respect, he could no longer serve the Go-vernment of the Confederate States."

The rebel ex-Secretary of War, G. W. Randolph, as been recommended to fill the place of Governor Letcher at the next election. THE VACANCY IN THE CONFEDERATE SENATE. The Wytheville Dispatch nominates William M. Peyton, of Roanoke, and the Danville Register, Governor Letcher, for the seat in the Confederate Senate made vacant by the death of Mr. Preston. PRICE OF COFFEE. A slave was arrested in Richmond, on the 27th of

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

November for stealing eleven pounds of coffee, valued at twenty-six dollars. NEW REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR. NEW REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR.

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 28.]

James A. Seddon, Esq., of Goochland county, Va., has been appointed Secretary of War, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. G. W. Randolph. While Mr. Seddon has not been a great deal in public position, he has always borne a high reputation for ability and sagacious states—manship. It will be remembered that Mr. Seddon was one of the commissioners sent by the Virginia Legislature to attend the Peace Conference in Washington; near the close of Buchanan's Administration. He represented the Richmond district in the United States Congress from 1845 to 1847 and from 1849 to 1851.

THE NEW REBEL COMMANDER IN THE

WEST.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 29.) General Johnston and staff leave Richmond to-day, we understand, for the West. Major General Polk left Richmond on November 20 for the West. MAJOR GENERAL VAN DORN ACQUITTED. The following is the opinion of the court that investigated the charges brought against the rebel General Van Dorn:

After a careful investigation of the matters con-

TWO CENTS. tained in the charges and specifications alleged against Major General Earl Van Dorn by Brigadier General John S. Bowen, the court are unanimously of opinion that the evidence before it disproves every allegation contained in the said charges and specifications.

cations. At the request of Gen. Yan Dorn, sanc-tioned by the order of General Pemberton, herewith forwarded, the court investigated the imputations of drunkenness which have been made against General drunkenness which have been made against General Van Dorn, and report that the testimony before them does, in their opinion, disprove said imputations. The court recommend that no further proceedings be had in the case. LLOYD TILGHMAN, Brigadier General Potomac Army Confed. States. DABNEY H. MAURY, Major General Confederate Army, STERLING PRICE, Major General and President of Court.

RISE IN SUGAR. Brown sugar sold at Richmond, on the 12th, by auction, at sixty-eight cents per lb. by the barrel. DEAR COFFEE. DEAR COFFEE.

The Richmond Examiner says: "Week before last the price of coffee in Richmond was one dollar and sixty cents per pound; it has nearly doubled in price the present week. This is explained by the allegation, that one man, a rich Jew, has bought every pound in the market except a small lot in the hands of Messrs. Kent, Paine, & Co., and is demanding three dollars per pound wholesale: The "forestaller" has no store, but has laid away upwards of one hundred and fifty bags of coffee in his dwelling. The above fact, if true, carries with it itsown comments."

The New Orleans Bank Affair. CARD OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

ceipt for it at the time of the deposit. The transac-tion on the part of the bank was in no respect a se-cret one. The resolution which determined upon it was unanimously adopted at a full meeting of the

Hope & Co., and held for the purpose for which it was lestined.

too, as in the former case, appeared in all its details in the books of the Citizens' Bank, and was known

cency, they seem evidently to be under the apprehension that the commissioner's report, or the knowledge which they fear he may possess of their conduct, may not only be used to put an end to their career of plunder, but to subject them to the punishment due to their misdeeds. This notice of their assaults is not taken from any apprehension that his character can suffer with those who know him. The correspondent and the editor (who are both, it is said, officers in General Butler's department), by their exhibition of themselves, are, individually, unworthy of regard. Their statements cannot obtain credit with gentlemen who ever see in vulgar scurrility a want of moral character and proneness to falsehood. But the commissioner deems it due to

o falsehood. But the commissioner deems it due to

he cause of truth, to the confidence reposed in him by the President, and to the information of the public, who have an interest in the subject, that their falsehoods should be, at the earliest moment, exposed and refuted. REVERDY JOHNSON.

DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IN-

TERNAL REVENUE.—The following decisions have

been rendered by the Commissioner of Internal

Railroad companies making cars and locomotives

replace old stock, or to increase their equipment

nust pay a tax upon the whole value of such manu-

acture, if their annual products exceed \$600, even

hough the articles are manufactured for their own

Carpets, when prepared by dealers in carpeting

and upon special orders, are not regarded as manu-

Sails, when made upon order and to sait a par-

ticular vessel, are not regarded as manufactures

within the meaning of the excise law, and they are

The tax on diamonds and emeralds, when previ-

ously cut and prepared for setting, will be assessed

Publishers of 1 rinted books, magazines, pamphlets

newspapers, reviews, and all other similar publica-

tions, are liable to assessment, as dealers. . If the

sales of a publisher are to those who buy to sell

again, on if this part of his business is considerable

with reference to such sales, he should be classed as

a wholesale dealer, even though a portion of his sales

The commissioner also decides: The articles pro-

duced by job printers, lithographers, and engravers, which are made upon specified orders, not known as

articles of commerce, are exempt from, duty, as ma-

nufactures. Job printers, engravers and lithogra-phers, whose business is confined to the production

of articles covered by the foregoing rule of exception

SWEET POPATO COFFEE. The present

prodigious price of good coffee has suggested to

lovers of the beverage an economical arrangement

by which their tastes may be indulged and vet their

are not liable to assessment as manufacturers.

so that he procures stock and arranges his busine

factures, nor liable to taxation as such.

consequently exempt from duty.

on the value of the setting only.

is to those who buy for their ewn use.

Revenue:

CARD OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

An editorial in the New Orleans Della of the 15th of November, and a letter from a correspondent in that city of the New York Times, of or about the same date, contains a recent alleged discovery of a fraudulent or treasonable appropriation of a sum of \$\frac{5}{405,000}, \text{ or the 14th of April last, by the Bank of New Orleans, through its president, Mr. Davis, its cashier, a Mr. Belly, and a director named Howell. This sum is said to have been on that day borrowed from the bank by J. D. B. DeBow, as agent of the Confederate Government, to pay the house of E. Gautherin & Co. for army supplies furnished that Government, and to have been, within forty days preceding the discovery, sent to Havana in the Spanish war-steamer Blasco de Garay, and, in the meantime, to have been secretly deposited with the French consul, Count Mejan. It is also said that this amount was seized in the hands of that consul by Major General Bufler, and was one of the sums which Mr. Reverdy Johnson, as commissioner of the United States, appointed by the President, investigated during the past summer, and "advised the Government to pay back," and it is insinuated that this advice was given either from ignorance or a worse cause. ceedingly unsafe to continue the storage of our en-tire stock of powder in the navy yards, where it may be exposed to attacks from seaward, or be troublesome to dispose of in case hostilities occur in the vicinity of the yards. He also recommends an increase of the pay of clerks in the ordnance yards, and asks an appropriation for the construction of quarters in the ordnance yard for the residence of the officers who should be on duty day and night. IRON-CLADS. Having disposed of these points, the report passes to a consideration of the subject of iron-clad vessels and the ordnance suited to them. This part of the report is peculiarly valuable. It traces the revolution which has occurred in navel warfare in consequence of the introduction of shells, gives a historical surveyer of the fortune of the state. quence of the introduction of shells, gives a historical summary of the first use of these missiles in the English, French, and Russian navies, and gives France the credit of first constructing iron-cased ships. Captain Dahlgren notes the different circumstances under which the English, French, and American iron-clads have been constructed; showing that, while England and France were compelled to make iron ships fit for deep-water service, the depth of water on our own corst is generally adapted to vessels of moderate draught, and only a few of back," and it is insinuated that this advice was given either from ignorance or a worse cause.

The respectability of the Times, and of many of the papers into which these publications have been copied, makes it proper, in the judgment of the commissioner, that they be briefly noticed in advance of his report, which he supposes will be, ere long, transmitted by the President to Congress.

The charges, as far as they involve the commissioner, are false in every particular. The only sums of money seized by General Butler, in the hands of foreign consuls, which were before Mr. Johnson, and reported upon by him, were two: vessels of moderate draught, and only a few of our ports are at all accessible to heavy iron-clads. "The solution of the question is, therefore, in its immediate requirements, comparatively easy and inexpensive for us.

"Vessels of the Monitor and Ironsides class are likely to serve present purposes sufficiently well and to give time to obtain from our own and the experience of others better data than can now be had sums of money seized by General Butler, in the hands of foreign consuls, which were before Mr. Johnson, and reported upon by him, were two:

1st. One of \$800,000 in charge of Am. Couterie, the consul of the Netherlands. This amount, under a resolution of the board of directors of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, (not the Bank of New Orieans,) of the 24th of February, 1862, was paid to Mr. Edward J. Forstall, of that city, a gentleman of the highest character, and for years the agent of Messrs. Hope & Company, of Amsterdam; to be transmitted, at the first opportunity, to that house, to enable it to protect the credit of the Citizens' Bank, and of the State of Louisiana, by paying, as it accrued, the interest on certain bonds of the State, long before loaned to the bank, under an agreement that, before disposing of them, they should endorse them and stipulate to meet punctually the interest and principal. The bonds were negotiated in Europe many years since by the bank, through the agency of the Amsterdam house, and the interest that had fallen due from time to time, up to the period of the advance to Mr. Forstall, had been regularly paid through the same agency.

Mr. Forstall having no safe place of his own for so large an amount of ooin, deposited it for security with the consul of the Netherlands, taking his refor advancing to a more perfect order of vessels. PROJECTILES A careful summary of the experiments which have been made abroad with projectiles and armor-plates leads Captain Dahlgren to the conclusion that the best method of attack or defence is still an open uestion. He says: "It was inferred that the Warrior was impregnable to the effort of any ordnance that could be then

The was interred that the warror was impregnable to the effort of any ordinance that could be them used safely against her.

"The triumph of the defence was, however, of short duration; for the rupture of the Armstrong guin left the way open to other competitors, and a long-neglected piece that had lain remote from view for several years was suggested as deserving of an opportunity to try its powers.

"This was the Horsfall 13-inch, of wrought iron. Its first blow, with a shot of 230 pounds, was decisive. The plate was pierced and badly injured, while the endurance of the gun was untouched.

"As if to complete the entire failure of the defence, and to puzzle its advocates," Mr. Whitworth undertook to drive a shell through a stout ironplated target, which he accomplished.

'So that the system of armor that had been relied on was proven to be vulnerable by shells, as well as by shot, which was an unhoped-for advantage on the side of the attack.

"Here it will probably rest for the while until the large an amount of coin, deposited it for security with the consul of the Netherlands, taking his re-"Here it will probably rest for the while until the board of directors, and inserted in their journal of proceedings, and all the corresponding and necessasary entries were made in their proper places in the books of the bank. With this transaction the Bank of New Orleans had no connection or interest whatever, nor had the French consul, nor either of the persons named in the publications referred to. Nor has the money, in whole or in part, been sent to Havana in a Spanish war steamer, or in any other way. Under the order of the President, confirming Mr. Johnson's report, it was long since received by Mr. Forstall, and is no doubtnow in the hands of Messrs. Hope & Co., and held for the purpose for which it was defence shall be able to devise some plan of greater efficacy.
"It would be unwise, however, to rush to the conclusion that armor is needless, because the most powerful ordnance should, under skilful guidance e able to pierce it. he able to pierce it.

"For even against such cannon a ship may delay
the conclusive difficulty long enough to make its
own guns of avail; and when opposed to any but
these heaviest pieces, will still be; in effect, impreg-The case of the Monitor and Merrimac is cited as an illustration; and in this connection Captain Dahlgren takes occasion to correct the popular error concerning the want of wrought-iron shot on the Monitor during the engagement in Hampton Roads. destined.

Second. The same bank, the Citizens' Bank (not the Bank of New Orleans), having occasion for a further credit in Europe on which to draw exchange (their principal business), purchased of Messrs. Dupasseur & Co., a French house of established credit and integrity in the city, bills on Paris for about \$750,000, paying for them, as agreed, in coin. The amount was delivered to the house by the bank, and denosited by them they being Franch subject, with He says:

"The cast-iron shot fired by the Monitor average
about one hundred and sixty-nine pounds, and, being
used with fifteen pounds of powder, had an initial
volocity of about 1,120 feet.

"After the action I caused ten of the Monitor's snount was delivered to the house by the bank, and deposited by them, they being French subjects, with the French consul, until it could be shipped to Paris, to cover the bills. At the same time the bills were handed to the bank, who transmitted them as soon as they could to their correspondent in Europe, to be, at the proper period, presented for acceptance and payment. It was a part of the understanding that the Paris bankers were not to accept until they were advised of the shipment of the coin. Before that could be effected Major General Butler, hearing that the coin was in possession of the consul, and, conjecturing that the transaction was illegal, requested him to retain it, which he promptly and willingly agreed to do. It was not seized by the General, or taken out of the custody of the consul, the General being satisfied with the promise of the consul not to part with it till the matter was investigated. In the case of this sum, as also of the \$800,000, neither the Bank of New Orleans nor any of its officers, nor of the other persons named in the publications in question, had anything to do. This transaction, too, as in the former case, appeared in all its details in the books of the Citizens' Bank and was known "After the action I caused ten of the Monitor's wrought-iron shot to be weighed; they were found to be 186 to 187 pounds; therefore (with a charge of 15 pounds,) their initial velocity would have been about 1,030 feet.

"So that, by using the wrought-iron shot, the projectile velocity would have been reduced; and though in no great degree, yet to that extent, whatever it was, would have increased the very cause of insufficient power."

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REPORT OF THE NAVAL CHIEF OF

ORDNANCE.

Official Report of Capt. Dahlgren, U. S. N .-American Iron-clads and Improved Pro-jectiles--Great Improvements in Mailed

The annual report of Capt. Dahlgren, Chief of the

Ordnance Bureau, presents some striking facts in re-

lation to the improvements in heavy projectiles.

lation to the improvement's in heavy projectiles.

The report opens with urgent recommendations for a suitable provision of ordnance material for the probable future necessities of the navy. The purchase of large quantities of nitre, and the erection of proper departments for its safe keeping, is particularly recommended: Capt. Dahlgren utters a note of serious warning in regard to this subject. He shows that, inasmuch as the great supply of nitre comes from India, a British dependency, we are placed entirely at the merey or caprice of England for our stock of this essential article; and illustrates his point by recalling the history of the Treat affair, when several thousand tons of sitre, owned by the United States, were detained in England, by order of the British Government: This stock remained useless to us until the British authorities chose to permit its egree. In order to avoid future contingencies of similar character, therefore, Captain Dahlgren recommends an appropriation for the immediate purchase of large quantities of nitre, and the erection of safe storchouses for its reception. The argument is strongly were or and and the reception.

tion for the immediate purchase of large ou of nitre, and the crection of safe storchouses

reception. The argument is strongly urged, and Congress will probably see the necessity of acting upon the recommendation.

Captain Dahlgren also recommends the creation of

Captain Dahlgren also recommends the control of naval cannon and stores, espe-interior depots for naval cannon and stores, espe-interior depots for naval cannon and stores, espe-

cially for the preservation of powder and the materials used in its manufacture; holding that it is exceedingly unsafe to continue the storage of our en-

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THE WAR PRESS.

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ARMAMENT OF TRON-CLADS. ARMAMENT OF IRON-CLADS.

In regard to the armament of iron-clads, Captain Dahlgren favors the use of smooth-bore over rifled cannon, because the heavy, swift, round projectile will supply the blow required to shatter the iron-plates, which he regards as more effective than the simple penetrating power of the rifled shot. He also argues that so long as the present mode of plating continues there can be little doubt that it will be most effectively attacked by cracking and bending the iron, starting the bolts, stripping off the armon, and breaking away large portions of the wooden structure within.

The illustrations by which this argument is supported are exceedingly interesting, but our space today is too limited for extracts. to all their officers and directors, and also appropriately appeared in the books of Messrs. Dupasseur & Co., all of which were before the Commissioner. The negotiation was a purely legitimate business affair, in no way benefiting, or designed to benefit the Confederate Government, or any of its

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

benefit the Confederate Government, or any of its agents, or having any political purpose whatever. Nor was it asserted before the Commissioner by Major General Butler, who was advised of the investigation before it was made, in any statement of his own or of any other person, that the Confederate or its agents had any interest in it, direct or indirect; nor did he or any one for him call in question the perfect propriety of the conduct of Count Mejan, the French consul, in regard to it, and the amount has no doubt long since been delivered to Messrs. Dupasseur & Co., and shipped to Paris, to cover the DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED GERMAN POET.—Johann Ludwig Uhland; one of the foremost of the lyric poets of Germany, died recently at Tubingen, where he was born on the 20th of April, 1787. Uhland has held the place of a classic among the German poets for many years, and his reputation is contemporary with that of many writers long dead. His first verses were printed as long ago as 1806, in Seckendorf's Musen-Almanach; he practised law some time in Stuttgart, where also he held the place of Minister of Justice. In 1816 he published the first collection of his poems; some of which, on political topics, had already had a great influence on public seatiment in Germany. He gave up legal practice in 1830, and became extraordinary professor of the German language and literature in the University of Tubingen. He always took an active part-in German-politics, and resigned his professorship in 1833 because it interfered with his political duties as deputy. He always acted with the liberal party: Several of Uhland's songs have been translated into-English by Professor Longfellow; and in 1848 a translation of other of his poems, with a memoir, was-published in London. Since 1848 the poet had lived in great Dupasseur & Co., and shipped to Paris, to cover the bills drawn upon it.

The commissioner had before him all the evidence that was offered, or that he could procure by the most diligent inquiry, in relation to both the items, and his report, advising the return of the first to Mr. Forstall, and the release of the second from the effect of Gen. Butler's request of the French consul, is accompanied by such evidence, and was before the President and Secretary of State when his report was, in its entirety, confirmed. The imputations upon the commissioner in these publications, and upon the commissioner in these publications, and in several prior ones from the same source, would seem to have a common origin. What the motive inducing them is will perhaps be seen when his report, and the actual state of things in New Orleans, in particulars not covered by the report, because not within the jurisdiction of the commissioner, shall become known. Unless the almost universal belief of continuous of intelligence and intensity in the city. in London. Since 1848 the poet had lived in great within the jurisdiction of the commissioner, shall become known. Unless the almost universal belief of geatiemen of intelligence and integrity in the city, having every means of knowledge, be wholly unfounded, and the reports of officers of the highest character in the service of the Government, who have officially visited the city since it has been in the possession of the military, be also wholly unfounded, a state of fraud and corruption exist there that is without a parallel in the past history of the country. That Major General Butler is cognizant of it, or would approve of it if he was, is not for a moment to be believed. But if he will exert the acuteness and energy which have heretofore had a different direction, into the investigation of the conduct of some of those around him, he will soon discover that the people of New Orleans, since they have been under his sway, have been perhaps as much sinned against as sinning; and he will also discover why it is that an officer who acted under the immediate commission of the President, and whose whole course, after full examination, has received his decided approval, and who, not to disparage the Major General, and without subjecting himself even to a suspicion of self-adulation, may claim to be his equal in intelligence, political integrity, and personal honor, is assailed by some of the persons connected with or under his command. They cannot but know that their aspersions are utterly false. Growing rich themselves on the necessities of the helpless people around them, by extortions offensive even to decency, they seem evidently to be under the apprehension that the commissioner's report, or the know-ledge which they fear he may possess of their con-SEAMEN ENLISTED .- The law requires the State Department to transmit to Congress annually the number of seamen registered in the several port of the United States. From the document, yester

day transmitted to Congress, has been obtained the ollowing summary: Native Naturalized. ..1,435 Massachusetts .....1,630 Rhode Island ..... 65 1,593 64 18 148 New York..... New Jersey..... Pennsylvania..... Florida.... 25 1

4.850 TURPENTINE IN CALIFORNIA.-What is there not in California? asks the Providence Journal. Discovery follows discovery there. The squatters find gold, the gold-hunters find silver, the silver-miners stumble on quicksilver; fruits of every kind

grow in profusion; in short, no sooner is anything wanted by the world than California furnishes it. Now that North Carolina has stopped sending forth her naval stores. California comes to the rescue, and tells us that she is getting turpentine and rosin for us, and will soon be furnishing a large supply. us, and will soon be furnishing a large supply.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.—In two adjoining towns in Vermont are now residing four brothers and one sister, the amount of whose ages is four hundred and twenty-one years—viz: Wilham Short, 92 last July; Abel Short, 89 last July; Mrs. Buck, 86; Jobin Short, 78 in April, and Simeon Short, 76 in December. The brothers are all farmers, except Simcon, who is a lawyer, but has been nearly blind the last three years. William, though 99, occasionally walks six miles to church, from sheace. The other two brothers, Abel and John, labor daily on their farms. A SUMMING UP.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register (Secession) thus sums up the merits of the controversy between Buchanan and General Scott: Ex-President Buchanan has published an elaborate defence against the charges of inefficiency preferred against him by General Scott. It possesses little interest, save that either he or Scott lied, and nobody in the South eares which. Both are miserable old details. South cares which. Both are miserable old dotards. Nothing remains of "Old Buck" but his cock-eyed knavery, and of Scott, but his vanity and egotism. Their vices live—their virtues have rotted. MR. GRAHAM A REBEL SENATOR .- William A Graham has been elected to the Confederate Senate by the rebel Legislature of North Carolina. Mr. Graham was United States Senator from that Mr. Granam was United States Senator from that State during the Tyler Administration, was Secretary of the Navy under Fillmore, and Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Scott ticket in 1852. He now succeeds George Davis, and was the "conservative" candidate. VIRGINIA LUNATICS MADE PRISONERS VIRGINIA LUNATICS MADE PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, Va., which was taken possession of some time since by Governor Pierpost, and the officers then in charge removed, has recently been examined by General Negley, who recommends that the inmates be treated as prisoners of war, and provided for accordingly. The asylum is now in charge of army surgeons, and the care and comfort of the inmates will hereafter be looked to.

mates will hereafter be looked to.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE—
MR. MOTLEY'S LETTER.—Secretary Seward is
reported to have said that the gom of the volume of
diplomatic correspondence about to issue from the
press is a letter of Minister Motley, in which he reviews the position and arguments of Mr. Gladstone,
and comments also on the attitude of the English
nation.

GOVERNOR PHEY DE THE GOVERNOR PHELPS .- We are sorry to hear GOVERAUM FARIES.—We are sorry to near that the health of Governor Phelps, who has been at the Planters' House for some time, is not improving, as was hoped. His disease is exceedingly obstinate, and his immediate triends manifest much solicitude as to the result.—St. Louis Republican.

MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.—The 8th Eqt. tery of Massachusetts Artillery, from Boston, numbering one hundred and thirty men, commanded by Captain E. N. Cook, was mustered out of the service a day or two ago.

IN NEED OF BLANKETS.—According to the Abbieville (Miss.) correspondent of the Grenada Appeal, the Confederate soldiers now pray mightily for a battle, and add a petition that their enemy, may have FIRE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.—The Augusts Chronicle, speaking of the recent great fire in that place, says the loss was over halfa million of dollars. SICK SENT TO NEW YORK.—The medical director has ordered six hundred of the sick, at Fairfax and Alexandria, to be sent to New York by

purses not too heavily taxed. A sample of sweet potato coffee was shown us yesterday. Sweet potransports.
FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS.—It is said that no more prisoners will be released from Fort Lafayette at present, as there are no persons confined there who can be let loose with saidty. tatoes, cut into pieces the size of coffee-grains, rosated in a slow oven for the same length of time that coffee is, and then mixed with an equal amount of coffee, will, it is asserted, produce a beverage CHARLES WIMAR, an artist, well known in the West, died in St. Johns on Sunday last. fully as palatable as the genuine and original arti-