

All Wool De Lanes, All Wool De Lanes, All Wool De Lanes, All Wool De Lanes, All kinds of dark dress goods reduced. Fine Long Broche Shawls, Open Centre Long Gashmere Shawls, Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls. 44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,) Has now in store an elegant assortment of retvets, pure Si DRY GOODS FOR WIN Rep. Poplins, French Merinos, Colored Monusselines, Poulard Silks, Blanket Shawis, Blanket Shawis, Blanket Silks, Fancy Silks, Black Bombazines, Worsted Plaids, Chesp Delainos, Freuch Chintzes, Bhirting Flannels, Crib Blankets, Crib Blankets, SHARPLESS BROTHERS, OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. & SON HAVE A LAPCT of DRESS GOODS de25-tf GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS. SCARES, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c., del3-tf HOLIDAY PRESENTS: - OPENING a splendid assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. uitable Presents for Gentlemen. dell-if DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HO PRESENTS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & OO., LIDAY PRESENTS Rich Fanoy Silks; Plain Silks, choice colors. Fin and Figured Black Silks. Fan and Figured Merinoes. Fin and Figured Merinoes. Fin and Figured Merinoes. Fin Solferino Cashmeres, at 37%c, worth 62. WATER SHAWLS, in great variety. MERINO SCARFS, BHOCHE BORDERS. CLOAKS-Of New and Fashionable Styles, made of Black Beaver, Frosted Beaver, and Black Cloth. Call and examine our stock. We guaranty to give sa-tifaction, as we sell nothing but good articles, and at liver prices than they can be bought elsewhere. del Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street. Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC (IRIB AND ORADLE BLANKETS. Large Crib Blankeis. Fine Cradle Blankets. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. ARCH, have a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM. Good Large Blankets. Good Linen Sheetings. Good Unshrinking Flannels. Good Tashrinking Flannels. Good Tashe Linen and Towels. Good Table Linen and Towels. Good Anality Black Silks. Good Assortment Colored Silks. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at . VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. jal 1027-9m COMMISSION HOUSES. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. 220 CHESTNUT STREET, J. T. DELACROIX Offer for sale, by the Package-Invites an examination of his stock of Carpetings in which will be found PRINTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND HIRTINGS. 250 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS. DRILLS, CANTON FLANNELS, COTTONADES, CORSET JEANS. At less than present cost of importation SILESIAS, NANKEENS. COLORED CAMBRICS, SEAMLESS BAGS. Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine BLACK DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES. medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and UNION CLOTHS, SATINETS. Stair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m PLAID LINSEYS, NEGRO KERSEYS. KENTUCKY JEANS. SEY-BLUE KERSEYS, INFANTRY CLOTHS. VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY .-- A ARMY FLANNELS, 10 and 12-ounce DUCK, &c., &c. V SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA, PA. Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English studies, &c. Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book-keeping, Sur-veying, and Civil Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages, and are received at any time. Boarding per week, \$2.26. Tuition per quarter, \$6.00.
 Forcesit forms or information address Rev. J. HERVEY. des-mwf 3m OTTON YARN. STPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10, For catalogues or information address Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON, A. M., Village Green, Pa. oc10-tf FOR SALE BY **CLOTHES-WRINGERS** FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. oc2-tf SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. 8e28-6m ATLANTIC COTTON MILLS. SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. CHARLES AMORY, JR., & CO. AGENTS. 205 CHURCH ALLEY, PHILADELPHIA. ia3-tf SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON

THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER. "PUTNAM "SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER" Is warranted to be superior to any other in use. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER. BECAUSE, dime.
Bd. It saves clothes from the injury always given by twisting.
4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them. ONE OF THIS KIND, SEWING MACHINES, RETAIL PRICE: 628 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents wanted in every county. PHILADELPHIA. Reliable and end

About an hour after daylight the firing was gene ral and rapid along the line of the right wing, and the whole corps d'armee of General McCook commenced falling back. Six rebel brigades immediately pushed bravely on, and poured tremendous volleys of musketry into our flinching ranks. Major Van Tassell, of the 34th Illinois, while leading his regiment to the relief of the 77th Pennsylvania and 29th Illinois, which were protecting Captain Edgarton's battery, was wounded and fell from his horse. Both regiments suffered severely, and became slightly disordered and fell back. The rebels per-J. W. SCOTT. ceiving this pushed forward and captured the bat-No. 814 CHESTNUT Street. tery, Captain Edgarton falling dead by the side of Four doors below the Continental. one of his guns, pierced with eleven balls. The battle grew warmer and warmer, our men fell back. the rebels captured six more guns, and turned both batteries upon the distressed Second division. During the disorder, General Willich rallied the Sixth brigade, which suffered severely, particularly the 39th Indiana. The General attempted to charge the lost guns belonging to Captain Edgarton, but was severely, if not mortally, hurt. But the rebels still bore upon our right, as they did at Perryville on our left. Nothing could be heard from our left. But the old war-horse Thomas, commanding the centre, commenced manœuvring about eight and a half o'clock, which ennerved the commanders on the right. REBELS TURN OUR RIGHT. MANUFACTURERS OF About this time the rebels accomplished a most brilliant manœuvre, and completely flanked our right. The 9th Division, General Jeff. C. Davis, and the 11th Division, General Sheridan, now on the right, were turned, it is believed, by reinforcements under Van Dorn, and were resisted by assistance from the 2d Division. Subsequently the 29th Brigade (Colonel Stanley), Negley's division, occupying the extreme right of the centre, engaged the enemy massed in double column. At the same time, the enemy having repulsed that portion of the 2d division which reinforced Generals Davis and Sheridan, compelled the 9th and 11th divisions to face to the rear and engage the rebel reinforcemects, whom they repulsed, and finally drove from our flanks. This was our first signal success of the day. The rebels, after being driven a short distance rallied, and again created confusion upon our right in front, but were met and severely engaged by the right of Negley's division, the 69th Ohio, Col. Cassalle, and the 19th Illinois, Col. Scott. Some superb fighting now ensued, under the immediate direction of General Negley, the two above-mentioned regiments acquitting themselves admirably. Col. Cassalle was severely wounded in the left arm while gallantly conducting his men forward, and was reluctantly taken from the field. The right of the centre now lapped the left of the right wing, and Negley's fine division, consisting of two of the best-drilled brigades in this department, moved in concert with McCook's corps, while Rousseau's splendid body of men lapped the 8th Division. The whole line of left and centre was now fighting in order, but gaining no advantage. Very little could be heard from Crittenden's corps d'armee, but the general impression prevailed that Gen. Rose-crans was attempting exactly what the rebel commander-in-chief had failed to do, namely to flank the enemy's right. About ten o'clock, an aid-decamp delivered orders from Rosecrans to McCook informing him that he must hold the right or fall back in order, as Gen. Crittenden was swinging the left. This was most glorious news, as every one was of the opinion that the bulk of the rebel force pressed our right, and but for the most stubborn resistance and determination of the men of the second and ninth divisions, a temporary disorganization of magnitude would have taken place on the right wing. DEATH OF GENERAL SILL. The enemy now pressed us steadily on the right and centre. About this time we lost Gen. Sill, who died leading on the 37th brigade. Thus far the enemy gained all the advantages, and used less cannon than ourselves. The right wing still falls back, the left swings into Murfreesboro and the whole line become engaged. Now the thun der of the instruments of death is most awful, and

jured.

In Great Variety.

PHILADELPHIA,

IN

EDUCATION.

Ist. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing-day. 2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE PECAUSE. FREST. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons. Secony. The frame being of iron, thoroughly gal-vanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the lia-bility to shrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented. THIRD. The spiral springs over the rolls render this ma-ching.self.adjusting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to re-seive nmiform pressure. our men fall thick and fast. Both commanders, however, seemed to have realized the positions they coveted, and between 10 and 11 o'clock the bes manouvred and most severe contest of the rebellion wen as attends uneven in interness, no certain to re-Fornara. The patent fastening by which the machine is tightened to the. the, we believe to be superior in sim-plicity and efficiency to any yet offered. Frem, It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-half to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without the least alteration was going on. General Thomas pushed General Negley's d vision fearfully, and the brigades of Colonel Miller and Col. Stanley fought like men, and succeeded in recapturing a portion of Capt. Edgarton's battery, the 78th Penns, lvania suffering considerably. THE REGULARS.

No. 1, \$6.00.....No. 2, \$5.00. But the enemy most suffered in front of the briof regulars in Rousseauts division commended will be liberally dealt

he received a severe wound in the shoulder. This fearfully cut up, but not in the least disordered. In morning he rode up to Captain Edgarton's battery, the last charge the rebel General Maney's brigade and turned to advance his brigade, when he received captured about fifty men of the 18th, which caused a wound near the left side, and was caught while the most beautiful cavalry charge of the war. The falling from his horse. He was the first officer in-4th Regular Cavalry saw the proceeding, and pounced upon the rebel brigade, securing all of the men of the 18th, and nearly two hundred prisoners, and losing but ten or twelve men in the charge.

WE ARE WHIPPED. But this was the last success of the day. Again the enemy seemed to get the upper hand of us, and drove us. little by little, until sundown. I can assure you, our men prayed for night and darkness. I conversed with no experienced man upon the right, or centre, who was not of the opinion that the engagement was the most sanguinary of the campaign. It was long after dark before the cannonading eased, and, in fact, quite a lively firing along the whole line was kept up until midnight. About that time both sides relinquished further

performances. I cannot say what will become of us to-morrow We have been terribly whipped to-day, although the enemy have sustained great losses. I believe our men never fought better, but they could not cope with the enemy this time. The rebels had very little artillery, until they captured six or seven of our batteries, which they turned upon us and tore to pieces our ranks. Although the attack upon us by the rebels was not exactly a surprise, I must say that our extreme right was not prepared for the demonstration. Yet the enemy pressed us sorely pon our right. Hardee seems to entertain very little good will for his old chum, McCook, as he again captured his baggage and stores. To-night we rest about four miles in the rear o

our last night's encampment. There will be no reinforcements sent us, as all the troops left at Nashville are needed there. I was up to Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters a short

time ago, and find the General and the staff in good spirits as regards to-morrow. The rebels have been reinforced by Van Dorn, and

I think by troops from Virginia. WHO COMMANDED THE REBELS. Gen. Bragg was in command. Hardee commanded the left wing, consisting of five divisions; Polk the right, consisting of three divisions, and Van Dorn, probably, the centre. We have taken about eight hundred prisoners. The rebel General Rains was killed carly in the afternoon. The rebel General Cheatham was wounded.

We have lost terribly in every way. On the whole, the regimental officers behaved better than the men. We lost two generals killed, and four wounded. We lost between forty and fifty cannon, and many prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded will reach six thousand. If we fare as bad to-morrow as we have to-day, the finest army in the country will be destroyed.

I send you the following list of killed and wound-

Killed.-Brigadier General J. W. Sill, of Ohio: Brigadier General Willich, of Indiana; Colonel Shaffer, acting brigadier general; Colonel Kell, 2d Ohio; Colonel Forman, 15th Kentucky; Colonel Jones, 24th Ohio; Colonel Garesche, chief Rosecrans' staff; Lieutenant Colonel Cotton, 6th Kentucky; Lieutenant Colonel Jones, 39th Indiana; Lieutenant Colonel McKay, 15th Wisconsin; Major. Carpenter, 19th Regulars; Major Rosengarten, of Philadelphia; Major Trainer, 5th Kentucky; Capain Edgarton, of Ohio; Captain Garriott, 19th Illinois; Captain O'Connell, 1st Ohio; Lieutenant V. Bell, 19th Illinois.

Wounded .- Major General Rousseau, of Kentucky; Brigadier General E. N. Kirk, of Illinois; Brigadier General Wood, of Indiana; Brigadier General Van Cleve, of Minnesota; Colonel Cassalle, of Ohio; Colonel Carlan. of Kansas: Lieutenant Colonel Berry, 5th Kentucky; Major Slemmer, 16th Regulars; Major King, 15th Regulars; Captain Van Tassell, of Illinois; Captain McDowell, chief Rousseau's staff; Captain Hazlitt, 2d Ohio; Lieutenant Bishop, of Illinois.

ANDERSON TROOP. Killed-Sergeant Kimber, Alexander Drake, F. Herring, A. R. Kindich, R. W. Chase. The following is the list of divisions, brigades

egiments and respective commanders of that portion f the army engaged in the battle. The balance of the army is at Nashville, and on the Louisville and

Nashville Railroad. Organization of the Army. RIGHT WING-MAJOR GEN. MCCOOK. SECOND DIVISION-Brig. Gen. JOHNSON, of Ky. 4th Brigade-Col. H. M. BUCKLEY, of Kentucky. let Ohio, Col. E. A. Parrott; 5th Kentucky, Lt. Col. W. W. Berry; 6th Indiana, Col. P. P. Baldwin; 93d Indiana, Col. Charles Anderson.

5th Brigade-Brig. Gen. E. N. KIRK, of Illinois. 34th Illinois, Lt. Col. H. W. Bristol; 77th Penn-sylvania, Col. F. M. Stambough; 29th Indiana, Maj. J. C. Collins; 30th Indiana, Col. J. B. Dodge; 79th Illinois, Lt. Col. L. P. Reed. 6th Brigade-Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH, of Ind.

49th Ohio, Lt. Col. Drake; 15th Ohio; Col. Dickey; 32d Indiana, Col. Von Weber; 39th Indiana, Col. Harrison; 89th Illinois, Lt. Col. Hotchkiss.

fantry in protecting distance. Deserters and spies had informed the general commanding that the rebel reserved force were strongly entrenched, which accounts for the unchanged position of the left wing vesterday.

About eight o'clock the bulk of the cannonading upon the left ceased. The centre and right wing were steadily pressing the enemy, and before nine niclock had regained a mile of the lost ground of the

Again he advanced, with larger numbers and greater desperation than before, and Sheridan's men were compelled for a moment to give ground. It was only a moment, however. The brave and noble Sill, assisted by other daring officers, soon rallied the retiring troops. The flashing banner of the stars once more advanced; and although Sill purchased the victory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from that quarter of the field. day before. A dense snatch of second-growth upon the right side of the pike now hid from my view the least operations of Crittenden's forces, who hugged Stone's river closely previous to the renewal of hostilities. However, the moment the cannonading on the victory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from that quarter of the field. It was a few minutes after eight when this oc-curred, and at the same time the sun broke forth through some col²-looking clouds, and flashed a clear, bright light over the field. There had not elapsed even time to remove the body of the dead General SIII, when all attention was directed to the extreme right. Three divisions of the enemy, McCown's Clai-horne's and Cheatham's had advanced in messive the left ceased a thousand tongues whispered that Van Cleve and Wood's divisions were in Murfreesboro. Shortly after I met Capt. Thompson, of Rosecrans' staff, who informed me that he believed that the left wing had penetrated the enemy's works. I immediately rode five miles to the rear and telegraphed to you what I had heard, and arrived back

ipon the battle field about one o'clock, just in time to witness the brilliant performances transpiring in the centre.

Not from generosity on the part of the rebels did they inflict little punishment, just now, upon the half-demolished divisions of the right. But the forces in front of Rousseau and Negley, since nine o'clock had suffered terribly, and were falling back slightly disordered, and would have been temporarily unmanageable but for the prompt assistance of three brigades which had been engaged in clearing out the livision of General Jeff C. Davis.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL NEGLEY. Gen. Negley, however, perceived the manœuvre, and hurried two batteries to an elevation of a commanding character, and raked the six brigades terri-

bly. The rebel General Cheatham had command, but before he could forward his force, the Napoleon guns and howitzers upon the eminence made sad havoc among them. But on they came, breaking in the centre, their object being to make a desperate charge upon the artillery. The gunners made a feint to limber up, perceiving which, the rebel divisions came within musket-shot, with fixed bayonets, at double quick. But the poor fellows had advanced within a most murderous distance, as the 7th Bri-gade, Colonel John F. Miller, acting brigadier genegades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder, and the rout of the division became irretrievable: became irretrievable: I suppose I shall raise a storm about my head for saying so, but I can't, from all that I have heard, come to any other conclusion than that the right wing of our army was completely surprised, and that too, under circumstances which should have rendered it particularly careful and vigilant. Whether General McCook or General Johnson is to blame for this, impartial investigation will here-after determine: At present the sentiment of the entire army is extremely hostile to both, and I ima-gine it will not be many days before there are im-portant changes in leadership of the 14th Army Corps. ral, swung from a skirt of woods to the right, and raked them with Minie balls, while the artillery literally mowed them down in front. The enemy retired in great confusion, followed by Negley's

whole division, which succeeded in capturing between 1.200 and 1,500 prisoners. General Negley fell back in line of battle, and sent his prisoners to the rear. This disaster to the rebel centre produced great excitement among the enemy, and soon they massed a large body of men, probably five times the number of Negley's division, and advanced cautiously toward our silent guns. General Thomas seemed to correctly understand and realize their designs upon his right, and pushing General Rousseau's division in distinct line, and lapping the 8th, he hoped to counteract the deficiency

sent into the face and rally the fugitives, but all in turn were either crushed by the flying crowds, broken by the impetuosity of the foe, and put to confused flight, or compelled to retire and extricate themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer. of his numbers by the celerity of his manœuvres, and having recourse to the oblique order of battle, beat the reinforced centre back in great confusion, placing a large number of their men hors de combat and killing the rebel General Rains. The infantry again retired to grand line, while the 4th Regular Cavalry pursued the retreating horde. The 4th pushed well into the rebel lines, and be came entangled with two or three battalions of rebel

cavalry, and a combat of horse took place of an enlivening character. . Both sides kept up a rapid gunshot for twenty minutes, when the regulars drew their sabres and pitched in, cutting and slashing at rebel horses and riders, amidst the shouts and acclaforward and came hearer to the turnpike: Nearly two miles and a half the right wing of our army had been driven, and faintness of heart came over me as the destruction of our whole army seemed to stare us in the face; but the word went forth from Rosecrans, the flower of the left wing and centre to the right. mations of the line for a mile. During all this time the 4th were occasionally the recipients of a broadside from Gen. Withers' rebel brigade, which was a little to the left. After putting the rebel cavalry to flight, our boys returned to the rear, losing about thirty men in killed and wounded. This was the first cavalry fight I ever saw, where the sabre was

brought into requisition, and I can assure you it [Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] BowLING GREEN, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 4.-I re-turned last night to Nashville from the battle-field at Murfreesboro, and, after a tedious ride on the cars, during which I was engaged in writing out these despatches, I arrived late this evening at this place. I say I left the field, but not, thank God, until I was able to report a glorious success for the arms of the Union. The operations, up to 10 'clock yesterday, had been conducted on a scale of almost unparalleled grandeur, almost equalling the aublimest military oc-currences during the days of Napoleon. The battle of Wednesday displayed, in a most striking manner, the valor of our troops, the earnestness of our offi-cers, and the genius of General Rosecrans; but the result, on the whole, seemed to be against us, and there was a general feeling of despondency throughout our army. On Thursday there was little disposition manifested on either side to renew the battle, and this feeling continued until after the cannonade of Friday morning, the result of which did much to encourage and in-spire our soldiers, and make them ready for the treat from the battle of the sitemene of the [Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette-] was a grand sight.

WE GAIN THE ADVANTAGE. From one until two o'clock the right and centre gained a mile, and were very near the ground which they had relinquished the day before. A new spirit of strength and determination sustained the fragments of the right wing, and the whole line moved forward, slaughtering the enemy as a reciprocal for the terrible punishment they inflicted upon us the day before. Gen. Thomas placed Gen. Negley in command of a new brigade, and before half past two o'clock McCook recovered his lost ground. The rebels, however, perceiving that they had fallen back to their original position, exhibited renewed strength, drove our divisions some dozens of yards, and then fell back two or three times. It was "nip and tuck" for another half hour, the desperation of the enemy being an equal match against the deter-

mination and joy of our troops. Everything now seemed to be in our favor. We had recovered all our lost ground, our men looked as fresh as in the morning, and evinced a disposition

building of which the inside was burned out the day before, played any important part. The sun had not yet risen on Wednesday morning when the firing commenced upon the right. The 1st Missouri battery, Captain Esscock, and the 1st Illi-nois, Captain Houghtain, shelled the rebels out of a point of woods in front of Sheridan's division, which now slightly advanced. The enemy threw himself upon Sheridan with terrible energy, but was thrice repulsed. Again he advanced, with larger numbers and greater desperation than before, and Sheridan's men SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA, Killed.

Corps. Corps. Brigade.after brigade, battery after battery, from Palmer's, Negley's and Rousseaus' divisions, were sent into the midst of the thickets to check the pro-

The history of the combat in those dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see even the whole of his regiment, and no one will ever be able to tell who they were that fought

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF SATURDAY'S

FIGHT.

Lieutenant Colonel Housem. Loss in regiment about one hundred and twenty. SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA. Wounded Captain Jack, Company H. Lieutenant Maize, Company G

Lieutenant Andrews, Company E. Loss one hundred and thirty.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Late Cavalry Raid into Mississippi IN CAMP, NEAR YOCKENA, Miss., Dec. 20, 1862. On the 14th of December Colonel Hatch, 2d Iowa Davalry, left Paris, Miss., at the head of eight hun-bred picked men from the 7th Illinois and 2d Iowa dred picked men from the 7th Illinois and 2d Iowa Cavalry. The direction of the first day's march was southeast, through the town of Geenessta, fifteen miles from Paris, and there encamped. The next morning, before daylight, the expedition was again in motion, reaching Pontotoc, seventeen miles, be-fore ten o'clock A. M. Major Coon, with three companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry, was here despatched to Shannon's depot and rairoad bridge, seven miles south of Tu-pelo, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while Colonel Hatch was to attack Tupelo with the remainder of

latch was to attack Tupelo with the remainder of

extreme right. Three divisions of the enemy, McCown's Clai-borne's, and Cheatham's, had advanced in massive columns and charged upon Johnson and Davis. A portion of the infantry in Johnson's division imme-diately broke, almost, indeed, before they had taken their arms from the stack, and one of the batteries, Edgarton's, was taken before it fired the third round. Poor Edgarton 1 It was not his fault. A truer, better, braver young man, is seldom found than he. It was his greatest ambition to take part in a battle; and I remenber well how often and how earnestly, he deplored that separation from the old third divi-sion, which prevented him from taking part in the battle of Perrysville. His hour came at last. It found him ready ; but those upon whom he had a right to rely to give him timely notice of the enemy's arrival failed to do so, and ere his guns could be loaded and discharged three times, the rebel bayonets had swept away his men, and he himself fell wounded and bleeding into the hands of the foe. The gallant and earnest Captain Simonson fought like a hero, as he is, and brought off all but two of his guns. Capt. Goodspeed stremuously endeavored, after firing several rounds, to save his cannon, but could only succeed in getting away with two of them. Gen. Kirk, of Illinois, commanding one of the bri-gades in Johnson's division, was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally his regiment. The enemy succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in. A large number of officers, of every grade, were shot down while standing al-most at the muzzles of the rebel muskets. The bri-gades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder, and the rout of the division Hatch was to attack Tupelo with the remainder of the force. The cavalry reached the vicinity of Tu-pelo in the evening. The enemy was found to have field. Colonel Prince, with four companies of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, entered the town. Colonel Hatch then fell back with the rest of his command a distance of six miles, in order to be within support-ing proximity to Major. Coon, in case he should be hard pressed by the enemy. Major Coon proceeded to Shannon's depot, where where he arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and charged through the town to the railroad depot, where he found a train of thirty cars. Every effort was made to throw it from the track, but they were unsuccessful, owing to the open approach to the depot. A number of shorts were fired at the train, but without availing the purpose. The conductor, depot. A number of shots were fired at the train, but without availing the purpose. The conductor, fortunately for himself, saw the detachment approach, and was heard to direct the engineer to put on steam and lie down. His instructions were faithfully exe-cuted. The velocity of propulsion by steam soon outstripped muscular locomotion, rendering further pursuit useless. The railroad track was destroyed, as also users a large amount of compliseary stored

pursuit useless. The railroad track was destroyed, as also were a large amount of commissary stores. Thirteen prisoners were taken and paroled, embracing ten privates and three commissioned officers. Hav-ing completed the purpose of the mission the de-tachment returned to camp. Colonel Prince, on reaching Tupelo, destroyed a large amount of commissary stores and army cloth-ing; also eight railroad cars, and then fell back to Colonel Hatch's command, six miles west of Tupelo. At noon, on the 16th December, Major Coon was sent, with seven companies, of the 2d Iowa Cayalry. At noon, on the 16th December, Major Coon was sent, with seven companies, of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, to Okalona, and Colonel Prince, with four compa-nies of the 7th Illinois Cavalry, to Verona, while Colonel Hatch, with the balance of the command, moved towards Saltillo, all stationed on the Mo-bile and Ohio Railroad. Colonel Hatch pitched his camp about six miles from Saltillo. On the 18th he proceeded to destroy the railroad bridge between Saltillo and Tupelo; also to burn the railroad timber and tear down the culverts at the latter point.

bridge between Saltillo and Tupelo; also to burn the railroad timber and tear down the culverts at the latter point. Colonel Prince, on reaching Verona, destroyed the bridges and trestle-work above and below the town for some miles. A large amount of infantry and cavalry equipments and accourtements, com-plete and new, were also burned. Colonel Prince brought away with him six wagon loads of equip-ments, marked "Colonel P. R. Roddy;" one hun-dred and four new wall tents and files; seven bar-rels of sugar; forty mules, and a large quantity of other contraband property. The wagons materially impeding the march, were destroyed, with their con-tents, the following night. Major Coon found the town of Okalona picketed by the enemy, with one company of cavalry. The entire picket, consisting of a captain and twenty men, was captured by a dash of two companies. The station house, in which were stored large quantities of commissary stores and corn, was destroyed by fire. The bridge over the Chanamba river, two hun-dred and fifty feet in length and twelve hundred yards of trestlework, was thoroughly burned. When Major Coon left the town the enemy's cavalry in large force was approaching it from the east and south. Taking, a circuitous route the Major avoided their pursuit and rejoined the brigade on the Tupelo and Pontotoc road. During the entire expedition five thousand yards of trestlework, and five railroad bridges, a large

ever be able to tell who they were that fought bravest, and they who proved recreant to their trust. I know there was some covardice displayed, but I know, too, that there was shown by many officers and regiments as lofty a heroism as that which dis-tinguished and immortalized the followers of a God-frey or the Cid; but, in spite of heroism and devo-tion, in spite of desperate struggles which marked every fresh advance of the foe, in spite of awful sacrifice of life on the part of the officers and soldiers of the Union army, the rebels still steadily pushed forward and came nearer to the turnpike! Nearly two miles and a half, the right wing of our

and Pontotoc road. During the entire expedition five thousand yards of trestlework and five railroad bridges, a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing were destroyed. The distance marched was two hundred miles, subsisting entirely upon the country.

THE REFRACTORY INDIANS,

Little Crow" Preparing for a War of Extermination-What he Thinks of Executive Lenicncy-Locality of the Hostilc Bands-Important Official Intelligence,

The following is an extract from a letter from William A. Burleigh, Esq., agent for the Yankton Sioux Agency, to William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, conveying official confirmation of the important intelligence heretofore given concerning ie movements and hostile plans of "Little Crow,"

and his coadjutors : YANKTON AGENCY, Dec. 1, 1862: Ion. William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs: SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Indian

the result of which did much to encourage and in-spire our soldiers, and make them ready for the great event that took place in the afternoon of that day. Gen. Vancleve's division, belonging to Gen. Crittenden's corps; had been thrown across Stone river on Thursday, in anticipation of an assault upon our left, similar to that upon our right on Wednesday, or for a purpose which, perhaps, it is not now prudent to informate. This account is a spies are the most relia-ble men in the Yancton nation, and their state-to fully a spies are spies are the most relia-ble men in the Yancton nation, and their state-ble men in the Yancton nation, and their state-ble men in the Yancton nation. any doubts as to success, we were never more de-cided nor in better heart. Besides our own self-reliance, the faith we have in our cause and leaders, we derive encouragement from the enemy. He begins to show signs of giving in. Mr. Lincoln for the first time recognizes the markhilling of momentum for the first time recognizes the possibility of permanent disunion, for he can find

stone ten pound. Jue cross, for hint coss and all the world that I will maintain my claim for the belt against all others according to the conditions-2200 a side and a catch weight-as I still consider myself champion of England. The conditions are that a man who contends for the championship must not man who contends for the championship must not be confined to weight, and Goss and his friends know that full well. If he wishes to try for the champion-ship let him be on at once for the belt without any more caviling. If that does not suit him I will fight him £600 to £400, three months after my next cham-pion fight, be it with Goss or any other man breath-ing—that is, within nine months after signing arti-cles to fight for the championship of England. If Goss means business, let him come to terms at once, or hold his peace.

\$2.00

or hold his peace. JEM MACE, Champion of the World.

or hold his peace. JEM MACE, Champion of the World. Mace is in error in supposing any one has staked money for him. All the money staked was the £20 he let at our office himself. Has Mace forgotten that a fortnight back we inserted, at his own re-quest, a challenge to fight Goss for £500 a side, at ten stone ten pound, or ten stone twelve pound? His letter above is not compatible with this chal-lenge. He must clearly make a match with Goss, according to his own challenge. Goss, however, is quite willing to take £600 to £400. Has he forgotten that he had received forfeit from Goss in the spring, when the latter was unable to go on, owing to an injury to his shoulder, and this, too, when no articles were named? Tom King's last fight, when he won the championship, he had promised faithfully that, win or lose, he should retire from the ring; and it is King's present intention to keep that promise. In order, however, to show the great respect that Tom King was held in by all classes of the community, Messrs, C. B. and W. W. are commissioned by many gentlemen to get up a suitable testimonial to be presented to King at a convenient time and place, for his manly and straightforward conduct, both in and out of the first chance. Just as we were going to press a gentleman called on us and covered Mace's £20, to make a match for the championship for an unknown, who will meet Mace at our office next Friday, be-tween three and four o'clock, to draw up articles for

tween three and four o'clock, to draw up articles for either £200 or £500 a side either £200 or £500 a side. LETTER FROM "COMMODORE" MAURY TO THE LONDON TIMES.

THE LONDON TIMES. SIR: We read of people in the olden time whose judgment God had taken away, but the annals of modern history may, I believe, be searched in vain for such an instance of judicial blindness as that under which the Northern people have been labor-ing. Upon no other theory can the conduct of the Lincoln Government in the rupture between the Northern and Southern States of America be ac-counted for.

Northern and Southern States of America be ac-counted for. From the very beginning of these troubles, Mr. Lincoln and his counsellors have been floundering in their own devices, stulliying themselves by their acts of to-day in their conduct of yesterday. Not longer ago than last month, Mr. Lincoln's Secre-tary of State wrote to his minister in London that "intervention would only afford an additional mo-tive for America to sustain her resolution to remain tive for America to sustain her resolution to remain united.?

Inneed.²² To require her is, if we are to believe professions, the first wish of Mr. Lincoln's heart, and his friends have intimated, time and again, with a peculiar sig-nificance, that in a war with England the South would be sure to unite with the North. Then, why dread intervention? If such are to be its effects, it should be courted by Mr. Lincoln, one would sup-pose.

pose. Evidently, this threat through his minister—for it bears a menacing air—was intended to intimidate the British people, to suppress their avowal of sym-pathy with the South, and to influence her Majesty'a Government. for a few days after this mence woo pathy with the South, and to influence her Majesty's Government; for a few days after this menace was received in London he practically revokes his eman-cipation proclamation, which had been uttered with so much personality a few weeks before; and, in-stead of abouishing slavery next week, he offers to give us the rest of the century to do it in, and pay us for it, too, if we will only do it ourselves and come back to him. This is certainly a bid for the South to come back, and it looks very like a mactical admission on his

and it looks very like a practical admission on his part that the cause of subjugation and reunion is becoming desperate. He can't lay his taxes to sup-port the war. To one whose case becomes desperate, delay is

always of moment. Everything must be done to gain time. The idea of foreign intervention must be staved off, and a new plea put in for another respite of "60" or "90" days. This plea is sought to be enforced on a rumor which I am informed is now current in Yankee circles, to the effect that Southern traders are making overtupes for a potent

to be enforced on a runnor which 1 am informed is now current in Yankee circles, to the effect that Southern traders are making overtures for a return to political union with the Yankees. This fumor is, it is said, derived from private letters received in this city from the North. It is only a "Yankee trick." If it could but gain credence here, even for a while, it would relieve for a time the Federal Ad-ministration from the fear of its great bugbear-for-eign intervention, and might do the Republican party "a heap of good." Not only has no such overture been made, but there is no probability that such a one will ever come. Our cause has been consecrated by the best blood in the land; for it great sacrifices have been made; its champions feel that they are clad in the triple armor of right. For these reasons it has be-come dear to the hearts of a whole people. Our men, women, and children glory in it; and, after the proofs that the world has had of Southern man-hood, is it likely that such men should be so base as to think of returning to Yankee domination ? Sim-ply, a petition from the South to be received again as British plantations would be more possible. L am fresh from the South, having quite recently

ply, a perinon from the South to be received again as British plantations would be more possible. I am fresh from the South, having quite recently run the blockade of Charleston. I know the senti-ments and feelings of my fellow-countrymen; and so far from losing faith in our cause or entertaining

PAMILY SEWING MACHINES	with: For Sale at the	by Colonel Sheppard, of the 18th. This was the first confusion which took place among the rebels.	Detachments, two batteries. NINTH DIVISION-Brig. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, of	to fight and press the foe, while the fire from the enemy grew slack, and they appeared disposed to	not now prudent to intimate. It was posted upon a low eminence, almost overlooking Murfreesboro.	ments are entitled to full credit. They report five separate camps of Santees upon the Missouri river-	"no line, straight or crooked," which will suit h for a boundary, as yet, notwithstanding no count
SEWING MACHINES	For Sale at the		ININTH UNVISION RENG 1400 1200 11 DATTIC OF				
SEWING MACHINES		Inst conjusion which look place among the repeis.		relinquish their ground.	and in this situation formed, as, indeed, it had done		so abounds in well-established lines of this sort.
	"WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT"	and when they rallied, they did so with a battery of	Indiana.	B	before, the extreme left wing of our army.		each State has its own. Moreover, financial ruin
en greatly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS.	WOODEN WARE FOLDDISHWENT.	howitzers, all of which discharged grape and ca-	31st Brigade-Col. W. P. Carter.	The commanding general, however, evidently did	It was about 4 o'clock in the evening, when no	hundred miles above; one at the mouth of Beaver	staring his people in the face. The signs of
b Self-adjusting Hemmers are now ready for sala	and a second		21st Illinois, Col. J. W. S. Alexander ; 38th Illi-	not deem it safe to dispute the ground upon the	one anticipated a renewal of the battle, that the re-	Creek; one at the Cannon Ball river, and one at	speedy coming among them are unmistakable. 1
h Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale FAIRBANKS & EWING,	A. H. FRANCISCUS.	nister into the ranks of the regulars and General	nois, Major D. W. Gilmer; 15th Wisconsin, Lt. Col.	right and centre, from the fact, probably, that the	bels advanced in overwhelming force, under the	"The Place where they Paint the Wood Red."	dares not enforce a draft upon his militia, nor t
1 TIS CHESTNUT Street.	No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St.	Starkweather's brigade, without causing them to.	D. W. McGee; 101st Ohio, Col. L. Stearns.	left had not executed its part of the programme.	command of Breckinridge, who seems to have been	Little Crow is now at Long Lake, a place one hun-	tax bill: upon his people. They will neither gi
	des Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania.	fall back hurriedly.	32d Brigade-Brig. Gen. W. E. WOODRUFF, of	Certain it was that Crittenden had, at intervals	all day in charge of the right wing of their army,	dred (and fifty miles above Fort Pierre, (by land.)	him his full contingent in men or in money. T
CABINET FURNITURE.	THE ACTION APONI IN TOTAL STATIST	It was the greatest fighting of the war, and the,	Kentucky.	during the day, made a terrible noise, but, from all I	and threw themselves with terrible impetuosity	He had sent tobacco and other presents to the Unc-	dawn of returning reason is visible in the rece
**************************************	WILLIAM YARNALL.	valor of our forces was exhibited in its utmost	8th Kansas, Lt. Col. J. A. Martin; 81st Indiana.		upon Vancleve's division. This portion of our forces was in command of Col. Beatty, of the 19th Ohio.	papas and Blackfeet Sioux, with a request that they join him in a war-of extermination against the	elections; his Administration is vacillating; it trying so to shape a new policy as to satisfy each
SINET FURNITURE AND BIL	YY A Sec. 19 4 19 4 19 4 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	strength. But the heroes of Shiloh, Donelson, Mill	Col. W. W. Colwell; 25th Illinois, Lt. Col. J. S.	could see and learn, the left had not successfully	Gen. Vancleve having been wounded on Wednesday.	whites. Little Crow stated to them, where asked	two opposing factions. His people are beginning
ARD TABLES.	DEALER IN HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.		McClellan; 35th Illinois, Lt. Col. W. P. Ohandler.	swung into Murfreesboro. While the fine fighting	The assault of the enemy was speedily announced to	what the whites would do with the Indians they	tire of him and his war, and to confess that nothi
		Spring, and Perryville could not resist the terrible	30th Brigade-Col. P. SIDNEY POST.	which I have described as taking place in the centre	the rest of the army by a dreadful war of artillery and	had taken prisoners, that they were afraid to kill	but grief can come of it to them. On the other has
MOORE & CAMPION,	No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET.	fire of the advancing foe, which steadily pursued	22d Indiana, Capt. Thos. B. Tawner; 59th Illinois,	was going on, a trap was being set upon the left.	a deafening rattle of musketry. Everybody rushed	them, and referred them to the massacre at Spirit	we have but to stand firm, think of our dead, and
No. 261 South SECOND Street.	요즘 가는 소문을 가려 있는 것을 물고 있는 것이 모두 생각을 얻는 것 같아. 가지 않는 것 같아.	our men to the rear. Very little disorder prevailed.	Major J. C. Winters; 74th Illinois, Colonel James	which operated successfully, causing an immense	instantly to arms, and all seemed anxious to engage	Lake. He savs: "We may kill the whites and	true to ourselves, and all will be well with us.
Action with their wetengive Cabinet Rusiness and A	Agent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S	No mobs of cavalry broke into our lines, shouting,	Marsch ; 75th Illinois, George Ryars ; 2d Minnesota	loss of rebel life. General Rosecrans retired his	the enemy at once. For half an hour the gal-	steal their horses and cattle; if they catch us they	As soon as the Northern press is unmuzzled, a
Aufacturing a superior article of	그는 제기에는 이상에 사망한 것 것 같은 것 같아요? 정말에 가지 않는 것 같아요.	"We are whipped ! we are whipped !" &:. ; but the	Artillery, Capt. W. A. Hotchkiss; 30th Illinois Ca-	infantry and massed his artillery, which induced	lant men of Vancleve's division held their own	keep us a little while, feed us better than we are fed at	the tongues of the friends of free government th
BILLIARD TABLES,	PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING	advancing foe and the national retrograde was an	valry, 1 Co., Capt. S. A. Shiver ; 8th Wisconsin Ar-		against five times their number, but finding it im-		are loosed, then we shall begin to see the beginn
		awful picture. The men were cool, for the most	tillery, Capt. S. J. Carpenter ; 5th Wisconsin Bat-	forward nearly five thousand of the enemy's cavalry,	possible to withstand one-third of the entire rebel	a softer heart than the Indian."	of the end. In the meantime we are fighting,
E & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which	CLOTHES-WRINGER,	wast and hohered it.	tery, Capt. Painey.	and a support of a brigade of infantry, under the	army, began to give ground. Two brigades slowly	The Uncpapas and Blackfeet promised to join them	against a Constitutional Government, for that
onounced by all who have used them to be supe-	Believed to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use.	part, and behaved themselves like soldiers. The	ELEVENTH DIVISION-Brig. Gen. SHERIDAN, of Ill.	rebel General Palmer.	retired, the cnemy following with great determina- tion, until at length our men were pushed into the	as soon as the river is frozen over, when they are to	been overturned, but against a mob, with Mr. I coln at the head of it.
	It will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Hand-	officers took dangerous positions, and endeavored to	35th Brigade-Lieut. Col. SEIBOLD,	When the cavalry came up within range, they	river, many of them dyeing the water with their	commence by attacking Fort Pierre. The Santee leaders sent a message to "Strike the	I have heard since leaving the South a great d
	kerchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in	forward their commands. But they did the reverse,	2d Missouri, Major F. Ehiler ; 15th Missouri, Maj.	were met with canister, grape and shell from forty	blood. The Third Brigade stood its ground somewhat	Ree," requesting him to join them with the Yanc-	said about our want of arms, about the half-star
	very much less time.	and could not be urged toward the enemy.	John Weber; 44th Illinois, Capt. W. W. Barrett;	pieces of artillery, which dislodged four-fifths of the	longer, and fought, if possible, more obstinately:	tons. They are now patiently waiting his reply.	and worse clad soldiers of the South. There is
and who are familiar with the character of their v	N. BA liberal discount will be made to dealers.	GLOOMY PROSPECTS.	53d Illinois, Col. James F. Jaynes.		still they, too, were on the point of giving way, when	The "Big Head," Bone Necklace," and "Two	lack of food among us. As for arms, we have tak
	n. B. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.	Thellowed of one the the	36th Brigade-Col. R. S. MOORE.	men from their horses. At the same time our Gen.	Naglee's division, which was near the centre when	Bears," sent to "Strike the Ree" the following	enough from the enemy, to equip all the forces th
The second s		I believed, at one time, the whole army was lost.	52d Ohio, Lieut. Col. D. D. J. Cowan ; 85th Illi-	Palmer engaged the brigade of the rebel general of	the battle began, came rushing to the rescue, with	message : "The Santees, and the Indians who are	we require; and then as to clothing, it is enough f
CASES 30-INCH BLACKSTONE	A TO CITY CHINE TO TAXAD	Our firing fell off, while the thunders of the enemy	nois, Lieut. Col. Claib Dilmuth; 86th Illinois, Col.	the same name, killed and wounded a large number	loud cheers.	engaged in a war with the whites, want us to join 1	me to say that the custom-house receipts at Charl
ng ng ng ng sing sa ng	517 ARCH STREET.	increased. Many of our generals seemed dismayed,	David Jones ; 125th Illinois, O. F. Harwen.	of his men, and captured between two hundred and	The soldiers advanced to the river side, delivered	them. You are the oldest Sioux chief living; we will	ton for the month of July, 1862, were greater th
UMBRELLA CLOTHS.	V144, 환전 사가 가격수상 경기 방법에 가격적 환자 전쟁이다.	bundreds of aidrde-camps rushed indiscriminately in-	37th Brigade-Brig. Gen. SILL, of Ohio.	two hundred and fifty prisoners.	a few terrible volleys, which effectually checked the	listen to you and no one else. Speak to us.	they have been for the corresponding month of a
アーリー かいいいがい ひゃちゃく ひかく ちゃられ 熟読を発き とういうがん しょう	이는 것은 것은 것은 것이 있는 것은 것이 있는 것은 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있다. 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있다. 가지 않는 것 같은 것이 같은 것에서 같은 것은 것은 것에서 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 없다. 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 있는 것	the rear of the column; hundreds of horses were	36th Illinois, Captain Silas Miller : 21st Michigan.	Very little heavy fighting took place after three	rebel onset, and then plunged into the stream itself	A party of friendly Indians went to the Santee	year of the last ten; and this revenue was deriv
Division and Division	O. A. VANKIRK & CO.	running wildly about, while the whole line from ex-	Col. A. A. Stevens; Sth Illinois, Col. F. T. Sher-	o'clock. The whole line skirmished, and once in a	and waded across, all the time pouring their bullets	camp on Beaver creek, where they found the Chiefs	chiefly from duties on clothing and munitions of w
BOSTON, Mass.		treme right to as far left as I could see, was falling	man; 24th Wisconsin, Col. C. H. Larobee. De-		into the face of the foe. An adjacent hill, covered with woods, was just upon the other side of the river.	"White Lodge" and "Sleepy Eyes," with seven white prisoners, two women and five girls. They	notwithstanding the famous blockade. What
AUTION.	Have on hand a fine assortment of	halt many of the regiments in most it	tachments-Battery G, 1st Missouri Artillery,	while heavy cannonading could be heard on the left.	and upon ascending a tolerably steep bank was	offered seven horses for them. The captors accused	receipts have been for the months of August, Stember, October, and November, I cannot say, to
	CHANDELIERS	back, many of the regiments in great disorder. Our	Kisack; Battery I, 2d Illinois Artillery, Barrett.	The fighting had been very heavy since daylight,	reached, which separated the woods from the open	them of having been sent by the whites to purchase	have not seen the returns.
in the second		right still rested in an open field, while most of the	and the state of the	and the manœuvring of our troops reflected great	ground through which the river runs. Here the	them, and refused to let the captives go. The friendly	A considerable amount of importations hes a
	AND OTHER	centre dropped to a skirt of woods.	LEFT WING-MAJOR GEN. ORITTENDEN.	credit upon the commander-in-chief, and all the offi-	rebels attempted to make a stand, and poured a leaden	Indians told them that they were in their country.	entered Wilmington, Mobile, and the ports of Tex
The well-earned reputation of	GAS FIXTURES.	The terrible fighting up to twelve o'clock was done	FOURTH DIVISION-Brig, Gen. J. M. PALMER.	cers engaged.	hail into our ranks, as they clambered up the river-	and that they could either take the seven horses for	Besides this, large quantities of clothing have be
FATDDANTER COAT TO		by the four divisions on the right. Fortunately I	10th Brigade-Col. GROSSE, of Indiana.	Notwithstanding the fact that it was the second	bank; but the soldiers of the Union were no longer	the seven captives, or they would fight them and	brought across the Potomac and the Unesapes
FAIRBANKS' SOALES	Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain	had a fine position in the reserve between right	6th Ohio, Col. Anderson; 24th Ohio, Col. Jones :	day of the engagement, our troops showed no symp-	to be checked. They rushed to the fence, and hurled	take the women and children by force. Finding the	into the numerous rivers and creeks of Virgin
aduced the makers of imperfect balances to offer a	and Mica Shades, and a variety of	and centre, and was standing near Gen. Rousseau	36th Indiana, Col. Blake.	toms of fatigue; but, on the contrary, were inclined	the enemy away from it at the point of the bayonet.	fliendly Indians determined, they accepted the	also from Ohio and other producing States, of
"FAIRBANKS' SCALES " and mychacars have		when his adjutant was wounded.			The whole woods then resounded with the roar of	forced trade and gave up the captives. I learn they are now safe at Fort Pierre.	West.
"I in many instances been subjected to from and	FANOY GOODS		191h Brigade-Col. W. B. HAZEN.	to keep up the fight until dark.	battle, our men continuing to drive the enemy steadily before them Colonels T. R. Stanley and	Some of the Santees have gone to the "British	'Events now transpiring in America show that are oute as able to keep the field as is the ener
""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""		For the last hour the cannonading upon the left	6th Kentucky, Col. Whittaker, Lieut. Col. Lot-	The position we occupy is in front of our original	Miller, commanding brigades, urged forward their	possessions " for arms, ammunition, &c. A party of	and far more united.
WIDE INVANIANA V & W VATODANCO & CO AND I	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.	was terrible. I watched the movements upon the	ter; 9th Indiana, Col. Blake; 110th Illinois, Col. Casey; 27th Kentucky, Col. Pennebaker.	one; and, if the rebels do not receive reinforcements,	men with dauntless courage, and drove the rebels	them have recently returned from there with a large	Respectfully, etc., M. F. MAURY
"Billed to avary her way of the brisinger where a	Please call and examine goods	right and centre, however, and took notes of what		we shall finish the great battle to-morrow.	entirely out of the woods, and across some corn-	supply of the articles. Those just returned report	No. 1 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, Dec. 22.
		information from the left I could obtain from aid-	22d Brigade-Brigadier General CHARLES CROFTS,	KILLEDCapt. Pinney, 8th Wisconsin Battery;	fields which lay just in front of the last strip of tim-	that they held a council there with a white man.	
PATD DOLLES IS USEIFEL,	TAMAICA RUM13 PUNCHEONS.	de-camps and couriers.	of Indiana.	Lieut. Colonel. Tyler, 22d Indiana; Major Hibberd,	ber which separated our army from Murfreesboro.	who told them that his people were at war with the	BRIGADIER GENERAL GORMAN, commanding
- MINDANKS & EWING.		ADDITIONAL DETAILS.	let Kentucky, Col. Engart; 2d Kentucky, Col.	Ath Wissemain Clant Miss Arth The Start	These corn-fields were literally covered with the re-	United States, and that he wanted all the Indiana	DERADISK TEASHAL (TURAA, COMMANDING
General Agents,	just received and for sale, in bond, by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS		Sedgwick ; 20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hanson ; 31st	24th Wisconsin; Capt. Wise, 15th Regulars; Capt.	bel dead and dying.	to join in the war against the whites ; that he should	Helena, Arkansas, requires all cotton traders
MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST.	noio 126 WALNUT St. and 21 GRANITE St.	During this hour I got a glance at the rebel line	1 Indiana, Col. Osborne ; 90th Ohio, Col. Ross. Stam-	York, 15th Regulars. B. C. T.	The enemy had now been driven a mile and a half,	supply them with arms, ammunition, and all they	have a license at a cost of one hundred dollars.