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tioned:

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VOL. 7.—NO. 50.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. A UTUMN. 1863. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

N. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS.

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POREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS: Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHEGO PRINTS.

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CLOTHING

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

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So-tf Four doors below the Continental

Moor. Medium and Fine, very light and clean. n store, and daily arriving, consignments of Tub and Fleece, from new clip. WOOLEN YARNS.

18 to 30 cuts, fine, on hand. COTTON YARNS. In Warp, Bundle, and Cop.

M. B.-All numbers and descriptions procured at once ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS,

ROBERT 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 ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

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AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, Offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of goods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the finest N. E. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS. N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA-PERS of every grade. sell-2m UMBRELLAS.

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GOLD'S PATENT STEAM AND HOT-WAPER HEATER.
THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, and all other
Improved COOKING APPARATUS.
Boilers and Water Backs. Parlor and other Grates.
Registers and Ventilators. Backs and Jambs, and all
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Pictures and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings.
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The his heet cash price will be paid for old GOLD and SILVER, at LEWIS LABOMUS & GO.'S, see2-5ffp

802 CHESTNUT Street,
Solder and Middle of concerned, is the Monn taster:
"Snob, as far as Mexico is concerned, is the Monn to doctorine; such its origin, such its significance, such its origin, such its origin, such its significance, such its origin, such its significance, such its origin, such its origin, such its significance, such its origin, such its significance, such its origin, such its significance, such its origin, such its origin, such its significance, such its origin, such its origin, such its significance, such its origin, such its origin, such its significance, such its origin, such its significance

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA. Struggle of the 19th—Our Line Crushed and Rolled Back.

to Stay the Rout-Gallant Stand

Made by 10,000 or 12,000.

Furious Final Assault by the

Rebels Repulsed and Routed.

THE RETREAT TO CHATTANOOGA.

GREAT LOSSES OF MATERIAL

From the 15th to the 17th.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863. GEN. ROSECRANS PLACES BATTERIES—THE REBELS HURLED BACK BY THOMAS. LETTER FROM THE NORTHWEST. Our Line Again Broken, but Our Position

The Draft in Minnesota-Politics-Prospect in the Election-Situation of the Copper-heads-Agricustural Prospects-Stage of the River-Business Generally-Indian Matters-The End of the Expedition-Mis-Regained. THE BATTLE OF THE 20TH. (Special Correspondence of The Press.) St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1863.

The news reached here yesterday that the draft Our Army Cut in Two and Forced Back. Unavailing Efforts of General Rosecrans

in this State would take place next after that of Ohio. Preparations have been gradually maof Ohio. Preparations have been gradiently making for carrying out the provisions of the law, so that the announcement did not find the State unprepared. The draft will come off as quietly in this locality as anywhere in the Union, and there will be little if any attempt at resistance. Some of the Copperheads of this city have been talking loud-ly, but they now give evidence that they will not add law-breaking and rioting to their other sins. Somehow the exercise of a determination on the part of the Government to carry the matter through in New York at all hazards has had a wonderfu

effect here.
The political status in Minnesota is as pleasing as in the States that have given their voices in favo of the Union. Before the campaign opened, the prospect was very favorable for the Democrate They were far in a majority, and with proper mani-pulation the two wings could have been united. If a mild specimen of a war and peace Democrat in one person had been brought forward, he would have secured the votes of both sides. The war Democrats had the strength on their side, but were not lined to be selfish. Not so the other wing. The Copperheads were determined to rule or ruin and they went at work with a will. They did both they ruled the nominations, and they ruined the chances of success. The war Democrats refused t join with them, and the breach thus created has widened daily. The prominent men of the party have declined to strike hands with the Copperheads, and the principal organs of the latter have gone or to the enemy. The only Democratic paper in St. Paul, and the leading one in the State, the Pioneer, left the Copperhead party, and it is now without an organ. In these days, a political party without a newspaper is in much the same condition as steamboat without engines, or a bird without wing The Copperheads themselves acknowledge that they

From the 15th to the 17th.

CINCINATI, Sept. 25.—On the 15th the corps of Gens. Crittenden and Thomas were in line, and on the morning of the same day Gen. McCook's reached its starting point from the Lookout Valley. On the 17th it was also in its proper pusition. The line extended from right to left along the West Chicksmauga up to McLamore's "Cove"—a local designation for the long, narrow, wooded valleys with which this region abounds—formed by the Pigeon and Lookout Mountains. Being protected by the West Chicksmauga in front, and resting upon a ridge of mountains, the roads over which to our secondary base at Bridgeport we held, it was strong in itself, but weak in relation to our lines of communication. It covered our intermediate depot of supplies at the railroad terminus at Bridgeport, but at the same time the wide gap it left between the nearest wing of the army and Chattanooga exposed our lines of communication from Bridgeport through the latter town—the route the wagon trains followed—and invited turning manœuvres.

Still, the relative advantages and disadvantages of our position will depend in a great measure upon the strength of the enemy. It was certainly the best position that could be assumed in adaptation to the front shown by the enemy. For one, facing south in close proximity to Chatanooga, although, perhaps, covering the fown better, would give the enemy control of the shorter roads across the Lookout Mountains to Bridgeport, and a fine opportunity to play the same game upon us that we practised upon Bragg, by throwing a flanking column to the rear. The strategic advantages of Chatanooga appear, indeed, to have been overestimated. The southern sweep the course of the Tennessec takes in its vicinity, renders it almost impossible to protect the place from being turned.

While we faced the Pigeon Mountains from their western base, the main body of the enemy rested at their eastern, in the vicinity of Lafayette. Their advance held three passes—Catlett's, Dug, and Bluelind Gaps, leading from eur fr do not stand the ghost of a chance in the election and their support of their nominations will be tame and spiritless. The Republican candidates are a certain of an election as the election day is to com The fight over the county nominations appears to be more spirited than that over those of the State. Some of the local fights are made with a great deal of bitterness, and it is possible that a few Coppereads may obtain minor offices. divable heat interparation our front over the ridge. Their position is well chosen and strong, and none the less advantageous from the railroad facilities they The agricultural season has been quite unfortu-Their position is well closen and strong, and none the less advantageous from the railroad facilities they enjoyed to their very front. In this respect they had a great start of us.

Except an occasional exchange of shots between the pickets, no hostilities occurred between the opposed forces until the morning of the 17th, when the enemy twice drove in our pickets on the left, but retired speedily upon the advance of the support of the latter. General Rosecrans, although prepared for and expecting battle, was not anxious to bring it on. His expected reinforcements from the reserve corps of General Burnside had not all reached him. But, above all, it may be supposed that the intelligence of the arrival and disembarkation of troops from Virginis, said to belong to Longstreet's corps, at nate for Minnesota. The drought in the spring and summer reduced our wheat and oat crops materially, though the injury was not serious. Wheat looked nearly as well when standing in the field as n former years, but it did not yield as well upon threshing. So alto with oats, the appearance of the uncut crop being more affected than the wheat. The heavy frost that swept through the West three weeks ago did not fail to call upon Minnesota. In alities it was quite severe, while in others its effects were hardly perceptible. Its principal injury was to corn and vines generally, potatoes of the arrival and disembaritation of troops from Virginis, said to belong to Longstreet's corps, at Resica station, a few miles from Lafayette, brought by deserters on the 16th and 17th, made him desirous, in the face of the numerical superiority thus apparently given to the enemy, to be attacked in his own chosen position rather than to seek the enemy. The accession of Eastern troops to the rebel army in our front afforded additional proof, of the discouraging truth, developed clearer from day to day last week, that the rebel generals have been acting throughout this campaign upon a masterly plan, and were about trying a great stroke of strategy, while Grant and Meade were idle, and Rosecrans abandoned.

the usual rapidity. No large boats have been able to reach St. Paul since last year on account of the unprecedented stage of water. The small ones that do come up are so very diminutive that they afford little accommodation for passengers or freight. The large boats come to a bar thirty-five miles below here, and there stop. At that point cargoes of freight and passengers are transferred to the little craft for Cincinnaty, Sept. 26.—In the course of the 17th, already numistrakable signs indicated that the enemy had discovered the weak points of our position, and were massing their forces in front of our left centre and left, for the manifest purpose of crushing those parts of our lines, or getting between them and Ohattanoga. A corresponding movement by the left finit was thence made by the whole army further down the West Chickamauga, so that on Friday morning our extreme left rested at Gordon's Mill, at the crossing of the Chickamauga by the Lafayette pike, about twelve miles southwest of Chattanoga. On the morning of the 18th, Friday, a portion of the expected reinforcements, consisting of two brigades of the reserve corps, respectively commanded by Colonels McCook and Mitchell, made their appearance near Chattanoga, and were immediately or dered to make a reconnoissance towards Ruggold, and develop the intentions of the enemy from that quarter.

They came upon the advance of Longstreet's boat is always placed upon one of the little crafts without any regard to crowding it, it is found that the old rule of fourteen square feet to the passenger sometimes difficult to obtain. The steamboat lines really do the best they can, and their managers regret the crowding as much as the public does. the State has fallen off, in consequence of the low stage of the Mississippi. It is very difficult to get goods here to market, and equally so to ship the-products of the country. The lower counties are sending their wheat to market at La Crosse and Prairie-du-Chien, but the upper ones find it impossible to do so. At St. Anthony's Falls the numerous saw-mills have been idle for the entire sum-mer. The drought prevented the usual supply of sissippi, and the mills are stopped in consequence. There is no hope of their being started until next year, and meantime the towns are suffering. The Indian Expedition that started out in June from Fort Snelling may be looked upon as completely over for this year. General Sibley's troops returned home ten days ago, and are now principally at Fort Snelling. General Sibley has himself gone to St. Paul for a conference with the department commander, but will return here in a few days.
Nieantime, the district is in command of Colonel
Crooks, of the 6th Minnesota Infantry. Some of
the troops have been scattered along the frontier as a precaution against the Indians, and the remainder are expected to go below shortly to join the Army of the Cumberland. Portions of the 10th are at

and develop the intentions of the enemy from that quarter.

They came upon the advance of Longstreet's corps, pushed it back for some distance, took a number of prisoners from it, and fully catabilished the anticipated concentration of the enemy in front of our left. All day Friday the cavalry, covering our front, skirmished with different bodies of the enemy issuing from the various gaps of the Pigeon Mountains, and advancing upon and again retiring from our line. No serious collision, however, occurred. It was evident the rebel generals meant to create a false impression as to the points of our line against which they proposed to strike a blow with concentrated power. But General Rosecrans was not deceived. The reports from the front all tended to confirm his previous impression that an onset in overwhelming numbers was contemplated upon our left flank, and that it had to be met by a still further shifting line toward Chattanoogs.

THE POSITION OF OUR TROOPS. THE POSITION OF OUR TROOPS.

Accordingly, on Friday night the divisions of Brannan and Baird, formerly commanded by Generals Rousseau and Reynolds, of Thomas' corps, together with Johnson's, of McCook's corps, moved from the centre to the left of Orittenden's corps. They were in their new positions at daybreak. The two other divisions of McCook's corps, Davis' and Sheridan's, were to move into the position abandoned by Thomas' corps, but had not time to assume it fully before the commencement of the action on the next morning. On the morning of Saturday our line, then, appeared as follows: On the extreme left, Brannan; next, Baird and Reynolds, with Johnson in reserve in the centre; Palmer on the right of Reynolds, and Van Cleve on his left. The line, as already stated, was to be completed by Davis' and Sheridan's divisions, faced a little east of south. Fort Ridgeley, Fort Ripley, and Sauk Centre, but they will be relieved this week by the 9th. The 9th will remain in the State, and so will Colonel Mc-Phail's regiment of cavalry. An independent battalion for service against the Indians is being raised by Major Hatch, and is ordered to rendezvous at Fort Ridgeley. The troops on the frontier are ex-As a well-conducted march through a desolate almost without a parallel. Every one appears wil ling to accord full praise to it in that particular. The chief and almost universal complaint is that were overtaken. The Indians attacked the expedimore than four or five times as great. Only on one occasion were they pursued, and at that time not with any effect. General Sibley appears to have acted with altogether too much caution, and in his endeavors to save his men from injury he allowed the Indians to escape. This is the concurrent testimony of officers and men. No one appears disposed to censure him, except for over caution. The campaign, on the whole, is far from satisfactory to the people of Minnesota. It is the general impression that the campaign must be repeated next season on nearly the same route as followed by General Sibley. One reason of the ill success of the expedition was thus enclose the Indians between two fires. This was the plan of the campaign, as arranged by Gen. Pope, but the unusual low water in the Missouri prvented Gen. Sully moving as was anticipated. Within the last few days we hear that Gen. Sully killing a hundred or more, and destroying a portion of their winter stores and transportation. The particulars of the affair have not been given. It is supposed to have taken place someitself, and in the direction of Devil's Lake. Most

by General Sibley will winter in Northwest Minnethe river almost immediately after General Sibley A treaty will be concluded this autumn with the Chippewas living in Northern Minnesota, in which tipulations for an offensive alliance will be included. The Chippewas have a life-long feud with the Sioux, and have repeatedly offered to take the field against them if they could be supplied with arms and ammunition. We shall probably accept the offer with a contingency that they will not take Stoux again renew their hostility. The Chippewas excellent allies in a war against the Sionx. "Holenow absent, to hold a treaty with them near the in-Among the prisoners brought in by the expedition was a son of Little Crow, a youth of some fourteen years of age. He took part in the massacres of last year, which were instigated by his father, and was captured by a scouting party near Devil's Lake. His trial for his participation in the murder commences to day, at Fort Snelling. He will probably be sentenced to hard labor in the prison at Davenport, Iowa. His hair has already been closely cropped, and he endeavors to conceal the indignity by keeping his head constantly covered. Work is being actively pushed on several railways in Minnesota. One from St. Paul, with aspirations towards the Pacific coast, has ten miles in operation, and will have twenty more before winter

sets in. Another to connect St. Paul with Dubuque lows, is being graded; and still another running due west from Winona to the St. Paul and Dubuone line. St. Paul will obtain a connection with the East by a year from next summer, should no digaster overtake the present enterprises. PIERMONT. ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN THE MONROE DOG TRINE,-Mr. Everett has an article in the N. Y. Ledger on the Monroe doctrine, in which he expose the vacillation and injustice of England on this

already stated, was to be completed by Davis' and Sheridan's divisions, faced a little east of aouth.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

The early forenoon passed away without forewarning of the approaching conflict; but shortly before eleven o'clock the storm that had been brewing all the morning on the rebel side burst forth in the expected direction. At that time a long mass of rebel infantry was seen advancing upon Brannan's divisions, on the extreme left. It first came upon the second brigade, Colonel Croxton commanding, and soon forced it back, despite its determined resistance. The two other brigades of the division at once came to its assistance, and succeeded in checking the progress of the rebels, and driving them back, but their column being in turn strongly reinforced, they advanced again with wild yells. So powerful was this assault that they pushed Brannan back to and beyond his position in the line, and thus uncovered the left of Baird's division.

Making prompt use of their advantage, they changed their course to the left, and speedily enveloped Scribner's and King's brigades—the latter of Regulars. They were almost surrounded, but managed to disentangle themselves, after fearful loss. The crushing rebel masses next came upon Johnson's division, and rolled it upon Reynolds, which also became speedily involved in the desperate struggle. The stubborn reatsance of those divisions, however, and the sweeping fire of some batteries posted under the personal supervision of General Rosecrans, arrested at last their sweeping advance.

VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF GEN. THOMAS' CORPS. VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF GEN. THOMAS' CORPS. VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF GEN. THOMAS' CORPS.

The divisions of Brannan and Baird having been rallied, General Thomas ordered a general advance of the right, and soon the tide of battle was decidedly turned in our favor. With cheers our lines advanced, halting only at times to shatter the enemy with musketry. Several times the latter's retreating line stopped and vainly tried to retain their gained ground; but steadily they were driven from position to position, and by four o'clock all the ground lost was nearly recovered. Several batteries belonging to Generals Baird's and Brannan's divisions, whose horses had been killed, and supports were swept away, were retaken, and several hundred prisoners captured. The enemy left all their dead and nearly all their wounded on the field. There were at least five hundred of the former. The rebel troops engaging Thomas belonged to Buckner's and Longstreet's commands.

REBEL ATTACK ON OUR CENTRE—THEIR REPULSE

REBEL ATTACK ON OUR CENTRE—THEIR REPULSE BY REYNOLDS' DIVISION.

About dark the enemy made another demonstration, with a heavy artillery and musketry fire upon the centre, but, eliciting a lively response, they soon abandoned this last effort of the day. Thus ended the battle of the 19th. It has been a defensive one on our part, and although we lost no ground, and probably less men and material than the enemy, its results could hardly be claimed as a triumph of Union aims. No substantial advantage had been woo, and a large portion of the army was badly shattered. That the enemy, with his numerical superiority, would be able to offer again battle on the following day could well be supposed. Gen. Rosevars anticipated a renewal of the struggle, and prepared for it.

FINALE OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE.

manœuvres, to pass away undisturbed by the sounds of battle. The adaptation of their plan of attack to our new line doubtless necessitated this. About nine our new line doubless necessitated this. About nine o'clock a few shots were heard at various points of our front, but it was only at a little before ten that the report of whole volleys announced the resumption of the fight in good earnest. The firing that had begun upon our left at once assumed the fiercest character. The enemy repeated the tactics of the previous day by throwing themselves first upon our extreme left, formed by General Beatty's brigade of Negley's division. It stood the onset for some time, but finally retired.

Desiring to unite the two portions of General Negley's command, General Rosecrans ordered General Wood's division to take the position of the two brigades stationed further to the right. The rebels, perceiving the withdrawal of Negley, and believing it to be a retreat in good earnest, quickly also moved upon the centre, and the action speedly also moved upon the centre, and the action speedly became general. Finding themselves unable to make an impression on Wood, the enemy, after the lapse of an hour or so, seemed to concentrate their main strength upon the centre, now again commanded by Thomas.

During the night, our troops had constructed along

of a note it so, seemed to concentrate their main strength upon the centre, now again commanded by Thomas.

During the night, our troops had constructed along the line barriers of logs and fence rails, and thus comparatively cheltered, they kept a continuous, murderous musketry fire upon the enemy. Our artillery was planted upon higher ground in the rear, and fired over the infantry. Destructive as our fire from small arms and cannon was, it did not stay the advance of the rebels. At times they staggered, but only to rally and push again forward towards our line. With frantic yells, Longstreet's and Hill's corps both came rolling steadily on, in columns by battalions. Our centre, weakened to the extent of almost one-third, was not strong enough for success in this unequal contest. Closer and closer approached the shouting, hostile masses, and at last forced Brannan's division to yield its position.

Meanwhile, as General Reynolds was severely pressed, General Wood was ordered to match instantly by the left flank, pass Brannan, and go to his relief. Davis and Sheridan were to shift over to the left, and thus close up the line. As the cocasion was urgent, General Wood drew in his skirmishers with considerable haste, and the rebels, for the second time, mistaking a withdrawal for a filight, pressed forward like a torrent, and poured musketry, canister, and grape into the flank of the division, moving upon a double quick. The men endeavored for a time to keep their files in order, but as the pitiless atorn of leads and iron continued to be huried against them the regiments began to spread out like a fan, wider and wider, until finally they were torn to fiinders. This was especially the case with the brigade alone passed on to its destination comparatively intact.

The CRISIS OF THE DAY.

THE CRISIS OF THE DAY.

The crisis of the day.

The battle now extended upon its most critical phase. The breaks temporarily caused by the shiftings of divisions from one point of the line to another; were so promptly perceived and turned to advantage by the enemy that they proved fatal, and cost the loss of the day. Dayis' division, coming up to take Wood's position on the extreme left, was taken with great suddenness and fury by the left flank, and pushed to the right in utter disorder. *Simultaneously the weak remnants of Van Cleve's and Palmer's divisions, exposed by the withdrawal of Davis, were stracked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion.

The rout on the left and the right was now complete, and even the exertions of General Rosecrans and his staff, who, with drawn swords, attempted to restore order, were of no svail. Streams of demoralized, uncontrollable men, ficeling toward the rear, were all that remained of a large portion of the army.

After that fatal break our line was not again reformed during the day. The army was, in fact, cut in two. McCook, with Davis, Sheridan, and Wilder, being thrown off to the right, Crittenden, except one brigade of Wood's, being broken in pieces, and Thomas, with his indomitable corps, and Johnson's division of McCook's, remaining alone upon the left. Thomas' division—Negley's, Brannan's, and Baird's—had been fearfully shaken and much scattered by the fight over the log works, and Reynolds' was the only one that retired in tolerable order. THE RETREAT.

THE RETREAT.

Retreat was now the only resortleft, and the whole disorganized mass of our troops fell back over the road to Rossville. Crowds of stregglers, in mobilize disorder, made good speed toward Chattanooga, with the exception of Sheridan, Davis, and Wilder, who, cut off from the centre, still straggled as best they could. On the right the divisions of Baird, Reynolds, Negley, and Brannan, and Harker's brigade of Wood's division, alone retained coheave. gade of Wood's division, alone retained cohesive-ness, and took a position along the base of Mission-ary Mountains, where the Rossville road debouches from them, for another fight. The line was formed so that the left rested upon the Lafayette road, and the right of the gap represented an arc of a circle, and a southeast hill about its centre formed the key to the position.

THE PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY CHECKED.

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THE PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY OHECKED.

Between two and three o'clock the enemy appeared on the Lefayette road, and, moving by the left flank, soon formed for another attack. At first they directed a heavy fire of musketry and artillery upon our position, as though menacing to dispirit its defenders before coming to an assault; but the ten thousand or twelve thousand men that confronted them felt that the fate of the Army of the Oumberland, and, in a great measure, that of the Union, depended upon the repulse of the enemy, and when the rebel lines finally eame repeatedly to the attack, they advanced but to recoil with severe loss. Our troops were formed in two lines upon the creat, and, firing one after the other, they kept up an unbroken fusilade with telling effect. The enemy, consisting of Polk's corps, were not only repelled, but thrown into such disorder that Turchin's brigade and other portions of the line followed, and took several hundred prisoners. Toward sunset the enemy were driven back to the pesition they took when filing out of the Lalayette road, and abandoned the contest. INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

When Thomas' division was most sorely pressed during the afternoon, and it looked at one time as though they would again have to succumb to superior numbers, they were gladdened and encouraged by the advent, on the right, of Mitchell's and Whitaker's brigades, of the reserve corps, under the command of General Gordon Granger himself. With this accession of strength, our ability to maintain mand of General Gordon Granger himself. With this accession of strength, our ability to maintain our position was no longer doubted. Soon after General Granger had reported to General Thomas, his two brigades were sent out on the road, under command of General Steadman, to retake an ammunition train that had fallen into the hands of the enemy. They came upon a large rebel force, and, after a severe conflict, drove them away.

While General Thomas was making his gallant fight, Sheridan and Davis had managed, after being much cut up, to work their way to the Rossville road with the remnants of their divisions, and falling back in the direction of Chattanooga. At night General Thomas fell back to Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga, after bringing away all the wounded, transportation, and other material within reach.

reach.

THE CAUSE OF OUR DEFEAT.

While the struggle of Saturday ended in a drawa battle, that of Sunday resulted in a disastrous defeat. The failure of the first day was partly due to the greater numerical strength of the enemy, and partly to the deficient formation of our line of battle. That of the second is justly secribed to improper testics on the battle-field, and above all to the absence of command. The inspiring example set, and influence exercised by, the commander-in-chief at Stone river were wanting—he having been compelled to leave the field and return to Chattanooga before the action was over. the action was over.

The early disappearance of two corps commanders from the field also made a demoralizing impression. The loyal people certainly have cause for self-congratulation that the Army of the Cumberland was not completely destroyed, and owe profound grati-tude to Gen. Thomas and those under him that

Our losses are great. That in killed, wounded, and missing will probably reach ten thousand. Of artillery, we are less some fifty pieces, mostly lost on Sunday. Of wagons, loaded with ammunition and supplies, ambulances, &c., we have lost a great number. They were abandoned in the retreat on Sunday. number. They were accumulated and his lieutenants were busily Gen. Rosecrans and his lieutenants were busily engaged on Monday in strengthening their position by field works, and reorganizing their commands.

OUR ARMY SAFE. While the army itself may be considered safe enough, it is most certain that if the enemy have the advantage of greater numbers flanking movements will compel Rosecrans to retreat across the Tennessee, in case reinforcements should not promptly reach him.

ROSECRANS' REINFORCEMENTS.

ROSECRANS' REINFORGEMENTS,
(From the Riebmond Sentinel, Sept. 23.]

On the authority of a gentleman who arrived at Marietta, from the vicinity of Clarksville, yesterday, the Kebel gives us some important intelligence as to the movements of the Federals. His intelligence from Clarksville, on the Cumberland, is up to Monday a week ago, and is to the effect that Rosecrans is being heavily reinforced by Grant, and that large numbers of troops are landed daily at Clarksville, to which point on the Cumberland steamboat navigation is still open. The troops are marched from that point to Nashville, and there take the railroad to Murfreesboro, where they rest one day, and then proceed to the Tennessee river, other arrivals taking their place. The reinforcements were arriving at Clarksville at the rate of from a regiment to a brigade per day, and the stream was continuous and uninterrupted.

A GLANCE AT ROSECEANS' AND BRAGG'S CAM-A GLANCE AT ROSECRANS' AND BRAGG'S CAM-PAIGN. A GLANCE AT ROSEGRANS' AND BRAGG'S CAMPAIGN.

(From the Chattanooga Rebel, Sept. 17.1)

The Federal designs for the occupation of East
Tennessee are beginning to be developed. The wellconcerted and deliberate programme so long in preparation is already partially unfolded. It is evidently the design of General Rosecrans to fall back
upon Chattanooga, entrench himself behind earthworks in that strong position, and make it the base
of his future operations for the further invasion of
the Southern territory. But this will not be begun
until the spring of 1864. In the meantime, if not
dislodged by a direct assault or sudden flank movement by General Bragg, he will proceed quietly to
prepare for the winter, establish his depots of subsistence, guard the line of railway communication
to the strong garrisoned city of Nashville, and keep,
up a continuous line of communication with Louisville and the East. He will bridge the Tennessee
with pontoons, with a sufficient portion of his gray
on the opposite side of the river to protect the
crossings.

With a well-furnished corps of engineers, and REBEL ATTACK ON OUR CENTRE—THEIR REPULSE
BY REYNOLDS' DIVISION.

At the time the struggle was turning in our favor on the left, Bragg's sarny proper, consisting of the corps of Polk and Hill, (formerly Hardee's) moved to a most determined and well-executed attack upon Palmer's and Van Cleve's divisions in the centre. Its object was obviously to relieve the defeated rebel right. Palmer and Van Cleve's com found themselves overpowered, and their divisions breaking. Their complete rout was imminent, when Cleve's right. The timely reinforcements at first had the effect of checking the cnemy and restoring our line; but the rebel attack was speedily renewed with great numbers, and the centre again compelled to yield. Davis was forced to the right and Van Cleve to the left, and the enemy advanced through the centre and right by their flanks, as they had done on the left.

At this critical juncture Sheridan's division appeared, and was at once thrown upon the cenemy. It stood its ground gallantly for a while, but becoming soon exposed to a destructive flank fire, was also compelled to fall back. Fortunately, the divisions of Generals Wood and Negley, that had been early withdrawn from Gordon's Mills when the rebel attack on the left threatened to be successful, row came to the rescue. After a brief contest the rebels found themselves at last matched, and commenced giving away in their turn, Reynolds having also been sent to the assistance of the centre. After the repulse of the rebel right an advance was ordered, and the original position regained about sunset.

FINALE OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE. righway.

Thus far the projects of Mr. Lincoln towards the occupation of Southern territory have been carried out, in the opening up of the Mississippi river, the possession of New Orleans, and a great portion of Mississippi, and the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee. His projects for the holding of Tennessee may be defeated.

There are two carried ways in Which that defeat

Tennessee. His projects for the nothing of tennessee may be defeated.

There are two certain ways in which that defeat may be accomplished.

First, by the main strength of Bragg's army hurled against the Federal armed force on our border, and the rout of that army in irretrievable disintegration and irremediable disaster.

The second certain plan for the accomplishment of the same end will be the sending of a heavy column of cavalry to Stevenson, Alabama, and from that point to penetrate the heart of Middle Tennessee, in the rear of the Federal army, destroying the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad as they advance, and cutting the Federal commander off from his tupplies. Then a simultaneous movement of our strongly reinforced army across the Cumberland Mountain from Loudoun, and we venture the prediction the Yankees will "change front" faster than they ever came into this country.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S MARCH. Parson Brownlow, in the Cincinnati Commercial, explains the difficulties of Burnside's progress to

ioin Rosecrans:

join Rosecrans:

It is one hundred and ten miles from Knoxville to Chattanooga, acd it is about forty-five miles from Chattanooga to Lafayette, (in the neighborhood of where the fighting began), still further south. Buckner, in retreating from Knoxville, burned the bridges behind him, rendering it impossible for Gen. Burnside to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans with any speed; besides, Gen. Burnside had to keep an eye to the East, where, in twenty-four hours, an army of twenty thousand men could be poured down upon him from Lynchburg, on the great Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in full possession of the rebels.

The country in North Georgia is rather a level country, with hills and ridges zpringing up, at intervals, and separating one valley from another. The streams are sluggish, and the banks usually high. The country is thickly timbered, with a heavy undergrowth, making it rather impassable for the operations of a large army.

Incidents of the Battle of Chickamauga.

THE MARCH OF FRIDAY NIGHT-GEN. ROSECRANS.

DESIRE TO AVOID A GENERAL BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

rate. \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompaning no instance can these terms be devia afford very little more than the cost of the pape AT Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

by a spent ball and tumbled from his horse, and, althou, th both he and I thought the chances were bad against our living to describe the contest, we felt that wa's could not do sught than watch it to its close. Just a four the side of the hill to the left, and in the rear of the still smoking ruins of the house, was gathered a group whose names are dessined to become historical—Thomas, Whitaker, Granger, Garfield, Steadaran, Wood. Calmly they watched the progress of the tempest, speculated upon fix duration and atrength, and devised methods to break its fury. The future annalist will delight to dwell upon the characteristics and achievements of each member of this group, and even the historian of the present, hastening to the completion of his task, is constrained to pause a moment if only to repeat their names—Whitaker, Garfield, Granger, Thomas, Steadman, Wood.

The fight around the hill now raged with terror inexperienced before, even upon this terrible day. Our folders were formed in two lines, and as each marched up to the creat and fired a deadly volley at the advancing foe, it fell back a little ways, the men lay down upon the ground to load their guns, and the second line advanced to take their place! They, too, in their turn retired, and thus the lines kept marching back and forth, and delivering tichir withering volleys till the very brain grew dizzy as it watched them. And all the time not a man wavered. Every motion was executed with as much precision as though the troops were on a holiday parade, notwithstanding the flower of the rebel army were evarming around the foot of the hill, and a score of cannon were thundering from three sides upon it.

Every attempt of the enemy to scale it was revuled and the every to seal the ways the scale it was revuled.

THE STATES IN REBELLION,

The Troubles in North Carolina—The People Resisting Rebel Soldiers. The Charlotte (North Carolina) Bulletin of the 10th instant contains the following significant paraloth instant contains the ionowing signineant para-graphs:

"We most zincerely regret to learn that there are a large number of conservative (f. e.) submissionists to Lincoln rule, who prefer fighting their friends and brothers, and even their fathers, with the de-serters from the army, than meeting Yankees on the battle-field, now banded together to the number of about two hundred at 'Fraileys,' twenty miles above Stateaville, reliations the constituted author above Statesville, resisting the constituted authorities.

"Yesterday, as we have been informed, a severe battle was fought by Lieutenant Roberts, with forty Confederate soldiers, at that point, resulting in the capture of four and the killing of two or three of the traitors, who have sent to Trap Hill for reinforcements. Colonel Sharp, of the 71st North Carolina Militia, having been called on to sustain the Confederate authorities, is sending forward the militia to the support of Lieutenant Roberts, who expected a pitched battle yesterday."

DESCETTERS IN ARMS.

The Raleigh Register of the 10th says:

"The 21st Regiment North Carolina troops left this city on Monday for some point west of here. Their mission, we presume, is to arrest deserters, who, in organized bands, are in some counties bidding defiance to the law. Another regiment, we hear, is soon to be brought to this State on the same errand. These men, who ought to be in place with either Bragg or Lee, to help them to secure a victory over the accursed Yankee foe (one real victory on either line would, we believe, secure a peace on the basis of independence,) are sent away from the army to hunt and catch men who have been encouraged to desert. Such is the fruit of the lessons of bad men and tories, of peace-onany-terms men and reconstructionists." DESERTERS IN ARMS. Bulletin:

"VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF CHARLOTTE: There is work for you to do. We are in the midst of a revolution. We have toriez in our midst. Meet at the Town Hall to-night, at early gas-light,

"By order of the Chairman.

"September 11, 1863."

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazetta 1

THE MARCH OF FRIDAY NIGHT—GEN. ROSECRANS,
When Friday night came few expected a battle next
day; but the movements of Thomas and McCook
toward the left, commenced this time and carried
on under cover of the darkness, indicated to the reflecting that the rebel foe was still menacing our
line of communication with Chattanoga, and that
a final position was about to be taken up, for the
purpose of defending this line and giving battle to
the enemy, if he desired it; for it was not our intention to fight if we could just as well avoid it. I say
this with great confidence. Of course Gen. Rosecrans has not told me of his designs, neither has
any one whom I might consider authorized
to speak for him. But so great is my relisnee upon the wisdom and generalship of General
Rosecrans; so much in our case was to be
gained by delay; so evident was it that the enemy
had massed against us almost half his entire available force, making him for the time too strong for us;
so plain was it that behind the fortifications at Chattanoga was our best position for defensive purposes; so obvious, indeed, were a hundred reasons
why we should just then have avoided a battle, that
I think I run no hazard of contradiction from official sources when I assert, that if General Rosecrans could have honorably postponed an engagement with the enemy, he would unquestionably have
done so. But the enemy had collected what he believed to be a sufficient force to crush our gallant
army; the necessities of his situation would not allow him to wait; he could easily turn our flanks by
reason of his superior numbers; he knew that we
could not afford, under any circumstances, to allow
him to get between us and Chattanoga; he saw his
opportunity, and he determined to seize it.

For the first half of the night, during which the
march I am referring to took place, everything was
comfortable enough, but near midnight it turned
freezingly cold, and as it was necessary, after passing General C afretching all along the Lafayette road illuminate, the clouds above, and showed the allent column of General Thomas gliding by like an army o spectres! SPIEZCH FROM GENERAL WAUL, OF TEXAS.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 23.)

On Tucsday night Smith's band screnzded Brider General T. N. Waul, of Texas, at the Swood Hotel, at the instance of a number of General's friends, who, perhaps, desired to obtain from him, in the shape of a speech, an expression of his views touching the surrender of Vicksburg and the conduct of General Pemberton, his brigade forming part of its garrison. After an air or two by the band, and repeated calls, the General appeared at his chamber window, in the second story, and, without being introduced, addressed the assembled throng for about twenty minutes, reviewing first the past and present condition of the war and the country, and contending that there was really no cause for gloom when events were looked fair in the eye by the patriot who had made up his mind to win or perish.

[JWe had won so many victories over the Yankees without having the long list broken by a single defeat, that when a reverse comes, as come reverses must in a mighty war like this, some are ready to orty peccavit, and prepared to aubmit. They thought all gone in Mississippi and Louisiani when New Orleans fell, and more recently, when Vicksburg followed, after one of the most brilliant, bloody, and gallant defences of the war; and yet the Mississippi, Lincoln to the contrary, does not go "unexed to the sea." The surrender of Vicksburg, after such a defence, was no dishonor. Its taking out the Yankees twice as many men in killed and wounded as they took prisoners, and then the terms of our surrender were such as were never before in this war accorded our arms. We marched out with drums beating and fags flying, and stacked our arms. The Yankees, as they gozed on us, did not look like conquerors, and they were not. The speaker had the lasting honor of commanding a brigade in that siege, and he presumed he ought to know the facts. All, every man and officer, acted nobly, and to the lest, delying hunger and thirst, and the elements of the enemy—the one pouring r SPEECH FROM GENERAL WAUL, OF TEXAS. From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 23.] I rode for a considerable portion of the march at the head of the renowned 1st Michigan battery, engaged in low conversation with the manly and intelligent officer who commanded it, Lieutenant Van Pelt. He seemed more than usually confident and cheerful, little anticipating, poor fellow! the fate which awaited him on the morrow.

"Do you think," said he to me, "that we shall engage the enemy?"

"If we can avoid it," I replied, "I feel pretty sure we will not."

"Why, then, this movement?" he asked.

"Doubtless," said I, "to prevent the enemy from turning our left flank, which they have all day been threatening to do." threatening to do."

He looked at me earnestly. "Then you believe they are endeavoring to bring on a battle?"

"I certainly believe they are," I answered.
"Do you know anything of their strength?" he next inquired. "I certainly believe they are," I answered.
"Do you know anything of their strength?" he next inquired.
"Not certainly," I replied; but in addition to Eragg's old army, Longstreet's corps from Virginia, and at least twenty thousand men from Johnston's army, are in front of us."
"No matter," said he, "we shall beat them. Men fighting in a cause like ours must conquer in the cnd."
Just then Gen. Baird came riding by with some members of his excellent staff. I recognized them by the light of one of the fires.
"General," said I, "shall we go to Chattanooga to night?"
"No," he replied. "We shall go a mile or two further, take position upon the left, and await the enemy." said I, turning to Van Pelt, "a battle to morrow is inevitable."
"Very well," he remarked, "we shall all have an opportunity to show again our devotion to our country." At leat the weary march came to an end, the artillery was wheeled into position, and the marching columns facing to the right stood in order of battle looking toward the east.

THE FIRST BREAK IN THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY. A few miles riding brought us so far enough on the THE FIRST BREAK IN THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

A few miles riding brought us so far enough on the way that we began to get glimpees of that stream of wreck, debris mingled life and onangled humanity which always flows from a battle-field. For a time we asked the news of each one we came to, and the replies filled us alternately with sorrow, with indipation, with keen apprehension, and with hopes.

One said the battle had been going on several hours, and our arms had met with disaster along the whole line.

Another declared that, although unsuccessful at first, our troops at length recovered their ground and were now driving the enemy.

Here comes a single soldier, covered with dust and sweat. Let us question him.

"Where do you belong?" "To the Regular brigade." "Has it been engaged this mouning?" "I should think it had." "With what result?" "It was nearly all cut to pieces." "Which regiment is yours?" "The 18th United States Infantry." "Did it suffer much?" "Only thirty or forty of its members are left."

Here is a man with an arm roughly bandaged and THE FIRST BREAK IN THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY

it suffer much!" "Only thirty or forty of its members are left."

Here is a man with an arm roughly bandaged and very bloody. The blood has dried upon it, and hangs to it in great black clots. "Who are you!" "Private — of the 38th Indians." "What news have you!" "Bad news enough." "Has your regiment been in the fight?" "If it has not no one has." "With what result?" "One-third of its number are killed and wounded." "Were you whipped?" "Our brigade was left ussupported, overpowered by numbers, and compelled for a time to give way." "Is Colonel Scribner safe?" "So iar as I know, he is."

Another, with a ghastly wound in the head, has A YANKEE PRISONER REVERSES HIS POSITION.

On the night of the 6th inst, a Yankee prisoner, named Myram Little, Uo. F, 6th Pennsylvania Regiment, escaped from Belle Isle by swimming the river. On the 16th he was overhauled by some Confederate pickets, at Bosher's dam, at the nine-mile lock on the canal, and was turned over to Obediah Gordon, a member of Robbins' (late Wren's) cavalry, to bring to Richmond. Obediah got along well enough with his prisoner, until he arrived within about a mile of Richmond. The Yankee had pretended to be a little Isme, and was allowed to pick up a big endgel to help him along. It was night, and, watching his opportunity, he turned the tables on Obediah, compelled him to vacate his horse and buckling on the other, bid the trembling Obediah "good right," and put out.—Richmond Examiner. VICKSBURG PRISONERS EXCHANGED. The Confederate prisoners paroled at Vicksburg, belonging to Stevenson's and Bowen's divisions, have been officially notified of their exchange. The other Vicksburg prisoners were not exchanged, owing to the absence of their muster lists, General Stevenson's division are rendezvousing at present at Decatur. Bowen's division are at Demopolis. Not a hundred of this division, we learn, are absent. —Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

to give way." "Is Colonel Scribner safe?" "So far as I know, he is."

Another, with a glassily wound in the head, has upon his jacket the red stripes which show him to be an artilleryman. "Whose battery so you belong to?" "Gunither's." "Why that is the regular battery belonging to General King's brigade; what has it been doing?" "It has all been taken by the enemy." "Can that be possible?" "It is, but I have heard since that it was retaken." How came it to be lost?" "The infantry supports gave way, and the horses being nearly all killed, of course the guns were captured."

The stream grew stronger and stronger. Stragglers were run over by wagons dashing back toward the rear. Ambulances, filled with wounded, came in long procession from toward where the battle was raging. Men with wounds of every imaginable description not affecting their locomotion, came staggering by on foot, and scores even of those who had been shot in their lower limbs, hobbled slowly on through blinding masses of dust, which at times concealed everything from view.

SUNDAY'S FIGHT—GEN. REYNOLDS.

Major General J. J. Reynolds, who combines the chivalrous courage of an olden knight, with the cool, calm ability of a Turenne, had time, not only to keep his own division in effective order, but to give his generous assistance to the forces around him. A tremendous onslaught of the enemy broke Gen. Palmer's lines, and scattered several of his regiments in wild dismey toward the rear. Amongst these was the 6th Ohio, which, in charge of the finesprited Anderson, had, up to this moment, nobly maintained its ground. Gen. Reynolds, perceiving zervices?

Can any one tell us why the court of inquiry on Lieut. Gen. Pemberton's campaign in Mississippi, which was to have met at Montgomery, and was transferred to this city, has been postponed; and it not, can any one tell us what foundation there is for the rumor that orders from Richmond, both before and after the surrender of Vicksburg, were the remote cause of the said postponement?

We are asked these questions so frequently that we have become desirous to satisfy the public curiosity. these was the 6th Ohio, which, in charge of the fine-spirited Anderson, had, up to this moment, nobly maintained its ground. Gea. Reynolds, perceiving the dargor, quick as lightning threw himself amongst the brave but broken Guthries.

"Boys" he shouted, "are you the soldiers of the 6th Ohio, who fought with me at Cheat Mountain? You never turned your backs upon traitors in Virginia. Will you do it here?"

"No! no!" they screamed, almost frantically. "Lead us back! lead us back!"

From every quarter came rushing up the scattered fragments of the regiment; with magic swiftness they reformed the ranks; with General Reynolds at their head they charged the insolent enemy, and after a moment's struggle every rebel in front of them, not killed or wounded, was in confused retreat. WAR MISCELLANY.

had been victoriously pressing on.

THE LOOMIS BATTERY—DEATH OF VAN PELT.
But, alas! the guns of the immortal ist Michigan
Battery were left behind—those black, stem-looking
rified cannon, each one of which I had come to regard with a feeling of almost reverential awe, because upon a dozen battle fields I had seen them
flinging destruction into the ranks of traitors, and
never knew them once turned against a legion of my
country's enemies which they did not scatter like
leaves before the blast. Even in the opinion of the
rebels themselves, Loomis had made theas guns invincible. They were commanded now by a young
man who, pozsessing naturally the noblest qualities,
had thoroughly learned the lessons of his teacher,
and promised to prove a most worthy successor to
even Loomis himself—Lieut. Van Pelt.

Van Pelt-loved his pieces with the same unselfish
devotion which he manifested for his wife. In the
desperate conflict which broke around Soribner's
brigade he managed the battery with much dexterity
and coolness, and for some moments racked the very
irees over the heads of the rebels by the fiery blasts
from his guns. But his horses were shot down.
Many of his artillerists were killed or wounded.
The infanty supporting bim had been compelled to
turn and cut their way through the enemy, and a
horde of traitors rushed up to the muzzles of the
now harmless pieces. Van Pelt, almost alone, atitoned himself in front of them and drow his sword.
"Scoundrels," said he, "dare not to touch these
guns." The miserable barbarians, unable to appreciate true heroism, brutally murdered him where he
atoed. The history of the war furnishes not an incident more touching or more sublime than the death
of Lieutenant Van Pelt.

The LAST STARTANE STRUGGLE—THOMAS' CORPS.
Just before the storm broke, the brave and high-THE LOOMIS BATTERY-DEATH OF VAN PELT. THE WORK OF THE NIGHT—OUR NEW LINES OF THE WORK OF THE NIGHT—OUR NEW LINES OF THE WORK OF THE NIGHT—OUR NEW LINES OF THE ATTLE.

Nashville and Chattanoga railroad as they advance, and cutting the Federal commander of from his tupplies. Then a simultaneous movement of changed. The line was made to rest along a cross-road running northeast and southwest, and control the supplies. Then a simultaneous movement of our strongly reinforced army across the Cumberland Mountain from Loudoun, and we venture the prediction the Yankees will "change from?" Issker than that of the day before. The different divisions were disposed in this order: From right to left, one brigade of Negley's, Wood's, Sheriff or median's, and Davis'; Brannan's and Yan Cleve's formed the reserve. The mounted brigades of Negley's, Wood's, Sheriff or median der and Mintey covered the light flank.

Sunday morning broke upon the hostile armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the solider and mountain road, is two miles this side. Still he had come through, he source the Pigcon Mountains, a range twenty-one miles long from General Rosecrans, and to inform them to conting the Pigcon Mountains by Dohert Gap, a long and der and Mintey covered the light flank.

Sunday morning broke upon the hostile armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the solider armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the solider armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the solider armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the solider armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the solider armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the solider armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the solider armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the solider armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the fact that the road has been done, and so called from the fact that the road has been done, and so called from the fact that the road has been d

** To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. good passage for an army, and is very defensible. This is three miles from Blue Bird. Catlett's is a nariow pass, through which runs a mountain atream. Two miles from this is Worthing, which is really a rough road over the mountain, which has here diminished to the dimensions of a hill.

This range is separated from the Mission Ridge, a mere range of hills, that lies to the westward, by the Chiekamauga Valley, in which are fields of good corn, and which seems to be a productive district. A little further to the west, and separated by another valley, are the Lookout Mountains, the higgest range of all, and which run to within two miles of Chattanooga. This range terminates abruptly at the Tennessee river with a bluft two thousand feet high, from the summit of which a prospect of almost unlimited extent can be enjoyed.

The country lying between the Lookout and Pigeon Mountains, about twenty miles long and eight broad, at the most northward point, is called "McLamore's Cove," from an old Indian who inhabited that district when the white man first made his appearance there.

score of cannon were thundering from three sides upon it.

Every attempt of the enemy to scale it was repulsed, and the gallant Harker looked with pride upon his lines, standing or lying just where they were when the fight begun. But our troops are no longer satisfied with the defensive. Gen. Turchin, at the head of his brigade, charged into the rebel lines, and cut his way out sgain, bringing with him three hundred prisoners. Other portions of this brave band followed Turchin's example, until the legions of the enemy were fairly driven back to the ground they occupied previous to commencing the last fight. Thus did twelve or fifteen thousand men, animated by heroic impulses, and inspired by worthy leaders, save from destruction the Army of the Cumberland. Let the nation honor them as they deserve!

pouring rain, and the other shot and shell upon them.

In this connection he would say a word of Gen. Pemberton. [Hisses.] A more gallant man was never shut up in a fort. He would say another thing. Ges. Pemberton was one of the last to consent to the surrender. [A woice: "How do you know that!"] He knew is from the fact that he was there, and privy to the council of war held to determine the question. [Another voice: "What did you surrender on the 4th of July for!"] He would tell them. [Stentorian voice: "Why not on the fifth!"] We preferred the fourth, for on that day Gen. Lee fell back from the heights of Gettysburg, and we never want to celebrate the same day with the Yankees. [Great laughter.] That's why we surrendered on that day, my friends. [Voice in the crowd, "Three cheers for Pemberton!" Another voice: "D—n Pemberton."] The speaker, finding Pemberton a rather warm subject, dropped him, and touched on Charleston, Tennessee, defended the trans-Mississippians from the charge of disaffection, and closed by a general peroration, enlogistic of Virginia Laties Tevas goldiers and Arkenses bush. and closed by ageneral peroration, eulogistic of Virginia ladies, Texas soldiers, and Arkansas bush-A VANKEE PRISONER REVERSES HIS POSITION.

JOENSTON AND PEMBERTON—INFORMATION WANTED. An Atlanta paper makes the following pertinent Gan any one inform us where General Joseph E. Johnston now commands; and if not, can any one tell us why the country, and particularly the army, is, at this critical juncture, deprived of his invaluable

EARL RUSSELL.—The London Morning Herald, the tory organ, thus bitterly comments on Earl Russell's boast that he has preserved peace with honor:
"In the Italian business he shuffled about until it was clear that the King of Italy would win. He backed out of Mexico when he found it was getting hot. He desisted from the Polish intervention at the instant that Russia seemed inclined to show her teeth. He has preserved peace; but has he done it with honor? The result of his administration has been that the French Emperor is now undisputed Lord Parsmount in the world. It is his opinion, his arbitration, his interference, that is looked to by nations east and west, for the settlement of great questions. England is not thought of in comparison with France; she has subsided, for the present, into a Power of the second rank."

NIL DESPERANDUM.—Under this title, the Richa Power of the second rank."

NIL DESPERANDUM.—Under this title, the Richmond Examiner contends that no rebel territory has been conquered by the Federal Government. It says, "if we admit that they have conquered one rquare mile of it, they will soon have it all, and us along with it." It still claims Mississippi, Kentucky, and all of Virginia. If Robespierre had possessed the philosophy of this editor, he would never have allowed his head to drop into the basket after it had been cut clean from his shoulders by the guillotine. have allowed his head to drop into the basket after it had been cut clean from his shoulders by the guillotine.

VICKSBURG.—A late letter from Vicksburg to the Chicago Tribune says that the fortifications have been entirely changed, so that a small garrison can defend it. Some fine houses have been torn down to make room for them. The splendid 17th Army Corres, General McPherson, is in charge of, and encamped within and around the city. Its labors have been as great since the stege as its deeds were heroic during its progress. It has placed the city above pestilence and given it the inestimable boon of health. Streets have been made and houses built, storerooms erected, and fortifications excavated. A railroad has been built to Big Black river to furnish the 15th Army Corps with supplies and the region round about with food, and engines rebuilt to work it, which was no light labor, as the machine shops and engines had all been descroyed. Rebut Tricks.—A deserter from Lee's army saya. he was present when Kilpatrick's mails were captured by the rebels and carried to their headquarters. He there saw them opened by the Colonel and Adjutant, who selected some twenty or thirty letters, and opened them carefully, so as not to injure the envelopes. The communications so contained were then destroyed, and forged letters, manufactured for the purpose, were put in their place. The letters go prepared breathed undying Northern hostility to the South, and were filled with bitter and general business of the Southern army and geople, with threats of what the North would do to the South to fight to the last man for independence. The effect of this on the minda of the ignorant soldiery is a penticuous one, as it inflames all their, hatred and detestation of the North, and nerves them to continued resistance.

Misnoteris.—A correspondence carried on by the Northerners, showing how necessary it was for the South of fight to the last man for independence. The effect of this on the minda of the ignorant soldiery is a penticuous one