CARPETINGS REMOVAL.

> J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED FROM 619 CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite the State House, to their NEW WAREHOUSE.

904 CHESTNUT STREET, In the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their FALL STOCK OF

NEW CARPETINGS.

904 CHESTNUT STREET. CARPETSI CARPETSII

JAMES H. ORNE. CARPET WAREHOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET,

BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE. A large assortment of NEW STYLES CARPETING, Comprising some new kinds of goods never before offered

I have received,

Included in our variety will be found the FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS; ALEO, FRENCH VOLANTE. TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. OROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-B. OROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do.

With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETING. MENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETANS. Sought exclusively for each, and which will be sold With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and Ingrain goods, all of which can be offered at considera-ble reduction from last season's prices.

JAMES H. ORNE, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. W. BLABON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTHS, Mo. 134 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS.

GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW sef-2m SHADES. «GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL OLOTHS; &O:

MOOALLUM & CO.

WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST. OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL A ROH-STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

J. BLACKWOOD, self-Im Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS WHOLHSALE DEALER IN

YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, OIL OLOTAS, WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,

TANOY BASKETS, &o.

518 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sis. WHITE & PECHIN, 1803.

MO. 493 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, CORDAGE, & o. "HALEY, MORRE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER,"
THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE. 666-2m

> J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS, 7310 MARKET STREET.

BEWING MACHINES.

Long-looked for

COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES BAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second floor). where all persons interested in sewing machines at wited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine.

It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and mater the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capitafin seouring the first mechanical calent, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WOELD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memioned:

1st. it makes four different stitches on one and the same machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on both sides of the fabric. th sides of the fabric.

d. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as all as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while a reshing it in mother. well as the length of the motion.

She machine is in motion.

Sol. Beerpletitch to perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and Set. Everyteich to perfect in tiself, making the seam seams and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and heavie and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and heavie and in the host he reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or tay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine. Seth, It is the most rapid senser in the world, making two stitudes to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will dose large a range of work as the FLORENCE.

Seth, It does the heaviest or Anest work with equal fastility, without change of tension or breaking of thread. The it hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quits, and mathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. Beth, Its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are no one springs to get out of order, and it is a sapped to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is all-most noiseless. of notseless. th. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal in beauty and style. and must be seen to be approotated.

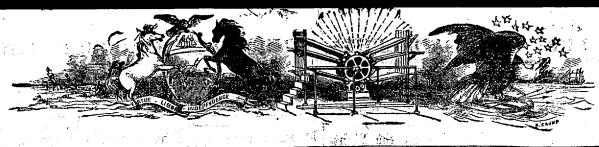
Call and see the PLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTRUBirect, up stairs.

HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUITS

AND VEGETABLES.—

2,000 dozen cans fresh Peaches.
2,000 do do do Pineapples.
500 do do do Strawbarries.
500 do do do Birawbarries.
500 do do do Wortkeberries.
200 do do do Gearries.
4,000 do do do Comatoes, &c., &c., .

BHODES & WILLIAMS. 107 South WATER Street.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863. VOL. 7.—NO. 65.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. TAMES, KENT. SANTEE, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. HOL. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE. PHILADELPHIA, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS: MERRIMACK AND COCHEGO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS. 2129-221 спотск 1863. FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS. ROBERT POLLOCK & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 311 MARKET STREET.

Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, Principally of their OWN IMPORTATION,

Incuding the latest Styles in SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be found elsewhere.

All of which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH, or to approved short time buyers. CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

615 CHESTNUT STREET. HAVE NOW IN STORE. DRESS GOODS. BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS. RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

RALL STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & CO. No. 325 MARKET STREET. FALL 1863. DRY GOODS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, MO. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheet ing and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS.

MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS. 1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

Mew in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES. BIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them inducements unequalled by early other establishment in Philadelphia.

CASH BUYERS, AT WHOLESALE; BLANKETS MERINÓES.

RINOES,
POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
COODS, ikish linens, white goods, DRESS GOODS, JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.;

CHESTNUT STREET. 1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, 617 CHESTMUT and 614 JAYNE Street

SHAWLS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS

EMBROIDERIES, &c. which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. THOS MELLOR & Co., IMPORTERS,

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., 44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.

AUTUMN. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

N. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS., (501 MARKET STERRY,)

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &c. Cash Buyers will find it to their Interes to Examine our Goods. P. B. DAWSON.....O. BRANSON......J. G. BOMGARDNE UMBRELLAS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! WM. A. DROWN & CO., NO. 246 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers o SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS.

CPECIAL NOTICE.— HARTRLI'S ALI-GLASS FRUIT JARS.
NEW CAPSULE FRUIT JARS.
MERICAN AND FRENCH GLASS SHADES.
BEAUTIFUL FERNERIES.
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH.
26-tdes1 No. 13 North FIFTH Street. se26-tde31 TO MANUFACTURERS. CAST-IRON HEATER PIPES, of various sizes, for suit purchasers.
J. W. & J. F. SFARE.
No. 135 South THIRD Street.

1008 Chestnut Street, DRY GOODS,

OPENING DAY. FINE CLOTHING. FALL STYLE BACKS. FALL STYLE PALETOTS, FALL STYLE WALKING COATS. WANAMAKER & BROWN, S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING.

A NDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO., FRENCH TAILORS. No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Gutter and Superintendent of Granville Stokes. JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of

D. GORDON YATES. A hoice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand.

French and German spoken.

5017-3m FDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY:

FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1022 CHESTNUT STREET, TAILORS; 142 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE. Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL STYLES, TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any otherst-class establishment. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.00. At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50. At 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, NO. 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, NO. 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, NO. 704 MARKET Street.

VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street

RIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. AROH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WEAPPER DEPOT. AN BLEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT MODERATE PRICES FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN. 606 ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Thich he makes a specialty in his business. Also, son ich he makes a specially and the makes a specially receiving NOVELTIES FOE GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

NO. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.

Four doors below the Continental. GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 CHRSTNUT STREET.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Yanufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT,

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,) are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

See Orders promptly attended to. jy8-thatu-5m JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

HAS NOW IN STORE AN ELEGANT AND EXTEN-SIVE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FALL AND WINTER WEAR Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in a superior Manner by HAND: Fine SHIRTS and COLLARS. Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Heavy Red-twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRTS

WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c. And sold at the most moderate price PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE, FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. Offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment ogoods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the fines Decorations. N. R. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA-PEES of every grade.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & CO. CHANDELIERS GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments. Porcelai and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Flease call and examine goods SILVER-PLATED WARE.

SILVER PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY. CASTORS, ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c

WILER, SOUTH FIFTH STREET ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

GEORGE W. WOOTTEN, No. 38 South SECOND Street, and No. 29 STRAWBERRY Street. WAREHOUSE-JAYNE Street, Philadelphia.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN CARBON OILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, &c.

A fine lot of OIL just received, which 1 offer at the lowest market rates, having made my contracts in the spring, before the advance. OIL in bond for export. CHIMNEYS in quantity, at manufacturers' prices. Agent for Moore, Bros., & Co.'s Patent Fruit Jars, asl7-thstulm

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HOUSE-FURNISHING

Keep the largest assortment in the city, comprising the Blankets, Flannels, Muslins, Curtains, Linens, Sheetings, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linen, Toweling, Linens. Diaper.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

ALSO, PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
TABLE COVERINGS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES,
And newest styles of materials for Curtains and Furniture Coverings, BROCATELLE, PLUSH,
SATING, TERRIES, REPS,
MOREENS, DAMASKS and a general assortment of the best makes of Hosiery, Merino Under Shirts, Vests, Drawers, Balmoral Skirts, White Goods, and Staple Embroideries. At the Lowest CASH PRICES.
N. B.—Estimates given for furnishing.
SHADES AND CURTAINS.
Either in the City or Country.
Oolostuthswa6

NOW OPEN PARIS, LONDON AND AMERICAN CLOAKS

IN RICH LYONS VELVETS, INDIA GROS GRAIN, MATALBA SILK, PARIS-MADE VELOUR CLOTHS, PARIS WOOL CASHMERES, FANCY CASHMERES. PARIS-MADE FROSTED BEAVERS. DIAGONAL CASHMERES, CHINCHILLA CLOTHS, BELGIAN TRICOTS AND DOESKINS, ENGLISH PLUSHES.

ENGLISH MELTONS. AT THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK, FUR EMPORIUM,

920 CHESTNUT STREET, J. W. PROCTOR & CO. CLOTH HOUSE.

> WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH HOUSE. . 34 South SECOND St., and 23 STRAWBERRY St A FULL STOCK OF ARMY CLOTHS.

NAVY CLOTHS. CASSIMERES NOBBY COATINGS. CHINCHILLAS. VELVET CLOTHS FROSTED BEAVERS. ESQUIMAUX. BILLIARD CLOTHS. BAGATELLE CLOTHS, &c. ocl-t24

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK.
The Largest Assortment of BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

VERY IMPURIARY
DIES!
Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
OFFICES
47 North Eight Street.
Philadelphia.
2nd 5 and 7 JOHN Street.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND YOUR
VELVETS.
SILKS,
CLOTHS,
MERINOES,
DELAINES,
CC., VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LA-

To be dyed or cleansed in the finest manner, at this old and favorably known establishment. With an experience of nearly forty years, we present ourselves to the public this season as standing FIRT!

BARBETT, NEPHEWS, & CO., 47 North EIGHTH Street. KIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OVER THE WAX FIGURE NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. BIGHTH STREET. MOURNING CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.,

At the MEW MOURNING STORE, 1926 CHESTNUT Street, M. & A MYERS & CO. DWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call attention to their Stock DRESS GOODS, embracing all the novelties of the ason, from the lowest price goods to the most expeneason, from successive styles and Cashmeres, Rich printed Merinoes and Cashmeres, Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines. Figured Mohair Reps. Plain Reps and Mohairs. Fancy styles of Valencias, All-wool Plaids. All-wool Plaids.
Rich French Chintzes.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Piain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Black and Colored Alapacas.
Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers are respectived to examine our Stock.

1034 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS

EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS. VEILS, &c., &c

10x4 Chestnut Street. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.

H. STEEL & SUE.

5.08. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

Have now open a choice assortment of
FALL AND WIBTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Silks, choice clore, \$1 25 to \$2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks, Sc to \$2.00
Figured Black Silks, Fancy Silks.
Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all'colors.
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.
Plain French Merinose, choice colors.
1 lot Plain Franch Merinoses. choice colors. COMMISSION HOUSES A RMY STANDARD

BLUE HIL FOR SALE BY FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO., ocl3 12t Nos. 230 and 232 CHESTNUT Street. N. BERRY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PLATZMANN, BERRY, & CO., LYONS, ST. ETIENNE, AND GRENOBLE.

el0-thetu2m MEW YORK, 155 DUANE STREET. BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND, BAGS.

Constantly on hand. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET. WOOL SACKS FOR SALE CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, n connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are ow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & THURSDAY, OCTOBER:15, 1863.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Radicals awalting the President's Reply-Bad News from the Southwest-Attack upon and Massacre of General Blunt's Staff and Escort-Guerilla Operations—Depredations on the Pacific Railway—More about the Steamboat PlotOrder of General Schofield—Scarcity of Coal in the West—Probable Result of the Coming Election in Missouri—The Ohio Election-Arkansas. pecial Correspondence of The Press 1

Special Correspondence of The Press)
St. Louis, Mo., October 11, 1863.
Another week has passed, and the radicals are waiting, not with Job-like patience, for the President's answer to their application for changes in this department. The telegraph informs us to-day that Mr. Lincoln has written them a letter that will propably be promulgated before this reaches you. The general impression is that the present commander of the department will not be removed, but will receive new orders and instructions, intended to remedy ome of the evils now complained of. Kansas is looking to be made a separate departnent, but the friends of the measure are as yet completely in the dark as to the final result. The he belief that there is no necessity of creating a separate department between the State of Missouri. and General Carleton's department of New Mexico Kansas and the Indian Territory are well enough off as a district of this department, provided that the district receives fair treatment. The military management must be somewhat changed from its present course, before Kansas will be deprived of essons for complaint. We have bad news from the southwestern part of the State. The telegraph has probably informed you of the attack upon Gen. Blunt while en route om Fort Scott to Fort Smith. It seems that Quantrel, in his recent movement southward, did ot go to Texas, as was anticipated, but remained in the southwestern counties of the State, in sup-porting distance of other bands of guerillas. Gen. Blunt recently came to Fort Scott on his way to

Leavenworth, but for some cause, concluded not to go to the latter point. Remaining a few days at Fort cott, he started on his return to Fort Smith, accompanied by his staff, band, and an escort of 100 men. Quantrel attacked him, and killed or cap-tured the most of the staff and escort. The General imself escaped. Nearly all the prisoners were sho through the head after they had surrender querillas. Among the killed was Maj. H. Z. Curis, son of Gen. Curtis. His body was found the ollowing day, and is reported on its way to Leaven worth, Gen. Blunt returned in person to Fort Scott, and started with reinforcements in pursuit of The war on the Western border is one to the

death. For many months General Blunt has shown no favor to guerillas, and he has expected one from them. Whenever a guerilla has fallen nto our hands in the District of the Border he has had small hopes of escaping with his life. The guerillas swore vengeance upon General Blunt whenever they should get him in their power, and also upon the members of his staff. The massage of the past week can hardly surprise those who know the nature of the warfare on the frontier. It is to be hoped that the particulars, when we hear them, will reduce the affair to milder proportions. It is not known whether the majority of General Rlunt's staff were with him or not; some of the

A force of guerillas has been moving up into the central portion of the State during the past week. Their strength is variously estimated from five to Their suiength is variously estimated from five to fifteen hundred men, probably nearer the former than the latter figure. They are the combined force of several guerilla bands, and the chief among them is one Jo Shelby, a notorious outlaw, and somewhat celebrated for his boldness and the rapidity of his movements. The most astounding stories were prought here of the operations of these gueri Warsaw, in Benton county. The first report stated that the town had been burned and half the citizens jurdered. As Warsaw is the most intensely dis that the guerillas had thus fallen upon their friends Yesterday morning it was stated that not more than six or eight persons were killed, and two or three

contents to supply the dilapidated wardrobes of the From Warsaw the gwerillas moved in the direction of Syracuse, intending to fall upon the Pacific Railroad, and disable it as much as possible. They struck the line at several points, destroying a large bridge near Otterville, and burning the dépôts and water-tanks at Otterville, Syracuse, and Tipton. It towns of Cole Camp, in Benton county, and Flo rence, in Morgan county, on their way from Warsaw to Syracuse. It is pretty certain that the former tirely by Germans. Both Cole Camp and Florence were small towns, of some twenty or thirty houses each. The occupants of Florence have the reputation of being loyal, but they were not of Ger-man extraction, like the people at Cole Camp. A amall party of the rebels were yesterday within twenty-five miles of Jefferson City, but it was not thought they would come much nearer. General Brown, in command of the central distri

out from Jefferson City, and has managed to get in from Lebanon and Springfield, but it is not likely that they will succeed in "bagging" the guerillas. The latter are too well acquainted with the roads to be easily caught. Gen. Schofield has issued an order relative to the prevention of the destruction of steamboats. I provides for an increased number of watchmen or all boats, and an extension of their vigilance. The hold of every steamer is required to be closed and locked at all times when not actually receiving or discharging freight, and the key to be confided only to the custody of the first or second mate. Every

tion to the order a secret police has been ordered to watch the boats, and see that there is no evasion. Heavy penalties are attached to a failure to com are themselves interested in the matter, and one would suppose that they would give their hearty cooperation. Strange to say, I heard yesterday a raitor-howl from several disloyal steamboatm They characterized the order as another instance of arbitrary military power, and were emphatically of opinion that they could take care of their boats know more about the recent conflagrations than It now appears evident that the plan for de stroying the steamers is most deeply laid. The incendiaries ship on board as deck hands, and the

watch their chances to kindle a fire. Once fairly under way, it is impossible to stop a conflagration on a Western steamboat. Several suspicious characters have recently offered themselves as decl hands on various boats, but the undue watchfulness of the officers caused these men to be refused. It is proposed to get up an arrangement whereby each man offering himself as a deck hand shall be obliged to present a certificate setting forth his reliability An office will probably be opened at the expense o ful task for the persons who have it in charge. The men and others who follow the river will be a most

The low stage of the rivers has raised the price of coal in some of the Western cities to a most exor bitant figure. St. Louis has not been so much at feeted as Cincinnati from the fact that most of the coal for this place comes from the Illinois mine Mississippi Railway. In Cincinnati the Ohio is so burg, and there is a most alarming scarcity. The article is retailing there for fifty cents a bushel, and is difficult to procure at that figure. Various associations have been formed for procuring coal at cheaper rate, but their benefits only extend to a few High water will remedy the evil. I learn from Vicksburg that the same scarcity of fuel exists there, and the hoats find it difficult to move. Green

the Supreme Court in Missouri is to be protected in the same manner as recently in Ward You rest so say the radicals, that the conservatives will be defeated. The great rear has been that the numerous returned rebels in the State would vote for the conservative candidates, and thus aid in securing their election. The President promises that the polls shall be protected as they were in Kentucky, and that no disloyalist shall be allowed to vote. This will make the preponderance largely in favor of the radicals. The election takes place early in December, and will be fought with considerable energy. The vote will be a test as to the comparative strength of the two parties, and, in this way, will excite much interest.

Alleyes are turned towards the election in Ohio, which is to take place next Tuesday. The grand campaign of the West, in a political point of view has been fought in Ohio. No effort has been spared to male the vote as large as possible on both sides.

The Opperheads have been hard at work sending men from Illinois and Indiana to assist to carry the election. Twelve men were arrested day before yesterdy at Rithmond, Indiana, on their way to Dayton Ohio, to take part in the election. It would seem impossible for a sufficient number of men to be exembld from other States to control the election to any freat extent. If it is attempted, and resist to any gent execut. It is a trempted, and reass-ance shuld be made to the arrest of the guilty, there wilbs srious consequences.

The siluton in Arkansas remains unchanged. We have keed the railway from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rocin complete running order, and there has thus freen no interruption of the trains.

army and lering to enlist in our ranks. The peo-ple of the kansas capital itself are as far off from loyalty as er. PIERMONT. THE RELL OF GEN. FOREY.—Mexican advices state thaten. Forey and M. Saligny had been recalled by ler of the French Emperor. Gen. Bazine had en command of the troops. The French forces (1,2men) took possession of Tampico on the 8th of igust last. The expedition against the Government President Juser was postponed till the conclub of the rainy season,—London Daily News. 2018. TENNESSEE.

Military Activity at Memphis—Arrival and Departure of Troops—A Delinquent Clergy-man—Oath-Taking-Rebels—Davis and the Devil-Frand in Commerce. spondence of The Press. 1

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 7, 1863. The seat of military activity on the Missi has again been transferred to Memphis. The land ing, the bluff, the streets, and the commons, are again crowded with men and materials of war. Steamboats arriving from both South and North crowd along the levee, gunboats arrive and depart. but the officials observe a perfect silence as to the intentions or destination of the army. General Blair arrived from St. Louis and hurried on to Corinth. Sherman, Logan, and a host of lesser general officers, come and go like business

men on errands of business. Yesterday a regiment of colored troops marche brough the streets, the observed of all. The colored population of Memphis seem especially astonished at the fine appearance of their brethren. A few days ago the rebels of Memphis were greatly elated with the reported destruction of Rosecrans' army. Their jubilations were so marked as to elicit remark from the loyal press; but the "good news" lacking confirmation, the eath-taking rebels are falling back into desponding. These rebels might swear oaths ten deep, and yet would not their treason depart from them, At every opportunity for traitors to rejoice, there are reds of men, who have sworn allegiance to the United States Government who then lay off long faces and grow merry in proportion to the reported success of rebel arms. These holy men, who for years have railed and bawled against a "Morcenary North," now think it a small matter to perjure themselves to "save their property." If men are sent to hell for taking false oaths, the devil must, ere this, have petitioned for an enlargement of his dominions, in view of the large expectancy from the "Southern Confederacy," Indeed, it has long been a matter of conjecture whether Jeff and the devil were not in partnership, the latter having.

seceded from heaven and the former from the next best place. An alliance would be both natural and The Rev. Dr. White, pastor of Calvary (Episcopal) Church, of whom your correspondent made report a year ago, still refuses to use the prayer for "The President of the United States, and all others in authority." The omission is regarded as a marked insult to the Government, and to the loyal people attending the church. His congregation is the most aristocratic and the wealthiest in the city. It was violently rebellious, and the course of Dr. White is calculated to nurse and keep alive the illy-concealed treason of portions of his congregation. The military authorities, believing it a subject for ecclesias-tic treatment by the Episcopal Church general, tolerate the insult. The band attached to the Thirteenth U. S. in-

fantry, on their arrival from below, gave a grand serenade to your fellow citizen, Major Norris. The regulars play full as well as they fight. Gen. Grant's late order regulating the sale of cotton will bring out large quantities of the staple. It B asserted by old cotton merchants, who have been in the rebel lines, that fully 100,000 bales of cotto will come to the Memphis market, if transportation s afforded on the Mississippi river. A large number of one story brick buildings are eing erected in the business portion of the city, and are leased for stores and saloons before the founda tion is laid. Every room and corner not occupied by the Government officers is seized on, and converted into a place of business In spite of the restriction laid on commerce by the Treasury Department, millions worth of property are shipped here and sold. Indeed, the quantity

dise would come to Mcmphis than is received here Other premiums for fraud might be pointed out but it is a thankless labor. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to inform the reader that all the premiums are promptly taken, and every opportunity improved.

on the excess amounts. If the Department would

would increase fourfold, and yet no more merchan

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA Active Operations in East Tennessee. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 11.—Military matters bid fair to become interesting. Bragg's advance is reported crossing the Hiawassee in considerable force. Our cavalry have talken back from Calhoun to Sweetwater, and the rebels entered Athens this morning. In the East something decisive is expected. Our advance were skirmishing yesterday with Jones' rear guard. rear guard.

The rebels fell back from Blue Springs to Carter, on the Watauga river, where they are entrenched. The situation we cannot give, but it is confidently believed that the rebels will not again be permitted to ercspe. Their original number—five thousand—has been increased by reinforcements to about eight thousand.

PENNSYLVANIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT BLUE SPRING, TENN. The following is a list of the killed and wounded at Blue Spring, October 10th: UNDED.
| Lieut R Chesseman, A, 45th |
| JLong, A, 45th |
| Lieut J Irwin, G, 45th |
| C Whitmore, G, 45th |
| Reuben Daniels, H, 45th |
| J White, G, 45th |
| C Teeple, G, 45th |
| Patrick McCulloch, C, 16th | G Howard, K, 45th P N Sloan, G, 45th G W Emmansky, L, 46th B Williams, A, 45th All: n Albrant, B, 45th Merk Williams, B, 45th Henry A Folks, D, 46th Henry Minngle, B, 45th

CHARLESTON. The Attempt to Destroy the New Ironsides FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 14.—The United States transport Faulkner, from the Charleston fleet on the 10th inst., arrived this morning.

She had in tow the gunboat Madgie, for repairs which sunk off Frying Pan Shoals on Sunday last. All on board were saved. They report that the rebels attempted to destroy proaching her in a small steamer, and exploding torpedo amidahips. .The concussion was tremendous, knocking down the bulkhead of the Ironsides, and injuring one man The rebel steamer was badly damaged, and several of her men were knocked overboard and drowned. On the night of the 6th inst. another attempt was

made to destroy the Ironsides, but the rebels were discovered and driven off. A heavy reward is said to be offered by the citizens of Charleston for the destruction or capture of the Ironsides, and active operations for that purpose THE NEW IRONSIDES. THE NEW IRONSIDES.

[Special Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Morris Island, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 7.—
On Monday night the camps on Morris and Folly relands were aroused by the sound of picket firing proceeding from off Cummings' Point. The troops were ordered under arms, and every presaution taken to resist a supposed attack of the enemy. It appears the affair was something more serious than an alarm. At 9 P. M. a torpedo was discovered by the naval picket boats stationed off Sullivan's Island floating down the tide toward the fleet, and before it could be checked, came in contact with the frigate Ironsides, exploding under her bow, and causing serious damage to the vessel, so much so that it is under consideration of Admiral Dahlgren to send her North for repairs. At the time the affair took place little could be ascertained of what had transpired by parties on shore, and it was only by the report of the musketry off Cummings' Point that even an inkling of a picket skirmish was arrived at. As far as can be learned no lives were lost on either side. The naval picket boats were attacked by the rebels also in boats at about the same time the torpedo was discovered. The Ironsides was lying 1,000 yards from Sullivan's Island and pretty well in toward Sumpter.

General Gilmore took a trip to Hilton Head yesterday. He returns to Folly Island to-day.

It is thought the rebels may possibly make a demonstration on the fleet with their rama within a short time. This will doubless be the case if the Ironsides is drawn off for repairs. Three monitors are away from the fleet—for what purpose it does not seem clear—and unless the Admiral keeps a sharp lookout the rebels will gain entire possession of the harbor.

Two "devils," recently towed from the North, are lying off Morris Island. They are intended to be used sgainst the obstructions in the channel. Special Correspondence of the New York Times.

THE INJURY TO THE MONITORS.

A correspondent who has recently visited the monitors under repair at Station Ureek, South Carolina, says:

"We first went on board the monitor Patapsco. Her turret is indented all round by the heavy projectiles from the rebel forts; but not a single shot penetrated even a single plate of which the turret consists. The smoke-stack, however, is completely shattered. Balls that passed through have completely shattered in the same being improved by the addition at the bottom of the turret of an iron rim, five inches in thickness, and about fifteen inches deep. This improvement is being made in consequence of a piece of shell having been jammed between the bottom of the turret and the deck, preventing the latter from revolving, when the Weenawken was aground, at the time of the bombardment of Fort Moultrie. All the other vessels of the same class are to be furnished with a similar rim. These rims were brought in sections by the Union. The Weehawken was not hit so many times as the Patapseo, but we were shown a wound on her starboard side, caused by a shot from Moultrie, through which the water is still slowly trickling, rendering a frequent recourse to the pump recessary."

HONORABLE DEALING OF A TENNESSEE MERCHART.—A gentleman named N. S. Bunce, connected with a firm doing business at Memphis, Tennessee, had had considerable dealing with one of our well-known State-street merchants previous to the war, and upon the breaking out of the rebellion had in his warehouse a considerable stock of goods which he was to sell upon commission. When communication ceased with Memphis the New Haven firm lost all trace of the merchant and their goods, and considered it an unprofitable trade. Recently, however, they received a letter from him, enclosing a bill of account, and stating that he would arrive soon and settle. Agreeably to his promise he arrived last week, and scored up his bill with them, as also with others of our business men with whom he had dealings. His conduct was certainly very honorable, as he says that upon the taking possession of the city by the rebels, to avoid the confiscation of the goods, he took them upon his own responsibility, and sold them for Confederate notes, which had been a losing business to him. This is an instance of fair dealing which we are happy to record, especially as it contrasts so favorably with the large majority of business transactions under similar circumstances.—New Haven Palladium.

FASHIONS.—A foreign magezine of fashions says Numeror deserters are coming in from Price's

recourse to the pump necessary."

similar circumstances.—New Haven Palladium.

Fashions.—A foreign magazine of fashions says two things strike one as particularly novel in ladies costumes; first, the very pretty chamois-colored leather boots, coming half way up the leg, and either buttoned or laced at the side, the tops being ornamented with a silk cord and two small tassels; and, secondly, the cannes, or, in plain English, walking sticks, sported by the most elegant among the votaries of fashion. These canes are simply wooden sticks, more or less carved and ornamented, with flat gilt tops, and finished off, like the boots, with a cord and tassel,

THREE CENTS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Recent Cavalry Fight—The New Strategic Movement. IN THE FIRLD, Oct. 12.—The Army of the Potomac is again across the Rappahannock, and encamped to-night in this vicinity.

GENERAL BUFORD GENERAL BUYORD

received orders to advance at about noon to-day, and at two o'clock his division of cavalry was marching, for the tenth or twelfth time, over the old ground. In half an hour after he crossed the river his guus were busily engaged in shelling the enemy's cavalry out of the woods. They were in small force, and fell back rapidly as our men pressed them. Before sunset Buford had driven them eight miles toward Culpeper, being past the residence of John Minor Botts.

THE INFANTRY.

THE INFANTRY.

The command of Major General Sedgwick followed closely upon the heels of Buford, and occupied Brandy Station. That of Major General Warren followed next, and Gen. Sickles' corps, under command of Gen. French, succeeded Warren. This immense body of troops crossed the Rappahannock in less than two hours. The "boys!" are in the best of spirits, and march with the greatest celerity—say four miles an hour, carrying their equipments and eight days' rations. THE RESULT.

What these merches and countermarches effected with such wondrous rapidity, must be left for the present to conjecture. The casicat way to solve the problem is, perhaps, to name them strategy. The enemy certainly must be puzzled, if not outgeneraled. It is doubtful if his infantry force has yet crossed the Rapidan. Our infantry has not been engaged at all within the past few days except in skirmishes along the picket lines.

along the picket lines.

OUR CAVALEY

has done splendid fighting. Their service and that
of the horse batteries attached to their commands
are of the most arduous character. They picket our
outposts, scout the whole country for information,
open our fights, cover our retreats, or clear up and
finish our victories, as the case may be. In short,
they are never idle, and rarely find rest either for
men or horses. If all the cavalry regiments in this
army were now filled up to their maximum numbers,
that arm of our forces would be strong enough to
capture the whole Southern country in detail, and
we should simply require infantry to hold on to it.

OUR LOSSES,
during the last three days, have been quite severe, during the last three days, have been quite severe, especially in officers. Major General Pleasonton was on the field in person, with Kilpatrick's division, accompanied by the 6th regulars, commanded by Major R. M. Morris as an escort. The latter were acting as skirmishers away to the rear, and one battalion came near being captured—that is, if such men can be captured. They out their way through, however, and rejoined Kilpatrick's command.

It has already been mentioned that Kilpatrick found himself surrounded at Brandy Station on Sunday; but it was not stated that General Pleasonton was with him, surrounded by his staff, but separated from his escort. The whole command was formed in six columns of squadrons, one of the central ones being led by General Pleasonton in person. When these columns began to move upon the enemy the latter at once showed zigns of weakness, and when General Pleasonton seized his corps flag and waved it as a signal for the charge, the "boys" responded with loud and tertific cheers, and Stuart's men opened to the right and left, and fied towards the woods, pursued by our enthusiastic columns. GALLANTRY OF GENERAL PLEASONTON.

GENERAL GALLANTRY. Among the many feats of prowess and gallantry that occurred on Sunday, it is difficult to particular-ize. buffice it to say that t. ere was not a single general officer or brigade commander on the field general officer or brigade commander on the field who did not lead several charges in person, while the officers and men all, without exception, exhibit ed the utmost gallantry, and straggling was nowhere to be seen. THE CAUSE OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

THE CAUSE OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

Buford having arrived at Brandy Station from Stevensburg on Sunday, previous to Kilpatrick coming in from Culpeper, accounts for the presence of the flanking force on Kilpatrick's right, it being the same that had been fighting and pursuing Buford all day from Morton's Ford. One of Buford's brigades charged upon this force simultaneously with Pleasonton, and with the happiest effect. The presence of the rebels on Kilpatrick's left front was first discovered by a lad of thirteen years, named Willie Kilpatrick, a nephew and sort of volunteer add to the General. He is a brave little fellow, rides Willie Kilpatrick, a nephew and sort of volunteer aid to the General. He is a brave little fellow, rides splendidly, and says he is sadly in want of a revolver. He was greatly angered by the "Johnny Rebs" calling upon him to surrender when he arrived in such close proximity to them, and dashed back to an officer of the staff to borrow a pistol and show fight.

OUR CAVALEY NOT DRIVEN BACK.

The public should not get the idea that our forces vere driven back on Sunday. They were simply beying an order to "fall back" for some wise purpose, and no portion of our infantry was engaged. RILLED AND WOUNDED. The following Pennsylvanians are among the cilled and wounded:

Major Van Voorhees, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed.

Wounded—Captain R. Fitzgerald, Co. K, 17th Pa. Corporal J. Brennan, Co. K, 17th Pa.; Sergt.

Co. M, 17th Pa.; Sergt. Brookins, 17th Pa.; L. S. Hoovey, 18th Pa.; T. C. Brekwith, 2d Pa.; W. Carr

and A. Schroup, 2d Cavalry, and J. Bramean, 17th.

Indian Scouts.—The city was pretty nearly filled with Indians and half breeds yesterday, and Third sind Jackson streets presented an appearance not unlike that of former days when the "noble Indian" stalked forth wherever his inclination dictated. Only the "noble Indian" has now adopted civilized clothing, and is more generally known as "good Indian." Our Indian visitors of the past few days were employed during the summer by General Sibley as scouts for the expedition, and most praiseworthly did they perform their duty. Their object in town was to be paid, and we noticed after they had received their greenbacks our shopkeepers were nothing loth to enter into conversation with them. Many of them were accompanied by their wives, and they traded out a great portion of their money before leaving town.

What is to become of these people? is a question we have heard frequently asked and never satisfactorily answered. They are harmiess and inoffensive, and, through the troublous times of the Sioux eruptions, have been the firm friends of the whites. They do not, as we understand, wish to go to the Missouri, where the rest of their Meewakanton brethren are, but to rettle down quietly in a community by themselves, cultivate the soil, and adopt the habits of civilization, and in time to become citzens of the State. Webther our people would ever allow this to be done is a question which we will not now undertake to decide.—St. Paul Times.

THE NEW CLUB AT WASHINGTON.—This new literary and social club has organized under the name of "the Metropolitan." It is intended that every department at Washington shall be represented in it, as well sathe army and navy and the citizents. Among the names may be found four Auditors of the Treasury (out of five); the Comptroller of the Currency; the deputy hegister and the Solicitor of the Treasury. The latter gentlemang is the president. Such an association is eminently demanded at Washington, in view of the large number of well-educated and enlightened gentlemen now in the public service.

"The Metropolitan" will occupy one of the most, epacious dwelling-houses of the city, and will be furnished with foreign and domeatic journals, including German and French—a billiard room, chess room, and reveral card rooms. A restaurant will be speedily added for the benefit of those members who are now houseless and homeless, and must remain so while living is so expensive at Washington.

In view of the state of public affairs abroad and at home it is deemed important that Washington be now provided with what it never had before, viz: a well-supplied reading-room for gentlemen connected with the several departments, and the army and navy. This feature of the "Metropolitan" Club will meet special attention.

THE VIRGINIA PRACE RESOLUTIONS.—In the Virginia Legislature, the other day, resolutions for inquiring, through a committee, into the state of public opinion at the North, on the subject of peace, were summarily rejected by a unanimous vote.

The farmers in various portions of the State held meetings endoreing the action, and resolving to follow the example of the meeting recently held in Albemaile county, in regard to delivering the surplus of produce to the covernment.

This action of the Virginia House off Delegates on the proposition to go peace-hunting at the North, adds a fresh lustre to her already brilliant fame. It shows how a people feel who have suffered most in this war, and that Virginia, at least, will never submit to dishonor. She lies prostrate and bleeding at every pore, but her nerve is unsubdued, and the fire of her patriotism undimmed. She knows something of the deep infamy and degradation of Yankee dominion, and is resolved to perishutterly, rather than submit to it in peace. "What a terrible rebuke," says the Savannah Republican, "we have here for that cowardly class who, though they were never within a hundred miles of the enemy, would dishonor their country and themselves by begging peace of the cut throst invaders of our soil."

A CURIOUS BATTLE.—From a private letter of a soldier on the Rapidan, we get an account of a fight which may not figure in history among the battles of this war: Just across the river, in full view of our pickets, but at that time within the Yankee lines, is a corn field which earlier in the season abounded in choice roasting ears. From this field the men of both armies in the violnity were wont to fill their camp-kettles by steath; for it was a dangerous business—the field being exposed to the fire of the pickets on both sides of the field, the danger of unpleasant collisions and interruptions was much less; but gradually from day to day the hostile gleaners approached each other, until only a few rows in the centre of the field were left ungathered. But still our boys wanted the corn, and would encounter the risk. One morning two of them had crossed the river, and were cautiously foraging among these ungathered rows, when their eyes lighted upon two stalwart Hessians engaged in the same business. All were unarmed, but in an instant all straightened themselves into fighting attitude and demanded a surrender. Both squads returned a defiant answer, and hnty "bitting fell. **Stulkang fought?" and when they fell they kicked about. They turned and twisted, and summelled and thrashed away among the corn, till our boys began to doubt whether they had not caught Tarars. But, luckly for them, just as their wind was beginning to fail, a reinforcement came up, in the shape of another Corn-federate gatherer, and the Yanks were eaptured and carried in trlumph over the river, prisoners of war.—Macon Telegraph.

he river, prisoners of war.—Macon Telegraph THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Men, in the excitement of the moment, sometimes make mistakes; and this was the case with Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., in St. Louis, a few evenings since, when he made a coarse and vulgar assault upon Secretary Chase. If there is a man in public or private life, in all this land, to whom the term "rowdy and blackguard" will not ap, ply, that man is Mr. Salmon P. Chase. And there is no man who has, at any period, in any nation, ever been more successful in the department of the Government under his special control than Mr. Chase has been, in the very able manner in which he has managed the finances of our country in this most important and trying era of our nation's life. The country owes him a debt of gratifude, which no place however exalted—no honors, however great, which the people can give him, can ever repay.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A somewhat interest a Singular Incident—A somewhat interest ing discovery, says the Stirling Observer, was made by a young man and woman in the late excursion of the Carron work-people to Piltochrie. On leaving the village they asked an elderly woman whom they met on the road what direction they should take for the Pass of Killierankie. The good lady very conteously explained the route, but still more kindly observed that, as the distance was rather far, they might step along to her house and get at least the refreshment of a drink of milk. After falling on the crack, however, the young woman was persuaded to stay behind, and allow her brother to take the journey himself, as the roads were rough. In the interval of his absence, the old lady very naturally asked of the girl where she came from, and on being told Carron, exclaimed: "Ay! dae ye, though? Weel, I yince had a sister married there, but I'm thinking the hale family, after a bit, went aff to America. May be ye'll hae heard o' the folks. They ca'd the man she got, Comrie." "And what was your elster's ain name?" asked the girl. The answer was given. "Ah! weel," said the young woman, "my brither an' me are jist the son an' don't he colder o' yer sister, an' ye'll jist be oor antie." The scene which ensued must be left to the reader's imagination, as also the Relings of the brother and nephew, when the singular discovery was revealed to him on his return,

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PARSE will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Ulube than Ten will be sharged at the same The money must always ac afford very little more than the cost of the pape Postmasters are requested to get as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. AP To the getter-up of the Club of tan or twenty, as

The National Cemetery of Gettysburg. GETTYSBURG, Oct. 6; 1882.
To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Gov. of Pennsylvania
Sin: I have been in communication with the Governors of the States interested in the soldiers burial ground at this place, about the arrangements for the consecration of these grounds. They have all most cordially united in the co-lection of Hon. Edward Everett to deliver the ora-

tion on that solemn and important occasion; and, in accordance with the unanimous wishes of the Chief Executives of the several States, I addressed a letter of invitation to Mr. Everett, to deliver the ddress at the consecration of these grounds on the 22d of this month. He replied that his engagements were such, that he could not possibly make such preparation as would enable him to do justice to the preparation as would ensure that to do justice to the interesting and important occasion, and meet that expectations of the multitude that will be assembled. But if the day could be postponed time. Thursday, the 19th of November, he would electrically undertake the honorable duty. The proposition to postpone the time has been acceded to, and therefore this burial ground will be consecrated, and set apart to its sacred and holy purposes, with ap-

Mr. Everett suggests that "the ceremonies would be rendered more interesting, if deferred till after he removal of the soldiers. All references to their self sacrificing bravery in the cause of their couniry would be far more effective, uttered over their emains, than if only pronounced on a spot to which they are hereafter to be removed."

The removal of the dead will be commenced about

. Mr. Wm. Saunders, the rural architect in the employ of the Agricultural Department at Washington, is here now designing and plotting the grounds. preparatory to the removal of the dead.

An English Account of the Battle of Gettysburg.

An article appears in the September number of Blackwood's Magazine, which is in many respects interesting to the American reader. The British officer says the Confederate troops were not very good marchers, but moved without straggling, and were under strict discipline. The brigades, he states, were about 2,800 strong. There were four brigades to a division, three divisions to a corps, and three corps in the army. This would make the infantry strength of Lee's army about one hundred thousand men. The brigades he mentions were those of McLaws' division, of Longstreet's corps. But as we know that this corps was the strongest in the army, we may conclude that McLaws' brigades were above the average. It would be difficult to make a calculation, based upon the figures given by the British officer, giving Lee less than 90,000 infantry. The rebel cavalry is not spoken of in high terms. It was good for scouting, but worth little in a fight. The artillery was very miscellaneous. The army was weak in horses, which were poor and ill-fed. The officer gives a pitiable account of his sore-backed and broken-down nag, and tells of the necessity be was under of turning him over to Gen. Lee's staff, whose horses were used up. He gives some account of General Longstreet and his corps, who are just now particularly interesting to us, having been transferred to the West and Sang into battle at Chickmanuga against Rosecrans. We quote from the narrative in Blackwood:

"Gen. Longstreet is an Alabamian, a thick-set man, forty-three years of age. * * He is never very far from Gen. Lee, who relies very much upon his judgment. By the soldiers he is invariably spoken of as 'the best fighter in the whole army.'

"General Lee," the British officer says, "is almost, without exception, the handsomest man of his age I ever zaw." Lee is further described as never carrying arms, and as always looking smart and clean, even "during the three days fighting at Gettysburg, and in the retrea afterwards,

ing appeals to his patriotism of no avail, General Lee had him ignominiously set on his legs by some neighboring gunners.

"I saw General Wilcox (an officer who wears a short round jacket and a battered straw hat) come up to him and explain, almost crying, the state of his brigade. General Lee immediately shook hands with him and said, cheerfully: 'Never mind, General; all this has been my fault; it is I that have lost this light, and you must help me out of it in the best way you can.'

It is difficult to exaggerate the critical state of affairs as they appeared about this time. If the enemy or their general had shown any enterprise, there is no saying what might have happened. General Lee and his officers were evidently fully impressed with a sense of the situation; yet there was much less noise, fuss, or confusion of orders than at any ordinary field-day; the men, as they were rallied in the wood, were brought up in detachments and lay down quietly in the positions assigned them."

At 10 o'clock A. M., July 4th, the decision to commence a retreat that evening was made known to the higher officers. The writer says this step was made imperative by the want of ammunition. In another place he says there was enough left for one day's fighting.

"General Longstreet talked to me for a long time about the battle. He said the mistake they had made was in not concentrating the samy more, and making the attack mistake they had made was in not concentrating the samy more, and making the attack mistake they had made was in not concentrating the samy more, and making the attack of the troops of Hill's corps who gave way were young soldiers who had never been under fire before."

T. C. N. H⁵m. Wife and chil'n my own dis time, massa?
F. M. Ha! ha! ha! Yes, till I or Mr. Overseer want them. But you have the privilege of taking another wife as often as I allow it, and of having as many children as it pays me to bring up.
T. C. N. Beg pardon, massa, but what for you call me servant hired for life!
F. M. What for, you rascal? Because a great man, after whom I named you, when he had written a c—d good book on the "nigger question," says that is all the difference between you and those white-livered Yankee working men, who are hired by the month or the day. white-livered Yankes working men, who are by the month or the day.

T. C. N. Massa, if him good book, why's I not privileged to learn read it?

F. M. Read, you internal scoundrel! Why, if any one were to help you to learn, the law gives him fine and imprisonment or lashes, and what do you suppose you'd get? So off with you...... Stay; how old is that yellow nigger, your wife's daughter.

* Laws of South Carolina. - Rear Admiral Dupont, on Monday, visited the

propriate ceremonies, on Thursday, the 19th day of

the 26th of this month, and a large portion of the bodies will be interred in the cemetery before tha

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAYID WILLS. An English Account of the Battle of Get-

they say that they seldom get a chance of detached service, which falls to the lot of Ewell." General Hill told the writer that, in the first bat-

quite touching; they are almost always together. Longstreet's corps complains of this sometimes, as they say that they seldom get a chance of detached service, which falls to the lot of Ewell."

General Hill told the writer that, in the first batten ear Gettyburg:

"The Yankees had fought with a determination unrurel to them. He pointed out a rallway cutting, in which they had made a good stand; also, a field, in the cornte of which he had seen a man plant the regimental colors, round which the regiment had fought for some time, with much obstinacy; and when, at last, it was obliged to retreat, the color-bearer retreated last of all, turning around every nevels. Gen. Hill faid the list fat the advancing retreated last of all, turning around every nevels. Gen. Hill faid the list fat the advancing Gen. Lee is described as ritting most of the time wen in the field. In the second say a fact of 1 men. The first day's context the say a fact it will gen. Lee is described as ritting most of the time of quite alone on the stump of a tree. What I especially remarked was that, during the whole time the firing continued, be only sent one message and only received one report."

Of the preparations made for the third and decisive day's contest, the writer says:

"Pickett's civision, which had just come up, was to bear the brunt in Longstreet's attack, together with Hill's and Pettigrew's in Hill's corps. Picket's division was a weak one (under 5,000) owing to the absence of two brigades."

After the battle had opened, the writer proceeded to join Longstreet:

"And'although astonished to meet such vast numbers of wounded, I had not seen enough to give me any real idea of the extent of the mischief. When I got close up to General Longstreet, I saw one of his regiments advancing through the woods in good order; so, thinking I was just in time to see the strack, I remarked to the General Longstreet, I say one of his regiments advancing through the since was presented and the energy of the open space between the two positions and

gain victories.' He was also kind enough to advise me to get into some more sheltered position.
"[Notwithstanding the misfortune which had so suddenly befallen him, Gen. Lee seemed to observe everything, however trivial. When a mounted officer began whipping his horse for shying at the bursting of a shell, he called out, 'Don't whip him, Captain, don't whip him; I've got just such another foolieh horse myself, and whipping does no good.'
"I happened to see a man lying flat on his face, in a small ditch, and I remarked that I didn't think he seemed dead. This drew Gen. Lee's attention to the man, who commenced groaning dismally. Finding appeals to his patriotism of no avail, General Lee had him ignominiously set on his legs by some neighboring gunners.

SERVITUDE FOR LIPE—AN ANSWER TO THOMAS CARLYLE, BY J. M. Luplow.—Frederick Maximus. Harkee here, Dan, you black nigger rascal; you're no longer a slave; you're a servant hired for life.

T. G. Nigger. By golly! Wife and chilin servants. for life, too, massa?

F. M. Yes; all you niggers. But you must work all the same, you know.

T. C. N. Iss, massa. What wages you gib?

F. M. Wages, you rascal! Quart of corn a day and three phirts and pantaloons a year, for legal hours of work—fourteen hours a day for half the year, and fifteen the other half.*

T. C. N. Any privileges, massa?

F. M. Privileges! Ha! ha! Yes, privileges of John Driver's whip, or of such other punishment as I choose to inflict, and of not being believed on oath if you go and peach against me, and of being sold down South when I please, and of being converted by any parson whom I choose to allow.

T. C. N. H'm. Wife and chil'n my own distime, massa?

F. M. Ha! ha! ha! Yes, till I or Mr. Overseer.

ter? T. C. N. Born three weeks fore Miss Susy, massa.

F. M. She'll fetch a right smart price at Mobile, now that New Orleans—
T. O. N. (Aside, while going away.) Dey say de Yankees aint bery long way. Wish dey was heeah. Wish dey'd gib me a ritle fore I dies.—Macmillan's Magazine for September.

Russian fleet in New York harbor, and was most