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

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, PAYABLE TO THE CARRIER; mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

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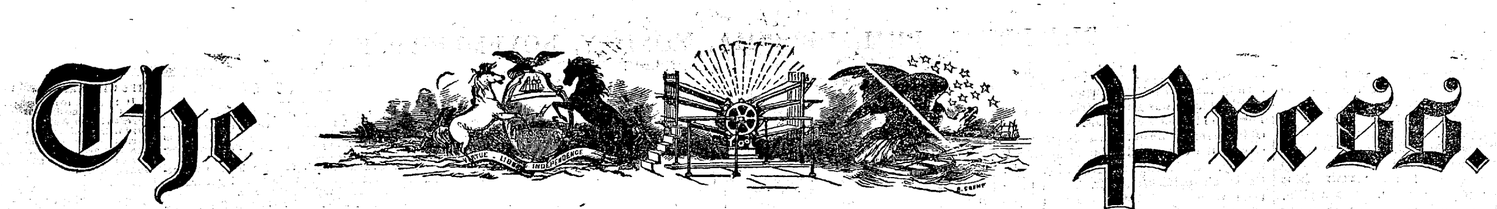
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.



VOL. 7.—NO. 80. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS;
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at $3 00
Three copies 5 00
Five copies 8 00
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Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
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RETAIL DRY GOODS.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
M. A. JONES'
CELEBRATED
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT
Can only be found at
No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
OVER THE WAX FIGURE.
☞ None genuine unless stamped
M. A. JONES'
NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT.
sel1 fr3m 17 N. EIGHTH STREET.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
The Largest Assortment of
BLANKETS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
se16fm83

1024 CHESTNUT STREET

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES
IS RECEIVING DAILY
ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES
OF THE
LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
IN LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS, &c., &c.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open THIS MORNING, 2d mo. 4th, Ingrain Carpets, at 37c. 50c, 62c. 75c, 87c. $1, and $1.25; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 37c; Three-ply Carpets, $1.12; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 37c; Floor Oil Cloths, 25c; Floor Oil Cloths, 45 to 75c; Gilt Border-ed Window Shades, 75c to $1.50; Half and Green Shades, 37 to 62c.
DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 12½ to 37c; Chintzes, 12 to 25c; De Laines, 28 and 31c; Plaid Dress Goods, 31 to 50c; Paramattas and Alpacas, 37 to 62½c; Cloaks, 75c; Blankets, $5 to $12; Marseilles, Lancaster, Oriental, and Alabaster Quilts, $1 75 to $10; Comfortables, Linen Sheetings, 37c to $2; Cotton Sheetings, 7c; Silk Braid, 3c; Pins, 4c; Hooks and Eyes, 3c; Palm Soap, 8c; Crash, 12½c; Napkins and Towels, 12 to 37c; Table Linens, 50c to $1. Flannels, 37 to 75c.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.
Black Beaver and Tricot Cloths,
Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths,
Dark Brown and Mode Cloths,
Fine Black Cloths,
Superb quality Scarlet Cloths,
Black Satinets.
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets for Men and Boys.
Testings, in Great variety, at
JOHN H. STOKES,
No. 728 MARKET Street.
N. B.—Jack Straws, made by and sold for an invalid. A new invoice just received oc15

ONE CASE OF 25 PIECES OF PLAIN POULT DE SOIE SILKS received this day, select shades.
Rich Moire Antiques.
Black Moire Antiques.
Choice Shades of Corded Silks.
White Corded Silks.
Black Corded Silks.
New Fancy Silks.
Superior Black Silks.
Black Figured Silks.
Brown Figured Silks.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
26 South SECOND Street.
oc24-tf

SHARPLESS BROTHERS OPEN TODAY
Extra quality and newest designs.
Rich figured French De Laines.
Robes de Chambre, fine quality.
Bright Plaids, for Children.
Wide and fine new Plain Cashmeres.
Rich striped Silk Poplins for Dresses.
Plain De Laines, all colors and qualities.
French Rep Poplins, colored, at 81.
Silk faced Sebastians, very rich.
French Merinoes, in very large stock.
Velvet Reversos, for Ladies' Cloaks.
Wide Black Velvets, for do.
oc22 EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

OPENING OF FANCY DRESS GOODS.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
Have now open a choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Silks, choice colors, $1 25 to $2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks, 50c to $2 50.
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 Merinoes, choice colors.
1 lot Plaid French Merinoes, choice class, $1. 2s5

AT RETAIL.
JOHN F. YOUNG,
No. 70 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Has now in store an excellent assortment of DRESS GOODS, &c., consisting in part of Black Silks, Alpacas, from the lowest to the finest quality, Merino Wool De Laines, Plain and Striped Poplins, choice style Plaid Cashmeres, Reps, Shawls, and Scarfs. Also, a full line of Flannels, Linen Sheets, Shakers, &c., &c. To which the special attention of the retail trade is invited. oc3-3m

COMMISSION HOUSES.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE
IS CALLED TO
OUR STOCK OF
SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes, in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
"PREMIERE QUALITY"
Square and Long Shawls.
WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, all grades.
SEIN BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.
DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
33 LETITIA Street, and
32 South FRONT Street.
oc22-fmw2m

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
oc20-6m

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND SHIPPERS.
20,000 UNION A, SEAMLESS BAGS,
All Linen, weight 20 ounces.
The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market.
BURLAP BAGS,
Of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are manufactured to order, for net cash.
CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent,
No. 137 MARKET Street (Second Story).
oc17-3m Late of 219 Church alley.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
NEW AND SECOND HAND,
SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY
BAGS,
Constantly on hand.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 NORTH FRONT Street.
☞ WOOL SACKS FOR SALE an20-3m

LADIES' FURS.
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
606. ARCH STREET. 606.
FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR
SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.
G. A. HOFFMANN,
Successor to W. W. KNIGHT.
oct-1m1s 606 ARCH STREET. 606.

JOHN L. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,
HAS NOW IN STORE
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
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 prices. oc7-6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.
1a22-1f

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—A new French Cosmetic, for preserving, whitening, and beautifying the complexion. This preparation is composed of White Virgin Wax, of the finest quality, giving the complexion a transparent whiteness and the most bewitching beauty, while its components parts render it harmless to the skin, preserving it from tan and other impurities. This is one of the wonders of the age, and must be seen to be appreciated. A bottle will be open for Ladies to try its effect before purchasing. Price 25 and 50 cents. HUNT & CO., Perfumers, 42 South EIGHTH Street, two doors above Chestnut, and 133 South SEVENTH Street, above Walnut. Philadelphia. se19-3m

CURTAINS AND SHADES.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,)
MASONIC HALL,
JUST OPENED,
1,000 PAIR
LACE CURTAINS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
FINE CLOTHING.
OAK HALL.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
NEAR THE EXCHANGE.
FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH,
Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other first-class establishment. oc16-tf

ANDREOT, MAGEOCH, & GRANVILLE STOKES,
FRENCH TAILORS,
No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAUL ANDREOT, (of Paris,) late Principal Cutter and Superintendent of Granville Stokes.
JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of Granville Stokes, and
D. GORDON YATES.
A choice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. sel7-3m

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
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BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
oc24-6m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
REMOVAL.
LINFORD LUKENS
HAS REMOVED
FROM
No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
TO
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT,
Where he now offers a
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Embracing all the latest novelties.
PRICES MODERATE.
☞ The attention of the public is respectfully solicited.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. oc28 3m

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
AND
SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c.
☞ Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.
☞ An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.
☞ Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns in great variety.
☞ The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and made to order. oc24 3m

606. ARCH STREET. 606.
FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR
SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.
G. A. HOFFMANN,
Successor to W. W. KNIGHT.
oct-1m1s 606 ARCH STREET. 606.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, and embracing every variety that will be fashionable during the present season. All sold at the manufacturers' prices, for cash. Ladies, please give me a call. oc3-4m

OPENING OF FANCY FURS.
JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH.
Has now open a splendid stock of
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
Which will be sold at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES. oc2-3m

FURS! FURS!
GEORGE F. WOMRATH,
NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET.
HAS NOW OPEN
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' FURS,
To which the attention of the public is invited. se23-4m

CARRIAGES. 1863.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
Coach and Light Carriage Builder,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET,
se10-6m PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER, from the Ontonagoid Mine, in store and for sale in quantities to suit, at
WOMRATH'S
se30-6m 615 ARCH Street.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863.

THE CANVASS IN NEW JERSEY AND DELAWARE.

National Union Mass Meeting in Camden, N. J.

Speeches by General George M. Robeson, Ex-Gov. Pollock, and Col. Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia.

An immense concourse of the patriotic people of Camden assembled at the county court house, on Saturday night last, to participate in the last rally for the Union of the present campaign. The meeting was presided over by General George M. Robeson, of Camden, who made a well-timed and eloquent speech, which was received with unbounded applause.

General Robeson, in the course of his remarks, stated that his political creed was without reference to the individuals before the country, but was embodied in the simple resolutions which he saw fit to offer:

Resolved, 1st. The rebellion is unconstitutional.
2d. It is constitutional to put it down.
3d. Those candidates go for it down the rebellion.
4th. We go for our candidates.

It was a simple creed, but it strikes the perception of every true man. Alluding to the resolutions presented to them, the speaker said it was proper that he should speak of them. The candidate for the Assembly, Mr. Brink, they knew, he (as a man) had been identified with the industrial interests of Camden. No man had done more for the interests of the working men of this city. In relation to this, the nomination was entirely unsolicited.

Your candidate for the Senatorial position is well known to you. [Applause.] Referring to the Hon. James M. Scovel, a young, ardent, and enthusiastic, he has been placed boldly in the front of this struggle, and has received upon his own breast the blows that have been directed by the foe against the nation, Wolles, and Chase, the mention of whose names elicited the heartiest cheers. The vindication of Mr. Wolles' administration of the Navy Department was earnest and able. He reviewed the objections to the suspension of the habeas corpus, the emancipation act, the national tax, the conscription, &c. In conclusion, he most heartily endorsed the combination of Mr. Scovel, whom he had known for years as an educated and accomplished gentleman, who came into the ranks of the Union party, at the battle-field met the approval of every patriot. Colonel Fitzgerald having closed amid loud cheers for the War Democracy and for the Union, the meeting adjourned.

The brass band, headed by a transparency bearing the device "James M. Scovel, the Patriot, not the Partisan," followed by an imposing torchlight procession from the South—the banner ward—and the people *en masse*, then proceeded to the residences of Messrs. Brink and Scovel, and serenaded the candidates. After parading the principal streets, the procession disbanded at Squire Braker's office, in Washington Hall, amid cheers for everything and every body patriotic.

UNION MEETING AT BRANDYWINE HUNDRED.

On Saturday afternoon there was a fine gathering of Union men of all parties at Brandywine hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware. A full best was in attendance, which discoursed most pleasing music, while hundreds of beautiful women graced the meeting with their presence. Unprecedented enthusiasm marked the occasion. Speeches were made by Colonel Fitzgerald and William Penn Dennis, Esq., and it is but to say that the speaking was most favorably disappointed in both speakers. Mr. Dennis spoke for an hour and a half, and kept his audience completely spellbound. Mr. Charles Brown (one hundred and ninety!) was handled very gingerly, but his true character was laid bare. Immoderate laughter greeted some of the sallies at his expense. Mr. Smithers, the Union candidate, was eulogized in becoming terms, and every mention of his name was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. This meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday next, November 7th, on which occasion Colonel Fitzgerald will be the only speaker. He will be honored by an immense audience.

Neutrality.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The subjoined article is taken from the French correspondence of the London *Times*, published on the 10th September last:

"The *Phare de la Loire* contains the following account of the war which is now being constructed at a private dockyard at Nantes:

"Nantes possesses its maritime mysteries. There are at present two steamers in the course of construction in our dockyard, the appearance of which excites the greater curiosity among admirers of remarkable ships, since their owners and their destination are completely unknown. The least hybrid cannot be built secretly, even to figure at our regattas, inasmuch as all our dockyards are accessible to every visitor, and consequently it would scarcely suit to construct larger vessels without observation. The practised eye of a seaman will easily discover that these ships are not built for pleasure or navigation. Everybody asks for what purpose they are intended, and as nobody can solve this question there remains a wide field for conjecture. The fact is, these two clippers appear to be intended to fly through the water. Their lines are beautifully fine; they are almost flat, narrow, with a stern as sharp as a razor. Their length is 240 feet; they are to be fitted with engines of 400 horse power, and are pierced for 22 guns. The shipwright has guaranteed that their speed shall not be less than 14 knots an hour. The plan was given to the shipbuilder, and he contracted to execute it. The hull is of timber, but there is a considerable portion of iron used in their rigging, which their solidity goes to greatly increased. What still more excites the imagination of our seamen is that they are to be delivered to the owners at sea, at a distance it is said of twenty miles from Belle Ile. There are two similar clippers on the stocks in the yard of M. Arman, the celebrated shipbuilder of Bordeaux. The order was given to him by a merchant of our town on account of a foreign correspondent, but nobody knows his name, nor the shipwrights themselves, it appears, scarcely know more than others. As these vessels are not what we term *porteurs*—that is, ships the speed of which is sacrificed to their capacity for carrying cargoes—it is not to be supposed that they are intended for the merchant service, as they lose a third of their tonnage by the fineness of their lines. According to one report, they belong to a company, who intend them for rapid service in the Chinese seas. It was even said that they are being built for the Company of the Messageries Imperiales, but those who said so *forget* that the company have their own dock-yard at La Sayne, near Toulon. According to others (and the number of their portholes renders the supposition probable), they are being built with a view to warlike eventualities. But the version most credited is that they may possibly, when completed, take their place among the Confederate fleet, of which the Sumpter was the pioneer. As we have formed no opinion on the matter, we confine ourselves to the announcement of the fact."

It would seem that French ideas of "neutrality" are something like those recently held by our precious friends the British.

The argument in the British papers about insufficiency of their law to stop such pirates is hypocritical and false. The 150th article of their "customs consolidation act," 16 and 17 Victoria, 1853, gave the Privy Council power to stop ships, and all sorts of articles of war by proclamation. This *was* done prior to the Russian war. They prohibited the export or departure of steamships, etc., without royal license. This could not injure any honest person.

By the way, if to build and fit out the Alabama in an English port, paid for with British money, man her with picked seamen of the "British Royal Naval Reserve," arm her in or near the Mersey, despatch her with the full knowledge and falsely-pretended objection, but real *connivance* of the British authorities, on her errand to burn and destroy American shipping in the "British seas," in sight of British coasts, in order to benefit British shipowners at the ruin of American commerce—if, I ask, this is *neutrality*, what would war be?

Respectfully, G. N. T.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1863.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Tuscumbia Occupied by Sherman's Forces.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Government has this morning received advices that General Blair, of General Sherman's division, took possession of Tuscumbia, Alabama, on the 27th instant.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 31.—Sixty rebel prisoners, including nine officers, captured by Major Fitzgibbons, near Columbia, arrived here to-night.

Brigadier General Mitchell was relieved of the command of cavalry, at his own request, on account of ill health.

There has been heavy rains all day, and the river is rising more.

ROSECRANS' REMOVAL.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Some of our newspapers are yet discussing the removal of General Rosecrans. It is an unprofitable discussion, and I would not allude to the subject if I had not a few facts to offer upon it. The President disclaims any connection with the statements against General Rosecrans' character as a man or a soldier. He was satisfied with his conduct at Chickamauga. General Rosecrans was removed, in his judgment, for a public speech, "because of a military necessity." General Grant was the only man who could command the consolidated armies, and to year the personal relations between Grant and Gen. Rosecrans have not been pleasant. Rosecrans could not well serve under Grant—he did not like to do so, for their relations could not be amicable. This fact is well known by military men in the Southwest—the Government knew it, and it therefore ordered General Rosecrans temporarily from command. B.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

The capture of Lookout Mountain by General Grant leaves a very important victory. The military value of that position is thus acknowledged by the rebel journal, published at Atlanta:

"Lookout Mountain, which is now in our possession, is essential to the Federal commander, if he has determined to hold Chattanooga as a base of further operations. It enables him to shell Bridgeport, for the simple reason, that it overlooks the railroad, contains several important passes, and is a mountain that overlooks Chattanooga. Once possessed by the enemy, it relieves their wagon trains, enables them to provision their army, and gives them the most valuable position for offence or defence in the neighborhood."

Inasmuch as Gen. Grant is "determined to hold Chattanooga as a base of further operations," the importance of the defeat of the rebels at that point is proved by their own confessions.

THE SAGACITY OF GENERAL THOMAS.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Oct. 27.]

There can be no question that General Thomas saved the army of the Cumberland from the central battle of Chickamauga. The Georgia papers say that the plan of the battle was determined upon by General Bragg after consultation with General Lee. The plan was literally to destroy our army. It was, to cross the Chickamauga creek on our left flank, between Chattanooga and Lafayette, and then force him back upon Crittenden and McCook. After Thomas was thus driven, another rebel column was to cross the creek and strike Thomas again as he was forced back, thus completing his rout. Thomas, with the sagacity of a great soldier, perceived the object of the rebels. He did not wait to be assailed, but, with Napoleonic boldness, he conceived the assailing party, and hence issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY CORPS,
NEAR McDAVITT'S HOUSE, Sept. 19—9 A. M.

Major General Palmer:

The rebels are reported in quite a heavy force between us and Alexander's Hill. If you can advance as soon as possible on them in front, while I attack them in flank, I think we can use them up. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

This order, the Georgia papers say, saved General Rosecrans' army. The Southern journals came to a knowledge of the fact from the fact that the adjutant of General Palmer's staff was taken prisoner, and his order was found in his pocket. There is no man in the nation who thinks that Rosecrans could have been superseded by a better man than General Thomas. There is an earnest heartiness in this note, it speaks of the enemy as a "rebel." "I think we can use them up," are words the patriot likes to hear. As an illustration of Gen. Thomas' sagacity, a general officer now in this city says that if Thomas could have had 10,000 fresh troops on Sunday afternoon he would have utterly routed the rebel army. This officer says that General Thomas did not wait for the prize of victory within his grasp; but, after the brigades of the reserved corps had been hurled against the rebels, Thomas had not another thousand soldiers upon whom he could use. He saved the army, but he would not have been content with that. He wanted and would have had such a victory as would have caused dismay throughout the South. This field officer says that there were other generals besides Thomas who saw what a prize was lost for the want of 10,000 men.

GENERALS GRANT AND THOMAS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 28.]

It will interest our readers to know who are the generals to whom the Yankee Government have entrusted the most powerful military force upon which they rely for the subjugation of the South. We may safely say that the Southern armies that have brought Rosecrans to grief have little to fear from his successors.

General Grant is a man of ordinary intellectual ability, with some talent for mathematics, and is considered a good conductor of a siege when the place invested is to be taken by time and regular approaches. It remains to be seen what is his capacity for defending himself against a siege as he will have to do at Chattanooga.

George Thomas, who is put in command of Rosecrans' army proper, is a Virginian, and comes from the neighborhood of Lynchburg. *He is a fat, beefy man of forty, and in the old army was considered as little better than a numskull.* In Texas, before the war, he was lieutenant colonel in the regiment of which General Lee was colonel and Van Dorn major. General Twiggs, who commanded the department, thought little of him, that in allowing occasion to divide the regiment to meet the exigencies of the service, he gave Van Dorn the command of four companies, to the exclusion of Thomas.

The most remarkable thing about this man is that, *after being the most rabid and loud mouthed secessionist before the war—so much so that he had to resign his commission—he was one of the only made some officers who are now in the Southern army feel ashamed of themselves*—he should have taken up arms for the preservation of the Union. His conduct can only be explained by the fact that he married a Yankee woman, old enough for his mother, and whose money has great influence over him.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF GENERAL GRANT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 27.]

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So much we learn from the New York papers, which, on the strength of the announcement, have raised the following hyperbole: "It now remains to the great and unconquerable hero of the Mississippi valley—who has defeated twenty armies, captured twenty capitals and conquered more territory than all our (Yankee) other generals put together, or than any general since Julius Cæsar—to complete his Spanish campaign, takes the immediate command vacated by Rosecrans.

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These are sounding sentences and not deficient in capital letters. Let us look a little into the history of the people's idol. Major General Grant was, in the old army, he was famous only for his love of strong drink. His first appearance in the present war was in Missouri, in conjunction with General McClernand, he surprised a Confederate camp, and would have gained a victory if reinforcements had not arrived. He was then drunk, and he was beaten. With the exception of McClellan's little success in Western Virginia, this was the first affair in which the Yankees had not been disgracefully beaten and routed. Grant was therefore promoted and placed in command of 30,000 or 100,000 men gathered in front of Sydney Johnston, at Bowling Green, in the winter flood-time, when it was easy to carry the inadequate defences near the mouths of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, to land men in the rear of Johnston's position and to attack it simultaneously by land and water. The garrison at this place was very small in comparison with the invading force, and the lines of fortification in many places weak. A heroic defence was made. For three days the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter; the dead lying on the ground alone being nearly as large as our whole garrison. The place was not carried by assault, but capitulated. The gunboats and transports came down to the surrender, and few now doubt that, by proper management, the whole of them could have cut their way out without serious remnants. In these two fights—at Belmont and Donelson—the great Ulysses was in one instance defeated positively, and in the next gained a victory of which only a Yankee would or could call it a victory, though the losses were large, it is true; but this was due less to Grant's generalship than to the imbecility of the Confederate authorities.

Grant's next appearance was at Shiloh. In the first day's fight he was surprised and shamefully beaten; on the second, Buell, with General Grant's superiors, and had arrived with heavy reinforcements, took command, and to him alone the credit, such as it is, of attaining a "drawn fight" was claimed. Grant's army, and of falling signally to make it do more than relinquish at leisure a part of the enormous spoils which it had won the day before. There he was, and he was beaten by one on the Yankee side, and certainly none to Grant.

After Sherman's failure at Vicksburg, Grant superseides him. With unlimited men and means at his command, he attempted no more than was sufficiently till the naval officers have succeeded in running both gunboats and transports past the Confederate batteries. Marching his men rapidly down the west bank of the river, he ferries them over, and precipitates them upon Grand Gulf—a strong position, which, like Donelson, was incomplete and fortified and feebly garrisoned. Grant's success at this point was due more to the gunboats than to his own skill, and the only improvement which he made on his entities him to praise and evinces generalship. With a celerity unexampled in the history of Yankee warfare, he pushed forward his huge columns, upset Pemberton without the least difficulty, invested Vicksburg, established his communications with the river both above and below the city, protected his rear from Johnston by formidable works, and, after a number of unsuccessful attempts to storm the place, sat down leisurely to reduce it by siege, which he at length did, without serious molestation either in front or rear.

Here again, as at Donelson, he was indebted more to the Confederate Government than to his own genius for his success. He showed energy by the rapidity of his movements, and displayed skill in interpoling his army between Pemberton and Johnston; but if either his courage or his skill had been extraordinary he would have crushed his incompetent antagonist in Vicksburg as easily almost as he had done at Donelson. A battle over which the Yankees made a great deal of noise, but in reality none at all; for we remember that one of the ablest Confederate officers engaged in it laughed at the idea of dignifying it with the name of battle. It was not Grant's generalship so much as his opponent's utter incapacity in field fighting which enabled him to carry everything before him at Champion's Hill like a whirlwind.

Such is the man to whom the mighty interests involved at Chattanooga are entrusted. He was whipped at Belmont, whipped at Shiloh, and whipped in repeated assaults at Donelson and Vicksburg. He has not proved himself a great general, but he has proved his ability to take advantage of Confederate folly and want of preparation. When adequate means are at his disposal he has shown that he knows how to use them when occasion offers. He is quick, and that is more than can be said of many Confederate generals. He has now three large armies concentrated under him, embracing, in the aggregate, probably twice as many men as he has ever before commanded. These armies have been weeded of incompetent officers to a great extent. His Government, appreciating the tremendous risk of failure at Chattanooga, has selected him as its most successful general to command at that point, has given him half, if not more than half, its effective force in the field, and staked on him literally everything; for if he is beaten the game is up.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON MISSOURI AFFAIRS.—The following is an extract from a letter from ex-President Fillmore, to Governor Gamble, on Executive business:

"I presume that the insane Radicals are making much trouble in your State, but I am happy to see that you stand firm, and that the President has the good sense to sustain you."

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A Detailed Sketch of the Recent Campaign.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 26.]

No connected account has yet been published of the movements of our army during the recent campaign in Northern Virginia. From the information in our reach we make up a hasty and imperfect narrative.

It would appear to have been General Lee's plan to send A. P. Hill's corps by a route west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Manassas Junction, there to cut off Meade's retreat, whilst Ewell's corps followed on the right flank of the retreating enemy, and would be ready to fall upon his rear when he should be brought to a stand. In furtherance of this plan, Hill left Madison county on or about the 8th inst., and moved toward Sperryville. On the same day Ewell crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford. At this place occurred the first cavalry fight, in which we drove the enemy back, but not without sustaining considerable loss. Here Newton, and other gallant officers, fell.

Meade having apparently seen through the designs of General Lee, began his retreat simultaneously with our advance, and, having the benefit of the railroad, and moving on a direct line, it is no matter of surprise that he managed to frustrate them.

On Sunday Hampton's cavalry, under the immediate command of Stuart, moving in advance of Ewell's corps, reached Culpeper Court House, and, moving along the railroad, encountered the enemy at Brandy Station. The battle was fought in the farm of John Minor Botts, one of the charges of our cavalry being made through his front yard. We may here remark that the property of this gentleman is an extraordinary individual, of whom the Government of the Confederate States stand in such fear, had been religiously respected by the Yankees generally, the country around was little better than a wilderness, his fences and crops were untouched. But that Sunday night wrought a change in the condition. Three thousand Confederate cavalry bivouacked there after the battle, and fed their horses in his cornfield. The next morning there were scarcely a fence rails and very little corn left. The men could be heard to say, while building high their fires, "Pile on, boys, they are nothing but rails—old Union rails!" Botts came down Monday morning and said he would like to get a certificate of the quantity of corn used and rails burned. He was dismissed very cavalierly, and told that we had no time to attend to such matters.

Monday our cavalry came up with the enemy at Jefferson, on the road from Culpeper Court House to Warrenton. There an obstinate fight took place, which resulted in the enemy being driven across Hedgeman's river to Warrenton, where we had a Yankee woman, old enough for his mother, and whose money has great influence over him.

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