THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, ETS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers scribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PRE ANNUM; THERE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR STE MONTHS: ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THERE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Siz THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, ere out of the City at Four DOLLARS Mailed to Subscribers of Per Annua, in advance COMMISSION HOUSES. CLOTHS! OLOTHS! WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS' CLOTH HOUSE, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. FRESH STOCK LADIES' CLOTHS AND MEN'S WEAR. NEW STYLE COAT-INGS, BASKET, FANOY MIXED, FROSTEDS VELVETS MOSCOWS BEAVERS, PILOTS, OASTORS, &c. ESQUIMAUX, SOOTCH TWISTS, Our stock is full of the very choicest styles in ountry. With this lot we close our supply for the on. Come promptly, as the best will soon be exhau THE ARMY AND NAVY The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market. BURLAP BAGS,

VOL. 7.—NO. 86.

PEMOVAL.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

CEORGE GRANT,

Of his own impertation and manufacture

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HAS REMOVED

No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

PRICES MODERATE.

Ro. 510 CHESTNUT STREET;

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

His celebrated

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

MCINTIRE & BROTHER.

No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HO-

SIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c.

#35 Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.

#36 An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.

#37 Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns in great variety.

606.

The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and made to order.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

POUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

HAS NOW IN STORE

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in a

Heavy Red-twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

THE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED GUT OF SHIRTS,
which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, son

NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

CHOICE

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

ROBERT POLLOCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock fof Fanar and Staple

DRY GOODS,

OWN IMPORTATION,

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 70R CASH, or to approved short time buyers. occ-2m

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADBLPHIA.

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

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

M. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS.,

(SO1 MARKET STREET,)

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &c.

CASH HOUSE.

DRESS GOODS,

Cash Buyers will find it to their Interes

to Examine our Goods.

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M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS,

GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS,

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,

44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863

EDMUND YARD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

- 617 CHESTRUT and 614 JAYRE Street. Have now opened their Fail importation of Dress Goods, ris:

EPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY

SHAWLS, BALMORALS,

THOS MELLOR & Co.,

615 CHESTNUT STREET

SILKS,

1863.

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A UTUMN.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, If Four doors below the Continents

English Canton Flannel SHIETS and DRAWERS.

TOHN C. ARRISON,

inperior Manner by HAND.

Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRTS.

WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c.

Pine SHIRTS and COLLARS. Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

G. A. HOFFMANN.

Successor to W. W. KUIGHT.

606 ARCH STREET. 606.

ARCH STREET. 606.

GOODS.

continues to receive our special attention. We now have in store all shades and grades. no2-tno24 NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND 20,000 UNICH A. SEAMLESS BAGS, Manufactured under the superintendence of
JOHN F. TAGGEET,
(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.
Are Orders promptly attended to. jy9-thata-5m Of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are manufactured and for rale, for net cash, by CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent, No. 137 MARKET Street (Second Story). Late of 219 Church alley. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. PAGSI BAGSI BAGSI NEW AND SECOND HAND. BAGS: Constantly on hand. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO..

No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET.

WOOL BACKS FOR SALE CARPETINGS. CARPETS! CARPETS!!

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

BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE. Alarge assortment of

MEW STYLES CARPETING, comprising some new kinds of goods never before offered in this country, for parlor turnishing. Included in our variety will be found the FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS

FRENCH VOLANTE. CROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPESTRY Do. E. CROSSLEY & CO. 'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETING.

MENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS. With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and Ingrain goods, all of which can be offered at considera-'Sie reduction from last sesson's prices.

JAMES H. OBNE, CHESTRUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. A BOH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE. MEW CARPETINGS. VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY,

INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, How in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES, for Cash. The RECUTAGO J. BLACKWOOD,

Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. o'GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

MOOALLUM & CO.; SIARUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL OLOTHS; 40:

WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST. OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

CAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 AROH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & OO. MARUFACTURERS OF

OHANDELIERS GAS FIXTURES. *Also, French Bronse Figures and Ornaments, Forcela and Misa Shades, and a variety of

FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please sall and examine goods 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 of goods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the finest M. E. CORNER POURTH & MARKET STREETS. M. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA.
PERS of every grade.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

SILVER-PLATED WARE. SILVER PLATED WARE TEA SETS,

CASTORS WAITERS, ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

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

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

CARRIAGES. 1863. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, Coach and Light Carriage Builder,

Also, A large assortment o.

SHAWLS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

WHITE GOODS,

LINENS,

EWBROIDERIES, &c.,

at the Mos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET, LOWEST MARKET PRICES. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, A. U. A. P. Ise D. J., And S Mackerel, late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages.

2,000 bbls Mess Mo. 1, 2, and S Mackerel, late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages.

2,000 bbls New Hastport. Fortune Bay, and Hallfay Herring.

2,600 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No 1 Herring.

100 bbls new Mess Shad.

200 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS.

1816-14 No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. NEW CURRANTS, CITRON, AND Lemon Peel. Sardines—15 and 15 boxes.
RHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. NOW OPEN LINFORD LUKENS PARIS, LONDON, AND AMERICAN CLOAKS

> 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, OLOAK, FUR EMPORIUM, - 920 CHESTNUT STREET W. PROCTOR &OO.

E. M. NEEDLES,

FALL TRADE.

Has just opened a large stock of New Goods, compr sing all desirable Novelties in his line, most of which having been bought when Gold was at a low premiur he offers considerably below present market rates.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET,

LACES OF ALL KINDS. Colfures, Barbes, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Hdkfs. BENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Vells, Capes, &c., in all varieties. WHITE GOODS. Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Mulls, Swiss Checks SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.

and all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Styles. EMBROIDEBIES. Collars, Sets, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waist and Robes, Edgings and Insertings on Cambric, Swiss and Linen; 200 different styles. HANDKERCHIEFS.

Plain, Hem-stitched, Embroidered, Reviered, Ruffled Lace, Printed-bordered, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentle nen, and Children, comprising every variety, including many new styles not heretofore in the market. N. B.-A liberal discount to those who purchase

sell again. Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children' Clothing are invited to examine my stock. no2-t23 OPENING, 818

ARCH-STREET CLOAK STORE, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS. CLOAKS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS

NINTH AND MARKET.

CLOAK CLOTHS

M. A. JONES' CHLEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT

Can only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, OVER THE WAX FIGURE.

The Largest Assortment of BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES IS BECEIVING DAYLY ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS. EMBROIDERIES.

WHITE GOODS. HANDKBRUHIEFS, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET

VELVET BEAVERS.—

Good Frosted Beavers at \$2.25.
Extra fine Frosted Beavers.
Ladies' Cloak Cloths of severy kind.
Fancy Gassimeres for business suits.
Water Froof Cloths, i&2 25 per Yard.
Fine black Cloths and Cassimeres.
COOPER & CONARD,
oc30-tf
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call the attention of purchasers to their stock of Colored and Black Moire Antiques. Colored and Black Corded Silks. Black Armures and Venitienne. Black Faffetas and White Silks. Fancy Silks, Brown Figured Silks. Black Figured Silks, and Gros & Rhines. Garret, Wine, Green, and Brown Silks, White Corded Silks.

FRENCH MERINOES.— Desirable colors at the right prices.
French Poplins, bought early—prices low.
Cheap plaid and plain Poplins.
37½ cent Magenta plaid Reps—a bargain.
Black Alpacas at 31 to 75 cents.
Just opened Auction lots at 44, 50, 62, and 75 cents.
\$1.00 double widths Lupins' Black wool Delains are rery fine and heavy.
COOPERT& CONARD.
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Black Beaver and Tricot Cloths,
Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths,
Dark Brown and Mode Cloths,
Fine Black Broad Cloths,
Superb quality Searlet Cloths,
Chinchilla Cloakings,
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets for Men and
Boys. Boys. Vestings, in Great variety, at vestings, in Great variety, at

JOHN H. STOKES,

702 ARCH Street.

N. B. — Jack Straws, made by and sold for an Invalid.

A new invoice just received. SHARPLESS BROTHERS OPEN TO

AY

Extra quality and newest designs.
Rich figured French De Laines.
Robes de Chambre, fine quality,
Bright De Laines, for Children.
Wide and fine new Plaid Cashmeres.
Rich striped Skittings for Dresses.
Plain De Laines, all colors and qualities.
French Rep Poplins, colored, at \$1.
Silk faced Bpinglines, very rich,
French Merinoes. In very large stock.
Velvet Boavers, for Ladies' Gloaks.
Wide Black Velvets, for do. wide Black Velvets. for do. oc22 EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. OF EN ING OF FAILE DRESS GOOM
How The STREL & SUM,
Bos, 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
Have new open a choice assortment of
FAIL AND WITTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Silks, toolee colors, \$1 25 to \$2.
Plain Morre Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks 90t to \$2.50
Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.
Plain All-wool keps and Poplins, all'eolorz.
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.
Plain French Merimose, choice colors.
1 tot Plain French Merimose, choice colors. \$1.

625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625. Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels, Fictures and Photograph Tassels, Bild Trimmings, Milliary and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Hock Ties, etc., etc.

No. 625 Market Street, my8-5m

SPECIAL NOTICE. HARTELL'S ALL-GLASS FRUIT JARS.

WEW CAPSULE FRUIT JARS.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH GLASS SHADER.

BEAUTIFUL FERNERIES.

HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,

Se28-tda31

No. 13 North FIFTH Street. N EW UURKANTS, CITRON, AND Lemon Peel. Sardines—'s and ½ boxes.

RHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WAZER Street.

SCOTOH WHISKY.—GRAHAM'S ARSTAIRS, house, by CHAS. S. & JAS CARSTAIRS, occ?

136 WALNUT, and 21 GEANITE Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS Reven's Duck Awaing Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awaings. Truck and Wagon Covers. Also, Paper high nignificaturers Drier Feits, from 1 to 5 feet wide. Tarpaulin, Bolting, Sail Twine, &c. wide. Tarpaulin, Bolting, Sail Twine, &c. mp6-1/2

SEWING MACHINES. ONG-LOOKED FOR

COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. THE CELEBRATED REVERSABLE FEED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.

Mo. 630 CHESTRUT STREET 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 after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal appenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical scient, their efforts have been crowned with success and holy are now ofering to the public the MOST PREFECT SIWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memicated; let. It makes four different stitches on one and the same machine, each stitch being perfect and silke on both sides of the fabric. iging from one kind of stitch to another, as length of the stitch, can readily be done while

the santy.

4th. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operators or not the work to either the right or left, or easy any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seam: eithent turning the shorte or stopping the machine.

5th. It is the most rapid sever in the world, making by sitches to each revolution, and there is no other chine which will do so large a range of work as the LORENCE.

She it does the heaviest or finest work with eggal fa-TLORENCE.

Sih. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal fadility, without change of tension or breaking of threed
th. It hems, fells, blunds, gathers, braids, quilts, and
atters and sews on a ruffle at the same time.
Sth. Re simplicity enables the most inexperienced to
sperate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are
of fine springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to
til kinds of cloth work, from thick to thin, and is at
wost notseless. noiseless.
The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal-beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-

CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

FINE CLOTHING. OAK HALL.

COOPER & CONARD.

FINE CLOAKS

MODERATE PRICES. CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 M. EIGHTH STREET, BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK.

Has now open a splendid stock of LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS, Which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. FURS!

NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, A FULL ASSORTMENT

LADIES' FURS, No which the attention of the public is invited. se23-4m

CHINA AND GLASSWARE. Furnishing China & Glass Establishment, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,

is the cheapest (for the quality) and most extensive as sortment of WHITE, FRENCH, GOLD-BAND AND DECORATED CHINA IN THIS CITY. Just opened, of our own importation, eighty-one casks very superior plain WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Also, a splendid assortment of Fashionable CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and Tea Ware. Also, Toilet Sets, in great variety, some very elegantly decorated. Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, expressly for

French China decorated to order in any pattern.
Initials engraved on Table Glass.
China and Glass packed in a proper manner.
sec-satuh-im

PHILIP WILSON & CO.'S, 409 CHESTNUT Street. TO SPORTSMEN. PHILIP WILSON & CO., 409 CHESTNUT STREET,

DOUBLE GUNS, equal, if not superior, to any of the following makes, which we keep constantly on hand:
William Greener, Westley Richards, Moore & Harris, and other makers.
Also, Powder, Shot, Wads, Caps, &c.
We shall be constantly supplied, during the season, with every variety of SKATES.

We are prepared to furnish STONEWARE DRAIM PIPE, glazed inside and outside, from 2 to 15 inches in diameter, in large or small quantities, with all variety of traps, bends, and other connections.

Liberal discount to the trade.

MCOLLIN & RHOADS, secultures are successful markets of the state. MCOLLIN & RHOADS, and the State of the state

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863. Stonewall Jackson.

"A complete biographical sketch of 'Stonewall

Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 630 CHESTNUT

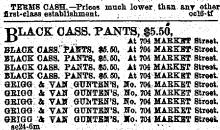
8. E. Corner Sixth and Market. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS,

NEAR THE EXCHANGE, FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH, Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as FALL AND WINTER GOODS. TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other irst-class establishment. oci6-tf



LADIES' FURS. LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ABCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH, Importer and Manufacturer

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Chilfren is now complete, and embracing every variety that will be fashionable during the present season. All sold

OPENING OF FANCY FURS. JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW MINTH,

GEORGE F. WOMRATH,

HOTELS, SHIPPING, AND RESTAURANTS.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

WESTLEV RICHARDS'.
WILLIAM GREENBE,
MOORE & HABRIS'.
PRILIP WILSON & CO.
OF EVERY VARIETY,
The best assortment to select from to be found in this country. Call soon at
PHILIP WILSON & CO. 'S.

DRAIN PAPE.

fackson, giving a full and accurate account of the ealing events of his military career, his dying moments, and the obsequice at Richmond and Lexing ton" (price one dollar), and bearing the superscrip tion "Augusta, Ga., steam power-press, Chronicle and Sentinel, 1863," has lately been printed. Its con-tents are included within forty-six pages, counting the covers, and the area of the plain surface of the namphlet, judging by the eye, is eight inches by five. The second page (still counting the covers) reads as "A novel and interesting work! In ress, and will be published in a few days, 'A Plea r Peace,' by Hon. Wm. B. Reed. Being a state ment and vindication of certain political of gether with letters of correspondence with Judge Dampbell, of Alabama." Purchasers are further re nded that "this work was issued at the North furing last winter. Only a few hundred copies were rinted at the time, and most of them were secured and destroyed by Lincoln's officials. A copy of th ork was sent to England, and republished in tha ountry, through the influence of some Southern entiemen, and has had an immense circulation. It s well worth reading. Price \$1. Trade supplied a ount. All orders promptly filled. Ad-Ireas N. S. Morse & Co., Augusta, Ga." A Mr. Chas. Hallock, in a preface, dated "Augusta, May 28, 1863," says that in order to meet the popular desire to learn ography assiduously follows the career of Stone

more of the history and personal worth of the idolized chieftain of the South, "this unpretending little olume is now brought before the public; and in so cheap a form as to place it within the reach of all." The biography proper is headed "Jackson," and commences with six lines of poetical quotation, after reading which one is reminded of "Now is the winter of our discontent," for the ensuing line of rose narration is, "Now is the name of Jackson oubly enshrined in the hearts of the nation." The vall, alias General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, from his birth, in "Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia, on the 21st day of January, 1824," until s death, "May 10th, 1863" It is written ensiastically, but not altogether feebly, although we cannot but wish the author had paid more attenn to grammar and good taste. He endeavors to illustrate the character of "Stonewall" Jackson by n architectural analogy, which designates him as a "monolith of fame," and explains that shortly before his death, after performing an act of kindness for a young aid, "he laid down again." This mistake would not, perhaps, warrant mentioning if it did not create a ludicrous effect in a serious biography, and if it were not repeated. The reader is in formed that, from some conceived offence, a wild boy actually went to the "extremity of laying in wait for 'Stonewall' Jackson." Proceeding along the biographic path, we meet the following: "If the truth be told, however, Jackson was not an elegant rider. He sat sifly" (stiffly, with one f.) "in the saddle, with arms altimbo and legs rigidly straightened before him, and toes pointing zenith ward; and when his beast started off on his inevitable lope, the General's body swaved in accompaniment, with an awkward jerking motion, as though a stiff spring had been inserted beneath the back of his saddle. Neither was his bearing altogether martial, and not improved by the shocking slouched hat, that he alost invariably wore." "Jackson evidently lived by faith, and conquered by prayer. It was said of him that when he was not fighting he was generally praying. Visitors to his quarters often complained because it took him so long to conclude his devo-tions, and they, meanwhile, waited patiently withsought especial aid through prayer on the eve of a flict, and the published saying of his negro servant is vouched for as correct: 'When Mara'r get up two or three times in de night to pray, den knows dat somefine' comin' next day. Breas de

Lor!" The biographer further relates that Stone his left hand in battle, apparently unconscious of all rally believed to be then engaged in prayer. Once, while so occupied, his hand was struck by a flying bullet, but he neither winced nor lowered his hand presented as saying: "We are fighting for prin--we shall be worse than slaves-we shall have nothing worth living for." After the amputation of his left arm, he presently "remarked to a

chloroform; stating that he was conscious of every-thing that was done to him, that the sawing of his bone sounded to him like the sweetest music, and every sensation was one of delight," Gen. Lee's bute: "Par nobile fratrum! What reciprocity of esteem! The loves of Damon and Pythias are more than rivalled by those of these twin heroes in arms —these soldiers of the church militant. &Patriolism is exalted in the lives and death of such good men." In his last moments we are told that his thought field, "until at last, amid the full recognition of the

hand of God in his destiny, at a quarter past three o'clock, his gallant spirit gently passed over the dark is blooming beside the crystal river in the better We offer these snatches of biography, and the two or three comments upon them because there is certain (regretfulness attaching to the career of such a man as "Stonewall Jackson. That so much since rity of purpose should have been joined to a cause which is insincere and hollow, is enough to swallow up admiration and esteem in the bitterness of refficetion. But the influence of Stonewall Jackson upon the literature of the South must be placed at a very

than the one we have just been perusing. Army Changes.

The organization of the army, in its higher grades, has lately undergone important changes which it is important to keep in mind. With regard to the geographical departments, the only change has been the consolidation of those of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland, and of the Ohio, into one grand division, under the command of Major General Grant. A short time ago the 4th Army Orpa had been merged in others, and the corps composing the Army of the Cumberland were, the 14th (General Thomas), the 20th (General McCook), and the 21st (General Crittenden). The last two have now been consolidated, and have taken the name of the 4th Army Corps, with General Granger for commander. General Thomas having been promoted to the command of the Army of the Cumberland, his place as commander of the 14th Army Corps is filled by Gen. Palmer (Major of the 6th U. S. Cavairy), previously a division commander in the same army, who did herole service in the battle of Chickamauga. General Palmer is from New York. The several army corps, therefore, with their commanders, now stand as follows:

1st Army Corps—Maj. Gen. John Newton.

2d. "Big. Gen. G. S. Warren.

3d. "Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, 4th "Maj. Gen. George Sykes.

6th "Maj. Gen. George Sykes.

6th "Maj. Gen. Hone Sedgwick.

7th "Consolidated with others.

8th "Maj. Gen. John C. Parke.

10th "Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick.

7th "Shouth Maj. Gen. John C. Parke.

10th "Maj. Gen. John C. Parke.

10th "Maj. Gen. John S. Palmer.

16th "Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman.

Consolidated with others. Maj Gen. S. P. Heintzelman Maj. Gen. G. L. Hartsuff. Cavalry Corps-Maj. Gen. George Stoneman The Execution of James Callender. From the Boston Traveller,] We have already mentioned the execution at Lenox, yesterday, of James Callender, for the murder of Mrs. Emily L. Jones and her two children, on the 7th of September, 1862. The murderer was a mulatto, twenty-two years of age. Since the prisoner has been in jail he has generally behaved well, but has given little evidence of repentance for his crime. He has all along insisted, as we learn from the account of the execution in the Heroid, that his dather advised and took part in the murder. Very

crime. He has all along insisted, as we learn from the account of the execution in the Herald, that his father advised and took part in the murder. Yeaterday morning his mother visited him, when he jeered at her advice, and spoke contemptuously of his father. He ate a hearty breakfast, saying, with an oath, that he had a journey to go, and he did not know how long it would be. Subsequently he said he desired to have his father witness his execution; he declared that he had no grudge against him, although his father was the most to blame. He said he had slept pretty well-the night previous. He said he and his father did not think of the rape till after his father had killed the children. After the rape he killed Mrs. Jones with a large atone, while his father held her. They had an old grudge against the Joneses. Both had been drinking before the murder.

During the morning Callender talked with persons through his window, and, with an oath, asked that his coffin might be taken from his sight, as he did not like to see it. He was hardened against all religious impressions.

The prisoner was escorted to the scaffold by Sheriff before the murder.

During the morning Callender talked with persons through his window, and, with an oath, asked that his coffin might be taken from his sight, as he did not like to see it. He was hardened against all religious impressions.

The prisoner was escorted to the scaffold by Sheriff Root and his deputies. Several hundred persons were admitted to the jall yard to witness the execution. were admitted to the jail yard to witness the execution.

Rev. Mr. Field read the beautiful Episcopal service for executions, the culprit standing straight and unmoved the while. Mr. Field then shook hands with the prisoner, who was as cordial as the confined state of his hands would admit.

The sheriff asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. His reply was:

"No, I haven't much to say. I wish to state that my father got me into the scrape; he got me full of rum and then left me to be hung, while he is not. That is the truth, and I would stick to it if it was the last day of my life!"

His father, who was in a cell overlooking the seene, heard the remark; and cried out,

"James, how can you die with such a falsehood in your mouth?"

There was no response to this, and the black cap was then pulled over the prisoner's head, the sheriff placed his foot on the spring, and the drop fell.

The body fell about ten feet, and a contraction of the muscles was the only perceptible motion.

The rope used at the execution of MisGee, Hersey, and Desmarteau, was also used on this occasion. The pisoner's lather witnessed the scene without exhibiting any emotion. He was brought to the jail, two or three days since, on a charge of threatening to murder his wife.

Bishop Hopkins, Op Vernont.—The manly and

THE REBEL STATES. OFFICIAL REPORT OF LEE'S RE-

CENT OPERATIONS.

The Military Ordered Out to Resist the Civil Authority in Alabama. UDGE FITZPATRICK ARRESTED BY THE MILITARY COMMANDANT. Speech of Jefferson Davis at

Address of E. W. Cantt to the People of Arkansas. A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

Charleston.

the Richmond Examiner, the Petersburg Express, and the Richmond Enquirer, of the 4th and 5th dates. The editorials contain little that is remarkable; but few extracts from the news are interesting:

LEE'S REPORT. General Lee has made his official report of the late movement and advance of his army across the Rapidan, which, it was thought, would bring on a general engagement with the enemy. The report discloses no fact with which the public have not already been made aware, save the very curious one that two whole days were lost by the army atopping to cook provisions. The material facts of nent are contained in the following para raphs of the report : The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. General Hill arrived first at Bristow Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, poeted behind the railroad embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up, and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortificing beyond Bull Run, extending his line towards the Little River Turnpike. The vicinity of the entrenchments around Washington and Alexandria rendered it uscless to turn

ington and Alexandria rendered it uscless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them, and would decline an engagement unless attacked in his fortifications. A further advance was, therefore, deemed unnecessary, and after destroying the railroad from Cub run southwardly to the Rappshannock, the army returned on the 18th to the line of that river, leaving the cavalry in the enemy's front.

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Ruck-The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly towards Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to General Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as Gen. Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns, he turned upon the enemy, who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by General Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by General Lee to Gainsville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day.

When the movement of the Rapidan commenced Gen. Imboden was instructed to advance down the Gen. Imboden was instructed to advance down the vailey, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 18th inst. he marched upon Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well-concerted plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation; only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack General Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations two thousand four hundred and thirty six (2.435) prisoners were captured including Gen. Imboden was instructed to advance down the

thirty six (2,436) prisoners were captured, including forly one commissioned officers. Of the above num-ber four hundred and thirty-four (434) were taken by General Imboden. TROUBLE IN ALABAMA.

[From the Southern Advertiser, Troy, Alabama.]

Last Wednesday our village was the theatre of considerable excitement, caused by the officers commanding the soldiers at this military rendezvous, under command of Col. Morehead, opposing the execution by the sherifis of civil process., The case, briefly stated, is as follows:

Mr. Rhodes had been appointed tax collector of this district under the late tax law of Congress. Before his appointment, however, he had been enrolled as a conssipt by the enrolling officer of this county, and upon this claimed exemption, which was refused. An appeal was then sent up to Gen. Pillow, who also decided that Mr. Rhodes was not exempt. The enrolling officer then ordered him to report to Camp Watts. Mr. Rhodes then saw Capt. Liove, who, has raised and is commanding a company under Col. Morehead, commandant of this military rendezvous, and informed him that if he had to go into the service he had rather gowith him than anybedy else, whereupon Col. Morehead informed him that he need not obey the order of the enrolling officer, and could join Capt. Love's company.

So Mr. Rhodes was enlisted in that company, though seemingly unwillingly, on account of his believing that he was entitled in exemption. PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS. TROUBLE IN ALABAMA. Hon. E. W. Gantt, to the people of Arkansas, we though seemingly unwillingly, on account of his believing that he was entitled to exemption. Thus the matter rested for some time, when a writ of habeas corpus is prayed for by John D. Rhodes, upon the ground that he was illegally restrained of his liberty, by being held in the military service of the Confederate States, when he was entitled to exemption therefore on account of heins tay sollector.

Confederate States, when he was entitled to exemption therefrom on account of being tax collector, and that he had entered the service under duress rather than voluntarily. Upon these grounds Judge Fitzpatrick granted the prayer of John D. Rhodes, and the writ of habeas corpus was issued.

The process was served on Capt. Love and Col. Morehead, commanding them to have the body of John D. Rhodes before his honor on the 14th inst. At the appointed hour Capt. Love appeared, and the prisoner, Rhodes, also; Col. Morehead not appearing. The cause assigned for the non-appearance of the Colonel was sickness, he having been very ill ever eince his strival here. Thereupon the name of Col. Morehead was atruck off, leaving only Capt. Love as a party to the suit. The prisoner was remanded into the custody of Capt. Love, and the case was then adjourned until half past two o'clock in the afternoon. OAPTAIN BROWN'S COMPANY ARRIVES.

During the interval between the adjournment of the court in the merning and its convening in the evening, Captain Brown, with his company, from Coffee, arrived upon the ground. How it occurred that they happened here at that particular time we know not, but certain it is that they, or a portion of them, did take a part in the trapsaction of the

of them, did take a part in the transaction of the evening.

At half past two o'clock the case was called, when Captain Love appeared, but without the prisoner, Rhodes, and made this answer or return to the writ:
That he did not have Rhodes in his custody. The counsel for Rhodes, A. W. Starke, moved an attachment against Love for contempt in refusing to produce Rhodes, and insisted that the body of Rhodes be brought into court.

The sheriff, Youngblood, with commendable energy, summoned his posse comitatus and proceeded to the quarters where the prisoner was held by the military. On demanding Rhodes, he was informed that they would not give him up. He was surrounded by armed soldiers, and the officer of the day. Capt. Gardner, informed the sheriff that, if an attempt was made to take Rhodes, the soldiers would be ordered to fire upon him (the sheriff) and his posse, with other acts and threats not necessary to mention. After this resistance on the part of the military, the sheriff returned with his posse and reported to the judge, who ordered the sheriff to arrest Capt. Gardner for resistance to the sheriff and contempt of court. During the interval that elapsed, after the threatened resistance and return of the sheriff, Capt. Gardner went, we suppose, to have an interview with Col. Morehead, who was ill, and at the residence of E. L. Melntyre, several hundred yards from the quarters of the soldiers.

As soon as the sheriff received the orders for the arrest of Captain Gardner, he proceeded at once to the performance of the duty. About the time the sheriff cleared the court-house door with his posse, Captain Gardner was on the return from Colonel Morehead, and was passing up the street leading to the soldiers' quarters, when the sheriff disclosed his movements by calling to him and going in a flank direction. The strategy of the sheriff was discovered by the "military eye" of the captain, and, seeing himself about to be cut off, led off at a "double-quick," thereby eluding the sheriff and his flanking trick. The sheriff, however, followed on in good time to the quarters, but he and his posse were again met with bayonets and double-barrels, whose After this resistance on the part of the military,

of them, did take a part in the transaction of the

again met with bayonets and double-barrels, whose holders held their thumbs on the cocks and fingers upon the triggers. Thus again was the sheriff, in the exercise of civil powers, met and threatened by the military, and deterred from his duty—when the court orders the arrest of Colonel Morehead for concourt orders the arrest of Colonel Morehead for contempt, and failing to produce the prisener Rhodes. The sheriff proceeds at once with posse to arrest Colonel Morehead, he, as before stated, being at the residence of MoIntyre, and unguarded. This change by the sheriff seemed to take the military by surprise, as no guard had been placed around the Colonel. The sheriff succeeded in arresting the Colonel, no armed resistance being offered, but he being unable to get into court, a guard was left over him until some disposition could be made. It was not long, however, before armed aid arrived to the relief of Colonel Morehead.

As soon as it was discovered that Colonel Morehead was under arrest, a strong guard was sent by As soon as it was discovered that Colonel Morehead was under arrest, a strong guard was sent by the military, who formed a line-of-battle in front of McIntyre's to prevent further proceedings.

After the matter had thus stood for some time, General J. McCaleb Wiley gained an interview with Colonel Morehead and returned to the court-room where Judge Fitzpatrick was presiding. He claimed to be an amicus curiac, desiring that matters be not precipitated, and that the affair might pass off yet well. During the time, however, the general grew warm, and, in the opinion of the court, became too discourteous, when he was ordered to be more quiet.

After court adjourned, under promise from Col. Morehead, a guard arrested Judge Fitzpatrick and took him into custody, as was afterward sileged by the colonel, for interfering with one of his men, Rhodes, the person whom he had consented to have in court next day. After several hours Judge Fitzpatrick was released.

Next morning the prisoner appeared and the trial progressed, ending in the release of the prisoner.

THREE CENTS. from military custody. An appeal harbeen taken to the Supreme Court by Col. Morchesd:

Upon the whole, it was one of the most high-handed acts that have been perpetrated in this Government—one which is shameful to the country—one which calls for redress, and that quickly. It deserves the bitterest denunciations of all lovers of liberty, and the condemnation of the Government—such an attempt to defy the civil authorities of the landshould be checked in the bud.

We attach no blame to the private soldiers, who believe it their duty to participate in this afface by obeying orders.

JEFF DAVIS AT CHARLESTON.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE FEOPLE.

CHARLZETON, NOV. 2—President Davis and suite arrived here at noon by a special train from Savannah. He way received at the depot by General Beauregard and staff, and a committee of the Common Council, who accompanied him to the Oliv Hall with a initiary except. The turnout of the citizens was very large, and the procession was enthusiastically cheered along the route.

On his arrival at the City Hall the President was introduced by Judge Magnath to Meyer Maebeth, who cordially received and welcomed him to the city. The President returned his acknowledgments, and, being introduced, addressed the people.

He said his feelings had drawn him here in this hour of trial, and he desired also to confer with our commanding general, and, by personal observation, to acquire some of that knowledge which would easibe him more fully to understand our wents and the reports submitted to him.

He alluded to South Carolina's great statezman, Calhoun, whose departed spirit was now watching over her with all a guardina engels earle, and read it was from South Carolina's great men he first imbibed the principles and doctrines of State sovereignty. He paid a high compliment to the heroic garrison defending Fort Sumpter. The eyes of the world were upon them, and he trasted that the day would never come when the Yankees for every true son of the Confederacy gathered around us. They were watching our struggle with anxious solicitude.

He trusted the Yankees toward this inest of the rebellion," so, he said, is the love of every true son of the Confederacy gathered around us. They were watching our struggle with anxious solicitude.

He trusted the Yankees desire to possess Charleston would never be graffied; but if Providence ordered otherwise, he desired for her what he wished for his own town of Vicksburg—that the whole should be a mass of ruins. He believed that Charles-HIS ADDRESS TO THE PROPLE.

or his own town of Vicksburg—that the whole hould be a mass of ruins. He believed that Charles include a mass of runs and the fire should be leaguer us on every side, reinforcements would be sent to our assistance in proportion to the force of the control of the fire should be sent to our assistance in proportion to the force of the control of the fire of t

of the struggle.

He urged harmonious co-operation on the part of the people with the commanding general. We should be united in our efforts, and look with an eye devoted singly to the cause of our country. He who would attempt to promote his own personal ends in preference, or would not take a musket and fight in the ranks, was not worthy of the Confederate liberty for which we are fighting.

Our simy, he said, was now in better condition than it was twelve months ago. It was stronger, could bear marching, hunger, and privations, without murmuring or straggling, and always welcomed cheerfully the word "onward." GENERAL BRAGG

GENERAL BRAGG.

The following is from a late issue of the Mobile Advertiser and Register:

It is due to General Bragg and to his friends—and these he has, many and warm, who cling to him the closer as the clouds of conspiracy and detraction thicken around him—to state that during the President's late visit to Chattanooga, he earnestly requested the Chief Magistrate to relieve him of his command. He did so, for the reason that out of his very triumph over the enemy his enemies sought the material to work his overthrow as commander in chief. It was at Gen. Bragg's request that the Presi nt came out to Chickamauga, to investigate the mplaints of his officers. The memorial of the later never reached the President, but the comthem investigated, and then ask to be relieved from the command of an army, among some of the generals of which he believed there was a conspiracy against him which destroyed his power to be useful to the country. The President heard all the complaining generals had to say; he took private advice and information from many other officers, and the result was that he sustained Gen. Bragg's course in the most complimentary terms, refused to relieve him, and did relieve Gen. D. H. Hill, and ordered him to report to Richmond. This officer was understood to be at the bottom of the movement. The foregoing are the facts as we learn them from reliable authority. We trust that the President's decision will make an end of the bickerings among general officers in the army. ADDRESS OF HON. E. W. GANTI TO THE

make the following interesting extracts:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This gentieman has proven himself totally unsuited to the emergency. With the whole cotton crop and wealth of the South at his disposal, and the friendship of many European Powers, he has accomplished nothing abroad. His foreign policy has been a stupid failure. He has permitted himself to be overreached and outmanaged in everything. His policy at home, while proving him to be strong in some respects, has shown him to be weak, mean, and malignant in others. He is cold, selfish, and supremely ambitious. And, under the cover of outward sanctity and patriotism, flows concealed the strongest veinof hypocrisy and demagoguism.

He has never been up to the magnitude of the undertaking. He refused troops for the war in May, A. D. 1861, because he did not "know that they would be needed." His idea at first seems to have been that hostilities would soon cease, and he bent his energies for a cheap war. His preparations and outfut were accordingly contracted and parsimonious. Awakened to a sense of his error, his next aim seems to have been to conquer his foes, and put down every man that had crossed his pathway in life. The latter success at all events. Instances of this are numerous, but that of Senator Brown—the peer of Mr. Davis in everything, his superior in many, and his rival and successful competitor for the United States Senate—is pointed. He joined a company in Davis' army, and was elected captain. He had capacity for any position. Yet Mr. Davis, not looking to the public interest, but to the gratification of his own private feelings, sees his opportunity to strike an old rival, and embraces it. He refused him all promotion, and left him the alternative of wearing himself out as captain of acompany, or seeking position elsewhere. Mr. Brown's election to the Confederate Senate terminated the matter.

He drove General Gustavus W. Smith from the army. He was once ready to remove Stonewall Jackson, and only the success of the latter, backed by a powerful and

He retained Pemberton in command against the wishes of the army and the country, and, to add insult to it all, sends him to Mobile to take command, where he is execrated by every man, woman, and child. By a trick and a swindle, he got Gen. J. E. Johnston away from command in Virginia, and gave him no other dednite position until there was a pressing emergency, and a chance to damage him, thereby showing both his confidence in him and his malignity towards him. He drove Gen. Pike out of the army to gratify Hindman and the Johnsons, and thereby lost to us the whole Indian country, and if the war continues, will place the tomahawk and scalping knife at the throats of our women and children. He retains a weak and inefficient cabinet, and never calls them in council, that he may reign as sole despot over our people. He has had at his disposal physical force enough to carry out acts the most arbitrary and oppressive. He has shown his selfishness and disregaid for the interest of the people by his appointment of Heath, Van Dorn, Dick Taylor, Davis, and Mansfield Lovell, all relatives of his, and all alike incompetent. He has alterated the people of Georgia. So much so, that were the Confederacy acknowledged to-day Georgia would not remain two years under him. I heard a confederate general of great prominence, who understands the feelings in that State, so declare. And as significant of this, Gov. Brown of Georgia gave to Gen. G. W. Smith, meanly and spitefully driven out of the army by Davis, the presidency of the Etowsh Iron Works, with a salary larger than that of his salary as Lieutenant General. He falsified all his promises to Kentucky, and took General Humphrey Marshall's command away from him, turning it over to his old political rival, General Preston, to gratify the partisan requirements of Kentucky citizens, who had suddenly risen from the obscure position of pork packers, to that of Senators and Representatives in the Confederate congress, and jugglers in that political rival, General Preston, he has enrich instance punished the offender.

I admit that in some things he looms up above other men, but he has so many defects and weaknesses beneath others, that it reduces him to a very poor second-rate character. And you can never charge him. His life has been warped by political intrigue. His prejudices have been narrowed and his hates embittered by years of partisan strife. And you had as well take the oak, which has been bent while a twig, and beat upon by the storms of centuries, when its boughs are falling off, and its trunk decaying, and attempt to straighten it up toward Heaven, as to attempt the straightening of character so warped and bent by years of political WHAT SHALL WE DO?

This question naturally comes up after all that has preceded. If Mr. Davis, when he held the lives and fortunes of many millions in his hands, so blundered as to lose his opportunity, what can we hope from him, now that a scene of blackness, of anguish and desolation reigns, where wealth, happiness, and plenty smiled. If he would not protect Arkansas when he could, but instead gave it over to plunder and oppression by his pets, what have we to hope, now that he trembles in Richmond for his own safety, and wakes up at last to the terrible reality of his weakness, folly, and indiscretion? If we were not protected when we could have been, and if we cannot now be protected, what must we do? Some say continue the struggle; let the last well. During the time, however, the general grew warm, and, in the opinion of the court, became too discourteous, when he was ordered to be more quiet. This ordered the general grew warm, and, in the opinion of the court, became too discourteous, when he was ordered to be more quiet. This ordered the general not to interfere; this was read to the court became to the court became to general not to interfere; this was read to the struggle of the read warmer, and brought forth an expression of wish, when the judge ordered the arrest of General wiley, which order brought from the general a show.

The sheriff proceeded to execute the order of the judge, when the general, who was walking out of the court-toom, tuned on him and threatened him with "demoralization," If he should touch him.

The sheriff, after his resistance, summond a posses and proceeded to exrect General Wiley. During the time coccupied in this, Wiley, hatless, made good his court-toom, tuned on him and threatened him with "demoralization," If he should touch him.

The sheriff, after his resistance, summond a posses and proceeded to exrect General Wiley. During the time coccupied in this, Wiley, hatless, made good his consequence of the court house to the solders quarters, and saked help profection. The protection was a made of the protection of the court house to the solders quarters, and saked their protection. The protection was a made of their protection and the military dely the evil and the military dely the evil and the military dely the evil and the military dely the regard for the civil authority by unnessessary and unwarranted thrusting in of the military.

It is one of the foulest, most high-handed offences that have ever been perpetrated upon any people, or in any country, and it calls loudly for referess. Chan the purpose of setting at naught the offul law, by hugging to its embrace those who peader to usurpation, and ungit the order of the purpose of setting at naught the offul law, by hugging to its embrace those who peader to usurpati How is it with us? The lass man is in the field. Half our territory overron. Our cities gone to wreck—peopled alone by the aged, the lame and halt, and women and children, while deserted towns and smoking ruins, and plantations abandoned and laid waste, meet us on all rides, and anarchy and ruin, disappointment and discontent, lower over all the land!

THE WAR PRESS;

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) ate, \$1.50 per copy.

afford very little more than the cost of the caper.. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PERSS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or tweaty. extra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. Integrating Rebel Account of the Bombard ment-One Hundred and Thirteenth and Fourteenth Days of the Siege.

From the Charlesion hally Courier, Nov. 2 I The boundardment of Fort Sumpter has continued fiercely since cur last report. The stubborn and gallatt endurance of Major Elliott and the brave, incomitable garrison now engaged in the sacred duty of holding and defending the forthas won for them a glorious name, and will furnish another illustrous page in the future history of the defence of Fort Sumpter and the harbor and city of Charleston. Notwithstanding the terrible and constant fire from his monitors and land batteries, with missiless of every conceivable invention, size, and power, showered like hall from Parrott, Dahlgren, rifiedinguns, and mortars, upon the devoted fortress and its garrison, the enemy has been folicd in his object, and its fill unsuccessful in his designs. Durit g Friday night the enemy's fire was chiefly usaintained by Battery Gregg and his mortar or Commings Point battery. Sixtyleight shots were fired, but eight of which missed and passed over, making an aggregate of eleven hundred and twenty shots fired in twenty-four hours:

At three of clock, on Saturday morning, a deploration of the heroic garrison, detailed and post-of in the paracter, resulting in the instant death of thirteen of the heroic garrison, detailed and post-of in the previour heart of and in the harracts, near the gar wall in reading an aggregate of a continuous continuous and passed of the heroic garrison, detailed and post-of in the harracts near the gar wall in reading an aggregate of a continuous continuous and passed on the paracter of the heroic garrison, detailed and post-of in the harracts and the gar wall in reading an aggregate of a continuous continuous and the passed of the paracter of the period gar and the gar wall in reading and and the paracter and the gar wall in reading and and the paracter and the gar wall in reading and and the paracter and the gar wall in reading and and the paracter and the gar wall in reading and and the paracter and the gar wall in reading and and the paracter and the gar wall and ble disaster occurred, resulting in the instant death of thirteen of the heroic garrison, detailed and posted in the barracks, near the sea wall, in readiness for immediately mounting to the crest in case of an attack from the outside. The melanololy occurrence was caused by a 200 pounder Parrott shell striking in the roeffectualing and burying the men beneath the ruins. The position was considered comparatively safether orch having previously resisted the continual since of the falling debts.

The following is the official report of the names of the kelled:

FORT SUMPTEE Oct. 31, 1868: YLSTON—Sergeant W. S. Owens Lieutenant Böylsyon.—Sergeant W. S. Owens, Sergeant J. A. Stephens, privates S. L. Burrows, F. M. Burrows, J. W. Anderson, James Calder, O. J. Bern, W. E. Sibson, J. W. Jones, E. S. Lee, and: W. A. Patterson, all of Washington Eight Infantry, Company A; Captain J. M. Carson, 25th Regiment South Carchina Volunteers; private W. Martin, 12th Georgia Sattalion, and Mr. Matthews, and overseer, were buried this morning by the falling in of the barracks on the sea face, where they had been placed in a polition for mounting the parapet in case of an assault.

Major Commanding-Post.

This painful news reached the city at an early Lieutenant Boylston-This painting news reaches the city at an early all over on Saturday morning, and created a general ceiling of sadness and depression in the community. The brave and gallant men, cosuddenly out off, were mostly natives and residents of this city, and their leaths have brought mourning to a large number of couseholds and distressed relatives and friends. The nodies were brought to the city on Saturday eventure and taken receiving the their transfer. On Saturday, the bombardment again raged furicusly. A steady fire was kept up by two monitors,
two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg, three
heavy rifled guns and four ten-inch mortars at the
middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner. Four
hundred and forty-three rifled shots were fired from
the land batteries, of which sixty-one missed; eightysix from the monitors, all of which struck; and
three hundred and seventy-three from the mortars,
of which one hundred and twenty missed.

The mortar fuses, we learn, are so cut as to explode the shell a second or two after the report.

During Saturday night, seventy rifled shots were
fired, mostly with time fuses, of which ten passed
over, and thirty-three mortar shells, of which twelve
failed to strike. The fire of the land batteries, was ver, and thirty-three-mortar shells, of which twelver slied to strike. The fire of the land batteries, was treeted chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort. The flagstaff was shot away twice on Saturday; nd replaced by Sergeant Graham, Corporal Hill,

intervals. The shots were estimated by some to be discharged at the rate of four a minute. The firing is still going on, hot and heavy, at the closing of our report—ten o'clock Sunday night. BEAUREGARD PAYS A TRIBUTE TO THE REBEC. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHABLESTON, S. C., October 28, 1863. GENERAL ORDER NO. 109.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

BRAVERY OF THE GARRISON.—They are brave fellows inside the fort. Three days ago their flagstaff was twice shot sway, and each time the rebei banner was replaced under the most terrific fire. On Tuesday afternoon we saw the colors of the fort go down again, and one of the soldiers immediately mounted the heap of ruins to hoist it; but while he mounted the heap of ruins to hoist it; but while he was standing with the flag in his hands a shell from a rifled gun in Fort Putnem struck him, and we saw no more of him. He was blown to pieces.

The effect of our fire on the fort is truly fearful, and how those within it can stay there seems a mystery. A copy of the Charleston Mercury, lately received, contains an account of Saturday's bombardment, when one single shell of ours killed outright thirteen of the garrison, and as many more fell during the day from other shots. They were under a bombproof at the time, and the structure, by one blow from a rifled projectile, was demolished and fell upon them.—Herald.

THE LOST CHULDREN. fell upon them.—Herald.

THE LOST CHILDREN.

Have any of the good folks in New York or the rest of the world lost any children of late years? There are here a lot of soldiers, the "New York Independent Battalion," who call themselves the "Lost Children." They speak, collectively, every dialect known in the civilized world, beside some others not known. As "Les Enfans Perdus" they were recruited in your city, and, through the Tribune, they beg to be remembered to Gothsm. They are good soldiers. A portion of them garrisen Fort Strong (formerly Wagner), under Captain Wiley. Another school of these smart boys, under the taition of Osptain McGrsw, assembles daily in this fort.—Tribune.

A BULD ENVIOUR—Wooden night one of the A BOLD EXPLOIT.-Monday night one of the

oldest feats of the siege was performed by Captain Terris, of the Enfans Perdu Regiment. Accomthose above, and was in the act of climbing to a more elevated point, when some bricks, used as a purchase for his feet, gave way, causing a noise which alarmed the sentinel, who aroused the entire garrison. The Captain comprehended his imminent position, and succeeded in returning to his boat. In pushing off the rebels were enabled to judge of his whereabouts from the sound of the oars, and fifty of them discharged their pieces at him, but the bullets fell harmlessly into the water. Himself and assistants arrived safely at Cummings Point.—Times.

the subject of Mexico, talking very freely about everything connected with the present and future condition of Mexico. His opinions of Mexican are not flattering. From the highest to the lowest he found them unreliable. Almonte he thinks a man of good intentions but weak and incapable. Ortega he speaks of in praise, so far as his military career is concerned, considering that he is not a military man by profession. Apropos of Forey's arrival at New York, a cotemporary recalls his record at Montebello. In this battle he was wounded had a very narrow escape of being taken prisoner When General Beuret fell pierced through the brain with a bullet, Forey rushed to the front and took Bearet's place. One shot shattered his scabbard and struck his leg, and another tore off part of his epaulette. The Emperor Napoleon, who was in Italy at the time, was so affected by Forey's bravery that he embraced him on the field of Montebe when he visited it after the battle, and publicly thanked him "for the victory he had won." - The venerable Mrs. Close, a lady began with the career of the country, died at Poughdaughter of the late General William P. Van Ness. and a near relative of Lady Gore Ousley and Mrs. Judge Roosevelt. In her girlhood she was a recognized belle at a fashionable court, wherein the late President Van Buren, the late ex-Vice President Asron Burr, William Wirt, General Wilkinson the Livingstons, the Tibbitts, the Heartts, and, at a War Eaton, John C. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, and Mr. tomed to admire her heauty and enlogize her mental brilliancy. She was buried from St. Paul's, Troy, on Thursday last, the Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Colt, D. D., LL. D., rector of that opulent parish, officiating. The sepulturing services were attended by

much of the public and private worth of the State of New York. American writes as follows: "One of the most de-plorable cases among the wounded soldiers, last brought from Richmond, is the case of John W. Willelphia. In one of the earlier actions of the war in ecovered, and again went into the field, when at the attle of Chickamauga he was struck with a piece of shell in the right eye, cutting out the entire eye, then passing under the bridge of the nose and destroying the sight of the left eye, and he is now perfectly blind, though in the prime of life. In the same action in which he lost his eyesight, he had a father and three brothers killed, leaving, out of a whole famiresident of Philadelphia. This statement I received from the patient himself, and was testified to by his. wounded comrades. Here, now, is a cheace for the philanthropists of the Quaker City." -A correspondent of the Baltimore American wittes as follows from Cumberland, Md., Nov. 4:
"By arrangementa just perfected, Llearn that Col
Jacob M. Campbell, of the 54th Regiment Pennsyl.
vania Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of all the troops along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio, Railroad between Sleepy Creek,
Va., and Chaberland, Md., is addition to his preeent command at Romney and Burlington, Va. This will be most gratifying intelligence to the loyal citizens of Morgan and Hampshire counties, as well as to the Baltimore and Onio Railroad Company

and their employees."

One of the happing witticisms on record is related by the Boston correspondent of the Cincinnati Gozelle: "I heard the other day of a bon mot made by Longfellow, the poet. Young Mr. Longworth, from your city, speing introduced to him, some one present remarked upon the similarity of the first syllable of the two names. 'Yes,' said the poet, ' but in this caze I fear Pope's line will apply: Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

—The new corps commander in the Cumberland

and replaced by Sergeant Graham, Corporal Hill, and private R. Swain, all of Company F, 12th Georgia Battalion. The flagataff was socut up that it was found necessary to raise the battle-flag of the 12th Georgia in its place.

On Sunday the firing was still kept up by the monitors and land batteries, and in the afternoon at

iron-clad steam frigate New Ironsides, at her moorings off Morris Island. Lieutenant Wm. T. Glasell, Acting Assistant Engineer J. H. Toombs, Pilot Wm. Cannon, Fireman James Sullivan, were volunteers for the service, which they executed with a skill and ecolness commensurate with their daring. Their country cannot forget their brave endeavor, though unsuccessful, and it will surely inspire officers and men of both arms of the service to emulate them. They have shown what four resolute men can accomplish. The example must not be barren. Ry command of General BEAUREGARD. THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

peries, of the Emissis Ferul Agement. Accom-panied by two others, who acted as rowers, the Captain took a boat, and passed up Lighthouse creek to the bay, and then cautiously felt his way to Sumpter. He reached the debris unperceived by those above, and was in the act of climbing to a

— Marshal Forey is described by the Havanese as fine, jolly, jovial Frenchman, full of life and spirit, and looks it every inch. He is quite unreserved on

army, Major General Gordon Granger, is described as a soldier of intellect and bravery. Major General John McAuley Palmer, not Gen. Innis Palmer, as has been repeated, is the other new corps com.