The Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1863.

FORNEY'S "WAR PRESS,"

For the week ending SATURDAY, November 28, is just issued. The following is a summary of the principal contents:

POETRY.—The Martyrs in the Coliseum—Sweet Memories—The Consecration—The Dirge Sung at Gettysburg.

LITERARY.—Abigail: Continued.

THE GETTYSBURG SOLEMNITIES.—Complete Report.

EDITORIAL.—The Dedication—Is it Again on to Richmond—Union Triumph in Delaware—What is Yet to be Done—The Address of Mr. Everett—The Prisoners at Richmond—Poland—Southern Principle—Passenger Railway Engines—A New Pennsylvania Product—School Reform.

THE UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.—Account of their Condition and Sufferings.

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

LETTER FROM CHATTANOOGA.

LETTER FROM CULPEPER, VA.

THE WAR NEWS.—Movement of the Army of the Potomac—The Battles in East Tennessee—Department of the Gulf: Rout of the Rebels at Bayou Couteau.

SPEECH OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

SPEECH OF CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

SPEECH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A European Congress—Warlike Preparations in Russia—Origin of the Monroe Doctrine—A Slaveholder's Inventory—An Incident of Gettysburg—The Late Major Taggart.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Comparative Growth of Sects in Philadelphia.

AGRICULTURAL.—Crop Reports for September.

CITY MATTERS.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

VARIETIES.

WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c.

THE MARKETS.

Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is $2 per year. A reduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price, five cents.

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign States to invite and to provoke their aggression, peace has been preserved with all nations; order has been maintained; the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship; the axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metal, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people.

I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens, in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the Heavens.

And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverance and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty Hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and Union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thou-
[L. S.] sand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE NEWS.

from the front of Chattanooga is Sherman's assault upon Missionary Ridge, and Hooker's attack on Lookout Mountain, have all been brilliantly successful. The rebel positions were heroically stormed and carried at every point. Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and all the important points in our front have been taken, and the enemy's left completely turned, at a great loss of *morale* and men to General Bragg's army. As high as from six to ten thousand prisoners are reported captured, and even a whole rebel corps is said to be in our possession. These reports will doubtless be greatly modified, but the victory will remain of the first importance and skill. Every part of General Grant's campaign has thus far been accomplished without delay or blundering; and it is not probable that he will now fail of a greater success. Bragg was said to be endeavoring to escape; but our army are doubtless more than even with him at both sides, and he can only move by running the gauntlet of battle. In any case, his situation appears to be a dilemma.

THE NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE is satisfactory. General Burnside is keeping all his communications open and holding Knoxville. The success of General Grant, who has, according to the latest news, accomplished a great and splendid victory, in which the courage of our troops was never surpassed, will ultimately decide the fate of Longstreet. General Bragg sends a despatch to the rebel Adjutant General stating that Burnside's cavalry is almost broken up, that Longstreet holds all the roads to Knoxville except one, and that Wheeler's cavalry had cut off a train betwixt Cumberland Gap and Knoxville.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from the Army of the Cumberland, speaks of the new military railroad which is being built by Governor Johnson, connects which Nashville with the Tennessee river, a distance of a little over sixty miles. A gang of workmen are engaged in the construction, and it is said that it will be in running order in a couple of months. This will be a great improvement upon the Louisville and Nashville Road, which is one hundred and eighty-nine miles in length, and runs through a country full of guerrillas.

A BILL has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature providing for an election for delegates to a new emancipation convention. Although opposition is expected in the Senate, it is thought the measure will pass, and that the convention will be held in April next.

CORRESPONDENCE dated the 17th says: General Schimmelpfenig, with a detachment of his reserve, crossed from Folly Island, S. C., to Kiawah on Friday last, and on Sunday advanced upon Seabrook Island as far as Haulover cut. Here the enemy was found in considerable strength, and their field batteries opened upon us with some vigor. Schimmelpfenig's orders were not to bring on an engagement, and after ascertaining the number and position of the enemy he retired, bringing off his men with our damage.

A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT corrects certain statements about the treasury estimates for next year. Instead of $1 200 000,000, as stated by some, or $800,000,000 by others, the sum total is expected to be but little over $700,000,000, viz: War Department, $535,000,000; Navy, $140,000,000; civil list, $25,000,000; Interior Department, $10,000,000.

GOVERNOR ANDREW has obtained permission for all the invalided Massachusetts soldiers to come home to eat a Thanksgiving turkey. His health will be drank with all the honors at many a loyal New Englander's table.

HON. R. S. DONNELL, Speaker of the House of Commons in North Carolina, has lately been arguing against those who claim that our Constitution recognizes the right of secession. Jeff Davis and Governor Ellis having in support of their views quoted General Hamilton, Mr. Donnell, in a recent communication, has given them a complete riddling, and shown, by reference to Hamilton's speeches, that their ground is utterly untenable.

COL. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS has been ordered by the Secretary of War to Arkansas, to assist in raising colored troops in that State, a duty to the performance of which he will give his best efforts, as his heart is thoroughly in the work.

A WRITER in the Montreal *Gazette* denies that James B. Clay, of Kentucky, a rebel refugee, was concerned in the late Canada conspiracy.

THE Congress of the European Powers is again the topic of the foreign despatches. A peace letter from a Northern man is treated in the London *Times*; but the subject is evidently of little consequence.

Thanksgiving.

The spectacle of a free, sensitive, and intelligent people like this, pausing, amid the very whirl and tumult of the most fearful and devastating civil war that the world has ever seen, to recognize their dependence upon Divine favor, and humbly to render thanks to the Almighty for the blessings bestowed upon the nation during the year just closed, is a grand, and, at a superficial view, may even appear to be an anomalous spectacle. Yet, despite the misery, and the bloodshed, and the sorrows that the year has brought us, it is not extraordinary that our hearts should be filled with thankfulness to-day; for the months that have slipped so rapidly around in the throng of momentous events have not come to us as harbingers of evil alone. Aside from the melancholy fact that this Thanksgiving day still finds our country the theatre of a fratricidal strife, destructive to material interests as long as it continues, it may be safely affirmed that, as a whole people, we have greater and more glorious occasion to give thanks to God to-day than has ever been the case before in our national history on such an impressive anniversary. We thank God for the dawn of freedom on this continent. We thank God that the prospect of a speedy downfall of the rebellion was never so auspicious as it seems to us to-day. We thank God that the fell spirit of political partisanship, which sowed the seeds of the present discord between the North and South, and threatened quite as seriously as the institution of slavery itself to imperil the existence of the Government, has been banished from our State and National councils by the voice of the people, and can never more, we hope, pervert the legislation of the Government to the base uses of party. We thank God that materially, as well as morally, our country is prospering, as it never prospered in the sluggish times of peace and compromise—that our farmers have never reaped larger crops, our mechanics have never been more steadily employed, and our laborers have never been paid at a higher rate of wages than in these days. And we thank God that our nation has never been stronger in the loyalty of its people, in the size of its armies, and in the extent of its navies, as well to protect itself against domestic insurrections as foreign encroachments. If, amid such grateful reflections as these, we should incline to a feeling of regret for the brave men who, in the past year, have given up their lives freely for their country's sake, and for the heroes, not less noble, languishing for the common sustenance of life in the loathsome Richmond prisons; let us ever find in the sufferings and sacrifices of these patriotic men a fresh source of strength and consolation; let us thank God, as we mournfully recall the bloody record of a year of battles, that the nation is blessed with courageous souls, who recognize no earthly value so high as human liberty, and no cause so worthy of their precious blood as the cause of man's enfranchisement. Let us thank God that the prospect of a speedy downfall of the rebellion was never so auspicious as it seems to us to-day. 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The Military Genius of the South.

The time will come when justice will be done to the military genius and courage of the South. It will be long after the war, when every battle-field shall be a harvest-field of peace, when the yellow grain shall again wave over the desolated plains of Virginia as over the plains of Waterloo, that the military questions of the war will be analyzed, independently of all moral questions. This war will be criticised precisely as we criticise the wars of ALEXANDER or NAPOLEON, without regard to good or evil principles.] It will then be undoubtedly found that, while the war on the part of the Southern States has been partially blundered, its conduct has generally been masterly, and that in Virginia especially it has been carried on with a remarkable combination of daring, prudence, energy, and patience. This verdict must be rendered then in full as now in part, otherwise how shall the North, with its superior strength in numbers, and wealth, and munitions of war, honorably explain its failure to capture Richmond, and the reverses of its magnificent armies? Of the bravery of our own gallant troops, of the splendid talent of some of our generals, it is unnecessary to speak; history may praise as it will the courage and ability of the enemy, we need not fear the comparison. But it must be remembered that to underrate the power of the foe tarnishes the glory of the victory, and that the force of that magnificent storm of war which has swept round from the shores of the Ohio and beyond the Mississippi, down to the mountains of Georgia and Alabama, can only be measured by a knowledge of the force which opposed it. Europe ridiculed our conquest of Mexico, on the ground that the United States was as a giant fighting a dwarf. The conquest of this once mighty, and yet bold rebellion, cannot so be scorned.

The justice thus done to the military genius of the rebellion will not prevent the next generation from loathing the meanness and cruelty of its treason. We do not the less despise the memory of ARNOLD for the knowledge that he was a brave soldier. The bravery of Southern soldiers in the thousands of graves, will also be a monument of the heartless ambition of their leaders. And the more sincerely we admire the devotion of the deceived, the more strongly shall we hate the cruelty of their deceivers. Mr. SEWARD suggested this difference of feeling in his fine speech at Gettysburg, and nowhere is it more thoroughly appreciated than in the ranks of the Federal army.

Thus, we step aside for a moment to pay no reluctant tribute to the valor of the soldiers of the South; and, in so doing, with victory on our side, pay still higher tribute to the soldiers of the North. They have the nobler cause to inspire them in the field, the sounder principles to sustain them in the privations and miseries of the camp. It is said that the South is in deadly earnest. Granted; but the loyal States are in living earnest, and never so earnest as now. They have summoned by their votes as well as their armies the citiadels of treason to surrender, and their summons is being answered. And the army now restlessly encamped on the Rapidan, and that which stretches along the mountain ranges of Eastern Tennessee, do not lightly demand this surrender, but somewhat in the style and spirit of ETHAN ALLEN, when he called upon the British soldiers to submit, "in the name and by the authority of the Almighty and the Continental Congress."

THE main difficulties in the way of an exchange of prisoners between the rebel authorities and our Government are very fully indicated in the letter of Mr. Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, which we print elsewhere. Mr. WHITING charges, firstly, that the rebels have, in violation of agreement, returned to active service many thousands of paroled prisoners, without releasing any of our own troops; and, secondly, that they have peremptorily refused to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever. Such being the state of the case, no alternative remains to our Government but to suspend all negotiations with the enemy; and from Mr. WHITING's letter it would appear that such a determination has been arrived at. We can think of no action of the rebel Government that has more clearly revealed its perfidious character, or that more happily promises to bring about its own speedy downfall, than its conduct in this matter. It would be a false and terrible philanthropy that would dictate further concessions to the enemy now. For now reasons of humanity demand as strongly as any reasons of patriotism can demand, that Richmond shall be taken, and our starving prisoners released. There must *somewhere* be an end to compromising with our enemy, and the sooner that end is reached the better it will be for the cause of the Union.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1863.

When I anticipated that Mr. Everett would pronounce the finest oration of his life at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery, I meant to intimate that I believed he would be equal to his mighty theme; not that I knew what he intended to utter. I do not now propose to praise his great address; everybody is doing that; much less do I claim it as a merit to say here that he finished the task set before him with the ability of the polished scholar and the soul of the patriot; for everybody says this, too. What I wish to print this morning is that the friends of the Union should preserve and promulgate the truths he has set forth. Principles and maxims which are the offspring of eternal truth can never be improved upon. There is nothing more exact, and severe, and undeviating than the right. But there are many ways to illustrate and defend the right; many ways to make a plain principle look brighter to the common mind; many ways to strengthen and enforce the unchanging maxims of good government and good men. The gift to do all this belongs, of all living characters, in my opinion, mainly to Edward Everett. What a profusion of thought, and toil, and genius, he brought to his country's cause on the 19th of November, at the sanctification (if that were possible) of the Waterloo of the rebellion near Gettysburg! The flowers he laid upon the nation's altar that day were not made to wither, but to wear. Their perfume will last through generations; for are we not told that

"The actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust"!

And has not Mr. Everett devoted his best talents to commemorate the bravery of the self-sacrificing dead and the obligations of the deeply-indebted living? What he wrote and spoke must therefore be preserved. His oration should be made as familiar to the people of the loyal States as the Vicar of Wakefield is to the civilized world. It should be regularly read, or at least passages of it, in our schools. The Leagues should make it a campaign document, and every loyal paper which has not printed it should do so. For never before have the justice of the Union cause, and the injustice of the rebellion, and the obligations of the American people in this great war, been so forcibly, faithfully, and eloquently presented.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.

Great Victory at Chattanooga.

Information has been received to-night, at the War Department from General GRANT, of a great battle fought to-day, resulting in a complete victory over the rebels. Our army has carried, at the point of the bayonet, Lookout Mountain top, Missionary Ridge, and all the entrenchments and rifle-pits around Chattanooga. The bravery exhibited in this great contest by our troops has never been surpassed.

Army of the Potomac.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac are that all is quiet. The roads are still in bad condition.

Mrs. Aaron Burr.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes as follows: "The woman who was divorced from AARON BURR in 1832, on account of his infidelity, some time since put in a claim to the Revolutionary pension to which, as his wife, she conceived herself to be entitled. The Attorney General recently decided adversely to her claim, holding that she was not legally wife within the meaning of the pension laws."

Gen. Sigel.

It is rumored here to-night that Major General SIGEL is to take Gen. SCHENCK's place in Baltimore. Gen. BUFORD, it is also reported, is to go West, to take charge of the cavalry at Chattanooga.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

Thirteen of MOSBY's guerillas, captured by Col. LOWELL in a skirmish on Monday, and several of WHITE's battalion, have reached Washington, and were sent to the Old Capitol Prison, together with seven prisoners of State.

Lieutenant Commander TRUXTON has been detailed from the navy yard at Philadelphia and ordered to the command of the Tacony.

General Order of Major General Thomas.

Major General Thomas has issued a general order, dishonorably dismissing one colonel, two majors, fifteen captains, twenty-six lieutenants, and one surgeon, for various offences, including drunkenness, feigning sickness, spreading false rumors, permitting men to plunder, misbehaviour in the face of the enemy, shameful cowardice, gross disloyalty, dishonest practices, and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

NORTH CAROLINA.

General Butler on a Tour of Inspection.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The following has been received from Newbern:

NEWBERN, Nov. 21.—General Butler, who arrived here yesterday, is on a tour of inspection to different military posts in this department. General Dix has applied for the services of General Peck, who commands this military district. General Butler has remonstrated, considering the change as highly detrimental to the public service. The measures adopted by General Peck to prevent depredations, and to protect the rights of the people, are of invaluable assistance given by him to the agents of the Treasury Department here, will save millions of dollars, and gain for him an enviable reputation.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Line—Mr Botts gives Another Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—We have news from the Army of the Potomac up to 3 P. M. Absent officers may be interested to know that several changes of position of army corps have been made.

The Fredericksburg Heights are held by one division of Ewell's corps, which is the extreme right of the rebel army. Lee's left rests near Madison Court House, on this side of the Rapidan. His force is mostly cavalry. The rebel army seems to have no faith at all that we will advance and fight before May, 1864, for it is manifestly preparing to go into winter quarters at or near Gordonsville. At present it is stretched from that place to some point on the Richmond and Fredericksburg road, probably Hanover Junction.

The Sixth Corps, commanded by Gen. Sedgwick, and the cavalry Division, left for the North yesterday on a sick leave of absence. He is suffering from rheumatism, superinduced by exposure in the field. His compulsory absence is a source of regret to the whole commandery, they have the utmost confidence in his ability and skill as a commander. General Seymour, of the regular brigade, an accomplished cavalry officer, succeeds to the command.

John Minor Botts dined a number of major generals at his residence near Brandy Station yesterday. Among the number was the commanding general. This probably will give fresh cause of offence to the Richmond junta.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Military discipline, though neither novel nor interesting in the army, would present many scenes and incidents of curious interest to the uninitiated. Let us take a short walk through the regimental guard-houses of this brigade. At the first, which is that of the 93 Rhode Island, we see one with his knapsack strapped on his back, and a stick of wood weighing, say forty pounds, on his shoulder. With these he walks a beat of twenty paces for ten hours. Crime, absent from duty without leave and without reasonable excuse. Another walks a similar beat, with knapsack and musket. He was corporal of the guard, but was reduced to the position of private, and sentenced to walk the beat twelve hours, for sending a private to post his grains of coffee. We pass to another guard-house. Here we find a man buucked and gagged. Crime, drunkenness. The operation consists of putting a stick in the mouth, with a string passed from each end around the back of the head. The bucking process consists of tying the hands together securely, placing them over the knees, and running a stick through under the knees and over the arms. Still another has his hands tied together and fastened as far up a tree as he can conveniently reach. He, also, is gagged. These have three hours on and one off, for twelve hours. We pass to a third guard house. Here is one who has shouldered from camp. He has a large pile of stone to move some twenty feet, a task many times as arduous as the fatigue duty he shirked. Near by is a brave, fresh drug, with a rounded up, with a head sticking out at one end. At his head stood a board prepared and marked, in large letters:

BEEN LIES
the body
of
GEORGE MARS,
who fell
DEAD (DRUNK),
Nov. 17, 1863.

Doubtless the good friends at home would think this treatment of a deserter and a very, for the discipline of the army, by military commanders, at least, too severe.

The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 25—The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats was organized this morning. Business was transacted with closed doors. None but accredited delegates were admitted. All the States named in the call were represented. Colonel A. McClernand was chosen president. A committee of nine, Judge Levosin, of Indiana, chairman, was appointed to frame a platform or call.

Death of Commodore Wm. S. Walker—Prisoners in Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Commodore Wm. S. Walker, United States navy, died in this city yesterday, at the advanced age of 70 years.

Five of Mosby's guerillas, lately captured in the vicinity of Washington, have reached Fort Warren, where they have been lodged for safe keeping.

The Steam Frigate Niagara.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The steam-frigate Niagara is shortly expected at the Charlestown Navy Yard to have her armament changed. The 200-pound Parrott guns on her spar deck are pronounced too heavy, and guns of a less calibre will be substituted for them.

The Ticonderoga is on the dry dock.

The Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—The great Western Sanitary Fair is now fully organized. Major General Rosecrans will preside at the opening day, December 21st. The net proceeds of the fair will be distributed to Union soldiers without regard to States, under the direction of the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. An appeal is made for money or valuable articles, and the express companies will transport the donations free of expense. The headquarters are at No. 178 Vine street, Cincinnati.

Fire at Fort Porter.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—A fire broke out last night in the interior of Fort Porter, which destroyed about $4,000 worth of clothing. The magazine was not injured.

Marine Disaster.

CHATHAM, Mass., Nov. 25.—The bark Manhattan, from New York for Cadiz, went ashore last night on Monomoy Point, and is full of water.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The steamship Asia sailed at noon to-day, with 60 passengers and $55,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Steamship Arabia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The steamship Arabia has arrived at Halifax.

Volunteering in New Hampshire.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Concord states that New Hampshire is rapidly filling up her full quota by volunteers.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Flour is steady at $7.75 for Ohio extra. Wheat is quiet, and declined 3c for white. Corn dull, and declined 2@3c. Whisky dull.

THE CATHOLIC HERALD AND VISITOR, it is announced, will henceforth be owned and edited by Mr. James M. Spellissy. The energy and ability of this gentleman, who has been for the last four years the editor of the Boston *Pilot*, will no doubt add to the influence the *Herald* now possesses, and make it still more worthy of the dignity of the Catholic Church, and the general support of its intelligent and numerous members.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Fighting on Tuesday.

DESPATCHES FROM GRANT AND THOMAS.

The Rifle-Pits in Front Carried by Granger and Palmer.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN FROM THE NORTH SLOPE OF LOOKOUT BY HOOKER.

Sherman Carries the North End of Missionary Ridge.

THE SITUATION AT KNOXVILLE.

THE RIFLE-PITS IN OUR POSSESSION.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A WHOLE CORPS.

Bragg Probably Retreated, Leaving All the Ground in our Possession.

The Army in Glorious Spirits.

THE ENEMY TOTALLY ROUTED.

Our Loss Slight—That of the Enemy Very Heavy.

Not Less than Five Thousand Prisoners Taken.

Hooker Intercepting the Enemy.

CHATTANOOGA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The following has been received at headquarters, directed to Major General Halleck, General in Chief:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 24, 12 M.—Yesterday at half past twelve Granger's and Palmer's corps, supported by Howard's men, advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle pits between Chattanooga and Citer's Rocks.

We captured nine commissioned officers and about 100 enlisted men. Our loss was about 100 men.

To-day General Hooker, in command of General Geary's division, 12th Corps, Osterhaus' division, 13th Corps, and two brigades of the 14th Corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners. The killed and wounded are not reported. There had been continuous fighting from 11 until after night, but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to retake the position.

Gen. Sherman crossed the Tennessee before daylight this morning, at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the 15th Corps, and one division of the 16th Corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge. Our success has so far been complete, and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The following was received here this afternoon from a responsible source:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.—We have had a brisk engagement this forenoon. We have driven the enemy entirely off Lookout Mountain, a considerable portion of which they held up to this morning. We have also taken Missionary Ridge from him this forenoon, and the troublesome rifle-pits, in the possession of the enemy yesterday's engagement left them at its close. All firing has ceased, for a sufficient time to warrant the conclusion that Bragg has retreated, certainly, leaving all the grounds and strong points in our possession, for which we have been fighting for the last three days. It is too early yet to enable me to give the casualties on either side, which are not yet known. Our army is in glorious exultation, indeed, over this series of victories.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 24—6 P. M.—The fighting to-day progressed favorably.

General Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the tunnel and his left at Chickamauga creek.

The troops from Lookout valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and front high up.

I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy.

General Hooker reports two thousand prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The following despatch has been received here:

The enemy's left wing, commanded by Gen. Buckner, was driven in from the summit of Lookout Mountain last night, and our troops occupy it. He, however, still holds the rifle pits on the base of Missionary Ridge."

The news occasions much delight throughout the city.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25.—We are completely victorious. The enemy is totally routed, and driven from every position. Our loss is small, while that of the enemy is heavy in prisoners.

Finding Hooker so successful in his movement against Lookout Mountain, the enemy evacuated that point during the night. Hooker took possession early this morning. The enemy moved south, and got on Missionary Ridge. General Hooker is said to have captured not less than 2,000 prisoners in his magnificent assault of Lookout Mountain.

General Sherman, being all prepared, began an assault at 3 A. M. to-day upon the strong position of the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge. He had the day before taken a hill near the position of the enemy, but commanded by their artillery. He had to descend into a valley, and then made another assent to the position held by the enemy. Two unsuccessful assaults were made by Sherman, but towards noon of the centre he ultimately gained the position, and completed the victory. The brigade of Gen. Carey, with a portion of Gen. Leighburn's brigade, composed the storming party in the first assault. They were repulsed with quite a heavy loss, after an attack persisted in for an hour, but being reinforced were enabled to hold a part of the ridge. In this attack General Cary was wounded quite severely in the thigh. The 37th Ohio and 6th Iowa and 103d Illinois, were in the attack. A second assault was made at half past one, in which Matthias', Loomis', and Paul's brigades were engaged. The force reached within twenty yards of the summit of the hill and the works of the enemy, when they were flanked and broken, retiring to the reserves. In this assault, General Matthias was wounded, and Colonel Putnam, of the 93d Ohio, killed. Their persistent efforts compelled the enemy to mass heavily on his right, in order to hold the position, of so much importance to him. About 3 o'clock General Grant started two columns against the weakened centre, and in an hour's desperate fighting, succeeded in carrying the centre and gaining possession of the ridge, in which the enemy was posted. The main force was driven northward toward Sherman, who opened on them, and they were forced to break and seek safety in a disordered flight down the western slope of the ridge, and across the eastern slope of the Chickamauga. We have taken not less than 5,000 prisoners, perhaps 10,000. General Hooker will probably intercept the flying enemy, in the vicinity of Rossville, and the region of it.

There are reports that we have taken a whole corps. Among the casualties are Lieut. Col. Espy, of the 63d Indiana; Major McCawley, of the 10th Illinois; Major Walker, of the 10th Missouri; Major Welsh, 56th Illinois; Major Innis, 6th Iowa, wounded. Major Irwin, 6th Iowa, killed. Full reports of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained, as most of the killed were in Sherman's corps, and remained at dark in the hands of the enemy. The list will be telegraphed to-morrow. The prisoners taken on the Ridge just before they were taken. The successful storming parties consisted of Wood's and Baird's divisions on the left centre, and Johnson's and Sheridan's on the right centre. Some of our wounded were left in the hands of the enemy, after General Sherman's unsuccessful assault, but were ultimately recovered.

KNOXVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—The situation of affairs at Knoxville is ascertained to be still satisfactory. There was heavy fighting west of Knoxville on Saturday. The investment of the town to the north is close, but the south side is open. General Burnside is confident of final success.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The *Star* says: We have reliable intelligence from our army under General Burnside, at Knoxville, up to daylight yesterday, embracing twenty-four hours later than we had before received.

General Burnside had been able not only to hold his position without loss, but to keep open and intact all his communications. Everything was then progressing as well with his army and operations as could be desired.

THE REBEL STATES.

The Position at Chattanooga—Movements of Jefferson Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25.—The steamer New York arrived from City Point this morning with 95 surgeons from Richmond.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th, says:

"MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 23.—The enemy massed a heavy force on our right this morning, and advanced at 2 o'clock, driving in our pickets. It is not certain yet whether they intend an attack in force, or to advance their lines. There are various rumors of the occupation of Knoxville by our forces, but nothing official. 2,000 Yankees passed Rodgersville, and five regiments through Jacksonborough, *enroute* for Kentucky. Our forces are active in front.

President Davis arrived at Orange, C. H., on Saturday. He is stopping with Gen. Lee.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—There was no shelling of the city last night, but a slow fire on Sumpter.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

A vigorous fire has been kept up between the enemy's batteries and ours all day. The enemy has not shelled the city to-day, but has divided his attention between Sumpter, Moultrie, Johnson, and Simpkins. They also threw a number of shells on James Island. 290 shots were thrown into Sumpter last night.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 23.

To General Cooper:

We hold all the roads leading into Knoxville, except the one between Hazleton, and French and Broad rivers. The enemy's cavalry is most broken up. Wheeler cut off his train between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia.

A PROJECT FOR PEACE.

The European Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Arabia left Liverpool at 10 30 on the morning of the 14th inst., and Queenstown on the evening of the 15th, and arrived at this port on the 25th, at 7 P. M. She had on board sixteen Halifax, and thirty-two Boston passengers.

The steamship Phanton, on the North American station, has been ordered to Charleston.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—The London *Times* published a project for peace in America, by a Northern gentleman writer. He says that if the war is to go on for any time, from mere momentum, perhaps it must be let alone, but it should be turned as soon as possible, from attempted conquest to war for limits and terms of settlement, and suggests that negotiations be opened at once with the Richmond Government for such settlement, and making more formal recognition one of the matters for disguisation; the Confederates, of course, to be recognized *deyure;* and the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, and in the event of Maryland joining the South, the Susquehanna and Chesapeake, to be free, with a common tariff for the two Confederacies.

The Glasgow Emancipation Society having memorialized Earl Russell in regard to the suspicious character of the recently landed steamer Pampero, formerly known as the Canton, intimating that she was another Alabama for the Confederates, Earl Russell acknowledges the memorial, and says that the attention of the Government has been already directed to the matter.

An extraordinary treble murder in a London cab, and the subsequent suicide of the murderer, resulted in a verdict of felo-de-se on the body of the latter, and he was buried at midnight with funeral rites.

THE STEAMER AFRICA.

The Official Board of Trade's inquiry into the accident to the steamer Africa has resulted in the suspension of the certificate of Capt. Stone, for six months, for neglecting to either slow his engines or use the lead. The examination of the Africa shows no material damage, which was merely confined to the dead wood forward.

Leander, in expatiating on the disaster to the Anglia, at Galway, and the shortcoming of the Galway line in general, says that the affair was a failure, and the question cannot be evaded, whether the experiment has not been tried long enough. The survey of the Anglia shows but little damage, but the vessel is so strained that she is ordered to Liverpool to be dry-docked.

THE EUROPE