

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1863.

A JOURNEY INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

Fravelling Zig-zag - Country Groceries -Dirt Roads and Mountain Gaps - The Tri-bulation of Mules - Crossing the Cumber-

To have a realizing sense of the difficulties which

the troops had to overcome in getting into East Tenssee, one must travel the road. The upper part

f Kentucky has a most admirable system of pikes,

by which you can travel with ease and comfort, but

it ends at Crab Orchard. Then the "dirt roads" commence, and they get "dirtier" every mile you

traverse. The immense trains that have passed

over the road, have cut it up so deeply that it is

now almost impassable. I started from Crab Or-chard in an ambulance for London. A few miles

satisfied me, and the rest of the way I took on foot

and arriving at Camp Pitman a mile in advance of the ambulance, covered with mud was jeered at

'That's your riding in an ambulance." It is twelve

ittle town, built up and down a hill on each side of

the road. The tavern, a ragged brick affair, gave us

post office, railed off with pointed garden pailings,

The basement, where in our country you see the

word "saloon" or " restaurant" to announce its ob-

ject, had "grocery," which, although we did not

visit it, vet from the constant run of all sorts of

and tottering legs from it, indicated sure enough what "grocery" meant. An old fellow they called Billy had evidently visited it very often that day, and his

burnt face would say that he had been a visitant for

the greater part of his life. He was going around talking to any one that would listen to him, stick-

ing his cold, clammy, dirty hand into yours, to shake it every three minutes. "I'm a U. S. horse," was

the burden of his talk. "I've crossed the lake with

Perry : I'm U. S. : till I die" and it would not have

people into it, and the return of whisky-b and tottering legs from it, indicated sure end

miles from Crab Orchard to Mt. Vernon, a stragling

ce of The Press 1 KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1863.

land-Items of Journey.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30. 1863. VOL. 7-NO. 128.

PARLOR FLAGS. ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

FIELD GLASSES.

FRENCH SASH AND BELT BOXES

SUITABLE FOR

PRESENTS,

EVANS & HASSALL, de21-t31 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LOUIS LADOMUS & CO., DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELERS NO. 802 CHESTNUT ST. A new and beautiful assortment of DIAMOND FINGER RINGS

DIAMOND BREASTPINS, DIAMOND EAR BINGS, DIAMOND STUDS, and DIAMOND SETS. All of which will be sold at less than usual prices. WATCHES. Also on hand a large and beautiful assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Boys. Some of our Ladies' Watches are of beautiful

HOLIDAY PRESENTS JEWELRY. We have in store a splendid assortment of JEWELEY of all kinds, consisting in part of Sets of Jewelry, Brace-

Buttons, Seal Rings, Stude, Gold Chains, SILVER WARE. Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Napkin Rings, beside a large variety of Fancy Silver, suitable for HOLIDAY OR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. G. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Would invite attention to his well-selected stock of FINE AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES. DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY.

SILVER WARE, &c.,

BUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. THE PRETTIEST PRESENT
FOR A LADY,
IS THE GOLD COMPOSITE PATENT DETACHED
LEVER WATCH, Beyntifully engraved Hunting-Cases, by Raskell of Liverpool, \$25.

FOR A GENTLEMAN.

Detached Lever Movement, 13 Jewels, in Sterling fine Silver Hunting Cases with new Patent Time Indicator, just invented for the Army. The handsomest and most useful Watche send for inspection before payment.

When the Gold Composite can also be had in Gent. size.

Watches send for inspection before payment.

Every Novelty can be seen by sending for our Catalogue.

Agents wanted in every regiment and every county on unusually liberal terms.

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GAS FIXTURES, BRONZE ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

710 CHESTNUT STREET, MANUFACTORY—821 CHERRY STREET. del6-t31if HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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SCARFS, TIES,

MUFFLERS, GLOVES,

EMBROIDERED SUSPENDERS, JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. JACOB HARLEY, No. 622 MARKET STREET,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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OF UNSURPASSED BEAUTY, House furnishing store,

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ELEVEN DOORS ABOVE THE COLTINERTAL HOTEL. JOHN A. MURPHEY.

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Formerly at 721 CHESTNUT Street, Masonic Hall.
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THE GREAT SKATE DEPOT! A large and well-selected assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND BOYS'

Just received and for sale by TROTTER & DAWSON, No. 919 MARKET ST., PHILADA. CKATERS' HEADQUARTERS.

LADIES' SKATES, of every variety.
GENTS, SKATES, of all kinds.
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DUMP SKATES.
ROUKER SKATES.
EHELL-GROOVE SKATES, a superior article for learners. PARLOR SKATES, all sizes. PHILIP WILSON & CO.'S. del-lm 409 CHESTNUT Street. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 624 CHESTNUT STREET,

Offer a beautiful selection of BOHEMIAN GLASS TOILET SETS. PARIAN AND BOHEMIAN VASES. CARVED BRACKETS AND BOOK-STANDS UARYED BRACKETS AND BOUGK-STANDS,
OIGAR, TOBACCO, AND MATCH STANDS,
ODOR AND LIQUOR CASES,
DESKE AND TRAVELLING BAGS,
MEERSCHAUM AND BRIER PIPES,
and a great variety of Fancy Articles suited for Holiday
Presents.
del-Im HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GEN TLEMEN.—A magnificent assortment of the rares

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HANDKERCHIEFS,
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S14 CHESTNUT Street,
Four doors below the "Continental," HOLIDAY GOODS.-ALL THE PRICES THE MOST SATISFACTORY,
At H. DIXON'S,
43-im

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ALSO, an involse of the same just landing. ex-in-

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Southwest Corner of FIFTH and CHERRY Streets SILVER WARE.

Have on hand a Large, Handsome, and General Assortment of SILVER WARE, suitable for Holiday Presents, of our own manufacture, of the finest quality at standard of Silver. Also

PLATED WARE. A large and general assortment of superior PLATED WARE, of English and American make, WAITERS. TBA SETS, &c. Old Silver bought and taken in exchange

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JOHN C. ARRISON'S, Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, FIRST STORE ABOVE MARKET. des-131 HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

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Mecktles and C. Mufflers, Handkerchiefs. THE FINEST SELECTION OF SILK SCARFS IN THE CITY.

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DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, Suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. de9-1m ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRE

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A BEAUTIFUL GOLD COMPOSITE. HUNTING
CASED WATCH, JEWELED,
An Excellent time-keeper, 816.

THE MAGIO RAILWAY WATCH,
With Patent Time indicator,
Showing the Hour without opening case, very handsome and reliable, \$15.

The Gold Composite can also be had in Gentleman Size.
Watches sent for tappection before payment.
CHAINS in great variety, Gentlemen's, \$1 and upwards;
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Wardian Cases with Growing Plants.
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Obolecand securities for Gifts, imported and manufactured for our own sales. For sale at retail, or to the trade in quartity.

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SPRING GARDEN AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
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And all other Machinery and Goods for nailed and sewed work, to be had at manufacturers prices at sewed work, to be had at manufacturers or less at LIMES & MAGINALS.

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ogether with a full assortment of Dress Goods, Lines ds, White Goods, Linen Camb, Hdkfs, Gloves Fine open-centre and small-bordered Broche Shawls

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Of our own Importation and Manufacture HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SABLE MINK, REAL CHINCHILLA, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, in every fashionable style, for

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DESIRABLE, USEFUL, AND ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS, IN LACE GOODS.

Real Lace Collars, in every variety, from 50 cents to \$15 each seed of the \$10 each.

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100 Pointe Lace and Pointe Appliqué, from \$5 to \$50.

Colifures. Barbes, and every variety of other descriptions of Lace Goods, at very low prices. IN EMBROIDERIES.

IN HANDKERCHIEFS. The best assortment of Hdks in the city, including every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linen Hdks., in plain, hem-stitched, embroidered, lase, printed borders, &c., &c., from 12 cts. to \$50 each.

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INITIALS AND OTHER DESIGNS Embroidered in the
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From \$3 to \$19- and every intermediate price.
29, \$10, \$12, and \$16 Blankets are very desirable.
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By the yard or piece, of all the well-known makes.
Buy them now for coming wants, and save dollars.
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Whites, from 50 to 75 test. Slues, from 60 to 70 test.
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Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels.
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all bought at very low prices, early in the season, and at the recent Auction Sales:
French Merinoes, 75c to \$2.50.
French Poplins and Reps, 87% to \$1.75.
Dress Goods of every variety, 20c to \$2.
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Open Centre Long Broche Shawls.
Blanket Shawls, Plaids and Stripes,
A large assortment of Misses' Blanket Shawls, from
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Ladies' Scarfs in great variety, from \$1 to \$7 apiece.
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UEEFUL PERSENTS!
Superb Long Broché Shawls.
Beautiful Long Blanket Shawls.
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Gentlemen's heavy, warm Shawls.
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LARGE, SOFT, WOOL BLANKETS,
Good Fiannels, Shaker, Welsh, Ballardvale, &c.
Guilts, Crib Blankets, and Cradle Blankets.
Heavy Velvet, Beaver Cloths, Black Beavers, &c.
A splendid stock of Cassimeres. &c. endid stock of Cassimeres, &c., At THORNLEY & CHISM'S. DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Beautiful French Poplins, silk and wool.
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Beautiful the plaid all-wool Gashmeres.
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Excellent Black Silks.
Plain Silks, Figured Silks, Fancy Silks, &c.
With a great variety of general Dress Goods.
At THORNIEY & CHISM'S. STAPLE GOODS.

Af ne stock of Chintzes and Calicoes, Cheap Delaines and Ginghams. Eleached and Unbiesched Muslins. Table Linens, Towels, Græhes, Diapers, &c. Striped and plaid Shirting Flannels. Bed, gray, blue, heavy Shirting Flannels, &c., At THORNLEY & CHISM'S. BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c. A Large stock of Baimorals.
Linen-Hdkfs., Ladies' and Gentlemer's.
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10%4 CHESTNUT STREET. SHARPLESS BROS. ARE SELLING A REDUCED PRICES, their stock of FROSTRD AND FACOY BRAYERS, Also, BLAOK CLOTHS and BRAYERS. del4-tf. CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. JOHN H. STOKES, 102 Account of the ladies to this immense stock of DRESS GOODS, most of which has been reduced for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of French Merinoes, Figured Camlet Cloths, Wool and port Cotton Delaines, Figured and Striped Mohairs, English Merinoes, Wool Plaids, Plaid Dress Goods, California Stripes, 100 Control of the TOHN H. STOKES, 702 AROH PORTLAND KEROSENE COAL OIL,

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LIFE INSURANCE. TMPORTANT TO LIFE INSURERS.

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BANKER, No. 45 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SPECIE, AND UNCUE-EXECUTION EQUIPMENT AND SOLD STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. Particular attention paid to the Negotiation of Time Paper, CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT. THREE CENTS.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

SEPT. 18.—At 4 P. M., the whole corps moved to the left along Chicksmauga Oreek to Crawfish Springs. On arriving at that place, I received orders to march on the cross-road leading by the Widow Glenn's to the Chattanooga and Lafayette road, and take up a position near Kelly's farm, on the Listayette Road, connecting with Orittenden on my right at Gordon's Mill. The head of the column reached Kelley's farm about daylight on the 19th, Baird's division in front, and took up a position at the forks of the road, facing toward Reid's and Alexander's Bridges over the Chickamauga. Col. Wilder having informed me that the enemy had crossed the Chickamauga at those two bridges in force the evening before, and driven his brigade across the State road to the heights on the east of the Widow Glenn's house, this position of Baird's threw my right into close proximity to Wilder's brigade. The interval I intended to ill with the two remaining brigades of Reynolds' division on their arrival. Gen. Brannan, closely following Baird's division, was placed in position on his left, on the two roads leading from the State road to Reid's and Alexander's bridges. Col. Dr. McCook commanding a brigade of the reserve closely following Baird's division, was placed in position on his left, on the two roads leading from the State road to Reid's and Alexander's bridges. Col. Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade of the reserve corps, met me at Gen. Baird's headquarters, and reported that he had been stationed the previous night on the road leading to Reid's bridge, and that he could discover no force of the enemy except one brigade, which had crossed to the west side of Chickamaga at Reid's bridge the day before, and he believed it could be cut off, because he had destroyed the bridge after they had crossed. Upon this information I ordered Gen. Brannan to post a brigade within supporting distance of Baird, on the road to Alexander's bridge, and with his other two brigades to reconnotire the road leading to Reid's bridge, to see if he could locate the brigade reported by DangMo'. Cook, and, if a favorable oppertunity occurred to capture them. His dispositions were made according to instructions by 9 A. M. General Baird was directed to throw forward his right wing so as to get more nearly in line with Brannan, but to watch well on his right fisals. Soon after this disposition of these two divisions, a portion of General Paimer's division of General Bard's division. About 10 A. M., Croxton's brigade of Brannan's division became engaged with the enemy, and I rode forward to his position to ascertain the character of the attack. Ocionel Croxton reported to me that he had driven the enemy nearly half a mile; but that he was then meeting with obstinate resistance. I then rode back to Baird's division, and directed him to advance to Croxton's support, which he did with his whole division, Starkweather's brigade in reserve, and drove the enemy steadily before him for some distance, taking many prisoners. the enemy steadily before him for some distance, taking many prisoners.

Croxton's brigade, which had been heavily engaged for over an hour with greatly superior numbers of theenemy, and being nearly exhausted of ammunition, was then moved to the rear to enable the men to fill their boxes, and Baird and Brannan, having united their forces, drove the enemy from their immediate front. General Baird then halted for the nurrous of readjusting lines and learning

which grocer-y would be the rhyme. We left here o go six miles further, to a man's house, of the name of Ward. Where it was not muddy it was rocky. having united their forces, drove the enemy from their immediate front. General Baird then halted for the purpose of readjusting line, and learning from prisoners that the enemy were in heavy force on his immediate right, he threw back his right wing in order to be ready for an attack from that quarter. Before his disposition could be completed the enemy in overwhelming numbers assaulted Scribner's and King's brigades, and drove them in disorder. Fortunately at this time Johnson's division of MicDook's corps, and Reynolds' division of my corps, arrived, and were immediately placed in position, Johnson's preceding Reynolds', his left connecting with Baird's right, and Palmer's being immediately placed on Johnson's right, Reynolds was placed on the right of Palmer, with one brigade of his division in reserve. As soon as formed; they advanced upon the enemy, attacking him in front as they were pursuing Baird's retiring brigades, driving the head of their columns back, and retaking the artillery, which had been temporarily lost by Baird's brigades. The enemy at this time being hardly pressed by Johnson's, Palmer's, and Reynolds' divisions, in fiank, fell back in confusion on his reserves, posted in a strong position on the west side of Chickamauga Creek, between Reid's and Alexander's) bridges. Brannan and Baird were then ordered to reorganize their commands and take position on commanding ground on the road from McDaniel's house to Reid's bridge, and hold it to the last extremity, as I expected the next effort of the enemy would be to gain that road and our rear.

This was about 4 P. M. After a lull of about an hour, a furious attack was made on Reynolds' right, and he having called upon me for reinforcements, I directed Brannan's division to move to his sunoort. trains to pry out their wagons, and dropped where used, making the mud-hole a break-leg affair for the horses. Night came on before we reached Ward's. One of our companions started on, walking past the rest of us, jokingly asked whether he should order fire became intense, the mud deeper, the way indefi-Down went a horse on his belly, and laid there. Charley, the driver, stuttering, swearing, and half crying, cursing roads and the darkness, and the mud and the rocks, got him up, and we found the ambulance fast in a cleft of rock, and had to be lifted out. We got to Ward's at last. The door opened and a bright light streamed out, oh, so cheerful, on the road. It was a grate filled with sparkling, crackling cannel coal; the floor nicely sanded. It was ch a pleasant contrast to us, coming tired, and weary, and ill-humored out of the mud and darkness. I always carried a pair of old slippers in my haversack. To draw my muddy boots, but on my slippers, wash the mud off my hands and face, light my pipe, and draw up an old-fashioned hickory-botned chair close by the bright coal fire—this was a more zest. I felt so good and generous that I loaned my blankets to a soldier who had to sleep on the floor while I had a good feathered bed; but my satisof old, dirty, worn out governments in their place. only waiting the projected railroad for development. Ward said he received now four and a half cents per hushel at the mouth of the plt. The weather is fair day we made ten miles more, to a place called Kem-per's, where we were well entertained, and as it was comfort within easy reach, we staid there the remainder of the day. We crossed the Wildcat mountain, where we saw traces of Zollicoffer's works, and his battle-field. The mountain is sandy, with

and the having called upon me for reinforcements I directed Brannara's division to move to his support, leaving King's brigade of Baird's division in the position at which Baird and Brannan had then position for the beautiful and the position of Brannara's division reached his right had reinforced. Republic years a position of Brannara's division reached his right had been had been an all the committee of the beautiful and the search of the reached his and a position, and designated to him where to place his division; also, to General Baird, who was been been to the cross-roads to locate Palmer and Reynolds on the protongation of Johnson's position, and on the creat of the ridge. Soon after Palmer and Reynolds on the protongation of Johnson's line, and on the creat of the ridge. Soon after Palmer and Reynolds one confusion of Johnson and the protongation of Johnson and the Johnson and Jo It had been reported in Kentucky that the 51st with the word that it was not so. Men here offered Orchard. The 51st New York Regiment, under here. The regiment is sadly reduced. Three fourths were rejoicing in the prospect of returning to New York to recruit, and to enjoy the holidays. In place as this, their generous treatment abundantly Huntington, A. Q. M., who generously offered to by his kindness I came through to Knoxville with despatch told us that Longstreet had retreated, and I rode to London, three miles from Camp Pitman, mother straggling, dilapidated village, where we took dinner. The attempt at waffles made me mad. they were pale, cold, flabby things, the dents in them The party consisted of the captain and his clerks, a chaplain of the 9th Corps (who had a specialty in which looked like a caisson), and one or two more. were gone. Five of us rode on, in the darkness, hree miles. The rest of the horses were smart walkers. Mine was a large gray horse, slow in scribed, at a lope. I am grateful to the gray for his careful step, taking me over the worst roads without a mistep; but, owing to his slow step, I rarely ever had a companion and by rough trotting I had to make up my lost distance. We crossed Laurel run, but were directed back over the other side to a house for lodging—a one-story house with two all—five of us, the man and his wife, and six children. We were thankful for anything like comfort

us ; corn bread, wheat coffee, and spare-ribs, filled us. We slept sweetly, though the situation was new.

A brisk ride in the cold morning over the frozen oads kept our blood in motion; we soon heard the rumbling of the chaplain's caisson, and the rattle of the carriage. Twenty two miles to Williamsburg. I thought of it with agony after I had experienced a few miles of the gray's gait. Yet I could not help he was good looking, and had a fair rigging. If any one envied my position, it was without foundation. Twelve miles from Williamsburg we stopped, and I tied the gray to the picket fence of the yard. He signalized himself by falling against the fence and rolling into the yard, smashing a whole panel, but got up very quietly and seemed somewhat surprised. We crossed the Cumberland about 5 o'clock P. M., very nicely situated on a level. The houses were wretchedly dilapidated. One of the party remarked that it only made a miserable town and spoiled a a man of the name of Murphy, where we were hos-pitably treated. The next day the morning was pleasant, but it got forgot to say that we were not travelling the usual way by Cumberland Gap, but by Big Oreek Gap, a straight line from London to Knoxville, and over the same route recommended by the President in his message for a railroad connecting Danville, Ky.,

with Knoxville. We crossed the Pine mountain, over which the road went by 21z-2ag. At one place turn a sandstone rock covers the way, two to three Four-horse teams cannot be turned, the way is so arrow—the leaders are unhitched, the wagon driven rear, the wagon backed until it becomes straight, then the horses or mules scramble up the rock, slipping and falling. It is a trying thing. I watched the horsemen going at the rock—one fell and rolled as fast as those in their front were driven back, until near nightfall.

About the time that Wood took up his position, Gen. Gordon Granger appeared on my left flank at the head of Steedman's division of his corps. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to him with orders to push forward and take position on Brannan's right, which order was compiled with with the greatest premptness and alscrity, Steedman moving his troops into position with almost as much precision as if on drill, and, fighting his way to the creat of the hill on Brannan's right, moved forward his artillery, driving the enemy down the southern slope, inflicting on him a most terrible loss in killed and wounded. This opportune arrival of fresh troops revived the flagging spirits of our men on the right, and inspired them with more ardor for the contest. Every assault of, the enemy from that time until nightfall was repulsed in the most gallant style by the whole line. By this time the ammunition in the boxes of the men was reduced on an average to two or three rounds per man, and my ammunition trains having been unfortunately ordered to the rear by some authorized person, we should have been entirely without ammunition in a very short time had not a small supply come up with Gen. Steedman's command. This being distributed among the troops gave them about ten.rounds per man.

General Garfield, chief-of-staff of General Rosetreated this way. A fence of rails and a rude heatboard mark his lonely resting place, so far from his
native place.

But we had not seen the worst of the mountains,
We crossed the Cumberland the next day, steep, stony,
muddy; one don't wish to cross it again if he can
help it. To go up is a dreadful pull; to go down is
very wearisome. Going up your head touches the
horse's arrs, and your saddle slips back, and going
down your feet stick out beyond the horse's ears.
Wagons side from one rock to the other, with a
continued who a ho to the team, the men holding on
to the sides to keep the wagon from going over.
They say the Cumberland Gap road is worse, because
so many teams have gone over it. I no longer wondered at the cilapidated condition of the trains as
they came back through Orab Orchard, with battered
wagons, but three or four mules left out of six.
Both, this road and the one by Cumberland Gap
is lined with dead mules and horses, and broken
wagons. They are never out of sight or smell.
Resides the mountains, there are three rivers to ford,
the Cumberland, Clinch, and Powel, and numberless creeks and streams, all with rough, and dangerous bottoms; and many miles of the road runs
along through where the streams have made their
way, full of sharp and slippery rocks, bad footing for
horser, and bad tracks for wheels. One does not
breathe treely until night comes to proclaim a halt,
and your heart is not at ease until you have reached
your destination.

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THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. ** To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

time sending Captains Barker and Kellogg to dis-tribute the ammunition, Major Lawrence, my chief of artillery, having been previously sent to notify the different commanders that ammunition would be supplied to them shortly. As soon as they had reported the distribution of the ammunition; I directed Capt. Willard to inform the division com-manders on the left to withdraw their commands as manders on the left to withdraw their commands are soon as they received orders. At 6:39 P. M., Capt. Balker, commanding my eacort, was sent to notify Gen. Reynolds to commence the movement, and I left the position behind Gen. Wood's command to meet Reynolds and point out to him the position where I wished him to form line to cover the retirement of the other tropps on the left. In passing through an open woods, bordering the State road, and between my last and Reynolds' position, I was cautioned by a couple of soldiers, who had been to hunt water, that there was a large rebel force in these woods, drawn up in line and advancing toward me. Just at this time I saw the head of Reynolds' column approaching, and calling to the General himself, directed him to change the head of his column to the left, and form line perpendicular to the State road, his right resting on that road, and to charge the enemy, who were then his immediate front. This movement was made and assist in covering the retirement of our troops. Turchin's brigade, after driving the enemy a mile and a half was reassembled, and took its position on the ridge road with Robinson and Willich.

These dispositions being made, I sent orders to Generals Wood, Brannan, and Granger to withdraw from their positions. Johnson's and Baird's divisions were attacked at the moment of retiring, but by being prepared, retired without confusion or any serious losses. I then proceeded to thossville, accompanied by Generals Granger and Garfield, and immediately prepared to place the troops in position at that point. One brigade of Negley's division was posted in the gap on the Ringgold road, and two brigades on the top of the ridge to the right of the road, adjoining the brigades in the road; Reynolds' of Reynolds' right, as a reserve; McCook's corps on the right of Dry Valley road, and atrething to the west, his right reaching nearly to Chattanooga Creek. Orittenden's entire corps was posted on the helphis to the left of the Ringgold road, with Steedman's division of Granger's corps as a reserve behind his left. Baird's division in reserve and in supporting distance of the brigade in the gap. McCook's brigade of Granger's corps was also posted as a reserve to the brigades of Negley's, on the ridge to the right of the road. Minty's brigade of cavalry was on the Ringgold road, about one mile and a half in advance of the gap.

About 10 A. Hi., on the 21st, receiving a message from Minty that the enemy were advancing on him with a large force of infantry and cavalry, I directed him to retire through the Gap, and post his command on our left finalk, and throw out strong reconnoiting parties across the ridge to observe and report any movements of the enemy on our left front. From information received from citizens, I was convinced that the position was untenable in the fase of such odds as we had opposed to us, as the enemy could easily concentrate on our right fiank, which, if driven, would expose our center or left to be cut taneoga, I sent for the corps commanders, and gave auch general instructions as would enable them to prepare their commands for making the movement without confusion. All wagons, ambulances, and without confusion. All wagons, ambulances, and surplus artillery carriages were sent to the rear before night. The order for the withdrawal being received about 6 P. M., the movement commensed about 9 P. M., in the following manner:

Strong skirmish lines, under the direction of judicicus officers, were thrown out to the front of each division, to cover their movement, with direction to retire at daylight, deployed and in supporting distance, the whole to be supported by the 1st Division, 14th Army Coips, assisted by Minty's brigade of cavalry, which was to follow after the skirmishers. Crittenden's corps was to move from the bills to the cavairy, which was to follow after the skirmishers. Crittenden's corps was to move from the hills to the left of the road at 9 P. M., followed by Steedman's division, next, Negley's division was to withdraw at 10 P. M., then Reynolds after. Reynolds' and McCook's corps, by division, left to right, moving within supporting distance, one after the other. Brannan's division was posted at 6 P. M. on the road about half way between Rossville and Chattanoogs, to cover the movement. The troops were withdrawn in a quiet, orderly manner, without the loss of a single man, and by 7 A. M. of the 22d, were in the position in front of Kohattanoogs which had been assigned to them previous to their arrival, and which hey now occupy, covered by strong entrenchments, thrown up on the day of our arrival, and strengthened from day to day until they were considered sufficiently strong for all defensive purposes. It affords me great pleasure to refer to the reports of the various division and brigade commanders for the names of those distinguished for bravery and good conduct. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g. Brig. Gen. S. A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff Dep't of the Cumberland.

The Southern Confederacy. REMARKABLE LETTER OF THE RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES—THE DESPAIR OF THE BEBLLION ACKNOWLEDGED—NORTHERN FAITH AND SOUTHERN DISTRUST—THE BRINK OF DISASTER. PONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES—THE DEPARTED OF THE REBELLON ACKNOWLEDGED—NORTHERN FAITH AND SOUTHERN DISTRUST—THE BEINK OF DISASTER.

[Richmond (Mov. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The Confederate States are evidently approaching a stage in this war which will test more than ever the stubbornness and tenacity of their temper and patience, and can only be successfully encountered by a national spirit as systematic as it is resolute. Their enemy, with as much pertinacity, and far more sagacity, than heretofore, hems in the deges of the "rebellion" on every side, avoids the frequent recurrence of pitched battles and general engagements, pounces with hawk-like swoop upon isolated and inadequately supported bodies of men. evinces possession of admirable secret information, keeps the Confederate generals constantly on the rack, and, harassed by irruptions of cavalry, makes his superiority of numbers, and still more his salundance of supplies for horse and man, more and more felt, and finally, in investing the ports of Secessia with a cordon of versels so numerous as for the first time in thirtymonths to make access to the Confederate coast really dangerous and difficult. On the other hand, in rebeldom itself the Federals have a powerful ally in circumstances which, to my thinking, have from the beginning quadrupled the magnitude of the Confederate fasts. No one who has been conversant with the Northern States, during the last two and a half years, can have failed to notice with actonishment the faith stronger than ceath which the Northerners have exhibited in their "atar," their "manifest destiny," their "religion," their Alpha and Omega, their dream of dominion from sea to sea, and (to quote Mr. Everett's words) "from the ley pole to the finning belt of the Equator." No parallel faith has ever been exhibited in their "atar," their "manifest destiny," their "religion," their Alpha and Omega, their dream of dominion from sea to sea, and (to quote Mr. Everett's words) "from the circums and finell from the sea o

A STORY ABOUT THE CLAY FAMILY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer tells the following story: "When the great stateman. Henry Clay, was living, he purchased a farm in Kentucky for his son Thomas, and stocked and prepared it thoroughly for his use. After a few years' residence on the farm, Thomas wrote to his father for more money—that his farm needed important improvements, and he had not the wherewith to procure what he needed. Mr. Clay replied to the effect that as he (Thomas) had squandered the means he had given him in preparing the farm for his use, he should now go to —. Thomas replied, in a brief letter to his father, as follows. This letter is now with a friend in this city, and may be given to the Sanitary Fair:

"I'MY DEAR FATHER: Your kindletter of — inst. is before me. I have perused and digseted its contents, and am obliged to return you my warmest gratitude for the kindly admonition it contains. The destination you direct me to go will be strange to me, and I have deemed it the part of a dutiful son to request of you a letter of introduction.

"Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain your most obedient and dutiful son," THOMAS CLAY." JUDGE SBEASTIAN, OF ARKANSAS.—There have been reports circulated, for some time, that it was the intention of Senator Sebastian, of Ankansas, to resume the seat in the Senate of the United States which he held previous to the secession of his State. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, who has lately had a conversation with Mr. Sebastian, represents him as saying: "'I have no seat in the Senate. I was expelled by a resolution which was passed on the false statement that I was at the time colonel of a rebel regiment.' He denied that he ever participated in the rebellion in any way whatever; 'but,' said he, 'I cannot put myself in the position of going to Washington as a mendicant for a seat in the Senate.' He also criticised the policy of the Government, and, said he, 'The President's proolsmation made me a poor man.' The descripproofsmation made me a poor man.' The description he gave of the desolation which the war has brought with it to the people of the South was both impressive and affecting; and, indeed, three days' stay in Helena, enabling us to see with our own eyes, and hear with our own ears, the sad story of human suffering as concerning this people, moved our heart

in sympathetic sorrow over such estamities."

A Speech by Secretary Stanton.—On Christmas Day Mr. Stanton visited the soldiers in Stanton Hospital, Washington, and made them a brief speech. He said: Soldiers, I hope that when the next anniversary of the day you are now celebrating occurs, that this war will be ended, and you will have returned to your homes and your firesides. When you shall have so returned you will be considered as honored guests of the nation. You have perilled your lives upon the battle-field, or you have suffered in camps from the ravages of disease incidental to great armics. But whether you have been wounded or been stacked by sickness, you are equally entitled to consideration at the hands of your country. If you have been wounded in battle, or suffer from sickness contracted in the service of your country, I will see that you have a proper reward given you. Soldiers, if we can end this rebellion with the extinction of slavery, will it not be a great triumph? You will, at the end of this great rebellion, when making a review of it, have the satisfaction of knowing that you have aided the Government of the United States in discharging the duties incumbent on that Government when it was in peril. And, furthermore, you will experience the feeling that you have materially aided to make the country free, [Applaine.]

Senator Wilson also made a few remarks, which abply come up with Gen. Steelman's command.
This being distributed among the troops gave them about ten.rounds per man.

General Garfield, ohief-of-staff of General Rosecrans, reached this position about 4 P. M., in company with Colonel Houston, of McCook's staff, and Captains Gaw and Barker, of my staff, giving me the first reliable information that the centre and right of our army had been driven. Soon after I received General Rosecrans' despatch from Chattanooga, directing me to assume command of all the forces, and, with Orittenden and McCook, take a strong position, and assume a threatening attitude at Rossville, sending the unorganized forces to Chattanooga for reorganization, stating that he would examine the ground at Chattanooga, and make all necessary dispositions for defence and then join me; also that he had sent out rations and ammution to meet me at Rossville. I determined to hold the position until nightfall, if possible, in the mean.