

# The Franklin Repository.

BY MCCLURE & STONER.

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## Franklin Repository.

### LEE'S INVASION.

We have before us the official report of Gen. Lee, giving the detailed account of his disastrous campaign in Pennsylvania. The readers of the Repository have already had in these columns everything pertaining to that movement from loyal sources, that could be interesting or instructive, but the account given by the rebel Commander-in-Chief throws new light upon the purposes, plans and events of that campaign, which are necessary to a perfect understanding of the grand combinations conceived and the terrible disaster realized by the foes of the Republic.

Gen. Lee left his position on the Rappahannock because the lines of Hooker were such as "could not be attacked to advantage," and he therefore determined to draw Hooker from his defenses. He adds—"The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac." He hoped that the movement of Hooker in pursuit of the rebels might afford an opportunity to "strike a blow" at the Union army; that Hooker would certainly be "compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly draw to his support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country."

He adds—"In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require." These considerations, strengthened by the hope that other valuable results might be attained by military success, "gave us the purpose of Lee in his aggressive movement."

He recites the movements of the different corps of his army with minuteness. The forward movement began on the 2d of June, just one month before the terrible repulse he met with at Gettysburg. On that day McClellan's division left Fredericksburg for Culpepper, and Hood's division started from the Rapidan for the same point at the same time. They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving Hill alone at Fredericksburg. Longstreet's and Ewell's corps reached Culpepper on the 5th, where they were joined by Gen. Stuart with his cavalry. Gen. Jenkins was then thrown forward toward Winchester, and Imboden was directed to move toward Romney, to cover the movement against Winchester and prevent reinforcements by the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Gen. Rodes then advanced upon Berryville to cut off Milroy's communication with the Potomac, and Gen. Ewell with Early's and Johnson's divisions moved directly against Winchester. The result of these movements are well known. On the 14th Gen. Ewell carried Milroy's outer works, dispersed and captured most of his army, guns and stores and entered Winchester, and on the same day Gen. Rodes entered Martinsburg. These operations gave the rebels undisputed possession of the Shenandoah Valley, and Lee claims 4,000 prisoners, 29 guns, 70 wagons and ambulances and 400 horses as the trophies of his victories.

On the night of the 14th, the same day Ewell entered Winchester, the Union army left its position on the Rappahannock and commenced the pursuit. Then the rebels had eleven days' start of Hooker, and held the entire Shenandoah, with all the mountain gyps clean down to the Potomac, before he moved against them. He then had no chance to offer battle South of the Potomac except at great disadvantage, and he sensibly declined to do so. Lee says that no "favorable opportunity was presented to attack" Hooker in his march, as he kept the roads close to the Potomac, and "the transfer of the scene of hostilities North of the Potomac" became a necessity for Lee, for he could not remain idle with his whole army in the Shenandoah, so far from his base of supplies.

Gen. Jenkins was then ordered into Pennsylvania, and penetrated as far as Chambersburg, but as this did not have the effect of drawing Hooker from Virginia, and failed also in compelling him to attack Lee in his chosen position, a movement in force into Maryland and Pennsylvania became the only alternative remaining for Lee. On the 24th Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac, and the former crossed at Williamsport and the latter at Shippertown. These columns were united at Hagerstown and advanced into Pennsylvania, reaching Chambersburg on the 27th. Lee thus explains his position and plans after reaching this place:

"No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the east side of the mountains after it should enter Maryland, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac, through Hagerstown and Williamsport, Gen. Ewell had been instructed to send a division eastward from Chambersburg to cross the South Mountains. Early's division was detached for the purpose, and proceeded as far east as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle."

"Gen. Imboden, in pursuance of instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged on the left of Gen. Ewell during the progress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven off the forces guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroyed all the important bridges on the route from Cumberland to Martinsburg, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal."

"He subsequently took position at Hancock, and after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg was directed to march by way of McConnellburg to that place."

There has been much conjecture as to the reasons which actuated the rebel commander

in failing to attack Harrisburg. It is well known that Gen. Ewell's corps was all north of this place, and that he had an ample force to assault the raw troops and rude fortifications improvised for the defense of the capitol. It is clear now, however, that the exhausting efforts made by Gen. Couch to save our capitol, with most inadequate means, resulted in so delaying the rebel march that they were called to Gettysburg before they felt entirely safe in making the attack. Gen. Lee says:

"Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg, but on the night of the 27th information was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northward, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications with the Potomac were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point Gen. Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle."

It will be seen that the capture of Harrisburg and the destruction of the important bridges on the Susquehanna, were embraced in the rebel programme. They were saved only by the militia and fortifications retarding Ewell's movements until Meade threatened Lee's communications and required Lee to recall Ewell and concentrate his army. Lee's army was now drawn together with wonderful rapidity. Gen. Stuart crossed the Potomac at Seneca, and marched by Westminster to Carlisle, where he found that Ewell had already fallen back, and he hastened to join Lee at Gettysburg. Indeed Lee's whole army was on the battle ground by the evening of the 2d of July, but Imboden's command, which passed through Chambersburg on the evening of the 3d and joined Lee just in time to find him utterly defeated and retreating. We give the account of the battle in Gen. Lee's own language:

"The march toward Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movement of the Federal army been known."

"The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance at Gettysburg, on the morning of the 1st of July, and the troops to within a short distance of the town, in their encounter with the enemy, with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell coming up with two of his divisions on the 2d, and joined in the engagement."

"The enemy was driven through Gettysburg with heavy loss, including about five thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery. The advance of the army of the Federal army beyond the town of Gettysburg, on the morning of the 1st of July, and the troops to within a short distance of the town, in their encounter with the enemy, with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell coming up with two of his divisions on the 2d, and joined in the engagement."

"It is worthy of note that Gen. Lee gives no estimate of his losses. He says they were 'severe,' and embraced 'an unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable officers,' but he does not pretend to approximate the number of men killed, wounded and missing."

—Upon the whole the report of Lee is tolerably candid, and as a part of the history of this bloody war directly affecting the Cumberland Valley, the material portions of it, as heretofore given, will be read with more than ordinary interest by our people."

"The preparations for attack were not completed until the 2d of July. The enemy held a high and commanding ridge, along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. Gen. Ewell occupied the left of our line, Gen. Hill the center, and Gen. Longstreet the right. The front of Gen. Longstreet the enemy held a position, from which, if he could be driven, it was thought that the battle would be maintained in assaulting the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position while the batteries were engaged on the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. Gen. Hill was instructed to threaten the center of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack."

"After a severe struggle Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that we would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark."

"These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his divisions, moved forward in the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before."

"The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were ordered to support Longstreet."

"The enemy, in the meantime, had strengthened his position by the arrival of the morning, and the attack was commenced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in carrying the position, but the enemy's batteries, and getting possession of some of his batteries; but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition, the attack was discontinued, and the enemy's fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and after a most determined and gallant struggle, were compelled to relinquish their position, and fall back to their original position, with severe loss."

"The report then compliments the conduct of his troops, and justly adds that 'they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude.' It cannot be doubted that the rebel army fought at Gettysburg with a degree of courage worthy of the best cause; but they were met with equal valor by the gallant Army of the Potomac, and finally had to abandon their assaults in despair, with one-third of their men killed, wounded and prisoners. Lee finding all his assaults to be fruitless save in their rich harvest of death, resolved to retreat. He says:

"Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazardous, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue the fight where we were. Such of the arms as were in condition to be repaired, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at Gettysburg until the 27th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about 4,000 prisoners."

"Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 28th."

"The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our trains moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by the way of Cashport, guarded by Gen. Imboden. In passing through the mountains in advance of the column, the great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons, and succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss."

"The army, after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 3d and morning of the 7th July."

"The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure the ammunition and subsistence, the latter especially being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working

of the neighboring mills. The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river, and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed. The enemy had not yet made this appearance; but, as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to cross the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was recovered, and new boats built, so that by the 12th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters."

"The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, and an attack was directed during that and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdraw to the south side on the night of the 13th."

"Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, those of Longstreet and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the bridge was not completed until 1 P. M., when the bridge was removed."

"During the slow and tedious march to the bridge in the midst of a violent storm, some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them failed to find many in the obscurity of the night, and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy."

"We see nothing in this report that throws any new light upon the real aspect of affairs between the two armies when confronting each other at Williamsport. It is evident that Lee expected to be attacked by Meade before he re-crossed the Potomac, and was as well prepared for it as possible; but we must infer from his own account of it, that he was not in condition to await an attack as a matter of choice. On the contrary he escaped across the Potomac as soon as it was pronounced fordable. He does not say whether he had received a fresh supply of ammunition, but we doubt not that he did as soon as it was possible to get anything across the river."

"What Lee's purpose was when he re-crossed the Potomac is not made known, but from the following paragraph he intimates that he had further aggressive movements in view. He says:

"Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah river the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we re-crossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the water had subsided the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done."

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### BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

The rebel steamer Herald has been captured by the U. S. gunboat Tiogo, near Key West.

Three thousand fresh horses for cavalry and artillery service reached Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, on the 28th ult.

The draft will be commenced in New Jersey on the 25th inst. Credits will be given by sub-districts up to the 24th inst.

Gen. Pemberton, who has been several times killed by reports from the Southwest arrived in Richmond on the 28th ultimo.

The Memphis-Albany Appeal puts the climax to its jubilation over Bragg's great victory by exclaiming—"Now Vallandigham will be elected!"

White made his appearance in the neighborhood of Georgetown, on Monday night a week, driving in our pickets. The guerillas had two pieces of artillery.

Gen. Banks, it is said, will take the field in person to conduct the movements in Texas and Louisiana. General Franklin is to have command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

A large party of contrabands arrived in Alexandria yesterday. Their owners, near Culpepper, told them to leave, as they had nothing to feed them with during the coming winter.

The guerilla General Richardson, who has so long been a terror to the people of West Tennessee, has been taken prisoner. He had ventured to Memphis in disguise, but he was recognized and arrested.

The Regulars in the late battle of Chickamauga lost 888 men in killed, wounded, and missing. It is but necessary to add that the brigade numbered only about one thousand four hundred to show the extent of its loss.

Col. Carter has taken a position at Bull's Gap, while the rebels hold an entrenched position at Greenville. It is probable that a formidable flank movement will be made to cut Rosecrans' lines and isolate Burnside.

A Court Martial at Jefferson City, Mo., has passed death sentences on Wm. Hays, of the 123d Illinois Infantry; Wm. Pratt, of the 7th Missouri Cavalry, for murder, and John Nichols, convicted of being a guerilla.

Advices from New Orleans, via Cairo, to the 20th of September, state that matters are approaching a crisis on the west bank of the Mississippi. Two army corps, the 18th and 19th, except one division, have been sent to Brashear city.

Gen. Blunt has left for Fort Scott and Fort Smith. There are to-day in Leavenworth more than a hundred Union families, who have been driven from their homes in Platte county by the fear of violence from the Missouri State militia.

The rebel papers have repeatedly stated, of late, that Bragg held five thousand prisoners, captured on the 20th and 21st ult. When the exchange took place the other day he turned over to Gen. Rosecrans a few less than two thousand men, wounded and all.

On account of the sea washing too close to the encampment on Morris Island, and the presence of the men attracting sundry rebel shots, Gen. Gillmore has moved his force down to Folly Island, leaving, of course, sufficient garrisons in forts Gregg and Wagner to guard against a surprise.

It is thought that no movement will be made from Vicksburg immediately. General Logan has taken command of the city, and closed the stores and other places of business. General Grant was able to mount his horse and ride out on the 25th, after having been disabled by his fall for a full month.

A letter from Dalton, Ga., Sept. 26, published in The Richmond Dispatch on Saturday says:

"The over-sanguine multitude will be somewhat disappointed to know that the work of Gen. Bragg's taking Gen. Rosecrans' army is no easy job. Although his losses have been heavy, he yet has a very formidable army."

The confederates are warned by the Richmond papers not to expect an easy conquest of Rosecrans' army. Indeed, the whole tenor of the southern press is to the effect that they are highly dissatisfied with the victory gained by Bragg, and believe that it will be fruitless unless Rosecrans can be at once driven out of Tennessee.

Two thousand Union citizens have joined our army at different points, in Arkansas, since its progress into the heart of the State. Two newspapers have been started at Little Rock, and the railroad between that city and Duval's Bluff has been put into operation. Colonel Meade, a brother of General Meade, having it in charge.

It is now known that the rebels had intended to have taken the Atlanta from the Savannah river to New York or Philadelphia, and to have shelled those cities with the Greek fire. This plan was cut short by her capture by the Weehawken. A large quantity of the shells containing the infernal compound have been discovered on board the vessel.

A new arrangement has been agreed upon for the exchange of prisoners. The details are still under consideration. All military prisoners captured and paroled prior to Sept. 1, and all civilians captured and paroled prior to the 6th of May last, have been recently declared exchanged. The question as to the status of colored troops and their officers is still in abeyance.

While adjutant-General Thomas was on the passage up the Mississippi from Helena, recently, he discovered a Lieutenant-Colonel of a Missouri regiment intoxicated, and behaving in a most shameful manner. The General told him he had disgraced the service, tore off his shoulder-straps, put him under guard, and dismissed him from the service.

A letter from Nashville, 27th inst., says: "Since Thursday last, reinforcements have been pouring down to Chattanooga, and on that day some twenty and thirty-pounder parrot guns, lying here unused since Nashville fell, were forwarded. The finest troops which have passed through the city were the Fifteenth regulars. They marched like machinery and stood firm and erect as statues."

The Rebels in North Carolina are preparing, by their movements, to resist an anticipated raid by us. Already the Home Guards of nineteen counties have been called out. Probably the recent departure of an expedition from Fort Monroe, under General Foster, has sent them this on the *qui vive*. It is reported by deserters that Mr. Holden, of the Raleigh Standard, has been assassinated. A detachment of Pennsylvania soldiers recently destroyed valuable Rebel salt works at Nag's Head.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser writes as follows:—Telegraphic communication direct with General Rosecrans' headquarters has been established with Washington, so the President and General Halleck can know almost hourly the condition of the situation of Chattanooga. It seems that the reinforcements ordered from so many quarters did not reach Gen. Rosecrans as soon as many anticipated, but he telegraphs at last that large numbers of troops have now joined him.

A special despatch has been received from Knoxville, which is considered entirely reliable, that Gen. Burnside held the country from Knoxville to Calhoun, on the Hiwassee river, and the Western and Atlantic Railroads, and only 25 miles distant from Kingston, the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome railroads, and east of Knoxville, as far as Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. He also possesses all the passes into North Carolina. His rights in communication with Gen. Rosecrans, and his position all that could be desired. His army is in the best of health and spirits.

Great excitement prevails in Nashville, on account of reports of the approach of a rebel force to that city. It is said that Forrest has with him four thousand men, and has cut the railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. Some skirmishing has taken place in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, and the rebels attempted to destroy a long bridge at that place. At the time the wires were cut leading to Chattanooga, at daylight on Monday morning, no fighting was going on at the latter place. No alarm need be felt for General Rosecrans' communications as they can only be destroyed temporarily.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller says of Gen. Hooker's movements:—"He is to be under Rosecrans, and is to command a part of the reinforcements sent to Chattanooga. It is pretty generally known that the government is exerting itself to the utmost to give Rosecrans troops enough, not simply to remain safely on the defensive, but to assume the offensive at once. Hooker will have charge of one of the largest corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and he has few superiors as a corps commander in the country. He accepted the appointment readily, although it is a step down the ladder, and it was a fine exhibition of patriotism as well as a good sense for him to take it unhesitatingly."

Major General George Henry Thomas, whose corps appears to have borne the brunt of the recent battles in North Western Georgia, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1815, and is thus described:—"A gruff, tamed bear sort of a looking personage, is Gen. Thomas, with a face hidden in a profuse growth of sandy beard, that gives a wonderful truculent expression to his countenance, a manner that partakes rather of command in camps than of the courtesies of the drawing room, but that is at least frank and direct, and with a contempt of show that manifests itself in adhering to the uniform of a cavalry colonel, instead of donning the short-lived stellar glories of a 'during the war' Generalship. His corps consists of Rosecrans', Reynolds', Brannan's and Negley's divisions."

A special dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., to the Philadelphia Bulletin, says Col Carter had taken position at Bull's Gap. The rebels hold Greenville, strongly reinforced. Bayard and Woolford are still in advance, below Loudon; skirmishing with the Rebel cavalry. The Rebel attack on McMinnville indicates a formidable flank movement, to cut Rosecrans' lines and isolate Burnside.—On the 28th ult. the Rebels attacked our right, and were repulsed after a fight of two hours. A large number of Rebels were taken prisoners. They express mortification at the result of the Chickamauga battle, their losses far exceeding ours. Two Rebel divisions were separated at Harrison's Landing on the Tennessee. Rebel cavalry was detached in an effort to cross the river on the 30th, but were driven back.

### PERSONAL.

Hon. Erastus Corning has resigned his seat in Congress, on account of ill health.

Moseby, the guerilla, is alive, after all, and moving about—some say upon one leg, some upon two.

The French ambassador at St. Petersburg was to quit Russia for Paris on the 28th ult. on leave of absence.

The rebel Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow is superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription at Marietta, Georgia.

The rebel Gen. Walker, who was lately wounded in a duel in Arkansas with Gen. Marmaduke, has since died.

Gen. Martindale returned to Washington on Thursday, and resumed his duties as Military Governor of the District.

Tom Thumb retires upon a quarter of a million. Its sometimes easier to make a fortune by littleness than by greatness.

Oliver Wendell Holmes made his first appearance as a politician in the Massachusetts State Convention which re-nominated Gov. Andrew.

It is asserted that the Russian admiralty is making experiments with vessels specially destined, in the event of war, to be sunk in the channels of Cronstadt.

Mr. Carter, one of the proprietors of the Baltimore Gazette, and four of the composers, arrested a few days since, have been released by Gen. Tyler.

Kossuth lives near Turin, poor and wan, and his wife in consumption. Garibaldi is on his island farm at Capraia, lame but cheerful, with an income of \$600.

A movement is on foot in Massachusetts to procure an elegant sword for presentation to Gen. Banks as a special recognition of his services in taking Fort Hudson.

Gen. Hancock writes that although the wound received at Gettysburg has not entirely healed, he will be able to resume his position in the army in a few days.

Gen. Houtzelman will, as things now look, at least for the present, retain command of the Department of Washington. Efforts to supersede him seem to have been abortive. Sam Houston, according to a dispatch to the rebel Atlanta Appeal, "died of pneumonia, in attempting to carry out an engagement with English impostors." What an end for such a man?

Brig. Gen. Whipple, has been appointed chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans, and has left for Chattanooga. He is a gallant soldier and a high-toned gentleman. He carries with him the best wishes of hosts of friends.

Gen. Sigel was the recipient of a grand ovation in Pittsburg, on his return from a meeting in Westmoreland county. He made a speech, urging his hearers to vote the Union ticket, as the best way to assist in putting down the rebellion.

The Boston Traveller says that Brig. Gen. Sherman, who lost a leg at the siege of Port Hudson, has nearly recovered. He is still at Newport, and is able to hobble about the streets by the use of crutches. He will soon procure an artificial leg, and return to duty.

The Detroit Free Press states that the health of Gen. Cas has improved, and he was considered out of danger. Gen. Cas is now eighty one years of age; having been born in 1781. In that year were also born John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren.

The Republican is authorized and requested to state, in behalf of Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, that there is not now and never has been any misunderstanding between those two officers, and that the most pleasant relations have always existed and do now exist between them.

Gen. Truxton Polk arrived at St. Louis on Saturday as a prisoner of war, and will be sent to Johnston's Island. His family, captured with him in Arkansas, were not allowed to accompany him to St. Louis, their old home. Gen. Polk was formerly Governor of Missouri and a United States Senator from that State.

The cause which reduced to the ranks Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of the rebel army, was cowardice in some skirmishes on the Rapidan. Those who remember Pryor's furious speeches in Congress some years ago, and his conduct subsequently in the affair with Potter, will not be surprised at this announcement.

Rumors were also current that the Russian ambassador to France was about to proceed to St. Petersburg on leave of absence. The Paris Journal La Nation says: "Several journals have announced that, on account of the insertion of the Polish memorandum in the Monitor M. de Budberg had called upon M. Drouyn de L'huys. We are in a position to affirm that since the communication of the last diplomatic document no interview has taken place between M. de Budberg and M. Drouyn de L'huys."

The Emperor Napoleon's malady, under which he is fast growing old and infirm, is such that he is not able to go on horseback without suffering intense pain, and all his visits to mineral springs do not seem to produce any permanent relief. Happily or unhappily, Emperors also are but mortals, and no lithotomists can be found in all their wide dominions who are able to use the knife without causing pain. Think of Louis Napoleon bound to a surgeon's table, after having escaped the bombs of Orsini and the other attempts upon his life!