LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

elect of Alabama, in a speech lately delivered in that State, gives very hopeful views of the future prospects of our struggle. Having lately served as Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Davis, he has enjoyed favorable opportunities of knowing the real condition of affairs, and the men to whom the management of our Government has been committed. Although in the classification of parties under the old Government, a political opponent of President Davis, he pays a high tribute to the virtues and abilities of the President, appreciating them even more highly than when he entered his Cabinet. Mr. Watts refers also particularly to the naval branch of the service, and thinks we shall ere long have a fleet which will play an important part in the deliverance of the country. In regard to the subject of reconstruction, on which some had presumed to question his soundness, he said he should be almost ashamed to own himself an Alabamian if he could believe there was a man in the State who would agree to the reconstruction of the old Union. This sentiment is, with insignificant exceptions, the universal sentiment of the Southern people. Every month of the war has alienated them more and more from a race capable of such crimes and atrocities, until now there is not a nation of Europe which we would not sooner be annexed to than the Yankee despotism.

From The Charleston Mercury, Nov. 2.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA—A BATTLE IMMINENT.

We have important news from the armies in front of Chattanooga. A shrewd game is now being played by the enemy for the possession of Lookout Mountain. The announcement of the passage of the river at Bridgeport by a column of Federal troops reveals the long anticipated plot to force Bragg from the mountain by flank movements. This flanking force of the enemy, when last heard from, was somewhere in the vicinity of Sand Mountain, taking pretty much the same route which Rosecrans took when Bragg, apprehending a flank, evacuated Chattanooga, and fell back to Dalton and Kingston. Should Bragg again fall back, the enemy will quietly take possession of Lookout Mountain, reopen his railroad communication with Middle Tennessee, and settle down into comfortable Winter quarters. But, on the other hand, most of the North Georgia papers speak of another great battle as imminent. *The Marietta Rebel* says:

Indications are abundant that active operations somewhere around Chattanooga are contemplated very soon, on the part of both the Confederate and Union commanders. We feel a presentiment that another general engagement is at hand, or that, if a battle may not directly occur, important military moves will be executed which will altogether change the aspect of things as at present viewed from Look-Out Point or Missionary Ridge. We are in possession of information through unquestionable authority, which it would be indiscreet to make public, which go far to strengthen these convictions.

The Atlanta Intelligencer takes the same view:

Movements are being made that must decide which of the combatants shall hold Tennessee, and many days will not elapse before another terrible battle may take place. For some days Buckner, with a large body of men, has been steadily moving toward Knoxville, his force being sufficiently strong to remove all apprehension of danger from the enemy in East Tennessee. Should he succeed in driving the enemy from East Tennessee, Kentucky will be open to our victorious army.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of Saturday says:

Passengers by the train yesterday evening bring intelligence of severe fighting on Wednesday night—commencing at midnight—on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, at the foot of Raccoon Mountain. A portion of Hood's division, chiefly Jenkins's brigade, attacked Siegel's corps in their intrenchments, making three desperate charges, reaching on the last charge within a few feet of the breastworks. Failing to carry the works our forces were withdrawn, and returned to their former position. Our loss is variously stated, but is believed to have been several hundred in killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Passengers also state that our batteries on Lookout Mountain shelled the works of the enemy vigorously on Wednesday, and that the tents of the enemy had disappeared.

We have also intelligence, which we deem entirely trustworthy, that our forces occupy Loudon and the advance, under Stevenson, has reached Concord, fifteen miles this side of Knoxville. Col. Wallace of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, has sent to Union Point for more of the rolling stock of his road, which is an encouraging indication of confidence in the successful issue of the movement forward.

From The Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 5.

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA.

This is a subject of deep anxiety to the whole Confederacy at this moment—the deeper, perhaps, that the late movement of the enemy by the river and his occupation of Raccoon Mountain seems neither to have been resisted nor anticipated. It gives him, at the same time, a great advantage by placing him on our left flank at the moment when our center and right are occupied with the body of the place itself. The Yankee newspapers say they have assembled 110,000 men, and that Bragg's force is only 60,000. We do not believe that this statement is correct in any particular. We have no idea that the Yankee force is so large, or that Bragg's is so small. Be it, however, as they represent, 60,000 of our men, placed as these are, may very well bid defiance to 110,000 Yankees. We have no apprehension whatever of a defeat.

The worst that we fear is one of those furious and indecisive battles so characteristic of this war. We do not believe that any force the Yankees can bring will be able to carry the exceedingly strong position of Gen. Bragg, fortified with so much care and defended by so many brave men as he has with him. It is evident, in the meantime, that a great battle must inevitably be fought in the neighborhood of Lookout, if it has not already occurred. The enemy will make desperate exertions to break through our lines at that point, it being his object to secure possession of the railroad where it runs south of the Tennessee, and thus render it an easy thing to supply Chattanooga with provisions and troops. We await the event with anxiety, but without apprehension.

We have before given an account of the locality of Chattanooga, and here repeat it, that our readers may have a clearer idea of the operations in progress. Just at Chattanooga the river makes a bend in the form of a horse-shoe, the toe of the shoe pointing south. On this toe, and on the south side of the river, Chattanooga is situated. To the west of it, and at the distance of two miles and a half, is Lookout Mountain, which runs down to the very river. Along the base of the mountain runs the railroad, which crosses the river about 25 miles below. To the west of Lookout Mountain lies Raccoon Mountain, and between them lies the Lookout Valley, a creek running through the middle of it. The Yankees the other night, left Chattanooga in pontoons, floated down the river, without being hailed by a single sentinel, so far as we can learn, landed, and occupied Raccoon Mountain, almost without resistance. They have thrown bridges across below, and are constantly receiving reinforcements in that direction. Hood's brigade, under the command of Gen. Jenkins, tried to dispose of them the other day, but failed. The battle will be fought in the Lookout Valley and its vicinity.

The hopes of the country were very high when Rosecrans was first driven back to Chattanooga. It was believed that he could be shut up there, and that his supplies would be so effectually cut off as to render it imperative upon him either to fight Bragg at a great disadvantage, to attempt to retreat across a wide river, and a rugged and impracticable country, thereby running the risk of ruin to his whole force, or to surrender. But the exceedingly dilatory movements of our army have lost us all the advantage we had, or believed we had, a few weeks ago. They have afforded time to the Yankees to collect troops from the most distant quarters, to restore their communications at their leisure, and to threaten us with a siege, instead of undergoing one themselves. If Gen. Bragg should be driven from his position, we not only lose East Tennessee entirely, but we open the door for the invasion of Georgia, where there is a very large supply of cotton, which formed the main inducement of Rosecrans's invasion of that State. It will thus be seen that the most important interests are involved in the operations around Chattanooga. The existence of the Confederacy is not, it is true, exactly involved, but the length of the war undoubtedly is. Could that Yankee army have been destroyed the war would have been virtually at an end.

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA.

From The Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 6.

The movements of the enemy at Chattanooga are still uncertain, and whether the occupation of Lookout Mountain indicates an advance, or is, like the last crossing of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg by Sedgwick's Corps, merely a feint to cover a retreat, has not yet transpired. But when considered in connection with the reported retreat from Loudon and its occupation by our forces, we are inclined to believe that Grant is preparing a change of base from East Tennessee to some point more accessible for supplies. This supposition becomes more probable when it is remembered that from Lookout Valley to Bridgeport his retreat could be more expeditiously made from Chattanooga. But whether for advance or retreat, this occupation of Lookout Valley is of importance. If for the former, it demonstrates that the enemy have recovered from their defeat at Chickamauga, and taken initiative, always one of importance in military movements. It may be useless to enquire why the enemy were permitted to regain strength, morale and organization, and begin offensive movements in the immediate front, under the very nose of Gen. Bragg. The vanquished, flying enemy, whom Gen. Bragg reported to be pursued by our cavalry, have turned upon the pursuers, and have occupied a position upon the flank of the victors. The enemy were out-fought at Chickamauga, thanks to the army. But the present position of affairs looks as though we had been out-generaled at Chattanooga. We hope these, our apprehensions, may turn out groundless, and that the strategy of Gen. Bragg may prove equal to the prowess and gallantry of his army, but we must confess that the country will be as much surprised as pleased should success attend our arms at Chattanooga. If the occupation of Lookout Valley by the enemy has been made to cover a retreat, an opportunity for energy, strategy and perseverance will be offered Gen. Bragg, which, if promptly embraced and effectually pursued, will do much to reinstate him in the confidence of the army and the country. As the rule is to be taken under Gen. Bragg, we hope that every officer and private will exert his utmost endeavors to aid the General in overwhelming the enemy. Whether Grant intends to advance, or is preparing to retreat from Chattanooga, he must be defeated, either on the south side of the Tennessee or his retreat to Nashville. The approaching Winter warns both armies that their present position may be their mutual destruction, and the Spring of 1864 open on the wasted and ruined remnants of both.

From The Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 6.

NEAR PROSPECT OF A COUPLE OF BATTLES.

While we are kept in constant expectation of a battle at Chattanooga by the proximity of the two armies in that quarter, the Yankee newspapers give unmistakable signals of an approaching fight, also on the Rappahannock. It has been rumored, indeed, and we suspect with some truth, that Meade has received positive orders from Washington to attack Gen. Lee as soon as possible. The Yankees see that the season for campaigning is passing rapidly away, and that unless Lee's army be "crushed" between this and the first of December they will not be able to eat their Christmas dinner in Richmond, as they have so often threatened to do. They appear, also, to be just at this time to be terribly excited by the reports of certain returned prisoners, that we are starving those that are left behind.

They point to the emaciated condition of these same returned prisoners as a proof of the truth of their tale. Our readers doubtless recollect that at the last exchange of prisoners the Yankees sent a batch of sick and wounded, and that a similar batch was sent on our part. These are the men the Yankees refer to as affording, in their own person, a proof of the cruel manner in which we treat our prisoners, ascribing their evil plight not to their diseases and wounds, but to our severities, and endeavoring to make us answerable for their own inhumanity. For it was *they* who set the example of removing for exchange Confederate prisoners who were too ill to endure removal, thereby compelling us to do the same. However, they seize upon this pretext to stimulate the drooping ardor of their soldiers, and their papers call aloud for an instantaneous march to Richmond and the rescue of their brethren, who are starving to death in spite of the seventy bullocks a day which we are told are slaughtered to give them sustenance.

They are reasonable men to be sure. They violate all the obligations of common honesty by abrogating the cartel, solemnly entered into, under the hope that the multitude of prisoners thrown upon our hands may reduce us to starvation, and now they complain that those prisoners are partakers of the very famine they are left here to produce. It is all a lie, however. The prisoners are treated much better than the Yankee Government has any right to expect, considering their object in leaving them here, and fully as well as prisoners of war are ever treated anywhere. It is to get them back, however, to rescue them from death by famine, that the Yankee army is now appealed to to advance. And the advance, we believe, will be made. We shall then see whether it is so easy to take Richmond as the Yankee newspapers would have us believe, or whether the army of Gen. Lee is to be counted for nocking in the prosecution of such an enterprise.

It is not exactly plain whether the advance is to be made by James River, or the Peninsula, or direct from the Rappahannock. Either way will suit us if it suits General Meade. We hope his heart will not fail him this time, as it did when Lee chased him into his defenses before Washington. Let him come prepared to make a real campaign; a campaign not against the pigs and poultry, but against the fighting men of Lee's Army. Let him bring along Kilpatrick, that famous hen-roost General, the very sight of whom sets all the geese to cackling, and all the turkeys to gobbling, throughout this quarter. He and his warriors are gallant men "to twist the neck of cock and hen," as was said of yore, touching a hero of principles and practice much resembling their own—the Scottish Highland freebooter, Cutler McCulloch.

We can assure all these gentry, by way of inducement, that Richmond is not so absolutely destitute of the means of making a good Christmas dinner as they seem to imagine. We can still afford a good minced pie, although we dare not venture to promise a plum pudding. We have not the best material for a bowl of egg-nog; our white sugar is running low, and our rum growing scarce. But if they will put up with dead-shot whisky, rifle-barreled and warranted to kill, they can find a plenty at $1 50 per drink, Confederate currency. There are many other inducements too tedious to mention; so, we venture to invite them, and assure them Gen. Lee will give them a hearty welcome.

REPORTED RAID ON TUSCALOOSA.—*The Marietta Confederate* of Oct. 30, says that an officer of the army, just from Rome, brings intelligence of the receipt of a telegraph by the commandant of the post at Rome, from Selma, we believe, that a heavy force of Yankee mounted infantry had reached the vicinity of Tuscaloosa en route for Selma. They are said to have come from Tupelo, by the route Bragg's army came last Summer.

THE FOOD QUESTION.—An association has been formed in Atlanta, Ga., on the joint stock principle to furnish food to the people at cost prices. The shares are sold at $50 each, and the enterprise was entered upon with much spirit.

The following items are from *The Charleston Mercury*, Nov. 2:

PRICES OF MEAT.—During the past week beef has been selling in our market at $1 50 a pound, and fresh pork at the extravagant price of $2 50 a pound. We are pleased to learn that the Mayor and Aldermen have taken this matter in hand, and that in a very short time the city will be able to furnish an abundance of prime meats at about 50 cents a pound.

DECLINE IN BUTTER.—*The Augusta Constitutionalist* of Friday morning says: "Butter, which recently went up in price in this market to $4 50@$5 per pound, has suddenly tumbled, and was selling yesterday at $2 50@$3 per pound."

ENORMOUS PRICE.—A negro girl, aged 17, was sold by Hargrove & Co. for the small fortune of $8,150 cash, on Monday last, at Lynchburg.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. POLK.—*The Montgomery Advertiser* says: "It is understood that the President thinks the arrest of Gen. Polk a mistake on the part of Gen. Bragg, and desired that the matter should be adjusted without a Court of Inquiry by the return of the former to the Army of Tennessee, but that he prefers not to be in that command, and is most anxious for a Court to investigate the charges against him. This the President seems disinclined to."

PERSONAL.—Gen. N. B. Forrest is in Atlanta. All the members of his staff, except his personal staff, have been ordered to the different departments. Gen. Armstrong takes command of his division.

Brig. Gen. Mackall has, at his own request, been relieved of duty in Bragg's Department, and has been ordered to report to Gen. Johnston in Mississippi.

FINANCIAL.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 6th inst. reports the prices of gold and stocks as follows:

Gold, 11 to 12 for one, firm; bank notes, three for one, with downward tendency; Sterling, first class, 13 to 14 for one, firm. Bonds—Virginia State 6 ⅌ cents, last sales $1 70@$2 05, and interest; North Carolina new 6 ⅌ cents, $2 15@$2 25; Missouri State 6 ⅌ cents, last sales $5@$5 25; North Carolina old 6 ⅌ cents, $4 70@$4 60; North Carolina new 8 ⅌ cents, $2 15@$2 25 and interest; Confederate State $15,000,000 Coupon Bonds, 195 and int.; Registered do., 140@150 and int.; Confederate States 100,000,000, short dates, 10@10½ and interest; Confederate States 100,000,000, long dates, sales at 115@150 and interest; Orange and Alexandria Railroad, second mortgage, 6 ⅌ cent—no recent sales; Orange and Alexandria Railroad, third mortgage, 8 ⅌ cent—no recent sales; Richmond and York River Railroad, first mortgage, 8 ⅌ cent—no recent sales; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, 7 ⅌ cent—no recent sales; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad stock—sales 130; Virginia Central Railroad, first mortgage, 6 ⅌ cent—no recent sales.

From The Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 3.

GEN. LEE'S REPORT—LATE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

We take pleasure in having before our readers the official report of Gen. R. E. Lee, of the recent operations in Northern Virginia, accompanied by reports from Major Gen. Stuart and Brig. Gen. Imboden:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 31, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

GENERAL: In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit for the information of the Department the following sketch of the recent operations of this army.

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpeper Court-House, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army crossed the river on the 9th inst., and advanced by way of Madison Court-House. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

Gen. Fitz Lee, with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines south of the Rapidan. Gen. Stuart, with Hampton's division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City on the 10th, and drove them back toward Culpeper. Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th inst., and discovered that the enemy had retreated toward the Rappahannock, raining or destroying his stores.

We were compelled to halt during the rest of the day to provision the troops, but the cavalry under General Stuart continued to press the enemy's rear guard toward the Rappahannock. A large force of Union cavalry, in the mean time, had crossed the Rapidan, after our movement began, but was repulsed by Gen. Fitz Lee, and pursued toward Brandy Station.

Near that place, the commands of Stuart and Lee united, on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns, with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria Railroad north of the river, and interrupting the retreat of the enemy.

After a skirmish with some of the Union cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs, in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery. Early next morning (13th) the march was resumed, and the two columns reunited at Warrenton, in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions.

The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New-Baltimore toward Bristow Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place, a skirmish took place between Gen. Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. Gen. Hill arrived first at Bristow Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the railroad embankment.

The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed, with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning, he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line toward the Little River turnpike.

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

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. Gen. Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly toward Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to Gen. Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as Gen. Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns he turned upon the enemy, who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by Gen. Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by Gen. Lee to Gainesville.

Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day. When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, Gen. Imboden was instructed to advance down the Valley and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 18th inst. he marched upon Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well-concerted plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation; only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack Gen. Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations 2,436 prisoners were captured, including 41 commissioned officers. Of the above number, 454 were taken by Gen. Imboden.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports have been received. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

By the Press Association to the Richmond Papers.

President Davis and suite arrived at Charleston on Monday noon, by a special train from Savannah. He was received at the depot by Gen. Beauregard and staff, and a Committee of the Common Council, who escorted him to the City Hall with a military escort. The turn-out of the city was very large.

He made an address, saying that his feelings had drawn him to Charleston in this hour of trial, and he also desired to confer with the Commanding General, and by personal observation to acquire some of that knowledge which would enable him more fully to understand the wants of the people and the reports submitted to him. From South Carolina's great men he first imbibed the principles and doctrines of State Sovereignty. He trusted that the Yankees's desire to possess Charleston would never be gratified, but if Providence ordered otherwise, he desired for her, what he wished for his own town of Vicksburg, that the whole should be a mass of ruins.

He believed that Charleston would never be taken, and if fire should belcagner us (the Rebels) on every side, reinforcements would be sent to their assistance in proportion to the force of the enemy. From his present knowledge, he looked forward to a glorious record for Charleston at the close of the struggle. He asserted that the army is now in better condition than it was twelve months ago.

Tuesday he spent in visiting the gunboats, Sullivan's Island, the batteries, Fort Moultrie, and Mount Pleasant, inspecting the works, and reviewing the various commands.

On Thursday he arrived at Wilmington, N. C., and was received by Gen. Whiting. Davis took the opportunity to make a speech, in which he said he was proud of his reception by the North Carolinians, and that he had given Wilmington for her defense one of the best soldiers in the Confederacy, and he felt the full importance of the harbor—the only one still open for trade—and that he would do all that could be done for its defense.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TROUBLES ABOUT BRAGG.

The Chattanooga correspondent of *The Mobile Tribune* gives the following summary of the result of President Davis's visit to Gen. Bragg's Army:

A great deal of gossip and military scandal has been written about the President's visit here in reference to the settlement of certain difficulties which are supposed to exist among the corps and division officers of General Bragg's Army. As the affair has been distorted to suit the fancy and prejudice of writers, I will now give you a plain statement of the facts:

It seems that a number the Generals in the Army of Tennessee petitioned for the removal of General Bragg from the command of the army (General Breckinridge and some others excepted), while the President was on his late visit. President Davis requested a personal interview with these gentlemen, and asked them to state their reasons why they demanded that General Bragg should be relieved from his command.

The reasons given did not appear to satisfy the President that he ought to take any action in the case. Gen. Bragg, on being informed of the nature of the petition, insisted on and urgently requested the President to relieve him, but President Davis persistently refused, on the ground that it would be hazardous to the general good of the service and the welfare of the country.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN RICHMOND.

George H. Hart and L. A. Hendrick, correspondents of *The New-York Herald*, who were captured by Mosby in a recent raid, have arrived at Castle Thunder, and are now enjoying the company of their confreres, Brown, Richardson, Beasley, Ravenwood, and Schloss.

From all accounts, the latter gentlemen have been making themselves comfortable and gay during their confinement, and if it will afford consolation to the Government to know that its "enemy hath written a book," they have indulged their literary proclivities to the extent of a large manuscript volume, illustrated with pen and ink sketches of illustrious forms and distinguished scoundrels.

The material abounds in the Castle for any amount of romance and curiosity, and if these gentlemen are as versatile and industrious as they have been unfortunate, they will certainly be able to make a decided "good thing" of it.

ADVANCE OF GEN. SHERMAN.

An officer of the army, recently from Rome, brings intelligence of the receipt of a telegraph, by the commandant of the post at Rome, Georgia, from Selma, that a heavy force of Yankee mounted infantry had reached the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, en route for Selma. They are said to come from Tupelo, by the route Bragg's army came last Summer.

SICK AND WOUNDED REBEL PRISONERS.—There are only sixteen sick and wounded Rebel prisoners in the hospital on David's Island. About one hundred of the Rebel patients are at Bedloe's Island—the officers are in the hospital on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. The privates who were well enough were sent to Fortress Monroe for exchange several days since. The wounded Rebel prisoners recently captured in Virginia are expected here shortly.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Canada, for Havana and Nassau—Mrs. Sada Linard, Miss Emma Nesbitt, Mrs. Harris, Samuel D. Briggs, W. Nesbitt, Wm. Gardner, Miss Burbridge and friend, A. Lefferts, Chas. Dangerfield, J. O. Mathewson, M. O. Markham, E. D. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van Duzen, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Murray, J. Friedenberg, J. Gaillard, D. L. Minor, Mrs. Storey and infant, Miss Storey, Miss Marshall, Ricardo Betancourt, Felipe Neis, N. Gallinder, Hon. and Mrs. John R. Hamilton, Master and Miss Hamilton, Mrs. C. F. Williams and Miss Hamilton, T. B. Moore, P. E. Clifford, Mrs. George, two children and servant, J. W. Carville, Mr. Richardson, J. J. Boulsby, L. H. Bigelow, C. R. Miller and servant, T. C. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lieaun, Pastor Alt, P. A. A. E. Hepburn, M. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Dillett, Mr. and Miss Webb, Miss Ambrister, Mrs. J. Williams, Miss S. F. Webb, Mrs. Sawyer, J. Stone jr., F. K. Fraser, E. M. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fraser and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Johnson and two children, O. I. Marshall, O. O. Rae, O. W. Higgs, E. Tappan, Sydney Barlow, E. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carter, D. P. Ripley, P. Gerard, Geo. Marsh, Oscar Kraus and nine children, Miss Smith, Mr. John Smith, Mr. John Jones, Richard Brown, Thos. A. Ritchie, Chas. Harris, Geo. Chambers, C. Blersch, J. H. Andrews, Geo. Fredericks, Jos. Kennedy, Mr. Smith, Ed. Green, W. Walden, E. L. Neville, A. G. Butterfield, British Consul at Key West, M. Quesada, T. C. Ledyard, C. H. Hyams, J. Poulson, James Masterson, L. J. Levey, A. Kortesk, David Ireland, J. Norcross, W. Pinchon, Mr. Boreton, Robert Maxwell, Robert Downie, Peter Torrance, Peter Kennedy, Nicholas Fauis, John Smith, McDonald Fraser, Henry Dayton, Jos. Brown, Henry Morgan.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Tisdill, Misses Tisdill, Mrs. Tower, Col. Hanks, U. S. A., Col. Appleton, Maj. Farnsworth, Maj. Lodland, Geo. G. Knowles, Saml. Newton, Capt. Evans, 20th New-York, Surg. J. M. Troop, 175th New-York, Capt. M. Brown, U. S. A., Lieut. Conley, U. S. A., Lieut. H. W. Clowe, U.S.A., Lieut. L. L. Wittney, U. S. A., Acting Master Conway, Capt. Walker, U. S. N., Lieut. Wiggins, U. S. N., Acting Master Ward, U. S. N., J. P. McIlrath, and 40 in the steerage.

GRAU'S NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.—The advent of this entirely new opera company takes place at Niblo's Garden to-morrow evening, when the great lyric tragedienne, Madame Sophie Vera Lorini, will make her first appearance in America, in the rôle of Leonora in Donizetti's opera of "La Favorita," an opera specially selected by herself for her debut, and one in which she has achieved a high reputation. Madame Lorini is not, it is proper to state, the Madame Lorini (née Virginia Whiting) so well known in this country, but an artiste of the Italian lyrical stage. She will be supported by Stefani, Morelli, and a full and powerful company.

THE FRENCH INVASION OF MEXICO.—Mr. C. S. Shanahan will repeat his lecture on this truly interesting subject at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, this evening. Gens. Sickles, Meagher, Dwight, and Graham, the Mexican Minister, and others will be present.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE.—The journeymen machinists who are now on a strike have hired a room at No. 187 Bowery, which is kept open during the day for the accommodation of the machinists of New-York and vicinity who may wish to consult with others in relation to their trade. A number of calls were made yesterday, but no business of a public nature was transacted. A mass meeting will probably be called shortly, of which due notice will be given in the papers. A large number of the leading master machinists refuse to comply with the demand made by their journeymen for an increase of 25 per cent upon the wages now paid to them. Many of the strikers were employed on Government works.

[Advertisement.]

THE WINTER NUMBER OF MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—One dollar's worth of full-sized Patterns. The most splendid, valuable, interesting and useful number ever issued. Every mother, milliner, dress maker and lady should see the extraordinary Winter Number. Ready Nov. 12. Published at No. 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—Japonica of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the HAIR. General Depot at L. BASTIEN, No. 335 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Lawyers and other professional men can make their five talents ten, if, by the proper exercise of their natural talents, they exert their whole power. How to do this is fully taught only by Phrenology. A careful examination and delineation of character, with professional advice by a competent Phrenologist, cannot fail to be of service to all. Such are made at all hours by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

OPENING OF ENGLISH VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETING, from the most celebrated Manufacturers, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious Sales Rooms, No. 99 Bowery; also Lowell Co. Three-Ply Super, and Fine Ingrain Carpets; also Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table Covers, Druggets 4 yards wide, Oil Cloths from 3 to 16 feet wide, at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

City Inspector's Department—Deaths.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 24 day of November to the 9th day of November 1863: Men, 115; Women, 101; Boys, 127; Girls, 85; total, 428. Adults, 216; Children, 212. Males, 242; Females, 186; Colored Persons, 3.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASES.

Apoplexy	9	Fever, scarlet	16
Bleeding	1	Fever, typhoid	19
Bleeding from Womb	2	Fever, typhus	2
Bronchitis	4	Hooping cough	6
Cholera Infantum	3	Inflammation of bladder	1
Cholera	1	Inflammation of bowels	11
Convulsions, infantile	50	Inflammation of brain	10
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflammation of lungs	24
Croup	29	Inflammation of stomach	3
Diarrhea	6	Inflammation of throat	1
Diphtheria	15	Inflammation of womb	1
Dysentery	4	Measles	1
Epilepsy	2	Rheumatism	1
Fever, bilious	1	Small Pox	1
Total			216

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess of jaw	1	Dropsy in head	12
Abscess of liver	1	Heart, disease of	2
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	10	Insanity	2
Brain, diseases of	11	Kidneys, disease of	1
Cancer	1	Liver, disease of	4
Cancer of stomach	1	Marasmus, adult	2
Cancer of Womb	2	Marasmus, infantile	6
Consumption	76	Palsy	2
Debility, adult	3	Rupture, of Aorta	1
Debility, infantile	4	Softening of the brain	1
Dropsy	9	Softening of the bones	1
Dropsy in chest	1	Unknown	1
Total			182

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	3	Intemperance	3
Casualties, by fall	2	Malformation of heart	1
Casualties by shooting	1	Old age	10
Cyanosis	1	Premature birth	1
Delirium tremens	1	Suicide	1
Drowned	4	Suicide by shooting	1
Fracture of leg	1		
Total			30

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding week of 1862, and of last week, and also the annual average of the corresponding week for the last 10 years, was as follows:

Week ending November 10, 1862	369 Inc. 119
Week ending November 2, 1863—	
From acute disease	236
From chronic disease	159
From external causes, &c	47— 428
Week ending November 9, 1863—	
From acute disease	216
From chronic disease	182
From external causes, &c	30— 428
Average for 10 years	367 Increase 66

CHILDREN OF

Native parents	18	Foreign parents	173

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1862:

Week ending November 10, 1862	20
" " 9, 1863	36
Increase this week	13

The number of Interments in Potter's Field, compared with the corresponding week of 1862:

Week ending November 10, 1862	14
" " 9, 1863	18
Increase this week	4

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	4	Premature birth	1
Bones, joints, &c	4	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	35
Brain and nerves	76	Uncertain seat and general fevers	30
Generative organs	6	Unknown	1
Heart and blood vessels	8	Urinary organs	12
Lungs, throat, &c	160	Violence, &c	11
Old age	10		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	20		
Total			428

AGES.

Under 1 year	86	10 to 15 years	5	50 to 60 years	28
1 to 2 years	46	15 to 20 years	8	60 to 70 years	21
2 to 3 years	21	20 to 25 years	19	70 to 80 years	12
3 to 4 years	20	25 to 30 years	17	80 to 90 years	6
4 to 5 years	10	30 to 40 years	61	90 to 100 years	2
5 to 10 years	17	40 to 50 years	42	100 and upward	1
		Unknown	4		
Total					428

NATIVITIES.

British America	3	Ireland	119	Scotland	1
England	4	Poland	1	Sea	1
France	3	Prussia	2	United States	266
Germany	27	Russia	1		
Total					428

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blk'll Island	6	Nursery and Child's Hos.	3
Bellevue Hospital	17	Randall's Isl. Nursery Hos.	2
City Hospital	3	St. Luke's Hospital	2
Island Hospital	7	St. Vincent's Hospital	5
Lunatic Asylum, B'ckw'll's	1	Small Pox Hospital	2
Do. do. Bloomingdale	1	Ward's Isl'd Em. Hosp'l	7
Total			56

WARDS.

1	10	7	19	13	19	19	33
2	1	8	13	14	18	20	40
3	6	9	14	15	7	21	31
4	17	10	8	16	14	22	30
5	23	11	23	17	21		
6	16	12	22	18	27	Total	428

E. I. A. ROOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Nov. 2, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, &c., New-York, Nov. 9, 1863.

To E. I. A. Roole, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: The following is a sketch of the work of this Bureau, in the Abatement and Removal of Nuisances, &c., for the week ending November 7, 1863. Respectfully submitted,

THOS. N. CARR, Sup't of Sanitary Inspection.