vance was assigned to General Potter, commanding the Fifth corps, who relieved the tired, fatigued, yet gallant command of Colonel Carter, whose soldiers had so far done all the heavy work which skirmishing entails. General Ferrero's division took their place, and at the word started forward in a movement which might be called a charge, though it was more properly a steady, deliberate and rapid advance of his whole line. The rebels fell back once more, and a second time in one day left us master of the field. The artillery came into position again, and until sundown kept up a desultory fire upon the locality to which the rebels retreated.

THE RESULT OF THE DAY'S WORK

has been the driving of the rebels a distance of over two miles. From each of their chosen positions in both onsets they have been compelled to retire, and our pickets now extend beyond the ground which they held in force this forenoon. What the morrow will bring forth we cannot as yet even guess. The enemy are reported intrenching in their new position, and if so the difficulty of our task will be increased. What their force is we do not know with any certainty; but the prisoners taken report that Generals Williams, Jones, Ransom and "Mudwall" Jackson are among the commanding officers.

A BATTLE TO-MORROW.

We have bivouacked for the night. The tramp of the troops has ceased during the few hours of darkness, the rumbling artillery has wheeled into position ready for the emergencies of morning, the clattering wagon trains have parked in the fields, and nought disturbs the ominous silence save the occasional picket shot in our front. Is it an ominous silence? Is it but the calm before the storm? Many think so. The disposition of our forces has been made in line of battle, and to-night we rest in a position from which an advance cannot be made without an engagement; so that, if the enemy do not take advantage of the darkness to retreat, a big battle must ensue, and the morrow's dawn will see another Sabbath the day of war's slaughter.

Oct. 11, 1863—10 A. M.

NO FIGHT YET.

The fighting has not been resumed this morning as yet. Our advanced line of pickets reports that the rebels were felling trees all night, probably to form abatis to obstruct our progress.

OUR LOSSES.

Our loss yesterday was very small. Seventy-five will cover the amount of killed and wounded. Among the killed is Captain ——, of the Seventh Ohio cavalry, who was acting major and in command of a battalion, and among the wounded is Lieutenant Colonel Goodall, of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, severely in the side. The loss is heaviest in Ferrero's division.

The gallant charge of yesterday afternoon was made by Colonel Morrison's brigade, which embraces the veteran Seventy-ninth Highlanders, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, Eighth Michigan and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania.

No general or staff officer is killed or wounded. Captain Holbrook, of General Potter's staff, had a narrow escape. A spent and glancing grapeshot struck him on the head, stunning him for a few minutes, but happily did no further injury.

MAP OF THE SCENE OF CONFLICT.

A few words by way of description. In the corn field laid down on the western side of the map our skirmishers first came in sight of the enemy's pickets, and here our main body of supports came into line of battle. The principal portion of the skirmishing in the morning took place on the eastern slope of the little valley in which the town of Midway is situated, and the work of the forenoon closed with the capture of the high ridge beyond the town, whereon our batteries were soon after placed in position. The clearing beyond was the disputed ground of the afternoon. The position of the rebels beyond in the timber was carried towards nightfall by the charge of Col. Morrison's brigade.

The main body of our skirmishers now occupy the clearing with the supports resting upon and in the vicinity of the ridge. The reserves, under General Wilcox, occupy the valley and town.

A train has just arrived from below and will take back the wounded to Knoxville.

THE REBEL LOSS.

The rebels, in their retreat from the timber before Col. Morrison's charge, left ten of their dead and two of their wounded on the field, from which it is estimated that their loss is fully equal to, if not greater than, ours.

We have also a number of prisoners. A rebel outpost of four men deserted in a body and came within our lines.

[The casualties on the Union side were given in our issue of Saturday last.—ED. HERALD.]

Reports from General Burnside.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1863.

Reports from General Burnside, received yesterday, show that he is rendering good service in East Tennessee, and has repeatedly driven back the reconnoitering parties of the rebels.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

News from East Tennessee.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 24.]

By private letter from a highly respectable and trustworthy citizen of Bristol, dated Abingdon, October 19, we have the only authentic account of the last raid of the Yankees upon Bristol and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. At the time of the incursion of the enemy the telegraph brought us the most alarming accounts, stating the number of the enemy to be upwards of ten thousand, that they were sweeping everything before them, and were making their way towards the salt works, which, it was very strongly intimated, our troops would not be able to protect, as they had not been able, by reason of the overwhelming force of the enemy, to protect Bristol and the railroad. In two days after these first accounts others were received, giving information that the enemy had fallen back to Bristol, and were believed to be retreating. This movement of the enemy it was difficult to understand, as we had been taught to believe their force was so superior to ours as to make it next to madness for us to attempt to check their career.

The extract we give from the letter above mentioned will explain why the enemy retreated; why we retreated to Abingdon cannot, we fear, be so satisfactorily explained. We quote from the letter:—

I returned from Bristol yesterday evening. The enemy did very little damage there, and left on Friday evening after a sojourn of twenty-four hours. Their army marched through the town in pursuit of our men, and to within seven miles of Abingdon. They left a provost guard in Bristol to prevent pillaging. They took off all the horses and mules they could find along their route, and burned several small bridges between this place and Bristol. In Bristol they burned twenty-five freight cars, injured three crippled locomotives and tore up a considerable extent of railroad. Their force, as stated by stragglers who were captured, was about three thousand men. This statement is confirmed by the actual count of two citizens of Bristol. Our force was near four thousand. I leave you to draw your own conclusions. The enemy has now gone beyond Zollicoffer, burning the railroad bridge and tearing up the track at that place.

Through another source we are informed that our forces in that quarter, having heard of the blow inflicted upon the enemy at Philadelphia by General Carter Stevenson, have plucked up heart and ventured again into Tennessee.

Our government do not seem alive to the importance of retaining this country. The people of the confederacy were sorely cast down by the loss of Vicksburg. The value of Vicksburg to us was nothing compared with that of East Tennessee. Vicksburg afforded us nothing; from East Tennessee and the adjacent counties of North Carolina and Virginia we are to draw the meat upon which the army is to be fed during the current and the coming years.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

I have seen, a day or two ago, in a number of the *Examiner* of about the 20th of August, a letter from Bristol, making certain strictures on the officer commanding the Department of West Virginia.

As those strictures were based on mistaken premises in several instances, the correspondent, doubtless unwittingly, did considerable injustice to the officer in question, and I take the liberty of correcting those statements by showing briefly what was the true state of affairs on the borders of Virginia and East Tennessee at the time. Our forces were disposed at Zollicoffer and Carter's depot, two points on the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, the enemy immediately in our front at the latter place. The correspondent of the *Examiner* states, on what he considers reliable information, that the force in our front was less than our own, while through scouts we had every reason to believe, and it is still the opinion of all the brigade officers with whom I have conversed, that the enemy outnumbered us in effective strength and had the advantage of a mobile force, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, which afforded him rapidity of movement and facility of concentration.

We have a cavalry force guarding the approach to Bristol, a place ten miles in our rear, and one, as we supposed, sufficient to give timely warning of a movement in this direction. The supposition proved false, because the men ran. That the officer commanding the department ever received application for reinforcements in this direction is a mistake.

You may readily see that, with infantry on the one hand and cavalry and mounted men on the other, in a country where roads branch out in every direction, the impossibility of the former force checking every small raid on the flank or rear. The object was to check the main advance of Burnside's army, and this, I think, was done successfully. Certainly, the fight at Zollicoffer ended in a rapid retreat on the part of the enemy, and as that skirmish occurred on the same day as the battle of Chickamauga, Burnside could have received no instructions to fall back.

With this married statement, and apologies for troubling you, I am, sir, &c., C.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1863.

The sales of government bonds on Saturday amounted to $2,122,500; total sales for the week, $12,600,000; and the sales to-day were $1,432,000. Large amounts of these bonds are going to Europe by every steamer, and it is by no means certain that the privilege of taking this loan will remain fifteen days longer. Numerous inquiries from Europe lead to the belief that large subscriptions are contemplated.

CHATTANOOGA.

The Rebels Withdrawing from Our Front and Moving to Our Left.

Rumored Attack on Rome and Atlanta.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

&c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1863.

A special despatch from Chattanooga, dated the 24th instant, says:—

General Grant arrived here yesterday.

Deserters from the rebel army report that General Breckinridge's and General Hindman's forces are withdrawing from our front and moving in large bodies to our left. The object of the movement is not known.

Rumors are afloat that Atlanta and Rome have been attacked in the rear.

The river is high and rising. The weather is cold. The roads are bad. All is quiet.

Has Lee Reinforced Bragg?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1863.

It is not known in military circles that Bragg has recently been reinforced from Lee's army, nor is it believed.

Active operations by the Army of the Cumberland have been retarded in consequence of complete and safe communication not having yet been established; but they soon will be perfect.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

President Davis Reviews the Army.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 22.]

We make up from our latest Southern exchanges the following summary of news relative to our army in Tennessee:—

A letter in the Memphis *Appeal* says:—

The President, attended by Generals Bragg and Longstreet, started on a review this morning. The ceremony was not different from all other occasions of the kind, except that the brigades were not as full as usual, by reason of the strong details on picket and at work. The cortege rode down the line, the bands played, the President, with hat off, saluted the war worn banners, so often stirred by battle breezes, and then moved on from right to left. As the cavalcade progressed it gathered strength and interest, and by the time it reached the division of General Hood, now commanded by General M. Jenkins, of South Carolina, presented a striking appearance. We saw grouped together, in a picturesque cluster, around the chief of all, officers, whose traces have been written on every battle field and whose names are household words. General Bragg, Lieutenant Generals Longstreet and D. H. Hill; Major Generals Cheatham, Buckner, Breckinridge, McLaws, Walker, Cleburne and Stuart; Brigadier Generals (commanding divisions) Preston and Jenkins; Brigadier Generals Gist, Mackall, and others, whose names I do not at present recollect. Attending the President were Colonels Chesnut and Johnson, of his personal staff, General Custis Lee, Colonel Preston, of Kentucky, and Lieutenant General Pemberton. The presence of the latter officer excited some surprise in the army.

The review occupied most of the day, and I learn that the President expressed his gratification at the general appearance of the army. The President was during a portion of the time, within one thousand yards of the federal batteries. The federal pickets, during the review, were in plain sight.

Subsequent to the review the President rode up the Lookout Mountain and inspected the Yankee camps.

The Southwest and the War.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel.]

Who shall succeed General Bragg? Shall it be Longstreet? Or Joe Johnston? Or shall we see the great Lee himself, with all his glory, out in the West? It is one of the prettiest of themes; for whilst it ensures a riddance of one leader, as unfortunate as he is unpopular, it possesses all the charm of novelty, and of fresh hope, interest and courage. For we cotton lots, like the French, are a volatile people, and come to rapid conclusions. It is our mood to decapitate a general as quickly as cut a Yankee's throat, when he does not please us; and seeing that General Bragg has had a fair trial and a long test, and that, despite his one victory at Chickamauga, he fails to please us, it is generally conceded that he will go the way of all flesh, to make way for some one likely to do better. It may be, alas! that we shall yet sing a dirge of lament over Braxton Bragg. Who knows? The ways of war, as those of Providence, are inscrutable. Yet meanwhile—for sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof—who shall be his successor? It is not whether Bragg is to be or not to be. It is, who takes his place? That's the question. A Daniel has at last come to judgment, and his wits are already on the look out peak.

Many of the confederated brotherhood of croakers, who decry everything except extortion, shirking and reconstruction, have busied themselves at various seasons in assailing the policy of the President towards the Southwest, his neglect of its interests, his carelessness with its welfare, his blindness to its importance, his obstinate prejudices and his stubborn predilections. Those undigested charges have too often found vent upon the heels of disasters, which might have been multiplied had Mr. Davis exhibited less firmness.

Jefferson Davis' Speech.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel.]

In the serenading speech of President Davis, reported in our telegraphic columns of yesterday morning, something is said about the "shafts of malice" which have been hurled against General Bragg, who, in contradiction thereto, is pronounced "a military commander of the first order."

We do not object to a free expression of opinion at all times, and feel no disposition to quarrel with a man because he is not of our way of thinking; but here the license stops. Mr. Davis has a right to puff General Bragg to his heart's content, but he has no right to descend to the indignified game of stigmatizing those who cannot agree with him. By going out of his way to inveigh against the thousands of patriotic citizens, whose homes, and fortunes, and families have been, in common with the interests of the whole country, sacrificed to the blundering lunacy of this man, the President offers a gratuitous insult, which irritates but cannot convert.

God, in his wisdom and glory, can bear witness to the purity of those who believe in their hearts *that Braxton Bragg is not only no general, but that he is opposed to all freedom—of the press and of personal liberty—and the most dangerous centre of power in the Confederate States.*

Another Victory in Tennessee.

CAPTURE OF SEVEN HUNDRED YANKEES, SIX PIECES OF ARTILLERY, ETC.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 21, 1863.

TO GENERAL S. COOPER:—

The following despatches have been received from Major General Stevenson:—

CHARLESTON, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1863.

The cavalry, under Morrison and Gibbord, attacked the enemy's cavalry in force at Philadelphia to-day, capturing about four hundred prisoners, their artillery, small arms, camp equipage, &c. Our loss nothing. They are in pursuit of the enemy, who are entirely routed.

CHARLESTON, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1863.

The enemy were pursued to their defences at Loudon, and arrived there after dark. The force there is not known. Their loss is seven hundred prisoners, fifty wagons loaded with stores, ten ambulances, six pieces of artillery, a lot of horses, mules and other property.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 23.]

From the official despatches of General Bragg it will be seen that our cavalry, under General Stevenson, gained a decisive victory over the enemy in Tennessee on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The spoils of the battle are in themselves of much value, but the most important result of the victory is that it will go far to relieve East Tennessee, the storehouse of the confederacy, of the presence of the enemy. *The Yankee cavalry recently careering about Bristol and Abingdon will be withdrawn to assist in the defence of Loudon.*

Philadelphia, where the battle was begun, and Loudon, into which the enemy was driven, are points on the Tennessee Railroad, about midway between Chattanooga and Knoxville. Loudon is a position of considerable artificial strength, having been elaborately fortified by our troops when held by us, and subsequently, still further strengthened by the enemy when he came into possession. It is not likely that cavalry will succeed in making an impression on the place should they make the attempt, which is not probable. *It is much more probable that General Stevenson will strike at the railroad at some point still nearer Knoxville.*

City Intelligence.

THE STRIKE OF THE TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.—A large meeting of the United Tin Plate, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers took place last evening. Many members were admitted, badges distributed, &c. Several reports were presented from chairmen of shops. The following firms agree to pay the prices asked, being twenty-five per cent advance:—C. F. Williams, 161 Water street; James Ashburn, corner of Gold and Fulton streets; John Locke, of Whitestone, L. I.; Sandford, Trusiow & Co., 239 Water street; G. W. Robbins, Brooklyn; G. Kotchum, of Williamsburg; J. Q. A. Butler, Water street; Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, 100 Horatio street; Henry Abelson Merrifield, Water street; F. Rosenburgh, 271 Sixth avenue; Kenly & Bro.; G. F. Merkins, 77 Bleecker street; G. Teetes, 477 Eighth avenue; A. Lapier, 54 Gouverneur street; J. Kalman, 369 Grand street; Mr. Pettrieus, 239 Bowery.

AID FOR THE ORPHAN DAUGHTERS OF VOLUNTEERS.—This evening at Bodworth's Hall quite an interesting affair will come off in the shape of selected dramatic, poetic and humorous readings and recitations. The proceeds of which is to be devoted to the support of the Bell Institute or Home for the Orphan Daughters of Volunteers, No. 18 West Fifty-fourth street.

The Sloop Oliver Ames Capsized.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 26, 1863.

The sloop Oliver Ames, of New York for Taunton, Mass., capsized near Point Judith. A lady passenger and the steward were drowned. The revenue cutter and steamer Ferry will go to her assistance immediately.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

One Hundred and Eight Thousand and Eighty-five Men to be Raised Before January.

ALBANY, Oct. 26, 1863.

The following telegram was received at the Executive Department to day:—

Governor Seymour:—

Sixty thousand three hundred and seventy-eight (60,378) is the correct quota of New York under the proclamation of October 17. The quota was subdivided for the different divisions, and perhaps the mistake originated in that way.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

General Fry also advises Governor Seymour that New York was deficient on the 17th of October forty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven men, so that the whole number of volunteers to be raised before January next to avoid the new draft is one hundred and eight thousand and eighty-five.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

News from the Cape of Good Hope—The Privateers Alabama, Georgia and Tuscaloosa, &c.

The bark Urania, Capt. Cooper, from the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Capt. Cooper reports having on board, as passengers from the Cape, Capt. White, John Schofield and Richard White, late master and officers of the bark Sea Bride, of Boston, which vessel was captured by the Alabama in sight of the shipping at anchor in Table Bay, and within gunshot of the shore.

The Urania also brought Messrs. J. Eldridge and George Williams, late first and second mates of the ship Anna F. Schmidt, of Boston, likewise a prize to the Alabama. The latter gentlemen were on board the privateer as prisoners for several weeks, and witnessed the capture of the Sea Bride. From individuals they also obtained much information concerning the past proceedings of the Alabama.

The Urania left port at night, and at the time of departure the privateer Georgia was repairing and coaling in Simon's Bay. The Florida and armed sailing privateer Tuscaloosa, formerly the Conrad, were cruising on the coast, and the Alabama was said to be in or near Saldanka Bay, superintending the disposal of the bark Sea Bride and cargo.

It was the common report at Cape Town that this vessel and freight had been purchased by parties of that place. A fact that tends to corroborate this occurred about the same time. A large sailboat, with a master and crew, had secretly left that port for some vessel down the coast, and after an absence of two days the boat returned in charge of the two men, whom the authorities arrested and detained.

The Urania called at St. Helena and learned that the United States gunboat Vanderbilt had coaled there and left for Cape Town. A few days previously a Dutch bark called at the island, on her passage direct from Batavia, and reported on the 20th of August having spoken the bark Urania, and on the 23d was herself spoken by a large war steamer. The officer of the latter, who boarded him, said the steamer was the Great Bahama, a rebel cruiser, and that they and the Alabama were looking out for the Urania. The Dutchman told them of having seen the Urania, and the privateer steered in the direction indicated.

The Urania did not leave St. Helena until the 28th, and thus another vessel reported herself with the same name.

It was the report at Cape Town that Semmes had publicly declared a determination to hang the master of the Urania at the yard arm of his own bark when he caught him outside for insulting him by displaying the stars and Stripes in port upon his arrival, and not a ship's length from the Alabama. Thus the assumption of a false name might in this instance possibly have proved unpleasant.

At anchor at St. Helena was the bark Lone Star, Captain Dizer, of Warren, R. I., with four of her crew in irons for murdering the first mate at sea. The prisoners were undergoing examination at the Consulate when the Urania left.

The Consul at St. Helena requested Captain Cooper to take on board these men; but from the crowded state of his vessel with the other Consul's men he was forced to decline.

A Suspicious Vessel on the Coast of Maine.

PORTLAND, Oct. 26, 1863.

The schooner Mary Lizzie, Captain Woodbury, of Cape Elizabeth, reports that on Saturday morning at sunrise, about one hundred miles east of Portland, she saw a large bark rigged vessel, about six hundred tons, five or six miles astern, apparently light, with painted ports. At noon he discovered that the rig of the vessel was altered to a ship, and she was pursuing him, with no colors flying. The wind being moderate, the ship could not catch the schooner. About three P. M. she put out a boat, manned with about twenty men, which chased the schooner an hour, when the wind breezed up and the schooner sailed away. At sunset the ship was right over the schooner's stern, steering north-northwest. At this time the schooner was off Mount Desert.

Theatrical.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

The Theatre Francais, with M. Paul Joignet as director, reopens this evening. The play is "La Bataille des Dames; ou, Un Duel en Amour," by Scribe. This little bit of Paris in New York deserves the patronage of all who understand French and of all who want to understand French. The Enterprise Literary and Social Union gives a dramatic entertainment, in aid of the Jewish Orphan Asylum, at the same place to-morrow evening, instead of this evening, as we inadvertently announced yesterday. To-night the French. To-morrow night the Orphan Asylum.

THE DRAMATIC FUND BENEFIT.

A performance to assist this very deserving association takes place to-morrow evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the very capable management of Mr. Humphrey Bland. The play is "Macbeth," with Mr. Boniface as Macbeth and Miss Charlotte Cushman as Lady Macbeth. The Secretary of the Association, Mr. Charles S. Bernard, reports to the members as follows:—

Your directors feel it to be their duty to call attention to the large and increasing number of claimants drawing allowance from the funds, and to the great necessity of increasing our income; for they find that there should be a systematic effort made to have on a fixed day in each year—in New York, at least—an annual dinner and benefit, that we may be enabled to afford that relief to the aged, sick and distressed contemplated in our "Act of Incorporation."

Although our friends have in the past generously responded to the calls made upon them, still it seems as if it required some new and vigorous effort to be made on our part, as a proof of the interest we feel in and the usefulness of our association, in order that they may be assured that their bounty is properly applied. During the year J. H. Caldwell, Esq., gave his check for $2,333 33, as part of a donation of ten thousand dollars, referred to in a previous report; and a committee have in charge a benefit, whereby they hope to make up the balance of the above amount with that promised by Mr. Sanford, of Boston, who is ready at any time with his share, or $2,333 33, the moment the association can raise the balance of the remaining third—say $1,000; and our worthy President has undertaken to secure the services of one for that occasion whose name is a tower of strength, and which will enable us to complete the $10,000.

It has long been a mystery that this association—one of the most worthy and charitable in the world—has never yet received any of those munificent legacies bequeathed by our wealthy citizens to other societies, but we trust those whom fortune has caressed in the prosecution on earth will not at last forget the necessities of the sorrowful afflicted with the infirmities of age or sickness, or of the widow and orphans who may survive him. Let me say, in conclusion, that we have come for congratulation in the constant but slow improvement in our institution, and that the execution of our new by-laws gives entire satisfaction; for they embody justice, equity and charity.

If any explanation is required in regard to the comparatively few donations and legacies which this fund receives, it may be furnished by the fact that the officers are altogether too modest in placing the necessities and the excellencies of the association before the public. They forget that in these times an angel would not be intended to if he spoke in whispers. They hide their light under a bushel, and then expect everybody to see it. The annual dinner and benefit which Mr. Bernard recommends are just what is needed to interest the public in this matter. The people of New York are neither miserly nor uncharitable; but they require an occasional reminder in some popular form.

At the same time we consider it a disgrace to the theatrical profession of this city that the association is driven to Brooklyn to find a place in which to give this benefit performance. Hundreds of our citizens would like to be present; but it is asking too much of them to cross a ferry to another city and endure all the botherations of cars and stages. Our managers are all making money, and have been for a year past. It would be no great sacrifice for any of them to give up one night for a benefit to such a cause. From Wallack's to Barnum's Museum every dramatic establishment ought to set apart an evening and donate the entire receipts of that performance to the Dramatic Fund; and it ought to be done at once. No shilly shallying and putting it off until next year can be allowed. We shall be happy to receive a note from either Mr. Wallack, or Mr. Jackson, or Mr. Wheatley, or Mrs. Wood, or Mr. Lingard, or Mr. Fox, or Mr. Curran, or Mr. Barnum, or Mr. Wood, or Mr. Hooley, or Mr. Bryant, announcing that he or she will lead off in this laudable enterprise. In the meantime we hope that the Brooklynites will overcrowd their Academy to-morrow evening and show us how the thing should be done.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Arrival of a Supposed Rebel Commissioner at Newbern.

His Position Regarded as Semi-Official.

OBJECT OF HIS VISIT.

HIS PROPOSITION HOW TO END THE WAR.

A Great National Convention to be Held for the Settlement of the Present Troubles.

Rebel Military News in North Carolina.

The Western Part of North Carolina Invaded by Union Cavalry from Tennessee,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Newbern Correspondence.

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

There is good reason to believe that a commissioner, in a semi official character, on the part of the government at Raleigh, arrived here by a late flag of truce, whose purpose it is to sound our people upon a proposition long entertained by the moderate and conservative influential men of North Carolina. The gentleman referred to as occupying this semi-official position is said to possess a commanding influence in the Raleigh counsels, and is universally esteemed a high toned and honorable man, and a conscientious advocate of the purpose he entertains: one who takes a calm and dispassionate view of the present unhappy difficulties between the North and the South, and who, believing that a persistence in the present struggle can result in nothing but disaster to both sections, is ready to lend the weight of his influence and means, and the power of his intellect, to bring about some understanding among the authorities and the people on each side, so that both may fully comprehend the meaning and the extent, and, if permitted to continue, the possible end of the existing direful conflict. Not only (and I feel assured of the correctness of what I am stating) does this gentleman represent the sentiment of the prominent conservative men of North Carolina, including some of the highest rebel official dignitaries, but the object of his mission, if a mission it may be termed, meets cordial sympathy from some of our own highest military and civil authorities. It may be opposed by radicals and extremists on both sides; but if fairly entertained by the considerate and reflecting men of the country it cannot fail of being productive of one good thing, and that is to open a way for the people of both sections to express their opinions for or against the continuance of the war, under the lights and for the apparent purposes it is at present waged. And there is another class that endorses the movement—a class that is as numerous in other States as it is in North Carolina, a class that believes it better to be at the head of the yeomanry than at the tail of the gentry. Without further preface I will state the purpose of this semi-official commissioner, as far as at present developed. It is, briefly, to sound our people upon the propriety and feasibility of the assembling of a great national convention, at such time and place, and under such stipulations, safeguards and guarantees, as may be agreed upon by special commissioners to be appointed for the purpose by both the contending parties. Furthermore, it is expressly to be understood that if such convention should be ordered and held, and delegates from all parts of the country assemble thereat, the results of its deliberations shall be presented to the people at large, who, through a free ballot, unawed by military, and held to no personal responsibility for the vote they may cast, shall express themselves either in favor of or against the propositions determined upon.

Several considerations are urged to commend this proposition of a national convention to public favor. It will be ascertained whether there be any other mode of settling our troubles than by the arbitrament of the sword; whether we can preserve the Union by any other means; whether the war is to last two or twenty years, or a century; whether the Divine spirit of mutual forbearance and forgiveness, harmony and reconciliation, has deserted us forever as one people; and, lastly, whether such a convention cannot be held, involving such momentous consequences to ourselves, our posterity, and to the world, without the exhibition of those bitter and paltry and senseless specimens of partisan feeling and prejudices which have heretofore distinguished and disgraced some of our national political conventions. One thing is tolerably certain, in any event, and that is: neither side will be any worse off after such a national consultation on the merits of the war and for the settlement of mutual grievances shall have assembled and been dissolved than it was before; and its deliberations may be productive of incalculable good to the country and to the whole of mankind.

TWO INDEPENDENT REBEL DEPARTMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From information recently gathered from rebel sources, it is ascertained that the authorities at Richmond are exercising renewed interest in the affairs of North Carolina, and that preparations on an unusual scale are making for a contemplated campaign against the Union forces in the State. Two new and independent departments have been established, viz:—1. The department of Wilmington and the Cape Fear region, under command of General W. H. C. Whiting. 2. The balance of the State, under the command of Major General George E. Pickett. Both these officers are graduates of West Point, and were formerly officers in the United States army. General Whiting has been in command at Wilmington for a long time, and has been noted for his vigilance and activity in the rebel cause. Wilmington is now the great blockade running mart and centre of Rebeldom; and to read the advertised lists of auction sales one might frequently imagine himself in the commercial emporium of the Union on its busiest auction sales day.

HOLDEN AND THE RALEIGH STANDARD REDIVIVUS.

I have already notified the HERALD that Holden's paper, the Raleigh *Standard*, has been revived, or rather that its publication, suspended temporarily in consequence of military violence, has been resumed. Mr. Holden, in his opening number, has a long article in reference to his case, in which he essays to vindicate his course as opposed to the Davis government in its maladministration of affairs in North Carolina, and to prove that he has always been a firm and consistent Southern rights man. He has nothing to say in favor of North Carolina returning to the old Union; and it probably would not be prudent for him to do so, even if he does entertain any such praiseworthy notion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RETURNING ABSENTEES.

Major General Peck has issued a circular, of which the following is a copy. Absentees will take notice and govern themselves accordingly:—

Whereas, officers returning from leaves of absence are in the practice of going to the Quartermaster at New York for transportation to North Carolina, and there waiting five, ten or fifteen days before sailing, instead of proceeding to Fort Monroe, where frequent opportunities offer for reaching their posts, notice is hereby given that all such officers will be arrested on their arrival and brought to trial.

Officers on leave are not entitled to transportation, and if they receive it it is a gratuity.

A leave of absence commences when an officer leaves his post, and he must be at his post at the expiration of his leave.

By command of Major General PECK.

Lewis H. Forney, Assistant Adjutant General.

NORTH CAROLINA CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

General Peck has also issued the following circular:—

The Commanding General has been requested to nominate candidates from whom selections may be made for the vacancies in the North Carolina quota of Cadets at the United States Military Academy.

Sons of fathers distinguished in the war, and young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty one, serving in this district and conspicuous for merit and ability, will receive the preference.

Commanders of sub districts are requested to recommend such as seem worthy the privilege.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

It is stated that drunkenness is on the increase in Raleigh, and so are liquor shops, the keepers whereof are overrun with customers and money. They are said to have more of both than they know what to do with. Turpentine brandy flows as abundantly at a dollar a drink as the best "old Nash" or "old Nick" used to at a dime.

Men drink now who never drank before,
And those who drank before now drink the more.

An effort is being made to start a temperance association in the place. A branch in Newbern would not be out of character, or it may be that the parent society might be established here with more propriety. Recent police regulations, however, will prevent any serious spread of the evil in Newbern. But where does all the liquor come from that is drunk in places where the article is utterly contraband?

ALARM IN YANCEY COUNTY.

Reports were lately in circulation in Raleigh relative to a Union cavalry raid from East Tennessee into Yancey county, in this State. The work, it appears, was supposed to be performed by some Union refugees and rebel deserters who have fled to the mountains to escape conscription and recapture. The plantation of Colonel Isaac Avery, among others, was visited, and a number of negroes run off, horses captured, &c. This, probably, is but the beginning of a systematic arrangement to enable the brave Union loving mountaineers of North Carolina to subsist upon the enemy until succor shall arrive from liberated East Tennessee.

GOV. VANCE AND A REBEL ROLL OF HONOR.

Governor Vance, like Mr. Holden, of the Raleigh *Standard*, does not seem inclined to make people believe that they are such strong Union men as certain parties outside of Dixie seem determined to make it appear. Gov. Vance has just assigned to Captain James H. Foote, rebel Assistant Adjutant General, the duty of recording the name of every man from this State who has died, been killed, discharged or distinguished himself in any of the battles of the war for the independence of the Southern States, the roll on which the name is placed to be called "The Roll of Honor." An absurd report is in circulation that Governor Vance has been offered the next Presidency of the confederacy, on condition that he keeps North Carolina loyal to Rebeldom. Governor Vance is not liked well enough at Richmond to permit him to be selected by the oligarchy which prevails there for any post of distinction within their gift. When Jeff. Davis goes down then Zeb. Vance may come up, and not before.

A PEACE MEETING REPRESSED BY A REBEL WAR MEETING.

A short time ago notice was given out in Lincoln and Gaston counties that a public meeting would be held at a place called Cherryville, at the head of the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. On the day appointed the gentlemen up of the meeting (peace men) were overawed by the presence of a number of loud mouthed rebels, and no one appeared willing to father the call. As a consequence the rebel war blusterers organized the meeting and passed resolutions thoroughly endorsing the rebel cause, and declaring that they would submit to no terms of peace that did not secure the complete independence of the rebel States. It is thus that the voice of the people, which would be heard crying aloud for peace, is throttled and choked off by gangs of bullying, turpentine-drinking ruffians, who prowl around the country, intimidating orderly, law abiding people by their acts of violence.

REBEL ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL OF NORTH CAROLINA AND HIS BAND OF BROTHERS.

Captain William A. Graham, Jr., has been appointed rebel Assistant Adjutant General of this State. He is the son of the Hon. William A. Graham, so well known for his participation in national affairs, and has four brothers in the field, viz.—Major John W. Graham, Fifty-sixth regiment; Captain Joseph Graham, Light battery C, Nineteenth regiment; Captain Robert D. Graham, Fifty-sixth regiment, and First Lieutenant James A. Graham, Twenty seventh regiment North Carolina troops. This is a band of Grahamites that Brother Greeley will be loth to fraternize with no matter how far his bran bread principles are likely to carry him.

A SELF PAYING COLONY.

General Peck, who has recently returned, with his Adjutant General, Major Foster, and others of his staff, from a visit to the various fortifications and other public works in his department, speaks in high terms of the condition of the colony of colored people at Roanoke Island. So flourishing is the colony that it is believed it will by next year be a self-paying concern, and thus relieve the public treasury of the drafts heretofore required for its support. Referring to Roanoke Island, it should be stated that it is in a flourishing condition generally, so much so as to warrant the erection of a hotel, an enterprise that has been undertaken by Mr. Ben Woodworth who has for some time been identified with the interests and commerce of the island.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Some military movements of an interesting character have recently been made in this department, but they are of a nature not to be made public at present. It is sufficient to say that activity and vigilance prevail, and that Uncle Sam is gathering in all the turpentine he can for his own uses as fast as possible, regardless of trouble.

HARD LUCK AND A HARD CASE.

Mr. Joshua C. Hallett, first officer of the United States steam transport Vidette, has been the victim of a series of misfortunes lately which rarely fall to the lot of one man. Firstly, a vessel in which he had quite a large interest was lost; no insurance. Secondly, his house and barn, in Hyannis, Massachusetts, were burned, with furniture and contents, his family barely escaping with their lives and what they had upon their backs. Thirdly, a remittance of money he sent home miscarried, and was never received; and, fourthly, he resigned a place on board the Dudley Buck steamer for the purpose of getting, as he supposed he would, a better one, at a time when he believed all affairs were in a prosperous condition, was disappointed, and remained out of employ for some time, until Captain Bradley, Assistant Quartermaster at Newbern, gave him his present place on the Vidette. All these disasters occurred in so brief a space of time that they would have crushed the spirit of ordinary men, but Mr. Hallett bravely stands up before these reverses, and, being a first rate seaman and navigator, and an honest, sober and upright man, sets to work again, with the encouraging aid of new friends, to restore to himself and his family the snug little home the fates have so ruthlessly deprived him of. He deserves to succeed, and those who aid him will aid a worthy man and a worthy cause.

MISSISSIPPI.

Capture of Canton, Miss., by the Union Troops.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1863.

General McPherson, on the 15th inst., came up with the rebels near Canton, Mississippi. After a short fight the rebels retreated, leaving two hundred prisoners in our hands.

General McPherson now occupies Canton.

Rebel Reports.

The Richmond *Despatch* of the 22d inst., contains the following despatches:—

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 20, 1863.

Official information states that the Yankees are rapidly retreating to the Big Black, pursued by our cavalry. On their retreat they burned some houses in Clinton.

President Davis left this afternoon for Enterprise.

Reception and Speech of General Rosecrans in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1863.

General Rosecrans arrived at about eleven o'clock this forenoon, and was escorted to the Burnet House by an immense crowd of citizens. He was enthusiastically welcomed throughout the entire line of march.

Judge Storer introduced the General to the assemblage by saying his fellow citizens of Cincinnati appreciated the work he had accomplished for the country, and he assured him of their unbroken confidence. While he had never dishonored his native State, his native State had never forgotten him. Alluding to his removal from the Army of the Cumberland, Judge Storer said the people would require the records upon which that action was based.

General Rosecrans returned thanks for the expression of sympathy and respect which this public reception implied. While he felt fettered by it he could not forget that the heart of the people did not go out to individuals alone. It was the principle for which we were contending, the struggle for national life, which produced such a sensation. He asked the people never to forget their duty to the government, whatever might happen to individuals. The question as to how he had been used he desired to take for future time to answer. Some friends of mine in New York, he said, are very solicitous about my health. The Army of the Cumberland thinks I am well enough, and so do I. As for the quantity of opium I have taken, consult my druggist. New York and Washington papers have said that Generals Crittenden and Negley intended to make charges against me. They have assured me that they regret exceedingly that such false reports should be started. He said that since the battle of Chickamauga he had received a letter of approval from the President for his action in that affair, and, whatever charges appeared in the Eastern papers against him, he was satisfied that the government was in no way responsible for them. He expressed his readiness to do whatever the government required of him.

At the conclusion of his speech cheers were given for General Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumberland. The welcome throughout was