Fire at Charleston Harbor.

Washington, Nov. 4.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Monday contains the following:

Charleston Oct. 21.

The enemy's fire on Sumpter last night continued furious and incessant from the land batteries. This morning, about 4 o'clock, a portion of the wall fell in, burying in the ruins some men, believed to be the 12th Georgia and 25th South Carolina regiments. Thirteen are missing.

"A second dispatch gives their names, and adds they were buried by the falling in of the barracks on the sea face, where they had been placed in position for mounting the parapets in case of an assault.

"A fierce bombardment has been kept up all day on Sumter from the monitors and land batteries. Up to three o'clock this afternoon no further casualities have occurred. Over 1 200 shots were fired in twenty four hours.

"Charleston, Nov. 1.

The bombardment of Sumter continued without intermission last night and to-day. This afternoon the shot averaged four per minute. The firing has been from two monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Fort Gregg; a 10-inch mortar at the Middle Battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner. On Saturday the fired 443 rifled shot—86 from the monitors, and 373 from mortars. The mortar fuses are cut so as to explode the shell in a second or 2 after the report. On Saturday night 70 rifled shots were fired and 33 mortar shells. The fire at the land batteries was directly chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort. The flag staff was carried away twice, but speedily replaced. The flag was so cut to pieces that the battle flag of the 12th Ga. was raised instead. The casualities on Saturday were two killed and four wounded.

"The bombardment is still severe."

Philadelphia, Nov 4

The Washington correspondent of the *Leader* writes: "It is understood here that the orders to Gen. Gilmore and Dahlgren are to continue the bombardment of Sumter until not a vestige of it remains, and, with the artillery now employed against the fort, its total destruction is believed to be certain."

Will County Teachers Institute.

Pursuant to arrangement the Will county Teachers' Institute in the college Chapel, in Plainfield, on the 26th of October. It was organized by electing S. O. Simonds School Commissioner, to the Chair, and H. H. Rasweiler, Secretary. A few introductory remarks were made by the chairman on the object of the Institution. By motion, Prof. Johonnot was appointed conductor. He began the exercises with a short, but instructive lecture on the philosophy of teaching. The names of those present desiring to become members of the Institute, were then enrolled. The Institute then adjourned till 7 p. m., at which time Prof. Johonnot, lectured on the subject of school arrangement. Discussion of questions, suggested by the lecture followed. On the morning of the second day, the conductor announced the programme of exercises for the week, as follows:

FORENOON—OPENING EXERCISES

Roll call, Secretary's Report and Criticisms. Elocution conducted by Prof A. A. Smith.

Arithmetic " " Prof. Rhodes
Geography " " Prof. Johonnot
Adjourned.

AITERNOON.

Grammer, conducted by Professor Miller
Orthography " " Prof. Hanford,
Mental Arithmetic " S. O. Simonds.
Lecture on School Government, by Prof. Johonnot.
Miscellaneous business.
Adjourned.

Evening sessions were held, at which lectures were delivered as follows:

Tuesday evening, Prof. Smith, on Qualifications of Teachers.

Wednesday evening, Prof. Hanford, on Ventilation.

Thursday evening, Prof. H. C. Smith, on Music in School.

These lectures were followed each evening by a general discussion of questions pertaining to school government.

At the opening of every session a short time was devoted to criticisms, many of which were full of spicy wit, and they produced great merriment.

A committee was announced by the chair, consisting of, C. T. Fenn, Chas. Boyce, and P. C. Royce, to draft resolutions, to be presented to the Institute.

The following were presented.

Whereas: We recognize our obligation to avail ourselves of every facility for promoting the interests of our respective schools, and of education, therefore:

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of the teachers of Will county into a permanent association.

Resolved, That we esteem it the duty of every teacher, to read regularly some educational work or journal, and attend if practicable, the meetings of the Illinois State Teacher's Association.

Resolved, That we do endorse the efficient promptness with which our proceedings have been conducted.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, especially to Mr. S. O. Simonds, for his efforts in organizing, and conducting this Institute, and for his untiring diligence in promoting the welfare of the schools throughout the county.

Resolved, That our thanks are due the citizens of Plainfield, and the Trustees and faculty of the College, for their courtesy to the Institute.

Adopted.

In accordance with the recommendation, as contained in the first resolution, a committee appointed, to devise a plan for the permanent organization of the Will Co. Teacher's Institute, J. Johonnot of Joliet, F. Hanford of Lockport, P. C. Royce of Channahon, J. E. Miller, of Plainfield, Josiah Carpenter, of Frankfort, and the County School Commissioner were appointed as such committee.

On motion of Mr. Hanford, the Secretary was instructed to prepare an abstract of the proceedings of this Institute, for publication in the county papers, the Illinois Teacher, and the Chicago Tribune.

The whole number of members enrolled and in attendance from day to day, was 134, besides a large attendance of citizens and persons from abroad, who manifested a deep interest in the exercises of the Institute, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather during the last two days of the session. The regular exercises from day to day were conducted by men of ability, qualifications and long experience in teaching. Much of the success and manifest interest may be attributable to this cause. The teachers present, evinced a desire for improvement worthy of their responsible calling. All were well satisfied, and went away incited to greater energies, and renewed determination to leave no method untried whereby they might promote the cause of education and elevate the teacher's profession in general.

HENRY H. RASSWEILER,
Secretary of the Institute.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, November 10, 1863.

The Elections.

As our readers are already aprised, the elections of Tuesday resulted unfavorably to the Democracy.

Not only in this State, but in New York and other States where elections were held last week, the radicals were triumphant. Their gains in some of the counties are truly unaccountable.

In Illinois, particularly, the Abolition Jacobins have swept everything before them. Cook county has given a sweeping Jacobin majority, and La Salle, Kankakee, Iroquois, Grundy, and in fact all the Northern counties except Stephenson and De Kalb, have given large majorities against us.

The result in this county, though decisive enough to gratify the wishes of the most radical of the Abolition jacobin tribe, is not so discouraging as that of some of the other counties. The average majority against us is less than six hundred; and the vote of some of the towns discloses the fact that even this insignificant majority is not a legitimate one—that there has been packing of ballot boxes and frauds of a gross character.

From the figures it is seen that over seven hundred of the Democratic voters of Will county did not go to the election, while less than one hundred Jacobins stayed away. One year ago the Democratic vote of the county was over twenty-three hundred, and now it is but sixteen hundred. The Jacobin vote last year was twenty-two hundred. That was a fair test of the relative strength of the parties in this county. Since the election last year there has been no perceptible change in the politics of this county. If we had a full and fair vote, we have no doubt that the Democratic majority would be even larger than it was one year ago. As far as this county is concerned, the Democracy had been as thoroughly organized as their opponents, we should have elected our ticket by a handsome majority. Our defeat, therefore, is alone chargable to our own negligence and want of organization.

The Jacobins in this county, by means of efficient organization and the aid of the Abolition League, have succeeded in electing their ticket. They went to work secretly; and, on election day, their full strength was rallied at the polls, while nearly one-third of the Democrats remained at home attending to their own affairs, oblivious of the solemn duty that rested upon them. The officers of the branch Leagues were on the alert, and the whole oath bound crew were marched up to the polls and forced to vote as their masters dictated. And the consequence is before us.

We trust our defeat at this time will serve as a lesson for our benefit. It should warn Democrats of the danger of the power of the secret political organization which they have got to combat. It will teach them their duties as freemen and patriots, and put them on the alert for the future.

While our defeat is yet fresh in our minds, let us commence the work of organization for the great political campaign of the coming year. We want no secret society to force men to do acts contrary to their own judgments, but we want our forces mustered and organized so as to be of avail. Let us commence now and appoint the necessary committees in the several towns, that a complete enrollment of voters may be made before the first of next May. If this be done, and our Democratic friends improve the time in a proper manner, we shall have no more defeats.

SUICIDE BY POISON.— Mr. Thomas Quirk, a shoemaker of this city and an old resident, committed suicide on the 4th inst., by taking strychnine. He was at work for Mr. Thomas Tyrrell and while in the shop on the afternoon of the day named took the poison in presence of the latter, whom he kept off while in the act by brandishing a large knife. As soon as he had swallowed the fatal drug, he started for his home on the bluff in the western part of the city. Mr Tyrrell gave the alarm and physicians were called. When they reached his house, he met them at the door and warned them that if they interfered with him he would resist them by violence. From the fact that he exhibited no symptoms of being poisoned, the physicians concluded that it had not taken effect, and did not attempt to administer antidotes. But a short time after they left, he manifested all the symptoms attending that fearful poison, and after suffering for several hours, death came to his relief. At no time in his agony did he regret what he had done, or express a desire to escape his inevitable fate. He leaves a wife and several small children. It is said that domestic difficulties rendered his life a burden to him, and caused him to destroy it with his own hands. He was a brother of Capt. Quirk of the Irish Brigade, whose bravery at the battle of Lexington was the subject of commendation.

☞The number of Provost Marshals, assistants, clerks, aids, helps, enrolling officers, etc., engaged in carrying out the conscription act is set down as numbering 75,000. The number of conscripts secured is estimated at 30,000. Would it not be better to draft these 75,000 officeholders the most of them under fat pay, and march them off to Tennessee or Virginia, where they can do the country some service?

☞A cotemporary wants to know how the Republican party makes itself out a Union party, when its leaders all declare that "it is neither possible *nor desirable* to save the old Union." But for all that, it is a union party, because there is not a political thief, shoddy contractor, renegade Democrat, Know Nothing, Abolitionists or Judas Iscariot, who has not united under its bloody plundering banners.

☞The election is now over. How many Loyal Leaguers are ready to volunteer and thus make good their account of loud professions?

☞One firm in Massachusetts has sold the Government 8,600 coffins since January last. Of course they are in favor of the war until the last man and the last dollar is spent.

"Good Times."

We frequently hear some of the shoddy patriots expatiating on the prosperity of the North, notwithstanding the heavy burdens of the war. They call attention to the fact that people dress well and ride in elegant carriages, as evidence that the country is in a prosperous condition.

Now, it is true that a small portion of the people of the North—those who derive their incomes directly or indirectly from the war—are living in elegant style.—Their greenbacks come easy and they can well afford to live well and enjoy the luxuries of life.

But how is it with the men of moderate means—mechanics and those who earn their bread by honest toil? Are they benefited by the war? Have they cause to join in hallelujahs to Abraham Lincoln for prolonging the war?

This class include at least four fifths of our population. It is true they have not as yet experienced actual suffering, but show us a farmer, mechanic or laboring man, who is as well off now as he was three years ago. Produce and the price of labor has advanced, but not in proportion to every article of absolute necessity which they are compelled to buy. Farmers, it is true, get good prices for their produce, but when they come to buy their groceries, clothing and other necessaries, they find that they have no money left, or rather that they come out minus. It is the same with the mechanic; he may receive larger prices for his work, but at the end of the year he finds himself poorer than he was at the commencement. But the laborer—the man whose daily wages are required for the support of his wife and little ones—has the hardest time. Indeed, unless their wages are advanced, we cannot see how laboring men can get through the winter without suffering. Food and fuel and clothing have more than doubled in price in the last two years, and hence unless wages be increased in the same proportion our land must groan with want, suffering and starvation.

To talk about prosperity and good times when four-fifths of the people are in the condition they are at present, is absurd.—The truth is the great mass of the people are on the brink of starvation and ruin, while a few office holders, contractors, storekeepers, money changers and speculators are rioting on the life-blood of the nation.

And, one of these days, Secretary Chase's greenbacks will depreciate still lower; for financial as well as political disaster must inevitably be our fate. The crash may be postponed a brief period, but it is as certain to come as effect follows cause.

If these are "good times" may Heaven protect us from "bad times."

In all conscience, let us hear no more about prosperous times, on account of the war. Rather let us look at things as they are, and endeavor to be prepared to meet the impending privations.

The Effect

The effect of the result of the October and November elections in the North upon the feelings of the people of the South, is seen in the more vigorous movements of the rebel armies, and in the comments of the Southern press.

The apparent sweeping majority of the people of the North in favor of the radical policy of the Administration, is having the most depressing effect upon the Union men of the South. By the recent vote they are given to understand that a large majority of the Northern people are in favor of depriving them of all constitutional rights, destroying the Southern States, and reducing the white people thereof to a condition worse than that of their negro slaves.

This is the edict that has been sent out by the October and November elections.

There is not a man so stuped as not to know that the triumph of Abolitionism in the North, forever seals the fate of the old Union. The people of the South—those who were in favor of reconstructing the Union on the old constitutional guarantees—have been forced to unite with the destructionists as a matter of self-defence and necessity. It is thus that the policy of Abraham Lincoln and the declaration of the Northern people, as manifested through the medium of the ballot-box, is rending the Union so that no power on earth can reunite it.

Jeff Davis, and Toombs, and Beauregard, and Lee, and Wigfall, of the South, unite with the Abolition Leaguers of the North in rejoicing over the results of the elections in the Northern States, this fall. Their mingled huzzas join in the same chorus, while the conservative men, both North and South, lament the triumph of radicalism as the defeat of the Union.

Would that it could be so arranged that those who have voted for Abolitionism and blood, would have to carry out their sentiments by shouldering their muskets and marching down South. They have voted in favor of conscription and war, and justice requires that they should sustain that vote by acts. The President has called for three hundred thousand men, and the Abolition Leaguers should step forward, or else stultify themselves.

The men who voted against Abolitionism and subjugation, will hold the Jacobins responsible for the further sacrifice of life and treasury. And though they may be forced by an unjust conscription to fight in a war which they believe to be cruel and only fruitful of desolation and death and national ruin, they will seize the first opportunity to save the Republic from total destruction.

☞Farmers and others who wish to purchase harness, saddles, &c., should call at the store of Henry Schrader, on Bluff street. Mr. Schrader is the best harness-maker in this part of the country, and those desiring to purchase articles in his line that will wear and of the latest style should patronize him.

Will County Election.

The following is the official result of the election last Tuesday in this county:

For County Treasurer,	
Frederick Sehring	2 191
Oscar Koebler	1 459
F. D. S. Stewart	159
For School Commissioner,	
E S. Macreading	2 197
B. F. Allen	1 615
For County Surveyor.	
Adam Comstock	2 293
R J. Boylan	1 502

☞The President and Cabinet used to be regarded as the servants of the people. We suppose they were emancipated by the same edict which set the niggers free.

Money Wanted.

We abhor duns, but circumstances sometimes compel people to say and do things repugnant to their feelings. And our necessities compel us to call upon those knowing themselves indebted to us, either for subscription, advertising or job printing. Our expenses, owing to the advance in the prices of paper, ink, &c., during the past year have been greatly enlarged, yet our patrons act as though they thought we could print a paper forever without money. There are several hundred names on our books owing us from two to seventeen years subscription for the *Signal*, and we say to them, and we mean it too, that they can settle up now on more favorable terms than they can after the first of December. We hoped that some of our subscribers would get ashamed of their delinquency and pay up after awhile, but it seems that the longer we let their accounts run, the less they think about paying. We can't publish our paper any longer on such terms, and we hereby notify those interested of the fact. Let them govern themselves accordingly.

☞In the battle of Gettysburg, among the reported killed on our side, was a young man from Bennington, Pennsylvania. His parents sought, and as they supposed, found his body, and taking it home had it decently buried. Judge of their joy and surprise when a few days since their son returned alive and well. They had buried a rebel teamster instead, leaving their relative to their own.

MRS. LINCOLN—A GAY SEASON.—Mrs. Lincoln has just got back from her Northern trip, and will soon be domiciled in the White House. For a few days, till the Presidential Mansion be thoroughly renovated, she will remain at the Soldier's Home, and then will come preparations for "season" that is has to ring on. *We are going to have a gay season*—there is no doubt of that—whether our armies triumph or fail. Mrs Lincoln will give a great many select parties this winter, to say nothing of the common receptions and levees. She seems to be growing popular with the people.—*Washington letter to the Springfield Republican*

Certainly! "have a gay time! There's nothing the matter—nobody's hurt—and there's plenty of greenbacks afloat. Let us follow in the footsteps of Nebuchadnezzar, and have a good time.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

Washington, Nov 5.

The time for enlisting recruits in the regular army, under the provisions of the general orders, is extended to Dec. 1st, during which an extra bounty of $300 will be paid.

The case of Smithson, a banker here, tried before a court martial for treason, is finished and a verdict agreed on, as soon as the President approves, it will be made public.

Thousands on thousands who were formerly warm sympathizers with the rebellion, marched boldly to the Maryland polls yesterday, and took the oath required of all voters whose loyalty might be questioned, thus swearing that, whatever their previous course may have been, hereafter they will prove loyal to the government.

A large meeting is called here, by prominent men of the District, to take measures favoring volunteering and thus avoid a draft on the late call for troops.

Four of five Congressmen in Maryland are believed to be elected on the emancipation ticket.

New York, Nov. 5.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "The Commissary General of Prisoners has received intelligence that the clothing and blankets sent to Richmond by our government have been received and distributed to the prisoners for whom they were intended. No further progress had been made by the Commissioners toward an exchange of prisoners."

The *Times* Washington dispatch says: "A refugee from Richmond, a northern woolen-spinner, brings intelligence that at Manchester, near Richmond, on James River, a gunboat clad with three thicknesses of 2-inch iron is with six weeks of completion; that at Rocket's at the foot of Main street, two other ironclads are on the stocks; that the sense of security is so complete that large iron-works (private property) are in progress of construction by a man named Bradley at Manchester, and the machine shops at the Central Railroad depot have been greatly enlarged. Twelve cotton mills have been erected in Manchester, and permanent improvements have been made in the Tredegar Works and on the bridges over the rivers. Two woolen mills in Manchester turn out 1 450 yards of army cloth, which is sold to the government at $35 a yard.

"The force under Lee's command is positively stated to be now only 50,000."

From Orpheus C. Kerr--Habeas Corpus Suspended in Accomac.

The commander of the Mackerel Brigade has caused the following General Order, No 79,902, to be published:

Headquarters Mackerel Brigade.
September 25.

The desertion of one of the most lightheaded of this brigade, makes it necessary to suspend the privilege of the *habeas corpus* throughout the entire dominion of Accomac. Any person hereafter caught having a body will be imprisoned, and no questions asked. This is intended to apply only to soldiers, military men, officers, citizens generally, and other persons. All others, including women and whiskey, are allowed to have as much body as ever, and more. The quiet of Paris demands that every soldier, his heirs, executors and assigns, also his widows, should go without pay or rations until further notice; as the Paymaster General of the brigade has been very unlucky at faro of late, it is necessary that he should be allowed to retain sufficient funds to get even. The enemy are demoralized; once more into the breeches and Sumter and Chattanooga are ours. Plans are forming to establish moral reform societies in all Southern towns except Richmond and Charleston.—They don't deserve them. My children, I love you in a short, sharp, decisive style.

G G. LEATHERJE
Maj. Gen Commanding M. B.

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 6.

All is quiet along the lines to-day. The enemy keep up a fire from a 20 pounder gun on the crest of Lookout Mountain, occasionally reaching our lines. They varied the entertainment this P. M by throwing a number of shells inside their own lines. This strange conduct excites considerable comment.

Last night several rebel camps disappeared from the front of our right, and information leads us to believe that Bragg's army has been weakened recently for some purpose not yet revealed.

Gen Longstreet's headquarters are established on Lookout Mountain, which is held by a strong force.

It is estimated that the rebels have expended $14,000 worth of amunition from Lookout Mountain, killed one Federal soldier and wounded another. Both casualties were in West Valley.

Twelve deserters from a Kentucky rebel regiment came in to-day. They report their whole regiment ready to follow at the first opportunity. Since Bragg has been cut off from East Tennessee rations are short.

Since the opening of the River route, we are in daily communication with Bridgeport. Supplies come up rapidly. Our lines of communication are perfect.

The War in Virginia.

Washington, Nov. 6.

Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac does not possess the interest that was anticipated.

Gen Kilpatrick has returned from a reconnoissance to Falmouth. He found no large bodies of rebels this side of the Rappahannock, though he encountered a few strolling bands of guerrillas, whom he dispersed.

These guerrillas seem penetrating even into the heart of the army. Night before last a party of seven came within a mile of the army headquarters, and coolly goblinded up a Major and two horses. The same party also took a Quartermaster and several men in tow for Richmond, the same afternoon, while they were looking after the safety of some beeves, within three miles of Warrenton Junction. Two other correspondents came near being captured the same day, as they were only a short distance off.

New York, Nov 6

The *Tribune* has the following:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Nov. 5

One full corps of Lee's army is reported this evening to be encamped at Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Stuart's cavalry watch the fords on the south side of the Rappahannock.—Lee's headquarters are at Culpepper.—Deserters report that his army stretches from Culpepper to the Heights of Fredericksburg, and numbers 35,000 men of all arms.

Gen. Merritt, of the regular cavalry reserve, while riding with his staff along the same road, and separated for a few moments from his command, was attacked by a party of guerrillas greatly outnumbering his staff, who, however, being mounted on fleet horses, escaped, although the bullets flew around them thickly. Other futile attempts were made to murder orderlies carrying dispatches from headquarters to distant points within our army lines.'

The *Herald* has the following:

Army of the Potomac Nov. 5

Day before yesterday Gen. Kilpatrick started for the Rappahannock by way of Harwood Court-House and Falmouth, striking the river near the latter place.—His command returned today, and report the country clear of regular rebels so far as their observation extended, though they encountered several straggling guerrilla bands, with whom they skirmished moderately. On their return, when near the camp, the rebels dashed upon the rear wagon train and captured a Sergeant, four men, four mules, and a wagon.

'Last night a Major was captured within two miles of headquarters, and is now on his way to Richmond.

'Kilpatrick's cavalry division went on a reconnoissance yesterday, and, when four miles this side of Danwood Church, struck the rebel pickets, which they drove in a short distance, when a small body of them dismounted and sheltered themselves under a hill, and waited our further advance. A flank movement by a squadron of the 1st Michigan Cavalry dislodged them from their position, and they were followed up by that regiment till they advanced to Falmouth. There the 1st Michigan were reinforced, but the remainder of Custer's Michigan brigade came up to their support, and the rebels, after half an hour's skirmishing were driven across the Rappahannock at the ford immediately above the old bridge, with a loss of three killed and several wounded. Our loss was nothing. Sheltering themselves in houses on the Fredericksburg side of the river, the enemy kept up a lively fire with their carbines, which was answered by the Michigan boys, but the range was too long for any effect on either side. As night approached, our cavalry fell back to Hartwood Court-House, and, having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, returned this afternoon.—The enemy's force consisted of two regiments of cavalry, from South Carolina and Georgia.

Army of the Potomac, Nov. 8

Yesterday morning our forces, comprising the right wing of the army, commanded by Sedgwick, moved directly on Rappahannock Station, where the enemy were encountered in force. The position of the rebels were somewhat formidable, that being stationed behind strong works on elevated position, commanding all approaches to the river. Sedgwick opened on them with artillery, to which they responded earnestly, keeping up a duel for two or three hours. Storming parties from the 6th Corps were then ordered up, and directed to make an assault. The movement was well planned and rapidly executed.—The enemy, surprised and overwhelmed, retreated across the river in disorder, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. We captured 1 500 prisoners and a number of guns and camp equipage.

Sedgwick's loss was 75 killed and 250 wounded. We captured the enemy's wounded, who are now receiving surgical treatment in our field hospitals with our own wounded.

The assault was magnificent, the heights being carried by the 5th and 6th Maine 6th Wisconsin, and a New York regiment. The prisoners taken outnumber the storming party.

The left wing, under French, moved to Kelly's Ford.

We are now across the river. Sedgwick passed the river last night with pontoons. We crossed this morning.

Washington, Nov. 8.

It appears from information received here to-night that yesterday morning the 5th and 6th Army Corps, under command of Maj Gen Sedgwick, advanced to Rappahannock Station, they having the right wing of the army. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Army Corps, forming the left wing under Maj Gen. French, proceeded to Kelly's Ford. When the right wing reached the Rappahannock, the enemy was found to be in considerable force holding this side of the river. The rebel batteries, earthworks and redoubts crowned the banks on each side of the Rappahannock. General Sedgwick at once advanced and stormed them with great gallantry and impetuosity, causing much slaughter, and taking a large number of prisoners.

When Gen French reached Kelly's Ford, about six miles below Rappahannock Station, the enemy threw across an entire division to support their picket line on this side. Gen. French hastily took a position so as to bring his artillery to bear upon them, and shelled them with marked effect, not only killing a large number, but throwing them into utter confusion, scattering them wildly and taking many prisoners.

Gen. French, following up his advantage, quickly threw the 1st Division of the 3d Corps, commanded by Gen. Birney, across the river, which ended his operations for the day. This morning he crossed the river with the remainder of his command. Gen. Sedgwick had previously crossed it, and at 9 o'clock this morning the two wings had formed a junction and held both banks of the river.

The enemy, after their defeat in these two engagements, were so hotly pursued by our victorious forces that they threw themselves into the river in their efforts to escape, where some were drowned and many were killed by our infantry.

All the artillery the rebels had on this side was captured. It is reported to be 7 guns. Their whole camp equipage undoubtedly fell into our hands, as they were compelled to leave it in their hasty retreat.

Gen. Buford's cavalry crossed at Sulphur Springs, to cover the right flank, several miles above Rappahannock Station, and Gens. Gregg and Kilpatrick crossed below Kelly's Ford, to cover the left flank. No definite information of their operations had been received up to noon to-day.

The enemy, after crossing the Rappahannock under cover of the night, moved in direction of Culpepper and the advance of our forces, supposed to be cavalry, reached Brandy Station early to-day.

This morning our whole line advanced, and no doubt pressed rapidly forward after the retreating foe.

The entire number of prisoners taken by both Sedgwick and French is now believed to be 1 826. The prisoners are composed principally of North and South Carolina, and Louisiana troops.

The P. M. railway trains commenced bringing prisoners into Alexandria. The number taken by Sedgwick is from 1,200 to 1,400. The remainder were taken by French.

Sedgwick's prisoners were gathered in a crowd—the largest lot ever captured by our forces on the other side of the Potomac, and were guarded by cavalry to prevent straggling or escape. French's prisoners were also gathered in one body.

Our total loss is reported to be 400 in killed and wounded, but no prisoners. Our wounded were carried to Warrenton Junction; from thence were sent to Alexandria this P. M.

From Europe.

St. John's, Nov. 4

The Adriatic, from Glasgow the P. M. of the 27th, arrived here to-day.

Great Britian—Gen. Lee's advance on Gen. Meade, attracted much attention.

The *Daily News* says that, "While the Confederates are unable to dislodge Rosecrans, Lee's movements are so inconsistent with ordinary principles as to baffle all attempts at explanation.

Gen. Meade had nothing to again by delivering battle in the centre of Virginia, and wisely declined to challange his opponent until he reached his selected field, where, no doubt, he will be ready to receive him."

Liverpool Oct. 27.

The *Times* says the last blow has yet to be struck, and the Federals will have extraordinary good fortune if a third battle, on the scene of two defeats, reverses the associations connected with Bull Run.

The *Times* thinks Rosecrans will have to capitulate or retreat. The former appears most probable.

Henry Ward Beecher was entertained at the farewell breakfast in Manchester on the 24 h.

Thanks were voted to him for his various addresses, and congratulatory speeches were interchanged.

It is semi-officially announced that the Princess of Wales may be expected to become a mother in next March.

Marshal Neil goes to Russia on an extraordinary measure regarding Poland.

The *Morning Post* says:

"The Federals must be aware that any serious reverses just now would leave the neutrals no alternative but to recognize the confederacy.

W R. Liosey, in a letter to the *Times*, denounces the government policy towards the South as inconsistent with neutrality ann honor.

The King of Denmark, in a speech, said if he was overpowered by Germany, he would proclaim a Danish republic.

France.—The *Moniteur* gives a report of a reception by Napoleon of the Mexican delegation. He did not allude to the Archduke Maximilian.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* thinks it doubtful that the French Chambers will accede to the guarantees demanded by the Archduke, viz: the integrity of the new empire and a loan.

The *Nord* says there is no truth in the report that Russia is building war vessels in the Black Sea, and that her relations with Turkey have been disturbed.

It is said that Austria and Prussia have agreed to decline the arbitration of England in the conflict with Denmark, regarding it as of a purely German character.

From North Carolina.

Newbern, N. C., Nov. 2

The report that Gen Foster is to command the Army of the Potomac gives assurance that, should it prove true, Richmond will soon be ours.

Fresh regiments have arrived here, to take the place of veteran troops which have gone elsewhere.

A rebel iron clad ram is being constructed at Kingston, on the Neuse. It is reported she is nearly ready for a raid.

The war debt of North Carolina is being rapidly extinguished by the proceeds of privateers, which make regular trips daily into Wilmington.

The canvass for the election on the 4th for members to the Confederate Congress is prosecuted with earnestness by both parties. There are twenty-eight candidates in ten districts. Hon John A. Gilmer, independent candidate in the 4th district, has the field entirely to himself. He was lately quite severe on Davis' administration, and indignant at the treatment North Carolina received at his hands. Davidson is out with another constitutional argument against secession.

The Raleigh Standard appeals to the conservatives to unite against the destructives on the election day. In alluding to the present defeat of the Democrats in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Standard says: "The last ray of hope for the South from the North has departed. The North is banded against the South by immense majorities. It says Lincoln will be re-elected and the prospects of peace are more distant than ever, that the southern people stand alone, with the world against them, and they had better make peace with Providence or the North very soon."

From Tennessee.

New York, Nov. 7

The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following details of the late battle at Wauhatchie:

"The attack was a thorough surprise movement, and was met by only a very small portion of Gen Geary's command.—This had to sustain a separate, independent fight for nearly two hours against heavy odds, without fortifications of any kind.—Besides, we know little of the topography of the ground in the immediate neighborhood. We had just arrived that night, and had even received orders to be under arms at daylight. Although Gen Hooker sent reinforcements with order to press forward to make a junction with Geary at the earliest possible moment, still such reinforcements did not participate in Geary's fight. Had the reinforcements arrived in time, and, still more particularly, had Gen Hooker's orders been literally and promptly obeyed, it is not at all improbable that we would have captured a goodly portion of one whole brigade. Three times the enemy made an attack, boldly charging on Geary's centre, to try and capture his artillery, and each time they were driven back signally and with heavy loss. The fighting by our men was of the coolest and bravest character. Every attempt to outflank our small force was checked at once.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 8.

Advices from your special in the army coincide with those of an official character received here relative to yesterday's engagement. Eighteen hundred prisoners, captured from Hill's Corps, are arriving at Alexandria to-night. Our wounded are also coming up.

There had been no engagement up to an early hour this afternoon, and, as the enemy seem to have disappeared from Meade's front, none seems probable just now.

Our entire army is across the Rappahannock, much elated with yesterday's successes.

Washington, Nov. 8.

It is not thought that the public interest requires any further payment at present of gold interest bearing certificates of indebtedness before maturity, and the Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly directed the discontinuance of such payment excepting certificates already presented or now in transit to the department.

The *Sunday Chronicle* announces a fact of much interest in this city and neighborhood, viz: The Secretary of War has discontinued the office of Provost Marshal to the War department, but the late incumbent, Col. Baker, will remain in Washington for the present.

Don't always be paying servants to wait on you; it is cheaper to wait on yourself.—But it is cheaper to keep a dozen professional foots than to play the fool yourself.

From St. Domingo.

New York, Nov. 5.

By the arrival of the steamship Tubal Cain, from St Domingo, we have the following intelligence:

The revolution in St Domingo was in full blast. The rebels held possession of the entire island, with the exception of the capital and the east end. They were last reported within a few miles of St. Domingo City.

Two recent victories are claimed by the Spanish near De la Mosa and Mont Plata, and in one engagement, it was said, one piece of artillery, many muskets, and numerous prisoners had been taken from the insurgents.

The Captain General of San Domingo had been removed, and Don Carlos de Bargos, of Spain, had been appointed in his place. He is said to be a man of great ability, and is expected to crush the rebellion promptly.

From New Orleans.

New York, Nov. 8.

A letter to the *Herald* from Banks' fleet of the 27th states that all the vessels crossed the bar that morning and were steaming out to sea. The fleet comprises some twenty vessels, accompanied by gunboats.

Gen. Ord is seriously sick.

The steamer Locust Point, from New Orleans the 29th, arrived this morning.

A letter to the general press, dated New Orleans, 29th, 4 P. M., says the 19th and 13th Army Corps, are yet in the vicinity of Vermilionville, or between there and Opelousas. They had not advanced beyond Opelousas, and probably will remain holding the country already in our possession until something is heard from the expedition lately sailed from this port. There has been no fighting.

Unfounded rumors prevail of attacks at different points on our line on the Bayou Teche.

The Battle-Field of Chickamauga.

One of the editors of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* who visited the field of Chickamauga ten days after the battle, writes to his paper an interesting account of his observations, from which we take the following extracts:

"We leave the Chattanooga road and turn to the right. We ride along the avenue, and on every side, thickly strewn, are the marks of the sharpshooter's skill, and the terrible effect of shell and grape from the masked battery. The loss was not alone, however, with us, but the foe also met his fate. He has left the dreadful evidence of many dead bodies. In the woods near the upper end of this opening we saw one of the blue habited dead, sitting with his back against a log, his arms on his knees, and his fingers dovetailed together. Apparently he had sat down deliberately to die. Close by, another man had crawled upon a log, and placing his back against a bush, and resting his head on his hand, the elbow bent, the body in a reclining position, he had pulled his cap over his eyes and given up his spirit from the battle-field. At the back part of the field, sweeping eastward and south of east, was a large and destructive battery. The worn places where each gun was placed indicate that ten or more guns were in battery there. The dead horses and Yankees lying about tell how vengeful the assault was, and how successful. But from the hill where this battery cast its storm and rain of shot, and shell, and canister and grape, the evidences of a terrible fire are more apparent here than any where else on the field. The woods are very thick in trees and bushes, and the limbs, trunks, and branches as they lie cut off and torn in all directions, made an abattis through which our forces rushed and charged to silence the loud throated voices of those death dealing engines. We pass through the path of the artillery-storm, and here and there the graves of our soldiers. On the second hill, with trees and limbs lying thick all at, evidences of the the terrible passion of man, the graves of many brave Texans, the Twenty-fourth and others, rest calmly, marked by the careful hands of friends; back of these are a number of Georgians. Twice we turn to the left and follow the Savannah road. At intervals the open woods show signs of the conflict being more severe than in the thickly wooded spots. It is along here, we are told, Gen Hood and his made such a terrible onset and slaughter. They and that portion of our army which advanced from the Red House, and along the road to the right of the saw mill, did execution which is perfectly fearful. The carnage was awful—every avenue had been swept as by a broad besom of destruction in the hands of Hecate. Battery paths are innumerable. Here they fought—they retreated—leaving dead horses, men, broken caissons, piles of ammunition rent clothes, and destruction generally.—On one point, on the rise of the hill we saw the body of an immense Newfound land dog. He evidently was the pet of some battery, and was shot while following it up. Close by him we counted thirty eight dead Yankees, nearly thirty dead horses—saw more than a ton of shell, shot and canister, and all the broken and abandoned paraphernalia of a strong battery, all within the space of eighty feet square."

Arguments for the South.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, in publishing, as it did, the whole of Solicitor Whiting's letter upon the "conditions of Union," accompanied it with the following suggestions:

"If there is a man in the Confederacy in favor of the reconstruction of the Union, let him read this letter and see his doom. State lines are to be obliterated. State rights to be ignored, public and private property and interests swept away, the men of the South, rich and poor, with their wives and little ones, are to be made the servants of servants.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, a paper eminent for its soundness and conservative sentiments, well says of this blow:

"Now, we hold that any theory of action which just puts arguments in the mouths Southern disunionists and places weapons in the their hands, is a theory which becomes terribly *practical*, and which the friends of the Union are called by every consideration of duty to deplore, and deploring, to resist by all means in their power.

☞The son of the Abolition Mayor of New York, who was drafted, was excused because of a lame back. This was an advantage, nor was it any disadvantage, for in a very few weeks after he was married notwithstanding his lame back.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

ROOM OF THE COMMON COUNCIL
JOLIET, NOV. 6, 1863.

Council met.

Present his Honor Mayor Strong, Jr., and Ald. Doolittle, Hirschbach, Paesold, Hunter, Cagwin, Austin, Caswell and Porter.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Petition of W. A. Strong Jr. and others to pass an ordinance for the building of stone side walk 4 feet wide on the East side of Centre street, from Cross street to Oneida street was received and on motion of Ald. Paesold, prayer of petition was granted.

The petition of John Sheidt and others for a Lamp post on the corner of Chicago street and Washington street, was received and on motion of Ald. Doolittle, referred to committee on Gas.

Remonstrance of J. H. Reese and others against grading Exchange street west of Hickory street to the city limits, was presented and on motion of Ald. Caswell, referred to committee on Streets & Bridges.

The remonstrance of F. Birgel and others against building a side walk on the west side of Mississippi Avenue from Washington street to Second Avenue was presented when on motion of Ald Doolittle it was referred to committee on Streets & Bridges.

The committee on streets and bridges to whom had been referred the petition for a sidewalk on the south side of Van Buren street, between Eastern Avenue and Chicago street, submitted a report and recommended that the part not built be constructed, and the part already built be properly repaired. When on motion of Ald. Doolittle, the committee were granted further time to make ther report.

The same committee to whom had been referred the petition to grade Broadway, between First and Third streets, submitted a report adverse to the prayer of said petition, on motion of Ald