Richmond Dispatch.

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SATURDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 3, 1863.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Lee's Official Report.

The following is an authentic copy of Gen. Robert E. Lee's official report of the "Pennsylvania campaign:"

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., July 31st, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL—I have the honor to submit the following outline of the recent operations of this army for the information of the Department:

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, is practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac.

It was thought that the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army therein commanded by Gen. Hooker, and that in any event that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require.

In addition to these advantages it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success.

Actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented, the movement began on the 3d June. McLaws's division, of Longstreet's corps, left Fredericksburg for Culpeper C. H., and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same place.

They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving that of A. P. Hill to occupy our lines at Fredericksburg.

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, and the following day he crossed a force, amounting to about one army corps, to the south side of the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. Gen. Hill disposed his command to resist their advance; but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of Longstreet and Ewell reached Culpeper Court-House by the 8th, at which point the cavalry under Gen. Stuart was also concentrated.

On the 9th a large force of Federal cavalry strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly's and Kelly's fords, and attacked Gen. Stuart. A severe engagement ensued, continuing from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving 400 prisoners, three pieces of artillery and several colors in our hands.

Gen. Jenkins, with his cavalry brigade, had been ordered to advance towards Winchester to co-operate with the infantry in the proposed expedition into the Lower Valley, and at the same time Gen. Imboden was directed, with his command, to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester and prevent the enemy at that place from being reinforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when Gen. Ewell left Culpeper Court-House on the 16th. Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached Rodes's division to Berryville, with instructions after dislodging the force there to cut off the communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the divisions of Early and Johnson, Gen. Ewell advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town on the 13th. On the same day the troops at Berryville fell back before Gen. Rodes, retreating to Winchester. On the 14th Gen. Early stormed the works at the latter place, and the whole army of Gen. Milroy was captured or dispersed. Most of those who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by Gen. Johnson. Their leader fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fugitives.

General Rodes marched from Berryville to Martinsburg, entering the latter place on the 14th, where he took seven hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and a considerable quantity of stores. These operations cleared the valley of the enemy, those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland Heights. More than four thousand prisoners, twenty-nine pieces of artillery, two hundred and seventy wagons and ambulances, with four hundred horses, were captured, besides a large amount of military stores. Our loss was small. On the night that Ewell appeared at Winchester, the Federal troops in front of A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock and the next day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford.

The whole army of General Hooker withdrew from the line of the Rappahannock, pursuing the roads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the purpose of General Hooker to take a position which would enable him to cover the approaches to Washington city—with a view to draw him further from his base, and at the same time to cover the march of A. P. Hill, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburg for the Valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front. Longstreet moved from Culpeper Court-House on the 15th, and advancing along the east side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. His force had been augmented while at Culpeper by General Pickett with three brigades of his division.

The cavalry, under General Stuart, was thrown out in front of Longstreet to watch the enemy now reported to be moving into Loudon. On the 17th, his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours under General Stuart near Aldie, and was driven back with loss. The next day the engagement was renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly supported by infantry, and General Stuart was in turn compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced as far as Upperville and then fell back. In these engagements Gen. Stuart took about four hundred prisoners, and a considerable number of horses and arms.

In the meantime a part of Gen. Ewell's corps had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to follow. Gen. Jenkins with his cavalry, who accompanied Gen. Ewell, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Federal army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by Longstreet, the latter was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, Gen. Hill having already reached the valley.

Gen. Stuart was left to guard the passes of the mountains, and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harass and impede as much as possible should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event, Gen. Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or west of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgment should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th the progress of Ewell rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be in supporting distance, and Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport and the latter at Shepherdstown. The columns reunited at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburg on the 27th.

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

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

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

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg; but on the night of the 29th information was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northwards, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point Gen. Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

Gen. Stuart continued to follow the movements of the Federal army south of the Potomac after our own had crossed Maryland, and in his efforts to impede its progress advanced as far eastward as Fairfax Court-House. Finding himself unable to delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at Seneca, and marched through Westminster to Carlisle, where he arrived after Gen. Ewell had left for Gettysburg. By the route he pursued the Federal army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march towards Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known.

The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance of Gettysburg, on the morning of the 1st of July. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a larger force; with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell, coming up with two of his divisions by the Heidlersburg road, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg, with heavy loss, including about five thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

He retired to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march, and, in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but, finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of Gen. Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps having arrived, and two divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon intelligence was received of the arrival of Gen. Stuart at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left.—A full account of these engagements cannot be given until the reports of the several commanding officers shall have been received, and I shall only offer a general description.

The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the 2d.

The enemy held a high and commanding ridge along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. Gen. Ewell occupied the left of our line, General Hill the centre, and Gen. Longstreet the right. In front of Gen. Longstreet the enemy held a position, from which if he could be driven it was thought that our army could be used to advantage in assailing the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while Gen. Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. Gen. Hill was instructed to threaten the centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack.

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

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

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

The enemy in the meantime had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries, but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and after a most determined and gallant struggle were compelled to relinquish their advantage and fall back to their original positions with severe loss.

The conduct of the troops was all that I could desire or expect, and they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. More may have been required of them than they were able to perform, but my admiration of their noble qualities, and confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the enemy, has suffered no abatement from the issue of this protracted and sanguinary conflict.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at Gettysburg, during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about four thousand prisoners. Nearly two thousand had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements were left behind.

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th.

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

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by General Stuart, and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonsboro'. The army after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains, that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland, as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of neighboring mills.—The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed.—The enemy had not yet made his appearance; but, as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was recovered, and new boats built, so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

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

Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, those of Longstreet and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 1 P. M., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of material except a few disabled wagons, and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them the rear of the column had passed.

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

Brig. Gen. Pettigrew was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own and permitted to enter our lines. He was brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterwards. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival, a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced towards Martinsburg. It was attacked by Gen. Fitz Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

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

As soon as the reports of the commanding officers shall be received, a more detailed account of these operations will be given, and occasion will then be taken to speak more particularly of the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men.

It is not yet in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe, including many brave men, and an unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable officers. Among them, I regret to mention the following general officers: Major-Generals Hood, Pender, and Trimble severely, and Major-General Heth slightly wounded.

Gen. Pender has since died. This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated, for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character. Brig. Gens. Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Brig. Gen. Semmes mortally wounded while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguished them. These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their noble examples.

Brig. Gens. Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones, and Jenkins, were also wounded. Brig. Gen. Archer was taken prisoner. Gen. Pettigrew, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in command until he was mortally wounded near Falling Waters.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observation on the field, and his subsequent movements, it is supposed that he suffered severely.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed,) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The Baltimore *American*, of the 1st inst., has been received. We subjoin a summary of the news:

FROM TENNESSEE.

Dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans state that his strong defensive position near Chattanooga is unchanged, and that no attempt has been made by the rebels to disturb it. Gen. Shackelford had an artillery fight with the rebels on Monday last, in which the enemy were beaten, they retreating and leaving their dead in our hands. Gen. Hooker arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday night.

The losses in Rosecrans's army, so far as ascertained, amount to one Brigadier General, six Colonels, two Majors, five Captains, and eight Lieutenants killed, and Brig. Gen. Starkweather, Brig. Gen. John H. King, and 208 other officers wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Kirby Smith is reported to be at Arkadelphia with 25,000 troops.

A powder mill, with 100,000 kegs (?) of powder, exploded at Arkadelphia on the 16th ultimo. The loss is regarded fatal by the rebels.

A British steamer was captured off Rio del Norte on the 12th ult. by the U. S. gunboat Seminole. She was evidently fitted out for the rebels, and is said to be a very valuable prize.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has been suppressed by order of Gen. Schenck, and one of its editors sent to prison. The others were absent when the office was visited by the guard.

The Russian Admiral and officers of the Russian fleet at New York were entertained at dinner there on Monday. Speeches were made by Admiral Lepousky, Admiral Farragut, Captain Bontakoff, and others. The Russian visitors have been invited to Boston by the Council of that city.

On Monday Gen. Meade and a number of other officials dined with John Minor Botts.

The *Post's* Washington correspondent says there will be a new draft for six hundred thousand men, from which the Government expects to get two hundred thousand.

The British ship-of-the-line Nile, Admiral Milne on board, and the British steam frigate Immortalite, have arrived at New York.—Also, the French frigate Guerriere.

The failure of a heavy gold speculator in New York is reported. He is said to be half a million short of his deliveries. Gold advanced on Tuesday to 143¾. The latest quotation is 141½.

An arrival from San Francisco brings a report that the English fleet had been defeated by the Japanese in attempting to take one of their forts.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided that the "legal tenders" of the Federal Government are constitutional.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *American* gives the following summary of European news:

The presence of the Florida at Brest was a continued theme of apparently absorbing interest for the Paris papers. It is asserted by these journals that two Federal men-of-war are on their way to blockade the harbor and catch her as she goes out.

One of the rams built by the Messrs. Laird had been towed to the Morpeth Iron Works to receive her finishing touches, when she would be ready for a trial trip.

There is no doubt of the tenor of the Russian reply. The Czar remains immovable on the Polish question.

It is rumored that Mr. Mason, the "Rebel Envoy," had withdrawn in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he had been treated by Lord Russell.

Capt. Moffit has resumed the command of the Florida.

A decline had taken place on the Paris Bourse, owing to the apprehension of unpleasant feelings between the Government of the United States and France in relation to the Florida.

Eight thousand Irishmen are to be enrolled for service in the New Mexican empire.

Important Correspondence—The Duty of Foreigners to Defend the States in which they Reside.

An interesting correspondence has taken place between A. Fullerton, "Acting British Consul" at Savannah, and Gov. Brown, of Georgia, relative to the liability of foreign subjects to bear arms in defence of the State when invaded or in case of insurrection. The "Acting Consul" writes to protest against British subjects being included in the 8,000 draft made by Gov. Brown under the call of the President, and thus explains his right to protest:

On a former occasion Mr. Molyneux advised you that the Consulate was placed under my charge during his absence. I recently submitted my authority to act as Her Majesty's Consul to Mr. Benjamin, who duly accorded to me his approval and recognition.

He says:

The dispatches which I have received from the British Government, relative to compulsory service, are strong. I am instructed to remonstrate in the strongest terms against *all* attempts to force British subjects to take up arms. Should these remonstrances fail, "the Governments in Europe, interested in this question, will unite in making such representations as will secure to aliens this desired exemption."

After several columns of correspondence, Gov. Brown, in reply to a request from the "acting Consul" that two British subjects named Kiely be allowed to leave the State, says:

By an ordinance of the Convention of this State, representing her people and her sovereignty, passed on the 16th day of March, 1861, it is declared:

"That all white persons resident in this State at the time of the secession of the State from the United States with the *bona fide* intention of making it the place of their permanent abode, shall be considered as citizens of this State without reference to their place of birth: *Provided*, that any person not born in this State can except him or herself from the operation of this ordinance by a declaration in any Court of Record in the State within three months from this date, that he or she does not wish to be considered a citizen of this State."

The Ordinance of Secession referred to in the above quotation was passed on the 19th day of January, 1861.

If the Messrs. Kiely were resident in this State on the 19th day of January, 1861, and did not file their declaration in a Court of Record in this State within three months from the 16th day of March, 1861, that they did not wish to become citizens of this State, they accepted the privileges and obligations of citizenship offered them by the State and ceased to be British subjects, and are consequently not entitled to the leave to quit the State, for which you ask under my letter of 26th ult. If, however, they became residents of this State at any time since the 19th day of January, 1861, or if they were then residents, and filed their declaration, as required by the ordinance, within three months after the 16th day of March, 1861, they will be allowed the thirty days to arrange their affairs, as you request, and permitted to depart from the State at the expiration of that term.

The Situation at Chattanooga.

The Atlanta papers, of the 29th, contain some account of the situation at Chattanooga. The *Appeal* says:

We have no particular change in the situation at Chattanooga to note to-day. It is fully established that Rosecrans is confined to his works around Chattanooga, our lines extending to the river above and below him, and his only communication with Nashville or elsewhere is by crossing the river. His defences are reported strong, and are by some thought to be so superior that an assault will not be made. Great activity prevails in some of the departments of our army, which indicate early movements, and if an assault is not determined upon, we may expect them to be made shortly. A protracted siege will accomplish nothing, only to give time for reinforcements to reach the enemy, and we have no idea he can be starved out for some time, unless his rear is reached at once.

We have conversed with gentlemen who passed the battle field as late as Friday. Hundreds of dead Federals yet lay unburied. Our own dead and wounded had all been cared for.

The Chickamauga bridges were all finished up to our army lines Saturday night, which would greatly facilitate the transportation of necessary supplies.

We can learn nothing of the operations of Burnside, and if he is coming to the aid of Rosecrans the fact has not transpired in army circles. Neither is it known that any additional strength has reached him, although, from the Yankee dispatches we publish today, it may be expected they are on the way.

We have a report, apparently authentic, that in an address to his troops, on Friday, Rosecrans assured them of his ability and determination to not only hold the place, but also to resume offensive operations in a short time. Rumors of cavalry movements on our part, looking to operations north of the river, are also current. Some of these we would like to be able to state were true. The most effectual way to disturb Rosy in his lair would be to get behind him, and this can be done if the attempt is not delayed.—Delay may enable Federal reinforcements to reach the necessary line of communication with Chattanooga to such an extent that they will be enabled to hold them; and if this is permitted look out for another tedious period of ditching, and inactivity otherwise.

A letter, dated Dalton, Ga., September 26th, says:

The over sanguine multitude will be somewhat disappointed to know that the chances of Gen. Bragg's taking Rosecrans and his army prisoners at Chattanooga, and sending a corporal's guard after Burnside to "gobble him up" in the mountains of East Tennessee, continue his march uninterruptedly to the Ohio, is not considered as easy a job in the front as it is here and below, where the peoples' desire for Rosecrans's destruction make them overlook the obstacles to its accomplishment. Although his losses in the late battle were very heavy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, Rosecrans has still a powerful army in Chattanooga, which, with as sagacious a commander as Rosecrans, will be sufficient to its own preservation, provided he can keep up its supplies, unless we had troops sufficient to command both sides of the river, thus rendering the investiture of the place perfect.

Up to last night none of our infantry or artillery had crossed the river, but our line on this side was complete, reaching from the base of Lookout Mountain across to Missionary Ridge and the river, giving Rosecrans but a very few square miles on which to forage and depredate, and the supplies in these long since exhausted.

Of the wounded, up to Friday about 150 had died in hospital, which is a very small mortality when the number and length of time since the battle is considered.

Gen. Hood is at the residence of a farmer, some twelve miles from Dalton, and is doing well. Gen. Dan. Adams, commanding the Louisiana brigade of Breckinridge's division, is wounded in the shoulder, and, as I learn from his brigade surgeon, is undoubtedly in the hands of the enemy.

The dead upon some portions of the field are still unburied, though a considerable detail were mechanically at work placing them under ground yesterday morning. Twenty-one thousand stand of arms had been gathered from the field when I left there on Friday evening, and it was thought that at least three thousand more would be found.

The bridges between Ringgold and Dalton, which were destroyed by the Yankees, have been repaired, and the up train last night doubtless passed up to within four miles of Chattanooga.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.—The New York papers of the 30th, received yesterday through the courtesy of Hon. Robt. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, contain detailed accounts of the battle of Chickamauga, or "Pigeon Mountain," as they call it. The fight of Saturday they regard as only the preliminary to the real battle which came off Sunday. They claim on Sunday to have lost no ground and to have repulsed Longstreet and Buckner, though they admit that "no substantial advantage had been won, and a large portion of the army was badly shattered." The correspondent continues Saturday:

While the struggle of Saturday ended in a drawn battle, that of Sunday resulted in a disastrous defeat. The failure of the first day was partly due to the greater numerical strength of the enemy, and partly to the deficient formation of our line of battle. That of the second is justly ascribed to improper tactics on the battle field, and above all to the absence of command. The inspiring example set and influence exercised by the Commander in Chief at Stone river were wanting—he having been compelled to leave the field and return to Chattanooga before the action was over.

The early disappearance of two corps commanders from the field also made a demoralizing impression. The loyal people certainly have cause for self-congratulation that the Army of the Cumberland was not completely destroyed, and owes profound gratitude to General Thomas and those under him that saved it.

Our losses are great. That in killed, wounded, and missing will probably reach ten thousand. Of artillery we are less some fifty pieces, mostly lost on Sunday. Of wagons, loaded with ammunition and supplies, ambulances, &c., we have also lost a great number. They were abandoned in the retreat on Sunday.

General Rosecrans and his Lieutenants were busily engaged on Monday in strengthening their position by field works, and reorganizing their commands.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard in the Ministry.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

One of your correspondents, in a recent number of your popular journal, pays a tribute to the beauty, the elegance, and the attractiveness of Augusta, Ga., and states that it is "the adopted home of several eminent men, among them Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, formerly of Alabama." Your correspondent is in error if he supposes that Mr. Hilliard has relinquished his residence in Alabama, or that he has discontinued his connection with political affairs. I have served with him in the army and am acquainted with his views. Having resigned his command last winter, he concented to take an appointment for the present year in the regular ministry. Mr. Hilliard has always preached, even when in Congress and actively engaged as a lawyer, just as many others do who take part in the activities of life, and he has, I learn, never shrank from that duty; but I know that his absence from Alabama is only temporary, and that it is his purpose to return to his residence in the course of a few weeks, where he will doubtless resume his former pursuits.

Mr. Hilliard has been actively engaged during the present year in rousing the popular heart to an energetic defence of the country, and the wish has been expressed that he could be widely heard in support of our national cause. No one is more patriotic, and with his large experience in public affairs I know no one better fitted to serve the country in this trying hour, when the wisdom and experience of our ablest statesmen are so much needed. P.

20 BBLS Pure Cider Vinegar
5 hhds sugar
2500 lbs Smithfield bacon
10 bbls Va apple brandy
5 do old rye whiskey
20 bags peanuts
2 chests superior black tea
1 do do green do
1000 packages manufactured and smoking tobacco
10 kegs English soda
40 sacks salt
Also,
Molasses, soap, English hops
Pepper, catsup, &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by JONES & PHILIPS.
Also,
12 bbls apples—Albemarle pippins
JONES & PHILIPS,
oc 3—2t corner of Main and 9th sts.

CARTER and Valuable Books—We have just received an invoice of Books, embracing some scarce and rare works, such as—
Draper's and Muller's Physiology
Harris's Dental Surgery
Wilson's Anatomy
Neil & Smith's Compendium of Medicine, &c.
Also,
Grammars, Rhetorics, Speakers, &c.
J. E. PURKESS & CO,
oc 3—1t Corner Broad and 9th sts.

J. VERBY, Importer and Dealer
In fine wines, liquors teas, and family groceries,
12th street, between Main and Cary,
Store originally occupied by
oc 3—6.* John Greene.

FINE old English cheese
Superior gunpowder tea
Do Young Hyson do
Do English breakfast tea
Family cured hams
Taylor's London mustard
Old Gov Java coffee, &c.
For sale at YPREY'S,
oc 3—6t* 12th st, bet Main and Cary.

A CARD.—The firm of OWENS & WILLIS, Auctioneers, is hereby declared dissolved in consequence of Mr T T OWENS absenting himself from the store since 26th August last. All persons having claims against the firm for goods sold at the store will call on me for settlement, and all indebted to the concern will please call and settle their bills. GEO W WILLIS.
October 1, 1863. oc 3—1t

A CARD.—G W WILLIS, formerly of the firm of Owens & Willis, will continue the auction business at No 615 street, and respectfully asks a continuance of the patronage of the old firm and the public generally. oc 3—1t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscribers respectfully request their friends to call and settle their accounts for the quarter just ended, and would repeat a former notice that their sales will be for cash to those who are indisposed to comply with a request rendered necessary from causes which all will appreciate. T R PRICE & CO.
oc 3—3t†

AT Private Sale—
Wardrobes, Sideboards
Cabinets, Mahogany Chairs
Jenny Lind and Cottage Bedsteads
Beds, Hair and Shuck Mattresses
Also, for hire, two cooks, washers and ironers
oc 3—1t ALEX NOTT, No 6 15th st.

Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 3, 1863.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the *Senate*, the following resolutions of inquiry were offered, viz: By Mr. Dulaney: Of abolishing the office of Board of Public Works. By Mr. Seddon: Of providing for an increase of the annuity on the part of the State to the Virginia Military Institute for the purpose of meeting the largely increased expenses of State cadets. By Mr. Lynch: Of reporting an original bill, or amending the present law, in relation to getting possession of money or property under false pretences, so as to inflict proper punishment upon persons who may be falsely obtaining the property of farmers and others under pretence of being agents of the Confederate Government.

The unfinished business of yesterday—the bill authorizing and requesting county and corporation courts to provide for the maintenance and support of the families of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States—was taken up and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Coghill, the bill regulating prices was made the order of the day for 1 o'clock on Tuesday next.

The bill declaring what contracts shall be payable in currency was taken up and passed—ayes 20, noes 13.

The bill authorizing the transfer of causes from courts which cannot be held by reason of the presence of the public enemy to other circuit courts not so situated was passed.

The bill to abolish the Auditing Board, and providing for the settlement of the claims now unsettled before said Board, was adopted.

The bill authorizing and requesting county and corporation courts to provide for the maintenance and support of the families of soldiers in the military and naval service of the Confederate States was again called up by Mr. Armstrong, when he proposed an amendment appropriating $500,000, instead of $100,000, for the families of those residing within the lines of the public enemy. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was finally laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

In the *House*, Senate bills incorporating the Virginia Volunteer Navy company; to pay certain claims against the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and to repeal the law establishing a pay department for the Virginia forces, were read a second time and committed.

Mr. Rutherfoord, from the Committee of Courts of Justice, made an adverse report upon the resolution to exclude from the rights of citizenship persons holding any office, or voluntarily remaining under any usurped Government of the State. On motion the resolution was recommitted.

Mr. Buford, from the Committee on Banks, submitted a report, which was laid on the table, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution as to the expediency of causing the banks to redeem their currency in Confederate notes.

Mr. Anderson reported a bill from a special committee to whom was referred the memorial of the mechanics of Richmond, to regulate the prices of all products of the State, and all merchandize sold therein.

Senate bill to increase the pay of certain officers of Government, which was under consideration yesterday when the morning hour expired, was taken up, and after some discussion was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

The order of the day, the bill to reorganize the militia, was taken up and continued under consideration during the day.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—The steamer New York, Major Mulford, arrived at City Point 11 A. M. yesterday, having on board four Confederate officers who had been long since declared exchanged, seven privates, three citizens, and Mrs. Widder, wife of the Russian Consul at Savannah. She also brought official dispatches to Col Ould.

ACCIDENT.—In Staunton, on Thursday night, Mr. C. R. Mason, formerly of the firm of Mason & Harman, of this city, was thrown from his horse and one of his legs was broken so badly that it was afterwards amputated. Fears are entertained that he cannot survive his injuries.

THERE was nothing from Gen. Lee's army last evening. The rain of Thursday and yesterday was very heavy in the vicinity of Gordonsville, and, as our informant states, "drenched things" generally.

THE Yankees in Northwestern Virginia are still at Beverly, Randolph co.

REV. ROB'T LEWIS, a Baptist minister, died in Smyth co., Va., a few days since.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LAND at Nottoway C H for Sale.—I will sell privately the land upon which I reside, at Nottoway Court-House, immediately on South-side Railroad, in ¼ mile of depot. The tract contains about 50 acres, 10 of which are in original growth, the rest in open. There is upon the land a dwelling, with five rooms, kitchen, stable and other necessary houses; good garden, orchard of choice apples and peaches, and two fine springs near the house.

I will also sell a Lot at the Court House, of 1¼ acres, newly enclosed with a plank fence, and has upon it a house with two rooms—one above and the other below stairs. Apply to the subscriber at Nottoway C H. RICH'D A ALLEN.
oc 3—eod1w*

WOOD Land near Richmond.—For sale, a valuable tract of Wood Land, containing 15 acres, lying on the Charles City road, about six miles below Richmond, and estimated to cut from twenty-five to thirty cords of wood per acre, at the very low price of thirty-five dollars per acre. Mr Winston Jordan, who lives on the road, and adjoining this land, will show it. Apply at once to
oc 3—2t* GOODIN & ATTERSON.

VALUABLE Lot of 10 acres on the New Central road, two miles below Richmond, for sale.—We are authorized to sell the valuable Lot of 10 acres located as above. It lies on the eastern side of the New Central road, opposite to the farm recently occupied by Mr Jas Smith, and in rear of the residence of Mr Jno H McKenzie. Apply to
oc 3—2t GOODIN & ATTERSON.

FARM for sale.—I offer for sale my farm, situated in Charles City co, on the Chickahominy river, 28 miles from its mouth. The tract contains 750 acres, of which 500 are in timber, the rest open land. 150 acres have been heavily limed and produce finely. For terms, &c, apply to J. LAMB,
oc 3—eod4t Corner 19th and City sts.

HEADQ'RS GEORGIAN MOUNTED GUARD, Richmond, Oct 2, 1863.
MEET on Monday evening at 4 o'clock, for drill, on the Fairfield Race Course.
C SCHWAGERLE, Capt.
F GANIER, O S. oc 3—1t†

SALT—100 sacks dry Virginia Salt, in good order, for sale by SMITHIE & WOOTTERS,
oc 3—2t* Franklin st, above Old Market.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per square for each insertion—eight lines (or less) constitute a square.

Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

Advertisements published till forbid will be charged $1 50 per square of eight lines for every insertion.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Heavy firing was kept up during the greater part of last night. But little firing this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—The enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate rather a design of permanent than of immediate operations. Two monitors are kept close to the Island doing picket duty. There has been scarcely any firing to-day.