FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Nov. 24, 1863.

Gen. Fitz Lee is reported to have had a skirmish with the Yankees yesterday beyond Kelly's Ford. The enemy is said to be progressing slowly in relaying the rail road track. They have laid as far as about one mile and a half this side of Bristow.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY—FRESHET IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

ATLANTA, Nov. 2nd, 1863.

The latest from the front says that active operations continue in Lookout Valley. There was heavy fighting on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, but the enemy still hold their position on this side of the Tennessee. Small squads of prisoners are coming in hourly, all from Meade's command of the army of the Potomac. The 13th army corps is in and around Chattanooga. Our pickets are within 250 yards of the enemy's pickets. There has been heavy rains for 48 hours, commencing on Thursday. The valleys are under water, and the roads hardly passable. The Tennessee is very high. The damage to the Yankees from the freshet is unknown. Notwithstanding the bad weather, our troops are cheerful, have plenty to eat, plenty of fuel, and are anxious for a battle.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3d, 1863.

Reliable intelligence received this evening confirms the reported landing of a large body of Yankees at Newport News.

The War Department has received nothing from Bragg's army.

Nothing new from the Rappahannock to-night.

The Petersburg papers have Northern dates of the 30th ult. The news is unimportant.

A train has been run out on the Orange and Alexandria Road as far as Catlett's Station, thirteen miles this side of Manassas, and the road will be repaired in a few days to the advance corps of the army.

The guerrillas continue to harass the flanks and rear of the army, doing much mischief.

Twenty-four wagons were captured on Wednesday, near Gainesville, by the rebels. It is thought that the rebels will be forced into a general engagement in the end.

The rebels have been driven from the Ridge Mountain on the South side of the Tennessee, and communication between Chattanooga and Bridgeport will be re-established immediately.

Lincoln has formally received Señor Romero, the Minister of Juarez Government.

The United States Steamers cruising among the British Islands, were ordered away from the ports of Prince Edward Islands.

European dates to the 22nd ult. have been received. The Alabama, Georgia and Tuscarora were cruising around the Cape of Good Hope. The Vanderbilt had arrived at the Cape in pursuit of the Alabama.

The British Admiralty have decided to construct a new squadron of iron Gunboats.

Henry Ward Beecher addressed an immense audience at London, which went with expressions of dissent. The London Times combats Beecher's argument.

The insurrection in Caucasia is growing serious. The Black Sea flotilla of Russia being fully equipped, two divisions of infantry and several batteries of artillery have been ordered to Poland to reinforce the Czar. A band of Poles has been cut off near Lubilin. A Paris Journal says that England and France have been negotiating for an identical note on the Polish question.

It is rumored that France is urging the expulsion of the ex King of Naples from Rome.

CLINTON, Oct. 30th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

We were presented with a treat in the way of Tableaux and Charades by the young Ladies in and around our little village. They were well designed and executed in admirable style, so much so as to surprise even connoisseurs.

I am requested to forward to you the proceeds of the first night, Three Hundred Dollars, for the use of the 2nd North Carolina Hospital at Petersburg. Please forward to Dr. Hall, to be expended at his discretion for the use of North Carolina Soldiers.

Respectfully, ALLMAND A. McKOY.

We will cheerfully comply with the above request.

For the Journal.

CAMP 27TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, Oct. 22d, 1863.

LIST OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, Of the 27th North Carolina Infantry, in the engagement near Bristow Station, on the 4th of October, 1863:

FIELD AND STAFF:

Col. John A. Gilmer, thigh, severely.

Lt. Col. Ed. M. Whitfield, right leg.

Sergt. Major R. W. Weatherly, groin, severely.

Sergt Wm. Sumner, color bearer, killed.

Company A—Capt. Jas. D. Bryan, commanding.

Killed—2nd Lieut J J Denmark; privates E Holoman, J D Howard, and J H Parker.

Wounded—Capt Jas D Bryan, lost right leg, severely in the breast; 1st Lieut Jno D Bryan, left leg, slight; 1st Sergt M Woods, bowels, mortally; Corp'ls R T McIntire, left arm broken; Jas Gardner, right knee; Privates E Banes, right hand; Wm Flowers, right arm; Wm Faircloth, left arm; S D Foreman, shoulder; H Faulk, right hip; S M Grice, left hand; R Holoman, right thigh; Wm Holowell, left leg amputated; S Kilpatrick, leg; W C Mosely, left thigh broken; N Musgrave, foot; Jno Nash, leg; J Overman, both shoulders; J Peacock, arm; J Pike, right side; Ed P Piner, shoulder; E K Philmon, left leg amputated; J T Roberts, right foot; E B Sasser, left knee; Ed Stigall, left leg; T Thompson, foot; E Warrick, left leg; H Warrick, left arm broken—28.

Missing—Corpl J Sauls; Privates W T Chesnut, W R Davis, W Hughs, J Westbrooks—5. Total 37—44 men in action.

Company B—Capt Jno A. Sloan, commanding.

Killed—1st Lieut Jno A McKnight; Privates Jno Carmody, H Crider, and Jno T Sockwell—3.

Wounded—Sergt W E Stiner, thigh; Corp'ls E W Stradford, thigh; H R Forbes, breast, severe; Privates W Turnside, leg; H Coble, hip; S Croson, leg; W D Derris, face; R B Gibson, head; E B Greg, arm; W F Hunter, hand and thigh, severely; L N Isely, both thighs; L Lineberry, shoulder; J W McDowell, foot; R B McLane, foot; J M McNary, knee severely; W Mayhead, A L Orrell, leg; J W Rankin, breast; S Smith, foot; W M Sermons, head; E P Shuler, hip, severely—21.

Missing—Sergt E M Croson; Privates H M Boone, John Coletraine, C M Crutchfield, G W Lemons, J M Wearsh, J A Orrell, W F Owen, J R Pierce, P Shephard, A L Stanley, R B Worrell, T M Woodburn, G W Woolin—14. Total, 38.

Company C—Capt Ed Wooten, commanding.

Killed—2d Lieut B Waters; Corpl Benj. Wooten; Private Caleb Boone—3.

Wounded—1st Sergt M Peel, left arm; Corpl W B Casey, hand; Privates R H Aldridge, arm; B F Aldridge, arm; J H Barrow, arm; Jas Fields, leg; R C Fields, foot; S Herring, groin; R Kennedy, right leg amputated; H Lovitt, foot; Jordan Potter, thigh; Jas Potter, thigh; Jno Potter, thigh; P Radford, finger; David Savage, hip; B Sutton, leg; Jesse Sutton, back; Willis Waters, groin—18.

Missing—J F Suggs, J Perdue, Alex. Sutton—3. Total 24.

Co D—Capt C Herring, commanding.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Capt C Herring, abdomen; 1st Lt G W Jones, leg slightly; 2nd Lieut C Harper, chin slightly; 2nd Lieut T F Worley, right foot severely; Sergt's D G Taylor, leg; E goodman, leg severely; H S Nunn, ankle, arm and face; Corpl's Z Harper, leg; J R Grey, thigh; Privates B H Blizzard, head severely; W B Carter, lost finger; S H Carter, lost finger; L Davenport, leg; W J Freeman, shoulder; Jno Howard, leg; Jas Hardy, thigh; J Lee, body mortally, (since dead,) D C Lee, thigh; Jno A Quinn, hip; Daniel Stund, abdomen; W S Worley, hand; R C Rodgers, shoulder; 22.

Missing—Privates R Beaver, Wm Outlaw, A Turner, Wm Brown, 4. Total, 25.

Co E—Capt R W Joyner, commanding.

Killed—2nd Lieut Jas R Tyer, Privates R K Murphy, Jno Norris, Jas P Parker, 4.

Wounded—Sergt's H Brantly, hand; A L Carr, leg; Corpl's R J Lang, hip; E A Barrett, thigh; Privates A J Baker, thigh; James Brewer, leg; B A Buck, foot; Wm Corbett, knee; Dempey Corbett, ankle; Howell Corbett, thigh broken; J Murphy, shoulder; M Nichols, leg amputated; Stanly Parker, thigh; W L Taylor, thigh; R C Smith, hand; S Williams, thigh; 16.

Missing—Privates W J Kilpatrick, Jno James, Willie Pierce, 3. Total, 25.

Co F—Capt T D Jones, commanding.

Killed—Privates E Lane, J Knights, Thos Biddick, 3.

Wounded—Capt T D Jones, side dangerously; 2nd Lieut F Nixon, leg; Corpl D R Hobbs, head; Privates Jas Barefitt, wrist; M Bandy, bowels severely; B Dunkins, right knee; Thos Mundane, both thighs; Wm Mischeimer, leg; J Overman, left arm; D Piller, leg, 10.

Missing—2nd Lieut W A Mebane; Sergt T White; Privates R L Billips, Jno A Boyce, C Hendricks, Jno Halbwch, W S Mallary, T Nicholson, C C Small, A White, Thos White, 11. Total, 24. 39 men in action.

Co G—Capt S Dickson, commanding.

Killed—Corpl H P Wood; Privates W Campbell, J A Gattis, G W Merritt, W F Pearson, J S Shields, J E Woods, 7.

Wounded—Capt S Dickson, right lung severely; 1st Lieut Jas A Graham, knee slightly; 2nd Lieut R D Patterson, groin severely; Privates E Brown, arm amputated; F P Clark, foot; J K Clark, thigh severe; C S Cooley, hand; Wm A Gattis, thigh; J Haley, hand; S P Lockhart, contusion; J Mayer, contusion; S L Nelson, leg severely; W H Newman, face and leg; H Picket, leg amputated; W H Strayne, face severely; S G Strayhorn, ankle; D Thompson, contusion; W Thompson, arm; J Webb, breast severely; J H Woods, thigh; W D Woods, hip and knee, severely; 24.

Missing—Sergt S M Ivey, Corpl T J Hall, Privates C H Blaylock, J M Brownin, G W Copley, L Donegan, J N Faucett, J A Forrest, J E Hannah, W H McAnley, W R Ray, J B Scarlett, C J Shields, C J Watson, B B Warren; G Wilkerson, S K Woods, 17. Total, 48.

Company H—Capt Jos A Williams, Commanding.

Killed—Sergt F Mayho, Privates E Corbet, J R Deloch, F Herrington, L W Herrington, D C Smith, 6.

Wounded—Capt Jos A Williams, body dangerously; 2d Lieut H F Price, thigh slightly; 2d Lieut R O Smith, left breast slightly; Sergt S Whitley, leg; H E Nelson, thigh; Corpls W C Burney, thigh; D W Stokes, thigh broken; Privates D C Adams, thigh; J F Brooks, arm broken; J H Clark, shoulder; G F Evans, hand; R R F emming, arm; W B Garris, hand; J H Little, thigh; W J Peel, both legs; J A Stokes, left breast, contusion; Jesse Whitley, hand; 17.

Missing—Privates A Branch, M G Davenport, Jno Griffin, 3. Total 26.

Company I—Capt W R Larkins, Commanding.

Killed—Privates Jesse D Gilburst, Wesley Howard, Wm J Provow, Jno H Titus, 4.

Wounded—2d Lieut M Russell, foot slightly; Sergt W E Ward, ankle; Corpl E M Fossne, hand; Privates L J Jones, leg and face, dangerously; F King, right lung; R H Kounce, back, slightly; H Marshall, right hip; G W Mason, head; W Meadows, ankle; J Meadows, foot; H J Owens, hip and thigh, severely; W T Perry, both legs; 12.

Missing—Sergt C Hay, Corpl D S Russell, Privates W F Killingsworth, S Williams, J W Wren, 5. Total 21. 29 men in action.

Company K—1st Lieut Berry Parks, Commanding.

Killed—2d Lieut G S Johnson, Sergt J J Mattox, Privates W R Sauls, W T Talbert, 4.

Wounded—1st Lieut B Parks, leg; Sergts W Thompson, ankle; R H Best, left breast; Josiah Gardner, foot; Privates E G Bearman, hand; Jno Barnes, thigh; Jno Allen, arm; E H Crocker, contusion; W Etheridge, leg; J H Ginn, knee; Joe Holland, hand; Simon Holland, thigh; W Jones, thigh; C H Lambeth, arm; Jackson Mulls, hand; J A Smith, shoulder and neck; A J Smith, hip; A G Smith, hip, 18.

Missing—None. Total 22.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing	Total.
Co. A,	4	28	5	37
" B,	3	21	14	38
" C,	3	18	3	24
" D,	0	22	4	26
" E,	4	18	3	23
" F,	3	10	11	24
" G,	7	24	17	48
" H,	6	17	3	26
" I,	4	12	5	21
" K,	4	18	0	22
	38	186	65	289

The brigade has been charged with the loss of a battery. It is but justice to state that neither officers or men knew that any artillery was near till after it was lost. The above is the work of 10 or 20 minutes. However, we are still in fine spirits and "ready for the fray." W.

Late Operations of the Army of Northern Virginia.

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

HDQRS. ARMY NORTHERN VA., October 23, 1863.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

General: In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army:

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

General Fitz Lee with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines South of the Rapidan; General Stuart with Hampton's Division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City, on the 10th, and drove them back towards Culpeper. Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th instant, and discovered that the enemy had retreated towards the Rappahannock, ruining or destroying his stores. We were compelled to halt during the rest of the day to provision the troops, but the cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, continued to press the enemy's rear guard towards the Rappahannock. A large force of Federal cavalry, in the meantime, had crossed the Rapidan, after our movement began, but was repulsed by Gen. Fitz Lee, and pursued towards Brandy Station.

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

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

After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs, in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery. Early next morning, 13th, the march was resumed, and the two columns reunited at Warrenton, in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New Baltimore, towards Bristow Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between General Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. General Hill arrived first at Bristow Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the rail road embankment. The particulars of this action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up, and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line towards the Little River Turnpike.

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

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly towards Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to Gen. Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as General Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns, he turned upon the enemy, who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by General Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by General Lee to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day. When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, Gen. Imboden was instructed to advance down the Valley, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 13th instant he marched upon Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well concerted plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation; only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack Gen. Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations two thousand four hundred and thirty-six prisoners were captured, including forty-one commissioned officers. Of the above number, four hundred and thirty-four were taken by Gen. Imboden.

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

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant, R. E. LEE, General.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.

BUCKLAND, VA., Oct. 20th, 1863.

General: After offering some considerable resistance to the advance of the enemy at this point yesterday, in accordance with the suggestions of Major Gen. Lee, I retired with Hampton's division slowly before the enemy, until within two miles and a half of Warrenton, in order that Major Gen. Lee, coming from Auburn might have an opportunity to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The plan proved successful. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously after Hampton's division, when, on hearing Major Gen. Lee's guns on their flank, I pressed upon them vigorously in front. They at first resisted my attack stubbornly, but once broken, the rout was complete. I pursued them from within three miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses at full speed the whole distance, the enemy retreating in great confusion.

Major Gen. Lee had attacked them in flank just below Buckland. We captured about two hundred prisoners, eight wagons and ambulances, arms, horses and equipments. The rout was the most complete that any cavalry has ever suffered during this war.

Crossing at Buckland, General Fitz Lee pushed down the pike towards Gainesville, while I, with the few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades who could be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left, and pressed down towards Haymarket. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the first army corps, who retired a short distance beyond Haymarket, on the Carolina road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight, and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. General Lee pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, when he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the first army corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dark. The cavalry force was commanded by Kilpatrick and comprised of ten regiments. Most respectfully,

(Signed) J. E. B. STUART, Major-General.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, Ass't Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, In the Fork of the Shenandoah, Near Front Royal, October 19, 1863.

Col. R. H. Chilton, Chief of Staff, A. N. V.

Colonel: Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 2 o'clock, I moved from Berryville to surprise and capture the garrison at Charlestown. The surprise was complete, the enemy having no suspicion of our approach until I had the town entirely surrounded. I found the enemy occupying the Court House, jail and some contiguous buildings, in the heart of the town, all loop-holed for musketry, and the Court House yard enclosed by a heavy wall of oak timber. To my demand for a surrender, Col. Simpson requested an hour for consideration. I offered him five minutes, to which he replied, "Take me, if you can." I immediately opened on the building with artillery, at less than two hundred yards, and with a half dozen shells drove out the enemy into the streets, where he formed and fled towards Harper's Ferry. At the edge of the town, he was met by the 18th cavalry, Col. Imboden's and Gilmor's battalions.

One volley was exchanged, when the enemy threw down his arms and surrendered unconditionally. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and five others who were mounted, fled at the first fire, and ran the gauntlet, and escaped towards Harper's Ferry. The force I captured was the 9th Maryland regiment and three companies of cavalry, numbering between four and five hundred men and officers. I have not had time to have them counted. In wagons, horses and mules, arms, ammunition, medicine and clothing, were considerable, all of which I have saved, and will have properly accounted for. As I expected, the Harper's Ferry forces, infantry, artillery and cavalry, appeared at Charlestown in less than two hours after I fired the first gun. Having promptly sent off the prisoners and property, I was prepared for them. I retired from the town and fell back slowly towards Berryville, fighting the enemy all the way, from 10 o'clock till near sunset. My loss, as far as ascertained, is very small—five killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, more or less, three or four mortally. Captain Coleman will lose an arm, and Captain Cummel was badly shot in the hip. I think a few—ten or fifteen broken down men—who straggled behind, were captured. We killed and wounded dreadfully several of the enemy in the Court House, including the adjutant of the 9th Maryland; and, in the fight along the road, the enemy's loss was considerable, as we ambuscaded them several times with good effect. I marched nearly all night and reached the river at daybreak. It was quite full, but I have effected a safe crossing of the north branch.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. D. IMBODEN, Brig.-General.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. G.

The English Cotton Trade—Gloomy Prospects.

The following interesting and important article is from a recent number of the London Times:

While Lancashire seems to be oscillating between reviving trade and returning famine, and while the public is scanning with deep anxiety at the prospects of the ensuing winter, we can place before the country an exact and particular account of the progress made during the last two years to that consummation which is to render cotton famines impossible for the future. It is known that we have proclaimed our necessities to the whole world, and have sounded our demands for cotton in every quarter of the globe. In all our own colonies the production and export of this precious material have been encouraged by authority; in all foreign parts we have applied the stimulous of high prices to increase the supply. This extraordinary demand has now been maintained for at least two years; indeed, the American blockade has actually existed longer than that, and could have been anticipated with certainty for some time before. Although, therefore, it must be remembered that cotton planting is not an industry to be matured in a month or two, we might reasonably to the results now ascertained with some liveliness of expectation. With the whole world for sellers, and England for a buyer, the market ought to show some promising feature. To a certain extent, indeed this confidence would be justified; but we doubt whether the predominant feeling will not be one of disappointment.

We shall present the truth to the public by stating the exact figures of our whole cotton import for the first six months of the present and two preceding years. In 1861 the American supply had, for the two quarters in question, been but partially affected. The blockade was in force towards the latter part of the period, but then the exports had been pushed eagerly forward in the beginning of the year under conviction of the crisis impending. In those six months, then, commencing with January and ending with June, 1861, the raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom reached the amount of 6,857,857 cwt. Of these 5,874,435 came from the United States of America—leaving 983,422 to be supplied from other quarters. Of this remainder, again, India sent 695,542, so that only 258,380 had to be carried to the account of the world at large. The balance, too, can be reduced still further. As Egypt contributed 205,915 cwt., and Brazil 52,525, making together 258,480—it follows that the miscellaneous or scattered imports from all parts of the world, except those named, produced but a total of 29,400.—This analysis of the account before us will supply some very convenient standards for comparison. In contrasting the years 1862 and 1863 successively with 1861, we have only to look first to the total imports, next to those from America, then to those from India, then to those from Brazil and Egypt, and finally to the balance remaining, which will show what has been done for us by the world in general.

In 1862 the total drops down from nearly 7,000,000, as just stated, to little more than a million and a half—in fact, from 6,857,857 to 1,652,733. The decline in the American contribution explains this at once, being nothing less than a fall from 5,874,435 to 37,288.—However, this was simply what was to be expected; let us see how far and from what quarters the deficiency has been met. India, instead of sending 635,832 cwt., sent us 1,001,527; and Brazil and Egypt together, instead of sending 258,480, sent 471,764. Of the whole balance, therefore, of 1,615,445 cwt. remaining to be made up from other than American sources, the miscellaneous parts of the world contributed but 142,254 even in 1862—India, Egypt and Brazil providing all the rest. This year the account exhibits similar features. The total imports have increased to an almost nominal amount—6,876. The world, therefore, has upwards of 2,000,000 cwt. to supply, and of these India furnishes 1,204,763, and Brazil and Egypt between them, 565,778. It results that our miscellaneous supplies amount in the aggregate to 257,373.

We consider this somewhat discouraging, because it shows how little at present the new world stands for. It is not that the miscellaneous contributions have not actually increased, for they have in fact been multiplied above tenfold—rising from less than 30,000 to upwards of 300,000. But the thing comes to nothing when it is done. The whole sweep of our great drag net does not bring in as much as we get from the single land of Egypt; and this is the more remarkable from the astonishing extent of the area included. It seems perfectly true that cotton will grow anywhere. Even in 1861, when our reliance was still upon America, we imported the material from as many as thirty different countries. The next year eleven new sources were added, and sixteen more the year after that. At this minute we import raw cotton from six different quarters, and yet, after all, our gross supply is scarcely swelled by this multitude of contributions. It is still upon one of two chief sources that we depend. If anything were to interfere with the Indian or Egyptian exports, we should have another fall. The "scatterings" go for next to nothing.

Nor do we see any indication of material change—The increase in the Indian export has been considerable and steady, no doubt, but not large enough to put us at our ease. Bombay, the chief source of this supply, has rather fallen off this year. Its exports rose from 656,691 cwt., in 1861, to 847,480 in 1862, but declined to 864,200 in 1863. On the other hand, Bengal has sprung up from some 5000 to more than 150,000, and Singapore now first appears as an humble contributor. We observe, too, that China, which sent nothing in 1861, and only 113 cwt., in 1862, has sent us 110,469 cwt., in the first six months of the present year. But there are certain items in the account which require a good deal of explanation. The exports from the Bahamas, represent, of course, not home produce, but cotton which had found its way to those parts from the Confederate States, and other contributions probably partake of the same character. Still it is clear that we get but driblets of this supply. The blockade of the Southern ports is effective; the cotton is kept at home; and Lancashire, notwithstanding all our efforts, is prostrate in consequence.

We do not pretend to say that any evidence at this early period of the experiment can be considered conclusive. Possibly another year may yield a very different return, but we do not well see where to look for the improvement. It must be a work of time, and the question is whether even time will do it, for it is price, after all, which will determine the result. Will India or Egypt, or any other country, or all countries together, send us not only sufficient cotton, but cotton at 6d per pound? If so, then the trade of Lancashire will revive again; but if the raw material is only to be bought at twice that figure, then we can never find customers for our manufactured articles as before. We have hitherto been underselling the whole world in cotton stuffs, so that our goods found purchasers in every quarter of the globe, and thus our great cotton trade was created. It has been suspended because cotton became dear, and it can never be resumed until cotton becomes cheap. We have fair stores of the material still, but our manufacturers are afraid to work it up at the present price. That is the history of the case, and we fear its aspect is not much improved by the returns before us. Even dear cotton does not reach us except in driblets, whereas it is only cheap cotton in abundance that will set the mills of Lancashire to work again.

EVERY MAN TO MAKE HIS OWN ICE.—All Paris is rejoicing in a recent discovery of a method of manufacturing ice in a speedy and simple manner, and at a small expense. The machine is styled *Le glaciere a eseale*. From a drawing and description now before us we gather the following:

A cylinder of metal—tin will answer—with a moveable cover at one end, to be kept tightly in its place by a screw when shut, with two openings, one at each end, to receive through two tunnels the materials used; and a discharge cock at one end to discharge the contents when the cylinder is to be emptied, is all the apparatus required. This cylinder, when properly charged, is placed on a pair of rockers, so that a see-saw motion may be obtained. To convert five hundred French grammes of water into ice (each gramme being nearly 17 grains avoirdupois) it is necessary only to place in this cylinder or well 13 hundred grammes of sulphat of soda, and eight hundred grammes of hydrochloride or muriatic acid. Into this preparation or bath, says the inventor, place a form or vessel containing the water to be frozen, a bottle of champaigne to be frapped, or any other vessel required to be frozen. Close the cover, screw it fast, and then for seven or eight minutes give the cylinder or well a see-saw motion on its cradle, and you obtain the desired result. A solid block of ice of five hundred grammes may be produced by this operation. All Paris has been running to see the machines of the Rue de Parbe, Sec. No. 60, where its effects are publicly exhibited. These machines are rapidly sold at from fifty francs to one hundred and twenty, according to the size. A late number of the pictorial paper, *l'Illustration*, gives a drawing and a description sufficiently intelligible to enable any of our metal workers to manufacture them. If we may believe the half of what is said, our dependence for cool drinks will no longer be upon the icemen, but upon the chemists.

Secretary Chase on Foreign Affairs.

At the great Republican meeting in Cincinnati, on Monday, Secretary Chase appeared. He made a long speech, and alluded to foreign affairs in the following significant terms:

We are showing our strength to the nations of the earth, and if we simply go on showing our strength there will be no danger whatever of intervention.—There will be no danger, because it will not pay. [Cheers.] It is true that Great Britain has behaved very unneighborly. We used to think this great Anglo Saxon family was to stand together the world over to establish freedom of the press, freedom of the ballot-box, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom for all; but of late years we have seen manifestations of a very unkind and unfriendly spirit; and sometimes I have felt as if I wanted to take old mother England by the hair and give her a mighty good shaking. [Loud laughter and applause.] I am not sure that this is the wisest plan; but of this I feel tolerably sure, that England will not send any more pirate ships out against us; and I think that when England thinks the matter over calmly—when she reflects of the Alabama, fitted out in a British port, manned by British seamen, armed with British guns, and ever since roving over the seas, plundering merchant vessels, without bringing a single one into any port—when they come to look over these things, they will conclude it is best to pay the American merchants for all the pillage the Alabama has done. [Loud cheers.]

We have got a sort of new empire upon our borders in Mexico. Well, gentlemen, I am not much disturbed about that. Empires will not last long in Central America. [Cheers.] I don't know how long this Empire—if it gets born—will last. There was an attempt to make an Empire in Mexico some time ago, and if I am not mistaken, was no great success. I do not know that this Austrian Emperor will find his bed of roses there, but I am strongly inclined to think that the roses will be very few and the bed very hard.—[Cheers and loud laughter.] I am willing to trust to the future, and I am perfectly sure, taking all things into consideration, that the monarchs will, in the end, think it best to keep their institutions at home. I am confident of this. [Cheers.] I do not propose any particular measures just now. It is never wise to advance what you are going to do a great while in advance of doing it; but I think the time will come when the world will reconsider these things, and when this Republic of ours will be re-established from the Gulf towards the Pole, based upon freedom and free labor, gathering strength from our present contest, and rising from it grander than ever.

HOW TO MAKE A GIRL IRRESISTIBLY HANDSOME.—In Cincinnati, the other day, a woman named Madame Bertha Van Grietetchion, was arrested for false pretences. The complainant was a domestic named Barabara Hammond. It appears that madame advertised for sale, at two dollars, a recipe which, if faithfully followed up, would "make the homliest the handsomest."—The recipe runs as follows:

"Take half a gill of hyena's blood, the yolk of two ostrich eggs, an ounce of gold dust and a pearl as big as your thumb nail, dissolve in vinegar. Mix into a paste and spread upon the face every night before going to sleep. The effect will be astonishing."

Barbara, not satisfied with the charms with which nature had adorned her, called on madame, gave her two dollars, and received the receipe. She went set about to seek the several ingredients; but being unable to procure either of the enumerated articles, except the vinegar, she unwillingly came to the conclusion that madame was not what she ought to be, and caused her arrest. Madame is now in jail.

That recipe was all a humbug. But we do happen to know of one which will make plain ladies (if there are any such) as lovely as the rising evening star. All those who try it will please send us acknowledgment. *Le voici.*

"Take a pint of pigeon's milk, put it in a hog's horn, and stir it carefully with a cat's leather, until it freezes to a red heat. Let the application be made *sine die*.

An officer who was inspecting his company one morning, espied one private whose shirt was badly begrimmed. "Patrick O'Flynn!" called out the captain. "Here, yer honor!" promptly responded Patrick, with his hand to his cap. "How long do you wear a shirt?" thundered the officer. "Twenty-eight inches was the rejoinder.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter—One Hundred and Twelfth Day of the Siege.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter Friday exceeded in severity anything that fortification has yet experienced.—The heavy fire mentioned in our last was maintained Thursday night without ceasing by the Monitors and Battery Gregg. The number of shots fired Thursday night was two hundred and sixty, eight of which missed.

On Friday morning a terrific fire was opened from Gregg and Wagner, assisted by a mortar battery at Cummings' Point. Three Monitors again moved up at half-past 12 and also commenced firing. The cannonading for upwards of five hours was terrible and incessant, the shots averaging about one every minute. The enemy's attention seemed to be paid almost entirely to the Northern angle of the fort, keeping up an uninterrupted fire on that portion throughout the day.

From sundown Wednesday to sundown Thursday twelve hundred and fifteen shots, of all calibres, from the fifteen inch shell of the Monitors to the three hundred pounder Parrotts and downwards were poured into and against the fort. Nine hundred and fifty five shots were fired on Friday, sixty-eight of which missed. Notwithstanding this fire not a single casualty occurred during the day—an event unparalleled in the history of warfare. The casualties on Thursday night were as follows:

Private B. Griffin, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the hand.

Private C. Stanford, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the leg.

Private A. Williams, Company A, 12th Georgia, stunned.

Private Reardon, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the shoulder.

Private T. Goggans, Company K, 1st S. C. Artillery, slightly in the head.

Sergeant Freeman, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly.

The flag staff was again shot away Friday morning, but again speedily replaced.

Private H. C. Castlereagh was killed Thursday while on post as sentinel. He was struck by a fifteen inch shell fired from a Monitor.

Our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands kept up a steady and effective fire throughout the day. The Iron sides remains quiet.

The bombardment is still going on at the closing of this report, Friday night.—*Charleston Courier, 31st ult.*

THE POLK EMBROGLIO.

The Marietta *Rebel* publishes the following explanation of the causes which led to the suspension of Generals Polk and Hill:

Gen. Polk left Gen. Bragg's headquarters at 10 o'clock at night under orders to attack at daylight. He was accompanied by Gen. Breckenridge. On their way they met a staff officer of Gen. Hill, to whom Gen. Polk communicated his order. Upon reaching his headquarters he dispatched orders to his own division Generals and to Gen. Hill. The former received them and were prepared to execute them at the hour designated. But Gen. Hill failed to receive those addressed to him, being in the rear. The messenger returned about daybreak, reporting that he could not find Gen. Hill. Gen. Polk then sent orders to Gen. Hill's division commanders direct, mounted his horse and with his staff rode to the front. This is the upshot of the matter just as it transpired. Some persons blame Gen. Polk for failing to arrest Gen. Hill at once. Suppose he had done so—what then? Might not the plans of the day been disarranged far beyond any benefits to be derived from the arrest of a commanding officer at such a time? Both Generals were of the same grade, and it is questionable whether such a step might not have been considered tyrannical, arbitrary, and unnecessary. At all events it could have done no good; and might have done harm.

About thirty miles above Wilmington, North Carolina, lived three fellows, named respectively Barham, Stone, and Gray, on the banks of the North East River. They came to Wilmington in a small row boat, and made fast to the wharf. They had a time of it in the city, but for fear they would be dry before getting home, they procured a jug of whiskey, and after dark of a black night too, they embarked in their boat, expecting to reach home in the morning. They rowed away with all the energy that three half tipsy fellows could muster, keeping up their spirits in the darkness by pouring the spirits down. At break of day they thought they must be near home, and seeing through the dim gray of the morning a house on the river side, Stone said:

"Well, Barham, we've got to your place at last."

"If this is my home," said Barham, "somebody has been putting up a lot of outhouses since I went away yesterday; but I'll go ashore and look about, and see where we are, if you'll hold her to."

Barham disembarks, takes observation and soon comes stumbling along back, and says:

"Well I'll be whipped if we'aint at Wilmington here yet, and what's more the boat has been hitched on to the wharf all night!"

It was a fact, and the drunken dogs had been rowing away for dear life without knowing it.

Gen. Morgan.

The Montgomery *Daily Advertiser* publishes the life and military achievements of the renowned Gen. John H. Morgan, now a prisoner, with head shaved, and piebald garments, in the Penitentiary of Ohio. An extract from the article in question, which we subjoin, recapitulates all the grand exploits of this Southern Paladin.—No man of his day has accomplished more if so much, and the summing up shows an array of glorious deeds that were never surpassed in number and brilliancy.—The writer says:

"Morgan's career may be summed up with truth as follows: He has fought sixty-three battles and has been successful in fifty-seven; took 50,000 prisoners, killed 20,000, and destroyed $50,000,000 worth of property, taken 50,000 stand of small arms, and fifty pieces of artillery, 20,000 horses and travelled 12,000 miles."

These figures surpass anything in the annals of history, and he has not had with him at any time over 5,000 men for duty.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

The Finances of France.

When the over emission of the assignats, the paper money of the French republic had become apparent to every one. When the efforts of the convention to arrest their unavoidable depreciation by legal enactments had proved utterly futile, and when, in fine, the progressive *forced* loan had been resorted to, and had incurred universal reprob