

Arrival of the Fulton.

Ten Days Later News.

By the arrival of the Fulton, on Tuesday 1st, we have ten days later northern news. We are under renewed obligations to Purser McManus for full files and other favors. We are glad to read a piece of good luck for the Fulton in the capture of the prize Margaret and Jessie in her last trip north.

The details of the capture of the Fulton's prize are as follows: On the 5th inst., when off Wilmington, at 7 a. m., the lookout at the foretopmast head made out a suspicious steamer, painted entirely white, and burning soft coal, three points on the port bow. Immediately gave chase, which resulted in her altering her course several times, we following her, and after a short time discovered that she was throwing cargo overboard, which confirmed our suspicions that she was a blockade runner. There was also in sight a fore and aft rigged gunboat five points on our port bow. She remained in sight for a short time when we lost sight of her stern. At 10 a. m., made a side-wheel gunboat on the port beam (afterward ascertained to be the Keystone State). About this time we fired three shots at the chase from a 20-pound Parrott gun, falling short of the mark. At 11 a. m., made a side-wheel gunboat (afterward ascertained to be the Nansemond) three points on the port bow, also in pursuit. From this time until 4 p. m., continued in pursuit, gradually widening the space between us and the gunboats, and nearing the chase, when, after firing fifteen shots, some of which passed entirely over the object, and others quite near, and after leaving our competitors far astern, the prize hove to. At this time the Keystone State was about ten miles astern, and the Nansemond about five miles. When the prize hove to, a prize crew in charge of our First Officer and the Purser was immediately sent on board, and a hawser from our stern attached to the prize, now ascertained to be the steamer Margaret and Jessie, of Charleston, from Nassau, N. P., for a Confederate port. The gunboat Nansemond arrived alongside the prize about half an hour, and the Keystone State about one hour after our hawser was made fast to the prize.

The steamer is a valuable vessel of about 800 tons burden, and has on board an unusually valuable cargo.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE FULTON.

- Brig.-Gen. Sprague, Adjt. Gen. State of New York. Col. S. W. Alford, 5d N. Y. Vols. Lieut. Col. E. W. Smith, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Lieut. Col. Brayton, 3d R. I. Art. Major W. J. Wood, P. M. U. S. A.; Geo. Hallering, P. M. Major J. E. Bailey, 3d R. I. Art. Capt. H. M. Bragg, A. D. C. Plunkett, Judd, Jones, Badger, Lamborn, Cox, Prouty, Saxton, Curtis, Rogers, Braley, Loveland, Dumont, Hallett. Lieut. Leonard, Churchill, Walker, Scott, Cox, Staveley, Merriam, McMann, Coleman, Raynor, Andrews, Myrick, Davis, Cross, White, Tompkins, Lowe, Darling, Sprague, Harvey. A. A. Paymasters U. S. N., W. Ives, Emerson, Winter; Chaplain James White; Dr. E. S. Schofield; Surgeons A. L. Turner, Combs, Devedorf; Asst. Surgeons Devendorf, Richardson; Mr. James G. Thompson and wife, Mr. T. S. Foster, wife and child; Mr. Sumner, Alford, Root, Riddell, Booth, Shobridge, Barton, Foster, Eager, Dodge, Mathe, Telge, Spear, Flinn, Riddell, Thayer, Frothingham, Poslard, Ingen, Haggerty, Saxton, Barker, Inman. Mrs. Richardson, Fuller, Root, Fox, Riddell, Hammon, Campbell; Miss Richardson, Clay, Kellogg, Graham. And 239 in the steerage.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post writes as follows on this subject:

"The condition of the national finances was never better since the war began, than at the present moment. Mr. Chase does not allow himself much margin in the way of surplus money, but under his system he needs but little. If, at the end of any week, he discovers that his income is a little short, he has the remedy at hand. The issue of half a million debt certificates per day will make up the deficiency, and these certificates are easily absorbed at the money centers.

Mr. Chase could resume specie payments to-morrow, if he desired. His gold income from duties is now not much less than one hundred millions of dollars per annum. It takes but thirty-five millions of this to pay the interest of the public debt, leaving over sixty millions of dollars in the Secretary's hands. This would be sufficient to justify a resumption of specie payments. It is not expected, however, that anything of the kind will occur, for various and obvious reasons.

Under the act of the late Congress, Mr. Chase has power to issue five hundred millions of five-twenty bonds. More than two hundred and fifty millions have been taken by the public, and it is believed by those who have the matter in charge, that the demand from the public will certainly exhaust the entire amount of bonds which the Secretary is authorized to issue."

THE NEWS.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.—From Chattanooga we learn that an expedition of the 143d New York and 26th Wisconsin Regiments of General Schurz's Division, 11th Corps, under Lieut.-Col. Assmussen, of Gen. Howard's staff, went up a branch railroad, from Shell Mound to Gordon's Coal Mines, and recaptured a locomotive and two freight cars, which the Rebels thought they had secreted there. In order to get the cars down it became necessary to build a bridge, 123 feet long and 100 feet high, on the line of the railroad, which was accomplished in three days, and the engine and cars safely brought over. By this means the railroad on the south side of the Tennessee was again opened as far as running waters, and transportation gained for supplies.

Gen. Burnside telegraphs that the disaster reported as occurring very recently to a portion of his army occurred at Rodgersville, Hawkins County, Tenn. This place is the termination of the branch railroad of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville. The General also states that the Rebels captured six hundred men and four cannon. He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded.

In their recent raid upon Mayfield, Western Kentucky, the Rebels brought with them bloodhounds, which were used to hunt Union men, who were frequently murdered in a most brutal manner.

News from Gen. Grant's department has come to hand through Southern sources. An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch, dated last Wednesday, says that during the preceding 48 hours the Yankees gained important advantages, which, unless at once counteracted, would put beyond question Gen. Grant's ability to subvert his entire army at Chattanooga. Our forces maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced, and our cavalry were making raids in Madison and Huntsville counties.

Another attack was made on the evening of the 2d, by the Rebels, on the force guarding the Coopersville, Memphis and Charleston Railroad. After a brief fight, the enemy were repulsed. The Rebel Brig.-Gen. Geary and 13 of his staff were among the prisoners taken.

A dispatch from Chattanooga of the 7th states that all is quiet along the lines. The Rebels tossed a few shells to our boys on that day, but "nobody" was the only person hurt. Boats are bringing supplies freely and are unobstructed.

A Memphis dispatch of the 7th states that General Hatch has driven the Rebel Gen. Chalmers across the Tallahatchie, whipping him severely.

The Washington Star of Nov. 9th has this paragraph: "We hear that Gen. Grant has telegraphed hither that two of the most advanced positions of Gen. Burnside have been assailed and captured by the Rebels, who made prisoners of half of two regiments that were holding them at the time."

FROM GEN. SCHOFIELD'S ARMY.—Arkadelphia, Ark., now occupied by our forces, was the main depot of the Rebels in Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana, selected on account of its remote position in the interior, south of the Arkansas River. Here the Rebels had established all their military workshops, but accounts furnished by deserters informed Gen. Steele that these shops had been removed to Marshall, Texas, and that the place was only held by cavalry, the remainder of the army having retreated to the Red River.

Arkansas advices say that Marmaduke attacked our forces a Pine Bluff on the 28th, and was repulsed with considerable loss.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.—We have New Orleans dates to the 31st ult. An active campaign is in progress in the Department of the Gulf. The naval expedition under Gen. Banks was at the South-West Pass on the 26th ult., with the Commanding General on board the flag-ship McClellan. The fleet consists of 16 steamships and a large number of schooners and brig-s tenders. Three ships of war—the Monongahela, Owaseo and Virginia—accompany the squadron. Gen. Dana issued a stirring address to the troops of his command on their embarkation, in which he says: "The people where we go shall feel that we are their friends, and be encouraged to 'fall in' under our battle-tattered colors and fight the fight of Freedom; and the troops of any nation we may meet shall burst into a shout of admiration when they shall see the citizen soldiers of armed America 'going in' to 'repossess and occupy' their own, and to tread out the dregs of the Rebellion." On the 27th the order for sailing was given, and the whole fleet sailed out in two lines, each steamer half a mile apart, presenting a splendid spectacle. There is little news in New-Orleans.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.—Gen. Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg has just been made public. He sums up the results of the combat as follows: "The enemy were defeated, compelled to evacuate Pennsylvania and Maryland, and to withdraw from the upper Shenandoah Valley; we captured three guns 41 stand of colors, 13,021 prisoners, and 35,978 small arms. We lost 2,324 killed, 13,700 wounded, and 6,643 missing." Gen. Lee very carefully refrained from saying anything about his losses; but they were very much larger than ours cannot be doubted.

FROM GEN. KELLY'S ARMY.—A gallant affair is reported from Western Virginia. On the 5th and 6th inst., Gens. Averill and Duffe had engagements with "Mud-wall" Jackson, driving his forces down the Valley east of Greenbrier Mountain, through the town of Lewisburg. The enemy were defeated on Friday by General Duffe, and on Saturday, by the combined forces of Duffe and Averill, they were utterly routed, leaving their dead, wounded, guns, colors and supplies, in our hands. Our forces hold Lewisburg.

FROM GEN. BLUNT'S ARMY.—Advices from Fort Scott say that a courier arrived there on Friday night from Gen. Blunt, bringing information that the Rebels under Cooper and Shelby, eluded our forces crossed the Arkansas River with 3,000 men, and were marching on Blunt, who has 1,800 cavalry as an escort to an immense supply train for Fort Smith.

Little Rock advices of the 6th inst., say that the Rebel Gens. Price's and Holmes' commands are still at Marshall, Texas. But few Rebel troops are now within

the borders of Kansas. Marmaduke's cavalry and some 2,500 are in the mountains west of Fort Smith, short of supplies.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.—From Newbern we learn that refugees from Dixie continue to arrive there in large numbers; they are chiefly young men or rather boys flying from the iron conscription of Davis; many of them eagerly enter the Union service. They all tell of severe destitution in Rebeldom. A small body of Union cavalry under Lieut. Nicoll, attacked a Rebel picket station near Washington, N. C., on the 1st inst. There were thirteen men at the station, five of whom were killed and the remainder made prisoners. In the affair, Lieut. Nicoll was killed by being shot through the head.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The next fortnight promises to be the most eventful one since the commencement of the War. The success of Meade on the Rappahannock and the capture by largely superior forces from Lee's army, under command of Gen. C. Stuart, of the two eastern-most posts within Gen. Burnside's lines, with half their garrison, are but slight premonitory symptoms of the gigantic conflict of which the lines of battle will stretch from Chattanooga to Washington and Richmond. For once, says our correspondent, there seems likely to be concert of action between our different armies, and the auguries here are on the whole decidedly favorable.—Burnside is, it is true, threatened both from the east and the west by very large armies, but he is fully apprised of the fact, and advised as to the measures to be taken to thwart them. Gen. Grant's supplies are coming in rapidly and in profusion, and his lines of communication are uninterrupted. Gen. Bragg's supplies, on the other hand, are very slender and if he advances into East Tennessee it must be through a district already foraged by the Union troops. In the East Meade's army is believed largely to outnumber that of Lee, and the result of a great battle, should one occur, can scarcely be doubted.

We have Richmond and other Southern papers as late as the 7th inst. The Charleston Mercury records the progress of the siege, and notes especially the accuracy of the firing—the monitors fired 86 times on the 31st ult., and hit the mark every time. Several casualties at Sumter are admitted. A dispatch from Lookout Mountain acknowledges a defeat of the Rebels in Lookout Valley, where the losses were heavy. The Mississippi records a Union raid of cavalry in Marion, Winston, and Walker Counties. They are said to have destroyed much property, and "distributed three wagon-loads of ammunition among disloyal citizens." The Dispatch is crying over the failure of Bragg at Chattanooga, as says that if he is driven from his position the Confederacy not only lose East Tennessee entirely, but leave an open door for the invasion of Georgia, where a great quantity of cotton is stored. The food question occupies more newspaper room than ever. On all sides the evidences of scarcity are thickening; prices are still going up, and intense anxiety prevails.

Maj. Houston and Lieut. D. Von Weitzine recently made their escape from Richmond. The Major was captured last July in North Carolina, and imprisoned with the Lieutenant in the Libby Prison. They made their escape two weeks ago last Sunday, by disguising themselves as rebels. They state that the Union soldiers are dying of starvation; and were not allowed enough food in a week to support them a day. The Major demanded food and work, representing himself as a tailor, and being given old uniforms to mend, he furnished himself and his friend with Rebel suits, in which they left the prison, and succeeded in getting to the Chickahominy. After being fired upon by cavalry sent in pursuit of them, they crossed the river, and after various hardships and three day's starvation, reached our pickets on their hands and knees.

The Navy Department received intelligence of the capture of the steamer "Mail," Captain Gilpin sailing under British colors from Bayport, Florida, bound to Havana. She had on board 176 bales of cotton. According to her register, she was built at Glasgow, Scotland. The British schooner "Martha Jane" was also captured off Bayport, bound for Havana, loaded with nearly 27,000 lbs. of Sea Island cotton. On the person of the captain and the crew were found over \$1,200 in gold, silver and Treasury notes. The British schooner "Herald," of and from Nassau, was captured off Frying Pan Shoals. She had on board 350 bags of salt and 125 kegs of soda.

A private letter from an inmate of the Libby Prison, dated Oct. 13, states that the Union prisoners receive no meat in their rations, it being impossible for the rebels, who are starving themselves, to supply it. How Richmond will manage to live through the Winter, if it remains in rebel hands, is a problem. Already another bread riot, of which the rebel papers make no mention, has occurred. The real cause of the scarcity of food in the city is thought to be the entire worthlessness of the rebel currency. Farmers have grain and cattle to sell, but not to give away for paper rags, or to put within the iron grasp of the rebel Government, if they can help it.

Our Government has refused to continue the exchange of prisoners with the rebels, unless they will include the officers and soldiers of colored regiments in the cartel. Hence the stoppage of exchanges, for which the Richmond journals, in their brutal articles concerning the present and prospective treatment of Union prisoners, have the effrontery to blame the Yankees.

Admiral Bailey reports the destruction, on the 16th ult., in Tampa Bay, Florida, of the steamer Scottish Chief and the schooner Kate Dale, both loading with cotton, to run the blockade. The job was done by a land expedition from the gunboats Tahoma and Adels, led by Lieut. Commander Semmes. As our men were re-embarking they were attacked by a force of rebels, led by Capt. Westcott, (the report says ex-Senator Westcott, but, doubtless, his son is the man), and, according to rebel report, eight Unionists were killed and four captured; by our accounts, three killed and ten wounded, and five made prisoners.

Circular No. 100 from the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau amends paragraph 55 of the regulations for the Bureau, embracing a list of the diseases and infirmities that are held to disqualify for military service. In the amended paragraph the causes of exemption number

less than half of those in the old regulations. The surgeons are also required to be more strict in their examinations, and to report the number rejected under each paragraph of the list.

The \$100 bounty due at the expiration of the term of enlistment will be paid by paymasters to veteran volunteers upon the usual discharge papers from their first enlistment.

Thomas Francis Meagher has been reinstated with the rank of Brigadier General, with permission to recruit to its complement his old Irish Brigade.

Wm. P. Rucker, the surgeon who recently escaped from the Richmond Prison, has arrived at Canby Bridge, Va.

The rebels claim to have received during this year 22,100 Union prisoners at Richmond.

Gen. Butler arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday evening.

THE FREE SOUTH.

PUBLISHED EVERY Saturday Morning, AT BEAUFORT, S. C.

Wilkes & Thompson - - - Proprietors.

James G. Thompson - - - - Editor.

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BEAUFORT, Nov. 18th, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

AMBROTYPES,

MELAINOTYPES.

R. V. BALSAN from Florida, is now prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES and MELAINOTYPES, in every style, size and shape, having received from the North superior instruments which will enable him to give general satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

He also tenders his thanks to all his friends who have so liberally patronized him during the time he has been in Beaufort and county.

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J. V. BALSAN, Assistant Artist.

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SALE OF REAL ESTATE

IN THE

Town of Beaufort, S. C.

UNDER the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 16th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States and for other purposes," approved June 7th, 1862, and the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we, Abram D. Smith, William E. Wording and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Block B in Block 3, Blocks 15 and 16, Lot A in Block 21, Blocks 24 and 25, Lot B in Block 23, Lot A in Block 24, Lot A in Block 25, Lots D and F in Block 26, Lot A in Block 44, Lot C in Block 47, Lot D in Block 48, Lot E in Block 50, Lots B and D in Block 55, Lot B in Block 57, Lots A and C in Block 59, Lot F in Block 60, Lot D in Block 62, Lots A, B, C and D in Block 70, Lot A in Block 71, Blocks 78, 79 and 83, Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131 and 132 of said Plat; and also all lots, parts of lots, blocks and buildings now occupied and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and store houses of the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Ordnance Departments, and for revenue and police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one-third of the appraised value thereof, and any of the said lots, parts of lots and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value, will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,

W. E. WORDING,

W. H. BRISBANE,

U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina.

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