THE REGISTER

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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BOOK and JOB PRINTING of every description execution

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

NORTH CAROLINA MATTERS. OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE 8D CONGRES-

	SIONAL DISTRICT.										
1	Devane.	McRae.	Faison,	Leach.	W						
Wayne	60-	198	10	1033							
Jones	4	28	00	40							
Sampsor	386	75	231	197	3.2						
Craven	1	417	00	29							
Onslow	17	121	7	202*							
Duplin	246	192	154	- 156							

466 Fr. m the above return it appears that Dr. Leach, although elected, goes in as the representative of a minority of the voters of the D strict, and that any one candidate opposed to his faction could easily have defeated him. Thus McRae and Devane united, beat him by 150, and these contlemen both represented the same idea and the same principle—opposition to the creaking and submissionism of the school to which Dr. Leach belongs. So indeed did Mr. Faison also, with his vote added to that of McRae and Devane it will appear that Dr. Leach is elected by 2064 votes while the district polled 2674 directly opposed to him and his pseudo "conserva-tism." This division among the truly conserva-

tive and sound candidates alone elected Dr. Leach, and the concentration of the opposing vote upon one man and that a man so notoriousv incompetent as Dr. Leach shows the closeness traitorous communications of "Davidson," or bow the knee before the edicts of the Raleigh Standard, which paper now exults as over a party triumph, with a jubilation that would hardly be becoming at a time of profound peace, and is now, under existing circumstances, only to be placed in the same category with the fiddling of Nero while Rome was burning. We stood aloof from all partyism in the late

contest in which, indeed, we took little or no part, but we would now suggest that there is an I and not very polite saying which inculcates the necessity of fighting the devil with fire-that is, of meeting and defeating parties who keep up party agitation with their cwo weapons. If they will organize to stir up strife and do harm, we think it quite probable that those opposed to such things will, in self defence as well as from patriotic mo ives, be compelled to rally and orvanize so as to meet and crush those, who, to romote their own ends have been sowing the eeds of disaffection broadcast .- Wil, Journal. We cannot help telling our friend of the Join-

nal that this looks very much like locking the

stable door after the "steed has been stolen." A long time ago it was well known that the soi disant "Conservative" party were in a state of thorough organization, and were using the power which they possessed in the most proscriptive manner, as witness the ejection from office of Treasurer Courts and others whom we could name. When this fact of "Conservative" organization was so patent and well known, why was it that there was not a counter organization? We know that last spring the initiatory steps for er yet learned the reason why further progress | bulwark for our own defence, and in them placed was not made in the business. Three weeks ago. we stated that, owing to the vote of the true men in the 3d Congressional District being divided, Leach would be elected, and thus the district would be misrepresented in Congress. The result has verified the prediction, and Leach, as incompetent a man as can be conceived of for the los', will take his seat as a member of Congress. We do not know who is to blame for this catastrophe-McRae, Faison or Devane. We only know that Dr. Leach, an exceedingly vain, an undertake by daylight. With heavy force he exceedingly weak and an exceedingly mulish charged the earthworks in front, regardless of man, will misrepresent a true district in the the havoc our well directed musketry was mak-Confederate Congres, and that is more than ing in his dense columns. Three times the surg. army of the Potomac." But if we view facts enough for us to know!

Northern accounts state that the U. S. steamer Fulton reached New York on the 8th instant. having in low as a prize the steamship Margaret | stripes were floating defiantly over the heads of and Jes-ie, from Nassau and Wilmington, N. those who had cleared the way in front while C. The prize was captured on the 5th instant, forty miles south of the Frying Pan Shoals, af- and the enemy were upon them in fancied ter a chase of fourteen hours. The Margaret striumph, when with clubbed guns the assailants but a small force to do it, and his force has been and Jessie, as we learn, belonged to John Frazer & Co., of Wilmington, and was commanded by Captain Robert Lockwood.

The Richmond Dispatch says:

The Margaret and Jessie, which was captured of Wilmington on the 5th by the Fulton, had valuable cargo on. The Captain might have gotter her off, but having ladies on board he hove to when several shots had been fired. The following is a list of her passengers who have arrived in . New York, and are in prison there Miss Maria Sparks, Mrs. Bourne, J. B. Baggott, A. McLay, S L. Wartzfalder, W. Collins, J. Burke and C. W. Craig. Miss Sparks was on her way home to Richmond, having been school in England.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS .- The following is the following is the official vote in the 5th

HILL CO	SOLUTION TO	****	-	100			
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	. 1		3551 2375	. ,	28	75	K. T. T.
0	7		-				

PROMOTIONS .- A correspondent of the 20th North Carolina Regiment, now in Virginia,

Turner's majority, 1176

writes as follows: Lieut. Col. Nelson Slough, of the 20th N. C. Regiment, has tendered his resignation, having teen elected Sheriff of his county, and having also b come in apacitated for active service from our left, hence the belief that we retired to the wounds, &c.

Lieut. Seth Robbins, of Co. G, has also tendered his resignation from ill health.

Lieut. J. F. Ireland has been promoted to the

G, vice Mercer, killed at Gettysburg.

Register. Meekly

PETERSBURG. VA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 863. VOL. LVII.

NO. 43.

They have not got here a day too soon, as we can bear witness. Although we know that the officers of the road, together with the engineers and conductors, have been doing their test, still there were circumstances they could not control, and me result was that detentions and misconnections were of frequent, we might say of con-stant, occurrence, to the great annoyance of pas-sengers, who, as men will do, ven ed their spleen on the first representative of the company they could meet with, which was generally the conductor, who, in such cases, has to listen to any amount of grumbling and growling, not unmixed with censure of himself. We know how | nev correr. it is, for we have participated in breakdowns, (not old Virginia but railroad breakdowns) and we are still a little the worse of the wear thereloiced to see the additional machinery and rolling stock, which will push things through satisfactorily, and allow the stock previously on thoroughly repaired .- Wilmington Journal.

THE THIRTY-NINTH N. C. REGIMENT AT Southern soldier-his honor. CHICKAMAUGA .- The Army correspondent of the Atlanta Register, writing under date of the

4th inst., says: One of the most gallant achievements of the regiment in the battle of Chickamauga. It well deserves the great praise it elicited in the army, and furnishes a bright page for history and a glorious theme for song. Two hundred and thirty-eight men storming and capturing a battery of ten guns, supported by a large brigade, Saxon hair. I but give expression to the senti ment of hundreds in "the tented field" when I atsert that such gallantry in a youth of twentytwo summers should have a place in history, and inspire the poet for his most glofious song.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

[Correspondence of the Daily Register.]

CAMP 12TH VA. REG'T, A. N. V., November 11, 1863.

Mr. Editor :- On Saturday evening last while dreamingly cogitating on the events of the past as they flit by on memory's vision, and speculating on the course of the future, we-were aroused from our reverie by the roar of artillery to the front. Can it be that our cherished plan of nestling down in quiet on the banks of the Rappahannock to the sleep of a Rip Van Winkle, is to be disturbed by the clangour of war-our shall come upon you. Your gold and silver is "castles in the air" to be exploded by the rude cankered; the ru-t of them shall be a witness blast of the war trumpet, and the orgies of a sgainst you, and shall eat your flesh as it were drunken fanaticism making hideous scenes now so tranquil? Thus in breathless silence we so last days." Be not deceived in your accumus filequized, till at last the "long roll" summoned lated wealth and unholy gatherings because per-

We quickly repaired to the front, keeping step to the music of our guns as peal after peal reverberated over hill and dale to the mountains bevond. We were ready for mortal combat-to wrestle once more with our old enemy-the army of the Potomac.

The incessant picket firing in our immediate fmont indicated the direction from which the ene my was approaching. Two brigades were hastened across the river at the pontoon cressing (Hays' Louisiana, and Hoke's North Carolina). to support the pickets. Be it remembered, that | most patriotic soldiers. at this point we had converted the earthworks such an organization were taken, but have nev- the enemy had previously constructed, into a FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST these two brigades. Mahone's brigade, in the meanwhile, awaiting orders on this side of the river, with the exception of the 12th Virginia regiment, which was ordered to picket the river at a point (higher up) that the enemy had previously spanned with pontoons.

Ere our deploymeent on the river bank was completed, a furious fire of musketry, accompanied by a vociferous cheer, was heard to our right, indicating a night attack upon our position at the railroad, by which means the enemy hoped to accomplish by night what he dared not ing mass was beaten back, and while our brave as they are, it will be seen that Gen. R's talents comrades were thus engaged in hurling back the as an officer have produced great results in the intoxicated columns of the enemy, his ulterior object was not developed until the stars and being enveloped in the rear. They were flanked, were turned upon, and a fearful hand to hand encounter ensued, which resulted in the loss of several hundred prisoners and four pieces of artillery to us, with but few killed or wounded .-Thus by a vastly superior force in front and rear. our troops were assailed, with their communication with the south bank of the river entirely cut off. Mest of the two brigades escaped by swimming the river and forcing their way under cover of darkness through the lines guarding the bridge. It is known that the enemy suffered terribly in killed and wounded in this mad charge on our front. If he calls this a victory 'tis a dear bought one to him, at a price too ex- the wagons formerly used for this purpose, and travagant for our emulation. 'Tis stoutly af- these extra teams placed at the disposal of the firmed by all the prisoners who escaped after the terrible melechad quieted down, that the enemy's loss was heavier than the whole force we had engaged. They also state that the charging columns had been drugged with a stimulant known in the army as "Dutch courage." If this be thir victory, let them make the most of it.

During the night our picket lines were withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of the river, erty or premises, and while in camp fence rails and the next morning our line of battle was are not burned, sentinels do not "loiter on post." drawn several miles back, with our right resting on Poney mountain and our left somewhere beyond the Rixeyville turnpi e. We awaited erated, and the consequence is this: its efficiency the advance of the enemy with the most sanguine hopes of victory, should he attack. Toward evening our guns on the left opened on the enemy's skirmishers and reconnoitering parties, at which time quite a number of the enemy were captured. Various reports are in circulation respecting the movements of the enemy on Sunday.

Amid so many vague speculations we forbear venturing a description of the movements of the our cavalry in this affair, and was ably assisted army on Sunday. It was rumored quite currently that a heavy column of the enemy was who commanded. Gen. John S. Williams' old advancing by the Sperryville turnpike, far to brigade. General W, was previously relieved Rapidan to prevent a flank movement of the

The facts of the case will be made known by official reports, and until then we deem it con aptaincy of Co. D, vice Stanly, resigned, and traband to speak of the disposition of our forces, Lieut. D. K. Bennett, to the Captaincy of Co. their number, &c. Suffice it to say that we retired without molestation on the night of the Capt. Wright, of Co. F, with a Corporal of 8th, and after an all night march reached the strayed too far from our lines while the regiment was on picket — Wilmington Journal.

on picket — Wilmington Journal.

tional engines and rolling stock so anxiously our experience in building comfortable huts looked for by all connected with the Wilming-ton and Manches er Railroad have arrived, and, as we might say have gone into commission. without too's and material, will be used with all available industry. Throughout the bri-gade streets are laid off, each street being occu-

pied by two companies confronting each other. 'Twould be amusing to some of your city battalion soldiers to see these rude mechanics with improvised tools laving the foundation of their cherished plans of housebuilding-architecture to-wit: Huge square chimneys built with logs and energetic leader, and are proud to know tapering up to the size of a flour barrel, others | that we are doing good service: we are, to say constructed of small pine poles with rock backs; the least, earning our salt. Notwithstanding some exclusively of rocks and mud, while others of a more modern and civilized appearance are build of brick. We anticipate the pleasure of potatoes, salt and flour from the Commissariat. dating our next letter from our own little chim- and can buy apples, onions, apple butter, &c.,

Yesterday we were called upon to witness one of the most barrowing spectacles we ever beheld: the execution of a young soldier in our regiment to return to their old comrades, the who had been condemned by court-martial for contented, and are as lively as ever. cowardice in the face of the enemy. "Twas a scene upon which we will not dwell, deploring, than it is; and although many of us are as we do, that this regiment has furnished the from Richmond and Petersburg, we feel like old hand to remain long enough in the shops to be first victim for the brigade on a charge so serious as that by which this young man has forfeited his life, and what is even dearer to the

On Monday last we had quite a brisk fall of snow, which was followed by a flerce North wind; subsequently the wind lulled and night DISASTER TO GENERAL HOKE'S BRIwas ushered in by a pinching freeze. The sky war was the dash of the 39th North Carolina it now overcast, threatening snow clouds are lowering, but we hope this frigid visitor will delay his coming until we are comfortably en-

sconced in our wigwams. Mr. Harrison reached us on Monday, and was greeted with his usual welcome. 'Tis with feelings of sadness we are called upon to expostulate is a feat which challenges the admiration of the | with some of our city friends. Friends? Nay, world, and should secure an immortelle of fame | not friends to us. Those who regale themselves for each participant. This famous charge was in royal splendor upon the graves of famished led by Lieut. Col., Frank Reynolds, the last | children, sucking the life blood of our country, Southern graduate of the Military Academy, of and inflicting wounds, more ghastly on the sel West Point. He is a Virginian by birth, and dier than minnie or shrapnel. 'Tis the extorthe last of the English house of Mortimer. His tioner of whom we speak, and in behalf of some ances ore, I am advised, fought at Marston Moor of our friends, who, cut off from the society of under Prince Rupert, against the Roundheads .- | the loved ones at home by the stern necessities In person, Col. Reynolds is majestic, being six of war, and unable to minister to their wants the party organization of those destructives feet two in statue, having large gray eyes and and absolute needs, the cry comes from their lisping babes and emaciated wives, Bread Bread!! The stoutest heart amongst us quailsmen who have dared the iron hail-men who have withstood the storms of wister, the suns of summer, and have experienced all the horrors of war with scarce a shudder. He can, perhaps, stand the pinchings of hunger and suffer more for a cause so dear to every freeman's heart .-He can, perhaps, eke out a miserable existence on his pound of flour and pound of beef per day; but when the question propounds itself to his mind, How are the sucklings and wives to subsist at prices so alarming, when the market is glutted with the staff of life? These are serious thoughts to the soldiers whose families are dependent upon the small pittance they receive

> from the government for support. Beware, extortioners, how ye tamper with the soldier's forbrarance. "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the chance letters of living fire, written by handless fingers, has not in cribed on the walls of your palace, as of the Chaldean King, "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin." A doom, nevertheless, as certain and as ignominious; awaits you. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and we conjure you in time to avert that doom, to turn from the high crime of gorging your pockets at the expense of a bleeding country, and the wails of our mothers, wives and children for bread.

These reflections were suggested by the effect I've seen visited upon some of our test and ALPHA.

TENNESSEE.

[Correspondence of the Daily Register.]

DEP'T WESTERN VA. AND E. TENN., Camp of Otey Battery, near

Blountsville, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1863. Mr. Editor : Some time ago I saw in your paper a notice of the appointment of Mei Gen. R. Ransom to the command of the East Tennessee Department, and as nothing has been said of this gallant officer by the press since he has been here with us, the public in your vicinity might unjust v think that he is "doing nothing to perpetuate the fame" which he so just'y merited and won upon the fields which immortalized the "old management of this command. It is a fact conceded by every one, that the command in Western Virginia has suffered more for want of discipline than that of any other portion of our gallant army; and why? Because General Sam Jones has had a large territory to defend with so scattered that he could not give his personal attention to it, and hence the lack of discipline. Now his department is divided into two districts, and this district-commencing at Abingand extending into Tennessee-is commanded. in person, by Gen. Ransom. On taking command, Gen. R. issued very rigid orders in regard to the damage and destruction of private and public property, and in regard to soldiers straggling on the march and leaving their camps without permission, he was particularly severe. Tents, baggage and cooking utensils were so reduced as to be transported upon less than half

Quartermaster, to facilitate the mode of prov ing forage and supplies. Scarcely a month has elapsed since Gen. R. took command of this district, but in that time he has placed his troops upon an equal footing with those of the Eastern army in every respect. While on the march, there is no straggling, no leaving the road to trespass upon citizens' propand the men are drilled regularly and correctly. The whole command has been thoroughly regen-

cannot be surpassed. Our cavalry, which has long been in the habit of running from the "Yanks," met the enemy last Saturday, the 10th instant, near Rogersville, and inslead of retreating, they stood their ground and routed the opposing force, which by Col. Guiltner, of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, and ordered to Richmond. In this fight we captured 834 priseners and a splendidly equipped battery of four gune, besides over one thousand herses and a large lot of quartermaster's and commissary stores, all of which are safe. No doubt you have heard of the above mentioned fight, but I have mentioned it as an instance in which General Ransom's discipline has been productive of happy results. Too much could

We are much pleased to see that the addi | notwithstanding our scanty supply of canvass, | the retreat of our forces in East Tennessee, un- | A DISASTROUS BALLOON EXCURSION less Burnside overwhelms our little force with his "twenty-five thousand picked troops," of whom they boast. You will pardon me f r presuming to occupy your columns with this article, but justice awards "praise to whom praise is due," and as there are no "special correspondents' in our command. I have volunteered to write and to assure you that we are not exactly out of the world, as some seem to think, but are even more varied than the aborigines of America, | in an important field; under a gallant, efficient of the reight for the excursion : we are having cold weather and snow, we are satisfied. We have fine mountain beef; Irish from the farmers at moderate prices.

Corse's Brigade, of Pickett's Division, is still with us; and though they have a natural desire to return to their old comrades, they all seem

The health of this army could not be better mountaineers.

You shall hear from me again when I have anything to write about. Yours, truly,

From the Richmond Examiner. GADE.

AT OUR OLD CAMPS ON THE RAPIDAN. November 10th, 1863.

To the Editor of the Examiner : . A history of the misfortune which befel our brigade on the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th inst., is due to the friends of the unfortunate officers and soldiers at home. I therefore beg leave to offer, for the information of such, only such information as I have been able to gather from the officers who escaped: On Friday, the Louisiana brigade, under Brigader-General Hayes, was sent across the Rapishannock to act as a picket guard at the point where the railroad from Culpeper Court-House to Manassas crosses the Rappahan. nock. Whilst the enemy held this road during

the latter part of the summer he had thrown up a line of breastworks from a p int a short distance below the end of the railroad bridge, on the other side, which works faced from the river and extended some distance up, and diverging from The Louisianians occupied the lower part of

these works. The pontoon bridge, the only place of crossing for infantry, being upon their left, and about one hundred yards above where the railroad bridge had been burned. At half-past 2 o'clock P. M., the long roll was beat in our encampment, and every man fit for duty called upon to fall in; we knew not why, as we had no artillery, the day being quite windy, and our camp being about six miles from the river. The whole of Early & division was marched rapidly to the river. Brigadier-General Hoke's brigade of three regiments, the Sixth, Fifty-tourth and Fifty seventh, now commanded by Colonel A., C. Godwin, formerly first provost-marshal of Richmend, was ordered over the river to occupy the extreme left of the breastworks. This brigade crossed the river under a heavy fire of artillery, (for the Louisianians were already sustaining a furious fire room the artillery and sharpshooters was kept up until after sunset. The other two brigades of General Early's division, commanded by Bris gadier-Generals Gordon and Pegram, were held in position on this side the river. By sunset the enemy had extended his lines, in the form of half-moon, so as to envelop our forces entirely his right and left resting on the river above and below. At the same time he had formed three lines of attack, one behind the other, to assault the works he'd by General Hayes and the right of Hoke's brigade. The sun had gone down when this terrible obset was made. Although the odds were greatly against us, and we had only four pieces of artillery on that side of the river, our men received the shock as brave men only do. The Louisianians fought with a desperation. The enemy's front line was torn to pieces and scattered in confusion. Being reinforced by the second and third lines, the enemy again advanced upon the works, and by overpowering numbers, leaped the works into the

ditch, and came to a hand-to-hand fight. Our brave men, being thus so greatly outnumbered, were compelled to yold. Some surreng dered; others rushed to the pontoon and escaped; some others, being cut off from that, plunged into the river below and swam acress, a few being drowned : General Hays escaped after he had surrendered; Colonels Monagan and Peck swam the river. More than balf this brigade are missing. The extreme right of General Hoke's brigade fought with equal valour and shared a similar fate. The possession of the works held by the Louisianians gave the enemy possession of the pontoon bridge, and thus cut off General Hoke's brigade from any escape excert by swimming. Our extreme right being thrown back, the brave Colonel Godwin, although surrounded on all sides, except on the river side, still fought on, and when compelled to yield ground to overwhelming odds. fell back with a force of about seventy-five men. still returning the enemy's fire, and refused to

surrender until fighting was useless. Lieutenant Colonel Tate and Major York Captans McPherson and Hay and Lieutenant-Mebane. of the Sixth, with Cap ain Adams, of the staff. broke away and escaped over the bridge in the darkness. Lieutenants Williams, Smith and located thigh, his wife had fallen into the river. Fitzgerald, of the Fifty-fourth; Brown, of the Sixth: with a few others, plunged into the river and swam safely over; but, unfortunately, some others were drowned. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jones, Jr., of the Fifty-seventh, and Captain White, of the Sixth, plunged in to swim, but the coldness of the water compelled them to put, habitants the salvage was got together. Vehicles

The casualties of our brigade are small in killed and wounded. Adjutant Mebane, of the Sixth, wounded in arm and side; William Johnstor, Captain White's company, wounded in thigh, severely, though not mortally; Sergeant Crisman, Ca; tain Hooper's company, killed. The brigade is almost annihilated. The Fifty-fourth regiment has only one captain (Paschall) left; with five lieutenants, and about fifteen men remaining. --The fragments of the brigade are now collected under the command of Lieutenant-Coloned Tate, of the Sixth, and attached to the Louisiana brigade. These fragments new nimber about two hundred and seventy five men. This is a serious disaster, so far as our feelings are concerned, but it does not shake our hopes as to success. This sad affair took place in the presence of General Lea and Major General Early, who had arrived on this side the river.

The loss of the enemy has been serious, as the ground in front of our works was literally covered with his dead. At midnight on Saturday night General Lee began to fall back. On Sunday morning he formed the line of battle beyond Culpeper; but although the enemy had forced the guard at Kelly's ford, and compelled General Rhodes to fall back with a less of two hundred men-killed, wounded and missing-yet no at more. tack was made on us by the infantry. In the afternoon the enemy's cavalry attacked General Wilcox's brigade, and were badly cut up. During Sunday night General Lee fell back to his old position, south of the Rapid Ann. P. S .- Lieutenants Morrison, Leffer and May-

nard, of the Fifty-seventh, are all safe. JOHN PARIS.

Chaplain Fifty fourth regiment N. C. T. Will the North Carolina papers please copy. | and \$10 per cord.

There was a grand balloon excursion from Paris three weeks ago. It was a monster balloon, and carried a two-story wicker house with thirteen persons in it. The trip was to be made to St. Petersburg, Russia, and a few days before the Emperor Napoleon had presented one of the proprietors of the balloon with \$5,000, to aid in perfecting his scheme for navigating the air .-The Constitutionnel gives the following account

The balloon was called "The Giant;" it was white. The car carried some legs of mutton ices, a lobster, champagne, carriage wheels, Chateru, Margany wine, swords, Lyons' sausages, guns, a wild boar's head, speaking trumpet, a dinner service in handsome porcelain, a printing press, a table, and everything necessary for phoography. It was mounted by Madame La Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, Jules and Louis Godard, Messrs. Nadar, de St. Martin, Delessert, the Prince Witgenstein, Tournachon, St. Felix, Pailiat, Thirion, an anonymous individual, and

M. Eugene Arnoult, the anonymous passenger, furnishes La Nation with the following account of the disastrous experiment, dated from Hanos ver, in Belgium. They left Paris at 5 minutes to 5 o'clock on the evening of the 15th ult.:

You saw us leave the Champ de Mars on Sunday. You were a witness of the majestic ascent of the Giant, raising into the air amid the ar-plause of the crowd. They cried to us from be-

low, 'B'n voyage!" Alas! * * * At nine o'clock at night we were at Erquelines, we passed over Malines, and towards midnight

we were in Holland. We rose very high, but it was necessary to come down to see where we were. Ignorant of that, our position was a critical one. Below, as far as we could see, were marshes, and in the distance we could hear the roar of the sea. We threw out balast, and, mounting again, soon ost sight of the earth. What a night! Nobody slept, as you may suppose; for the idea of falling

into the sea had nothing pleasant about it, and it was necessary to keep a look out in order to effect, if necessary, a descent. My compass showed that we were going towards the eastthat is to-say, towards Germany. In the morning, after a frugal breakfast made

in the cloud, we redescended. An immense plain was beneath us. The villages appeared to us like children's toys; rivers seemed like little rivulets; it was magical. The sun shone splenbearings, and announced that we were at the end of Helland, near the sea. We were compelled to think of landing in order to take in a ittle ballast. Unhappily the heavens had made us forget the earth, over which blew a wind so violent that in a few minutes our anchorsenormous fulcrums of iron-were broken. The valve was shut, and the balloon, which would carry us no longer, began a giddy career. We rose from twenty to thirty metres, and fell with incredible force. Little by little the balloon ceased to rie, and the car fell upon its side .-Then began a furious, disordered race; all disappeared before us-trees, thickets, walls, all broken or burst through by the shock; it was frightful, Sometimes it was a lake, in which we plunged; a bog, the thick mud of which entered our mouths and our eyes. 'It was maddening. "Stop, stop!" we shouled, enraged with the monster who was dragging us along.

A railway was before us-a train passing: it stopped at our cries, but we carried away the telegraphic posts and wire. Aninstant afterwards we perceived in the distance a red house—Iseeit now: the wind bore us straight for this house. It was death for all, for we should be dashed to pieces .-No one spoke. Strange to say, of those nine persons, one of whom was a lady, who were every second seemed counted, not one had any fear. All tongues were mute, all faces were calm. Nadar held his wite, covering her with his body. Poor woman! Every shock seemed to break her to pieces.

Jules Godard then tried and accomplished an act of sublime heroism. He clambered up into the netting the shocks of which were so terrible that three times he fell on my head. At length he reached the cord of the valve, opened it, and the gas having a way of escape the monster ceased to rise, but it still shot along in a horizontal line with prodigious rapidity. There were we squatting down upon the frail osier car -"Take care?" we cried, when a tree was in the way. We furned from it, and the tree was broken, but the balloon was discharging its gas, and if the immense plain we were crossing had yet a few leagues, we were saved. But suddenly a forest appeared in the horizon; we must leap out at whatever risk, for the car would be dashed to pigces at the first collision with those trees. I got down into the car, and raising myself I know not how, for I suffered from a wound in my knees, my trousers were torn.

I jumped, and made, I know not how many revolution, and sell upon my head. After a minute's dizziness I rese. The car was then far off. By the aid of a stick I dragged myself, to the forest, and baving gone a few steps I heard

St. Felix was stretched on the soil, frightfully disfigured; his body was one wound; he had an arm broken, the chest torn, and an ankle dislocated. The car had disappeared. After crossing

Nadsr was stretched on the ground with a dis-Another companion was shattered. We occupied ourselves with St. Felix and Nidar, and his wife. In trying to assist the latter I was nearly drowned for I fell into the water and sank .-They picked me up again, and I found the bath had done me good. By the as istance of the inwere brought. They placed us upon staw. My knees bled; my loins and head seemed to be like mincement; but I did not lose my presence of mind an instant, and for a second I felt myself bumiliated at looking from the truss of straw at those clouds which in the night I had under my feet. It was in this way we reached Ruthers, in Hapover.

In seventeen hours we had made nearly two handred and fifty leagues. Our course infernale pidly to the aid of Gen. Echols and Col. Wm. had covered a space of three leagues. Now that L. Jackson, who had formed a junction at a point signify; we have made a good journey, and I west of Lewisburg.

On the route Gen. I. was reinforced by the gard the most frightful death; for, besides the Home Guards of Rockbridge and the cadets of gard the most frightful death; for, besides the prospect of being dashed about on our way, we the Virginia Military Institute. The enemy hav-had that of gaining the sea; and how long ing defeated Jackson and Echols, turned in the should we have lived then. I am glad to have direction of Covington, about two miles from seen this—happier yet at having to narrate it to you. These Germans who surround us are brave people, and we have been as well cared for as the advance, which caused him to retire. Imboden's

we at the end of our reverses? At any rate, I in Highland county, fit y miles west of Staunam inclined to think they can no longer laugh ton. at us ... Paris. We have kept our promises, and

From \$40 to \$120 a month is the price of a single furnished room for a single gentleman. Beef has risen to thirty-five cents, and butter fifty cents per pound, and eggs thirty-six cents per dezen.—
Coal is selling at \$11 per ton, and wood \$8, \$9 and \$10 per cord.

A Miss Jcy was present at a purty recently, and in the course of the evening some one used the quotation, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," when she exclaimed, "I'm glad I'm not a beauty, for I shouldn't like to be a Joy forever."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the DAILY, SEMI-

WEEKLY and WEEKLY, upon the following terms 1 day \$1 50 | 1 square 2 weeks 2 days \$3.00 | 1 square 1 month 1 square 2 days \$3.00 | 1 square 2 weeks \$1 square 3 days \$4.50 | 1 square 2 month 1 square 4 days \$6.00 | 1 square 2 months \$6.1 square 4 days \$6.00 | 1 square 3 nonths \$0.1 square 5 days \$7.50 | 1 square 6 nonths \$17.1 square 1 week \$9.00 | 1 square 12 nonths \$30.1 square 12 nonths \$30.2 square 13 nonths \$30.2 square 5 nonths

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 13, P. M .- Firing from the enemy has been rapid and continuous all day from mortars and rifled guns. No monitors engaged. An occasional shot and shell has been thrown by the enemy at Fort Moultrie this afternoon. Some few shots fell at Mount Pleasant. We have heard of no casualties. No report from the Fort this evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] CHARLESTON, Nov. 14 .- Moderate firing on Sumter was kept up last night. No report from the fort yet this morning. One man was killed at Moultrie yesterday.

[THIRD DISPATCH:]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14 .- The enemy's fire on Fort Sumter has been continuous and steady today. He opened fire this evening on James' Is" land and Moultrie. Lamar and battery Simpkins replied. No casualties reported this evening. The monitors fired a few shots.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

ATLANTA, Nov. 13 .- Nothing from the front A party of Georgia State Troops and Indians killed on the line between Georgia and North Carolina the notorious Bryson and thirty-four of his gang.

A special dispatch to the Register, dated Sweet Water, Nov. 12th, says the Federals have removed all their supplies to Knoxville for safety and live on rations. The deserters re-captured were executed here vesterday.

A special dispatch to the Intelligencer 'says that two Yankee officers who have deserted and come into our camp report that Grant expects soon to assault Lookout Mountain. His army is on half rations.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGVILLE, Nov. 14 .- Hon. J. H. Lumpkin has been unanimously confirmed by the dialy over all. Towards eight o'clock we ar- Senate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State rived near a great lake; there I found out my of Georgia. Both houses have passed resolutions requesting the Secretary of War to revoke the authority of impres ing officers, and to appoint civizens not liable to the conscription to those offices.

FROM ABINGDON.

ABINGDON, Nov. 14-Nothing further from East Tennessee. The weather is cloudy and a slight snow is falling. .

THE STRENGTH OF THE TWO ARMIES AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing under date of the 5th instant.

Since the Federal press, following the example of Gen. Rosecrans, persists in attributing their defeat at Chicksmauga to the overwhelming numbers of the Confederates, it may not be smiss to correct this shallow falsehood, and especially since even some of our own public prints seem to take. less pleasure in contemplating the great victory gained upon that bloody field than they do in finding fault with Gen. Bragg. The following estimate of the strength of the Federal army is clinging to a slender screen of orier, for whom | based fipon reports obtained from three different and well informed sources just before the battle. and I am satisfied, as you would be if you were in possession of all the facts, that it approximates the truth very nearly:

McCook's corps, three divisions, (Sherman's Davis's and R. R. Johnson's,) 18,000 Thomas's corps, four divisions, (Rous-

seau's, Negley's, Brannan's and Ray Crittenden's corps, three divisions, (Palmer's Van Cleeve's and Woods.)

Granger's reserve corps, three divisions, (Morgan's, Steadman's and Granger's) 15,000

This is exclusive of Stanley's corps of eavalry, composed of three divisions. Some small detach ments from this large force, say 12,000 in all were on duty in the rear, leaving 65,000 fighting men, who were actually present and engaged in

Opposed to this formidable army, Gen. Bragg did not have, exclusive of cavalry, exceeding 40,000 men. And yet his brave troops whipped the fight-capturing nearly 8,000 prisoners, 43 pieces of artillery, 25,000 stand of small arms, between 20 and 30 flags, and considerable military stores. This must be accounted a great victory and if the commanding General did not press his advantages as vigorously as we could wish, it should be remembered that General Lee fell into a similar error at Fredericksburg. Neither General knew how complete was the defeat of his adversary until sem? days had elapsed, and then the merest military tyro was able to point out the mistake that had been committed. There was less excuse, however, if any were needed, in Gen. Lee's case than in Gen. Bragg's; for the country in which the latter operated was unfavorable, his transportation insufficient, and his supplies barely sufficient for his troops when in camp; whereas, the reverse of all these was true in the case of the former.

AVERILL'S MOVEMENTS-THE ENEMY BELIEVED TO BE ADVANCING ON

From Staunton we have some further particulars of the movements of the enemy's, forces under Gen. Averill, and the operations of our own forces in consequence. When Gen. Imbo-den learned of Averill's advance into the counties of Pocahontas and Greenbrier, he moved rait is over I have some shudderings. It does not known as Droop Mountain, some 25 miles north-

resources of the little spot will allow.

P. S.—I have just reached Hanover with my companiors, and reopen my letter to tell you so.

The King has sent an aid-de-camp to us. Are

A letter received from Staunton yesterday states that the Yankees took possession of Wood-stock, Shenandoah county, on Tuesday last.— House rent, fuel and provisions are going up rapidly in Washington City. Houses are rents ing for \$1,200, \$1,500, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$3,500.— town at last accounts.—Richmond Dispatch.