## BUSINESS CARDS.

A L1-EN & LEWIS, Importers and Wholeand Boots and Shoes. Also, solicit conagnization of sufOregon produce, for the San Francisco market, on
which liberal advances will be made
Persons shipping goods from the Eastern States to
our care, can rely upon their receiving prompt atten
tion, at moderate charges. Office in San Francisco,
189 Sansome street.

San Francisco, Cal. { Portland, Oregon. K NAPP, BURRELL & CO., General Commission Merchants, and DEALERS IN FRUIT, produce, agricultural implements, garden and grass seeds, corner of Front and Taylor sts, Fortland. Oregon, and 310 (old No. 80) Washington st., brick block, near Front, San Francisco, will give special attention to the sale of FRUIT and PRODUCE on consignment, filling orders, &c., either in Portland or San Francisco, and transact a General Commission Business.

CATON & CURL, Attorneys at Law, will practice in the courts of this State. Office in Griswold's brick, over Bell & Brown's stors, Salem, Ogn. November, 3d, 1862.

CHESTER N. TERRY, Attorney and Coun-

W. C. JOHNSON, Attorney and Counselor of all business entrusted to his care. Collections imade and promptly resultied.

JONES, REED & CO., Salem, Oregon.— Januaracturers of Window Sash, Blinds, Doors, Cornices, Mouldings, Wagon Hubbs, Spokes, Door yard Fencing, &c.

yard Fencing, &c.

J. C. POWELL, Attorney at law, Albany, Llan Co.,
J. Oregon. Office in Monteth's Building. Aviil
practice in all the courts in Oregon, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular
attention paid to collections from Portland, San Francisco and elsewhere, in all parts of Oregon. The best
of reference given if desired.

46tf

J will practice his profession in the various cities and towns of Oregon.

J. W. BOYLE, Physician and Surgeon, will practice his profession as formerly. Office at his residence in Polk county, three miles east of

HUMASON & ODELL, Attorneys at Law, Dalles D. W. & M. R. COX, Wholesale and Retail

Druggists, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Hair Broshes, fine Toilet Articles, Chemicals, Drug-gist's Glassware, &c. Also, a large quantity of con-centrated extracts of Plants of the purest quality— Commercial st., Salem, Oregon. THOMAS D. WINCHESTER, Attorney

J. L. COLLINS, Attorney and Counselor at Law Dallas, Polk county, Oregon. J. Dallas, Polk county, Oregon.

He bas made arrangements with Williams & Gibbs for one of that firm to assist him in the trial of all cases in the Circuit and Supreme Courts.

Mr. Collins is a Notary Public, and will attend to taking acknowledgements of Deeds. Mortgages, &c., taking depositions, allidavits, and evidences in relation to War Scrip, &c.

WILLIAMS & MALLORY, Attorneys at VV Law. Office in Wilson's building, Salem, Or egon. June, 8, 1863.

CARTWRIGHT & BELLINGER. Attor-

GIBBS & HILL, Attorneys and Counselors

T at Law. Will give prompt attention to all pro-fessional business entrusted to them. Office on Front street, opposite the Dennison House, Portland, Ore-gon.

HENRY LAW, Commission Merchant, and Importer and Dealer in Wagon Material. Blube, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Hickory Axles, &c., on hand to lots to suit. Flour and Feed of all kinds. Store 25 Front street, Portland, and 23 street, Dalles. 660rf

Reseburg, Nov. 28th, 1863.

BY virtue of an execution from the Circuit Coart of the State of Oregon, for the county of Marion and to me directed by the clerk of said court, in favor of J. G. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Wu. H. Wilson, deceased, and against John B. McClain for want of personal property. I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the court butes door, in Salem, in and control on SATURDAY, the 28th day of December, 1861, between the baurs of 9 o'clock, a. w., and 4 o'clock, r. s., and of day, all the right, title and interest of the said J. R. McClain, in and to the south half of the following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court, y. State of Oregon, and known and described as following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court, y. State of Oregon, and known and described as following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court. Y. State of Oregon, and known and described as following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court. State of Oregon, and known and described as following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court. Y. State of Oregon, and known and described as following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court. Y. State of Oregon, and known and described as following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court. State of Oregon, and known and described as following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court. Y. State of Oregon, in the court house door in the circuit court will be taken against year for the cash in hand at the following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court. Y. State of Oregon, and known and described as following real estate, to wit: Situate in Marton court. Y. State of Oregon, in the circuit court will be taken against year for the estate of the State of Oregon, in the circuit court will be apprehen with the property as described in anid decree of foregon, in the court house for year of the place of beginning to the place of beginning to the place of the place of beginning to the place of

## The Oregon Statesman.

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 673.

VOL. 13-NO. 40.

Notice to Absent Defendant
To JAMES PRIEST—You are bereby notified that
unless you appear in the county court of Doughs
county, on the 4th day of January, 1864, and answer
the complaint of Wm. A. Willis, which has been filed
with the county elerk of Doughs county. State of
Oregon, and pruys for a judgment against you and L.
M. Perce for the sum of sixty dollars, the same will
be taken for confessed and the prayer thereof will be
granted by the court against you.
By order of the Hon. Wm. R. Willis, Judge.
Dated the 21st day of November, 1863.

JAMES F. WATSON,
6w39paid
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff Sale.

Joseph Waldo, Complainmat, vs. Fohn Force, et. als. Defendants.

By virtue of a decree of foreclesure in the above entitled cause and an execution duly issued therefore from the Circuit Court, of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion and to me directed by the clerk of said court, I will expose for sale, for cash in hand, at the court house door in Salein, in said county, on TUKSDAY, the 29th day of December, 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, r. m., of said day, the property lof the said John Force one of defendants above; as described in said decree of foreclesure, to wit r. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in block No. 11 in the city of Salem, Marion county, Oregon, together with the appartenances thereunto belonging, each lot to be sold separately, to be sold to satisfy said execution, interest, costs and accraing costs.

SAM'L HEADRICK, Sheriff.

Salem, Nov. 30, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an exention to me directed from the clerk of the county court for Yamhill county, Oregon, in favor of 8.

A Young and against James A Young and John Ramage, and for want of personal property to satisfy the
same I have levied upon the following described real
estate as the property of the said John Ramage, to witthe north half of the land claim formerly donated to
James Ramage and Sarab, his wife, and the part set
off to the said Sarah Ibanage, No. notification 1575, in t
3a, r i w, in Yamhill county, Oregon, containing 320
acres more or less with all the appurtenances thereunto
belonging, which is shill offer for saile at public anction to
the highest bidder for cash in hand, on the premises
about four miles northwest from Lafayette, in said
county on the 27th day of December, 1803.at 20 clock, r.
M., of said day to satisfy said execution and costs.

Sheriff of Yamhill county, Oregon.

June, 8, 1863.

To O. McCOWN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office with Dr. W. B. Magers, Waconda, Marion county. Oregon. Post Office address, Bel passi.

DR. J. W. McAFEE offers his professional services to the citizens of Salem and vicinity.—Office in Kenyon's building 27if

B. F. BONHAM, Attorney at Law, La Grando, Buker county, Oregon. St. J. W. McAFEE offers his professional property, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the court house door in Salem, in said county, on SATURDAY. The Sth day of December, 1863, between the hours of a viclos', A. M., and choleck, F. N., of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said Krank Murrau.

MITCHELL & DOLPH, Attorneys and Proctors in Admirally. Office over Post Office, Front Mreet, Portland.

J. C. CARTWRIGHT. & BELLINGER Attorneys. There exist 89: 15[1, w 108.17 clumins; thence north 19:40 chaims; thence east 33:50 chaims; thence one west 108.19 chaims; thence one west

thereauto belonging, to be sold to satisfy said exection, costs and accraing costs.

SAM'L HEADRICK. Salem, Nov. 30, 1861.

Salem, Nov. 30, 1863.

County Court, Douglas County, Oregon.

William A. Willia vs. James Priest. Action at law to recover money.

IT appearing to this court, by affidavit, that after due diligence defeadant cannot be found within the State, and also that his place of residence is neither known nor can with reasonable diligence be found or ascertained by him, and in like manner appears that a cause of action exists against the defendant, it is therefore ordered that the service be made by publication of the samonas, once a week for six weeks in the Oregos Statesman newspaper, (there being no newspaper published in this county.)

By order of William R. Willia, Jodge of Douglas county, Oregon.

IL H DEARBORN, Clerk, 6w33

Sheriff Sale.

Notice.

State of Oregon, County of Douglas, ss.

TO GEORGE KUNTZ—Ton are hereby notified.
I that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Jonathan S. Tibletta, amounting to 29 25-100 dolars. Now, unless you shall appear before Benjamin Butler, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, in Calapaous precing, on the 39th day of January, at I o'clock, r. M., 1864, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt. Dated this 17th day of Nov., 1863.

6w38 JONATHAN'S TIBBETT'S, Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of Albert Tibbotts, deceased, late of Pallas. Polk county, Oregon. All persons having claims against said deceased are required to present them, with the proper youthers, to the executors in Dallas, within six mouths from this date, and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

JAS. B. RIGGS,

Executors.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOW, on this 3d day of November, 1863, comes
Now, on this 3d day of November, 1863, comes
Daniel Smith administrator of the estate of Chas.
S. Tastin, late of Yambill county, Gregon, dec'd, and
files in the county coart of said county his account for
the final settlement and distribution of said estate.
It is ordered that Friday, the 11th day of December,
1863, be appointed for the hearing and settlement of
the said accounts, at the court-house, in Lafayette, in
the county and State aforesaid, at which time and
place all persons interested are notified to appear.
By order of
J.W. COWLS,
County Judge.

Estate of Henry Cooper.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has on this 7th day of November, 1863, been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Henry Cooper, that of Yamhill county, Oregon, deceased. Thurefore, all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to the undersigned, at his residence, eight inless northwest of Lafayette, Yamintt county, Oregon, within all mounts from pais state. Nov. 7th, 1863.

THOMAS HROWN, Executor.

the estate must present the same to me at my dence in McMinaville, Yambill county, within months from this date. HENRY WARREN, Lafayette, Yamhill Co., Nov. 3, '63, Administrato

## The Oregon Statesman.

THE STATUS OF THE STATES.

At the mass meeting at Cambridge, Mass., to ratify the republican State nominations,

Sheriff Sale.

Define County of Doughs, and how effected, in favor by the County of Doughs, and the medicreed, in favor by the same of two thousand satty one of 100 dollars.

The sale of December A. 18, 1803, all the right, title and interest of the same of two thousand satty one of 100 dollars.

Sheriff Sale.

Define of the County of Doughs, and the medicreed, in favor by the same of two thousand satty one of 100 dollars.

If all and should Carland, i.e. for the necessary of the same of two thousand satty one of 100 dollars.

If years of the same of two thousand satty one of 100 dollars.

Sheriff Sale.

Sheriff Sale.

Define of the same of two thousand satty one of 100 dollars and the same of two thousand satty one of 100 dollars.

Sheriff Sale.

Define of the same of the sa just then, a system to which the government and loyal people must commit themselves.— With the atmost respect, which many years of acquaintance have taught me, for his motives and abilities, and without discussing his system I cannot see public duty or policy in the same light. Whatever may be propounded, all will agree that to refuse a reclaimed State, which has rescued itself from traitors, and is ready to submit to the draft and the tax laws, and is fighting the enemy from its own soil, to refuse submit to the draft and the tax laws, and is fighting the enemy from its own roil—to refuse such a State recognition, the war against it being over, solely on the ground that it has not yet become a free State, or has not yet begun a course of emancipation, perhaps for want of time and not of will—and will agree that such a course would be an exercise of transcendant imperial power. All agree that ours is a system of States and a nation. It requires and assumes the existence of planets, each in its orbit, and with its axis, as well as a central sam, and the centrifugal as well as the centripetal force. For the government to lay down now an absolute rule, to be applied in a possible contingency, to all States alike, without regard to their circumstances—to establish now a system by which every State shall be merely national territory, until slavery shall have ceased, or emancipation begun in it, seems to my poor judgment to be a necediess and dangerous proposal.

gerous proposal.

For one, fellow-citizens, I should not like to
be the man to meet the scarred and impover

ished loyal martyrs and confessors of Tennes see, when they have rescued their State, with every prespect of emancipation soon, and to close the door against them, and for no other the government—to adopt or reject it.

every prespect of emancipation soon, and to close the door against them, and for no other reaseou that because they did not square with a system I had constructed at my case, in my protected eccurity in New England. Governor Johnson might say: "Not receive us! then what and where are we! Whose encuica are we! Who can say that it would not prolong the war, or make a new war—and for what!

I would not dog anatize negatively, any more than I would have others dogmatize affirmatively. When the cases of reclaimed States, loyal and ready for all service, shall rise, we must be free to meet each case as the eterenal reles of right and justice, and our convictions of what is competent to the government and of an enlarged public policy, looking before and after, shall require.

Many say—and it is an alluring ory—let us have a high and hely cause for our war. Let us not fight for the selfish and igneble cause of the integrity of the empire, the Constitution, the laws; let us fight for christianity and elvilization. This cannot, must not be enforced by the sword. The ungistrate may bear the sword; the missionary must not. That which is most high and hely does not admit of the use of violence and the shedding of blood for its propogation. We must not confine the use of violence to lower objects. Truth is not a justifiable cause of the war, either in doctrine or in institutions. What shall we make war to recover land or a carge, and not to spread or in institutions. What! shall we make war to recover land or a cargo, and not to spread truth, christian and free institutions, to abolish

blooded and excited Southern brothers have of the very reason that the ultimate purpose is high and holy.

Our duty to the country is, in my judgment, to have a short and simple creed. That creed is to stand by the administration in prosecuting this war to the final extinction of the rebellion, and to make no political concessions to rebellion, and the war—for the people do not believe and caunot be made to believe that their liberties are in danger. The questions of modes and means and final settlement, and the doctrines on which they rest, should be matter of reflection and study—to some extent of public discussion, but not made in advance conditions of loyal co-operations, and even in their public discussion we may well use prudence and self restraint. Our duty to others is to do that which in our most solemn supplications we have the stand, to comfort and help the weak-hearted, to raise up those who fall, in the hope that thus at last. Satan may be beaten down under our feet. While the war lasts, let us have, if it be possible, one heart, one voice, and one hand.

In relation to the dangers to be apprehended from a war of "opinion" such as he evidently thinks the theories of Sumner and Boutwell thinks the the

During the French revolution there were men, not of war or violence, but scholars, philosophers, men of recluse habits, men who had scrupled to take animal life, who yet, fanatical to a system which they thought would ensure the greatest good of all, because the most unrelenting in its proscution. A great writer said of them that they regarded men no more than mice in an air pump, and would not hesitate to sacrifice half a generation to one of their experiments in social systems. Their systems, like the code of Draco, was written in blood.

There are some volution there were men, not of war or violence, but scholars, philosophers, men of the transmutation of purchase which has been likely going on is furnished by a comparison of the names now prominent in the Xa binal times placed in the first table the annex now have been life long democratis and are now National Unionists, soil in the second the names of those who were whigh or the work mathings and are now leaders of the present to styled democratic and comparison. Our reders c, a draw their own inferences:

Democrate and are now National Unionists, soil in the second the names now leaders of the present to styled democratic party. Our reders c, a draw their own inferences:

Democrate and of the filmore, who have been life buy democratic and comparison of the names now prominent in the Xa binal times that has been latery going on is furnished by a comparison of the names now prominent in the Xa binal times are the coperhead party, respectively. In the following lists we have placed in the less table the areas table the

systems, like the code of Drace, was written in blood.

There are some points on which the people may be successfully divided, and the force of our united columns troken, if the disloyal on the one hand, or the optionated on the other, insist upon doing it. Against them we must appeal to the seund sense, the overruling patriotism, the patience, the self restraint of the people. We trost, in this view, that you will receive with approbation the statement—indeed, I know you will—that all attempts to set up new shibboleths for loyal men to utter, to add new articles to the faith which every man must assent to before he can be permitted to "stand by the government in the prosecution of war:" that such attempts, if they were seriously intended, met with so overwhelming an opinion against them that they were ahandoned. Your delegation, so far as I know without one exception, were opposed to any such attempts. For one, I can say that I did my utmost to discourage teem.

There may be a good deal of speculation as to the status of the relei region and its iohabitants now, and in all possible feture contingencies. Governor Boutwell propounded his system, and sastained it by an interesting argument. But whely and patriotically he made it his private matter, and did not bring it

I WISH I WAS A PRINTER.

I wish I was a printer,
I really do indeed,
It seems to me that printers
Have everything they need;
(Except money!)

They get the largest and the best Of everything that grows, And get free into circuses, And other kind of shows, the civing an equivalent!

The biggest bing will speak to them No matter how they dreas, A shabby cost is nothing If they own a printing press. (Policy!) At ladies' fairs they're almost hugged By pretty girls who know That they will crack up everything The ladies haye to show. (Lucky fellows!)

And thus they get a "blow out" free!
At every party feed—
The reason is because they write.
And other people read.
(That's so, you bet!)

STUDY FOR A COPPERHEAD EDITORIAL

We have fallen upon evil times. We assist at the death threes of the republic. For the moment Abraham Lincoln haughtly refused to invite ser estraged Southern brothers to state upon what terms they would consent to remain in the Union our doom has been sealed. Carthago delenda est! Not content with over-running the fair fields of the South with an army which are Southern better. to recover land or a cargo, and not to spread truth, christian and free institutions, to abolish the mosque, the harem, and the slave market? It is even so. Wars for truth are wars for opinion. Wars of opinions are, of all wars, the most easy to excite, for their cames is always present, and when begun, the most fanatical, the most bloody, and the most interminable. They scarcely admit of adjuetment.

I protest, therefore, with all my heart and might, against all attempts to commit this government to any system of degma, however high or holy its purpose, which we must fight for. I protest against them, because they tend to divide loyal people, to break the march of our columns, to put sumbling blocks in the way of those who are ready to section by force of arms. I protest against them, because they lead to the growth and supremacy of an armed fanaticism, militant metaphysics, wars of opinion, instead of an armed magistracy, a war for self-defence, and all the more dangerous for the very reason that the ultimate purpose is high and holy.

Carthago deleada ext? Not contwith an abolish the southern brother fields of the South with an arrived my which our Southern brothers fields of the Southern brothers was their eights of the contact rize, to plange the most field brother, which history will fitly characterize, to plange to master which history will fitly characterize, to plange to massacre, rape and fire, Abrahary Elmooln, whom our naturally exasperated Southern brothers stigmatize with characteristic poetic fervor as a gerilla, has not heeltated to trample upon all law, all securities of social order, all the guaranteed rights of American citizens, turning the entire North into a linge Bastile, a colossal continental dungeon, which echoes and re-echoes continually with the moans and cries or the fatile shouts of indignation of the opposite of the growth and supremacy of an armed fanaticism, militant metaphysics, wars of opinion, instead of an armed magistracy, a war for self-defence, and all the more dangerous

But the great body of the people will stand by the government, heartily and in good faith, a this war.

Thacksgiving! What is Thanksgiving! It is a Yankee, Puritan, Roundhead, snivelling, intelligence from Burnside at Knox shuffling, canting, hypocritical institution. It smells of baked beans, roast turkey, and Interesting the standard processes. But the great body of the people will stand by the government, hearthly and in good faith, the government hearthly and in good faith, the way of heart inverted the search of the ways of obstructing it. One, Mr. Everott has alluded to in forotthe terms in his late term in his late term in his late terms in his late terms in his late terms the hearthly of party triumpto to make political capital out of the difficulties, or if you please the errors anavoidably included to the condect of a war of such dimensions. We all the search of south the search of the search of south the search of the search of south the search of south the search of search of the search of south the search of search of south the search of search

Millard Fillmore,
Wm. B. Reed,
Charles A. Wickliffe,
Abraham Browning,
Wm. Wright,
John Rank,
Robert F. Stockton,
Henry May,
Washington Hant,
Begi, G. Ferris,
B. Davis Noxon,
Geo F. Comstock,
R. F. Stevens,
Joseph Benedict,
Wm. Charles,
Jan Kidd,
Jan B. Bayer,
Jas Henry,
Jacob Hardenburg,
Win, C. Hasbrouck,
Walter S. Church,
Chus, B. Staart,
Edmond G. Sutherland,
Marriare L. Cobb,
Henry G. Stabhbins,
Fred brick, A. Tallundge
Daniel B. S. John,
John L. Dox,
Hean,
Henny,
Henny G. Stabhbins,
Frederick A. Tallundge
Daniel B. S. John,
John L. Dox,
Hean Rechum,
Win, B. Lewis,
Silaa Segmon,
James Brooks, James Brandette, Joseph Holt, Wm. S. Rosecom Andrew

EASTERN NEWS.

Great Battle at Lookout Mountain Gen. Brags Cleaned Out.

Fighting Joe Hooker Walks Into the Rebels. Burnside Still Holds his Position

Great Battle at Lookout Mountain.

was driven north toward Sherman, who caused them to break up and fiee across the Chicksmauga. We have taken not less than 5,000 pris

We have taken not less than 5,000 prisoners, perhaps 10,000. Hooker will probably intercept the flying enemy in the vicinity of Rossville. It is reported that we have taken a whole corps.

Among the casualties are the following:—Lieut. Col. Espy of the 8th Indiana, and Maj. McCauley of the 10th lowa, who were wounded and left in the hands of the cuemy after an unsuccessful assault, but were afterwards retaken.

sion of the held and have full control over the trailroad and the river to Bridgeport. Our losses will not amount to over 300 killed and 2,500 wounded in three days operations. Our succers has been brilliant. Knowy is reported about two miles beyond and South of Missionary Ridge. Colonel Phelps of 38th Ohio, and Maj. Clayes of 32d Indiana were killed.

will be asked for, as the National Bank notes will supply the want. Three years six percent, interest bearing notes are nearly ready. The Intelligencer of Saturday is out demonicing the election in Delaware as a farce, saying there was practically no election.

The news from the army causes disappointment. There was a review of the Sixth Corps on Friday, which delighted the English officers. Madison Court House is not occupied. No advance thas been made. Our engineer officers have been making topographical views of the Rapidan ford, the enemy's works, and places to plant hatteries.

Rapidan ford, the enemy's works, and places to plant batteries.

Incomes accruing from professional and other sources than fixed investments are decided to be taxable.

The Navy Department has advices from the Vanderbilt. She was at the Mauritaus at last accounts. The Alabama was reported in the Bay of Bengal.

The report of Judge Edwards, Commissioners of the General Land Office, will show the following Territories to be rich in silver and gold; Idaho. Nevada. Washington. Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Idaho is especially rich in gold, and it is now being dug out with the rudest implements in astonishing quantities. There are also gold deposity in Utah. The richest mines yet found in Arizona are on the branchos of the Colorado, which runs into the Gulf of California. The Territories of Idaho, Colorado and Arizona have large beds of coal.

Reports from General Clark, of Mexico fully establish the truth of the reports of rich deposits of gold in Arizona.

The Army of Potomuc-False Reports-General Meade Makes an Advance Movement. New York, Nov. 23.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

A dispatch from the Army of the Polomae, dated November 22d, says: The enemy,though not seen in large force, appear to be working diligently, and seem to be determined to give Meade a warm reception.

A Washington special dispatch to the World says: There are rumors here to the effect that General Grant's forces had advanced upon

Bragg in full retreat. They have no shadow of foundation.

Washington, Nov. 23.

The Republican Extra save: This morning at early dawn the Army of the Potomac broke camp near the north bank of the Rapidan, with ten days' cooked rations in wagers, and commenced an advance movement against the enemy, upon the order of General Meade. It is supposed that by noon to-day the whole of our army was beyond the Rapidan. Lee must fight or run. If he resisted the crossing of the Rapidan, there has been a battle before that.—If our crossing was not resisted, that is good evidence Lee is not strong enough to fight ourside of the fortifications. In the latter evous, Lee will fall back on Gordonsville or Richmond. Reports of Lee's army being at Hanover Junction are mere speculations.

Movements in Virginia.

A special dispatch to the World, date Washing on November 22d, says: Advice from the front to night, from one of our specific correspondents, say the weather has clears up. The roads were not much damaged the late rains. In view of this, important a suits are now daily sputiopated. The energy is certainly in force on the south bend of its Rapidan.

Rapidan.

The Siege of Charleston—Mischen Shells
Fired Into Charleston.

New York, Nav. 22.

A Morris Island letter, dated Navamber 19.
says: Nincteen shells were fired into Charleston on November 17th, falling into the mospopulous portion of the city. On Sunday night (15th) a very heavy rebel fire was continuously poured into our batteries from the rabel works. Nothing new from the fleet,
General Foster at Cinctunati—Barnaido Attacked but Still Holds Out—Heavy Fighting.

Cincinnati, Nov. 23.

Major General Foster has arrived here, and will leave for Knoxville to-day.

Official advices from East Tennessee to 11 o'clock yesterday morning, November 22d, are

Official advices from East Tennesses to 11 o'clock yesterday morning, November 22d, are encouraging. Up to that time the firing at Knoxville had been heard by our extreme outposts at Cumberland Gap. Adjutant Stanly of the Twelfth Kentucky caralry who arrived at Cumberland Gap yesterday, brings hopeful news of the situation. Burnside was still holding out, and declared that he would certainly hold Knoxville.

The robal force appeared in the control of the robal force of the control of the robal force of the control of the cont

The enemy have withdrawn from the south side of the river, and we forage there. The artillery firing on the 19th and 20th was very severe, and the enemy sustained a heavy loss. Brig. Gen. Sanders, who was wounded at Campbell's Station a few days ago, has since died. Col. Wolford is slightly wounded.

The Commercial says the withdrawal of the enemy from the annth side of Knoxville is significant of a decisive repulse. Purnside is holding Knoxville, under instruction of resthat the forces under Thomas, Ho. and Sherman are wasting their time during these momentous days; and we are hourly in expectation of receiving intelligence of a most important character.

Bales of Cotton.

New York, Nov. 24

The Times' special says: An effect
General Banks' staff, writing to a friend, sa
a large quantity of cotton was captored in
Brownsville, and an expedition had be
sent up the river to get all they could find
The Union men at Brownsville, who hat
with delight the the capture of that place
our forces, were forming themselves late
fensive organizations, and rendering value
service as acouts. The cotton which will
thrown into the market by our occupation
Texas will reach \$250,000 bales. The amount
stored on the Rie Grande line is immense.
Gen. Schoffelds hesitation to issue his or
to recruit from slaves just the same as whi
is over.

The President yesterday in the course of a conversation, remarked that the next two weeks would be the most momentous period of the rebellion.

THE CONSCRIPTION — OFFICIAL STATE-MENT OF THE POYOST MARSHAL GEN-ERAL. PROVOST MARSHAL GEN.'S OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1863. Sir: I have the honor to report for your information certain general facts connected with the draft as shown by reports made up to this time.

The machinery for executing the enrollment act is in complete working order. The law as it stands cannot be made to develop the entire military strength of the nation and the exemption of it has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the efforts made in various ways to revisit or evade it, or to escape from its operation. Its fruits, therefore, are not as abundant as they will be from a perfect law and a more thoroughly established system of executing it. All the advantages, however, which could reasonally have been expected from the law, are accruing.

sonably have been expected from the law, are accruing.

Its general principles distribute the burdens of military service fairly among those liable to bear them, but there is perhaps more generosity than justice in its humane provisions. With certain modifications, which can readily be made by Congress, the military strength of the country may, by the direct and indirect operation of this act, be surely and cheaply brought into the field.

Several of the Western States have not been subjected to the present draft, on account of

subjected to the vestern States have not bee subjected to the present draft, on account the excess of volunteers heretofore furnish and from the same cause, the quotas in oth Western States are rendered quite small; it present draft is, therefore, but a partial on and no specific total was established as the qu

and no specific total was established as the quota for it.

Of those drawn in the present draft, including the 50 per cent, additional, ever 80 per cent, have reported in accordance with the present draft, including the 50 per cent, additional, ever 80 per cent, have reported in accordance with the present and the like. The descriters are being arrested.

Of all examined, about 30 per cent, have been exempted on account of physical disability, about 30 per cent, have been exempted onder the provisions of the sector found not liable to military duty on account of allenage, unsuitableness of age, non-residence, etc. Those who are not liable to military duty and form no part of the National forces, and therefore have been erroneously enrolled, appear in the general reports of the Boards among those exempted, because their non-liablify to serve could not be established until they came before the Boards. The number of exemptions is thus made to appear much larger than it really is.

About 40 per cent, of the men examined have been held to service, and have entered the army in person, furnished substitutes or paid commutation.

About one half of those held to service have

About one half of those held to service have About one half of those held to service have paid commutation; of the remainder about one third have gone in person, and two-thirds have turnished substitutes, all, except a few in transit, and a small proportion of deserters from among the earliest substitutes accepted, are in the ranks of their regiments in front of the encey. It is fair to suppose that most of these who wilfully fail to report, and thus become deserters, are physically lit for service. If they had been examined, the proportion exempted for physical disability would have been reduced to about 25 per cent. The proportion of exemptions would be still further reduced by purging the corollment lists before draft of all cases of manifest unfitness and of alliens and