

Dates to the 9th.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Oct. 8th.—During the last twenty-four hours there have been indications of a collision between the two armies, but I doubt if any will actually occur. Our forces are now at the front. It was thought yesterday and the night before that there was danger of an attack, and there were preparations to meet it, but quiet prevailed.

Savannah (Ga.), 7th.—News from there shows that Governor Brown is largely absent.

New York, 8th.—The Tribune says: It was my trust the intelligence from Richmond that rebel leaders are not only preparing Bragg with reinforcements, but also sending him large quantities of siege material. During the last two weeks extraordinary long range guns have been sent him for the purpose of meeting batteries on Mount Misamis, which is said to be in possession of the advance guard of the rebels. It is thought that if these batteries were mounted Chattanooga they would make the place untenable.

Chicago, 8th.—A Volunteering special dispatch of September 26th says: Joe Johnston is at Canton, Mississippi, with 11,000 troops, his supposed design being to prevent the reinforcement of Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Stephen D. Lee has 4,000 rebel cavalry near Vicksburg. Johnston says their strategy is useless unless they can reach Rosecrans before reinforcements reach him.

The Memphis-Atlanta Appeal, speaking of their success at Chattanooga, says: "We will not be surprised; our agencies will not. Vandalism will be checked."

Louisville, 8th.—Nashville rumors prevail that the rebel cavalry captured and entirely destroyed Shelbyville (Tenn.), taking the horses there prisoners. We have no particulars, and the truth of the report is questionable.

Gen. Mitchell's large cavalry force, now pursuing the rebels, but we have no reports of his being within striking distance.

The latest Chattanooga advices say that all was quiet. There was no indication of an attack by the enemy. Such a disposition of the troops has been made along the railroad that hereafter no permanent interruption of communication will be likely to occur. Trains are expected to commence running through to Stevenson (Ala.) tomorrow.

Sedalia (Mo.), 8th.—Advises, considered reliable, say that Coffee and Shelby, with a force estimated at 2,000 strong, entered Warsaw, Benton county, yesterday and committed an indiscriminate slaughter of its citizens. Later accounts reported a train moving eastward toward Jefferson City. Intense excitement prevails. The whole community feel unprotected and are preparing for self-defense.

New York, 8th.—A special dispatch to the Herald says: The Government is overture in communication with Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Wicker was near Murfreesboro when Wheeler made his raid. Communication is about fully restored. Every thing will go forward as usual.

Washington, 8th.—The Republicans express their views. The Government has advised from Chattanooga to the 6th. On the 5th the rebel batteries opened on our position at a range of three and two and three-quarter miles. A dispatch from Rosecrans, Headquarters, dated 6th, says: "Not a mile was gained by the rebel batteries yesterday." The dispatches show the indefensible position of Rosecrans. There is no official confirmation of the rebel statement that two of Rosecrans' position bridges over the Tennessee were carried away. Telegraphic communication had been restored between Nashville and Stevenson Alabama.

St. John, 8th.—Earl Russell had made an important speech on Foreign affairs. He referred at considerable length to the American question, justified England in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly in the speech of Senator Sumner, and also replied to the complaints of the South in regard to recognition and the blockade.

He argued although self-interest demands of the England should break it (blockade) she professes the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it. He showed that the Government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until after she sailed, and explains the difficulties in the way of interference with such cases. He drew a line of distinction between ordinary vessels, equipped for war purposes, and steam rams, which are in themselves formed for acts of offense, and might be used without touching the Coalbrookdale shores. He asserted that the Government was ready to do everything the duties of neutrality required—everything that was just to a friendly nation, and such as they would wish done to themselves, but would not yield one jot to the menace of foreign powers. He complimented the Federal Government and Seward upon the fairness with which they discussed matters of difference. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Europe, and indulged in expressions of friendship toward America. He asserted that all his efforts would be devoted to maintain peace. Speaking of Poland, he defined England's position and re-constructed against that of Russia, but did not think England should go to war on the subject. As regards Mexico, he thought that if the Mexican approval of what was being done for them, they should be allowed to do so.

Trenton, 8th.—The draft in this State will commence on the 20th.

New York, 8th.—New Orleans correspondence of September 26th says the local quarters of the Nineteenth Army Corps, with a portion of the Thirtieth Corps, is at Camp Richard, 8 1/2 miles from New Orleans. They have met an enemy yet. Foraging parties gathered up a large number of mules, horses and cattle. The plantations were generally deserted. The advance of the army was delayed by the obstruction in Bayou Teche. The obstructions were blown up, and the Bayou is now open for steamers to New Iberia.

An expedition to clear the country opposite Donaldsonville of rebels, left Carrollton, September 26th, and re-crossed the whole country to the Amite river, without finding any rebels.

The expedition from Baton Rouge to the Amite river captured a number of prisoners, among them being the notorious Col. Hunter.

It is known that the rebel Gen. Logan is on the east side of the river, below Nacogdoches, with twenty five hundred men and 4 pieces of artillery. He is supposed to be marching toward Liberty (Miss.), where a rebel force is concentrating.

Cairo, 8th.—Gen. Brown of Georgia had issued a proclamation protesting against the seizure of private property for the use of the rebel Government except in cases where the authority plainly emanates from headquarters. He calls upon the State to resist the imprisonment of property where such authority cannot be produced. Persons attempting such imprisonment are to be proceeded against for robbery.

Little Rock advices represent matters there to be in a satisfactory condition.

Sedalia, 9th.—Information received today contradicts the report about an indiscriminate slaughter of citizens at Warsaw. The number now said to be killed is 12—many even think this an exaggeration. It is impossible yet to obtain a true statement of either the lives lost or the property destroyed. The town has always been secure, therefore it is probable that any great amount of damage is done. The latest information places the rebels about 12 miles from Warsaw, on the Cole Camp road, where it is presumed they will encamp to-night. Their number is estimated at 1,500, with 2 pieces of artillery. Maj. Foster skirmished with their rear guard today, wounding 7 and capturing three. The military authorities are using every means to protect the people.

Dates to the 11th.

Washington, 11th.—A letter from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, says for two days past the enemy have been concentrating heavy forces at Madison Court House. Friday night and Saturday morning they moved out of town in a northerly direction. Divisions of infantry, large bodies of cavalry and considerable artillery are occasionally seen by our signal men. The object of the movement could not be determined. A report from the front says early in the morning a cavalry brigade at

tempted a reconnaissance on the south side of the Rappahannock, where they were met by a large body of cavalry. A fight ensued, and continued an hour, when our troops fell back on their infantry supports. After another severe fight, the infantry gave way, a considerable number being captured. A detachment of cavalry then dashed upon the enemy, and recaptured nearly all the prisoners taken. Our entire force pushed back towards Culpeper, skirmishing on the way and contesting every foot of ground. Heavy firing this afternoon indicates that the contest was renewed. The signal station on the top of Thornapple Mountain is nearly cut off, but the entire party with property escaped. From general appearances it is believed that the main body of Hill's corps passed from left to right along our front, pursuing obscure routes near the Blue Ridge, intending to make demonstrations.

Should the rebel movement be simply a ruse to cover a heavy attack on our front, we are prepared, as ground has been cleared and everything calculated. Hill's advance will probably commence moving on Thursday, from Madison Court House, and by this time are between Gordonsville, Fock and Arthurs river.

New York, 11th.—The Times' Washington dispatch says, a letter from an officer in Steele's Arkansas expedition, dated Little Rock, Sept. 30th, states that deserters from Price's army are entering our lines by hundreds and tubbing in our army. Guerrillas still continue operations but with diminished success. Several gangs have already thrown down their arms and returned to peaceful pursuits.

Washington, 11th.—Richmond papers received here last night are very doleful over the enterprise of a genius named Livingston, who representing himself as a great Alabama business man, beguiled Richmond bankers out of \$100,000 exchange on London, and escaped into the Federal lines.

Memphis, 9th.—Little Rock letters of Oct. 24, say it is rumored that Kirby Smith, with a heavy force, has joined Price, and this combined force is marching on Little Rock. Military authorities are making preparations to meet the attack.

Waverlyville, 11th.—About four o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in a China store, a few doors below Hind's Hotel, and in less than an hour the whole lower portion of the town, consisting of frame buildings, was in a blaze. So rapidly did the flames spread, little or no property was saved. Two fire proof buildings were also burned. The aggregate loss by the fire will probably reach \$320,000. Over 60 buildings were burned, including Goldstein & Lang's brick building, containing a large stock of groceries on the first floor, and the Journal Printing Office on the second floor. The material of the office is a total loss.

Dates October 14th.

Washington, 13th.—General Milroy has been exonerated from all charges preferred against him.

The Evening Star says Gen. Meade has, by a skillful maneuver, and without loss of any sort, placed himself on the other side of Jordan, and in a position in which he can, and is prepared to, accept battle. He seems to have bothered the enemy considerably, and they are not inclined to fight, unless with great advantage. The change of position was made by our troops without the slightest confusion. The loss in Gen. Gregg's cavalry division is said to have been very severe. The 13th, 14th Pennsylvania, and 10th New York, suffered most. Sunday night our forces crossed the Rappahannock. Monday morning, two corps recrossed and drove the enemy to Brandy Station, with severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners on the rebel side. They then received orders to fall back, which they did in good order. Gen. Buford, with cavalry, was stationed on the left, Kilpatrick in the center and Gregg on the right. Buford and Gregg held the enemy on right and left until 9 o'clock, when, acting under orders, they fell back on the main body.

Philadelphia, 13th.—Butler county—eight districts given—gives the Republican State Ticket 400 majority; Crawford county, 2,000 majority for Curtin; Erie City, 200 majority; Lehigh county, 200 majority for Woodward; Monroe county, 1,500 for Woodward.

Chicago, 14th.—The following is from the Ohio election: For Brough, Champagne county gave 1,000 majority; Huron county, 2,000 majority; Columbia and county, 2,000; Knox county, 200; Putnam, 2,000; Lake, 1,900; Clark, 600; Richmond, 200 majority for Vanlandigham. Large gains for Republicans. Telegram from Cincinnati, two o'clock this morning, says Brough's majority in the State is estimated at 60,000. The soldiers' vote will raise it to 100,000.

New York, 14th.—Gold, this morning, 152 1/2 @ 153.

St. John (N. F.), 13th.—Steamer Africa, from Liverpool the 31, Queenstown 4th, has arrived. In Europe the news of Rosecrans' defeat caused considerable sensation, and a rise of five per cent. in Confederate Loan; but the advance was not sustained, and it closed at 25 per cent. discount.

The London Times thinks Rosecrans was defeated by superior strategy, and says it is evident the Federal troops absolutely and repeatedly rallied when broken, formed again, and renewed the engagement. They seem to have done all heavy and determination could effect, but the greater skill of Confederate generals, combined with their forces, made the attack successful.

The Herald looks upon it as the most decisive battle fought in the West.

Daily Times says Bragg's victory is a striking demonstration of the wisdom of the new policy of the Confederacy, in bringing its forces to resist the advance of enemy.

Paris Sanb says if Stevens visits Paris with expectation of procuring recognition of South, he will return disappointed. It says the time for that has passed, if it ever existed. The South, by arming negroes shows resistance exhausted. Maximilian answered Mexican deputations. He is ready to accept the throne, on a free, spontaneous expression of the population, and on guarantee for integrity and independence of the country.

Washington, 10th.—Lookout Mountain from which Bragg endeavored to bombard Rosecrans, is eighteen hundred feet higher than Chattanooga, three miles distant by the wagon road, and less than two by a direct line. Missionary ridge, where rebel dispatches are dated, is one thousand feet high, three miles from Chattanooga by the road and two miles by a direct line. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge nearly encircle Chattanooga, which lies in a basin formed by the mountain range around it. Bragg has open railroad communication with Rome, forty miles, and Atlanta, one hundred and thirty-six miles distant, whence he can bring up the heaviest siege guns cast at both these places. The Florence shell works, sixty miles from Chattanooga, are also convenient by railroad.

LATEST.

New York 14th.—A special to the "World," speaking of military matters, says the rebels are abandoning the apparent purpose of flanking our army on the Potomac. It looks as though the late movement was a cover to some military demonstration on their part elsewhere. All quiet in front yesterday.

The following to the "Herald," indicates the position of the armies of Virginia: Headquarters, Army of Potomac, 13th. The trains have all come in safe and in excellent order.

Kilpatrick and Buford have also arrived at the river, and are in line of battle. Our forces are now in position to resist the advance of the enemy, who appears to be in force south of the river.

Washington, 14th.—Messengers from the front report that yesterday there was considerable skirmishing on the right, while in the center and on the left was occasional picket firing.

It is reported that German's division of cavalry, which had a severely contested fight on Monday at White Sulpher Springs was compelled to fall back, in consequence of not being properly supported by infantry, and lost a number of men, among them being 50 of the 1st New Jersey.

New York, 14th.—Gold unsettled, closing at 155.

The Washington correspondent of the Advertiser says, from some reason the War Department resumed its control over the telegraph, for the transmission of intelligence bearing on the rebel or Federal position in Virginia.

Easton, Pa., 13th.—The following are Woodward's majorities:

Wayne county, 300, loss, 391; Cambria, 600, loss, 244; Berks, 6,000, Carpio, 300, loss, 200; Berks 400, loss, 300; Lehigh, complete, 1,668, loss, 256; Susquehanna gives Curtin 1,700 majority a gain of 504.

Philadelphia, 14th.—Ferry's Press figures up Curtin's majority 21,700, with 41 counties to lose from, which in 1861 gave Curtin over 50,000 majority.

Cincinnati, 13th.—39 counties give Brough 41,100 majority.

Chicago, 14th.—26 counties in Iowa give Stone, Union, 9,575.

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