THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

EASTON, MD.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Good news from the Army of the Potomac—the enemy driven across the Rappahannock, eighteen hundred prisoners with a number of officers and cannon captured—is the gratifying announcement we have to make to our readers this morning. Despatches from General Meade report the andvance of General Sedgwick and General French, the former routing the enemy and capturing eight hundred prisoners with their cannon and the latter a large number, including a number of officers. Let us hope that the advantage gained will be followed up to the destruction of the remnant of Lee's army. The details of the operations of Gem. Meade, on Saturday and Sunday, indicate that the movement is an advance of the whole army, and that the enemy has been driven back in considerable confusion. The latest account, with regard to prisoners taken, indicates that the number exceeds 1,800, some of whom were already arriving at Alexandra last evening. In the two engagements the enemy are also reported to have lost largely in killed and wounded, many having been also drowned in making their hasty escape across the rever. We now occupy both banks and our cavalry were in pursuit.

We have also the pleasing announcement to make, on the authority of Secretary Seward, that the French Government has seized the six iron-clad ships building for the Rebel Government at Nantes and Bordeaux, on the remonstrances made to Napoleon by Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris. Thus ends the Rebel navy.

We have later dates, by arrival at New York from New Orleans. The expedition to Texas, under General Dana, with a large fleet of transports and gun-boats, had started. Tair precise destination was not known.

There is nothing of importance reported from General Grant's army yesterday; but we have further particulars of the sharp engagement near Wauhatchie, between General Geary's command and a brigade of the enemy, when the latter undertook to surprise our forces at midnight. The battle was fought with desperate energy on both sides but the Rebels were defeated, and retired, leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Among the Rebel prisoners and officers and men belonging to several South Carolina regiments. Our loss is about two hundred in killed and wounded. Among the former we regret to find the name of Captain Geary, son of the Commanding General, a gal lant young artillery officer.

The news from East Tennessee is still exciting, and shows that the Rebels are making desultory attempts to maintain their position at some points. A despatch from Knoxville reports that General Sanders, with his cavalry corps, overtook a Rebel regiment at Metty's Ford, on the Little Tennessee river, on Thursday; but a vigorous charge made by Colonel Adams drove them across the river. Between forty and fifty of them were drowned or killed and forty were captured. All their arms were lost. The prisoners reported that there are fourteen Rebel brigades beyond the Tennessee, under Generals Cheatham, Forrest, Vaughan and Stevenson.

Files of the Richmond papers to Saturday last have been received. Their accounts of affairs in Tennessee do not by any means promise success to Bragg, whilst the condition of affairs in Richmond is shown to be most deplorable. Provisions are so scarce that the hungry men must first prove that he has eaten his last meal before he can get a permit to buy another.

In their recent raid upon Mayfield, Western Kentucky, the Rebels brought with them bloodhounds, which were used to hunt Union men, who were frequently murdered in the most brutal manner. The marauders threw a railroad train off the track, fired upon the passengers, and robbed them of their valuables. They carried off with them $18,000 worth of stolen horses. Faulkner and Newcomb cammanded this horde of murderers. The Hon. Lucien Anderson member of Congress, who was captured, is to be held as hostage for Trusten Polk.

The expedition of General Burnside's army to the eastern corner of the State of Tennessee appears to be completed, and the people are reported as exhibiting the most satisfactory signs of loyalty. General Burnside, with his accustomed activity, is again on the march—in what direction will soon appear.

Gentlemen from Kentucky report that eighteen hundred thousand slaves have been run into Georgia and Alabama alone, from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, by Rebel owners, to escape the Union troops.

Great distress was occasioned by this enormous influx of food consumers, and so scarce had subsistence become, that even corn bread was a luxury and almost the sole diet of every class. Apprehensions are entertained that general starvation would ensue the coming winter, as the supply of corn was insufficient to feed the increased number of consumers, and the transportation of food from districts where it was more abundant was impossible owign to the dilapidated condition of the railroads.

The loss et Generals Sedgwick and French, in the battle on the Rappahannock, was *four hundred*, not four thousand, as published in some papers, which was an error made in transcribing.

GENERAL BUTLER.—The official order has been promulgated, directing Butler to take charge of the district comprising Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, and it is probable he is at his post. It is understood that General Schenck will resign his position in the Maryland district, in time to take his seat in Congress, and a new commander will be appointed. The loyal men of our State will part with great reluctance with General Schenck—he has nobly, and to the entire satisfaction of our people, performed the duties of his station, and endeared himself to the loyal citizens of Maryland, in a manner, that his patriotic services will never be forgotten by them. We fear, however, the introduction of any new man, in his place, and if either the present distinguished officers, Gens. Morris and Tyler, cannot be spared to attend to the civil duties of the district, we would most respectfully urge upon the War Department, to add this district to that of which Butler has just been made the chief.—In the present and prospective state of affairs, the military duties may be light to what they have heretofore been—but in view of the circumstances connected with our recent election, it is very certain that the *civil* Department will require a more firm hand to guide it than has heretofore been deemed necessary—and as the intercourse between Baltimore and the headquarters of Butler, at Fortress Monroe, is so very frequent and convenient so far as we can judge, there will be but little difficulty in the way of the union. As just intimated, the recent election has proved that a most determined rebellious spirit is still rampant in the largest slave counties of our State, and that a rebel-sympathizer has been elected to Congress from the fifth District, who, if Henry May and Vallandigham were in that body next winter, would be found side by side with these worthies in every vote and act given to embarrass the Government, and as there has also been several elected to the next Legislature of the same character. We learn that this member elect from the above district, has publicly declared that the oath required by the Government is but a legal, not a moral one, and of course, no oath he may take in or out of Congress will be considered binding by him—and yet a sufficient number of voters have been permitted to use the elective franchise to elect such a man to Congress. This thing must be looked into, and the Government ought to send no milk and-water man in the place of Gen. Schenck, under such circumstances. Some of the New York papers have intimated that the district will be added to Butler's when our present gallant commander retires (we hope only temporarily;) we trust the report may be confirmed.

☞ MR. J. A. JOHNSON, one of the independent candidates for Clerk of the Circuit Court, in his card last week, setting forth his grievances in the late election, makes use of the following language: "I saw that it was pre-determined that no one not on the "Unconditional" ticket, should receive the votes of their fellow-citizens, no matter how loyal and true they were, and even though their opponents had been in arms against the Government, and were actually liable to arrest under General Order No. 53, for "hanging about the polls." Success under such circumstances may be *profitable*, but it certainly cannot be very flattering."

This, it is plain to see, is intended to reflect upon Saml. T. Hopkins, Esq., the present incumbent, and for which, as far as we know, there is not the least shadow of cause. When Mr. Johnson first announced himself, Mr. Hopkins told us that he hoped there would be nothing said through the paper in reference to his course, and as to the suppression of his tickets, we feel confident that he had nothing more to do with it, nor knew nothing more about it, than did Mr. Johnson himself. As to the remainder of the card, we shall not attempt to reply to, but we think as the above quoted allusion almost amounts to a charge, against one that is innocent, though no doubt under misapprehension, it is doing nothing more than justice to him to disabuse, as far as possible, the public mind of the erroneous impression, which Mr. Johnson's card is calculated to make.

CAPT. FRAZIER.—There has been much said during the past week, in reference to the course of Capt. John Frazier, Provost Marshal for this District, in Kent county, during the election, and his arrest by Major Jeffries, which pleased Secesh wonderfully; but we see by Monday's paper that he has been released in order to attend to his business, and to await the decision of the authorities at Washington, who we presume have all the evidence before them, that can be summed up against him. If Capt. Frazier acted in Queen Anne's and Kent counties as is represented, it is quite different from his course in this county. He holds his head quarters here and has been in our midst for several months, and we can only say that his course, during that time, has been quite satisfactory to the loyal people of the county. We shall await the investigation of his case by the proper authorities.

☞ WE publish in another column some extracts from a remarkable address to the people of Arkansas, from Mr. Gantt, formerly Congressman in rebledom, and a Brigadier General in the Rebel army, but now a prisoner of war at Little Rock, in which he counsels submission to the Union arms, and denounces Jeff. Davis in unmeasured terms as a hypocrite and tyrant, and by no means the man for the occasion.

GOODEY AND LESLIE.—What has become of Goodey's and Leslie's Magazine for November? We have not received either of them for November, and for the sake of keeping peace and quietness in the family, we hope they will be forthcoming. They are almost indispensable.

☞ WE were pleased to have a call from our old friend and distinguished former fellow-townsman, Dr. C. C. Cox, on Thursday last.—We were sorry to learn of his feeble health, and hope that the country air will much improve his condition.

THOSE THAT DANCE MUST PAY THE FIDLER ? As the contest is over and the smoke of the battle has cleared away and the victors will soon be enjoying the fruits of their labor, there is another very important duty which should be attended to immediately : come forward and pay your printing bill.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Governor of Maryland has set apart Thursday, the 26th in stant, a day to be observed throughout the State, as a day of general Thanksgiving and prayer.—The President has also designated the same day to be observed by the people of all the States, for a similar purpose.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday of last week, a colored man employed at Kelley's saw mill, came in contact with the saw, which severed the right leg just above the knee. The bone and flesh was so shattered and torn that amputation was necessary, which was done by Dr. Anderson, assisted by Drs. Chamberlaine, Jenkins, Kerr and Goldsborough. The unfortunate man lived only about one day after the accident.

Annual Report of the "Union Dorcas Society" of Easton.

In presenting to the public their twenty-eighth Annual Report, the managers of the "Union Dorcas Society" would solicit more than customary attention, in view of the pressing necessities of those dependent upon their care. We greatly acknowledge that notwithstanding the absorbing interest of the events now transpiring around us, and the necessity which even the affluent have felt of diminishing their expenditures, our Society has met with no diminution of the aid for which we make a yearly appeal, but in consequence of the increased price of wood and provisions, we have been obliged to reduce our monthly disbursements, which, during winter, were generally twenty-five or thirty dollars per month.

Still we feel thankful that we have in some degree been enabled to lighten the anxieties of our pensioners, and bring a ray of comfort into their desolate abodes, and we trust, through your generosity, to continue to do so for many future years.

Since our organization, street begging has been unknown in our midst, and the destitute know where to apply with a certainty of success, when any unusual distress or sickness overtakes them. The subjoined report will show the amount received during the past year, and the number of persons relieved.

Received from Annual Subscribers,	$14 50
Donations in Cash,	100 81
	$145 31

Ninety-eight visits were paid to nine persons, and twelve casual applicants were relieved without being visited. In the month of November, one pensioner was removed by death to a better world.

By careful economy of our fund, we have a small balance in the Treasury, but that will soon be exhausted, as the rigors of the coming season will increase the number of sufferers, as well as demand more frequent relief for those already dependent upon us. Trusting to our past success, and to your knowledge of the good which our society has heretofore accomplished, we earnestly beg of you once more to supply us with means for the relief of the suffering poor, to whom "if you give a cup of cold water only, ye shall in no wise lose your reward." Our Blessed Saviour himself, has said, "In as much as ye did unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

Let those whose blazing hearths and groaning tables attest a Providence bountiful to them, send forth from their abundance, a pittance to illumine the hovels of sickness and privation, remembering who hath made them to differ, and that He will one day require an account of their stewartship. We have much for which to be grateful, in the fact that our community has so few claimants of its bounty, which others have numberless widows and fatherless children to support, as the result of the terrible conflict now desolating our country. Let us therefore resolve that those few shall not suffer for the necessaries of life, which, to some of them, are totally unattainable by their own unassisted efforts, and we, whose duty it is to search them out, will promise to be the faithful almoners of your bounty. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy—the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble."

The "Journal" will please copy.

The Maryland Legislture.

The following is a full list of the members elected of the Senate and House of Delegats of Maryland, classified according to their understood opinions on the great question of the day:

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Allegany County—Charles H. Orr, Union and Emancipation.

Carroll County—J. Campbell, Union Emancipation.

Baltimare City—Archibald Stirling, Jr., Union and Emancipation.

Kent County—James B. Ricaud, Union; pledged to Convention.

Talbot County—Jonh W. Kemp, Union and Emancipation.

Baltimore County—John S. Given Union; pledged to Convention.

Howard County—Thomas Rowles, Union and Emancipation.

Worcester County—Wm. T. Purnell, Union and Emancipation.

Harford County—Wm. F. Bayless, Union and Emancipation.

Cecil County—Jacob Tome, Union and Emancipation.

Dorchester County—Dr. Thos. K. Carroll, Union and Emancipation.

Queen Anne's County—David H. Crane, Union.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

Frederick County—Grayson Eichelberger, Union and Convention.

Montgomery County—Dr. Waters, Union.

Caroline County—Arthur J. Willis, Union.

Somerset County—Benjamin Lankford, Union.

Anne Rundle County—John S. Sellman, Union.

Calvert County— James T. Briscoe, Democrat and Slavery.

Charles County—— —, Democrat and Slavery.

St. Mary's County—Chapman Billingsley, Democrat and Slavery.

Washington County—Dr. Lewis P. Fiery, Union and emancipation.

Prince George's County—Dr. Bayne, Union.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Baltimore City—John Barron, William Silverwood, Philip S. Chappell, George. Stevens, Jas. F. Lee, Heron C. Murry, Michael Dunton, Thos. H. Mules, Henry Stockbridge, Marriott Bosewell—all Union and Emancipation.

Baltimore County—Wm. H. Hoffman, Zepheniah Poteet, Joseph H. Wright, John B. Pearce, David K. Lusby, James M. Lester, Union and Emancipation.

Worcester County—Thomas B. Smith, L. Duncan, H. Murry, Union and Emancipation.

Talbot County—Jas. H. McNeal, David Kerr, Jr., Union and Emancipation.

Allegany County—Albert C. Greene, Wm. Shaw, Henry Brown, Hopewell Hebb, Union and Emancipation.

Carroll County—Jones Ecker, Joseph Schaefler, T. S. Brown, Uinon; pledged to Convention.

Anne Arundle—Wm. Tell Claude, Thomas S. Iglehart, Dr. Eli J. Henkle, Democrate and Slavery.

Harford County—Charles B. Hitchcock, Thos. Archer, Richard B. McCoy, Union and Emancipation.

Kent County—George B. Westcott, Comegys Cosden, Union; unpledged.

Charles County—Peregrine Davis, Dr. Thos. A. Carrico, Democrats and Slavery.

Frederick County—Charles E. Trail, Upton Buhrman, Joshua Biggs, David Rinehart, Oliver P. Snyder, Thomas Hammond, Union and Emancipation.

Cecil County—Wm. J. Jones, Dr. S. B. Stubbs George W. Boulden, Union and Emancipation.

Somerset County— Names not ascertained, but all four Democrats and for Slavery.

Dorchester County—Wm. Fraizier, Samuel Brown, Union and Emancipation.

Calvert County— — Griffith,—Ireland, Democrats and Slavery.

Howard County—James Sykes, John S. Tyson, Jr., Union.

Prince George's County.—S. B. Hance, Daniel Clark, Edward Herbert, Democrats and Slavery.

Montgomery County.— —— Fawcett, —— Young, Democrats and Slavery.

St. Mary's County.—— —— Martin, —— Dunbar, Democrats and Slavery.

Queen-Anne's County.— Tolson, Elijah Pierce, Union; unpledged

Washington County.—Wm. Cushwa, Jacob R. Masters, Jacob A. Miller, Henry Gantz, Frederick K. Zeigler—all Union and Emancipation.

Caroline County.— Alex, Ridgaway, Thomas H. Kemp, Union and Emancipation.

RECAPITULATION.

	Senate.	House.
Union and Emancipation,	10	47
Union, pledged to Convention	2	5
Union, unpledged,	6	4
Democrats and Slavery,	3	18
Total	21	74

It will be seen by the above that there is a clear majority in the Senate for a Convention and Emancipation of five, without the six unpledged members, most of whom will go for a Convention.

In the House of Delegates there is a clear majority of twenty on the naked question of speedy Emancipation, with nine additional Union votes who will be ripe for making Maryland a Free State before the Legislature meets. There is scarcely a corporal's guard of the worshippers of the negro, nearly all of whom are Democrats, in both Houses.

An Appeal from a Repentant Rebel.

The Hon. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, has just issued, in pamphlet form, an appeal to the people of that State on the subject of rebellion that is not likely to pass unheeded there and elsewhere. The pamphlet is printed at Little Rock, and the author pledges himself that a copy of it shall reach every village and hillside in the State, and every soldier it has in the field. Its home truths will make a powerful impression. Mr. Gantt, then in the Rebel army, was made a prisoner by the Federal forces on the 3d of June last. Having just before been through the entire South, and studied its condition and resources, he came to the conclusion that the success of the rebellion was impossible, and wisely determined to stay within the Federal lines, and make an earnest appeal to the people of his State to abandon their opposition to the Federal Government. The earlier pages of his pamphlet are devoted to a review of the circumstances connected with the commencement and first few months of the rebellion in Arkansas, and he certainly makes some most damaging revelations about General Hindman, General Robert W. Johnson and Mr. Jeffersen Davis.

Assuming his statements to be substantially true, Hindman is even a more cruel and malignant tyrant than we had supposed, and Mr. Davis, a cold-blooded despot of the first water. A certain class of journals at the North have made a prodigious hue and cry about the arrests of known or suspected traitors by the Federal Government, but the doings of Hindman in Arkansas and Mississippi, and the arrests and cruelties practiced upon respectable citizens for no other cause than their love for the Union, and against which the class of papers referred to utter no word of censure, for fiendish malignity have been without a parallel. Of this portion of the pamphlet, however, we do not propose now to speak, as the general character of the atrocities committed by Hindman is pretty well known. The policy of Jefferson Davis Mr. Gantt denounces as a most stupid failure.

After his recapitulation of events, our author asks his countrymen the pertinent question :—"What shall we do?" After expressing his dissent from the "last ditch" and "last man" theory, he thus answers this inquiry :

"We ought to end the struggle and submit. But you say it is humiliating. No more than to surrender when whipped. We have done that often. Always where we could do no better. I have tried the experiment twice and found it by no means foolish. Submission is but surrender. We are fairly beaten in the whole result, and should at once surrender the point.

"If we don't get the happiness we enjoyed in the old Government, we can get no more misery than we have felt under Jefferson Davis! But I look for peace there. We had it many years. Even while we are arrayed against it I find that hostile forces in our midst give more protection to citizens than they had when Holmes and Hindman were here. It is true the Johnsons tell you that Gen. Steele has imprisoned and oppressed people here. Not a word of truth in it, and they know it is all false. In a few months, when no more Confederate money can be invested, and nothing more made out of the people, they will sneak back and claim his protection.

"But we are whipped; fairly beaten. Our armies are melting and ruin approaches us.—Will continuing the struggle help us? Every battle we might gain ought to wring tears from the hearts of Southern men! We are just that much weaker—that much nearer our final ruin. Anguish and sorrow and desolation meet us wherever we turn. The longer the struggle the more of these.

"Don't let yourselves be deceived with the hope that the United States will abandon the struggle. They can never do it. They have toiled and spent too much to see the solution of the problem and not foot up the figures. They scarcely feel the war at home. Their cities are more populous and thrifty to-day than ever.—For every man that dies or gets killed in battle, two emigrate to the country. Their villages and towns, their fields and country, flourish as fresh as ever. They could sink their armies to-day, and raise new levies to crush us and not feel it.

"How is it with us? The last man in the field. Half our territory overrun. Our cities gone to wreck, peopled alone by the aged, the lame and the halt, and women and children! while deserted towns, and smoking ruins, and plantations abandoned and laid waste, meet us on all sides. And anarchy and ruin, disappointment and discontent lower over all the land."

Not a very gratifying picture, truly, but we believe a very truthful one. He next affirms that there is no hope for the South of foreign intervention, and if there were, he asks, "do you desire a *Maximilian* over you?" He further warns them against building any hope upon a divided sentiment in the North, for any such division he assures them is superficial, and does not shake the great masses of its determined people, and that there is no difference of feeling about suppressing the rebellion by force of arms. Guerilla warfare, he justly tells them, will contribute nothing towards the general result, and entail still more suffering. "If practiced behind the Federal lines it subdues our own people. It converts many of our soldiers into robbers and plunderers, and brings down oftentimes terrible retribution on the heads of our citizens. * * * * * * It breaks up the peace of communities.—* * * * It recoils upon us invariably. For instance, we fall back before the enemy. Our families are left within his lines. The country around them has been devastated. The United States authorities permit the bringing in of supplies for them. We fire upon their transports. No more supplies come, and our families are left upon the verge of starvation. This thing has occurred both in Tennessee and Arkansas. * * * As the Federal army advances through Arkansas, let the sunlight of peace be behind it, however dark and threatening the cloud ahead. *If we do not, robbers and freebooters will take possession of our soil and soon depopulate it, and convert it into waste.*" This is plain talking, and its force is in its perfect truth.

Only "wicked and designing men," would give any other counsel, and only those demented by passion would listen to any other. On the subject of slavery Mr. Gantt speaks with equal candor and force, telling his countrymen that if they continue the struggle, President Lincoln's Proclamation will most assuredly stand, as he has the physical force to carry it out. If they cease their revolt, they may save all the negroes still in their hands, or compromise upon gradual Emancipation. And on the general question of slavery he has the following judicious remarks:

"I am of opinion that, whether it is a divine institution or not, negro slavery has accomplished its mission here. * * * Its existence had become incompatible with the existence of the Government. For, while it had stood as a wall, damming up the current and holding back the people and laborers of the North, it had, by thus precluding free intercourse between the two sections, produced a marked change in their manners, customs, and sentiments. And the two sections were growing more divergent every day. This wall or the Government must give way.—The shock came which was to settle the question. I thought that the Government was divided and negro slavery established forever. I erred, The Government was stronger than slavery.—Reunion is certain, but not more certain than the downfall of slavery. As I have said, the mission of the latter is accomplished."

This remarkable pamphlet clinches its facts and arguments by the following patriotic, earnest and seasonable appeal:

"Why trust Davis longer? Had he twice our present resources he would still fail. With success he would be a despot. But the whole thing is tumbling to pieces. Soldiers are leaving disgusted and disheartened; and whose States have gone back to their homes in the national galaxy. Maryland and Delaware will never again be shaken. Kentucky has entrenched herself in the Union behind a wall of bayonets in the hands of her own sturdy sons. Missouri is as firmly set in the national galaxy as Massachusetts. Tennessee, tempest-tossed and bolt-riven, under the guidance of her great pilot, steers for her old mooring, and will be safely anchored before the leaves fall; while the rays of light from the old North State, flashing out fitfully from her darkness across the troubled waves, shows that she stirs, is not lost, but is struggling to rejoin her sisters.

"None of these States will ever join the South again. Then, with crippled armies, with devastated fields, with desolate cities, with disheartened soldiers, and, worse than all, with weak and corrupt leaders, what hope is left to the few remaining States, but especially to poor, oppressed, and down-trodden Arkansas? None!—Better get our brothers home while they are left to us. Open the way for the return of husbands, fathers and sons, and bind up the broken links of the Union. The *people* must act to do this.—I tell you now, in grief and pain, that the leaders don't care for your blood. Your sufferings move them not. The tears and wails of your anguished and bereaved ones fall on hearts of flint.—While they can make a dollar or wear an epaulette they are content."

The War in Virginia!

Battle of Rappahannock Station!

Complete Victory of our Forces!

Two Brigades, Eleven Cannon and Eight Stand of Colors Captured!

The army moved on Saturday morning in two columns. The right column comprised the Fifth and Sixth Corps, the latter having the advance and was under the command of General Sedgwick. The left column comprised the First, Second and Third Corps, the latter taking the lead and was under the command of General French. Of these two columns the right took the direction of Rappahannock Station, the left Kelly's Ford.

It was about 12 M. when the head of Sedgwick's column arrived before the Rebel works at Rappahannock Station, and by the time the troops were all up and formed in line it was nearly 3 P. M.

On the extreme right was Captain Waterman's Battery First Rhode Island Artillery; next to and near it of Captain Martin's Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery; then Taft's Battery of Reserve Artillery, a little to the right of the centre.

As soon as these batteries were posted as above, they commenced replying to the guns in the Rebel forts, which had opened on the first advance of our line.

While this artillery contest was proceeding General Wright was forming his assaulting column. I may explain here that as General Sedgewick had command of the entire column General Wright of the First Division took command of the Sixth Corps, while General Russell, of Wright's Third Brigade, took cammand of the division, and Colonel Ellmaker, of the One-hundred-and nineteenth Pennsylvania, one of Russell's regiments took command of the brigade.

To General Russell was assigned the task of conducing the assault on the forts and rifle pits of the enemy, and the regiments chosen for this service were composed of men whose mettle had often before been tried and *not* found wanting.

The entire party consisted of the following Regiments:—Fith Wisconsin, Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, One-hundred-and-nineteenth Pennsylvania, Fifth Maine and One-hundred-and-twenty-first New York. The first four regiments constitute Russell's Brigade, and were under the command of Colonel Ellmaker; the last two belong to Colonel Upton's Brigade, and were led by him in person.

About dusk General Russell, who was in front with his skirmish line, sent word to Gen. Wright, by Captain Dalton, one of that General's aids, that he thought he could carry the works by assault. In a few minutes Captain Dalton returned, and remarked to Gen. Russell, "Well, the General says you may do it." "Do what?" "Storm the works." "Storm the works! Well, all right." was the reply.

General Russell immediately ordered up the remainder of the troops selected for the work now to be done. On their reaching a slight ridge, a few hundred yards in rear of the first skirmish line, the other five companies of the Sixth Maine were deployed as skirmishers, making, with the first five, a double skirmish line.

Immediately behind them followed the Fifth Wisconsin, and further to the right the two regiments of Colonel Upton's Brigade, above mentioned, the Fifth Maine and One-hundred-and-first New York. The other two regiments of Russell's Brigade, the Forty-ninth and One-hundred-and-Nineteenth Pennsylvania, remained behind a supporting column.

Protected behind the ramparts of the forts and the breastworks of the rifle-pits stood the watchful enemy—eight regiments of them—with muskets loaded and ready to pour death-dealing volleys into the ranks of the assailants. To reach those works the latter must traverse half a mile of perfectly open and unsheltered plain, and cross two deep and difficult ditches. One of these, three feet deep in mud and water, was right before them as they started on the charge. I remember it well, having rode along it nearly half a mile to find a place where I could cross with my horse.

Into and across this dashed the storming party, regardless of mud and water; on, over the open plain, equally regardless of the deafening whiz of Rebel bullets and the crash of Rebel musketry; not a moment did they pause, and not a volley did they fire in reply to the infernal fusilade which the enemy poured upon them.

The attack on the main fortifications and the rifle-pits between them was made first, the Sixth Main and Fifth Wisconsin being the regiments engaged in it, that on the rifle-pits to the right being made by the two regiments of Colonel Upton and a few minutes later. As the former party was ascending the slope in front of the forts, the Rebels opened with a heavy cross fire of musketry from a projecting angle of the rifle-pits to the right.

Here Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, of the Sixth Maine, received his wound while gallantly leading on his men. But, despite the havoc made in their ranks, they did not allow themselves to be checked for a moment. Rushing on at a double-quick, with shouts of mingled triumph and defiance, they scaled the ramparts and entered the works.

Hitherto the fight had been entirely one-sided, the Rebels having all the firing to themselves, but now the conflict assumed a different character. Hand to hand they fought and grappled, and many a bruised face and fractured skull attested the energy and dexterity with which our boys used the butts of their muskets.

This kind of fighting continued for several minutes, when the supporting column, the Forty-ninth and One-hundred and-nineteenth Pennsylvania, came up and joined in the melee. Most of the troops garrisoning the lower fort now surrendered, and those in the other fort and the rifle-pits between the two either surrendered or made off as quick as possible for the bridge just in the rear of the works.

But here they found themselves foiled, our men occupying the works concentrated such a fire upon the bridge that few cared to make the attempt to get over it. Disappointed there they passed on up the river, between it and the line of rifle-pits above the upper fort.

But meantime, Col. Upton, with the Fifth Maine and One-hundred-and-Twinty-first New York had taken these rifle-pits, and here the fugitives found themselves caught again, and of necessity surrendered. Probably not fifty men of the eight reguments in the fortificationson this side the river escaped.

When our troops were fording the river, a burly rebel jumped from their rifle-pits and rushed toward our advancing column. Plunging into the river, he looked back to see if he was pursued, then placing his thumb to his nose, with fingers extended, he yelled out to his former comrads, 'Good bye, you d——d Gray backs; here's for the Yanks and a good cup of Yankee coffee.'

The captures were 11 guns and caissons complete, filled with ammunition. Most of the horses were cut loose and driven over the river. Some twelve, with harness, were captured.—Sixteen hundred prisoners were captured, besides about fifty wounded. More than two thousand stand of arms were taken.

The Sixth Main lost in killed and wounded 14 officers out of 21; its entire loss was 30 men killed and 90 wounded; missing not one. The total strength of the regiment is not over 300.

This regiment and the Fith Wisconsin were the same that, attached to the old light division, were the first to get possession of Mayre's Heights in the second Fredericksburg battle, and captured the famous Washington Battery, which was supported by the Louisiana Tigers, one of the regiments captured at Rappahannock Station.

The Washington Star has the subjoined additional particulars :

It amounts to one of the most signal Union victories of the war; and that, too, with decidedly the least loss that has occurred to us on any occasion involving so important results. Eighteen hundred and forty-six prisoners taken on Saturday were this morning committed to the old Capitol Prison, and more will be sent in from the front in the course of to-day, making an aggregate of over two thousand. Lee's whole loss in the action could not have been less than three thousand, officers and men, killed, wounded and made prisoners, if not more. Weakened as his army has been by the losses of his late raid in this direction, the troops sent to the West, and in this important action, it can make little further serious resistance to the advance of our army of the Potomac, now being vigorously pushed forward.

Gen. Meade's Congratulatory Order.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 9.—General Order No. 101.—The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his intrenchments behind the Rapidan.

To Major General Sedgwick and the officers and men of the Sixth and Fifth Corps participating in the attack, particularly to the storming party under Brigadier General Russell, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position of Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of four guns, two thousand small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train, and sixteen hundred prisoners.

To Major General French and the officers and men of the corps that were engaged, particularly to the leading column, commanded by Col. D. E. Frobey; his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the crossing at Kelley's Ford, and seizure of the enemy's intrenchments, and the capture of over 400 prisoners.

The commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with his recent operations. By command of

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General.

(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BROADWAY—HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG STORE.—If the lordly Secesh rebels who were wont to promenade Broadway in the Summer and Autumn, and who so confidently predicted that grass would commence growing in that thoroughfare so soon as they decided to shake the dust off their feet and stop shaking the dust out of their pockets for our benefit, could just take one glance back upon their old promenade, as many of them, we doubt not, would be glad to do, they would discover two things—first, how silly and self-conceited they were, and second, how easily we can do without them. They would find changes in Broadway, to be sure, but instead of grass and weeds they would find marble taking the place of brick, iron the place of wood, and all the evidences of improvement and prosperity, instead of dilapidation and decay. Not the least among the more recent improvements that would strike their attention would be the magnificent new drug store and chemical warehouse lately opened by the renowned Philadelphia pharmaceutist, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, at No. 594 Broadway, adjoining their old favorite resort the Metropolitan Hotel. This establishment is just now the lion among the attractions of Broadway, and is daily and nightly drawing crowds to witness its novelty and splendor. If any thing can make drugs palatable it is this, and it would almost compensate one for a fit of sickness to know that the healing prescriptions were to be compounded in such a gorgeous palace. Mr. Helmbold has leased the entire building, which is 28 feet front, 236 feet deep, and 5 stories high. The front hall of the first floor is fitted up for the retail department, and the remainder is used for the wholesale business and as a laboratory for the preparation of the various extracts which the name of Helmbold has made so celebrated. The drug store proper is unlike any other heretofore seen in this City, and is probably unequalled in the world. It would be a work of supererogation to give a detailed description of what every body is flocking to see for himself, but it may not be amiss to mention one novelty connected with the establishment—the reception room. Who ever heard of a reception room in a drug store? And yet who has not wished while standing. (frequently a long stand,) waiting for his prescription to be prepared, that the keepers of these shops had not been considerate enough to furnish more comfortable accommodations? Helmbold has supplied this desideratum in his new establishment; and customers detained there have but to step to the rear of the store where they will find luxurious chairs, sofas and lounges on which to recline, while their feet rest upon the softest of velvet carpeting. This feature is only in keeping with the other novelties, and with the general splendor of the establishment. Mr. Helmbold, we understand, still continues his large establishment in Philadelphia, of which the store just opened here is only a branch made necessary by the extensive sale in this market of the popular extracts which bear his name.—*N. Y. Daily Times, October 31st.*