

have been captured and occupied. The enemy threw away their guns, and flew to San Antonio.

Advices to the War Department yesterday from Burnside state that his position was impregnable, and that he had no fears of Longstreet.

Nov. 23rd.—Previous to the Federals taking possession of Brownsville, a free fight occurred between Confederate sympathisers and Unionists. The Union refugees in Matamoras crossed over and assisted their friends. The Confederate sympathisers crew guns of Fort Brown into the river and burned the greater portion of the town. At last advices seven Federal regiments had reached Brownsville, and heavy reinforcements were to leave New Orleans for that place.

A despatch to the New York Times says that Federal cavalry took possession of Madison Court House.

The Confederate pickets on the Rapidan are doubled, indicating that main army has fallen back, Lee, however, maintains a show of strength along the whole line of the Rapidan.

The New York World states that the French War steamer Milan will take from New York to Mexico \$4,000,000 of Gold purchased for French Government by Agnatus Behnot, & Co

Evening.—Knoxville letter mentions a fight on Broad River, between Union and Confederate North Carolinians, the latter being whipped, and many going over to the Union side.

Post's despatch says the Army of Potomac still moving. Federal cavalry reported already in Confederate rear. Another despatch says the army is not advancing in consequence of bad roads.

Lee's force estimated at from 35,000 to 150,000.

Nov. 24.—It is reported that over 200,000 bales of cotton will be thrown into the market by General Bank's occupation of Texas; the amount stored on the line of the Rio Grande is immense.

It is reported that three vessels ran into Wilmington a month since, loaded with blar'ets, guns, saltpetre, and 50,000 Enfield rifles.

It is reported that the Federal cavalry have made a raid on Bragg's rear, severing his communications, and leaving him extremely short of supplies.

Nov. 24, (even).—Advices from East Tennessee to the 22nd are encouraging. Burnside was still holding out, and notified the citizens of that place that he would certainly hold Knoxville. The force opposing him is estimated at 36,000. Knoxville not closely invested, the Confederates having withdrawn to the South side of the river. It is reported that Burnside is holding his position under Grant's instructions. Important intelligence is hourly expected.

Advices from Washington mention that the Army of the Potomac, with 10 days

cooked rations, are under marching orders, and that the sick and disabled have been sent to the rear. It is presumed that the Army will cross the Rapidan at Germania Ford.

Nov. 25.—Correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the Federal pickets are in the immediate vicinity of Charleston, in addition to Eolly, Morris, Day, Coles, Block, and Distoe Islands.

The Confederates have developed a new battery by tearing down Moultrie House, over which the yellow flag had been flying, to shield their operations. Deserters state that several Federal shells exploded in part of Charleston, killing several, and riddling several buildings.

Chattanooga despatch says that General Thomas made a brilliant reconnoissance, engaging force of enemy, charging their rifle pits, taking two hundred prisoners, and gaining a position of great importance. Should the enemy still attempt to hold Chattanooga Valley, with this position in Federal hands, the column moving to turn Missionary Ridge, is secure from flank artillery.

An engagement is reported probable between Grant and Bragg.

Confederates claim a great victory over two columns of Franklin's division in Louisiana.

Evening.—Chattanooga despatches announce further Federal successes. Generals Sherman and Hooker carried the North side of Lookout Mountain and the end of Missionary Ridge. Hooker reports two thousand (2000) prisoners taken.

The Philadelphia Examiner says official despatches from Gen. Grant report the carrying of two successive Confederate lines, and he hopes to scatter or capture Bragg's army and reach the Atlantic within five days.

Burnside's situation is reported satisfactory. The investment of the north side of Knoxville is close, but the south side is open. Grant's movements will probably relieve him from pressure.

The Tribune's Knoxville despatch says the enemy had invested the city with batteries. Their rifle pits were quite near Burnside's works.

Bragg's despatch to the 23d to Richmond says that Knoxville is quite closely invested.

The enemy evacuated Lookout Mountain on Tuesday night last. Yesterday morning Sherman began an assault against at a strong position of the enemy on Missionary Ridge. Two unsuccessful attempts had been made when Grant started two divisions against the enemy's centre, breaking it and gaining the summit. The main force of the enemy was driven northward towards Sherman, compelling them to fly in disorder down the western slope, and across the western slope of Chickamanga. From 8 to 10,000 Confederates are reported captured, with 40

pieces of artillery. The victory was complete. The enemy is reported bivouacking two miles beyond Missionary Ridge.

The World's Army of the Potomac despatch says if any movement has been contemplated it must have been countermanded, as no change has yet occurred. All is reported quiet along the Rapidan River.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

New York, Nov. 16.—The steamship City of London, from Liverpool, Nov. 5, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening.

It is stated that Japan has applied for French intervention with England.

A marriage is said to be in contemplation between Prince Alfred and the Princess of Oldenburg.

The Austrian steam frigate Elisabeth is to convey Maximilian to Mexico.

Continued activity is reported on the part of the Polish insurgents.

It is rumored that the French Government is about to contract a loan of 350,000,000 francs with the Rothschilds.

The new king of Greece was received with enthusiasm at Athens.

The ship Amazon, from London for New York, has been totally destroyed by fire off Margate. The passengers and crew were saved.

La France asserts that Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican throne is no longer doubtful.

Nov. 5.—The French Chambers have opened. The Emperor's speech was pacific. He proposes a European conference for the settlement of the Polish question. He hopes the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico will be advantageous to that country. The financial report will be published shortly. Although the expectations are not fully realized, the revenue has increased, and without extraordinary resources have met the expenses of the war in Cochin China and Mexico. Reforms are announced and increased powers are to be granted to commerce. Only passing allusions are made to American affairs.

New York, Nov. 19.—The Persia has arrived from Liverpool.

Napoleon has issued letters inviting Sovereigns to European Congress on Polish affairs. His speech to French Legislature is universally discussed by the journals, which seem about equally divided as to whether it means peace or war.

The war in New Zealand is progressing unfavorably for the Maories.

Prussian, Belgian and Saxon Chambers opened by Kings in person. King of Prussia expressed earnest wish for termination of difference between Government and Chambers. Upper House voted address in response by small majority.