TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous co tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR. MAJOR GENERAL AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE assumed command of our Grand Army in Virginia yesterday in a neat and modest address, which contains little else but an expression of his appreciation of the responsibilities of the trust, the love he bears for his country, her brave defenders, and for his late commander. Burnside is a man of fine figure, with a sharp, expressive eye, a large forehead, and well-moulded features. He creates an impression among troops wherever he goes, and they generally love him for his unassuming manners, well-known courage, and dashing action. General Burnside has always been one of General McCle lau's warmest friends and most ardent admirers; his faith in the late commander in chief was never stronger than when he joined him and fought under him in Maryland, and for this reason he has refused more than once to take command of the Army of the Potomac. Although we have published the outline of his life in The Press, his assumption of the command of our largest army will warrant us in reproducing the following brief biography. He was born in Liberty, a small town in Union county, Indiana, May 23, 1824. He entered the Military Academy in 1842, and graduated No. 18 in a class of thirty-eight, in 1847, taking brevet rank and pay of a second lieutenant in the 2d U.S. Artillery. September, 1847, Lieut. Burnside was promoted to a full second lieutenancy in Company C. 3d Artillery, since rendered famous as "Bragg's Battery," Bragg himself being then captain of it. With this battery, Lieutenant Burnside marched, in General Patterson's division, to the city of Mexico, and remained there until the close of the Mexican war. After this he served with his company in New Mexico, where he was distinguished in encounters with the Apache Indians, being complimented in general orders. On the 12th of December, 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, in the room of an officer who was cashiered. When the present Licut. Col. Jas. D. Graham, of the Corps of Topographical Eugineers, was appointed United States Astronomer in the gives the following résumé as conveying its joint commission to settle the frontier lines of the | leading points: United States and Mexico, Lt. Burnside was chosen to fill the office of quartermaster, and in this capacity he conveyed despatches from Col. Graham to President Fillmore, travelling twelve hundred miles across the plains in seventeen days, with an escort of only three men. After serving a short time at Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Lieut. Burnside resigned, in 1853. After his resignation, he turned his attention to the manufacture of a breech-loading rifle of his own invention, known as the "Burnside rifle," a project which resulted in considerable pecuniary loss. General Burnside then sold his establishment to his brother-in-law, who has supplied quite a number of the Burnside rifles to the present Administration. Subsequently to this, he was, with General McClellan, connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, holding the position of president of the land office depart. ment. While residing at Bristol, Rhode Island, he married M'ss Bishop, of Providence, and removed with her to Chicago, upon being appointed | Wales. He appears, indeed, to expect separation, to the Illinois Central. At the outbreak of the rebellion, at the request of Gov. Sprague, he assumed

was won, though at a great sacrifice of life. Beauregard will soon have to defend the forts and city which he took from a brave commander and an imbecile Executive. How differently do the powers act that now hold sway in the South! Noncombatants are peremptorily ordered to leave the | Pacity. Mr. GLADSTONE'S oratory is longdoomed city of Charleston on the eve of its attack by the United States forces, and those who are too poor to cart themselves off will be hurried away by military authority. Bellicose Beauregard questions the right of the Northern "Abolitionists," as he calls all of us, to abolish slavery; but he has no conscientious scruples when he tells the people of a considerable Southern city to leave it, "for, be- what he did say and mean, viz: that it was fore he would allow the ruthless invaders to occupy its sacred precincts, he would lay Charleston in | South and that "the Confederation which has ashes." So, then, the city of the birth of Se- been formed under Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has cession is incapable of defence against our ironclads. The forts and other defences "to which the elements which make a nation, and with only his genius could give existence"-perfectly impregnable, may not now be trusted. The truth is, the rebels are about to "strain a point" again, as they did a while since. They expect to lose certain points on the coast this winter. These they will give up to our troops as reluctant'y as circumstances will admit, while they launch their heaviest army successively against both wings of ours about Richmond. In this hope, the rebel leaders propose to prolong the rebellion, but we opine that they will fail in their "magnificent strategy." Our army rests not now until the rebellion is crushed. And this result will soon be accomplished, if the people will but lay away political, or more properly partisan, issues and petty spites, and support the great head of the Government in doing its tremendous duty henceforth

the coloneloy of the 1st Rhode Island volunteers.

This regiment did good service in the first battle

of Bull Run, its colonel acting as brigadier general

of the second brigade, the second division. After

this he was appointed brigadier general of volun-

teers, his commission being dated 6th August,

1861. Of the celebrated "Burnside Expedition" to

North Carolina, nothing need be said. At the bat-

tle of Antietam, in September last, General Burn-

side's corps d'armée performed a highly important

part. It took the main road to Sharp burg, on the

18ft, and encountered the most determined opposi-

tion in successfully executing its part of the gene-

made an attempt to cross, and twice was it repulsed,

with heavy loss, but the third attack, led by the

General in person, was successful, and the position

England and the Moral Law. The world has many shrines at which it swings its various incense., Ambition, radiating alluring, but half-lurid gleams, like some grotesquely-carved, vaguely-lit altar amid the MAUROCORDATO as President, had been estabmystic glooms of an Egyptian festival, looks lished; and that the Bavarian dynasty had down on votaries that kneel in thousands. Pride, wealth, power, honor, birth, courage, mind—each has a temple reared for its special worship, and gathers its devotees from every land, and rank, and condition. But many as are the shrines where Passion and Desire pour their devotions, all the while doing homage to themselves, there is but one temple for the whole world, but one pulpit whence issues a voice for all peoples. Galilee has no beauty | RON, who threw his fortune and his life into of walls, or nave, or transept, yet it wins a pilgrimage of souls greater than the state- | maturely died, early in 1824. To conciliate Engliest cathedral; the mountain whence the Anointed spoke his first compend of inspired wisdom is rameless, but its summit is bathed in an Eternal light, and two hundred cen. ing that of Belgium. In 1832, Prince Отно, a turies have looked to it as to the greatest ad of 17, son of King Louis of Bavaria, was moral landmark. How, its words penetrate accepted as King of Greece, and commenced into every recess of life! How they sound his reign by abjuring the Catholic, and out, clear and full, above even the present fu- adopting the Greek religion. On his marious turmoil of parties, and prejudices, and jority in June, 1835, he began to govern withprinciples! And how forgetfulness or dis- out a regency, and married a German princess regard of them had plunged us into all these in 1836—one of the race of strong-minded horrors! If we had remembered, "No man women, whose evil counsel led him for years can serve two masters," would we have en- to resist granting a promised constitution to deavored to worship Liberty in a prayer that | the country which adopted him, and which he began and ended with an invocation of Slavery? finally did grant, on the spur of a revolution, If we had held aloft as our motto, "Ye are the in 1843. Ever since, the purpose of this royal light of the world," would we now be quench- comple has been to render the constitution a ing our bequeathed torch in fraternal blood? dead letter; to give places, emoluments, and Or, to take a more special illustration, would patronage to German followers, instead of not the fullest opportunities be granted us by to well-qualified Greeks; to treat with disother nations to work out a fair result of our favor and disrespect the European Powers difficulties, if cupidity did not intervene, by whose material aid his kingdom had been and that very anxious avarice condemned in, established. The rapacity of the German "Take no thought for the morrow, saying, followers of the Court has exhausted the wherewithal shall we be clothed."

can show: or, if these moral fulminations are leader of the popular opposition. Forty years

We have just now frankly confessed the flagrant violations of the moral law that have been made by this nation, but there is a text from this same Sermon on the Mount that we quote to England in return : " And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field; they toil not, neither do they spin." In view of her insatiable cotton ra pacity, so violent that it induces her to forget every law of common honesty—to say nothing of courtesy and the finer humanitarian relations-and so endless as to make her abrogation of international decency a chronic cancer upon the body politic of the whole world; in view of all the partisan pleading, the underhand mercantile wire-pulling, the diplomatic trickery, the open violation of neutrality, and the indirect piracy used to obtain cotton, we recommend the foregoing quotation to England's attentive consideration. It will, indeed, be an amusing illustration in humanity's jest-book-that which exhibits John Bull as leaving his beef and ale to contemplate the Illies of the field. But it is better to be the subject of the world's laughter than the world's scorn; with beef, Bull may desert bile, and make an exchange of lilies for libels. Let him not ask about the wearing staple of the flowers, nor rush to them to find a substitute for cotton; let him only so connect them as to make a garment with which to hide the naked hideousness of his moral deformity. America, though actuated by disgust more than by filial reverence, will be glad to step backwards to throw the covering over

to be hurled at us, we claim our right to ap-

peal to the same law and demonstrate an equal

transgression on the part of our opponent.

her parent. At any rate, let us hear no more of the moral law from England. It is too glorious to be degraded into party purposes. Its altar-flames must be kept burning by the oil of kind feelings and pure intentions. It must not be lowered to the level of the shrines of Passion and Desire. The nameless mountain shall still be encircled with its halo of purity and truth, that the nations may know how to direct their courses, and we have a hope above these gloomy clouds.

What Did Gladstone Mean?

Mr. GLADSTONE evidently holds by the old proverb, "Second thoughts are best." He has revised and corrected his Newcastle speech, so as to make it as much non-committal as possible, and the Londonderry Sentinel, a very well-conducted Irish paper,

"He stated distinctly that England had no reason to desire the disruption of the Union. He ex-cused the North for its partial connection with slavery. Formerly, he said, the slave-owners made the laws, and the Federal Government was obliged to enforce them. We can conceive a state of separation which would be more opposed to slavery than this. If the Northern States were ctely free, and slavery were limited to the Southern States, without the possibility of extension, it would be preferable to the old arrangement as it stood. That arrangement, however, is not likely to be restored. Whether the North succeed in re-establishing the Union, or the South succeed in gaining independence, the changes promise to be such that slavery will soon disappear. Mr. Gladstone expressed distinctly his private opinion that it was for the interest of England if the Union had continued He expressed his approval of the neutrality which is now pursued by the British Government. The speech is generally considered to be the precursor of the recognition of the Southern States, but the praise of neutrality appears to be inconsistent with this. The right honorable generally appears to be inconsistent with this. tleman did not say that the time had come when neutrality should cosse. Instead of expressing strong sympathy on behalf of the South, he made an appeal on behalf of the North, and referred to good reception they had given the Prince of It is possible to expect separation as a fact, with-out desiring it, or cherishing any strong sympathy one way or other. Whether the North conquer the South or not, there is so much bitterness b tween the parties that a real union appears to be

next to impossible." This modification, however, did not satisfy the public-perhaps it failed to satisfy PAL-MERSTON, whose own London organ, the Globe, handled Mr. GLADSTONE pretty smartly, in the following significant words:

"If Mr. Gladstone had any Cabinet secret to keep as to the American conflict, we make no doubt that he would have kept it strictly and honorably. Our inference from his having placed no special guard on his expressions at Newcastle i that he was simply taking the license which public men generally have been taking, or expressing his own sense of the disruption between North and South. Perhaps, as a Cabinet Minister, it might ral plan of the battle. General Burnside had to have been better that he should have considered cross the bridge over the Antietam creek, and dismore carefully beforehand what might he in-ferred from his words, as well as what he lodge the enemy, who were in strong force and position on the opposite side. Twice his army

directly meant to express; but in Mr. Gladstone the statesman cannot always keep down the great member of Parliament." This rap on the knuckles must have annoyed Mr. GLADSTONE more than a grave reproof from the Premier, for it not only conveys censure, but intimates that the afterdinner orator was verbose and confused. For a public speaker who does not make his meaning clear might better not exhibit his inca-

winded, and as Mrs. Malaprop angrily repudiated any "dispersion of her parts of speech," so the rhetorical and metaphysical Chancellor of the Exchequer must be indignant at PAL-MERSTON'S low estimate of his eloquence. At last, Mr. GLADSTONE has found it necessary, in a letter from his private secretary to some inquiring Manchester man, to explain useless for the North to struggle with the shown itself to be sufficiently supplied with the will and power to defend its independent existence." What he did say at Newcastle was much more decided than this, namely: that Jefferson Davis had made the South "a great nation." Further, Mr. GLADSTONE, per his private secretary, confusedly declares that whereas some parts of his Newcastle speech neutralize other parts, he cannot be responsible for the inferences, pro or con,

which people may draw from his cold verbosity. This Gladstone letter, which we published yesterday, is a curious maze of highsounding words, conveying no certain idea. Truly did the poet say,

"Your true no meaning puzzles more than wit."

Greek Revolution of 1862. Among the latest news from Europe is the not unexpected intelligence that a partial insurrection in Greece had become general; that King Otho had abdicated in favor of one of bis brothers (either LUITPOLD or ADALBERT)'; that a provisional government, with Prince been deposed. Six months ago, in these columns, we predicted, from the tendency of events and policy in Greece, that the deposition of OTHO I. was inevitable.

In 1821, Greece revolted from Turkish misrule, and declared its independence. After a prolonged contest, the Sultan acknowledged the nationality of Greece, in 1829. The crown would probably have been offered to Lord Bythe contest soon after it commenced, but preland, Prince LEOPOLD, son-in-law of GEORGE IV., was offered the sovereignty of Greece, which he prudently declined, finally accept-

public treasury, and of the national debt the It is no palliation of our offence to adduce interest has remained unpaid for years. the committal of a like offence by some other We have not yet ascertained the immediate people; but we have been preached to so cause of the new revolution, which has been often by England, we have been found such some time expected, and know not, therefore, fault with on the score of morality, that it is what form of government may be adopted. conformable to our sense of justice to retort a Prince ALEXANDER MAUROCORDATO, now in like accusation. Having exhausted the vo. his seventy-second year, is one of the most cabulary of common abuse and the arguments eminent of Greek publicists. The friend of fashioned by human ingenuity out of malice, Byron, with whom he participated in the the English press is now resorting to funda- struggle for national independence, he has mental ethics in the effort to bring us to a frequently held high official place, under the sense of our duty and their interests. We regency and personal government of King admit the excellence of the criterion as well Otho, and has been repeatedly elected to a as the fairness of the adverse judgments de- seat in the Greek Parliament; he has sucduced therefrom; we do deserve condemna- cessively been ambassador to Munich, Lontion. But we have a choice of judges; if a don, and Paris. Since 1854, when he finally decision must be made against us, we prefer retired from the cabinet with his principal to have it given by whiter ermine than Britain colleagues, he has been the parliamentary

ago, Lord Byron declared that whenever Greece became a nation, Prince MAUROCOR-DATO was the person who should be placed upon its throne. It is not very probable that the great European Powers, which have long been hopeless of Greece, under Bavarian misrule, will trouble themselves to interfere, on account of the new revolution.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862. During the recent political contests, the Democratic leaders were foremost in complaining that the war had been weakly and inefficiently prosecuted, and this judgment, together with the objections of many of the Republicans, undoubtedly contributed largely to the victories of the so-called Democracy. The motive of the change in the command of the Army of the Potomac was undoubtedly to respond to the general demand for more active operations in that department; and when military investigations came to sanction the popular wish, the President could not withhold his approval of the recommendation of the military authorities. General Halleck's letter of the 28th of October, and the despatch of Gen. McClellan of the 22d of the same month, furnish the military explanation of the change alluded to. In view of these plain facts, it would be absurd to suppose that the Administration can be directly or indirectly censured for its action of Saturday last; and it is to be hoped that we shall have a more impartial and less party judgment on this desion, than might have been the case a month ago. In this fearful death-struggle, when men of all parties in the loyal States are looking forward to a short and decisive campaign; when many other commanders in the army and navy have been superseded to give way to others, no one general should object if he is brought under a rule which has been so sternly applied to others. The national heart beat quickly after the battle of Antietam, and millions who pleaded and prayed for a speedy end of the war looked to other victories as the sequel of that. The dread of winter quarters, and the horrors of a long winter campaign, served to increase and to intensify this universal feeling. The gloomy aspect of our finances, which rise or fall as our armies and navies win or lose; the dark and defiant brows of our foreign foes, and, above all, the notoriously weak and weakening condition of the rebels themselves-made our whole people of one mind and heart that the opportunity to strike the enemy in the Potomac Department was, at hand, and must not be allowed to pass. In this earnest expectation and demand all preferences for ndividuals were merged and forgotten. It was a prayer for deliverance coming from all men, and the Executive could not be deaf to it, and be true to his obligations to his country. It is of course unnecessary to say that President Lincoln was not actuated by any personal or party feeling. His worst maligners cannot, and I do not believe they will, make this accu sation, with all the facts before them and the

people. I am loth to believe, now, when the passions excited by the elections have subsided, that any of the influential politicians and generals will attempt to make capital out of the change in the command of the Army of the Potomac. Most of the Opposition politicians and papers, as I have said, have complained of the delay in that department. Let us see whether they are willing to await the consequences, or are determined to renew a factious war upon the | BRIGDON, 2d Virginia. Administration.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS

Richmond Press on Northern Elections.

From the Kanawha Valley—Flight of General Echols—No More Salt—From Lee's Army— Foster Advancing on Weldon—Battle near Wilmington, N. C.—Non-Combatants to leave Charleston-Yellow Fever-Attack on Tam pa Bay - Terrible Explosion - Advance in Tennessee, &c. FORTRESS MONROE. Nov. 9 .- The United States santary ship Enterprise, Captain Joseph Arey commanding,

arrived in the Boars last evening, and was ordered to Washington. The flag of truce steamboat New York, left at noon o-day, for Aiken's Landing, with fifty-seven rebel prisoners, in charge of Captain W. N. S. Sanders, of the 30th New York Regiment, and expects to return with The steamboat John A. Warner will leave here this

evening for Washington, with nearly one hundred con-SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. At one o'clock to day, the English frigates Cadmus and Petrel, at anchor in the Ronds, fired a salute in honor of he birthday of the Prince of Wales.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL LEE. The United States gunboat Miami left Fortress Mon-roe this afternoon for the coast of North Carolina, it is said. Admiral Lee went in the Miami. ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

The flag of truce steamboat Express arrived from Alben's Landing at two o'clock this afternoon, bringing 150 Union prisoners in charge of Captain Mulford, of the 3d New York Regiment. RICHMOND WHIG ON THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS. The Richmond Whig. Nov. 8, speaking of the recent The Hichmond Whig, Nov. 8, speaking of the recent Northern elections, says they show plainly that the tide sets all one way, and against Abraham Lincoln and his rampant war party. If the electioneering asseverations and appeals of this party could be credited, this ancess of the Democrate is about qual to a declaration of peace. But they are not to be credited, and we are not permitted to take that comfort to our besoms. We have reason to hope, though, that with a Democratic Congress and a Republican Administration, recarding one of these Republican Administration, regarding earl other as men who are in doubt, but that to-morrow they may be cutting each other's throats, the war will not be set for ward any. As Lincoln and his party brought on the war, and have conducted it themselves, the people have meant by this remarkable revolution to declare not only a deep dissatisfaction, but to decree that important changes shall be made. And having found out their strength, and having less fear of the Bastile before their eyes, we may expect that the opposition will now speak their sentiments with a boldness they have not dared to a deep dissatisfaction, but to decree that impor

REBELS IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY. General Kohols, commanding our army in Kanawha Valley, was induced to fall back by the representations of a Yankee spy, who passed himself off as a Federal officer. He came to General Echols and gave himself up as a prisoner, informing the general that a large force of the enemy were coming to his rear by way of Nichols Court Houce. It turns out that he was a Yankee spy, sent for the purpose he unfortunately accomplished. Having large quantities of counterfeit Confederate money on his nerson, he was arrested and is now in the hande on his person, he was arrested and is now in the hands of General Echols, and will soon try the strength o outhern hemp.

NO MORE SALT. This move of General Echols is a most unfortunate one at present. We are not only cut off from securing through the energy of our Government, a large quantity of salt, but we have abandoned to the mercy of the m ciless enemy many warm friends and supporters of th

The Whig of the 8th says: The changes of position in our army in Northern Virginia have been anticipated for some time, and create no surprise. There are rumors of an engagement at Snicker's Gap.

THE ADVANCE UPON WELDON, N. C. From Weldon we have reports of an advance by the enemy upon it at place If it be true, arrangements will be made to give the invaders a warm reception. We had a touch of winter in carneat yesterday, in he shape of a snow storm. The weather was decidedly cold and

BATTLE NEAR WILMINGTON. On Sunday last the Abelitionists marched from Wash-On Sunday last the Abolitionists marched from washington, N. 9, to a point on the Roanoke river, below Wilmington, to cut off the 17th and 57th Beginnents stationed there and below. Four companies of the 26th encountered the whole Yankee force, and kept them at bay during the whole day, and last night the entire Confederate forces, including cavalry and artillery, had reached the scene and offered battle to the enemy, who fell back to prevent a fight Shelling was kept up by the guaboats till 10 o'clock P. M. Our entire force fell back last night to Spring Green, below Williamston, to prevent a flank movement by reinforcements from Washington. Our loss was two killed and thirty, one wounded. The Yankse loss was very heavy, one entire cavalry company out up and destroyed.

BLOCKADE RUNNER ASHORE. We learn from Masonborough Sound, this morning, that the blockading squadron commenced firing on an English brig, supposed to be running the blockade. The

CITIZENS TO LEAVE CHARLESTON. The Whig says: ' Beauregard and the City Commissioners of Charleston have given notice in the papers that non-combatant inhabitants, able to provide for their own remayal, should leave the city with their stayes and property movable as scon as convenient, and thereby avoid the embairs saments to which they will be subject if they delay till necessity arises for the sudden removal f the entire population.

YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON. From Wilmington, North Carolina, eight new cases of yellow fever were reported on Monday. The new cases are few, but the deaths are very sudden. PROBABLE CAPTURE OF TAMPA.

Augusta, Nov. 6—The Savannah Republican of this morning says the Abolitionists were bombarding Tampa Bay, Florida, on the 3d. Our forces were confident of EXPLOSION OF A REBEL CARTRIDGE FACTORY. In Jackson, on the 5th inst , a cartridge factory exploded, killing every person employed in the works. Not

FFDERAL ADVANCE IN TENNESSEE. MOBILE, Nov. 6.—The enemy have advanced in force to Lagrange, Tennessee, and are advancing on this place. Jackson's Cavalry to-day had a skirmish at Lamar. It is probable the enemy will give us battle, as they are about to work strenuous efforts to open the Mississippi. The prospect of recognition is hurrying them up.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9.—The report of the cap-ture of 3,000 rebels near Plymouth, by General Fos-ter, is without foundation, as we learn from a reliable

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Mr. S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, newspaper agent, we have English pictorials of October 25. The Illustrated London News has its usual number of fine wood engravings, and the Illustrated News of the World gives a supplement-portrait, spiritedly etched on steel, of Joseph Mazzini, the Italian agitator. The difference in the exchange has raised the price of all English papers; but Mr. Upham and the other members of "the trade" here continue to supply them at the old prices-that is. exactly at the cost to themselves, without any profit

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, November 10, 1862. IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER. Officers of the Army of the Potomac Ordered to Rejoin their Commands at once-Dismis-

sal from the Army the Penalty for Disobedience. The following special order has been issued: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862. SPECIAL ORDER No. 338 .- All officers, of whatever rade, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, will proceed to join their respective commands within twentyfour hours.

The penalty for disobedience of this order will be disnissel from the rervice. By command of Major General Halleck: E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. Gen Hooker Takes the Field.

General HOOKER will leave for the Army of the Potouse to-morrow. General Hooken has been assigned to the command of the army corps heretofore commanded by General FITZ JOHN PORTER, who has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by General Pops for misconduct at the battle of Bull Run Our Foreign Relations.

There is nothing in the latest foreign intelligence to ead to an apprehension of trouble between the United States and the foreign Powers in connection with Amerioan affairs, unless it be from the persistent course of English merchants and speculators in fitting out privaeers to prey upon American commerce.

The Removal of McClellan. All statements alleging disaffection in the army in consequence of a change in the command of the Army of the Potemac, are pronounced by those who have the best eans of knowing to be without foundation. Proposals for 7 30 Bonds in Exchange for Legat-Tender Notes. Proposals for about thirteen millions and a half of

7.30 bonds in exchange for legal-tender notes will be opened on Monday, the 17th inst., at the Treasury Da pariment, at noon, up to which time they will be reeived. The bords offered are those yet undisposed of, of the date of Cotober 1, 1861, the interest will run from the dates of deposit unless the successful bidders prefer to pay the accrued interest from October 1, 1862, on the current coupons in coin, to be reimbursed at its ma. turi y. Bidders must deposit with some Assistant Treasurer 10 per cent. of the amount offered, and forward with their bids the certificates of such deposits. Handsome Present to Gen. Heintzelman. On Friday, when Gen. HEINTZELMAN arrived at his headquarters over the river—the Arlington House—he was met by a committee of his staff, who, in their name presented him with a fine full-blooded Messenger horse as a token of their personal regard for him.

One of Stewart's Guides and Guerillas . Caught E. H. O'BRIEN and WM. BROWN, prisoners of State from Virginia, were sent to the Old Capitol yesterday. O'BRIEN is from Charlottesville, and was captured by our pickets, and is charged with being engaged in a robel marauding party near our lines. Brown claims to be from Pennaylvania, but could not name the town-Troops for Banks' Expedition. GOV. WASHBURNE, of Maine, is here, and has secured

permission from the War Department to send six new Maine regiments as a portion of Gen. BANKS' great Southern expedition Gov. WASHBURNE was across the Potomac to day with the General, visiting the different New England regi-Railroad Connection with Warrenton. The railroad from Washington to Warrenton is ex-

pected to be in running order to morrow. Jefferson Davis Reviews the Rebel Army. It is rumored here by Secessionists that JEFFERSON Dayis reviewed the rebel army, 80,000 strong, at Winchester vesterday week. They must have travelled fast to reach Gordonsville so soon. Gone to the Front.

Brigadier General WADSWORTH, Military Governor o

Washington, left this city this morning on a visit to the front. It seems to be understood at his headquarters here, by the by, that he is making preparations to speedily take the field at the head of a division. More Prisoners. Gen. GORDON forwarded three prisoners of war from Sharpsburg this morning. Col. Doster sent them to the

Old Capitol. Their names are as follows: C. Mongan. 15th Louisiara; D. B. STANFORD, 24th Georgia; H. L. Thirty-six prisoners, belonging to North Carolina and Virginia regiments, were brought in to-day. They were

a corry lecking set of fellows. They were captured by troops of Sigel's army. Gen. Martindale. Gen. MARTINDALE is still in this city awaiting orders from Gen. HALLECK.

Naval Orders. Acting Assistant Paymaster J. F. Quintard has been ordered to the steamer Commodore McDonough.
W. H. CAMPBELL, of Watertown, has been appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy. Federal Troops Captured.

Fears are entertained of the capture, by the rebels, of the two companies of the 2d District of Columbia Vo unteers. who left this city last week, in charge of a large number of convalencents. The destination was Mourel. LAN'S headquarters in the field; and it seems to be pretty certain that some of the convalencents were captured by

The Reported Capture at Plymouth. Nothing has yet been received at the Navy Departnent, or from passengers arrived from Norfolk to-day, confirming the reported capture of three thousand rebels at Plymouth, North Carolina. Gen. Burnside's Command

It is ascertained that the assignment of BURNSIDE to the command of the Army of the Potomac is without limitation. Hence the reports that any other general least the present state of affairs. Arrival of Troops. Xesterday two new regiments arrived here—the 82d

Miscellaneous. The Costs Rica and United States commission has losed its session, by limitation. Thirteen claims against the former Government were rejected and eighteen re ferred to the umpire, namely: the Chevalier Bertinetti the Italian Minister. The questions to be determined relate to filibustering, &c.

Our Grand Army in Virginia Gen. McClellan's Farewell-to-his Troops.

GEN BURNSIDE'S PATRIOTIC SALUTATORY

OUR JUST CAUSE MUST PREVAIL

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRENTON, Monday Evening, Nov. 10. General McOlellan was to have left yesterday for the North, but the transfer of so large a command could not be accomplished in a day, and he was therefore compelled to remain. At 9 o'clock last evening all the officers belonging to

the headquarters assembled at the General's tent to bid him farewell. The only toast given was by General McClellan, being "The Army of the Potomac General McClellan and staff, accompanied by General Burnside, to day bid farewell to this army, visiting in uccession the several army corps. As the General rode brough the ranks, the torn and tattered banners of the veteran regiments were dipped to greet him, while the thousands of soldiers gave vent to their feelings in continuous rounds of applause: The General and his staff will leave by special train

to-morrow for the North. Address of Burnside The following order was issued by General Burnside on his taking the command of the army: "In accordance with General Orders No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac "Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, wided by the full and hearty

co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under "Having been a sharer of the privations, and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for Gen. McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly associa tion with him. I feel that it is not as a stranger that I senme their command. To the Ninth corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical "With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confilence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause A. E. BUBNSIDE,

"Mejor General Commanding." THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Sickles Moving to Rappahannock Sta-tion—Gen Sigel Looking after Jackson. Special Despatch to Washington Star. ] MANASSAS JUNCTION, November 9 have moved from their late positions in front of us along he line of the Manassas railroad. I take it for granted that its mission is to attend especially to the possible movements of Jackson, who is believed to be still in the Gen. Sickles is on the way to day to Bappahannock Station, with sufficient infantry and artillery to hold the important bridge there past peradventure, with the assistarce of Bajard's Cavalry, who have had it in posses. sion, univjured, (though requiring strengthening to bear

headquarters at Warrenton for the time being. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. Louisville, Nov. 16.—Upwards of two hundred rebels, including rebel citizens who had returned from beir Southern excursion, were brought in frem Frank-

our immense army trains,) for twenty-four hours past.

Major General Burnside, I believe, continues his

fort to night. Also, seventeen of Morgan's men who were captured near Gallatin.
Colonel Saunder D. Bruce, commanding at Bowling
Green, arrived here this evening. It is understood that he has an independent roving commission, commanding several regiments and a battery, with which he purposes to expel the guerillas from the southern part of the State. Capt. Pepper, of the 4th Indiana Cavalry, on a sconting expedition near Hebbardsville, broke up a troublesome band of guerillas, capturing five prisoners, several horses, and a number of arms.

Robert J. Ward, of Louisville, died recently at Helena, Arkantas.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Lauis, Nov. 10.—The Evening News says it has seen a private letter from Springfield, which says that General Schofield is moving back to that point. The scarcity of forage in Arkansas is said to hathe cause of this backward movement.

A Hoax New York, Nov. 10.—The recently reported challenge of Cessius M. Clay to D. Q. Birdsali proves to be untrue by a little boy, seven years of age, who is sick with in-

From Harrisburg-The Difficulty Among the Drafted Men Adjusted. HARRISBURG, Nov 10 .- The difficulty with regard to the drafted men, which has recently threatened to entail serious consequences, has been satisfactorily arranged. The late order of the War Department which prevented these men from organizing into companies and regiments. in accordance with the laws of the State and the prescri-

bed regulations, has, through the instrumentality of Gov Curtin, been revoked. He strongly protested against the mapifest injustice of this order. Thousands are now returning to their various com mands, who had either deserted or refused to assemble while under the impression that they were to be forced in'o old regiments, and be required to serve longer than the time for which they were drafted. The men are now content and happy and organizing

The Governor is exercising the most commendable car in the selection of field officers for regiments composed of drafted men. We understand that no man will be comdissioned to a field position who has not had one year's experience in the field. Applications under other circumstances will prove futile. The removal of Gen. McClellan caused considerable

Senator Harris, of New York, on Removal of McCiellan. ALBANY. N. Y., Nov. 10 -The removal of General McClellan creates intense excitement here. Senator Harris, in a morning address to the law stn. dente at the Albany Law School, said he was grieved and indichent at this removal, regarding it as a fatal mistake. He has written a letter to General McOlellan, stating this as bis opinion.

The Southern Army Shoeless! DAVIS AND HIS CABINET DENOUNCED. Thousands of Rebel Soldiers Barefoot

in the Snaw! Shoes for the Army. Frem the Bichmond Whig of Saturday.]

A correspondent, in a brief note which we pubth this morning, makes a practical appeal to the hum nity and patriotism of the people of Bichmond in behalf of our shoeless soldiers. This appeal is powerfully reinforced by the snow storm of yesterlay, and the act It is terrible to think that bundreds, nay thousands of our brays troops—our sons and brothers and friend, who are suffering that we may be comfortable, are in this bitter weather without the comforts of negroes—o this bitter weather without the comforts of negroes—of paupers, or even of convicts in the penitentiary—are literally barefooted in the snow.

Shame, shame on those who have failed to prevent this, and on those who now permit it! Better that the President and his Cabinet, his quartermaster general and all their side should, walk these icy streets with the control of the state of be in the condition in which this blast of winter finds them. The Government is cruelly, criminally onlyable in this matter; but there is something more important and pressing for the people now to do than sit in judgment on delinquent officials, and that is to do what they can to supply the neglects of their public agents. Our correspondent suggests a convanient and ready mode by which at less partial relief can be afforded. We implore all who have it in their power to adopt his suggestion. This is no false alarm—no sensation para-graph. The condition of the army is heart ending. The people must come to the roscue. Men who have fught and suffered as they have done must not be neglected by those who stay at home to make money and keep sing and warm. The Government cannot be trusted. It has no forethought, or is satirely indifferent to the condition

no forethough; or is satirely indifferent to the condition of the men who are periling and enduring everything that the country may be rescued and made free.

Let each citizen resolve, the moment he reads this, to furnish one or more pairs of shoes, or, if they cannot be had, something sire that will serve to shield a soldier from suffering. If you haven't it, buy it, no matter at what price, it you can pay for it; for it is better to fill the pockets of the horse lesches and blood-suckers who manufacture or sell shoes and clothing than that this discrepating condition of things should continue as have From California. SAN FRANCISCO, November 10, -- The ship Gicelaw rived to day. The Bridsh steamer Tynemouth sailed

for Hong Kong with \$70,000 in treasure Compared with the last two steamer days, the money market is easy.

Over two millions of dollars in gold has been coined at the Mint within the month, more than supplying the smount of coin exported. smount of coin exported.

The rate of interest continues at 2 per cent. Eastern currency and exchange is at 18222 per cent. dis. Gold 5a6 per cent. premium. Commercial bills, 23a24 per cont. The San Francisco merchants have pledged them selves not to receive or pay out legal tender notes except at the rates of discount, but adhere to gold and our renoy at its standard value. It is their intention to have a

pledge to this effect signed throughout the State, and to refuse to credit all declining. Resistance to the Draft in Wisconsin. RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10 .- The draft in this State commenced to-day. In some localities it passed off quietly and in order. In Castk county the lists were seized and destroyed, the commissioners were severely handled, and fled to this city for safety

rouble, complaints being made that injustice had been done in some of the wards in not giving the proper credit for volunteers. A crowd of Ninth-warders assembled and marched through the city, to the number of three or four hundred, in procession. The result of the matter The Steamship Saxon.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The steamship Saxon, of the Phila-delphia and Boston line, has been seized by the Govern-ment to convey troops on an expedition southward. As the steamer was engaged in her regular trade at the time, consignees should understand that she was not chartered by the Government, but seized. The Gunboat Sumpter.

New York, Nov. 10 — The United States gunboat Sumpter arrived to day from Part Royal A Gin Distillery Burned. HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—Belden's gin distillery at Einsburg was burnt to day. The loss amounted to \$25,000, on which there was no insurance.

The Vanderbilt in Search of the Alagoes to sea to-night in search of the Alabama. The Draft in New York. NEW YORK, November 10.—It is now stated that the raft in this city will take place between now and the 20th

Arrival of the Glasgow. NEW YORK, Nov 10.—The steamer Glasgow arrived Salute in Honor of Burnside. NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 10 -A salute in honor of Burnside was fired here to day; also, one in honor of the Departure of the Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, Nov. 10 — The steamers Saxon, Matanzas, and Mississippi, with the Massachusetts troops, sailed to-day A Democratic Jubilee in New York. New York, Nov. 10 —Salutes were fired and a mass meeting of Democrats held at Union Hall to-night. O'Gormen and John Van Boren were the speakers.

Election at Danbury, Conn. DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 10 —At the election held here to-day the Union ticket was successful. The Election in Michigan. DETROIT. Nov. 10.—Returns from the Upper Peninsula place the election of John F. Driggs (Rep.) to Congress from the Sixth district beyond a doubt. New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows— Large Fire at Augusta, Georgia—Loss \$500,000. [To Southern Associated Press:]

AUGUSTA, Nov. 5.—A fire occurred here last night, which destroyed Stovall's werehouse, stables, six thousand bales cotton, some produce, &c. The loss will exceed \$500,000. DISASTROUS FIRE.

Destruction of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. About 2% o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in the extensive building on Bedford avenue, between Willoughby and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn, occupied as an Asylum for Roman Oatholic orphan boys, and resulted in its complete destruction, together with the loss of two lives. The structure is of briok, 150 feet front by 100 in depth, and five stories in height. The grounds attached comprise fourteen lots, and extend from Bedford avecomprise fourteen lots, and extend from Bedford avenue to Seencer street, affording ample space for exercise in line weather. About 150 feet in the rear
is a wooden abed, about 30 by 75 feet in extent,
which is derigned for a play house in inclement weather.
The main building is divided into apartments for the
accommedation of the superintendents and assistants,
and conveniences are provided for three hundred and
fifty children. The second, third, and fourth floors were
used as skeping apartments. Heat was furnished by
menns of furnaces, two of which were located in the basement under the north wing, and two under the south wing. The main entrances in front and rear of the cen-tre building, the hells and statrwars, were all of wide dimensions, and to this feature, together with the pre-sence of mind and the notivity displayed by those in charge, it is mainly owing that the conflagra

dimensions, and to this feature, together with the presence of mind and the activity displayed by those in Charge, it is mainly owing that the conflagration did not result more disastrously; for, as near as could be ascertained, two children only, out of two hundred and forty-eight, lost their lives.

The fire was caused by the overheating of a fine leading from one of the furnaces of the south wing. The floors and other wood work inside being of pitch pine ignited with great rapidity, and the flames specidity extended upward until the whole was enveloped.

The teachers were aroused from their slumbers by one of the lady assistants, and immediately proceeded to save the children. In this they were fortunately most successful, having in a very short time thereafter, conducted them to the play-house. It was supposed at the time that no one was missing, and the police and firemen were compelled to leave the building to its fate.

Some two hours thereafter Mr. James Gill, of Hose Company No. 13, discovered the crisped body of a child on one of the upper floors, and the sacendad to the waste in the high the volume of the upper floors, and station-house. The children had doubtless become beyindered, and ascendad to the upper floors, instead of coming down stairs. Nearly all the books and papers were commended. A record of the names of the children was saved, and, on calling the tolt, all answered but two, named Michael Carrick and Daalel McMann.

At the time of the firs the wind was blowing strongly from the northwest, and the rain was falling in torrents. The ground was covered with sone and slush, and through this the children were compelled to wade, barefoet and in their night clothes, to the play-house on Spenier et street, which proved a temporary place of refuge from the elementa. Subsequently they were conducted to the negation of the call of the state of the sarely hour and the disagreeable state of the waste, comparatively few citizens gathered about the scone of disaster. The duty of saving the inmates, the The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys was ected in 1856, at a coat of \$25 000. Last year

termittent fever. He went to the bedside of one of the Slaters, and told her he could not sleep, as he was sure there was fire somewhere. She ordered him back to bed, and then took the precaution of looking out into the hall, and was made aware of the fact that but little time reand was made aware of the fact that but little time re-mained to save the inmates. Every one was aroused, and all, with two exceptions, saved. The furnaces and flues in the building had recently been introduced, and Satur-day last fire was used for the first time It is, therefore, evident that there was some defect in the flues. Coroner Morris will hold an inquest on the bodies to day. The names of the unfortunate victims of this catastrophe are Michael Carrick and Daniel McMann.

michael Carrice and Daving in charge the Asylum held a meeting at St. James' Cathedral, in Jay street, yesterday afternoon. F. G. Turner, Esq., vice president, occupied the chair. The object was stated to be to make arrangethe chair. The object was stated to be to make arrangements for obtaining contributions, and to take other measures with the view of collecting money to rebuild the structure. A committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for a public lecture at the Academy of Music, and to solicit Richard O'Gorman, Esq., to deliver said lecture. Resolutions requesting each member of the Society to solicit subscriptions were passed, A vote of thanks was tendered to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for furnishing conveyances, and for offers of money thanks was tenuered to the Brooklyn City Lancou vom-peny for furnishing conveyances, and for offers of money for the relief of the children, after which the meeting ad-journed. It is understood that the children will be transferred to the convent, corner of Willoughby and llasson avenues, in a day or two\_N. Y. Time:

John Bright on the War in America. Mr. John Bright, in a recent letter to Mr. Jewett on the civil war in this country, said : on the civit war in this country, said:

"If you are for the Union, and think it can be preserved by conciliating the South, I confess I am amazed.
They have made war upon you, because they suspected that you would yield nothing more to them; are you to yield more under compulsion of the war, or because you can neither conquer the South or yet subsits as an independent State without her? If you love slavery and wish to continue it, and if you think you can build up with honor a reternal and with deaponed and when the said of the problem. with honor a restored and united Republic by humb yourself to the South, I can only express my surprise a the dream which possesses you. You may separate, of you may fight out this contest and wie, but to leave the slave still a slave will expose you to the contempt of the President, as does every man in Europe who is not a foe foredom, or moved by base hostility to the American Bepublic because it is a Bepublic, and because it is powerful." ivilized world. I applaud the proclamation of the

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, FELT HATS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, metalic overshoes, brogans, (including fifty cases boots and shoes partially damaged by fresh water,) also felt hats, travelling bags, hatter's whips, &c. comprising about 1,000 cases of first-class seasonable goods of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES OF STOCKS, LOANS, AND REAL ESTATE, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, by order of Orphans' Court, Executors. and others. See Thomas & Son's advertisement and pamphlet catalogues.

Public Amusements. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. - The new drams of " The Black Doctor" met last night with unqualified success. With his usual vitality of genius, Mr. E. L. Davenpor acted the part of "Febian," while his wife was natural and effective in that of " Pauline de la Beynerie." Not a single seat in the house was unoccupied, and the applayse throughout constituted a complete ovation. The drama itself is of the thrilling order, and the appointments are in keeping with the play.

## THE CITY

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTE PAGE. ARBIVAL OF EICK AND WOUNDED.

The following named sick and wounded soldiers arrived in this city yesterday morning, at 5% o'clock. They were accommodated in a very short time by the indefatigable nanagers of the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital. About 10 o'clock the ambulances of the fire department were telegraphed for, and in a few hours over three hundred were distributed to the various Government hospitals. There arrivals have tested the capacity of this institution, nearly one thousand having been received within the last forty

eight hours and bountifully provided for. The names are as follows:

John Jamison, O, 134 Pa
Wm Obbourne, O, 138 Pa
Wm H Chepman, J, 90 Pa
Aaron Laytore, D, 133 Pa
Jro F Bivikhart, H, 181 Pa
John Claycomb, E, 133 Pa
John Claycomb, E, 133 Pa
John Claresing, A, 129 Pa
B W Dicke, L, 28 Pa
Jas N Nevitt, O, 133 Pa
Jas N Nevitt, O, 133 Pa
Jay H Kinher, C, 133 Pa
J J Horn, K, 129 Pa
J W H Kimer, K, 120 Pa
J J W H Kimer, K, 120 Pa Jas N Novitt. C, 133 Pa
Henry H Fisher, C, 133 Pa
Jos Sparks, K, 133 Pa
J B Roberts, G, 136 Pa
J B Roberts, G, 136 Pa Sam Stoudnour, K. 133 P orp H Rutherford, I, 88 P. Porter Fluck, O. 133 Pa Ganderman, I, 133 Pa 8 Ki t. D, 134 P J J Sharp, D, 134 Pa Robert Miller, K, 88 Pa Jas Wagner, I, 133 Pa Mobley, B, 133 Pa O Pry, A, 100 Pa Miller, E, 129 Pa hn James, O. 8 Pa dam Shade, D. 9 Pa Lutz, E, 129 Pa lenry Schwariz, A. 90 Pa Wright, C. 91 Pa W D Derouse, F, 118 Pa Sgt Ed Monehan, O. 48 Pa ames Enan. D, 48 Pa David R Hill, D, 134 Pa Alex Doff, D. 134 Pa W W Miller, D, 134 Pa

TF Good, G, 128 Pa
James Willson, E, 91 Pa
George Reed, H. 129 Fa
James Forgolmidt, E, 129 Pa
A R. Neybert, G, 131 Pa J E Clark, B. 72 Pa Uameron, B. 118 Pa Dyson, A. 91 Pa W Gartley, B, 129 Pa David Bradbury, B, 129 Pa John Berronger, A. 133 Pa Robt Maclellan, O, 126 Pa J A Dever, B, 126 Pa T Bugg, B, 129 Pa W Kneper, E, 133 Pa J 8 Delamater, G, 91 Pa Sci Poorbaugh, E, 133 Pa

V R Keith, B, 126 Pa Wm Hoops, D, 124 Pa Wm Hoops, D, 124 Pa Bobert McClabe. E, 134 Pa Corp Thos Ward, H, 121 Pa A H Steward, D, 124 Pa B I, Fay, D, 13 Mass Robt Kennedy. G. 134 Pe Fletcher, E. 37 Mass Remuck, G, 15 Mass Kenny, G, 13 Mass Searrave, H. 15 Mass

Laymon, F. 72 Pa orge Lowe, 1 nborger, E, 66 N Y Charles Muray, K, 4 Pa J Guddington, H, 28 N Y Metzger, G. 4 N 1 W Farson, G 66 N Y Masio, G, 8 Ohio Tersan, I, 12 Ohio m Celvert, O, 30 Ohio Guddington, H. Kepfer, G. 8 Ohi P. Williams, A, 4 Vt m Hodge, L, 1 Ohio W Smith, L, 1 Chio Robt Stoy, L, 1 Ohio W J Marshall, L, 1 Ohio Griffith, A. 123 Pa

N Reedy, E 42 Mass J O Herngton, I, 34 Mass Obas Gillet, E, 34 Mass Simon, A, 21 Mass Wicker, F. 5 Mass Murphy, G, 35 Mess P Thirston, C, 4 Mich Burners, B, 9 Mass Wm Fraemar, D. 77 Mass Jenkins, B. 12 N J W Draper, M, 1 Art Kelly, E, 4 Mass I B Craft. C. 2 Mass

C E Havens, I, 5 U S Reg G Hawer, F, 8 III G G Wbitfield, D. 13 N J L W Palmer, D, Pur Leg A Mathees, G, 7 Va C Lind, I, 6 Wis J Clark, B, 4 U S Reg dmanwocdolff, A, 103 Kimber, H, 14 Mass Z Siggee, C, 9 Mass L Pond, I, 107 Mass

B. McBride, D. 6 US Inf
J. B. Benton, sergt, D. 6 US Inf
J. B. Benton, c. 7. Indiana
L. P. Taylor, O. 23 N. J.
J. Bedner, F. 17 Michigan
J. Bratherford, A. 27 Indiana
J. Bratherford, A. 27 Indiana
T. Bichmond, H. 8 Connecticy
T. B. Connecticy I F Sunban, D, 11 Conn N Willey, A, 16 Conn George Brewer, A. 21 Conn 1 S McAdam, G, 14 Iowa Satterthwaite, H, 23 N Whickman, G. 17 Mich Carter, D. 17 U S I

L S Nye, 3 Vermont
H Smyser, B, 6 Wisconsin
D I Brocks, C, 30 Ohlo
H O Mallroy, F, 4 U S I
N A Hanson, C, 10 Maine port steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, from Alexandria, having on board. among those from other States, the following sick and

Corp M McFeeley, A, 11 Pa W H Brety, H, 1st Res J Coleman, A, 8th Res Sgt J P Sykene, D, 107 A Weldon, D, 26 G W Bailey, F, 45 Saml Landish, D, 93 Corp S Stinkard, F, 100 Pa E Brosard, A, 114 Pa J W Anderson, F, 10 Pa D P Robertr, G, 150 Pa Corp V Foss, E, Pa B W Beckman, D, 4 Pa J Hostetter, E, 75 Pa J C Bowers, I. 12 Pa Cav G W Hatch, C, 48 Pa J P Dapp, H. 51 Pa E M Moore, I, 51 Pa G W Spaulding, F, 6 Pa B T J Leslie, G, 8 Pa B Augustus Smith, K, 51 Pa

STATEMENT IN REFERENCE TO GO-WERNMENT HOSPITALS.—The following statement will show the number of deaths in the army hospitals during the past week, and the number who have returned DRATHS.

Filbert-street Hospital..... Volunteer "
Pifth street "
St. Joseph's "
Weet Philada. "
Broad street " Broad street
Fourth and George sts. Hospital.... Master-street "Christian-street " RETURNED TO DUME. Filbert sireet Hospital..... \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Lebigh Volunteer

erected in 1856, at a cast of \$25 000. Last year some necessary improvements were made, at an expense of \$5,000. The loss, including contents, amounts to about \$25 000, upon which there is an insurance of \$15,000 in the Montauk, Lafayette, Firemen's, Mechanics', Brooklyn, and Nassau Cempanies.

The institution is in charge of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Association of the city of Rrooklyn, of which the Right Rev. Bishop Lengthin is President. It is supported by contributions, sollected in the different city Catholic churches. These in immediate charge are Mr. Thomas Brady, pritochap; alexander J. Booney, James P. Barry, Walter Hoyle, and fanteen female assistants. Sigters of Meey.

The fact that the hollding was on fire was discovered by alltills boy, seven years of age, who is sick within. his command. Oaptain Struthers commands Go ak,"
18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and organized his company some collation, the assembly adjourned,

THE REVENUE STAMPS .- The folowing important notice, in answer to an inquiry, has TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL BEYERDE, "WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1882.

EIR: I have the honor to state that the Government now have increased facilities for supplying internal revue stamps, and all orders now in this office, of the kinds thready engraved, will be filled before the 15th instant. Within a very short time above for anywed decorate.

Within a very short time plates for every denomina-tion of the different kinds of stamps will be finished, and all orders will be promptly supplied. When this can be done, on order will smanute from this department giving notice that after a certain day stamps must be used or the penalty will be enforced. In the meantims, the penalties for their non-use are operative, and will be nforced, in all cases where stamps can be promptly crished by the Government upon application. O. F. ESTEE, Acting Commissioner.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

Matters on the street were much more quiet than ould have been expected, considering the news of the emoval of General McClellan. Almost every one condes that had the telegram announced the fact on a week day a great panic would have resulted in the stock market, and gold would rise proportionately, but coming o us as it did on Sunday morning when men had time to reflect and make up their minds dispassionately concerning the effect on money and stock circles, was, we onsider, a very fortunate circumstance. The gold market was certainly stronger to day than usual, and an advance of & P cent. occurred, 132 being the closing bid for buyers. Old demands were steady at 126. Governent securities fell off about & W cent. Stocks were somewhat excited, but no great depression esulted. Eeven thirty tressury notes were steady at & wer, the sixes falling off %. State fives were % lower; e coupon sixes were steady as 108. City sixes, old, fell ¼; the new sold at ¼ advance; Allegheny City sixes brought 80 %; Long Island sixes were in demand at par; ennsylvania Ballroad first mortgages rose I, the second remaining firm at 107; Tioga Railroad sevens were

ere steady; Schuylkill Navigation sold at 5, the preferred at 14%; in Lehigh and Morris Canal there was o change. Reading Railroad shares opened at a decline of % on Saturday's latest quotations, advanced to 38%, and closed rather firmly at 38 Lehigh Valley ross \*\* Cam den and Amboy sold at a decline of 14. Elmira wa firm at 18%; no sales of the preferred Minehill was steady at 45%. Beaver Meadow sold at 57%—a decline of V. Pennsylvania fell off V. Long Island V. Pay senger reilways were very active at the late quotations of last week, with the exception of Green and Coates, which

steady at 103; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Rail-

sold at 106%, no change from last sales; Reading bonds

advanced 2. Ridge-avenue rose %. Fifth and Sixth sold at 51 %. Seventeenth and Nineteenth fell off %. No change in the others. The market closed steady, 2,700 chares and \$31,000 in bonds changing hands. Drexel & Co. quote: Mesers. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street.

quote foreign exchange for the steamer Arabia, from Boston, as follows: # 3 days sight 148 2149

Paris, 60 days sight 35.83 # 23.87 # 3 days 50.85 # 25.85 # 2

Cologne, 60 days sight. 93% 297 heipsic, 60 days sight. 96% 297 Berlin, 60 days sight. 96% 297 Amsterdam, 60 days sight. 55% 256 OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAHES. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain a LOANS. Nov. 3. | Nov. 10. | Nov. 3. | Nov. 10. 4,021.342 4.152.358 562.004 562.68 5.184,469 5.259,728 1.084,309 1.083 2,342,000 2,353,000 2,086,000 2,141,000 1,217,230 1,356,000 353,000 thwark.... Southwark 1,31,233 1,330,000 Kensington 1,356,300 959,508 Penn Township 1,085,484 1,089,107 Western 1,999,745 1,760,310 Gommerce 626,274 650,766 130,712 112,899 143,849 76,963 798,487 795.349 871,256 1,073,101 626,417 Oity..... 783,000 859,000 Corn Exchange 112,000 854,000 35,514,335 35,978,123 5,458,029 5,524,621 DEPOSITS. OIRQULATION. Nov. 3. | Nov. 10. Nov. 3. Nov. 10 \$2,983,000 \$2,892,000 \$363,00. \$338,000 North America. Farm & Mech. 2,785.180 5,096 279 2,974,092 487,472 485,401 5,339,101 141,355 188,065 1.382.000 1,850,000 1,223,716 146,000 45 125 outhwark ... 43.820 910,317 832,104 enn Townshi 1,817,878 984,060 730,586 Western.... Man. & Mech. 980,870 769,265 416.310 53 280 1.689.394 1.678.496

Girard.... Tradesmen's... Consolidation City... 329,883 311.681 308.225 181,000 319,000 Corn Exchange. 708.000 397,000 438,000 Total ...... 26,938 714 27,396 678 4 889 890 4,768.487 3.....\$4,018,005 85 4...... 3,558,465 16 236 822 53 4.102.607 38 8,510,281 7......3,311,168 07 8.....2,987,720 43 \$21,548 188 49

The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during the last few months: 1862. 3......30,885,119 5,884,011 2,144,398 20,068,892 .28,037,691 | 5,886,424 | 3,878,970 | 76,636,538 May 5 23 324,432 6,049,635 3,759,592 21,316,614 June 2 31,747,070 5,583,482 4,335,012 24,834,644 July 7 33,206,661 5,454,007 4,749,220 24,807,782 Aug. 4 33,517,900 5,660,187 5,028,070 24,578,289 8......34.631.350 5.546.857 5.192.935 25.062 171 15.....35,015,676 | 5,516,044 | 5,177,587 | 24,780,168 | 22.....34,571.535 | 5,449,027 | 5,174,560 | 24,194 | 214 | 25....34,589,387 | 5,440,140 | 5,111,474 | 24,997,928 Oct. 6 . . . . 34,826,163 5,453,748 5,995,704 25,419,840 6 13 . . . . . . 36,298,494 5 508,970 5,091,081 25,735,581 4 20......35.526.851 5,467.907 5,050.614 25,892,970 \*\* 27......35,748,666 [5,454,225] 5.054,250] 28,269,805 Nov. 3......35,514 335 [5,458,029] 4,889,890 [26,938,714 \*\*\* 10......35,978,123 [5,524,621] 4,788,487 [27,396 678 From the last report of the Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin, we learn that the circulation has been increased during the last month \$2.012. The whole amount of circulation outstanding is:

for corn-fed Hogs, as to quality.

850 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Yard at from 853 Par banks......\$2,103,177 Winding up banks.... The following are the official tables of the trade of the port of New York for the past week and since January 1: IMPORTS. For the week. For the week. 1860. 1861. 1862.
Dry goods......\$1,169,249 \$681.565 \$426,017
General merchandisc. 3,035,931 1,247,835 1,349,459 Total for the week. . .4.255,180 Previously reported .200,165,743 169,153,741 151,922,050 Since January 1....204,410 923 111,083,141 153 697,526 Since January 1.... 81,418,617 111,287,583 128,832,795 J. Gilcrist, 175, Pannsylvania

Since Jan. 1.....\$44,835,680 \$6,405,225 \$50,706,09 The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The stock market opened unsettled; the change in the command of the Army of the Potomac creating a preper cent. on the low price of the morning. Erie shares continue to be the strongest of the list. The common stock closes at 63% o 64, the preferred at Among the weakest of the speculative shares are The sales were large at 41% 541%.

Bailroad bonds are rather lower, but are not pressed for sale. Erie bonds are firm. Fort Wayne firsts rose 1 per cent., the zeconds %. Toledo and Wabash, and Chicago and Northwestern bonds are steady at former prices. Michigan Southern. Sinking Funds fell % per prices. prices. Michigan Southern Shafing Funds fell & percent. A lot of \$100.000 Terre Haute Incomes were taken out of the market on Saturday at 59-360. The February interest on the Incomes and Preferred bonds has been received from the West.

Governments are a shade weaker, in view of the new loan of \$18 000,000. The sixes of 1861 sold at 103, but were afterwards better. The 7-30 notes are quo-Change.

Monoy is rather quicker to-day. The banks are lepding less freely. The bank of the business is at 5.06 lending less freely. The bulk of the business is at 5.66 to cent.

Gold tack an upward turn of 14 to cent., selling as high as 133 to but afterwards sellers supplied the market freely at 132 to 132 to.

The foreign exchange market is higher, in sympathy with the rise in gold. First-class bills on London have been done at 147—on Paris, 3824 co385.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites proposals for a new loan of \$13,420,550, being the residue of the 7.30 notes authorized to be issued last year. Offers for bonds as small as \$50 will be received. Ten per cent. earnest money must be deposited by bidders with Assistant Treasurers. Proposals will be opened at Washington on Sat-

arers. Proposels will be opened at Washington on Saturday next, at noon. The Cincinnali Daily Commercial of the Sth says: The Uncinian Daty Commercial of the 3th says.

There was a better counter-demand to-day for gold, and sales were made at 31.632 prem. Purchases were light in smount at rates ranging from 23 to 30 prem.; principally at the lesser figure. The old Demand notes were bought at 23.625 prem. Since the receipt of the noon despatches there is but little disposition to allow more than 23 prem. Silver is quoted at 22.623 prem. Exchange sales were, in the aggregate, large, and the market is rather firmer, so that the dealess do not throw off more than 1/2 discount in but few cases. QUOTATIONS.

81@32 prem The calls for money are only moderate in amount, though gradually improving as approach is made to the "packing" season. Not that the pork merchants are represented among the borrowers yet, but others, who may need, anticipate the competition to which they may be exposed; when 4,800 to 5,000 hogs will have to be paid for deily. Exports of cotton from New York to foreign ports for the week endiry November 4, 1862, compared with the corresponding week of last year :

Bags and
Bales. Value.
To Liverpool..... 300 25,160
"Hamburg..... Bags and Bales. Value. 3,470 930,294 150 10,275 300 25,100 Total ..... Previously ......178,285 9,525,296 18 723 3,929,016 Bince January 1. . 178,588 9,550,896

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, 5 [Reported by S. E. SLAFMARCH, Phila E FIRST BOARD. 100 L Island B 6s... 100 r 30 ARD. 230 U S 7 80 T nts biz. 350 Seh Kay. 100 Seh Kay pref. | 16 Fifth st R .... 61 | 68 Reading R | 145 Sch Nav. 5 | 50 do ... 5 |

| Do new 1.06 \( \) 107 \( \) 106 \( \) 107 \( \) 107 \( \) 108 \( road first morigages sold at 94: Sunbury and Erie sevens

Philadelphia Markets. MOVEMBER 10-Evening The Flour market is rather firmer to-day; the day The Flour market to expert and home use 6000 mand is limited norm to the second use; built bbls have been disposed of at \$6.37 % of 50 for samilar bbls have been disposed of \$7.50.07 75 for Objecting \$6.87.07 for extras, and \$7.50.07 75 for Objecting \$6.87 & I for takes, the latter rate for good brank. The family, mostly at the lawer lots for good brack. The select to the frade are at the same figures, including families at \$\$28.75. as to quality. By Flour is severe and firm at \$5.50 步 bbl. Corn hieal is held at \$350 for Penne., and \$4 for Brandywine.

WHEAT comes in slowly, and the market is firme, with sales of 10c11,000 bushels red at 145 e146 for Western and Penus ivania, and 150 e152 for Southern, the latter for choice lots affort; white ranges at 1600 Penna., and \$4 for Brandy wine. REE is scarce and wanted at 95 a 96c for Pennsylvania, Conn is rather more plenty, and prime reilow is of fered at 75c, and duil. fered at 75c, and duil.

OATS are unchanged; about 2,500 bushes sold at 40c for Delaware, and 41c for Pennsylvania medium nuality.

BARK is scarce, and held at \$37 for first No. 1 Quarts. COTTON.—The market continues firm at the advance. and a limited business to note. Small gales of at 61@63c # 1h. at 612 650 cm in.

GROCERIES.—The market is firm, with smell sales of Coffee and Sugar We quote the former at 23 250 for Bio.
An auction sale of 225 hhds New Orleans Sugar was made this morning by Samuel C. Cock & Co., ci 1948
113/c 4P h net cash.
PROVISIONS.—The market is firm, with small sales of Mess Pork at \$12 50 cl 13 25. Bacon Sides at \$1.2 as Mess Pork at \$12 50 013 25. Bacon Sides at 6 17, and Bhoulders 5 1 c 1 1b, and Lard at 10 1/2 010 1/2 in its and oble.

6EEDS — Clover meets with a good demand at \$5; for for prime. Timothy, at \$1.751\$1, and Fluxteed. \$2 65 per bus. WHISKY is firm but quiet, at 40c for bbls, and 33; pg

Vheat......13 20% bu Philadelphia Cattle Market-Nov. 10, 1861 The market opened very dull this morning, but price of good Cattle are unchanged. The receipts continu very large, reaching about 2,300 head, price ranging st from \$8.08.50 for extra, \$7.5008 for fair to good, and \$3 50 04, gross, for common quality. The Western Cattle on sale to-day are unusually and at the close sold at 3c 4 b, gross weight. The belts grades were taken early in the day at our highest figure. The market closed very dull, and 30100 heat lefton which will be shipped to New York and Baltimre.
Cows and Calves are unchanged, and prices are about the same as last week.
Sheep are rather higher, the receipts having fallent Sincep are rainer migner, the receipts having falls of 125,000 head this week; prices have advanced 127. Stock Sheep are secure and prices are well ministrated. Lumbs are in demand at full prices.

The Hog market continues active, and prices are an expensioned.

••••••

The stock of Cattle on sale to day are from the bloz. 800 head from Ohio. 700 head from thester county. 400 head from Illinois. 260 head from Indiana.

260 head from Indiana.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Barelay C. Baldwir, 25 Chester county steers, fair to good quality selling at from \$708.

Alex Kennedy, 35 Chester county steers, selling at from \$708 to 800 B for fair to good quality.

Ullman & Shemberg, 100 head good Western steers, selling at \$808.50—the latter price for extra; 20 Chesta county at \$8 for fair to good; and \$4 heifers from Marfiand selling at \$6.67, as to quality.

Mocney & Smith, 120 Vestern eters, selling at \$3.6 3 50 for good and extra, and \$7.08 for ordinary to far P. McFillen, 85 Chester county steers, for James G. Young, selling at 7@8c for fair to good, and 30 Distant eers, common at 323 % gross.

Fuller & Bro., 40 Western steers, selling at frontien or ordinary to fair quality.

J. & E. S. McFillen, 64 Western steers, selling at 324 gross for common, and 40 Obester county steers selling at 344 gross for common, and 40 Obester county steers selling at 74 ca8c, for fair to good quality.

Cochran & McOell, 100 Obester and Delaware musty steers; 50 head fair to good selling at \$7.50cf, and 9 head common steers at \$3.50, gross. P. Hathoway, 70 Ohester county steers, selling at from \$7.50 as for fair to good quality.

Jones McOlese, 35 Obester county steers, sain & om \$7 08 for fair to good. J. Abrahams, 32 Chester county steers, selling at how

\$7.08 for fair to good. J. & J. Chain, 50 Western steers, selling at from lab J. & J. Chair, 50 Western steers, selling at 122 Mor fair to good quality.

J. Seldomridge, 39 Chester county steers, selling is from 7286 for fair to good.

Fellbimer & Kirvin, 83 Ohio steers, selling is free for fair to good, and 16 Delaware steers at 342 kg. grees, for common quality.

Cows and Calves.—The arrivals and sales of the at A. P. Phillips' Avenue drove yard reached about 100 head this week, selling at \$18035 for epringers and \$3 c40 \$40 \$40 head for cow and calf. Calves are saling in a small way at 4% of \$4\$ \$4\$ for first quality, and 3245 for second do, according to quality.

THE SHEEP MARKET. The receipts and sales of Sheep are light this week, reaching about 2,000 head. There is an active demand, and prices are higher, first quality selling at 14,05c and second do at 38,04%c, as to condition and quality. Stock Sheep are searce, and selling at 22,5001 \$\pi\$ head. Lambs are in demand at \$\preceq \pi \text{450} \$\pi\$ head, as to quality. quality. THE HOG MARKET. The receipts and sales of Hogs are light this wet. 2,901 beed sold at H. G. Imboff's Union Drove Firls from \$5.50 & 6 for still fed, and \$5.75 a6 50 \$7 100 be we

50 ₱ 100 lbs. The following are the particulars of the receipts and Leeds & Glass, 180 head, Pennsylvania. H. Wiley, 55, Pennsylvania. Russell, 93. Pennsylvania. Jacob Leiby, 77. Pennsylvania. John Russell, 46, Pennsylvania Homes & Pieffer, 244, Pennsylvania. D. Bailey, 79, Pennsylvania. Jerry Gilcrist, 184, Pennsylvania. Henry Glass, 183, Pennsylvania. Horres & Pieffer, 84, Ohio. Geo/Emerick, 100, Ohio. J. G. Meck, 52, Ohio. Hemes & Pieffer, 196, Ohio. W. Homes, 178, Ohio.
W. M. Gallagher, 126 Ohio.
3. Hegeland, 182, Ohio. 8. Mare, 55, Ohio. aldwin, 31. Pennsylvania.

A. Hockman, 105, Pennsylvania:

Harrisburg Live Stock Market. HARRISBURG, Nov. 8.—The receipts of live stock of a tirds at Harrisburg drove yards during the week at 1,162 beef cattle, 5,884 hogs, 400 sheep, and 1,955 homeling a total of 9 362 head. The particular of sales of beef cattle and hogs are. do. at \$4.10 do. at \$3.90 do. at \$4.50 do. at \$4.50 do. at \$4.60 do. at \$4.50 G. Crossland do. 12 S. Gilbert do. 15 J. Carpenter do. 67 740 hrgs were sold by drevers, at an average of x: per 100 lbs. gross.

The following droves of Beef Cattle were in 12st his week: A. Bowers......62 Tanner.... Plecher.... Dickson.... Scott

New York Markets-Yesterday ASHES are in fair demand and very firm at \$5.2 Pots, and \$9 for Pearls.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is unsettled, and prices have advanced 5 to 10 content at his 

 Superfine State
 85 95c 605

 Extra State
 6,30c 655

 Common to good Western
 5 95c 646

 Extra Iowa, Michigan, Ind., Ohio, &c. 620s 1.60
 620s 1.60

 Extra Iound-hoop Ohio (shipping)
 6,95c 7.65

 Extra round-hoop Ohio (trade)
 7,00e 0.00

at \$8 95.07.10 for superfine Baltimora, and \$7.25.29 fa Rye Flour is firm at \$4 7505 50. Corn Meal is quiet and without material according to the price.

Wheat is two to three cents per bushel betten and the market is uncettled and feverish. There is a good bushels, it ess doing for lexport and home, use. The sales of 50,000 hushels, including Ohicago spring at \$1.1901. Si 26al 83 for Milwaukee Oldo; Si Sale Si for and si Lowa; Si 40as 445 for whoter red Western; 7.15al. for amber michigan; Si 48 for white indianal Bys continues firm at 78as 52c for Western, and SSA.

For State. nominal at \$3.4501.53.

Corn is one cent higher, with sales of \$0,000 bushed at 720 73c for shipping mixed Western; 670705 & Eastern, and \$1.266c for unsound. Oat are firmer at 600 63% o for inferior to prime.
WHISKY.—The market is quiet: a les of 500 bbly s WHISKY.—The market is quiet; of les 37c, and small lots at 37%c. Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Tolegraph. c.f. BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet; Ohto. c.f. Wheat firm and advancing. Corn firm, at 730 for white, and 726 73 for yellow. Whisky nominal visions dull. Nov. 10.—7 hour is very firm at \$5 505 for Chromonard, Nov. 10.—7 hour is very firm at \$5 505 for the property of the proper 18 723 3,929.015

Wheat active, and 5a8c higher. Red \$1.03; white \$1.03; wheat active, and 5a8c higher. Red \$1.03; white \$