

Washington Pennsylvania Soldiers Relief Association. Association, having opened an office at No. 1 Washington Building, corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where will be found a card of all names of soldiers in or around this city in sympathy with the friends of the cause...

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Mearns' Family Medicines to be found in another column of his paper.

SERGEANT SHREINER.—We had the pleasure on Thursday of taking by the hand Sergeant Edward Shreiner, of Co. K, 3rd Penna. Reserve, who has been detailed, with others of the regiment, to take on drafted men to fill up the ranks. He is looking hearty, and reports all the boys of Co. K in good health and spirits, looking forward hopefully to a chance for a decisive blow which shall finish up the "rebels" and their cause. Sergeant Shreiner is stationed at Harrisburg.

RETURNED.—Capt. Herr, whose resignation on account of ill health we announced two weeks since, arrived here on Wednesday evening. The captain is but a shadow of his former self, yet looks well otherwise. We hope his case may not be like that of so many other brave men, who are saddled for years with disease contracted in the service of their country. The many friends of Capt. H. welcome him home.

WINTER BRIDES.—After an almost unprecedented Fall, inducing us to believe in perpetual Summer we are having Winter in earnest. This (Friday) morning we look out upon an old-fashioned snow storm, which promises sleighing, if it meet with no unexpected lockest.

WE are sorry to see such weather on account of the thousands of raw men just thrown into camp, at Harrisburg and elsewhere. Let every one think of their comfort, and do what he or she can to alleviate their suffering. Our soldiers in the field, too, if the storm extends so far South, will feel its rigors sensibly, especially if the reported tales of the want of clothing in the army be correct, as we have every reason to fear they are.

OFFICIAL RESULT OF THE STATE ELECTION.—The official returns make the figures of the late State election foot up as follows: AUDITOR GENERAL. Slenker, 218,981; Cochran, 215,256. Slenker's maj., 3,715. SURVEYOR GENERAL. Barr, 218,654; Ruff, 215,585. Barr's maj., 3,109.

DEATH OF JOHN F. HULER. We regret to announce the death of John F. Huler, Esq., of the Lancaster Examiner, on last Tuesday. He ranked among the most honorable members of his profession, and was one of the noblest and most patriotic citizens of Lancaster. We copy the following tribute to his memory from the Examiner of Wednesday:

We announce this morning with feelings of deep regret the death of John F. Huler, one of the proprietors of the Examiner and Herald. After an illness of three weeks and a few days, he expired at his residence in this city on Tuesday morning at four o'clock. Few men had fewer faults or fewer virtues than a paper record that identified for about a quarter of a century with the newspaper press of this city. He had gathered around him a host of warm, devoted and true hearted friends. To them the tidings of his death will come with sorrow. In all his intercourse with men, whether as apprentice, journeyman or proprietor, he was characterized by sobriety of demeanor and integrity of purpose. As a practical printer and hand-craftsman he had no superior, while in the management of all the details of the publishing business few men were his equals. As a business man he was prompt, correct, and proverbially systematic. Firm without tyranny, and precise without being exacting, he commanded the esteem of all in his employ. An honest and an upright man, he leaves behind him the record of a fairly earned and unblemished name. As husband, father, friend, he was true, kind and constant, and in his character of each gave evidence of his kindly feelings and general good will. But he has gone.

OUR DRAFTED MEN.—The men drafted from Columbia (Lower Ward) reported themselves at Lancaster on Wednesday, as notified, and were sent to Harrisburg the same afternoon, by special train. On Monday evening the men assembled at the Town Hall and organized themselves by the election of Wesley A. Martin, Captain, John Egan, 2d Lieutenant, and John Hummel, 1st Lieutenant. This organization may or may not be permanent, depending upon the final decision of Government as to the disposition of the drafted men. If the men are allowed to form themselves into regiments and choose their own officers the probability is that our men, in forming themselves into a company will control the election at least a part of the line officers. There is still a doubt as to the disposal of the men, Government having ordered that they be placed in old regiments to fill their depleted ranks. This will interfere with all the organizations already effected, and will not fail to be an exceedingly unpopular measure with the men. If the draft was intended for such purpose it should have been clearly announced at this point; then there would have been no ground for cavil. But as was generally understood, an extra draft was taken place to fill old regiments in case they were not recruited by a certain time. The officers selected by our men are, we think, good and capable men. Mr. Martin has had considerable experience as a member of different military organizations, from boyhood, and will not fail to speedily become a very efficient officer. We hope Gov-

ernor Curtin may succeed in having it so ordered that our men may be kept together. The importance of filling the old regiments is, we know, great, but faith should be kept with the men, who were drafted with the full understanding that they were to be self organized and officered, as far as regimental organizations; at least. Let the old regiments by all means be filled, and to do this let there be a special draft, if necessary. A number of men were exempted at Lancaster on Wednesday and returned home. Being absent from home at the time were failed to get a list of those who went to Harrisburg. We hear that a number of the drafted failed to report themselves. Their cases will probably be promptly attended to by Commissioner Reynolds.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society furnished many of the men with comfortable underclothing on Monday afternoon, and as far as we have heard all who went were well provided in this respect. If any shall have failed to supply themselves or to be supplied with the necessary comforts, our citizens should look to the matter at once, for the present severe weather will be a trial to raw men, let them be ever so warmly clad. A committee should be formed and price of clothing taken care of to look after the welfare of our men.

NATIONAL FINANCES.—The leading article in the Circular of Messrs. Samuel Hallett & Co. for the steamer, Oct. 29, 1862, is on the National Finances. It contains facts of great importance at this crisis, and the figures can be relied upon as correct.

In anticipation of the annual report of the Treasury soon to be made, we are enabled to lay before our readers, approximately, the condition of the national finances up to near the close of the present month. We may not give the exact figures in every case, but our statement will be found to be very nearly accurate.

The public debt of the United States may be divided into three classes—that contracted prior to the loan of \$250,000,000, granted in July, 1861; the loan of that date, and those authorized by Congress at his last session. The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about \$118,000,000. Of the second class, the \$250,000,000 loan, \$150,000,000 is made up of the 7-3-10ths, of which about \$132,000,000 have been issued; \$50,000,000 6 per cents due in 1881, and \$50,000,000 of the Demand notes, which were made receivable for dues at the Custom House. About one-half of these are already cancelled, and are being retired at the rate of \$200,000 daily. Their places, however, are supplied by what are termed "new issues" of demand notes.

Since the passage of the Act of July, 1861, the government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the Sub-Treasurers, and by the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter about \$66,000,000 have been issued. Of the "new issues" of Treasury notes, about \$180,000,000 are in circulation. The Department is now paying them out at the rate of \$600,000 daily. Of the class of bonds known as the 5-20s, \$18,571,100 have been issued. The exact amount of deposits with the Sub-Treasurers on call is about \$65,000,000. The aggregate indebtedness of the Department, consequently will foot up as follows: Debt contracted prior to July, \$118,000,000. Bonds bearing 7-3-10 per cent interest, 132,000,000. Bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, payable in 1881, 50,000,000. Certificates of indebtedness, 66,000,000. Deposits with the Sub-Treasurers, and payable on call, 65,000,000. Treasury notes, new issue, 180,000,000. Custom House notes, 24,000,000. The Five-twenty year bond, 18,571,100. Total indebtedness, \$653,571,100.

This statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stood on the 22d inst., and making the liabilities of Government considerably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all apprehension as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt. The interest on the total amount at six per cent is only \$39,214,266. But only \$49,571,100 draw interest, reducing the charge upon the Treasury from this quarter to \$20,974,266. To meet this charge we have the resource from customs, which will probably equal \$60,000,000, the present year, and the revenues from the extraordinary sources, recently provided.

These sources were designed to realize fully \$200,000,000 annually. We learned that so far they promise to prove productive far beyond the estimate. There can be no doubt of their realizing an immense sum, and forming a secure basis, not only for the payment of interest accruing on the public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment, upon the close of the war. The abundance of money demonstrates the ability of Government to borrow to any required amount. As previously argued by us, the nation finds no difficulty in sustaining the burdens of the war, as it possesses in abundance whatever is necessary for its prosecution—men, food, and materials and munitions of all kinds. So long as the people will dispose of these for the obligations of Government, no financial embarrassment need be feared.

In the present financial condition of the nation, consequently, all is well. The people have not lost a jot of their confidence, notwithstanding the failures in the military operations of the Government. They feel that want of success has been due to incompetency in those who have directed affairs, not to any weakness of the cause, or in the means of its maintenance and support. Confidence is unabated that the right men in the right place will at last appear. More than a year ago it was felt on all hands that military successes were essential to the negotiation of loans. They have not come in the degree predicted or expected; yet it would be far easier for the Government to borrow to-day than it was a year ago. We refer to this to show that it is always unsafe to underestimate the financial strength of the people. On the contrary, the war will demonstrate a strength on the part of the nation

far transcending whatever was claimed for it by its most ardent advocates. The natural resources of this country are so vast, that no limit can be placed upon its productiveness under the stimulus of a great necessity, or demand, especially so long as the war is not waged upon Northern soil. With our financial strength unabated, all other things will come in due time. The experience, under similar circumstances, of all nations addicted to peace, has been similar to our own. But the work of preparation is going on, while military talent is being developed, so that we are really making vastly greater progress than is generally supposed. In the meantime, we are consolidating our political unity, gaining in confidence and in experience, which cannot fail in the end, to conduct to complete success.

In connection with the above we would refer our readers to the advertisement of the new Five-Twenty year six per cent loan, by Jay Cooke Philadelphia, in our advertising column.

Our Army Correspondence. CAMP NEAR WATERFORD, LOUDON COUNTY, VA., October 31st, 1862.

EDITOR SERV.—When last I wrote to you I had visited the ground over which the corps of Hooker and Sumner fought at the battle of Antietam, and none other. Since then I have traversed that which lies at, and between the Stone Bridge where Burnside crossed, and Sharpsburg. Judging from appearances, the fighting at the Bridge was quite severe, but between that and the town it was more of a desultory character, covering far more ground than the right wing. I looked in vain for the graves of the slain of the brave 45th. I found one, north of the Bridge. From "45's" description of the route taken, obstacles overcome, the distance traversed, by the regiment, their utter annihilation must have been owing entirely to the intervention of Divine Providence. I cannot account for it in any other way. If what "45's" says be true about them being in the streets of Sharpsburg (there are but few in it; the town is mainly built on one street leading to Boonsboro' and Sheppardstown, over which the whole of the Rebel Army had to pass to get to the river; the streets running perpendicular to the main street are but one square long), it is unfortunate that they were not supported and the main street gained, for by so doing they would have cut off the only road by which the Rebels could retreat, (Hooker held the Hagerstown pike, the only other avenue through which the Rebels might have got away), thus changing a drawn battle into a total defeat.

Five weeks of precious time we spent in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg; the camp of camp life relieved occasionally by the visits of friends from home, the raid of Stuart's cavalry, the camp report of the "immediate return of the Reserves to Pennsylvania," and the issuing of clothing in dribbles to the half naked men. A move was at last made on Sunday morning, the 26th, in the right direction—I hope to be effective. The day was the most disagreeable of the many disagreeable ones I have experienced since I have been in the service. The Reserves marched through rain and mud in an easterly direction, and north side of the Antietam creek, over a mountain, across Pleasant Valley, and bivouacked on the side of South Mountain for the night. Perhaps there were not a dozen men who closed an eye, for all had to stand around camp fires to obtain any comfort whatever. On Monday morning the troops crossed the South Mountain, from the top of which the whole of the beautiful valley of Middletown was visible at a glance. The view is the finest I ever beheld, if I except the one from Ephrata Mountain. The farms are exceedingly fine looking, very much like our own in Lancaster County. The towns of Middle town and Barksdale lay apparently at the foot of the mountain in the midst of a perfect garden. We passed the latter place taking a direction towards the Potomac river, arriving at Berlin on Monday afternoon, having marched perhaps twenty miles, when the camp pitched had been reached in perhaps twelve or fourteen hours by another route. We remained here until yesterday (Thursday) morning, when we were ordered across the river. In those few days great efforts were made to clothe the troops—nothing is now wanting but underclothing, and a few blankets. What clothing was issued was mostly done at night; it arrived always near midnight, and had to be issued immediately. This occurred for three consecutive nights. Much inconvenience was occasioned thereby, owing to the unapproachable position of the "5th," which lay on a narrow strip of meadow, surrounded on the north and south by high hills, and on the west by the camps of the 6th Reserve and 121st Pa. Vols., the latter being in the 1st Brigade. Wagons could not go through those camps, hence the men to whom clothing was issued had to pass through them to the place where the Regimental Wagons were parked. Some amusing incidents occurred in the 121st. Whilst passing through their camp our boys were arrested and ordered to fall into line. The guards found out that the boys of the 5th were rather unmanageable; instead of getting into line they surrounded the guard, and taunted them. Capt. Porter had to show his "sardine boxes" before he could convince the braves of the 121st that he and his men were not "foes." Our boys made a dash and fairly lifted the guards off their feet. It seems that the 121st had a counter-charge of their own for the purpose they said of keeping out the "foes." Sergeant Baynes did not quite "see it" and left with his squad for the wagons in double quick time, the guard hawling after him to stop.

"J. R. S." of the "Tribune" staff is attached to our corps, and pays the 5th daily visits. He is one of the most genial and gentlemanly men I have ever met. He has a host of friends in the Reserve, and especially those from Lancaster County, of which he is a citizen. I understand he contemplates writing a history of the several regiments composing the Reserves, from the date of their organization to the end of the war, if it prove not to be an interminable one.

The Reserves crossed the Potomac Bridge at Berlin, on Thursday morning, in a southerly direction "across lots" leaving Lovettsville half a mile to the right, until they intersected a road leading to Leesburg by Waterford and encamped three miles from the latter place, in Loudon Valley. To-day (Friday) the whole regiment was mustered and inspected by Gen. Seymour. Of those ordered to be marked as deserters and their pay stricken off are several of Co. K. Michael Summers lost ten dollars by having the last word with the General for reproving him about some defect of his gun. "Fony Tunesome" was ordered to wash himself, and Corporal Bogard to cut off his waving tresses. Sergeant Mullen had loaned Lieut. Caldwell his sword; Sergeant Covert lost his.

WAR NEWS! ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Troops Pressing On—The Rebels Driven Back by our Advance—Heavy Cannonading—Snicker's Gap Occupied.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 9 P. M. November 2. General Pleasanton yesterday came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Philmont about 11 o'clock. The fight which ensued was conducted wholly by artillery and lasted about five hours, when the enemy retreated to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Our loss was only one killed and fourteen wounded. The enemy's force consisted of a portion of Stuart's cavalry and one battery. Five of his men are known to have been killed. This morning General Pleasanton renewed the attack at 8 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock he was reinforced by a brigade of infantry, and at 1 o'clock the Rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss up to 3 o'clock to-day was one killed and four wounded. During the action a caisson belonging to the Rebels was exploded by one of our shells. The enemy's loss is not known. The firing in that direction was very heavy from 3 o'clock until dark, but the result is not known. General McClellan visited the front during this afternoon. A heavy dust was observed to-day at

Ashby's Gap, but in what direction the Rebel troops were moving is not known, the distance being too great. Another part of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day. Three brigades of Rebel infantry were at last advised advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns. Firing followed, but the results are not yet known.

Our Forces in Full Possession of Snicker's Gap.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WHEATLAND, VA., November 2, 10 P. M. To His Excellency, the President: I have just received a despatch from Gen. McClellan dated at Snicker's Gap, six o'clock, P. M., stating that he has full possession of the Gap.

When General Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out. A column of five or six thousand infantry advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a strong one from either side.

It is said that Jackson and A. P. Hill are in the valley opposite. General Pleasanton had driven the enemy's cavalry seven miles beyond Union at 3 P. M., exploding one of their caissons, and capturing ten of their wounded left behind. (Signed) R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Bloomfield, Va., Monday evening, Nov. 3d, 7 o'clock.

The advance of the Army of the Potomac up the valley, on the left side of the Blue Ridge, is being pushed forward with all despatch. Gen. Pleasanton occupied Upperville this afternoon, after a spirited engagement with the enemy for about four hours. We had none killed, but several wounded. The enemy left three of their dead on the field. Upperville is four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the rebels are endeavoring to hold.

Our troops now hold all the Gaps up to Ashby's, with every prospect of having that to-morrow. There was some force of the enemy to-day in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to dispute our passage at that point.

The rumor of the invasion of Maryland by the way of Downsville, is not believed at these headquarters. The last reports from the rear show that it is unfounded. The army is ready, and prepared to fight a general battle at any time and place where the enemy may see proper to meet them. It is in better condition than it has ever been, with the exception of a want of more cavalry. [Bloomfield, Va., where the above despatch is dated, and where General McClellan had his headquarters yesterday, is about four miles this side of Upperville, and about equidistant from Snicker's Gap and Ashby's Gap.]

FROM THE ARMY OF POTOMAC.

The Rebels Believed to be Retreating to Gordonsville—Their Present Movements Believed to be Feints.

HARRIS'S FERRY, Monday, Nov. 3.—Four rebel prisoners were brought in yesterday, caught spying in this neighborhood. Two hundred rebel cavalry were seen between Hall Town and Charlestown, last night. Our pickets are reported as skirmishing with them.

All the movements of the enemy in this direction were feints. Advice from the East Ridge state that the bulk of the rebel army is on the east side of Blue Ridge.

Several rebel prisoners have been taken. Longstreet is at Paris, Jackson just passed through Ashby's Gap, and Hill is close on him. The general impression among our officers is that the rebels are fast retreating to Gordonsville, and all their movements are only feints to cover this movement. They told the people of Parcellville, several days since, that they had no idea of wintering in the Shenandoah Valley. They are suffering much from sickness and want of shoes and clothing.

Forty of them succeeded in crossing down the east side of Loudon and getting in our rear on Sunday afternoon, within two and a half miles of Harper's Ferry, and a Pennsylvania regiment on picket managed to capture only one, as the cavalry was not on hand.

Prof. Lowe packed up his balloon, and left yesterday for unknown parts, where he will, doubtless, soon give us one of his fine bird-eye views views of the rebel movements. It has been beautiful Indian-summer weather for the last three or four days, but this morning is cold and cloudy, denoting rain. The Potomac is still low, but a sudden and great rise is universally expected.

Our troops were never in better condition and spirits—all singing as they cross into Virginia. Troops are constantly crossing still at Berlin. SNICKERSVILLE, Monday, Nov. 3.—Gen. Hancock holds Snicker's Gap. The rebels are in view from the crest of Blue Mountain. They are also in considerable force across the Shenandoah.

Cannonading is going on toward Manassas Plain, and shells are exploding. The mounted scouts of the enemy occupy the roads in our front. Everything is advancing in the greatest order. The troops are in high spirits, and the weather and roads are excellent.

SNICKERSVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.—P. M. The enemy opposite us, across the mountain, retired yesterday. The force is said to be Longstreet's division. There has been considerable picket firing to-day, beyond the Gap; also, some shelling of the enemy. Captain M. C. Pratt, First Cavalry, was killed, at noon, in a skirmish near the Shenandoah side of the Gap, and three private

were wounded. Capt. Pratt leaves a wife and child at Holyoke, Massachusetts. General McClellan paid us a visit to-day. FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 4.—10 P. M.—Last night it was uncertain whether the possession of Ashby's Gap would be contested or not. Every preparation was made to force it if circumstances made it necessary; but the rebels retreated this morning, leaving our troops in undisturbed possession of the mountain.

From the heights a favorable view of the Shenandoah Valley was had; but no large body of the enemy was to be seen. Winchester was plainly visible and the intervening portion of the valley. The commands of cavalry and artillery under Generals Pleasanton and Averill, occupied Piedmont, last night. This morning they pushed on, and after a spirited skirmish occupied Markham.

They now hold the approaches to Manassas and Chester Gaps, on the left of the Blue Ridge Mountain. The rebel cavalry showed themselves to-day, opposite Snicker's Gap, and were also visible from Maryland Heights. Gen. McClellan spent most of the afternoon at the camp of Ashby's Gap, taking observations of the Shenandoah Valley.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Gen. Pleasanton Still in the Advance—Meets with Snicker's Cavalry—Cavalry Charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania—Salem Occupied.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Hackettstown, Nov. 5, 10 P. M. General Pleasanton remained over night at Markham, and this morning moved on towards Barbours' 5 miles distant and near the mouth of Chester Gap. Before reaching the town he came up with Gen. Stuart with 3,000 men and one battery. They had their guns posted on a hill on the left of the road, but were driven off.

Gen. Stuart's Cavalry of the 8th Pennsylvania charged on a full rebel regiment by which he was met in gallant style, but the rebels were completely routed, and 17 prisoners captured. As the enemy fled, Capt. Saunders with a squadron of the 6th cavalry charged on the flank, while Pennington assailed them with the 1st Virginia Cavalry.

The enemy left 10 dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and five wounded. Among the enemy's dead was one Captain, the Adjutant of a Virginia regiment had his leg broken and is a prisoner. The conduct of our cavalry in this action is splendid, and it was only necessary for Stuart to meet them in the field to show the enemy's inferiority.

Salem was occupied to-day by General Bayard's command of cavalry, first driving the 1st Virginia cavalry from the town and capturing seven prisoners. Bragg's Cavalry at Murfreesboro. LOUISVILLE, November 4.—It is reported that Bragg's Rebel army is at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and that 1,000 Rebel cavalry were at Sumner, Kentucky.

Four hundred sick and wounded Federal soldiers, from the interior of the State, arrived this morning. Also, some forty Rebel prisoners. General Boyle has ordered all the Rebel prisoners at Harrodsburg and other hospitals sufficiently well to be removed, to be sent either for shipment to Vicksburg.

FROM CAIRO. Cairo, November 4.—Notice has been issued by Admiral Porter that gun-boats will be sent to Memphis in three weeks, and leave Memphis in the same way, so that all steamboats can have protection up and down by applying to the commanding officer at those places. Steamers can also load with cotton on the way up by giving notice before sailing.

The bridges between Bolivar and Grand Junction will be completed to-day, and it is believed that trains will commence running to-morrow. Prisoners just returned to Memphis from Little Rock report only 500 Rebels there, the main body having gone to reinforce Gen. Holmes.

The rebels on the State line southeast of Memphis are becoming very troublesome. They strip travelers, demand their money, and if any resistance is made, they are shot. Three citizens of Point Pleasant were thus murdered a few days since.

War in the Southwest.

MISSOURI. DEFEAT OF THE REBELS. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Colonel Dewey pursued the Rebels to Pochontas, and killed, and wounded and captured 236 of the enemy. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. The prisoners say they had orders from Hindman to make forced marches to Springfield, fall on the rear of the army under Schofield, take Springfield and cut off the supplies.

Colonel Lazaar has returned to Patterson. He went to Pochontas and drove the enemy across the river, followed him several miles and made many important captures. The enemy lost some twenty killed and forty horses captured and eighty stand of arms.

Important From the South.

ADDITIONAL CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE. CAIRO, Nov. 3.—Advice from Holly Springs, Wednesday last say that large reinforcements from Louisiana are pouring in there. There is no movement of Rebel from that place, excepting Villipigue's brigade to Meridian. The people of Hernando are said to be moving their slaves and other property into the interior.

The Grenada Appeal says Judge O. Campbell is appointed Assistant Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy, vice Prof. Bledsoe, resigned. Federal forces at Island No. 10 have again occupied the Tennessee shore, and are now constructing a fort, under the protection of a Federal gunboat.

A despatch from Jackson, Tennessee, of the 2d, says that news was received at Grant's headquarters, yesterday, from the South via Renzi, which confirms the capture of Mobile. Southern News via Memphis & Corinth. Reported Capture of Mobile. CAIRO, Nov. 1.—Corinth despatches of yesterday say that the mail messenger came in there on Friday from Cheyly, and reports that our scouts had captured the country as far South as Ripley, but discovered no trace of the enemy.

An arrival from the South reports all quiet at Helena. At Memphis orders have been issued by General Sherman that all steamers with cannon and other merchandise shall be covered by gunboats upon proper notification at Cairo or Memphis. We have a rumor by way of Corinth that Mobile is ours. The report was brought by a rebel prisoner taken by our scouts. A Memphis letter says that Villipigue's Brigade has moved from Holly Spring.

There is a conflict of authority between the Rebel Generals in Mississippi. General Pemberton was sent to the command of that department on the presumption that V. M. Dorn would be in possession of Corinth; but the Battle of Corinth presented this, and now Van D. R. refuses to consent. The Lynchburg Republican says that the constitutionality of the Conscription act will be tested in the Court of Appeals in Virginia.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Capture of Two British Rebel Steamers—A Third Run Ashore and Destroyed. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Port Royal details of the 29th state, two British Rebel steamers, the Angia and Scotia, were captured on the 27th ult., and taken to Port Royal. The two, with their contraband cargoes, were valued at \$1,000,000. Another British steamer, named the Minnabo, was run ashore and destroyed.

It was again reported at Port Royal that the much talked of Rebel Ram was coming down the river from Savannah. THE REBEL STEAMER ALABAMA. Six More Vessels Destroyed. Boston, November 2.—The Brig Baron de Castine, of Boston, Capt. Saunders, from Bangor on the 18th ult. for Cardenas, arrived this afternoon. She reports that on the 29th ult., in lat. 33, long. 69, she was captured by the British pirate steamer Alabama. Capt. Saunders agreed to liberate his brig for a bond of \$60,000, payable to the President of the United States thirty days after peace is declared. Capt. Saunders gave the bond and was then released.

Capt. Saunders was informed that he must take as passengers the crews, numbering forty-five persons, of several American vessels which had been previously captured and burnt. The crews were sent on board the brig, but extra provisions were refused, and Capt. Saunders bore away for the nearest port.

The following is a list of vessels taken and burnt by the Alabama: Bark Lamp-lighter, of New York, for Gibraltar, captured and burnt October 15th, latitude 41 30, longitude 59 55; ship Lafayette, from New York, for Belfast, captured Oct. 23d and burnt; schooner Crenshaw, from New York for Glasgow, captured October 26th, and burnt; (one of the crew of the Crenshaw joined the Alabama); bark Laureate, of Boston, Wells, of New York, for Madeira, captured October 25th and burnt.

Capt. Saunders informed the prisoners, on October 10th, that he had captured the ship Liverpool, of and from Philadelphia for Liverpool, with passengers on board, and detained her five days, and released her on a bond of \$90,000, payable as above. He also captured the ship Manchester, of New York, for Liverpool, and the brig Dunkirk, from New York for Liverpool, at which he put the crews on board the Liverpool.

Captain Saunders was informed that the Second Lieutenant and several of the petty officers of the pirate, that their next destination was New York, as they meant to throw a few shells into that city. The Captain's present mission is very formidable, but he does not think he is as fast as reported. When he left, her crew were mounting two large pivot guns—one forward and the other aft. He thinks they were 100-pounders.

Captain Sumner of the ship Lafayette, reports that he has procured his British consular certificate, and raised his passport in a very formidable, but he does not think he is as fast as reported. When he left, her crew were mounting two large pivot guns—one forward and the other aft. He thinks they were 100-pounders.

THE CONFESION AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and other ailments, by the means of self-cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to the test of every medical preparation and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, N. S. SWEENEY, 121, Bedford, King County, N. Y., by enclosing a postage stamp of one cent. (March 15, 1862.)

PREPARED BY DR. SWANEY & SON, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by Messrs. WASHINGTON, of this city, Co. Columbia, and all good stockholders. (See Adv.) Sept. 25, 1862.

ON THE 6th INST. by Rev. William James, Jr. Member of the N. Y. Synod. 1862. Both of Columbia, N. York, Co. Pa.

ON MONDAY, 2d INST. in Congregational Centre, JAMES WASHINGTON, of this city, Co. Columbia, N. Y. Synod. 1862. Both of Columbia, N. York, Co. Pa.

THE DEEDS OF A DIVULGED BANK HAVE THIS DAY DEMAND. I declare a dividend of \$100 per cent on the demand. Columbia Nov. 4, 1862. SAM'L SHOCK, Cashier. November 5, 1862-3.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE. SUBSCRIPTION AGENT. At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now constructing a fort, under the protection of a Federal gunboat. NEW TWENTY YEAR PER CENT BONDS of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenty's," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. The Register Bonds in sums of \$20, \$400, \$200, \$1,000 and \$5,000. Interest of six per cent, per annum will commence from date of purchase.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to be as good as cash. Farmers, Merchants, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should invest in these bonds, as they are in effect a first mortgage, upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and are the most profitable and safe investment made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal by the Government. Excise stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these bonds the Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at F. R. in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and receipts of banks at Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at the office. A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate shipment. Nov. 8, 1862-3. Subscription Agent.

ZEPHYRUS GOODS. OPERA CASE, GIGS, BLOWERS, SOUVENIR SCARFS, &c. &c. Cheapest prices in retail. Wholesale orders, on application. HAYDEN & SMITH'S. No. 5, 62. Carl Store, 624 Grand.