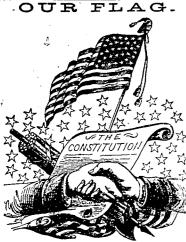
ASP S. M. PETTENGLL & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 37 ark Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston. S. M. PETTENGLL & CO., are Agents for The Languist mobilipencer, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspepers in the United States and the Canadas—hay are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates Asp Marten & Absort, No. 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for The Intelligencer, at our lowest rates. are authorized to receive autertisements for the augment of the first and control of the first and chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements of this paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be receive subscriptions.





Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be columbia's chosen band.

"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

PERSONAL.

We need money badly at the present time, and shall be very much obliged to our delinquent patrons (of course we mean none others) if they will make their arrangements to square their accounts, or at least give us a part of that which is our just due, at their very earliest convenience. It is impossible to publish a newspaper without money, and this truth ought to be impressed on the minds of all who are in arrears for subscription, advertising, or job work.

The approaching Courts will afford many an opportunity of either calling in person, or sending by their neighbors, and those at a distance can remit by mail at our risk. We trust this appeal will not be in vain. We dislike dunning as much as anybody, but necessity compels us to resort to the measure .-Now, then, let there be a hearty response on all hands to this urgent request. Send on your \$2's, your \$3's, your \$5's, your \$10's, and your \$20's, and make the Printer's heart glad.

A PROPOSITION.

As citizens of Lancaster county we should all feel proud of the gallant 79th Pennsylvania Regiment and its noble commander Col. army a glorious victory.

We propose, then, by taken up, say of \$1 from each subscriber, for the length and breadth of the Republic. the purpose of purchasing a stand of colors to be presented to the 79th. For the sum of about \$200 a splendid stand can be procured. and, as this is Court Week, and many country people are in town-who would, doubtless, willingly assist-we think that the sum could be raised in a few hours. If we are seconded in this proposition, we propose that a Committee, consisting say of Lewis Haldy, An-DREW B. MEIXELL, WILLIAM P. BRINTON, Capt. George L. Boyle, Robert A. Evans and Capt. H. E. SLAYMAKER, wait upon the people to-day and to-morrow and raise the necessary amount. It can easily be done, and such a token of regard would cheer the hearts of the patriotic and brave men who left us a little over a year ago, and nerve their arms to yet greater deeds of noble daring in defence of their country. If the above mentioned gentlemen, or any others, will take the matter in hand-and we name these as gentlemen who would be likely to undertake it cheerfully,-we shall aid them by preparing subscription papers at a few moments notice.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Since this war commenced General Mc. CLELLAN has fought more battles than any other General in the Union army, and never lost one! General HALLECK, who undertook to write the bill of indictment against him, has not been in one battle, although he has been in high command nearly ever since the an ingenious casuistry might argue such conwar began. Comment is unnecessary.

SAW MILL DESTROYED. On Saturday night week, the immense saw mill of Langdon, Diven & Co., at Williams port, Pa., was burned down, together with about 400,000 feet of sawed lumber ready for market. The mill in point of size was probably the largest of the kind in the world, and it contained about one hundred and fifty saws. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, part is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES M. PORTER. Hon. James Madison Porter died at his residence in Easton, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday morning, in the 70th year of his age .-He was a son of General Andrew Porter, of the Revolutionary War, and himself served in the war of 1812. The deceased filled many important positions, among them that of Secretary of War under President Tyler, and a leading member of the Reform Convention of 1837-8. He was for upwards of forty years, a member of the ancient and honorable Order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which body was a perfect Ashler in the fraternity.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Frauds upon the Government in the New York Custom House have been detected to the amount of nearly a million of dollars.-The parties implicated are a number of the clerks and several importing merchants. So we go. The Government is plundered, the poor soldiers are plundered, and a general system of peculation appears to pervade all classes of the community. The plunderers are getting rich, while the Government is becoming poorer and poorer every day.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS. Quite a brisk business has been carried on If they were negroes we suppose the Abolition press would raise a general howl over the inhumanity of the traffic, but as it is only white men they sing dumb, and consider it a fair business transaction! We con-

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REMOVAL. The country has been startled at the rem

val of General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. The bill of indictment preferred against him by General HALLECK, and which will be found in another column, is far from being satisfactory to the public. It is looked upon as a partial, onesided affair, gotten up for the express purpose of carrying out a long premeditated design, no matter what injurious effects may result to the army and the country from its consummation In a case of this kind, in which the whole Nation is deeply interested and which may involve consequences too serious to contemplate, both sides of the question must be heard, and we trust that General McCLELLAN will take measures without delay to have a thorough investigation brought about.

Nor is this feeling confined to any particular party. Reasonable men and lovers of their country of all parties, regret the removal of this gallant and accomplished officer, particularly at this time, when he was assiduously engaged in consummating an elaborate and extensive military plan which must have ensured success. Speaking of the removal the Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.) of Monday even-

Whatever course General McClellan may oursue, and wherever his future lot may lie, the country will never forget his services in despair, after the first defeat of Bull Run, he came to the rescue, restored public confidence and created a fine army that has been unfal tering in its devotion to him. When a second Bull Run defeat again brought the nation almost to despair, he again came to the rescue. at the urgent call of the President, restored the morale of a disorganized army, saved Washington from capture, and after several flerce battles, drove the great invading hosts of the South back into Virginia. These are services that will always be gratefully remem bered.

RADICALISM TRIUMPHANT.

Although the people generally were taken by surprise at the removal of General Mc-CLELLAN from the command of the Army of the Potomac, it was not altogether unexpected to those who knew of the malign influence which the radical Abolitionists were gradually gaining over the President. It was boldly proclaimed in prominent circles more than a month ago that General McClellan would be removed immediately after the November elections, though this action did not depend in the slightest manner on their results. It was only delayed so as not to affect them.

The radical Sunday paper at Washington, edited by John W. Forney, makes the sensation announcement that recent investigations. of a most unexpected character, are the cause of the removal. But this is evidently only one of the many slanders that are put forth by General McClellan's enemies to injure his fair fame and reputation as a successful and accomplished military chieftain. He has nothing to fear from the most searching and thorough investigation into his official conduct, and his enemies will find that out to their cost if they make the attempt. The man, and the only one, who could bring order out of chaos, and restore the morale of the army after the first and second Bull Run defeats. and who was the sole hope of the nation a HAMBRIGHT. Their splendid bearing in the the termination of General Pope's inglorious battle at Chaplin Hills, one of the bloodiest campaign, cannot be put down by red tape and most desperate engagements of the war, or envious officials at the seat of government. has elicited the highest praise of the com His reputation is in the keeping of his fellowmanding General and all who witnessed their citizens, and they will take care that full jus daring and efficiency on that terrible day. It tice shall be done him in the end, although is admitted that their steady and unyielding his personal and political enemies may have bravery, in connexion with the First Wiscon- a short-lived triumph at first. His character sin Regiment, saved the day, and gave our as a true patriot and a brave, accomplished Abolitionism may attribute these wide-spread and successful General will be triumphantly sustained before the American people, whilst proper appreciation of their services on that his traducers will be held in detestation and dissatisfaction with the party in power. eventful day, that a voluntary subscription be abhorrence by every honest man throughout | Ritsburg Post.

IN A QUANDARY.

realize that the President's emancipation edict. if effectual at all, is soon to place the an elephant in a lottery. We have believed the bosom friend of Henry Clay, who proudly and still think that as a means of setting free and justly boasts that his "loyalty has never the great mass of the slaves of the South, it | been doubted by friend or foe:" will be found as impotent as President Lincoln himself esteemed it. But such is not Hon. Horace F. Clark, New York: the opinion of those by whose "pressure" it was extorted from the Executive, and the madness of these men is to be measured by the results which their own organs predict for it. The N. Y. Times, contemplating the elephant, says that the mighty problem before the country is-

the South who will shortly be enfranchised through the President's Proclamation. We have shown that they will be abject paupers, without land, money, clothing, food, friends all or home. Was ever a race of people, in all the world's history, found so utterly poor, helpless and hapless as they? How will they live a month, a week, or a day? By charity? By whose charity? The Southern whites will have neither means nor charity for them .-The Government, if it had both means and charity, could not reach to help one destitute in a thousand. Shall they subsist by thieving and plunder? God forbid! For, although duct no crime, as the slave's labor has produced what he now took to supply his necessities, the practical effect on the slave of such igandage would be fearfully demor-

lizing and disastrous. Besides, only the strong could steal and take -while the young, the aged, the weak -the women, the children, the sick-having no responsible husbands, fathers or heads, would left to perish without an effort in their Where is the statesman that can behalf! comprehend the terrible impending revolution, and propose the scheme that shall of which is covered by insurance. The fire preserve the State, give ordained liberty to man, and save four millions of outcasts from perishing? Where is the Congress with courage, capacity and strength to accept the four million foundlings, baptized in the Nation's name, and rear them to usefulness without ruin to society and Government from

RELEASED FROM THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON. The following prisoners were on Wednesday specific charges on which they were arrested. but after being confined for three months, and after appealing all the while, both personally and through counsel, for a hearing or a trial, they were on Wednesday finally discharged without even an examination, by being taken before Judge Advocate Turner, who gave each of them a certificate of having been Mr. Mahoney was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the third district of Iowa, at after his arrest. The district gave a Repubfor the last two weeks, at Harrisburg, in the way of buying and selling white men for the 400. but it was greatly reduced in the recent 400, but it was greatly reduced in the recent

> Counterfeit and altered Treasury better keep a sharp lookout.

contest.

GEN. McCLELLAN AT TRENTON. A grand demonstration in honor of General McClellan took place at Trenton on the evening of Thursday, the 13th. The crowd in front of the State Street House was a perfect jam, and the shouts of the people, minghieftain with the most tumultous applause as he appeared before them at the front of the hotel. He was introduced by Mr. Dutcher.

and addressed his fellow-citizens as follows: My friends-for I feel that you are all my riends-I stand before you, not as a maker f speeches, not as a politician, but as a I came among you to seek quiet and repose, and from the moment of my arrival I have received nothing but kindness. Although I appear before you as a stranger, I am not. I am not altogether unacquainted with your history. Your gallant soldiers from the siege were with me in every battle f Yorktown to the battle of Antietam; and hère I bear witness to their devotion to the cause for which we are fighting. (Here the uproar compelled the General to cease for a

few moments.) I also have to speak of the ever faithful, ever true Taylor; the dashing, intrepid Kearney-men who have given their lives for the maintenance of our government. I have but one word more, my faiends, to say: it is to advise you, while your soldiers are fighting in the field, to see that the war is prosecuted for its proper objects—the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and the maintenance of your nationality and your rights as citizens.

No such enthusiastic demonstration was ever before witnessed in Trenton-it was worthy of the State and the hero whom it honored; and we doubt not that every one who heard the speech will treasure up and act upon the admonition with which it closes.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS. In the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, the Democrats and Conservatives made equally as gallant canvasses as they did in the other States in which elections lave recently been held. It is true that we have not carried all these States but when we reflect that they were as thoroughly Abolitionized as were the Commonwealths of New England the marvel is that we have done as well as we have

Iowa, at the last Presidential election gave Mr. Lincoln 15,398 majority, and last year elected Gov. Kirkwood, the Republican nomince, by 16,608. At the late election there the Republicans merely maintained themselves, and that, too, by the most glaring frauds perpetrated upon the soldiers in the various camps in the State. We have gained two members of Congress.
Wisconsin, which in 1860 gave Mr. Lincoln

21,088 votes over Douglas, and which last year elected Mr. Harvey Governor by a maority of 8,320, now goes Democratic, and that, too, by thousands of the popular vote. The first, fourth and fifth congressional districts gives a majority of about 10,000, which gives us three members of Congress, (half the number in the State;) the second and third districts gives a Republican majority of some 1,800, leaving the sixth district to hear from. From this it will be seen that the Democracy of Wisconsin have done gloriously, by bringing their State back to its early love. It is also likely that they have carried both branches of Legislature by decisive majorities.

MICHIGAN, which in 1860 gave Mr. Lincoln some 23,000 majority, at her election the other day annihilated that immense vote. The latest returns from that State look as though the Republicans would be in a minority in the Legislature. The Senate is reported will secure the defeat of that slanderer and swellhead, "Calico" Chandler for re election to the U.S. Senate.

The young State of Minnesota, which in 1860 gave Mr. Lincoln about two-thirds of her popular vote-or 11,000 majority-we have not many returns from. One or two Democrats are reported to be elected to Congress-which, if true, will carry with them a majority of the popular vote.

From tuese results it will be seen that the political revolution which commenced in Oc tober, sweeping the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, extended itself to every State in which elections have been held. results to whatever cause may suit them best, out, in the estimation of

LETTER FROM LESLIE COOMRS. The Abolition papers, since the election of Seymour as Governor of New York, have been The more thoughtful of the Abolition trying to create the impression that this journals, says the Buffalo Courier, begin to result would strengthen the rebels and discourage the Southern loyalists. If any of these men believe what they say let them read nation in the condition of the person who drew the following letter from Hon. Leslie Coombs,

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28, 1862. My Dear Sir-The loval men of all the old parties are looking with the greatest anxiety to the coming elections in New York and Mas. sachusetts. If they shall result in favor of the 'People's Union party," as they have recently done in Ohio and Pennsylvania, THEN we shall soon see the war ended, the rebellion crushed, and the Union restored as our fathers made it. God grant such a result. If THE ABOLITION-What to do with the four million slaves in ISTS SUCCEED, NO FIGURES CAN COMPUTE THE AMOUNT OF BLOOD YET TO FLOW, or the treasure to be squandered, in an insane crusade against Such is the opinion of one whose loyalty has never been doubted by friend or Yours, truly,

LESLIE COOMBS. THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

The Milwaukie News says there is no longer any doubt that Wisconsin is Democratic on the popular vote. The aggregate majorities for Brown, Eldredge and Wheeler, the three Democratic Congressmen elected, will not fall short of 10,000, while the aggregate majorities for Hanchett, Cobb and Sloan, the Republicans chosen will scarcely exceed 4,000giving us a round democratic majority of 6,000. This is a Democratic gain since last year of over 14,000, and a gain since 1860 of over 20,000. The Senate stands, 16 democrats, 16 republicans, and the 27th district to hear from. Of the 100 Assemblymen, 47 democrate are surely elected by the home vote 45 republicans, and one Union democrat, (Mr. Barron.) Of the seven districts to hear from, there can be but little doubt the demo crats have at least two-leaving that result, 49 democrats, 50 republicans and 1 Union democrat.

REPUBLICAN VIEWS.

The Republican papers-the Evening Post, N. Y. Tribune, and hosts of others, attribute the cause of the Republican defeats in the late elections to the want of confidence in the released from the old Capitol prison in Wash- President, (or the Administration, as they ington, viz: D. A. Mahoney, editor of the call it.) He has not met the expectations of Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, arrested August 14; the people. With fifteen or twenty hundred David Sheward, of Fairfield, Iowa, arrested millions of dollars, an iron-clad navy, a mil-August 17; Judge Andrew D. Duff, arrested lion and a half of men, all enlisted and put in at Benton, Illinois, on the 14th August, whilst the field in a year and a half, and with the he held numerous responsible positions, and on the Bench; Judge John H. Mulkey, ar modern appliances of war in abundance—the rested with Judge Duff; and Dr. Marcus L. Republican editors declare that their Presi-Roose, of Tamaroa, Illinois. These gentle- dent, commander-in-chief, has failed. The men never learned, in any official manner, the Democratic presses have not made such a severe charge as this.

> The gambling hells of Washington are said to be doing a flourishing business at this time. A correspondent from that city, writing to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says: A certain contractor whose name is is said to have visited a gambling house, situated on E street, between Thirteenth and honorably discharged. We may add that Fourteenth streets, last night, where he played at faro, and lost two hundred and seventy five thousand bushel of oats, valued at seventy tor Congress in the third district of Iowa, at the recent election, having been nominated The oats were stored away here to be delivered to the Government to day. Mr. Contractor left this morning, for Baltimore, in a state of mind bordering on insanity. The securities are good men, and it is thought that the Government will not lose anything

The Belfast (Maine) Journal raises the sider the business equally disreputable, notes, of every denomination, are becoming whether the trade is carried on in white or quite plenty. Those handling money had Presidency in 1864.

by the transaction.

General Scott publishes a rejoinder to the cent letter of ex-President Buchanan .-He says he is sorry to perceive that the pub-lication of his official report to President Lincoln has given offense, and that the resul ling with the music of the bands, hailed the was purely incidental. It did not enter into his purpose in drawing up the paper, but on reflection he supposes that under the circum stances offense was unavoidable. Let it b remembered, he remarks, that the new Pres dent had the right to demand of me, the immediate commander of the army, how it happened that the incipient rebels had been allowed to seize several forts, and from the bad condition of others were likely to gain them also. Primarily the blame rested on me; hence to vindicate my sworn allegiance to the Union and my professional conduct, the report was submitted to President Lincoln at an early day in his administration and recently to the world. First, to account for not having garrisoned sufficiently the Southern forts named against anticipated treason and rebellion. According to my recommendations, beginning October 29th, 1860, and repeated the next day and again more carnestly on December 13th, 15th, 28th and 30th, the ex-President says there were no available troops within reach. Gen. Scott proceeds to show that small garrisons would at first have sufficed for the twin forts Jackson and St. Phillip. His object was to save to the Union by means at hand, all those works until Con-

GEN. SCOTT'S REJOINDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

gress could have time to authorize a call for

volunteers, a call which the President for

such purposes might no doubt have made

without any special legislation with the full

acts of the Administration. Notwithstanding his broad assumption of responsibility, I should be sorry to believe hat Mr. Buchanan consented to the removal by Secretary Floyd of fifteen thousand extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition, from their Northern reposi-tories to Southern arsenals, so that on the breaking out of the maturing rebellion they might be found, without cost except to the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution among the embryo in surgents. So, too, of the one hundred and forty pieces of artillery which the same Sec retary ordered from Pittsburg to Ship Island. in Lake Borgne, Galveston, Texas, for forte not yet erected. Accidentally learning, early in March, that under this posthumous order the shipment of these guns had commenced I communicated to Secretary Holt, acting for Secretary Cameron, just in time to defeat the robbery; but on this point we may hear ex-Secretary Floyd himself, at Richmond. expressly claimed the honor of defeating all my plans and solicitations respecting the forts, and received his reward, it being universally admitted that but for that victory over me there could have been no rebellion.

Third-Mr. Buchanan complains that I published without permission, on January 18th, 1861, my views, addressed to him and the Secretary of War on October 29th and 30th, 1860; but that act was excused, as I explained to him at the time, by the misrepresentations of my views in one of the earlier speeches of the same ex-Secretary after his return to

Fourth- One of my statements, complaining of the joint countermand sent through the Secretaries of War and Navy to prevent the anding at Fort Pickens of Capt. Vogdes' company unless the fort should be attacked, s cited by the ex-President to prove a singular want of memory on my part, and a note from Secretary Holt is adduced to show that had entirely approved of the joint countermand on the day of January 29th that it was prepared. Few persons are as little liable to make a misstatement by accident as Mr. Holt, and no one more incapable of making one by design, yet I have not the slightest recollection of an interview with him on this subject. I do remember, however, that Mr. Holt. on some matter of business, approached my bedside about that time, when I was suffering from an attack of pain. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Holt and myself were landsmen, and could know but little of the impossibility of landing troops on an open sea-beach with a high wind there can be but one true one-wide-spread and surf. Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, with officers about him of intelligence and nautical experience, ought to have said plainly that if Com. Vordes had not to land except in case of an attack on Pickens, he might as well have remained at Ft. Monroe, as the prohibition placed the fort, so far as he was concerned, at the mercy, or, as events showed, on the want of enterprise on the part of the rebel commander at Pensacola.

Possibly there are other parts of the reply which a superficial reader may think require comment or elucidation-and indeed here another market for me by my kind

Fifth-The ex-President has brought together a labyrnth of dates respecting the arrival and departure of the rebel Commissioners, armistices, &c., with which, as I had no official connection, I may have made an unimportant mistake or two. And as I have not by me the means of recovering the clue to those windings, I shall not attempt to follow

WINFIELD SCOTT. LATE FROM EUROPE. St. John's Nov. 12. The steamer Nova Scotian passed Cape

Race on Tuesday morning with advices from Liverpool to October 30th. Cobden has been speaking against any interference in American affairs, or recognition of the South. The Times has an editorial on the action of

the New York Chamber of Commerce, touching the operations of the privateer Alabama, In another article it expatiates on the difficulties in the enforcement of the conscrip-

Mr. Slidell had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon on the 28th. National Assembly of Greece would assemble in about a week, and, it is reported would tender the crown to Prince Alfred of England. King Otho had arrived at lenna.

The ship Tonawanda captured and released by the Rebel steamer Alabama had reached Liverpool with the officers and crews of the ship Manchester, bark Wave Crest, and brig Dunkirk. No particulars are given about the Wave Crest, which is the only vessel not already reported. The Wave Crest was from New York bound for Cardiff.

The English journals contain further com ments with reference to Commander Wilkes squadron before Bermuda. The Times thinks that the Federals are justified in a vigorous prosecution of the right of search when contrahand traffic is so brisk!

The Times' city article says that Lord Lyons took out full assurances that while England will be eager, in concert with other nations, to adopt any step to promote a permanent return of peace, she will meanwhile individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from the cause of non-interference. The screw frigates Galatia and Emerald

had sailed from England to reinforce the West Irdia squadron. The Times is "glad to see the Democrats making a show of force in the North, and their success most promising for believes

peace. The British Consul at Charleston writes a letter to the Foreign Office concerning cotton prospects, in which he estimates the whole stock of cotton in America, from careful inquiry, at about 4,000,000 bales, including the resent year's crop. The reports concerning Garibaldi's health

ical consultation was to be held as to amputa Diplomatic correspondence between England and Russia, lately published, shows considerable difference on the Montenegro question The abdication and flight of King Otho from

are conflicting. Some alarming general med-

reece is fully confirmed. Cotton is very dull at a decline of 1a2d.

Breadstuffs steady. Wheat easier. Flour dvanced 6d.als. Provissions are very dull.

GREAT HUNT IN BROOKLINE, N. H .- A great hunting match came off in Brookline, N. H., on Tuesday last. Sides were chosen, with G. W. L. Hobart and E. B. Parker as the captains, and Parker's party beat Hobart's by 620, the total count upon the game taken being 35,210. The following is a list of the game taken: coons, 2; fox, 1; rabbits, 40; owls, 3; hawks 6; crows, 4; woodcocks, 37; wild ducks, 83; partridges, 354; grey squirrels, 76; red squirrels, 457; chip squirrels, 577; bluejaye,

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

NEW TIME TABLE. - Yesterday a new Time Table went into operation on the Pennsylvania Railroa
The passenger trains now leave this city as follows: 4 09 a. m. Through Exp. 1. 8 40 a. m. Mail Train, 11. 9.00 a. m. Mt. Joy Acc., 11. 10.27 a m Fast Line. 10.27 a m Fast Line, 3.08 p. m. Harrisburg Acc., 7.15 p. m. Lancaster Acc., rrisburg Acc., RETURNED HOME.-Capt. JOHN M. AMWEG

account of ill health, has been forced to resign his crund in the 1221 Regiment. He received an honorable charge, has returned home, and will immediately rune his Aldermanic duties. THE DRAFTED MEN'S OFFICERS.—The Las anter County drafted mrn have been formed into a regi-nent at Harrisburg, and the following officers elected:— blonel—J. Wright, Columbia; Lieutenant Colonel—John filmer, City; Msjar—E. H. Yundt, City. We have not earned the company officers.

GOVERNMENT LIQUOR INSPECTOR APPOINTED. MOVERNMENT LIQUOR INSPECTOR APPOINTED.—Mr. FRANKLIN SUTTON, of Collegain township, has been appointed Inspector of Whiskey and other distilled liquors for this county. His compensation is fixed at a half cent a fallon on whiskey inspected and gauged by him. It will be a profitable office, we think. How many more positions will there be found for loyal patriots under this Internal Revenue Bill? There is a harge army already. What a fine prospect there is a beginning the prospect there is a beginning the first payers. The "locusts of Exyto!" have not rightly commenced constraints and

A Noble and Philanthropic Object.—A number of young misses of this city intend holding a Pair for the benefit of the Families of our Volunteers, at Fulton Hall, on Thursday, Priday and Saturday of this week.—The object is certainly noble, philanthropic and patriotic, and we hope the efforts of our fair young friends will be covered with shoundard process. QUARTER SESSIONS' COURT. - The November

ferm of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced yester lay—Judges Long and Bainton on the bench. SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS .- The subjoined

without any special legislation with the full	Banks nave declared their semi-annual dividends as fol- lows:
approbation of every loyal man in the	Farmers' Bank of Langaster 4 per cent.
Union.	Lancaster County Bank 4 "
	Columbia Bank 4 "
On the second point Gen. Scott says: The	Mount Joy Bank 4 "
ex President almost loses his amiability in	Bank of Chambersburg 5 "
having his neglect of the forts attributed, as	Farmers' Bank of Reading 4 "
he says, without the least cause to the influ-	Union Bank, "Reading" 4 "
ence of Gov. Floyd. And he adds: All my	Bank of Chester County 5 "
	Octoraro Bank
Cabinet must bear me witness that I was, as	Miners' Bank, "Pottsville" 3 "
the President, myself responsible for all the	Union Bank, "Philadelphia" 3 "
acts of the Administration.	Consolidation Bank, " 4 "
Notwithstanding his broad assumption of	Tradesmen's Bank, " 4 "
	Bank of Commerce, " 4 "
responsibility, I should be sorry to believe	Girard Bank, " 4 "
that Mr. Buchanan consented to the removal	meenanics bank,
by Secretary Floyd of fifteen thousand extra	Farmers&Mechanics, " 4 "
muskets and rifles, with all their implements	Kensington, " 5"
	Commercial, " 3 "
and ammunition, from their Northern reposi-	Corn Exchange, " 4 "
tories to Southern arsenals, so that on the	City Bank, " 4 "
breaking out of the maturing rebellion they	Bank of Penn Twp, " 4 "
might be found, without cost except to the	I bridge policy Dobbe,
	Carlisle Deposit Bank: 5 "
United States, in the most convenient posi-	Harrisburg Bank 5 "
tions for distribution among the embryo in	Mauch Chunk Bank 7 "
surgents. So, too, of the one hundred and	Pittsburg Bank 4 "
forty pieces of artillery which the same Sec-	Citizens' Bank, "Pittsburg" 4 "
	Iron Bank, " 4 "
retary ordered from Pittsburg to Ship Island,	Mechanics' Bank, " 4 "
in Lake Borgne, Galveston, Texas, for forts	Allegheny Bank, " 4 "
not yet erected. Accidentally learning, early	Merch. & Man. B'k, " 4 " Exchange, " 5 "
in March, that under this posthumous order	York Bank
	York County Bank 5 "
the shipment of these guns had commenced.	

RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO THE 79TH.—

Messrs. Lawis Haldy and Andrew B. Meinzil, Commissioners, who left several weeks since with about two tons of hospital stores and provisions for Col. Hambright's Regiment, returned home on Tueeday last. These things were sent to the Regiment by our citizens through the Patriot Daughters' association. They found the gallant 79th encamped a few miles from Bowling Green.

Proceeding to that point by rail from Louisville, the Commissioners were ro fortunate as to procure a room in which to stare the articles intended for the Lancaster County boys, when they went to the camp of the 79th, four miles distant, on Barron river. The regimental wagons were sent for the goods, and when they returned an equal distribution was made by Quartermaster Zecher and Assistant Quartermaster Marshall, nor forgetting Capt. Pyfor's company, then in camp at Cave Mill, four miles distant, and Capt. Waltman's company, at Bowling Green, where Capt. W. is still provest marshal.

We are assured that if the donors of the comforts sent our boys had seen how they were relished, they would have been more than rewarded, realizing, indeed, that "it is much more blessed to give than to receive."

Messrs. Haldy and Meixell found the 79th not only in good condition, but standing high in the estimation of their compani-nein-arms and the brigade and division officers. The gallant Rosseau spoke of their discipline and gailantry in the most exalted terms. The men are devotedly attached to Col. Hambright. They say that in the late battle they realized the Importance of the severe discipline enforced by him, and which at one time was a RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO THE 79TH

late battle they realized the importance of the severe dis-cipline enforced by him, and which at one time was a cause of general complaint. It was the training received at the hands of their faithful commander which enabled them to repel superior numbers in the hard-fought battle at Parryville, and henceforth there will be no further comat Perryville, and henceforth there will be no further com-plaints of hard drills and rigid discipline. All the men speak in the highest terms of praise of Col. Hambright during the engagement. At one time, when they were contending with fearful odds, he drew a small flur from his bosem, which had been presented to the old Jackson Rifles by the ladies of Salisbury, and, waving it aloft, ex-claimed, "Mon of the 79th, remember your colors!" The brave lasts for a moment ceased firing, gave their Colonel three hearty cheers, and resumed the fight with renewed energy. energy.

The regiment look and drill like veterans, and G-n. Ros-

seau remarked that he would give all he is worth if the entire army was composed of such brave, steady and displined troops as the 79th P. V.

Union Dorcas Society.—At a meeting of the Union Dorcas Society, held on Wednesday last, the following officers were elected: President-Mrs. Henry S. Magraw -Mrs. D. W. Patterson, Mrs. John Mei

ger.
Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Kate Mathematics. John Metz-ger.
Becretary and Treasurer—Miss Kate Mathematics. J. A.
Purchasing Committee—Mrs. G. B. Kerfoot, Mrs. J. A.
Ehler, Mrs. James Black, Mrs. Horace Rathvon,
Cutting Work—Miss E. Hubley, Miss M. Humes, Miss
R. Demuth. VISITING COMMITTEES.

N. W. Ward-Miss S. McGrann, Miss L. Voorkis, Miss Hopkins, Miss A. McConomy, Miss Shirley, Miss M.

Sener.
S. W. Ward—Mrs. Dr. McCalla, Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton, Mrs. O. J. Dickey, Miss Kate Fahnestock, Mrs. J. S. Crumbaugh, Mrs. Bowman Bell.
N. E. Ward—Mrs. Reuben Baer, Mrs. C. Lefevre, Mrs. W. G. Baker, Miss A. Hurford, Miss A. Atlee, Miss J. Champneys.
S. E. Ward-Mrs. Wm. Ihling, Mrs. J. B. Kaufman, Mrs.
E. H. Brown, Miss R. Eicholtz, Mrs. H. S. Gara, Mrs. M.
O. Kline. E. H. Brown, Miss it. Eigeniz, 2115. 11. 5. May, e. C. O. Kline.

This society has been in existence for twenty years, and has been the means of relieving much distress, and now when it is most needed, the ladies of Lancaster will surely not allow it to languish for want of their assistance, but will nobly respond to this call by coming forward and giving a helping hand in this effort to relieve, not only soldiers families, but all the suffering poor of our community. And the citizens generally can have an opportunity of assisting in this charitable work. by contributions either in money, dry goods, coal, wood, flour, vegetables, 42 which will be thankfully received by the ladies at ner Orange and Duke streets

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE

We are indebted to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, (through J. M. Westhaeffer, of this city.) for an advance copy of Gustare Almard's new book of Advantures in the American Desert, entitled "The Privates of the Prairies." It is a highly interesting and graphic description of Indo-Mexican life, and cannot fail in having a wide-spread circulation. Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, of the Philadelphia Press thus speaks of the author and his writings:

wide-spread circulation. Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, of the Philadelphia Press thus speaks of the author and his writings:

That Gustave Aimard, a Frenchman, should depict the various phases of Indo-Mexican life better than any other author, would indeed be astonishing, but for the fact that he passed years of his adventurous life in the country and among the people whem he so vividly describes. He has great constructive power—that is, he can build up a story, with wonderful varieties of action, but he has no need to draw on imagination to invent characters. Experience and observation supply hid with them, and he has an artist's skill and tact in describing scenery. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, have commenced publishing spirited translations of all his stories, (which are already as popular in Europe as Cooper's Indian tales,) and the series will be a valuable addition to our standard literature. Not long since we noticed "The Flower of the Prairie." "The Indian Scott," and "Trail Hunter," and its publishers now have "The Pirates of the Prairies," ready for purchasers. We have read it through, having been favored with an advance copy, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a production of singular interest, spirit and merit. Although M. Aimard is a Frenchman, he writes with singular purity of morale. There is no line in all his works to which the most fastidious can raise any objection. The price of "The Flower of the Prairie," is only Fifty Centa a copy, and is sent free of postage by the publishers, to any one, on receipt that amount.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.-We are in receipt of this Novelets will be given. Its Fashions are always the latest and pretitiest. Every neighborhoot ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is the Magazine for the times. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: Three copies for \$5, five for \$7.50, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club the Puulisher will send an extra copy gratis, as a premium, or a large size! mezzotint for framing, "Bunyan Parting from his Blind Child in Prison." Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs.

WHAT THE PEOPLE PAY FOR-According to last accounts, General and Senstor "Jim Lane" was " on his way to the mines of Oregon with a drove of cattle on which he This is would make fifty thousand dollars." the finale of his running to and from Washington westward, promising in speeches and telegrams to raise thousands of negro and other His pay of Senator and General, we troops! presume, sill goes on; and we couple him with Major General Cassius M. Clay, who, while his own State, Kentucky, is invaded by the rebels, flies from thence to stump the State of New York for Wadsworth. The pay, rations, and travling expenses of this brace of abolition heroes must be about one thousand five hundred dollars per month. With this basis for calculation, tax-payers can figure up the true value of their services to the nation, and find a quotient-if they can.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 12. Business continues dull. The recent discoveries in the silver mines in Mariposa county cause much local excitement. hundred claims were located on a line thirtyfive miles long, some of which have been partly opened and choice specimens of rock obtained, yielding \$500 per ton. There is such a rage for the discovery of new mines that companies are organizing and selling before the developments take place.

The mining companies organized in San

Francisco within a year, have a nominal capital stock of over seventy millions. Such speculations were never before equalled; but legitimate mining operations are stimulated

THE CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

How Gen. McCiellan Received the Order to Report at Trenton-Scenes and In-cidents in Camp. It was nearly midnight on Friday, the 7th inst, when eral Buckingham handed the order of the President to eneral McClellan, relieving him from the command of he Army of the Potomac, and directing him to report at Frenton, New Jersey. It was entirely unexpected by every one. The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from headquarters, gives the following interesting account

from headquarters, gives the following interesting account of the scenes enacted there:

Had he remained in command; General McClellan would undoubtedly soon have won a glorious victory over the Rebel army. Our troops were never in better condition than they are now, never more devoted to McClellan, and never more anxious to fight under his leadership, and determined to crush the rebellion with one grand decisive blow. "I felt so confident," he said, in a touching tone, "that we would have been victorious." And we sail deeply commerchical with the General in this expression of regret. than they are now, hever more devoted to McClellan, and never more eanxious to fight under his leadership, and determined to crush the rebellion with one grand decisive blow. "I felt so confident," he said, in a touching tone, "that we would have been victorious." And we all deeply sympathized with the General in this expression of regret. The President's order appointed Major General Burnside to McClellan's late command. McClellan had an immediate interview with Burnside, when the sorrowful intelligence was disclosed. It is difficult to decide which was the more affacted—McClellan, to leave the noble men who had grown up to be interpoil colders under him, or Burnside, to assume the fearful responsibilities which were thus unexpostedly placed upon him. Tears coursed down McClellan's classic features, and Burnside, with his stout and heavy frame, grieved like a sorrowing child. There they sat and wept. Both have always been warm personal friends. They have lived and labored in the walks of civil life together, in the same eatablishment, and, with patriotic feelings in common with each other and us all, have fought for the Union beneath the silken folds of the same beloved banner. Burnside was at first disposed to decline sasuming the command; but, in view of the position of affairs, with the army confronting the enemy in the field, he was induced to relinquish personal considerations with the hope of promoting the public good. McClellan is well pleased with his successor. Burnside is a splendid fellow. "He will do better," said McClellan, "than nine out of tem may suppose. He has sound sense and integrity of purpose, and where these qualities are combined success is certain." McClellan has requested his efficient who could comprehend the meaning or rather the justice of the mater. It asswer to laqueries propounded to himself, McClellan simply said, "All I know about it is that I received the order, dated on the 7th, immediately after the results of the State elections were announced."

On Saturday McClellan was

McClellan sent an invitation to all his own staff officers, requesting them to come into his tent at nine o'clock that evening, to drink a glass of wine with him before he should bid them all adieu. They appeared in full uniform. A large log fire was blazing within the enclosure f.rmed by the headquarter tents. The officers were assembling in the court. McClellan stood just inside the door of his marquee, the curtains of which were parted and thrown up on either side. Promptly at the appointed hour his staff officers appeared. He grasped each warmly by the hand, and, with a kindly word, ushered him inside. The tent was crowded to its utmost llunt, and many were compelled to remain cutside. Almong them were a number of officers from different divisions of the army, particular friends of the General, who had come to seek a personal interview with him before he should leave the field. They participated in the interesting and solemn scene that on such

participated in the state of the glasses were supplied.

The wine was produced and the glasses were supplied. The wine was produced and the glasses were supplied — The large log fire in front of the test illuminated the court, bringing into full view every form within it, and throwing a balo of enchantment over the strange and solemn scene. Deep silence now prevailed. McClellan raised his glass and proposed the only toast of the evening, "Here's to the Army of the Potomac"—an officer in the company appropriately adding, "And to its old commander." The sentiment thrilled through every heart as the wine was quaffed. Here were officers of rank and education—genial gentle men and brave soldiers. Most of them had known McClellen in private life, and all of them had labored with him in the public service. Everybody felt the deep solemnity of the occasion. Tears were shed in profusion. An hour of two was passed in pleasing social converse, during which or two was passed in pleasing social converse, during which depend McClellan had a kind and cheering word for every one. The officers passed around and formally bade their cherished General adien.

AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL OF HIS SOLDIZES.

cherished General adien.

This morbing it was arranged that he should visit the troops near by, and proceed to Washington by special train in the evening. A splendid photograph of the General and his personal staff officers, forming a handsome group, in front of his tent, and another of the General on horseback, were taken before starting. When just about to go he said, "I can hardly bear to see my soldiers again." Then, accompanied by his officers and escent, a magnificent cavalicade, he rode off to take a last farewell of his troops. The infaurty and cavalry attached to his headquarters were tastefully disposed on an adjacent hill. They presented a very soldierly appearance. McClellan rode along the lines, and as he passed enthusiastic cheers spontaneously arose from the ranks. The soldiers could not restrain their controlling admiration for their General. After he had passed from the ranks. The soldiers could not restrain their controlling admiration for their General. After he had passed along the lines, and was returning towards the hill, Gen. Patrick, commanding the Provost guard at headquasters, dashed up the crest, and, with cap in hand, led the whole command in three additional tumultuous cheers for Gen. McClellan. The Styrics Riffes, which have been with him from the time of his first campaign in Yirginia, gave an extra complimentary cheer, and all the men turned their heads around, and gave one last lingering look, whilst horde away to bid a similar adieu to other commands.

He then passed through the camps of the researce actil. ions, the cannoneers standing by their guns. The men presented sabres, while the music mingled with their heers as he passed. The magnificent artillery reserve of he Army of the Potomac, which McClellan had organized with so much care, he seemed reluctant to leave it now, when there were a present the same of the sam cheers as he passed. the Army of the Poto

with so much care, he seemed reductant to leave it now, when there was an immediate prospect of its efficiency being fully displayed on the field.

It was while riding from here that Burnside, accompanied by a brilliant staff, came dashing across the field and joined him. They shook each other cordially by the hand, and rode together during the remainder of the day. When we reached the turning the remainder of the day. When we reached the turning the server been my fortune to beholf. The troops in General Fitz John Porter's corps were maritaited in magnificent array on the right of the road, and those in General Couch's corps on the left. Butterfield's, Sykes' and Humphrey's divisiona, in Porter's corps, were disposed in order, the banners of each command appearing in the centre, close on the road. Hancock's, Howard's and French's divisions, in Couch's corps, were arranged in a somewhat similar manner, with corps, were arranged in a somewhat similar manner, with the artillery of both commands planted on prominent po

sitions.

As had been done in the other instances, McClellan's farewell address to his soldiers was read to them just before he passed to persually bid them farewell. As he rode along the turupike, with head uncovered, between the lines of troops, and followed by the glittering array of officers, fifty thousand of this devote soldiers, with hearts and voices in perfect unison, and all with one accord, burst forth into the most tumittous cheering. Along the lines he rode, amidst the continued acclamations of the fifty thousand, while, from the distance, we could occasionally thousand, while, from the distance, we could occasionally housand, while, from the distance, we could occasi thousand, while, from the distance, we could occasionally catch, as though it were an echo, the sound from the troops we had left behind, and who were cheering yet, long after the General had gone away from the immediate vicinity of his headquarters. Whilst he rose along the batterles fired salutes, the bands played and the sodiers cheered; the smoke from the artillery floated in among the perforated banners, and the acclamptions of the troops mingled with the martial music of the bands and guns. I cannot recall from my experience any occasion in which the enthusiasm manifested by these soldiers has been sur-

Passing the end of Porter's and Couch's lines, General McCicilan and party proceeded four or five miles further to the place where Franklin's corps was encamped. Or the way, soldiers followed and cheered him. He was soon where Franklin's corps was encamped. His arrival was not expected quite so soon, and the troops were not formed to receive him. But, when the soldiers saw him approaching their angangment, the color-bears of the various residence. expected quite so soon, and the troops were not formed to receive him. But, when the soldiers saw him approaching their encampment, the color-bearers of the various regiments grasped the stars and stripes and the regiments at andards, and came dashing down the hills and across the fields, the members of the regiments, without arms, dashing wildly after them. McClellan passed through this mass of soldiers to General Franklin's headquarters, where he, Burnslde and Franklin, while the latter's troops were being collected and disposed, had a protracted interview. This ended, the company mounted their borses again, and rode among the troops of Franklin's corps. Smith's division, part formed in line of battle and part in column, greeted McClellan with great enthusiasm. Brocks' division came rushing across the valley in one grand solid column, with flags floating in the breeze, to meet the retiring General. They flocked around him, discarding entirely everything concerning the rules of military formation, and, in the meet feeling manner, bade him an affectionate farewell. The troops in Newton's division, formed further on, were no less decided and enthusiastic in their demonstrations. It was really wonderful to see how deep was the expression of feeling by the soldlers on this occasion.

Having passed through the lines of all the troops in the vicinity, General McClellan turned his horse's head to go back to his headquarters, whence he intended proceeding to the train which was waiting to convey him to Washing ton. Now we witnessed the most affecting scene of all.—Until this moment it hardly seemed their favorite General Could leave them. But pow he was going from amone to the train which was waiting to convey him to Washing ton. Now we witnessed the most affecting scene of all—Until this moment it hardly seemed their favorite General could leave them. But now he was going from among them—he had already gone. The moment that they fully realized it all these soldiers, animated by one universal impulse, ran after him, some weeping alond, and shouted to the most tenching and and shouted the source of the source of

impuise, ran aiter, nim, some weeping aiond, and shouted in the most rouching and appealing manner, "Fetch him back, fetch him back," and "Oh, come back, come back to us, McClellan!"

As he rode along the turnpike on his return from Franklin's corps, troops under Couch and Porter, which he had passed in regular formation a few hours before, now rushed out from their camp ground and thronged the roadside, anxious to take another last look at their beloved General. out from their camp ground and thronged the roadside, anxious to take another last look at their beloved General. Many of them were melted to tears, and after cheering him again and again, joined in the noiversal supplication, "Come back to us, come back to us, McCleilan."

"Come back to us, come back to us, McCleilan."

"PARTING AT TITZ JOHN PORTRA'S HEADQUARTZES.

Riding up to General Fitz John Porter's headquarters he was met by a delegation composed of several hundred officers in Porter's command. After the party had dismounted, and McCleilan had reached the portice of the house where the officers were assembled, the division generals of the corps being close heside him, General Butterfield, in a few well-chosen words. alluded to the affection

erais of the corp being close seates him, General Butter-field, in a few well-chosen words, alluded to the affection existing between McClellan and his officers, and stated that those who were now assembled there had convened to personally hid him farewell.

In reply, General McClellan said: "I hardly know what to say you, my friends, officers associated as In reply, General McClellan said: "I hardly know what to say you, my friends, officers associated so long with me in the Army of the Potomac. I can only bid you farewell. History will do justice to the deeds of the Army of the Potomac if the present generation does not. I feel as if I had been intimately connected with each and all of you. Nothing is more binding than the friendship of companions-in-arms. May you all in future preserve the high reputation of our army, and serve all as well and faithfully as you have served me. I will say farewell now, if I must say it. Good bye! God bless you!"

Kwery one who heard those touching words was moved to tears. All the officers then passed round and shock hands with General McClellan. This was another of the many affecting scenes we had witnessed in the morning.

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS A Washington correspondent, or telegraphic dispatch, we forget which, states that the President was at the telegraph office till late on the Tuesday night of the October elections, reading election dispatches. We trust His Excellency was well pleased with what he read. Forney's "fifty thousand majority" Pennsylvania must have beenhighly gratifying. Will somebody inform us how His Excellency felt at noon on Wednesday, and what

WILD PIGEONS .- The Hanover (Pa.) Spectator says: This favorite game has already made its appearance in woods and the country adjoining town, and every day large numbers of our sportsmen can be seen wending their way thither to play sad havoc among them. We are informed that they are very abundant this 69; woodpeckers, 38. The hunt was a very exciting affair.

legitimate mining operations are stimulated year, and they will afford fine sport to our exciting affair.

is the condition of his pulse now?

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14th, 1862.

MESSES. EDITORS: The greatest excitement known or to be known in Philadelphia until the much talked of Anglorebe steamers shall make their appearance before the city, was that which was produced by the removal of General McCiellan from the head of the army, news of which fell upon us like a thunderbolt. The muttering had been heard some time but we did not believe that the authorities at Washington would have been so unguarded, so infatuated by political passion, so deaf to the tremendous utterated by political passion, so deaf to the tremendous utterated by political passion, so deaf to the fremendous utterated by political passion, so deaf to the fremendous utterated by political passion, so deaf to the fremendous utterated by political passion, so deaf to the fremendous utterated by political passion, so deaf to the fremendous utterated by political passion, so deaf to the fremendous utterated by political passion, so deaf to the fremendous utterated by political passion, so deaf to the fremendous the indicated by the property of the political passion, and the second passion of the political passion, and the property of the political passion, and the property of the political passion, and the property of the political passion of the political passion, and the property of the property of the political passion o

was the idol of the army and of the country. Did we say sacrifice? Don't you wish you could have done it, my worthies? General McClielian at this moment, by his exalted patriotism, self-sacrificing spirit, and his devotion to the Constitution before the emancipation schemes of his would-be masters, stands higher in the estimation of the people than if his army had rushed into Richmond and freed all the niggers in the Southern confederacy. The day for impeaching McClellan, either openly or by slurs as some of our Philadelphia contemporaries are in the habit of doing, is past. The verdict was sealed on a certain Taesday in October and a certain Taesday in November. When the time comes somebody will how.

Since the election the full size and shape of the cloven foot at Washington has been clearly exhibited. With Republican majorities Fremont was to replace McClellan, and the full abolition war programme of slaughter and sacrifice to be carried out. Democratic majorities were not looked for, (sots never know what to make of an honest man's face,) and so the Fremont project was withheld for a time, but McClellan was to be sacrificed anyhow for the mortal, offence of that general order which said that all mistakes of the civil government were to be rectified at the polle, the last factors of the trans. offence of that general order which said that all mistakes of the civil government were to be rectified at the polls, the last terror of tyrants, the first hope of freemen. But Fremont is not yet given up. He has been ordered to report for duty at Washington! (Most significant telegraphic despatch!) And we heard of bets made on Third street to-day, without finding takers, that ere thirty days Burnside will be sacrificed—he is only a tool for the present—and Fremont placed over all the armies in the field. When this comes to pass, with the record of Fremont's two miserable failures still before us, we can only exclaim Heaven help our poor country.

Some of our city journals are waxing very noisy over the removal of McClellan and Buell, one of them going so far as to "suggest" to the government that mere removal of

Some of our city journals are waxing very noisy over the removal of McCiellan and Buell, one of them going so far as to "suggest" to the government that mere removal of slow, blunuering, inefficient generals is not enough. "For the man," it says, "who jeopardizes the deatiny of his country in this war by his blunders or negligence a mere removal from active command is not sufficient; he should be tried seriously by court martial, and if convicted, punished severley, by being ignominiously dismissed from the army, by imprisonment, or by death." Ughl what then would become of Pope, and Phelps, and Fremont, and Hunter, and other pet soldiers of the radicals, to say nothing of the would be head soldiers who direct these blunders from the Capitol, and undo by their jealousies and machinations, and their ignorance combined all the well laid plans of generals schooled and inured to the science of war. Therelis'the root of the difficulty, Mr. Monckton Manager, but of course you don't see it.

In literary matters we report first Messra. L. Scott & Co's republication of the last number of the "North British Review," bringing their series to a close for the quarter. The number contains interesting articles on Essayists Old and New, (goesipy and entertaining,) Earry English Christianity, British Alpine Botany, Edwd. Irving, (the old Scotch preacher and a right famous worthy he was.) Stantope's Pitt, etc. Now is the time to look out for the new voiumes of these grand old periodicals.

Scotch preacher and a right famous worthy he was.) Stanhope's Pitt, etc. Now is the time to look out for the new volumes of these grand old periodicals.

Sill another of the beautiful "blue and gold" volumes from the press of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, is published, this week. The new Instalment contains "The Poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes, with a New Portrait on Steel" Few writers, in prose or poetry, have gained the public ear and heart as throughly as Dr. Holmes. This Autocrat of the Breakfast Table is among the most delightful things in our literature, rivaling the famous Nocte Ambrosianar of Kit North while his Qui Vive, Last Leaf, The Music 'friuders. The Comet, and some of the gems among the Songs in Many Keys, have equally scaled him in the affections of all lovers of true manly poetry. All that he has written, including the whole of two or three separate volumes, and a number of hitherto unpublished pieces, included in this volume, which is in a word one of the most delightful of the whole series.

Everybody knows we are not an admirer of Henry Ward Beeter, politically, nor do we ever expect to be while Brass glows and niggers are born black. But, politics out of the question, we have and always expect to have, a sincere admiration of his genius. This admiration has been increased after an attentive perusal of his new book, "Fyes and Eara," published in beautiful style by Messra. Ticknor & Fields. Nothing that Bescher has written will give heartler satisfaction to his admirat than this book, while those who have never claimed to be such can here

Ticknor & Fields. Nothing that Beacher has written will give heartler satisfaction to his admirers than this book, while those who have never claimed to be such can here for once meet on common-ground and join in the applause. A love for nature, for rural delights, for genial employments, and whatever can make man happier and better, these are the sime of one and all of the numerous charming ways in this truly pleasant volume. The sketches of My Dog Noble, Winter Beauty, and My Picture Gallery, now gathered into this treasure house, are among the most deligntful things in the largongs.

A very pleasant and instructive "juvenile" is published this week by Mesers. Sheldon & Co., New York; Lippin-oott, lare. It is the fourth of Mr. Jacob Abbott's fine series on American History, and is devoted to, and entitled, "The Northern Colonies." It commences with the expedition of Capt. Bartholomew Gesnold and the discovery of Cape Cod and the explorations of Massachusatts Bay, and closes with the final settlement of Reger Williams and his barty in Rhode island on the spot where now stands the City of Providence. The story of the Mayflower, the design of Massachusath the discovery the largest share of the author's attention. The author of the famous Rollo Books could not write a dull book for the youthful reader, and this is among his best. There are a numerous extractions and continued to the service of the surface of t

son, occupy the largest share of the author's attention. The author of the famous Rollo Books could not write a dull book for the youthful reader, and this is among his best. There are numerous engravings and maps in the volume, and they are without exception beautifully executed.

The same publishers issue in a neat duodecimo, "Sermons Preached and Revised by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Seventh Series." This numerical index on the title will serve to indicate the popularity among American readers of the great English preacher. If he is listened to by tens of themsands of heaves in his mammoth chapel at home he is result by hundreds of the usands in this country. Twenty-two discourses on leading Christian topics are contained in this volume. They are one and all marked with that ferrid piety and originality of illustration which continued to draw country. first volume. They are one and all marked with that fervid picty and oricinality of illustration which continue to draw crowds to the feet of the preacher as in the first flush of his popularity. We learn through a trivate source that there is no diminution of the wonderful attendance upon Spurgeon's daily preaching. The publication of this seventh volume of his Sermons proves that he is still admired here.

The best of Dumas' books, and the last of that remarkable series which includes The Counters of Charny, Memoirs of a Physician, The Queen's Necklaco, etc. is published this week in two large paper cetavos by Musera, T. B. Paterson & Brothers, here It is entitled "Andree de B. Peterson & Brothers, here It is entitled "Andree de Taverney or the Downfall of the French Monarchy." This impassioned and brillian tnovel covers a parlod of twenty-four years, from 1770 to 1794, just the epoch calculated to rouse the highest powers of France's greatest author. Louis XV. and Madame du Barry; Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; Mirabeau, Rotesphierre, Necker, the Cardinal de Rolan, Dr. Guillottin, Camille Desmoulina—in short all the notable persons of that notable era are here grouped together with a skill that even Dunnas has never surpassed. This story is now for the first time published in an English translation, and we are mistaken if it, does not attake an anormous sale. The beautiful John Halifax story, Mistress and Maid, is continued in this week's number (964 for 22d November), tittell'E Living Age," Female Life in Prison, Henry (Aylor's new Drama, new tales by Hans Anderssan, Brittish

hybridons, etc., are among the remaining contents. Any ingle number of this popular periodical is full of pleasing ariety and appetizing quality. SENATOR CAMERON'S RETURN.

NEW YORK. Nov. 8.—Among the passengers by the Nova Scotia, to-day, is Hon, Simon Cameron, the United States. Minister to Rus sia, who returned home on a furlough. Mr Cameron's future movements are undecided; he is, however, yet a Minister to Russia, not having resigned that position. He leaves in a day or two for Washington.

Mr. Cameron says that the Russian nation is as friendly to us as it has been hitherto .-The Czar and Imperial family received him with great courtesy and cordiality. Mr Bayard Taylor is at present in charge of the

American Legation at St Petersburg.

The feeling in Europe is described by Mr.
Cameron as strongly savoring of intervention, and this feeling is rapidly increasing, in consequence of the continued inactivity of the Federal arms. In England it is thought, however, that no active intervention will take place until Parliament meets. The success or failure of the present campaign will, probably, decide the matter; and only decided victories on our side will dispel the idea, in his opinion,

Rebel Iron Clads.—A London correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin writes: It is well you are just completing a fleet of Monitors. You are likely to need them before long. Workmen are engaged night and day on the Mersey, on the Clyde, and elsewhere, in building some twenty iron-clads, which are to see service in American waters. They are intended to convey vessels into Southern ports. This I know to be a fact. My information is direct from those in confidence with the promoters. I can only see one way of preventing a great deal of mischief. Every port for which they are designed ought to be in the power of the American Government before these ugly monsters can cross the Atlantic. Then you might welcome them as effective aids in future operations. suspicion it is popularly given out that this iron fleet is being built for the Chinese Government; but I need hardly tell you that Mr Mason and his friends form one of the chief

contracting parties. WHO IS THE CONTRACTOR. - One of the army corespondents of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes as follows:

Some of the regiments attached to this division had issued to them while at Harper's Ferry, the requisite number of new shoes, to which they were entitled. Some of these same shoes are now without soles. Upon examination it has been discovered that neither pegs nor thread were used in the manufacture of the same, but that the soles were merely pasted on. Efforts will be made to discover the contractor furnishing this particular lot, and should be be discovered and brought this way, the boys would like no better fun than. that of hanging him.

MILITARY AFFAIRS. Washington, Nov. 15.

The Star says the mail brings intelligence of day of the arrest of Lieutenant Colonels Colburne and Duane, members of the staff of General M'Clellan, which took place yesterday. After due inquiry, we are satisfied the act was caused by the fact that they accompanied General M'Clellan from the front. They are not recognized here as being members of his personal staff, who were ordered to accompany him to Trenton. His personal staff are said, in official circles, to be his two aids, Lieutenant Colonel Sweitzer and Lieutenant Duane. or his additional aid, A. A. G. Lieutenant Colonel Colburn. Under this reading of his personal staff, three or four other officers are absent with him from the field without orders to that effect. It is believed here that the arrests refered to above meant little more than peremptory orders to the two officers in question to return at once to their positions in the

army. The Star also says :- It is believed around us that the gallant and able Heintzelman is about to be ordered to take the field. Wadsworth is to have a command in the army.