thers out of the City at THERE DOL-VOL. 6.-NO. 79.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. WSON, BRANSON, & Co., CORNER OF MARKET AND FIFTH STREETS,

the attention of Cash Buyers to entire New Stock of RESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC. LHALLOWELE & Co., 616 CHESINUT STREET,

(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOOK,) NTIRE NEW STOOK

SILKS, from Auction, gg GOODS in great variety, INLS. GLOVES. ONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

THE TABLE EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, OHEAP PRICES.

not city and country buyers is invited. FALL

glegel, wiest, & ERVIN, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. NOBTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA hade visiting this city to purchase Day

Hoops will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at LOW FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to ors nuconalled by any other house in

108. MELLOR & Co.

MALICH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS. 40 AND 43 NORTH THIRD STREET.

OSIERY, GLOVES. Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs. Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

FALL. TOHNES. BERRY. & Co. (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) M MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS PROBTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK FANCY DRY GOODS.

BEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN MALISA, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

HIE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &co., the offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and the stiention of the Trade. ARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Son 517 CHESTRUT and 514 JAWNE Birocks,

Have now open their FALL IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND PARCE JEESS SOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,

MENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

OUGHTIN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM.

SILK AND DRESS GOODS. ALL STOCK

ILE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co., No. 325 MARKET ST.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-HOUSE. OLDDEN & RICKNER. No. 832 AROH STREET, TWO DOODS BELOW NINTH STREET,

SOUTH SIDE,
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, I the new styles, which they are offering a LOW PRIORS FOR CASH.

(LEN EOHO MILLS.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & CO.

109 CHESTNUT STREET, (Opposite Independence Hall,) VLHUJACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

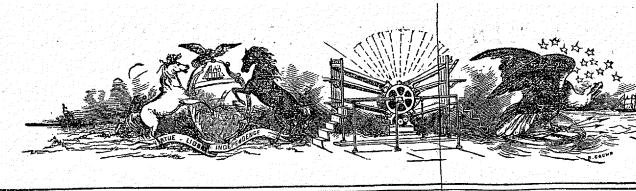
CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c., Have now on hand an extensive stock of

Carpetings, of our own and other makes, to We call the attention of cash and shortüme bnyers. 1v29-8m SEWING MACHINES.

THE WILLOOX & GIBBS BEWING MACHINES Stre been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
Sile by Belf-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street WHEELER & WILSON.

SEWING MACHINES, ⁶²⁸ OHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
M P O E I U M,
No. 1086 WALNUT STREET, Balow SLETESTE, PHILADELPHIA



New pride and avarice will grow,
Then demons will come forth
To make the South inflict a wound
By striking at the North.

Between two rivers in the east A city will arise, Fo useful and so beautiful,

Old Italy will ope her eyes.

And then upon its leading street The people, great and small,
Will deck in garments cheap and neat
Within a famed OAK HALL.

TO BE COTTET SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

FOURTH AND ARCH.

OPENING FOR FALL:

BALMORAL EKIRTS.

GOOD BLACK SILKS,

STAPLE LINEN GOODS,

BLACK STELLA SHAWLS

NEW WOOLEN SHAWLS,

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE.

REPS, ORDERED COLORS.

FRENCH PLAID FLANNELS,

FULL STOUK OF WOOLENS,

RICHEST PRINTED GOODS.

NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS,

GOOD COL'D POULT DE SOIE,

MAGNIFICENT DRESS SILKS,

"NEW MOURNING STORE,

926 OHESTNUT STREET.

MOURNING WEAR.

READY AND TO ORDER.

M. & A. MYERS & Co.,

LADIES' AND MISSES' ULOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE

OUR NEW STYLES

IVENS & Co.,

NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES.

PARIS STORE.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

Latest and Most Approved Styles,

No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET:

WE WILL SELL, for CASH ONLY,

V for a few days longer, our STOOK OF MUS-LINS, which is one of the LARGEST in Philadelphia, at prices much LESS than they can now be bought; Good Bléached, 12% cents, 16, 15%, 16, 16%, 17, 19, 19, 20, 22, &c.; Good Unbleached, 12% cents, 14, 16%, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25 &c. We have every width and almost every make made. Canton Fisnnel, 23 cents; Good Extra Heavy Wide Colored Canton Flaonel, 25 cents; Calicoes, very good, 15 cents. A Large Lot of Slightly Damaged BLANKETS, much under regular prices. As

Damaged BLANKE CS, index ductor together prices of Cools are rising in price very fast, we think the above prices offer very strong inducements for Storekeepers and Families to lay in a supply.

B. D. & W. H. PENNELL, ocso 6t 1021 MARKET St., below ELEVENTH.

NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

2,000 yards heavy Linen Huckaback.

200 dozen Ladles' heavy English Octton Hose.

500 rich Tamboured and Applique Lace Curtains.

750 yards rich Tamboured Drapery Muelin.

150 Marseilles Quilts—11, 12, 13, and 14.4.

Also, a large assortment of Table Lineus, Table Cloths,

Napkins, Doyliez, Towelings, Linen Sheetings, heavy

Cotton Sheetings, Pillow-Case and Shirting Muelins,

Flannels, Blarkets, &c., at the lowest cash prices

SHEPPABD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,

Importers of House-furnishing Dry Goods,

TAS.R.CAMPBELL&CO.

IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have just received, and are now offering, magnificent

SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS.
Wide fancy Silks, very rich styles.
Bich figured Brown Silks, a great variety of these very searce and desirable Silks.
A great variety of Fancy Silks, at low prices.
Bich figured Black Silks, from \$1 to \$2.
Yard. wide Plain Black Silks, at \$1.
Black Silks, all widths and qualities, at
YEBY LOW PRICES.

Pick shades Brown, Blue and Green.

BIOH PRINTED MAGENTA CLOTH

Bioh Print dell wool Delaines, at 62 % 0. worth 870.
SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND CLOAKS.
Broche and Plaid Blanket Shawls.
Rich Chaine Laine Broche Shawls.

Striped Shawls of every variety. Merino Scarfs, Broche and Chaine Laine Borders.

Habit and Water proof Cloth Cloaks.
500 SHEPHERD PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at \$4.25,

SIX LOTS OF CHAINE LAINE.

Solve BROCHE SHAWLS, from auction, that was intend selling at last year's prices. Also,

Two lots of open centre long Broche Shawls.

Stripe Broche and Blanket Shawls.

Open-certre Shawls, woven borders.
Long and square Black Thibet Shawls.
English real water-proof Cloakings.

OLOAKS.
Black-mixed Volvet Cloths.
Brown-mixed Velvet Cloths.
Frosted Beavers, all grades.
Black-mixed water-proof Cloths.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH.

CLOAKS AND CLOTHS FOR

ALL WOOL BED BLANKETS.

COLORED POULT DE SOIES.

Extra quality large size Blankets.
Also Gray Army and Corse Blankets.
Knee Wrappers, Travelling Blankets.
f SHARPLESS BRO! MERS.

A full assortment of sizes— 9.4—10.4—11.4—124. All wool, medium and fine.

Ceived.

Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.

Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width:
Meriness of all Shades.

Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.

Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line.

Cotton and wool D'haines—is hies this.

Figured Merinoes.

A full line of Plain Shawls.

A full line of Gay Shawls.

One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.

Bix lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.

A full-line of Cassimeres.

No. 126 WALNUT Street.

0022

worth 56. 713 North TENEH Street, above Coates.

26 South SECOND Street.

Rich shades, Brown, Bine and Green.
PLAIN IBISH POPLINS.
Silk and wool sud all-wool French Poplins.
A choice lot of new Plaid Alpacas.
BIOH PRINTED MERINOES.

STEEL & SON HAVE JUST

received, from New York, a few choice lots of FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS.

Importers of House-furnishing Dry Goods, 1008 OHESTNUT Street.

At Exceedingly Low Prices.

Our Garments in style, quality, and manufacture Are guarantied equal to any in the City.

Ladies will please examine before purchasing

23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

CLOAKS!

THE OELEBRATED CASTILIAN.

THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

THE OSBORNE,

be found in perfection at

CLOAKS:

IMPORTERS.

No. 818 ABOH STREET.
Will open on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st,

MOURNING BONNETS,

FYRE & LANDELL,

MF This portion is wonderful:

PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. PLANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-

FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, On hand or made to order, of the most approved cut, and warranted to fit. GENTLEMAN'S WRAPPERS

The largest and best assortment in the city. UNDEROLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

G. A. HOFFMANN,

ocl-tuths3m 606 AROH STREET. JOHN C. ARRISON, Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S

Nos. 1 & 3 N. SIXTH STREET. FIRST STORE ABOVE MARKET ST. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) The well known reputation of this establishment for selling Fine Goods at Moderate Prices will be fully P. S -The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, SO ustly popular, can be supplied at short notice.

FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY. coll-tf MEORGE GRANT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STRRET.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIETS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. No. 814 CHESTNUT. STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. CLOTHING CHEAP FOR CASH! The best place in Philadelphia to obtain well-made good-fitting, durable

AT REASONABLE PRICES AT REASONABLE PRICES AT REASONABLE PRICES

IS AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S WANAMAKER & BROWN'S WANAMAKER & BROWN'S WANAMAKER & BROWN'S WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET OUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET P. S.—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall Clothing nent, at Sixth and Market streets, is NOTED for well-made, good-fitting, durable Clothing, at RHA-Wanamaker & Brown have an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought early in the season at LY OHEAP.

CUSTOMER WORK WELL DONE AT EXTRA LOT PRICES. FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. C. SOMERS & SON. No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET.

UNDER JAYNE'S HALL, FINE CLOTHING. Also, a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to mine before purchasing elsewhere. . se27tde31

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, 133 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Measures, Brooms,

WHISKS. FANCY BASKETS,

WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, WASHBOARDS, BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, SOHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS,

Paper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c. All Goods sold at

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. Strangers visiting the city are invited to look through is Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in

this country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W. PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WEINGER in the State of YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. WADDING! WADDING

WADDING, BATTS, TWINES, WICKING. COTTON YARNS. CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c IN STORE,

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. And FOR SALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by A. H. FRANCISCUS. No. 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street. Re21-2m WARNS, BATTS, AND

CARPET CHAIN. 50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Ootton, Linen, and Woolen. 50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn-Nos. from 5 te 20. 16,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn.

100,000 Sheets Black Wadding. 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, from 12 to 50 cts. per lb. 1.000 Bales all grades Wick. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton and Linen.

And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-TON, BOPES, &c., at the LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE. No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET, No. 242 NUMERI ADMINISTRATION (Corner of New St.)

As I am sololy in the Yarn business, I am prepared to sell the above goods lower than any other house R. T. WHITE.

VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN. 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding. 800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 12,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn. 20,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain.

500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotton Rope. Also, Coverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and sufficient of Goods in the above line, for sale by A. H. FRANCISCUS, el6.2m 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. BOYD & STROUD, NO. 32 NOBTH FOURTH STREET,

Have now open a large new stock of CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE. ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE. 350
Boxes Choice English Dairy OHEESE, just received and for sale by BHODES & WILLIAMS, oc2-tf Ro. 197 South WATER Street. DINE APPLE SAP SAGO CHEESE, BHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street. for sale by

COMMISSION HOUSES CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS. WOLFE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

A full assortment of Philadelphia-made Carpets always in Store. Welling, coffin, & co., NO. 220 CHESTNUT STREET,

No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY ARMY WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS, STANDARD QUALITY.

FINE FURNISHING GOODS, SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS

COTTON YARN.

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10, FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL CLOTH HOUSE, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and No. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET.

I am fully prepared for the FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN. Having just received a complete assortment of TRUE BLUES,

loscow Benvers...... OLOTHS, all colors and priors. Also, a heavy stock of splendid CASSIMERES, PLAIN and FANCY VEL-VETS, &c., &c.

MILLINERY GOODS. MILLINERY GOODS.

M. BERNHEIM,

726 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, just received from AUCTION, a large

BIBBONS, of all widths and colors KLOWERS, all the new shades. FEATHERS, do. do. do. YELVETS, do. do. do. do. do. do.

BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES, at all prices, and pelonging in the Millinery Line. He is now selling off his entire stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRIORS FOR CASH, nd would call the attention of the trade to this fact. No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET. N. B .- Velvets cut bias.

MERCHANTS NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES!!!

Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Velvet Ribbons, Bonter Pins, Stiff Rets, Joined Blonds, &c.

'o81-2!* A. O. MCOURDI, NO. 11 N. 1111AD. Rt. 1862 FALL.

WOOD & CARY, WOODSONG TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS Have now in store a COMPLETE STOCK MILLINERY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Silk, Velvet, and Colored Straw BONNETS AND HATS, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., To which they respectfully invite the attention of the ormer patrons of the House, and the trade generally.

THOS.KENNEDY & BRO. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. HAVE NOW BEADY THEIR

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., 431 MARKET STREET,

FALL SALES A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF RIEBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS.

STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY. To which the attention of the trade is

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. MILITARY GOODS. MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, SWORD BELTS, SASHES

OFFICERS' CANTEENS,

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS, PASSANTS, EPAULETTES,

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS IN GENERAL. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

EVANS & HASSALL, No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. oc 81-12tfp GEO. W. SIMONS & BRO. MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS. BANSOM-STREET HALL, BANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, (Up Stairs.)

SWORDS! NFANTRY, CAVALRY, MEDICAL, Etc. BELTS AND SASHES, SWORD-KNOTS AND COVERS, SHOULDER STRAPS AND MILITARY BADGES. PRESENTATION SWORDS MADE TO ORDER.

THE ARMY! SWORDS, RIFLES,

No. 18 NORTH SIXTH STREET, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PISTOLS, SASHES, BELTS, &c.

A Prophecy of 1480. The following prophecy, made in 1480, by an old monk I Italy, will strike any one with astonishment: Refore another century Our shins will find a land

That time will give a mighty race, And everything that's grand. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862. Aye, wenderers from every clime Will sail across the sea To breathe the air republican, Cotton and Character. And rank among the free. Mot people across the Atlantic are slow. And such will be the genius Of those residing there The loglish are particularly so. Let us give The news will fly with lightning speed, And through the very sir.

an exmple: Who that was present can help having a life-long memory of a certain unlucky day at New York, in December, 1853, when he premises in Cliff street occupied by JAME HARPER & Brothers, the great publishes, suddenly glared up with the red fire of a lighty conflagration, and in a few hours lay cambled on the ground, a smoking mass of gry and black ruins? The moment that the fit fatality of that fire was ascertained. Buy the best and cheapest. In the Clothing line, OAK HALL cannot be surpassed. Its fine assortment, good styles, careful make, and low prices are the subject of general comment. The Business Coats and Overcoats are just the thing for these times, when Economy is the word.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL. the Harrens showed themselves men of ready thought and instant action. Englishmen, situated like them, with the fruits of their lifelaborand enterprise blasted in one sad hour, would have wrung their hands in despair, and have most wept, inactively, over the wreck and ruin bfore them. The American sufferers behaved very differently. They instantly established themselves in a small office near their once great establishment, telegraphed to the leading printing-offices and press rooms in Boston and Philadelphia, to ascertain and engage what portion of work each could do for them-and did this while their late premiscowere vet in flames. The evil was done it vas the part of energetic business men to remedy it without delay. The fire at HARIER'S took place on Saturday, December 10th 1853, and, at the usual hour on Monday morning, the establishment was in operation again No time was lost in rearing that magnificen second publishing premises in Franklin Squae, where Messrs. HARPER do a greater tradethan any other house in New York. The energy of the American character—we might evensay its elasticity—was strongly exhibited in this case. On the other hand, here is a paralel case, with far different results. The greater part of the book-publishing business of London is transacted in a narrow lane called Pater Noster Row, close to St. Paul's Ca'hedral. Some eighteen months ago a great fire took place in that crowded and narrow lane, destroying the premises of the Longmans and MAGNIFICENT PRINTED GOODS. other leading publishers. To this day, the only one of these houses which has been rebuilt is that of LONGMAN and Company; and this is not likely at present to be completed within the present year. Of the other premises he débris remain, precisely as they were

left by the conflagration, eighteen months

ago. The American is ready, enterprising,

horeful; the English is stagnant, slow, despair-

ing. With us, the mischief done, we hasten

to make the best of it-to rise superior to

the nisfortune; but John Bull first wrings

his hands in despair, then folds them in

apathy, and finally, after many moans and great delay, proceeds to do what an Ameri-

can would have done at once, as the HARPERS

This difference in the national character has been exemplified, curiously and fully, in the present difficulty about the scarcity of cotton, which has driven Lancashire, with some four million of inhabitants, into idleness, scanty wages, discontent, starvation, and general ruin. Lancashire, up to the time of Secession, derived five-sixths of its supply of raw cotton from the United States. That supply has been cut off, and the manufacture of cotton goods in England now depends upon cotton, of an inferior quality, grown in Egypt, India, and a few other places. Not only is this a mere sixth of the required quantity, but it is deficient in staple, and therefore unfit for the production of finer goods. The British manufacturers who largely subscribe to antislavery associations, yet manifest the liveliest sympathy with the pro-slavery South, acknowledge that, for the last thirty years, apon Calhoun and Numbernous this foot been expecting a political crisis which would separate the Southern from the Northern States. They knew that this dissolution of the Union could not take place without a great and prolonged war. They also knew that, during such a contest, the supply of cotton from the South must be diminished, if not wholly suppressed for the time. Yet, with all this consciousness, did England; either its importers, manufacturers, nor rulerstake a single step to render the cotton trade independent of the Southern States of America. Even now, though this war has lasted a year and a half, they sit with folded hands and gloomy faces, and sad hearts, actually doing nothing to supply the cotton-deficiency which has pauperized a whole province of their Kingdom. Their utmost energy is to write newspaper articles abusing the North, and sending petitions to PALMERSTON that he would acknowledge the independence of the South. When, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase—when John Bull is "down on his luck," he is but half a man. But it is then, especially, that Jonathan exhibits presence of mind, enterprise, readiness of action, clearness of mental faculties in a word, that he emphatically goes a-head." Assuredly, had the cases

been reversed-had the cotton-scarcity occurred in this country, we should at once have taken measures for growing cotton in "green fields and pastures new," and have also applied ourselves to discover and employ practicable substitutes for cotton. PALMERSTON'S own newspaper, the Morning Post, which duly chronicles the slightest movements of the British aristocracy, lately condescended to recommend, in lieu of cotton, a word growing in great abundance in England, variously called cudweed and dwarf cotton, but botanically known as graphalium, or cotonaria. It recommends that the roots of true cotton be grafted on those of this weed. It would be more easy, as well as less troublesome, to grow the cotton itself, in suitable places. That, however, would be sensible and practical, so John Bull, of whom Wilkins Micawber may be taken as the type, will wait until something turns up. Yes,

wait, even though this something may be a social insurrection of the starving millions in Lancashire.

There are two substitutes for cotton which we Americans would certainly and speedily use, if we had the cotton famine which afflicts England. They were used, from the very commencement of civilization, and are flax and wool. In the Old World, flax is grown largely in

Russia, Flanders, Germany, Egypt, and, (the better quality,) in Ireland. Independent of the Irish supply, over 12 million cwts. of flax are annually imported into England. By M. CLAUSSEN'S process the difficulty of separating TELVET CLOTHS FOR LADIES' the flax from the woody fibre of the plant has been almost wholly removed. Flax cotton can be carded, and can also be spun by the spindle, and easily woven by machinery. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of linen, hostery, lace, thread, insertion, and tamboured articles, and wears much better than cotton. It is cultivated at little trouble, and without much expense, and freely grows on damp ground, where cereal crops would rot. The best Irish flax is grown on what re-

JANO
LOAKS.
Fine Black Cloth Cloaks.
6.4 Black Boavers for Cloaks.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH. cently was bog-ground. Wool is the oldest, and would seem the most natural, of all the manufactured articles used by man for clothing. Since King Cotton came into power, the finer wool-weaving has declined—the inferior article costing less, though it wears badly. Wool is produced in most Afull line of plain colored— Embracing all the rich, dark shades, Neat figures, single and double faced, Bright colored Obecks and Plaids. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, If OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. climates, and the supply from Australia, including the alpaca variety, may be called exhaustless. Wool can be woven into numerous articles of wearing apparel, from the coarsest frieze to the delicately fine inner garment with CHOICE DRY GOODS—Just rewhich maternal affection tenderly encircles the fragile limbs of infancy. What is more to the purpose, fine wool can be manufactured in the power looms of Lancashire. Yes, but this would cause John Bull to deviate from his old routine, so it will not be done-just now. Americans would soon have substituted flix and wool, in the dearth of cotton, but John Bull is thinking that he may one day think of JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ABOH Street. it; and hereby the difference between the American and the British character is very DRENCH MUSTARD. - Purrey Biarne's Imported Mustard, for sale in store and to arrive, by the sole agent,

OHABLES S. OABSTAIRS,

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC. The Strategy of Gens. McClellan and Lee. A RACE FOR RICHMOND EXPECTED.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune write

he following interesting letters, explaining the situation

on the Upper Potomac, and the probable intentions of

Senerals Lee and McOlellan: PLEASANT VALLEY, Md., Tuesday Evening, October 28, 1862.—It has been well known for weeks that the main force of the enemy has been at Winchester ever since the retreat from Maryland; that his centre was intrenched at Winchester, his extreme right rested on the Shenandoah, at Berry's Ford, and his left at Bunker On the boundary of this nearly equilateral triangle, whose sides are about 10 miles in length, the rebel army was skilfully posted, with all the advantageous points fortified. Winchester being the base of operations, it was necessary to keep open a line of communication from that cessary to keep open a line of communication from that position through the mountain gaps to Richmond. Deserters and intelligent contrabands have informed us that along this line of communication, which, in the event of a defeat, would become the line of retreat, depots of supplies have been established. To these depots all the grain and provisions from the lower end of the valley have been sent. In falling back the grain will be the property in the starters he marching toward his sun.

nower end of the valley have been sent. In falling back the enemy will therefore be marching toward his supplies, and hence would be the less encumbered with trains. A pursuing army could do him but slight damage, and would soon become exhausted and embarrassed. To move against the enemy thus posted, and thus provided against disaster, two main routes offered. One against his front and left flack, from Harper's Ferry and shepherdstown, through Charlestown and Martinsburg. This route insured the defence of the Upper Potonsca and forced the comments of the Upper Potonsca and forced the comments. burg. This route insured the detence of the Upper Potomec, and forced the enemy at once to fight or to evacase Winchester.

If he stood and gave battle, which would have been
quite probable, his line of retreat was open and safe, and
again the rebel army would have escaped from McOlellan's grasp. If the enemy chose to evacuate, or even to
retreat after a fight, by passing through Ashby's Gap,
he would be able to concentrate his entire army of Virintreat after a fight, by passing through Ashby's Gap, he would be able to concentrate his entire army of Virginia at Manassas Junction, and to fall with his whole force upon Sigel, whom McClellan, with heavy trains moving on a slow and cautious march, would be wbolly unable to succor, and a second Bull Run, with a Pattereon failure to match, would be the result.

The enemy, moreover, would all this while be between the national army and Richmond, and could, therefore, employ his entire force. We would be competted to retain a large force for the defence of our capital. By this rute, the advantages of position were mainly with the enemy. His calculations had evidently been based on such a movement. How General Lee has been disappointed and entangled in his own snares will soon appear. ear. The other and more strategic route lies through the ford.

Harper's Ferry being well garrisoned with a small body of troops, command d by loyal officers, could be held against any force the enemy might send against it. A few troops posted at the fords below and above Shepher's town, and at Williamsport, would dispute any attempt to cross at these points.

Nearly the entire Army of the Potomac could thus be made articled in a movement grainst the enemy at Wingers.

made available in a movement against the enemy at Winchester. Insemuch, also, as an avence by the Lessburg made available in a movement against the enemy at winchester. Insemuch, also, as an avyance by the Leesburg route would in itself protect Washington, the whole of the army commanded by Burks would be able to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac.

It is not at all probable that the enemy would awalt the attack of our combined armier, but finding his rear threatened, he would retreat with all pessible speed towards Bichmond, passing through Gordonsville. By reference to a map of Virginia, it will be seen at a glance how immensely in our favor would be the advantage in such a race to Bichmond. Being on the inside of the nrc of a circle, and moving over the shorter lines, the National army would constantly head off and extend back along the entire left flank of the enemy, making it utterly impossible for him to reach and defend his capital.

If, however, in some foolish freak of military revelry, General Lee should determine to give battle at Berry's Ford or at Winchester, defeat and disaster would be the reward of his folly. ward of his felly. reward of his felly.

The National army, passing through Spicker's and Ashby's Gaps, would flank the enemy's right, get between him and his supplies, and drive his whole army into the mountains or to the Potomac, which he could

into the monntains of to the Potomac, which is could not possibly cross, if vigorously pursued.

Lee is quite too shrewd a commander to allow himself to be thus disadvantageously placed; he will not, therefore, be likely to fight at Winchester against a force advancing through the Gaps from Leesburg. No battle need, therefore, be looked for in the immediate future, but a tough and an exciting race for Bichmond, with perhaps, a battle at Front Royal or Manassas G if, as reported, it is true that the enemy has already evacuated Winchester, he may not be intercepted this this route, so pregnant with advantages to our cause. It is believed another opportunity will not be let slip, bu is believed another opportunity with the select of that every advantage will be select upon, and every opportunity improved, and, if at all possible, the enemy's army defeated and his capital occupied.

All things are now recody, and before the bitings of winter's frosts are felt, the nation may have occasion to rejoice over the success of her arms and the rebellion

At Bolivar Heights—The Signal Corps at Work—From Harper's Ferry—The late Con-BOLIVAR. Va., October 25.—You are on the extreme summit. Here is an open tent of the signal corps labelled: "L'on't Touch the Instruments. Ask no QUESTIONS "Inside, two operators are; gazing, at dia-tant heights, through fixed telescopes, and calling out "45," "169," "81," & 5., which a clerk records. Each number represents some letter, syllable, or abbreviated Look through the glass, at one of the seven signal sta tions, from four to twenty miles distant, which communicate with this. You see a flag of white ground, with sem large black figure upon the centre. It dips and rises; so many waves to the right, so many to the left; riges; so many waves the right so and dips and rises in turn. These combinations form a perfect system of telegraphing, by which from one to three words per minute leading terms. headquarturs - Wire control of the one at town this way; field piece on road, just this side;" and Five miles is an easy distance to signal; but massages can be sent between stations twenty miles apart. The Signal Corps keep on the front, and their services are dien of great value. Our troops, in taking possession kere, a month ago, came up in line of battle, with shirmishers out, to pounce upon any remaining enemy. Arriving here, they were somewhat chagrined to find the flags flying, and learn that these telegraphic pieneers, close upon the heely of the rebels, had been signalling from the summit for twenty four hours.

You are on the highest point of the Blue Ridge—fourteen bundred feet above the sea, one thousand above the Potomac, four hundred above Londown Heights. Up the rocky path by which you came climbs a cony; on the popy's back a negro; on the hegro's head a bucket of rocky path by which you came culmos a your, on the popy's head a bucket of water. Behind comes a mule, with a coffee sack thrown over his back, and in each end of it a keg of water. Thus all burdens are brought up.

Here is a pyramidal lockout of logs, 25 feet high. beilt as children build cob houses. Climbing to the topy you have an unobstructed view. In the early morning here you could only look out upon a cold, white, shoreless sea cf. fog. Now, what a grand panorama! You look down into all the country within a radius of twenty

note down into all the country within a radius of wenty miles, as you look down into the great South Park, 75 miles in length, from that peorless standpoint, the summit of Pike's Peak, or as you gaze into your garden from your own housetop. The circle in your sweep of vision, forty miles in dismeter, is divided into four parts like the forty miles in diameter, is invited into four parts fixe the face of a compass—the Blue Bidge crosses it from north to south, the Potomac from west to east.

Face foward the east. To your right stretches the summit of the Blue Bidge. Lou'oun Heights, only a continuation of these, seem distant only a stone's throw.

You see no hint. of any break in the summit. But they are a mile away, and the Potomac in its deep, hidden gorge, rolls between. In the tents scattered over them are the troops of the second division of the twelfth corps, are the troops of the second division of the twelfth corps, under Geary.

Before you winds the Potomac, its glassy surface broken by shrubs, recks and islands; the canal fringing its left back like a faint line of silver; the villages of weatverton and Knoxville, and the lonely stone piers of the destroyed Berlin bridge. There the river plunge into the green, wooded hills, and is lost to view. Then salles away, near Point of Bocks, it reappears—a straight, smooth, fisshing bar of light. To the left of it Sugar Loaf Mountain; and still further, sweeping around toward the north, dim, hazy hills bound the view.

At your feet lies Pieseant Valley—a smooth, symmatric trough, sccoped out of the mountain—a great furrow, five milter in length and two miles across from edge to edge. It is full of camps, white villages of tents, with their streets and squares, and black groups of batterles; but the scene is pastoral rather than martial. You look down into the villey of white dwellings, with great, well-filledbarns; of red brick mills; of straw-colored, ploughed fields, dotted with shocks of corn, and jutting far up into filled/barns; of red brick mills; of straw-colored, ploughed fields; dotted with shocks of corn; and jutting far up into the dark, bill-side woods; of greensward fields, motted with orchard; shade trees and browsing cattle, threaded by a little shiring stream. y a little shining stream. There are the regiments on cross parade; long, double Incre are the regiments on cross parade; long, double lines of dark blue, with bright bayonets flashing in the waning sublight. Each, as it is dismissed, broaks into companies, which move off toward their quarters by the flash, looking from here like dark, monstrains antedituvian reptiles of many legs.
Upon a distant hillside, just on the edge of the forest, at a modest group of tents, are Burnsido's headquarters. You see, through your field-glass, standing in front of them, the Mejor General himself; the military man with a limit to his ambition, who refused to accept the oniof command of the army. Burnside, the favorite of the troops, in his blue shirt, knit lacket, and riding boots, with his fine, frank face, and his full, laughing eye.

Further to the left, in the midst of the valley, you note a dence little village of tents. They are McClellan's headquarters. At the time of Staart's raid they were on dest group of tents, are Burneide's headquarters

The dashing rebel passed only five or six miles from them, but he did not knew what a prize was within his grass. The next day headquarters were removed to their pres FROM HARPER'S FERRY-THE LATE CONPLA-GRATION. GRATION.

HARPER'S FERRY, October 22.—The general dullness at this point was relieved to-day, about one o'clock, by the breaking out of a fire among some Government forage, which was stored under the trustle. work of the railroad bridge running alongside the Potomac and opposite the reins of the United States armory. The fire is said to-have caught from a small stove, which was placed in the immediate vicinity of some hay, and directly under the railroad track. This stove had been reaced there for the comfort of the soldiers detailed as a guard for the Government property thereabouts.

At the time the fire broke out a Graza train was stand. guard for the Government property thereabouts.

At the time the fire broke out a forage train,was standing upon the track directly over it, loaded with hay and other forage, having just arrived. This was quickly on fire. The engineer at once started the train across the river. He succeeded in getting it beyond the bridge, when the heat became so intense that the engine and tender were disconnected and run to Sandy Hook. The view presented by the burning train as it crossed the bridge, a high wind blowing, and the flames forming a comet-like ital to the whole, was megnificent. The cars and their contents were quickly consumed, as were also the ites and sleepers of the track where they were left standing, and the rails bent and warped by the in-

and their contents were quickly consumed, as were also the ties and sleepers of the track where they were left standing, and the rails bent and warped by the intense heat. The track at this spot will have to be entirely rebuilt.

Meantime, at the place where the fire originated the work of destruction was going fiercely on. There was, a large quantity of hay, lumber, and other combustible property stored under the bridge at this point, and this was almost instently in a flerce blaze. There were no fire engines or other appliances, at hand for extinguishing the flames, and all that could be done was to cut away portions of the bridge on each side so as to isolate the burning fregment. This was done as quickly as possible, but several hundred feet of the bridge were destroyed notwithstanding. All the soldiers and idlers in the vicinity, were quickly impressed for this labor, and to reremove such portions of the property as were not yet on fire to a safer locality.

It is imposible as yet to estimate the amount of damage done; but it must be considerable. It will prevent treins being run through to Harper's Ferry for a day or two, and until the damage to the railroad can be repaired. The inconvenience to the 'road and the travelling rublic, as well as to the Government, must be considerable. Until repairs can be made the trains will be run from Sandy. Hook. Luckily that portion of the bridge which crosses the river and the canal is unliqued. The provost marshal has telegraphed to Sandy Hook to have the engineer and dremen of the train arrested and brought here for examination. It is thought that the destruction of property would have been much less had the burning train been backed up to the upper end of the destruction of property would have been much less had the burning train been backed up to the upper end of the trestle work, instead of running it, across the Potomac Besides, had this been done, there would not have been Besides, nad this been done, there would not have been the interruption to the passage of the trains to this place. It will be remembered that this bridge was entirely destroyed by the rebels during their recent occupation of Harper's Ferry, and it is only a few seeks since it was rebuilt.

American and the British character is very fairly illustrated. Q. E. D., as the mathematicians say, when they have a problem of commander of Louisville, had four rebel surgeons are Euclid. The same of the sa

TWO CENTS.

Later from Bermuda. INDIGNATION AGAINST THE FEDERAL BLOCKADE. [From the Bermuda Boyal Gazette, Oct. 14]
Since last Tuteday we have but little to record of the blockading equadron. The Tiggs and Sonoma have been off and on the islands maintaining a most vigilant guard off and on the islands maintaining a most vigilant guard on all ships entering and leaving these ports. On Thursday a large boat pulled into St. George's frem the Sonoma in the most cool manner, and having performed her mission, whatever that may be, pulled out again. A stop, we understand, has been put to this.

The Alert was boarded on Friday, the James hailed on Sunday, and the Gladiator brought to last Tuesday. On; Sunday the Tioga was off the Olub Out, and the Sonoma off the East E.d. Our people are beginning to fiel annoyed at the strictness of the blockade, and it is only natural, as all Britishers have a horror of the underhand. Cannot a reference be made to the highest

derhand. Cannot a reference be made to the highest powers that be, that at any rate the legality of these ex-trume measures on the part of the Yankees may be at once looked into? We are informed that the man that was acting as pilot o the American gurboats has returned to the abore.
We are also informed that some rockets have been anded from one of the Yankee gunboats, to be freed of at night, when any of the steamers in port should at-

tempt to go to sea.

Her Majesty's gue-vesrel Plover, Commander Hon A.
L. Corry, arrived on Wednesday last from Halifax. The
Plover went with despatches from the Governor to the
American gunboats off the island on Friday last, and reurned to port next day. Bermuda Correspondence of Royal Gazette.] By what right the American cruisers so unceremoni-uely bring to and board. British vessels without this coundary, unless within the prescribed distance from their coast, I am at a loss to determine. The performnoce in this way, almost under our very guns, for the ast fortnight, seem more like a menace, or a studied in-

sult, when we consider the man who was sent in command (on this service. Is it not rather queer that the Gladistor, an English ship from an English colony, bound to England, should have been stopped, and that, too, in the presence of a British man of-war? [3hades of Nelson!]

The mail steamer Merlin was also brought to by a gun, when nearly up to the land. It would be vain for the Yankee commander to attempt the plea that he did not know them, when one lay in St. George's while the ship! were there and in the very frequent intercourse with the Yankee censul since leaving that port he must have been informed of the probable time of arrival of the other. If such acts be not meant as insult, they must be in mere bravado, and will in due time, no doubt, have to be accounted for.

The "lare" Admiral fimed his visit very well to avoid finding men of war hers, and, judging from his antecedents, he will not return until he thinks our coast again clear; but to be forewarned is to be forewarned. A man may stop an unremed packet or burn an empty to-bacco warehouse who will not be contumations in presence of well-appointed opponents. COTTON TRADE WITH THE REBEL PORTS.

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Oct. 14]

The British teamer Peterhoff, from Nassan, N. P., bound to Liverpool, Eng., with 1,250 bales of cotton; arrived at Helifax on the 29th ult., for coal, and left on The following day.

The steamer Glaciator, with cotton, &c, left Bermuda on Incredsy last for England.

The Wachita steamer on Wednesday, and the Mobile On Stunday.

Signals thrown out to decoy the blockaders on the departure of the Minho had the desired effect.

[Frem the Bermuda Royal Gazeite, October 21] The steamer Herald, Capt. Coxetter, four days from Charleston, S. C., laden with cotton, arrived here on Thursday last. The Herald has made several successful trips to Charleston, but on one occasion had a very rrips to Charleston, but on one occasion had a very narrow escape of being captured by the late United States ship Adirondack, when nearly into the harbor of Nassau, N. P., that ressel having fired a broadside at her when close under her gune, but without doing any material damage. The Herald did not meet with either Admiral damage. The Herald did not meet with either Admiral Wilkes or his fleet on her passage here from Charleston. Admiral Wilkes' chip has not been seen in this neighborhood, that we can learn, for some days, and the guaboats Tioga and Scoroma have not been seen since the sfiernoon of Sunday, the 12th inst. and it is generally believed that they went in pursuit of the steamer Minho, which vessel left here, through the North Book passage, on the provious evening, supposed for Charleston. We have been obligingly favored with some Charleston papers down to the 11th inst, brought by the steamer Herald from that rort.

The Capture of Gaiveston-How it was [From the Grenada Appeal, Oct. 20:]

Mr. Henry L. Allen, of Texas, now in this place, has furnished us with the following extra of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, together with extracts from letters are dated October 5, and the following extracts are glean-Since the extra was out we have some later news from the Island, and a great many rumors up to 12 o'clock last night as the last news. Four days are given to move the women and children. The gunboats in the bay are night as the last news. Four days are given to have the women and children. The guaboats in the bay are ranged along the town. The federal troops are at Fort Point, and the Pelican and Gridiron are flying. Our troops are stretched from the South battery along Tramont street to the strand, down to Kuhn's buildings. Colonel Cook says he will fight them. Lofs and cords of troops are pouring in from the country. Thirteen hundred and eighty went down last night. By to-morrow two more regiments will go. The Federal commander says he has but few men, and he shall be compelled to estroy the bridge immediately.

Another letter says: "All is confusion here at this noment. No end to the people coming with children, egroes, and furniture. All are worried and careworn.

e are certainly in trouble now, as we have great fear GALVESTON FALLEN. From the Houston Telegraph extra, October 4] The following has just been received from the telegraph office. We shall have further particulars on the arrival of the operator at Virginia Point:
GALVESTON, October 4—2.15 P. M.—Heavy firing at GALVESTON, October 4-2.20 P. M.—The steamer in

past the fort. I am preparing to leave.

GALVESTON, October 4-230 P. M.—One Federal steamer is now at the Central wharf, having passed the battery at Fort Point. The telegraph office is closed, operator left f.r Virginia Point. Fisg of truce had not GALVESTON DEPOT, October 4-4.15 P. M.-Troops osite Central wharf. opposite Central wharf.

About twonty five minutes to two P. M. Federal steamer crossed the bar, with flag of truce flying. Our battery at Fort Point opened on them, when they fired soveral broadsides at it, and passed up into the bay. The troops were all marched to the depot and sent to Virginia Point. The Federal steamers are lying alto Virginia Point. The Federal steamers are lying alto gether about a mile down, and our men are communi cating with them.

GALVESTON, October 4—3 P. M.—At forty minutes passeven o'clock P. M., before the flag-of-truce boat got to the fleet, five steamers started in off the bar, with flags of truce flying at their mastheads. As they approached Fort Point, our batteries opened on them, and they for Foint, our batteries operated to trench it.

The second shot from the steamer struck our gun at the Point, and the third shot dismounted it. Our troops destroyed all the works. The steamer came into the bay and our batteries at Kuhn's wharf opened on them;

but all the shot fell short.

The troops immediately commenced evacuating the city, and the city presented a scene of utter confusion; and as I write, the depot is full of people, trying to get away. The Federals notified us they would give us time to move the women and children, if we exceed no more hatteries. All in confusion at present. The Battle of Chaplin Hill-General HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OEIO, Headquarters Arry of the Ohio,
October 12, 1862
General Order No. 47.—The battle of Chaplin Hill,
fought near Perryville, on the 8th inst. will stand conspicaous for its zeverity in the history of the rebellion.
It deserves to be commemorated for the determined valor
cisplayed by the portion of the army that was engaged.
The principal force of the enemy, on chosen ground,
under General Bragg, attacked our left wing as it was
worker into resition after a fattering march. The sudunder General Bragg, attacked our left wing as it was moving into position after a fatiguing march. The suddenness and strength of the attack, and the fall of two of their gallant leaders, Jackson and Terrill, caused some of the new troops of the 10th Division to fall into disorder, and threw the weight of the battle mainly on the 3d Division. This was subsequently reinforced by two brigades from the centre corps, which itself had met with considerable opposition in moving into position. The enemy was repulsed with heavy loss; and when the army

ing, the enemy was found to have retreated during the night.

The good conduct exhibited by the troops on this field only realized that which the General has always condidently expected from them Fortultous circumstances, which so often affect the incidents of war, screened the enemy from a combined effort of the different corps till enemy from a combined effort of the different corps till night intervened to prevent his defeat and our accomplishing the destruction of his army; but the thanks of the General are not the less due to the gallant officers and men under his command, in the battle and on the march. The old troops have given the highest proofs of discipline and courage, and the new troops already vie with them. Let them preserve order, remembering that lawlegsness in an army is both disgraceful and fatal. The sacredness and dignity of the cause for which they are battling demand nothing less. The nation will mourn the less of the heroes who fell at Chaplin Hill. It will homer those who rever worthy to fill their places. honer those who prove worthy to fill their places
By command of Major General BUELL.

JAS. B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Rebel Organizations in Chicago. The Chicago Tribune says the following document is

being circulated in that city: RESISTANCE TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD. To all Pairiotic Men in the United States: Whereas, the repeated violations of the Constitution of the United States by the present party in power do most seriously threaten the liberties of the people, and tend to the destruction of constitutional liberty, the great anchor of a democratic republic, we who are hereby united, in of a democratic republic, we who are develop united, it order to check these outrages upon the rights of loyal citizens, and to prevent this Government from degenerating to a military despotant, to be controlled by unscripulous fonatics, "do pledge our lives, our property, and our sacred honor," to maintain constitutional liberty ond our sacred honor," to maintain constitutional liberty to the extent guaranteed by our fundamental laws, and determine that no more citizens shall be illegally arrested and detained, and that we will resent such usurpation in every legal and peaceable mode, and, in the event of defeat, we will fall back upon that God given right—physical resistance to despotic power. As a last resort, we will raise the flag of our fathers, and call all congenial spirits in the United States, and estumere upon the broad earth, to come to the rescue of individual right, and plant them upon the firm basis designed by the Father of his Country and his compatricts of '18.

"In the Ranks of the Foe." Mrs. Browning's teautiful peem on the Italian boy found dead in the ranks and warring the uniform of the Austrian soldiery, which has been happily adapted to a supposed similar instance in our country, has recently been realized in real life in Virginia A case has come to cur knowledge of a youth who fell wounded in the relet ranks at Antistam, and died at Hoffman's farm, near the battle field, on the 17th. His name was Baille Peyton Chandon, and he was from Texas, that same State whence we have received recent cheering intelligence of an extended Union feeling.

A correspondent who spent a fortnight among the wounded at Antietam declares that this poor youth, who enlisted his kindest care and sympathy, was not at heart a rebel. He was mincieen years old on the day his thigh was samputated, an operation rendered necessary by five enlisted his kindest care and sympathy, was not at neart a rebel. He was nincteen years old on the day his thigh was amputated, an operation rendered necessary by five wounds which he had received. A sixth, on the neck, was less severe. He had lain two days on the battle-field before he was discovered. When taken care of by hospitable Union soldiers, he said he was at school when the war broke out, and that he wished to remain there, but that the conscription began in his town, and he was forced to join the army. And yet all this time his hopes and prayers were for the stars and stripes.

An incident occurred in the hospital which shows the noble self abnegation of a Union soldier, and proves that Chandon was appreciated by his former foes. After the amrutation the surgeon sent for a cushion to place under the shump of a thigh. The messengers returned with word that there were none left. A young Massachusetts coldier, who, two days before, had had, his thigh amputated, hearing this, put his hand down, and, taking his own pillow, handed it to the surgeon, taking his own pillow, handed it to the surgeon, then I do."

West there are greater herolsm? What was Sidney's saying, "Here, Doctor, give him this; he needs it more than I do."

Was there ever greater heroism? What was Sidney's cop of water to this? And yet in our army's hospitals such cases of self-s bacgation are paralleled every day.

N. Y. Evening Post.

CAVALRY COMPANY FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

—It is stated that Mr. Bankin, collector of the port of San Francisco, now in Boston, has tendered Governor Andrew a company of cavalry of Massachusetts men in California on the coadition that the expenses of transportation to the East shall be paid. Governor Andrew has acceded to the Proposition, and the company will be assigned as part of the quota of the city of Roston, if accepted by the city government.

lines constitute a square.

5.0512.06 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 165 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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A Curious Revelation of the War. The Doctrine of Secession in 1790—An Auto-graph Letter of Robert B. Lee—Georgia and the Carolinas the First Slavery Agitators—

A Plea for Dissolving the Union. The following letter, written by B. B. Lee, grandfather f the present commander-in-chief of the rebel army, was found in the dwelling house of General Stuart, in Virginia, and has been placed in our possession for publica. tion. It is one of the most curious epistolary production brought to light by the war, and furnishes a clear insight

ceptable letter of the 29th uit.

As to Mr. Madison's plan, you do not seem fully to have understood it. It would not have diminusaed the amount of the debt, and therefore would not have rendered the burhens less. The public would net have gained a farthing by the operation, but he intended that justice should be lone to every class of the citizens, to the full extent of done to every class of the citizens, to the full extent of the abilities of the country. He conceived the original holders, as well as the present possessors of the debt of the United States, entitled to sore consideration; and as it was evidently impossible to discharge the obligations which the public were under to both, the dictates of jusclaims, and every possible justice done. I conceive the equity of his doctrine incontrovertible; and I saw no objection to his plan but the difficulty of the execution—and the danger of the precedent. Such a precedent might be used as a prefext to justify a measure dirsimilar in all its leading points, at a fature day. I felt myself, as you have done, very much irritated at the indelicate freatment which he received. Some seemed to express, by their conduct, a jey, that they had it in their power to depress his importance (as they thought), which rendered it still more necessary for the friends of virtue, and of the Southern interests, to meintain and support him. The debates on this question will better explain to you his tive to the slave trade, their introduction, from the manner in which the subject was treated, became importunate. The gentlemen from South Carolina and Georgia,
by anticipating what was never intended, have been instrumental in sounding disagreeable slarms. If they
had said nothing, the House of Representatives, without
a coubt, would have declared with one voice that Conrees had no power to interfere in any manner so as to first or the internal regulations of the States rela-

The suthors of the petitions were influenced by an honest, though indiscreet, zeal on the occasion. They expressly declared that their object was not to injure the property of the Southern States, but to discontinue the slave trade, which they deemed cruel and dishonora-By the unfounded apprehensions of the gentlemine from Carolina and Georgia, all the alarms which have been spread were caused. I consider the declaration which we made in a committee of the whole, however, as soon as we were permitted to come to a decition, will not only quiet our fears, but put our slave property on a curer foundation than it before stood; and an interpretation of the powers of Congress given at the time, when the meaning of the parties to the Constitution must be fully understood, may prevent at a future day any improper coercive authority on this subject. I cannot, therefore, but flatter myself, that the conclusion of this rul ject will be generally satisfactory to the State of Virginia, and that the petitions you mention to be in contemplation to our next Assembly will be found wholly unnecessary on this subject. oon as we were permitted to come to a decision, will not esery on this subject.

cessary on this subject.

As to the assumption of the State debt, this question is still in suspense, and the final determination very uncertain. The Eastern States would carry their point at all hazards—rather than fail they would be contented with hezside—rather than fail they would be contented with a mejority of one vote. Three members from the State of North Corolina are new on the floor, which renders the success of their plans still more uncertain. From the present appearance, I cannot bely thinking that the assumption will not proceed; if it should, it must wear a different countenance than it has at pressot, and the most effectual provision be made for a speedy and fair settlement of all accounts. I have no doubt negotiations have been commenced, and are yet existing, between the Eastern States and Fennaylvania relative to the permanent seat of covernment; the Pennsylvanians endeavoring to make the establishment of the seat of government the price of the assumption. But in this business New York is as necessary to carry the point as Pennsylvanias, and it is not probyble that she will be induced to yield up the seventage which she now has over her commercial and it is not probable that she will be induced to yield up the advantage which she now has over her commercial rivel. I have, therefore, no foars that this negotiation will be productive of an establishment in Pennsylvania. As to the Petomack. I consider our prospects as very remote If the Government lasts so long, it may erect its capital on its backs, at the expiration of twenty years. I concess that I feel myself often chaptined by the taunts against the ancient Deminson, but Disunton arthis time would be the worst of calamities. The Southern States are too week at vessent to stand by advantageous to us, as it produces no other effect than protection from hostilities and uniform commercial regu-lations. And when we shall attain our natural degree of

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union was held in Cooper Justitute on Thursday evening. Speeches were delivered by General James S. Wadsworth, the Union candidate for Governor, and Lyman Tremain. Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Gen. Cassins M. Clay, and others, The following letter, from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, was

breakers, but others are before her, and expelled multi-neers are said to be coming back from abroad to board. and sink her. Whatever may be the title of council to clearly mine to remain at my post, promptly and etricily obeying orders. I can only say to you, and to all other loy all men on board, be active, vigilant, and persevering. If we work in concert and work in earnest, we shall all the sooner carry the precious vesset through we shall sli the sconer carry the precious vessel through all her perils, and greet the waiting nations with the cry, I have the nonor to be a

To D. D. Conover and A. M. Palmer, Esqs., committee The Indian War Ended. the report we publish from the Mankato Inde-tent be reliable, the Indian war is over in Minnesots,

pendent be reliable, the Indian war is over in Minnesora, and the red-skins are far enough away from the vicinity of the settlement, to set at rest all fears lest they return again. Their runishment will come later and sure enough in the future relations of the Federal Government with these, the weakest and most venial tools of Secessia. Manifestly this will release Gen. Pore and the larger share of his troops to a field which he and they will like better, of his troops to a field which he and they will like better, and where they can do the country more service. A few mounted companies will be all that is necessary to secure peace and safety to the borders, and these affinnesots hereif will be glad to furnish. Let there be no waste of time in recalling the bulk of Gen. Pope's army to more important duties than idly garrisoning frontier forts. tant duties than idly garrisoning frontier forts.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. THE BEBEL GENERAL VAN DORN .- General YAR DORAL GENERAL VAR BOTH.—Whereas Van Dorn was once a great favorite in our army, and the Nativille Union has been told by one of his former companions in arms that he was regarded as one of the most accomplished and brave of the rebel officers. He became a miserably debased creature, having degraded himself socially years before he became a traitor. While

CAPTUBE OF INDIANS BY LIEUT COLONEL MARSHALL.—By a private letter from Lieut. Colonel Marshell, dated at his camp, ten miles west of Big Sioux, we learn that he was then on his return from a successful expedition in pursuit of the Sioux, to a point half way between the Big Sioux and James rivers, where he had captured about 150 Indians, including 30 warriors. This capture was made on Fridey morning, the 17th inst., by Col. Marshall, without any fighting, with a force of forty-eight mounted men and a mountain howitzer. Leaving his infantry behind, he pressed on after the retreating Indians, and, by a rapid march, succeeded in bagging the whole body. At the time of writing the gallant colonel was on his way to General Fibley's camp with his capitives, having sent a courier ahead for supplies and provisions to meet him on his way, his own QUITE AN INCIDENT OF COURAGE .- Mrs. Gothwick, of Perryville, a noted Union lady, kept her "red, white, and blue" flag flying, in spite of the rebel possession of the town, and when the rebels were evacuating sion of the town, and when the rebels were evacuating the place she waved it over their heads and flaunted it in their faces. This was too much for the robels. They went and demanded the flag. She refused to give it up, unless a commissioned officer should come for it; and when as officer did come, she said he could have it in pieces, as it would never be given into their possession to descrate. She had cut it into a hundred bits, and exclaimed, "You can't trait the banner of our country in the dust, if you do have a little, temporary cossession of curvillage."—Correspondence Cincinnati Times.

DBAFT DODGING AND ILLEGAL VOTING TO from voting who bare claimed exemption from the draft on secount of being aliens. Accordingly, the names of all such persons will be at the polls, and the moment one attempts to vote he will be arrested, and held subject to the decision of the Government.—N. F. Tribure.

SALE OF A. BAILBOAD —I. Tilden Moulton, Esq., Master in Chancery of the United States Court, sold. yesterday, at his office, in the outton house building, the west end of the Peorla and Oquawka Resiroad for the sum of \$2,320,000. The sale was made under a decrea of foreclosure of the second mortgage bonds entered by Judge Drummond. The property was bid off by Mr. James F. Joy, acting for Messrs. Sydney Bartlett, Nathanlel Thayer, and John W. Brooks, trustees for the second mortgage holders. Mr. Joy was the only bidder for the franchise, and the whole transaction. Shough involving, so large an amount, only occupieds a few minutes. Chicago Tribune, 24th. E. - Chicago Tribune, 24th.

involving so large an amount, only occupiede a few minutes.—Chicago Tribune, 24in:

AEROLITE IN HUNTEBDON COUNTY.—On Fridey afternoon, about three o'clock, an aerolite passed over portions of Hunterdon county, New Jersy, moving from southwest to northeast, and exploding with a very heavy report, which reverberated over the hills! and along the vallers for several seconds.—The people generally were much startled by the terrific explosion. The report was beard at Clinton, at the Junction, and other localities, for a distance of fifteen miles, at-least.

STEANGE CONDUCT.—The New Cricans papersrelate an instance of a thoughtful husband who ordered a splendidly mounted coffin to be made for his wife, who had been taken suddenly ill. To his great surprise, however, she got well. But a few days afterwards some officious friend related to her the story of her husband's conduct, and the poor lady took the matter to heart seemuch that she immediately sickened, and a day or two afterwards needed the crim in reality.

MANUFACTORY OF FILA E COTTON.—It is stated that Mr. Semuel O Allen, an inventor of machinery for meking flax cotton, has recently purchased large buildings, water power, etc. in Lawrence, Mass., for the establishment of a manufactory of flax cotton goods. It is said that the company engaged in, this enterprise have abundant means; the present scarcity of cotton will certainly give great encouragement to the undertaking.

BEBELS SENT SOUTH.—The steamer Marry Miller left the city wharf on Sunday evening, with four hundred rebel prisoners aboard for Yicksburg, where they will be exchanged. We learn that severah "jumped!" the boat while passing through the canak—Lowisville Democrat of Wedsessay.

MONEY FOR THE TROOPS.—Nine hundred thousand collers were, a few days since, sext West.—\$396.000. Democrat of Wednessian.

MONEY FOR THE TROOPS.—Nine hundred thousand dollars were, a few days since, seat West—\$396.000 of it to Olincimati, and \$500.000 to Equisville—for the payment of troops. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that \$250,000 or \$300,000 shall go forward to the army daily, until all back accounts of this description have have satiled.

Southern States are too week at present to stand by population I flatter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice, with dissolving the bond which binds us together. It is better to put up with these little inconveniences than to run the hazard of greater calemities.

B. B. LEE. A Grand Union Meeting in New York.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 28, 1862.
GENTLEMEN: Eighteen months ago, cur noble ship of
state was driven by the storms of faction upon a lee
shore. I came aboard at the captain's call to assist at
the helm. He has carried her safely over some of the

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

became a miserably debased creature, having degraded himself socially years before he became a traitor. Whils in the United States service he deserted his young wife, a lovely and accomplished Mississippi girl, and took up with a vulgar, ignorant woman from the lowest walks of life. He had formerly been a popular man, but when this event occurred, his brother officers and former associates forsack him entirely, and refused to recognize him any further. He sank lower and lower, until he reached the bottem of moral degradation by joining the schellion, and he didd by the hands of a fellow-traitor

BR WATCHED.—Orders have been issued by the War Department to Provost Marshal General Draper, United States Marshel Murray, and General Eurorintendent Kennedy, of New York, to take measures to prevent men from voting who have claimed exemption from the draft

the army daily, until all back accounts of the have been settled.

FLEEING FROM THE DRAFT IM MARY—LAND—Officers of the Potomac fictilla represent that there is an immense exodus from the lower counties of Waryland into Virginia to escape the draft. So great is it, that the gunboats find it impossible to prevent it.

DOMESTIO AFFRAY.—A shoemaker, named Davidson, was shot by his faithless wife at the Fremont hotel, in Lafayette, Indiana on Friday last. She was arrested and lodged in jell. He will recover.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.—During the gale on Lake Champlain, on Monday last, five lives were lost, heades 10 000 bushels of barley, and a boat load of oats. Three lumber boats were also wrecked on Wool's Point.

into the origin of the rebellion: NEW YORK, April 5, 1798. MY DEAR SIR: I am just favored with your yery so-