MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

M. BERNHEIM.

726 CHESTNUT STREET.

ties now in store, just received from AUCTION, a large

do. do. do.

SHAUK ENGLISH ORAPES, at all prices, and

BURNING BIBBONS to suit, and all other articles

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH,

of would call the attention of the trade to this fact.

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

FALL.

WOOD & CARY,

COMPLETE STOCK

MILLINERY GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

Silk, Velvet, and Colored Straw

BONNETS AND HATS.

Trench Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c..

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the

of mer patrons of the House, and the trade generally.

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.

729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

HAVE NOW BEADY THEIR

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH

AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.

431 MARKET STREET,

NORTH SIDE.

FALL SALES

CONSISTING OF

FLOWERS.

RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS,

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY,

BESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Always on hand, a full Stock of

FANCY BASKETS,

FILL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS.

Mata, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes,

BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE,

11.00R AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

80E00L, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS,

Pip: Bip. Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Bleds, Barrows. Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION.

fraugers visiting the city are invited to look through

wantry. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W.

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN.

WADDING! WADDING

COTTON YARNS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

And for Sale, at Manufacturers' Prices, by

10. (33 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street.

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

CARPET OHAIN.

the induction is prepared to sell when wanted:

INSTORE

CABPET CHAIN. &c., &c.

R. T. WHITE.

WADDING!

TWINES, WICKING.

VARNS, BATTS, AND

en, and Woolen.

00,000 Sheets Black Wadding.

1,000 Bales of Black Wadding.

1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine.

12,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn.

20,000 Pounds of Colored and White

500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cot-

iso, Coverist Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and i vock of Goods in the above line, for sale by

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

CABINET FURNITURE.

V & J. ALLEN & BRO.

CABINET WAREROOMS,

№0. 1209 CHESTNUT ST.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION.

BILLIARD TABLES,

discipring a superior article of

Onnection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are

have new on hand a full supply, finished with the ORE & OAMPION'S IMPROVED OUBHIONS,

ARD PRINTING, Neat and Cheap,

AL BINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH

to all others. is quality and finish of these Tables the manu-refer to their numerous patrons throughout in, who are familiar with the character of their

8128-6m

ALWAYS ON HAND.

LIABD TABLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

800 Bales of Wicking.

Carpet Chain.

ton Rope.

to 20.

and Linen.

WADDING, BATTS,

#e16-2m

MOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

To which the attention of the trade is

A LABOR AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

TALL MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS, & Co.,

ROSENHEIM.

Hart now open for their

WOOD, & NICHOLS,

RIBBONS, of all widths and colors.

FLOWERS, all the new shades.

FEATHERS, do. do. do.

VELVETS, do. do. do.

BILKS,

shoging in the Millinery Line.

B_Velvets cut bias.

iste now in store a

He is now seiling off his entire stock at

FIR ANNUM, in advance.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co., N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FIFTH STREETS,

Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their entire New Stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC. T. B. DAWSON. O. BRANSON. J. G BOMGARDNER. M.L. HALLOWELL & Co., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,

(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOOK,) Have just opened an ENTIRE NEW STOOK

FANCY SILKS, from Auction. DRESS GOODS in great variety, SHAWLS, GLOVES. RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

Which have been PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, CHEAP PRICES.

The attention of city and country buyers is invited. FALL

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS. NO. 47 NORTH TRIBD STREET, FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

> Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in

THOS. MELLOR & Co., STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS. ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS

> 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens. Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

\$3 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts. mel1-8m

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE JOHNES. BERRY. & Co. TOBS, BUCKETS, CHURNS, MEASURES, BROOMS, WHISKS, (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) \$27 MARKET, AND \$24 COMMERCE STREETS, IMPORTURE AND JOBBURS OF LOOKING GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER.

SILK FANCY DRY GOODS. ISHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS, Have now opened an entirely

HEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS. White Goods, Ribbons, Gloves SHAWLS, &o., Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and Istablishment, which is the largest of the kind in

TINAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER in the State of VARD.GILLMORE, & Co. MOS. 617 OHESTRUT and 614 JAYNE Streets, Have now open their

> FALL IMPORTATION OF SILK AND PANGY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHT IN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM. 50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain—Cotton, Lin-To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn—Nos. from 5 DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER 10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, from 12 to 50 ets. per lb. ,000 Bales all grades Wick. PHILADELPHIA, 1,000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. And a general secontment of TWINES, TIDY COT-ON, ROPES, &c., at the IMPORTERS AND DEALERS LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ho, 242 NOETH THIRD STREET,
(Corner of New St.)

At I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. above goods lower than any other house in this MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &o ARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN. AGENTS FOR THE ORLEBRATED 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. ELI HOLDEN, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS, cos1.5m* 708 MARKET Street.

AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON. No. 326 CHESTNUT street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER, Importers,
mh20-tf 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

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

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE. ZINO, ARMY, AND TOLLET MIRRORS,
The best in the world for finish and durability. B. M. S.

The best brand Silk-finished
VELVHT BIBBONS.
Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH,
155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway,
New York. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c., &c.
2,500 Bbis Meas. Nos. 1, 2, and 8 Mackerel, lateaught fat fish, in assorted packages.

3,000 Bbls New Eastpert, Fortune Bay, and Halifas erring.

5,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

150 Bbis New Mess Shad.

50 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c. In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOOMS, jail-ti Mo. 146 North WHARVES. SEWING MACHINES.

CROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Particular attention is called to the fact that, besides he Machines making our celebrated stitch, we manuacture, in great variety of styles, superior

FAMILY LOCK-STITCH MACHINES. The peculiarities of each stitch will be cheerfully shown and explained to purchasers, and they have the great advantage of being able to select from our stock

either a Machine making the GROVER & BAKER STITCH.

LOCK-STITCH, The only valuable Sewing Machine Stitches in practical

Or one making the

PRICES FROM \$40 UPWARDS. Office 730 Chestnut St.

THE WILLOOX & GIBBS FAMILY BEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS, and with Belf-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for TAIBBANKS & EWING,

WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

COMMISSION HOUSES HAMILTON COTTON FLANNELS.

Laconia Cotton Flannels, Salmon Falls Cotton Flannels, Standard Sheetings and Drills,

De COURSEY & HAMILTON.

237 OHESTNUT Street.

oc25-stuth-12t

MARPETINGS, OIL OLOTHS, AND MATTINGS. WOLFE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA A full assortment of Philadelphia-made Carpets

Welling, Coffin, & Co., NO. 220 CHESTNUT STREET, are prepared to CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY

ARMY WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS, STANDARD QUALITY.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & - HUTCHINSON: No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. COTTON YARN.

SUPERIOR COTTON YABN, No. 10, FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGBAM & 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,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,

TERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE AND PRICE.

OVERCOATS AND

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

CPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR OUSTOMER WORK.

DINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. C. SOMERS & SON. No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET, UNDER JAYNE'S HALL, Have now made up for sale an entire new stock of FINE CLOTHING. Also, a full assortment of OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully tavite the public to

xamine before purchasing elsewhere. LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTMEN

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS. PIOTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

UARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES. 516 CHESTNUT STREET,

RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLOAKING CLOTHS,

FROSTED BEAVERS, FINE CASSIMERES, VELOUR REPS, BALMORALS, BLANKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, WOOLEN SHAWLS,

BOYS' CLOTHING. COOPER & CONARD, oc28-tf S. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Sts. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE OUR NEW STYLES THE OSBORNE. THE CELEBRATED CASTILIAN.

THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS. These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can IVENS & Co. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS! NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES. Our Garments in style, quality, and manufacture
Are guarantied equal to any in the City.
Ladies will please examine before purchasing. PARIS STORE.

EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS MISSES AND CHILDREN'S The Largest Assortment, Latest and Most Approved Styles, At Exceedingly Low Prices. No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET.

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, magnifice SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

> 1024 OHESTNOT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. LACES,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS. EMBROIDERIES.

PRICES, to which additions are made of all NOVELTIES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. STEEL & SON HAVE JUST received, from New York, a few choice lots of FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS. Wide fancy Silks, very rich styles. Bich figured Brown Silks, a great variety of these very A great variety of Fancy Sliks, 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
VEBY LOW PRICES.

Bich shades, Brown, Bine and Green.
PLAIN IRISH POPLINS. Silk and wool and all-wool French Poplins.
A choice lot of new Plaid Alpacas.
BIGH PRINTED MERINGES. RICH PRINTED MAGENTA CLOTH. BICH PRINTED MAGENTA CLOTH.

Bich printed all-wool Delaines, at 62 Co worth 87c.

SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND OLOAKS.

Broche and Plaid Blanket Shawls.

Bich Chaire Liaine Broche Shawls.

Striped Shawls of every variety.

Merino Scarfs, Broche and Chaine Laine Borders.

Habit and Water-proof Oloth Cloaks.

500 SHEPHERD PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at \$4 25,

713 North TENTH Street, above Coates. FLANNELS:—ALL-WOOL WHITE

FLANNEL 28; VERY HEAVY, AT 35 CENTS.
FLANNELS—Very cheap; one lot all-wool white, 30 One lot all wool, better quality, 35 cts.
One bale Heavy Union Shaker, at 37½ cts.
One bale Heavier do., at 40 cts.
One bale wider do., at 45 cts.
BALLARDVALE FLANNEL

o.. at 50. These are very fine, and worth 62%. One case heavy Shaker do., warranted unshrinkable. the case neavy Sasker do., warranted manrinkable, full yard wide, at 65, best in the market.

Many other makes not mentioned, that I will sell cheaper than they can be bought by the bale.

Two bales very heavy Gray Twilled, for Soldiers' Shirts for the hirts, 50 cts.
One bale very fine do., at 56 cts.
One bale very fine do., at 56 cts.
One bale do., very heaviest, #4 50, worth 62%.
One bale do., very heaviest, #4 50, worth 62%.

One lot plain Bed, at 32%.
One bale much heavier, at 37%.
Fancy Striped Flannels, at 50.
Fancy Striped Flannels, all colors, 65. These goods are all very cheap, having had them ome time. I am able to sell them low.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES, No. 1018 MARKET Street, Above Tenth WE WILL SELL, for CASH ONLY,

WE WILL SELL, for CASH ONLY, for a few days longer, our \$100K OF MUSLINS, which is one of the LARGEST in Philadelphia, at prices much LESS than they can now be bought. Good Bleached, 12½ cents, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, &c.; Good Unbleached, 12½ cents, 14, 16½, 18, 19; 20, 21, 22, 25. &c. We have every width and almost every make made. Canton Flannel, 23 cents; Good Extra Heavy Wide Colored Canton Flaunel, 25 cents; Calicoes, very good, 15 cents. A Large Lot of Slightly Damaged BLANKETS, much under regular prices, As Goods 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, oc30 6t 1021 MARKET St., below ELEVENTH.

CHEAP DRY GOODS CARPETS CHEAP DRI GUODS. CARFEIS,
OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES—V.
E. ABCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and
MABKET Streets, will open this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets at 37, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cts.; Entry and Statr Carpets, 25 to 65 cts.; Bag, Yarn, and List
Carpets, 25 to 45 cts.; Floor Oil Cloths, 37 to 62 cts.;
GiltiBordered Window Shades, 62 cts. to \$1 50; Buff and
Green Window Holland, 16 to 45 cts.; Muslins, 12½ to
25 cts.; Canton Flannels, 25 to 31 cts. oc30 thstulm A LL WOOL BED BLANKETS.
A full assortment of sizes—
8.4—10.4—11.4—12.4.

All wool, medium and une.

Extra quality large size Blankets.

Also Gray Army and Horse Blankets.

Knee Wrappers, Travelling Blankets.

SHABPLESS BROTHERS. MOLOBED POULT DE SOIES.

A full line of plain colored—
Embracing all the rich, dark shades,
Nest figures, single and double faced,
Bright colored Oheeks and Plaids.
SHABPLESS BROTHERS,
tf CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. CHOICE DRY GOODS—Just re-

ceived.
Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinces of all Shades.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Ootton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line.
Figured Merinces.
A full line of Plain Shawls.
A full line of Star Shawls. A full line of Gay Shawle A full line of Cassimer A full line of Vesting. JOHN H. STOKES,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-HOUSE. HOUSE. OLDDEN & RICKNER.
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET, BOUTH SIDE,

No now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

FORBIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles, which they are offering at LOW PRICES se27-2m FOR CASH. GLEN ECHO MILLS.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & CO. 509 OHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,) MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

Have now on hand an extensive stock of

Carpetings, of our own and other makes, to

which we call the attention of cash and shorttime bayers. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND PANCY GOODS
EMPOBIUM, No. 1085 WALNUT STREET, BRIOW BLEVESTE, PHILADELPHIA: "Ten years."

jell-fply

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862. LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27. THE WEATHER THE STATE OF THE CUMBER-LAND RIVER. As revolutions are the order of the day, it canno be wondered at that the atmospheric clerk should ebel against its own order of things. And he did Last evening a snow storm set in, and did not subside till it had covered the ground three inches

deep." Never before, if I am to believe the "oldest inhabitant"-old Cæsar Jones-has such an extraordinary occurrence transpired in this benighted locality. The general state of the weather is gloomy this morning, but as rain is most anxiously. desired by every one, cheerful faces constitute a fine relief. The river has been rising for the past three days, which gives credit to the rumors of a form on the mountains. The Cumberland has been ary low during the latter part of the warm season, ufficiently so to render it inexpedient to attempt to float an eighteen inch steamer over the shoals. Close to the city the water in many places is five and six feet deep, however, and a gunboat might have floated in safely during the summer off Nash. ville, which would have been a terror to rebellious

AN IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. NEGLEY-ALL THE ARMS IN HANDS OF CITIZENS TO BE DE-LIVERED UP. The following order from Gen. Negley was is sued one day last week :

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 10. HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1862.

I. The citizens of Nashville will immediately furn over to Lieutenant C. C. Cook, aid-de-camp and ordnance officer, at these headquarters, all the arms or munitions of war in their possession or oncealed with their knowledge.

II. Those persons who, before the 24th instant, voluntarily deliver up their arms, properly marked with their names, will receive a receipt for them to be returned or settled for, as the Government may

III. The refusal to deliver arms of any description, or report their whereabouts, if known, will be taken as sufficient evidence of disloyalty to subject the offender to severe penalties. No excuse whatever will be taken for an evasion of this order.

1V. A rigid inquiry will be instituted to discover parties who may evade this order in any particular, and a liberal reward will be offered for information which will lead to such discovery.

By command of General Negley.

JAS. A. Lowrie, Capt. and A. A. G. In common with Union people generally, I deem this one of the most judicious of all the good acts of the post commander. Upon the morning of its first appearance, such expressions as "Oh, there's no arms in the city;" "Governor Harris took all the arms about here," and divers other complaints might be heard. But, lo! such a rush as was made to headquarters was only equalled by the grand skedaddle from this place in February last of Harris and the rebel army. Five officers were kept busy for three days, receiving and giving receipts for arms, of good, bad and indifferent qualities. The greater part of the weapons were substantial which were loaded-probably to murder our soldiers when the Confederate army should arrive. To a'l those persons who have stood firm at the helm of the old ship, a safeguard was given, with the recommendation to purchase a few rounds of ammunition, as it was a "handy thing to have in

Notwithstanding the rigid demand above, hundreds of rebels have arms concealed about their persons and in their houses. But the following order, which might have been expected from the tenor of III. and IV. sections of Special Order No. 19. will produce some consternation in disloyal circles this week : HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

NASHVILLE, October 25, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20.

I. Twenty five dollars reward will be paid for the discovery and information of any arms or munitions of war concealed in violation of Special Orders No. 19. II Any slave giving reliable information of the concealment of arms shall receive military pro-

By command of Brigadier General Negley JAMES A. LOWRIE, Capt. and A. A. G. G. M. L. JOHNSON, Capt. and A. D. C. Paragraph II of No. 20 is just the thing, for, l nust confess, the information from that source generally, in this department of the army, has been valuable, indeed.

GEN. BUELL. "The Louisville Journal at last backs down on Gen. Buell," I heard expressed in many circles since the arrival of that paper of the 23d inst. Not Union man in Tennessee, from Gov. Johnson down to your humble servant, has a spark of confidence in Gen. Buell. Nobody believed that a decisive battle would take place in Kentucky Everybody knows that Bragg went there on a stupendous foraging expedition, and everybody knows he was successful. He had a slight skirmish in Kentucky, and got thrashed; but got out of the State safe, notwithstanding. I must confess I have grave apprehensions of the enemy's future move ments. Bragg is now in Tennesse, with supplies for forty thousand men for three months. He may anticipate a demonstration in this direction. We are well fortified, and have a small garrison of brave men, with a vigilant and brave general at their head. Should Bragg attack this city he will encounter a most obstinate resistance, and a most

sanguinary contest will ensue. AMUSEMENTS. As an imperative order exists and is rigidly enforced, that all citizens should be at home by 9 P. M., it became necessary, a few weeks ago, for the lessee of the theatre to close his establishment. But as this threw a large class of people, mostly from the North, out of employment, permission was given the attaches, by the authorities, to open the theatre for day performances. Thus we have matinies, &c., at least two or three times a week. This afternoon a deserving "Yankee," Mr. S. T. Simons, who has officiated as treasurer of the establishment, will be the recipient of a testimonial. The bill offered for the entertainment is quite attractive. Mr. Simons is a polite and honorable gentleman, an enthusiastic Union man, and well known in New York and Philadelphia, where his corpulent body has often moved.

HOSPITAL ITEMS. The following is a complete list of the sick at the hospitals in this city-under the superintendence of Surgeon General Swift: Hospitals No. 4, 204; No. 5, 86; No. 6, 196; No. 7, 193; No. 8, 327; No. 9, 149; No. 10, (rebel soldiers,) 8; No. 11, (small-pox,) 3; No. 12, 229; No. 13, 181; No. 14, 344; No. 15, 120. Total, 2,040. Since the occupation of this city by the National: army, there have been interred 1,070 Union soldiers.

The deaths now average about forty a week, the fatal diseases being chronic diarrhoea and typhoid The patients are well provided for, and receive attention personally from Dr. Swift, at least twice a week. The number of Pennsylvanians sick in the hospitals is 27. Among the latest bon mots, I transmit the follow-

ing: As you well know, the rebels here have daily reports touching the return to this Sodom of the Confederate army. Yesterday, as the 1st Tennessee Regimentarrived from a scouting expedition, they had occasion to pass the house of a notorious female Secessionist, who sheuted, at the top of her voice, "Oh, pshaw! that's not the crowd I want to see." "No," rejoined the adjutant of the regiment, "the crowd you want to see generally go the other way."

For the past two weeks the military authorities have been very strict, and, as no person is permitted to leave the city who is not loyal, necessarily a vast amount of questioning takes place at the provost marshal's office. A few days ago a tall, dejected-looking, middle-aged man made his appearance before Col. Gillem and solicited a pass. The first question put by the Colonel was, "Are you a loyal man?"

"Well," said the mysterious-looking selicitor, "I expect I am." "You expect you are; don't you know whether you are a Union man or not? "I expect: I don't know, sir." The appearance of the man and his manner of conversation rather non-plussed Colonel Gillem. who centinued, however:

"Where do you wish to go, sir?" " I want to go home." "Where is your home?" "In East Tennessee." "When did you arrive in this city?" "Several years ago." "Where was you at the commencement of the ebellion, sir? "In this city."

his speeches?" " No, sir." "Have you ever been in the rebel army?" "No, sir." "Do you ever intend to take up arms against the Government of the United States?" "No. sir." "Have you a family in East Tennessee, sir?"

"How long is it since you have seen your

"Yes, sir-a wife and two daughters."

family?"

"In the State prison, sir." "Mr. Bent," said the colonel, turning to one of his clerks, "give this man a pass to East Tennes-

" Ten years! Where have you been during all

"Good, likely young negroes" used to sell in these parts, a few years ago, at twelve hundred dollars a-piece and upwards. Since the rebellion, however, that species of live stock has fearfully fallen. Last Monday Sheriff Selbyett went to the house of a gentleman residing upon the Franklin pike, to seize property equivalent to a debt of fifteen hundred dollars, and was in the act of picking out the sixth "nigger," when his owner exclaimed, "for God's sake, Selbyett, ain't niggers worth any more than chickens?"

THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Prospects of Another Battle-A Grand Movement on Vicksburg Projected.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Corinth under date of Ootcoer 25th, gives the following interesting facts: WILL THERE BE ANOTHER BATTLE? WILL THERE BE ARVINE What will be done
Will we have another battle here? What will be done Will we have another battle here? What will be done next? These are the momentous questions which agitate us at present. Not from any fear of our inability to resist an attack, or of our being unprepared to meet the enemy, but from a desire to be doing something. If Price and Van Dorn are not inclined to attack us again, there is no law in existence, that I am aware of, which is ribids us from attacking them. This army desires to be moving; to be doing something toward putting down this rebellion, and not remain here inactive, in the very season when it should be up and doing. It is true, that if General Bosecrans had been in chief command of this district two weeks ago there would be comparatively nothing for us to do now in this

chief command of this district two weeks ago there would be comparatively nothing for us to do now in this vicinity, as by the vigorous pursuit which General Rosecrass had instituted after the defeated columns of Van Donn and Price, the rebels would have been entirely scattered and demoralized. As it was, such is authority; the pursuit was abandoned, and the rebel generals withdrew the remnant of their shattered force to Holly Springs, where, by reinforcements and recuperation, they are probably by this time ready for another bout. Late accounts from there are to the effect that the robels really intend to make another attempt on this point. If they do they are likely to have a good time of it, as the troops here, flushed with victory, are eager to face the they do they are likely to have a good time of it, as the troops here, sinashed with victory, are easer to face the foe, and having the fullest confidence in their generals, they cannot believe but that victory will crown their efforts. Besides, preparations are being made here of such a nature as to insure the rebels a warm reception on their next visit to this place. I am not at liberty to enter into details as to the nature of those preparations, but deem it sufficient to say that you may look fer stirring news from this army within the next fortnight, for I sm in hopes that ere that time elapses the "Anaconda will move."

THE MORTALITY OF THE UNION AND REBEL WOUNDED. As a general thing, our wounded in the late battle are progressing favorably. Dr. Gay, of Columbus, has charge of the hospitals here, and under his supervision the sick and wounded receive proper attendance. The vounded rebels were all sent to Iuka, imm whistly after the battle, in charge of some of their turgeons. About sixty per cent of them have died. At one time the mortality among them was so rapid that they could not be buried fast enough. Several of our officers who have been up to Iuka, attribute this to the incompetency and intemperance of the surgeons in charge, wha, they say. been up to Inka, attribute this to the incompetency and intemperance of the surgeons in charge, who, they say, instead of giving to the wounded the liquor and delicacies tent by our sanitary and hospital departments, keep it themselves; in fact, if it were not for the attention of the inhabitants of Inka, it is doubtful whether the wounded would be attended to at all. By an arrangement entered into between Generals Grant and Pristius a is to remain neutral ground, for hospital purposes. Neither of the belligerents are to occupy it with troops, which will enable the citizens in and around the town to aid the medical anthorities in their attendance on the sick and wounded. Railroad and telegraphic communication is also kept up between the village and this point. THE MOVEMENT LOOKING TO THE CAPTURE OF

There is a rumor here to day that a strong Union force, from the direction of Memphis, has occupied Tupelo, and that in a few days another strong column will move down on this side, on the Memphis and Oharleston, and Mississippi Central roads, and, taking possession of Grenada sissippi Central roads, and, taking possession of Grenada and Jackson, cut up the railroad connecting with Vicksburg, destroy Meridian, the junction of the first-named roads—thus preventing railroad communication with Rickmond—and move upon Vicksburg from the rear, while our gunboats engage the rebels from the river. There is probably no move, which can be made by our generals that would be easier of accomplianment, and none, certainly, which promises richer results. The army of Van Dorn and Price has already been badly whipped, and yet this is the only considerable force between beand wholis. That they can be overcome, and that, by one half their number, is now a matter of history; and now, while the weather is favorable for a southward movement, the scheme should be worked out, before the enemy shall have time to organize another army like that movement, the scheme should be worked out, before the enemy shall have time to organize another army like that they hurled aga nat us on the 3d, 4th, and 5th insts. at this place. That this will be the plan of the winter campaign in this State, there can be no manner of doubt. The preparations now in progress here are unquestionably all 10 that end. Grenaday Jackson, Vicksburg—the neither offered to any of any the argurding? action at the rices offered to any of our "enterprising" generals who will go and take them? which can be done with less then half the hard fighting required to held this point. But in order to get them have move at once, at once! "Delays are dangerous." General Rosecrans' Farewell to the Army

of the Mississippi. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

3D DIVISION DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,

CORNER, MISS, Oct 26, 1862.

I. By erder of the Department Commander, Brigacier General C. S. Hamilton will assume command of
the troops heretofore commanded by Major General losecrans.
II. The General commanding, being called by superior sutherities to duty elsewhere, begs leave to bid an affectionate good-bye to the officers and men of his command tionate good-bye to the officers and men of his command. It is his supreme pleasure to be able to state rrathfully he will not beer away a single painful, personal feeling toward any one in his command; and trusts that for any severity he may have exercised or any feelings he may have wounded, he will be pardoned; attributing it to human frailty, and a sincere deeire for the good of the service, and the honor of those who serve our

By order of MAJ. GEN. W. S ROSECBANS. C. GODDARD, 1st Lieut. 12th Inf., O. V.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

General Bayard's Expedition-Driving the Rebels from Upperville—The Enemy Cap-ture a Train of Cars and Nincty Prisoners. Headquarters, Centreville,
Friday, October 31, 1862,
A couple of Union men arrived here last evening, direct from Upperville (near Ashby's Gap), which place they left on Wednesday night. They report that General Walker (of the rebel service), with ten regiments of infantry, twelve pieces of antillery, and two companies (about 200 men) of cavalry, reached Upperville by the way of Ashby's Gap last week, and remained there until Tuesday of this week, when the commanding officer reway of Ashby's Gap lest week, and remained there until-Tuesday of this week, when the cummanding officer re-ceived information that a Union force, under Gen. Geary—numbering 11.000 men—was approaching him from the rorth, and had already reached Snickersyille, and that another force, under General Bayard—numbering 2,000 men—was approaching him from the east by way of Middleburgh, and commenced moving off his force through Paris and Ashby's Gap into the Shenan-deeh Valley. My informants state that when the adosh Valley. My informants state that when the advance commenced moving off, it was understood that the commending general intended to march at once to Winchester. The following day (Wednesday, the 29th.) a detachment of General Bayard's command (which left Chantilly the same day), commanded by Colonel Windham of the lat New Jersey Cavalry, drove the rear guard of Walker's command from Middleburgh, through Upperville and Paris, and at last accounts was running them into Ashby's Gap. Colonel Windham is an experienced cavalry officer (having seen fitteen years) active service); and is said to have managed this affair with consummate skill. Several skirmishes took place-one near Paris and another near Upperville—between Colonel Windham's advance and the rear guard of Walker's army, but our men deshed upon them with such intrepidity that the rebel force—though much superior in numbers to ours—fied in utter dismay. In

these skirmishes several of the enemy were wounded, and a rumber of prisoners and horses were captured. So far as my informant could ascertain, only one of our men was wounded, and that very slightly. CONTRABAND NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY. Two colored men, who have been in the rebel Long-atreet's corps, and in Walker's division, for the leat year, deserted the latter command at Upperville on Tuesday night leat, and arrived here yesterday. Their story confirms the report given above, in relation to Walker's force and movements up to Tuesday night. They say the rebel army at Winchester is much larger then it was when it entered Warvland, having received They say the rebel army at Winchester is much larger than it was when it entered Maryland—having received additions in the shape of conscripts, returned convalescents and volunteers; that Longstreet has under his command, in all, about 420.00 men—that is what they have heard the officers say—and that ten days ago, all but General Walker's command was at Stephensen s station, a little distance northeast from Winchester, on the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad; they have not heard anything said about the rebel army retreating to Bichmond, and do not believe any such movement is contemplated at present; but they have heard something said about the army going into winter quarters at Gordonsville; as yet, however, they have neither seen nor heard of anything that induced then to believe that any special preparations have been made to fall back at all. Toombs, Lee, Jackson, and Longstreet, with their commands, are within reach of Winchester; they do not know the whiresbotus of Hill's command. These colored men talk more intelligently about military matters than a majority of white men not connected with the army, and, therefore, more than usual reliance is placed in what they say. By a series of cross questions, I sacertained that they hrow all the different commands than it was when it entered Maryland—having receive I secritained that they know all the different command into which an army is divided—such as the difference be tween an army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, &c a battery, section of a battery. &c In their opinion, th shel army is much demoralized, or, as they express ribel army is much demoralized, or, as increases it, the men are growing more and more dissatisfied with the war every day, and many, now the cold weather is ap-proaching, express a determination to go home, whether permission is granted them or not. The army is well supplied with fresh meat, bacon, and flour, and most of the soldiers have recently received new (cotion) clothing, tecluding overcosts, but they have not enough to make them comfortable these cold nights.

WINTER QUARTERS NOT THOUGHT OF.

All the quidnuncs and military lawyers in camp—like-sallors, soldiers are troubled with the latter class—for once sgree upon one point, and that is, this army corps is not destined to go into winter quarters here, but, en the contrary, that it will advance further into the eneny's lines at no distant day. It is impossible to enumerate all the little circumstances which, without any positive knowledge about the matter from official sources, that, summed together, have brought every one to this conclusion; but the principal indications are that no arrangements whatever have been made togo into winter quarters; orders issued a few days ago, which seemed to look in that direction, have either been annulled or held in aboyance; the known fact that the pickets of General McClellan's advance force were last night within a very few miles of those sent out from this corps; and to crown all, the wish promptsit, and the whole country is expecting the army to advance. The distance between this point and Washington is not great, and the clothing necessary to fit the men out for winter need not cause much delay, and the quartermasters are assured that our men shall be served just as soon as General McClellan's troops are supplied. WINTER QUARTERS NOT THOUGHT OF. troops are supplied. A TRAIN OF CARS AND NINETY PRISONERS CAP-TURED.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 1, 8 A. M.—I have this moment returned from an expedition to capture the capturers of a train on the Orange and Alexandria Bailroad, and find that my despatch relative to the fight between Bayard and Taylor, written for the telegraph, was not sent until three o'clock this morning, and that the account of the capture of a train of cars and ninety prisoners by the rebels, was not sent at all, by special order of Gen. 8fort. ors by the rebeis, was not sent at an, or spould order of Grn. Sigel.

So far as the fight is concerned there is nothing new.
An account of the capture of the train you doubtless have. For fear you have not, however, I will furnish you the general facts. A train, consisting of a locomo-"Did you ever hear Andy Ewing make any of you the general facts. A train, consisting of a locomotive and twelve platform cars, containing (as a guard) thirty-two of the 58th New York Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Brown, and sixty mechanics and laborers to repair the road, went to Manassas Junction yesterday. Betuning, at five o'clock P. M., the rebels interrupted their progress at Union Mills, by removing the rails. The locomotive was upset, the engineer, and freman wounded, and thirty soldiers and a majority of the workmen captured. Gen. Sigel sent out a force last night which captured the deservord train.

> REBEL AUDACITY. Bull Bun creek, within our lines, now fordable at amost every point, and therefore merely guarding the judgest It is not, therefore, a contempt, as action by

which captured the destroyed train.

usual fords, is not a sufficient protection against the nocturnal visits of strolling bands of robels. The enemy made us acquainted with this fact last night, by a small party of them coming within our lines and disturbing the peace of a Union family. They represented them selves to be Union soldiers, and after taking all they de-sired, took their departure. To day our pickets have been extended so as to prevent any such unseasonable

A RECONNOISSANCE. FAIRPAX COURT HOUSE, October 31, 1862. An expedition sent out seterday to make a telescopic examination of the country beyond Bull Bun returned late last night. They ascended the mountain a few miles late last night. They ascended the mountain a few miles above. Thoroughfare Gap, and saw the enemy's pickets beyond Middleburg, at which place there was also visible quantities of smoke, as if buildings were burning Indications of a camp were seen beyond. In the direction of Leesburg troops were seen. Scouling parties of the enemy were seen around the country, and the expedition narrowly escaped capture.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Becretary Chase who was accompanied by his daughter, arrived at headquarters yeaterday afternoon. In the evening he was serenaded by the band of the Massachusetts 33d Begiment, and the band of the 73d Obio. The 61st Ohio, Ool. McGrouty, tendered their respects to the secretary during the evening, and as an old Ohio boy, he was called upon to make a speech. He responded by saying that he had been used to making speeches, but during the past 18 months his time had been whelly occupied in raising money wherewith to pay the galiant volunteers, who had so nobly responded to their country's call, and expressed the belief that something decisive would soon be accomplished.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Spoils Captured in Kentucky. The Richmond Examiner, of the 30th, save: "Day The Richmond Examiner, of the 30th, says: "Day before yesterday a Yankee gunboat came up the York river as far as West Point. They made no stay, but gave notice that they intended to send up a large vessel to blockade the river and put a stop to the trade in that direction, which is principally orsters.

'They also say that the people on the Rappahamnock river have not yet tasted the horrors of war, and they intend to pay them a visit shortly."

The Examiner, has an article on the treatment of the exchanged prisoners at Aiken's Landing, in which it says: "We have been waited upon by several of the surgeons who came up from Aiken's Landing on Tuesday, in charge of the wounded paroled prisoners; and from their statements of neglect, and the treatment received at that point, it would seem that the sufferings of the Confederate prisoners only commence when they the Confederate prisoners only commence when they are released from Yankee thraidom. Their custody and care is transferred to those from whom they have a light to expect humane and better treatment. We

liope to hear no more of such treatment.11 COURT MARTIAL-A BARREL SHIRT. From the Petersburg Express, October 20 Michael Hanley, a citizen of Richmond, convicted of the charge of attempting to snuggle liquor through this city to Richmond, is sentenced to wear a "Barrel Shirt" with the words "Liquor Smuggler" marked in large letters upon it, to be marched through the town to the Southern depot, and there to stand exposed in his novel garment, from 10 till 3 o'clock to day. He is then to be sent to hard labor at Fort Caswell, for six months, with a ball and chain attached to his left leg. The above is the sentence of a court martial convened at Mechanics' Sall; Petersburg, Tirginia. it Mechanica' Hall, Petersburg, Virginia.

The wagon train of supplies brought out from Kentucky, by General Kirby, Smith, was forty miles long, and brings one million of yards of Kentucky jeans, with a large amount of clothing, boots, and shoes; two hundred wagon loads of bacon, 6,000 barrels of pork, 15,000 mules and horses, 8,000 beeves, and a large let of hcgs. NORTH CAROLINA.

NOETH CAROLINA.

The Petersburg Express says: "There are many considerations which make it necessary that the Government should take prompt and energetic measures to hold against the enemy the eastern portion of North Oarolina. The people of this section, aiready alarmed at the prospect of being overrun by the enemy, are said to distrust the intention of the Ecvernment to hold this country, and are making preparations to remove their slave property to safer quarters. The Neuseriver is navigable at a high freshet, for boats drawing four or live feet of water to Smithfield, within twenty miles of Kalelgh. It would be improved to say what has already been done to close this and the Tarrivers.

preme Court's Decision in the Case The following is a copy of the recent decision in the case of Ewing vs. Thompson. delivered on Wednesday last at Pittsburg. It will be read by every voter of this city with considerable interest: In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in and for the Western District. No. 125. October and November

At Nisi Prius. In Equity. Motion for a Special Injunction. Thompson. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Strong, J. Three prominent questions are raised by this motion.
They are: Has the complainant a legal right to the office
of Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia? Does the defendant unlawfully invade or threaten to invade that right? If he does, is the invasion of such a cha-racter as to call for the exercise by this court of its pre-On the 27th day of November, 1861, the Governor of the Commonwealth issued a commission to the completinent, reciting that by the election returns of the October election of that year, it appeared that he had been chosen Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, and authorizing him to perform the duties and enjoy the privileges of said office for the term of three years from the second Tuesday of October, 1861, if he should so long behave himself well, and until his successor should be duly qualified. Under this commission he entered upon the duties of the office, and he has, in fact, acted hitherto as Sheriff. If this commission is still in force, beyond controversy, he has a legal right, not only to the office, but to its undisturbed enjoyment. This we do not understand to be controversed. The next stage in the inquiry, therefore, is, whether anything appears which invalidates the commission. The defendant produced a commission from the Governor to himself, dated October 21, 1862, reciting that it appeared from the returns of the same election, held in October, 1861, that he has ben chosen Sheriff of the said city and county, and suthorizing him to hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office of Sheriff, with all its rights, fees, perquisites, emoluments and advantages, and to perform all its duties for the term of three years. On the 27th day of November, 1861, the Governor rights, fees, perquisites, emoluments and advantages, and to perform all its duties for the term of three years, to be computed from the second Tuesday of October, 1861, if he should so long behave himself well, and until his successor should be duly qualified. The two commissions are for the same office, for the same term, and both recite the same election returns. The second does not profess to be founded upon any amended return; it makes no allusion to any contest of the election, and it does not in terms revoke, annul, or supersede the com

sion previously issued to the complainant. What mission previously issued to the complainant. What, then, is its legal effect?

Had there been no contest of the election of Sheriff or of the election returns it could not be maintained that the commission issued in October, 1862, annulled, vacated, or superseded the commission given to the complainant in November, 1861. The power of the Governor to revoke a commission once issued to an officer not removable at the pleasure of the Governor may well be denicd. Even where he has the power of appointment of such an officer, an appointment one made is irrevocasuch an officer, an appointment once made is irrevoca-ble. Much more, it would seem, is a commission issued the effigy of Charles III. ble. Much more, it would seem, is a commission issued by him, incapeble of being recalled or invalidated by himrelf, when the appointing power is located elsewhere, and when his act in issuing the commission is not discretionary with him, but is only the performance of a ministerial duty. Under the Constitution, the Governor does not appoint a Sheriff, and he has no choice as to whom he will commission. The appointment is made by the electors, and it is the duty of the Chief Marchites to commission the person whom they - The following statement of the relative proportions Executive to commission the person whom they have designated according to the forms of law, and have designated according to the forms of law, and a verted right is consummated in the person commissioned, a right which nothing but a judicial decision can take away, or authorize him to recall. The observations of the Supreme Court of the United States in Marbury vs. Madison; I Oranch. 137, bear forcibly upon this subject. That was an application for a mandamus to compel the delivery of a commission for an effice to which the applicant had been appointed by the President of the United States, and for which a commission had been made out but not delivered. The office was one which the law created, and of which it fixed the duration of tenure by the officer, but under the Onand 0.58 in Greece. ceive reciprocal advantages, and the copyright in musical works extends to the compositions known as arrange-

was one which the law created, and of which it fixed the duration of tenure by the officer, but under the Constitution the President had the appointing power. Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the Court, made the following observations: "Where an officer is removable at the will of the Executive, the circumstance which completes his appointment is of no concern; because the act is at any time revecable; and the commirsion may be arrested if still in the office. But when an officer is not removable at the will of the Executive, the appointment is not revocable and cannot be tive, the appointment is not revocable and cannot be annulled. It has conferred legal rights which cannot be resumed. The discretion of the Executive is to be exer resumen. The discretion of the Recentive is to be exer-cised until the appointment has been made. But having once made the appointment his power over the office is terminated in all cases where by the law the officer is not removable by him. The right to the office is then in the person appointed, and he has the absolute, unconditional ower of accepting or rejecting it."

In this case it seems to have been held that neither the appointment nor the commission can be withdrawn. The Executive may undoubtedly be anthorized by law to reoke a commission or superseds it for cause, though he as not the power of appointment, and though the duration of the tenure may be determined by the Legislature. Whether he could when the tenure as well as the mode of appointment is defined by the Constitution is perhaps not so clear, unless the commission has issued to one who was not elected or appointed But the law has made the return the only evidence of an election, in the first instance, and conclusive until it has been corrected or shown to be false by a judicial determination. The deendant capnot stand, therefore, on his commission along He is compelled to show that the Executive was autho-rized to issue it, before he can contend successfully that it has superseded that previously granted to the comwhich have taken place in the Court of Quarter Sessions empowered the Governor to grant the commission, and thereby supersede that which was issued upon the original return. These proceedings are not referred to in the second commission, but if they conferred a power, the commission must be held to have issued under it, rather commission must be held to have issued under it, rather than be void. Prior to the date of his commission a contest of the complainant's election and of the return thereof had been initiated in the Court of Quarter Sessions, under the provisions of the act of Assembly of July 2, 1859, and in that contest a decree was entered on the 18th day, of October, 1862, that the conplainant was not elected, but that the sefendant had received a majority of the voice given, and that he was duly elected. On the same day a certiorari was used out of this court by the complainant to remove the record of the contest in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and it was served. The effect of that writ was to stay further proceeding in the court below, and to remove the record of the case into this court.

the Court of Quarter Sessions, and it was served. The effect of that writ was to stay further proceeding in the court below, and to remove the record of the case into this court.

That such is the effect of a certiorari, except in cases where the Legislature has made a different rule. Is the doctrine of all the cases. It is not itself a writ of superseders, but it operates as one by implication. Originally in fact, and now always in theory at least, it takes the record out of the custody of the inferior court, and leaves nothing there to be prosecuted or enforced by execution. Yery many of the English, as well as the American authorlities, are collected in Patchin vs. The Mayor of Brocklyn, 13 Wendell, 564. There are very many others all holding a common law writ of certiorari, whether issued before or after judgment, to be in effect a supersedeas. There are none to the contrary. In some of them, it is ruled that action by the inferior court, after service of the writ, is erroneous; in others, it is said to be void and punishable as a contempt. They all, howlever, assert no more than that the power of the tribuna to which the writ is directed is suspended by it; that the judicial proceeding can progress no farther in the lower court. It is not; to clear, either in reason or authority, that crilateral action is erroneous or void.

If an execution has been issued upon a judgment before the rervice of a certiorari, the power of the sheriff to go on under the execution is not suspended. It requires a formal supersedeas to ruspend it. The court may even issue a vend. ex. to enable its completion. An execution issued after certiorari served is erroneous, and perhaps void, because its issue is the sact of the court to which the superior writ has been stayed. An election contest is in some respects beculiar. True, it is a judicial proceeding, but, so far as the court in which it is conducted is concerned, it terminates with the indegment or decree in some respects peculiar. True, it is a judicial proceeding, but, so fa

leits from the enemy.

the judges and the parties would be. He is no party to the contest, either in form or in substance. In reason, then fore, there is an obvious difference between the effect of a certiorari upon the court to which it is sent, or the parties to the judicial proceeding removed, and the executive who has no connection with the record. Nor do the authorities show that a certiorari operator Nor do the authorities snow that a certiorari operates upon any other than the court and parties. We are, therefore, not prepared to hold that on the 21st day of October, 1252 after the decree declaring what was the true result of the chection had been made in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the Executive had not author-ity to issue a commission to the defendent. Especially are we not prepared so to rule upon this motion, which is an appeal to our judicial discretion, while we are sit-ting only at Nisi Price. The commission of the defend-

is an appear to our judicial discretion, while we are sitting only at Niel Price. The commission of the defendant is not necessarily invalid, because the election contest is still pending in the sonse in which a cause adjudicated in an interior court is said to be pending after its removal, by certiorari, or writ of error, to a court which is superior. Had it issued one day before the service of the certiorari, but after the decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and had the officer commenced his duties, no one will contend that it would have been avoided or interropted by the inere subsequent service of the writ, any more than an execution partly executed is stayed by the service of a certiorari on the court which had awarded it. And, yet, had the certiorari sued out by the complainant been four days later than it was, the election contest would be a pending proceeding, just as truly as it now is. A certiorari after a judgment, like a writ of error, is, in fact, a new suit. It enables him who obtained it to aver errors in the record removed, not to re-try the facts in this court. A judgment in it may indeed be followed by a new trial in the lower court, but there is no retrial here. It is not on that account, not because the action may in this sense he said to be pending, that proceedings are stayed in the court where the trial was held, but it is because in contemplation of law its record is removed to another tribunal.

But while we do not hold that the certiforare served on the court took away from the Executive the pewer to lessue the commission to the defendant after the decree. But while we do not hold that the certify are served on the court took away from the Executive the power to issue the commission to the defendant after the decree correcting the election return, a power which the decree unimpeached gave him, we do hold that the service of the writ affects the defendant. He was a party to the centest in the Quarter Sessions, not in name, but in substantial birth. It was his right which was in controversy, and his were the fruits of the decree. Upon him, therefore, the certification was removed, he had not begun to execute the duties of the office, or to act under the decree and his commission. His position is like that of a party who has an execution in his hands not delivered to the officer, when the writ comes and stays his further proceeding. His title to his commission is not taken away; but his right to proceed under it is suspended out the decree of the decree. The decision of the Supreme Court, on the hearing of the certiforari, will result in setting aside the decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and thus leave the original return and the commission of the complainant in full force. On the other hand, if the decree be effirmed, the right of the defendant to his commission, and to the emoluments of the office from the 21st day of October last, will be established. His title will then have commenced at the date of his commission. It does plainant in full force. On the other hand, if the decree be sfirmed, the right of the defendant to his commission, and to the emoluments of the office from the 21st day of October last, will be established. His title will then have commenced at the date of his commission. It does not, however, give him a present right to assume the office, or interfere with its duties.

The second question is easily answered in the affirmative. The bill and affidavits show that there has been and still is a disturbance of the rights of the complainant, made by the defendant, no doubt under a belief of right, but still unlawful.

The remeining inquiry is whether the case is such an one as requires the court, in the exercise of its equity power, to grant an injunction. It is a bill preferred by an individual asserting a personal right invaded. Yet it is not to be overlocked that it affects public interests. The office of sheriff is a most important one, and the question which of two persons claiming it may lawfully perform its duties is one in which the whole community is interested. We ought not to leave the matter in doubt. Though we cannot now determine finally who has the right, we can, and ought, to determine who is the shcriff in fact, and prevent a conflict, until there shall be an adjudication that shall terminate finally the election contest. We, therefore, feel constrained to award an injunction.

A speedy, final decision of the contested election is imperatively demended by public considerations. In the light of these, individual interests and personal conventence are of minor impertance, though they are by no means to be disregarded. We have no power to compel a hearing of the certiorari before the return day of the writ; but we have power to dissolve the injunction now

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a hearing of the certiforal before the return day of the writ; but we have power to dissolve the injunction now granted, and we have power to impose terms upon the allowence of a common law writ of certiforari after judgment. It is not a writ of right, and will never be allowed for merely technical errors which do not affect the merits. Bac, ab. Certiforari A. We will use some of these powers unless the parties egree, in writing, to a hearing powers unless the parties egree. in writing, to a hearing on the writ of certiforari before the Supreme Court in bans at Pittaburg on the 15th day of November, 1862. We at Pittsburg on the 15th day of November, 1862. We cannot treat the writ as not allowed, but we can revise the silocatur and quash the writ, if there do not appear to be sufficient grounds for it.

And, now, to wit: November 1st, 1862, this motion And, now, to wit: November 1st, 1862, this motion came on for hearing before the Supreme Court, at Nist Priue, and was argued by counsel, whereupon, after due-consideration, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that, on the complainant's giving security, according to the act of Assembly, in the sum of five thousand dollars——the said John Thompson, his agents, and servants, be erjoined from interfering or intermeddling with the office of sheriff of the city and county of Phillsdelphia, or from disturbing or molesting the complainant in the peaceable possession and enjoyment thereof, until final hearing of a certain writ of certiorari sund out by the Supreme Court to remove the record of a contested election between the complainant and defendant, or until further order.

And it is further ordered that the defendant have leave o move the court, on the 15th day of November, 1862, o quash the certiorari, for having been issued without pecial cause previously shown, unless the plaintiff shall then show rufficient cause on giving five days' notice.

I, Thomas J Keenan, Prothonotary of the Supreme Centr of Pennsylvania, in and for the Western District, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing sixteen pages hereunto annexed, contain a full and true copy of the opinion of the said court in the before entitled case, as same is on file in my office. as same is on file in my office.

Attest my hand and official seal, this 12th day of No-[L. S.] THOS. J. KEENAN, Pro. S C. W. D.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

- An important discovery has just been made at Rome on property belonging to M. Bandanini, situated outside the t. Sebastian Gate. It is an ancient Jewish cometery, with paintings, inscription, and sarcophagi. - The brickmakers of Manchester, England, desirous f testifying their reverence for the memory of Prince Albert, have agreed to contribute the bricks required to sy the foundation of the memorial to the Prince which is to be erected in that city.

— It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has just purhased Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine after her divorce. He already possesses considerable estates in the environs. La Jonchiere. Saint Guoufa. nd the greater part of the woods of Malmaison. -A letter from Palermo says that a valuable treasure

iss just been discovered in the palace of the Marquis dal Vasto, who recently died there. In a secret hidingplace, formed in the wall of his study, there has been ound, piled up in the greatest disorder, a vast quantity f ancient plate, candelabras, candlesticks, 60,000 ducate n gold coins of the old sovereigns of the Bourbon dynasty, and a considerable number of old coins, bearing

of the war and merchant navies of Europe is given in a new work, entitled "Puissance Comparée des Divers Etais de l'Europe." 1.000 tors of the merchant nava re protected, on the average, by 3 17 gups, in Portugal : 70 in Denmark; 2.15 in Holland; 2.10 in Austria; 2 in France; 1 40 in England; 1 25 in Spain; 0.99 in Prussia; -The Literary Convention recently concluded be ween France and Italy is comprehensive. Authors re-

nents, based upon airs extracted from the same works. - A valuable collection of orchids was recently sold n London, and one specimen, said to be the largest in England, was sold at the high figure of seventy-five pounds sterling - The citizens of Milan have sent to Earl Russell s statue in Carrara marble, the work of the Milanese

culptor Carlo Bomano, in acknowledgment of his serices to the cause of Italian unity. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

TERESA CABBENO, THE YOUTHFUL PIANIST Teresa Carreno is a little bit of a dark-syed beautiful darling South American child, only eight years old, half a dozen hands high, fond of doll babies and miscellaneous darling South American child, only eight years old, half a dozen hands high, fond of doll bables and miscellaneous remping, but with a musical genius which is at once a point of wonder and admiration. She is a planist with little fingers but large brains, too short, when seated, to reach the pedals with her feet, but tall enough intellectually to reach the sentiment and soul of music. Infant prodigies are rare—Heaven be praised!—although every infant is a prodigy to its mother; and even the few which are acknowledged simply evince an aptitude for imitation, which is a facility rather than a talent, and promises but very little for the future. But the darkeyed little darling, Teresa Carreno, from Carrecas, is no instructed parrot, but a thinking, feeling artist, who, while she elicits astonishment by her executive power, raises astonishment to a higher pitch by the maturity of her style, by a pervading judgment, by her appreciation of light and shade, proportion and the nicer grades of relative musical values, and lastly by a sentiment and expression which has come to her Heaven only knows how, she is so mere a child, so necessarily ignorant of all that constitutes an artist, that we listen and wonder, and even while we gaze upon the beautiful childish face, we doubt the evidence of our senses. She is a genius of the purest stamp, a pearlof price to be treasured and fostered to a development of the god-like powers with which nature has so richly endowed her. This is Teresa Carreno, the child planist—Leslie's Hiustrated Neurs THE NICABAGUA BRANCH ROUTE - A NI-

with all comfort and despatch."

THE OASUALTIES AT PHILAMONT.—The following is a partial list of the caeualties in the recent skirmish near Philamont: George Morr's. Co. F. 8th New York; Thomas Mills. Co. F. 8th New York; David Shippie, Co. H. 8th New York; John A. Van Deer. Co. B. 8th New York; Sergeant Jones, Co. L. 6th Begulars; Lieut. Edgel and Sergt. E. B. Burns. Co. B. 8th Pennsylvania; David Knight and — Blackman, Co. L. 8th Peters; Vania; George Wiseman, Co. H. 8th Pennsylvania; G. C. Kelser. Co. H. 8th Pennsylvania; Jacob Alliern, Co. F. 8th Pennsylvania; Ghas. Kearney, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS are true to their name just now, and likely to continue so for some time to come. They are already covered with snow, and are seen from a treat distance on bright days arrayed in their pure spot appriling garb. Other hills up north are adopting the stainless uniform. The breezes that sweep down this way are becoming sufficiently Ley to make some people per cetty willing that the splendors of winter should remain afar off, provided its rigors can also be escaped.

BEPORTED REVERSE TO THE LEFT WING.—
Besorts that the left wing of the Potomac Army has suffered a reverse are flying about the hotels this evening, but we are enabled to say, on high authority, that no reports of any serious fighting have been received by the Government. There may, however, have been a little 'kirmishing.—Wathington despatch to the Tribune.

NEW FRAUD.—Five-dollar bills, purporting to be issued by the Clinton Bank of Pennsylvania, are in circulation. The notes are altered from the broken Clinton Bank of Maryland, are well engraved, and have a rail-reed train on upper centre. There is no bank of that name in Pennsylvania. A OHIOAGO MERCHANT ROBBED AND MUR-OKBED.—Henry B. Goodrich, a prominent Chicage merchant, was murdered and robbed at La Balle, Illinois,

carsgua letter, dated October 12, says: "There seems to be a pretty good show for the opening of the transit scross the Nicaraguan Isthmus The fine steamer San Juan aucceeded in getting over the rapids in the river, and arrived at Granada, on the lake, two or three days ago. It did good to the eyes of the few Americans there to see this splendid vessel entering the harbor, which has been visited by a steamer for over three years. The not been yield dy a steemer for over three years. The dull plash of the car of the pirogue or bungo, and the cry of the raked sailor, will now have to give way to the thill steam whiell—ap mbol of progress and civilization. There is no coubt that the route from ocean to ocean is now ready, and the passengers who leave New York and Ean Francisco on the 25th inst. will be carried across with all comfort and despatch."

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS are true to their name

main afar off, provided its rigors can also be escaped.

THE INDIAN WAB OVER.—We left Camp Belease, resr.Lacqui Parle, on Saturday last, at which time all was quiet, and no apprehension of further difficulties with the Indians existed in any quarter. In our oninion, the war is over. We do not believe there is an Indian who would dare raise his hand against a white man within; two hundred miles of our most advanced settlements.—Mankato Independent. REPORTED REVERSE TO THE LEFT WING .-

merchant, was murdered and robbed at La Salle, Illinois, co Juesday, by a number of ruffians. They have not seen arrested.