The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

The desperation of the rebels is now beyond dispute. They desired to force our army into winter quarters on the Potomac, that they might recuperate and reorganize, but failing in this, they have determined to make the warfare take its place in mountain passes, and in ravines, as long as the weather will permit of it. General Lee is acting on the defensive while he executes a vast retrograde movement in a wonderful manner; but he will have a fire in his rear, before long, that will awaken in him a sense of his position. He is anxious, apparently, only to keep the Army of the Potomac from advancing too rapidly until the frost shall render the roads impassable. The entire State of Virginia, the great battle-ground of this war, will soon be wrenched from rebel rule, and although our army moves on slowly, it may be able to reach a milder climate than that of the Blue Ridge region before very cold weather is upon us, and the rebels will be forced to take an open field for a fair fight in front of Richmond once more.

THE NEWS.

There have been some curious facts connected with the draft in this county, says the Scranton (Luzerne) *Union*. For instance: It made a clean sweep of some departments in the railroad office, the paymaster's and freight departments—Messrs. Phelps and Fuller, and Messrs. Henry and Barber. It took Mr. Olmstead, the only man almost left of the Snyder and Coolbaugh connection, and Mr. Orchard, who already has four brothers in the field, and is the only one left. In Benton it took three men side by side, one after the other, and from Dunmore two gentlemen went down to Wilkesbarre and were drawn one right after the other. In Carbondale several only sons were drawn, and there are two families of large children and liable, being near each other; from one a couple of sons have enlisted and another was drawn, from the other none have enlisted and none were drawn.

It seems that the contraband trade, between the lower counties of Maryland and Virginia, bordering on the Potomac, is so extensive that it has been found necessary to increase the strength of the flotilla, in order to effectually suppress it. This increase is to be made by the addition of four of Porter's mortar vessels, and such other available boats as can be spared for this service.

News had been received at Vera Cruz from the Mexican capital to the 4th. A violent outcry had been raised by the people and press of Mexico against the French, and, indeed, all the foreign residents there, and handbills had been issued, urging upon Government the necessity of sending them away from the city as a means of precaution, as a majority of them were traitors and spies. Indeed, the excitement against the foreigners had reached so high a pitch, that the "Liberal Junta" had united in a petition to the Executive, praying for the confiscation of the property of all the French residents throughout the country; and the *Cuchara*—a newspaper published in the capital, and which is possessed of considerable influence—had published a remarkable editorial, advising a resort to extreme measures against "French spies," as a matter of precaution.

Last Saturday evening a party of five men, while in a drinking saloon on the corner of Bowery and Rivington streets, New York, began a discussion about the draft, during which one of them, William C. Whittlesey, drew a pistol and shot a boatman known as "Cuppy" or "Tony," who ran out to the sidewalk and there expired. Whittlesey was arrested, but claims that the discharge of the pistol was accidental.

We learn, says the New York *Post*, from the owners of the ship Brilliant, recently destroyed by the pirate Semmes, of the 290, that, with the exception of less than five thousand dollars, the entire cargo belonged to British subjects. Application will be made to our Government to demand reclamation from the British Government for this property.

A French postal service, by steam packets, has been established between Suez and various ports of the Indian and China seas, which service will connect with another just established between Marseilles and Alexandria, touching at Messina. The packets from Marseilles for Alexandria will leave Marseilles on the 19th of each month, at two P. M., and will carry mails for Sicily, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Ceylon, the French establishments in India, the British possessions in India, Singapore, Cochin China, and Hong Kong.

Gen. Forey, the French commander in Mexico, will not be ready for a forward movement toward the capital, it is thought, until about December 1. The whole number of French troops recently arrived, and now quartered at Orizaba, is but about 17,000—about half as many as will compose the expedition.

General McCall, who is still suffering from his recent sickness, is at Willard's Hotel, Washington, preparing evidence in relation to the part taken by the Pennsylvania Reserves in the battle of Malvern Hill.

To-Day,

In the State of New York, one of the greatest political struggles we have had in this country will close. The success of the enemies of the Administration in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, has emboldened them to make a great effort to carry New York. With the Empire State in the scale against us, this war would become a fraud and a folly; all our blood would be shed in vain; our treasure would pass away to as little purpose as the shifting sands of the sea-shore. Let New York speak against the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and there will be joy and thanksgiving among the traitors in Richmond, and the friends of traitors in every part of the world. Place Horatio Seymour and Fernando Wood in power, and we shall have that great Commonwealth a reluctant champion in an "inglorious war;" we shall have a renewal of the intrigues that contemplated a secession of New York city, and its mercantile alliance with a free-trading Southern Confederacy. We shall have its moral effect against us in the European world.

We have hopes of New York, of New Jersey, and of Delaware. The latest intelligence received gives us encouragement, but we shall not be surprised to find the causes that operated against us here and in the West operating against our friends in these States. The friends of the Administration have made a splendid canvass. They occupied the latter ground. They represented the advanced liberal sentiment of the age, and they fought their fight without concealment, treachery, or equivocation. Emancipation, confiscation, taxation, the revenue—every measure of the Administration was endorsed by them, and that endorsement was the test of political friendship. This in itself is a great triumph, and Mr. Lincoln may well congratulate himself upon having passed through the stern ordeal of war—and such a war!—retaining the affections of the people, and so bearing himself that, after almost two years of the severest criticism and scrutiny, his bitterest enemies cannot find a single stain upon his fame.

We have sustained our President; we have sustained our cause; we have advanced to the truest and purest political philosophy; and with freedom as the inspiration and the Union as our goal, we may cherish the hope of a speedy consummation of our destiny. To-day will decide the progress of years. If we succeed in New York it will be worth many victories.

The Volunteer Systems.

At the opening of the new "Training School for Masters" at Winchester, England, a public dinner was given, at which Lord Palmerston, the Premier of England, presided. In his address, introducing the toast to the "Army, Navy, Yeomanry, Militia and Volunteers," his lordship took occasion to speak in flattering terms of the success of the English volunteer system, by the operations of which that Government can at any time summon into line with its regular army, disciplined, armed and equipped, 160,000 young men in the space of a very few days. When the system was first proposed, it was argued that in the course of a few months the enthusiasm of the people for military matters would die out, and that the companies and battalions would muster with slim ranks, but the actual experience of the inspectors during the past and present years shows a renewed interest on the part of the people, increased energy and efficiency, and an *esprit de corps* everywhere evident, unequalled in any country, excepting, perhaps, our own. The rifle and cavalry corps are especially praised by Lord Palmerston in his address, and we find by the reports of the annual prize meetings that the artillery is at least respectable, considering the disadvantages of the service. The Premier alluded with exultation to the fact that, in every shire of England, especially where there are institutions of learning, little urchins, twelve to thirteen years o'd, may be seen drilling daily with uniforms and muskets in a manner that would cast no discredit upon real soldiers.

Can it be denied that in thus speaking of the volunteers of England, that accomplished statesman and shrewd politician, Palmerston, has seen an example in the progress of our war worthy of emulation? He sees us living and almost prospering during a most distressing and gigantic war, and sustaining ourselves mainly upon the enlightenment of our people under a militia system, which allows every man to serve his country, if he loves it, of his own volition. Appreciating the force of these fac's, the London *Times*, in reviewing the remarks of his Lordship the Premier, says, with its rhetorically ingenious sophistry: "The most highly educated country in the world is the white population of the United States, and at this moment those millions of sages and saints are following the example of the first two brothers recorded in history, while the slaves, who have been carefully brought up in ignorance, are enjoying the scene, faithful, idle, and secure." What an argument against universal education and enlightenment! How does this wonderful reasoner set at defiance the precepts of the greatest minds that ever existed!

Lord Palmerston has ever seen cause for continuing friendly relations between England and America from the force of the fact that every man in this country may have an education, and may fit himself to be an ornament in trade or profession—may be an honored and influential citizen, or a skilful and efficient soldier. He feels convinced that if the United States can put a million of men in the field by her volunteer system, it behooves him, as the Prime Minister of England, to look for the salvation of that country in her volunteer riflemen, and not in her standing army, which, by reason of the immense possessions of the Crown, is doing garrison duty all over the world, and is not really available for the warfare which England may have to wage at any time.

But, if the people of Great Britain can feel so proud of her 160,000 untried riflemen, how should we exult, not alone over the existence, but of the glorious deeds of our million of brave veteran volunteers now in the field, battling for the cause of their country! We shall live to chronicle the fact, that this new-born volunteer system of ours, applied in the true spirit of patriotism by the people of the United States, has carried the country and its Government safely through this terrible war, and left America not so weak but what she may say to the world: "The triumph of Democracy is complete, and a civilized Republic is capable of self-government, under the most unpromising circumstances!" Then the gradual intuition of a military system into every pursuit and profession will make our freedom and true greatness secure—and neither Liberty nor Education will be taunted with crime, national frenzy, or demoralization.

Southern Results and Northern Resources.

It is a favorite idea of the opponents of the present Administration, who, veiling their treasonable designs under the guise of watchful care over the rights of the people, insult our common sense and mock our patriotism with their empty mouthings, to prolong the war to a point of exhaustion; to increase the expenses and the tax list, and at the same time to defer any decided success, until both purse and patience are exhausted, and then to raise the cry of retrenchment, and clamor for peace on the ground that a further prosecution of the war will utterly and irretrievably ruin us. Thus, they say, we can, without any lesion of self-respect on either side, agree upon a compromise, save the patriarchal institution from ruin, and "our party" will ride into power on the new issue. Neither side will have been entirely successful, and both will be glad to cry quits.

Now, without exhausting our rhetoric in the vain endeavor to characterize so base and detestable a policy as it deserves, let us inquire for a moment what chance there is of its success. Who is likely to be "exhausted" first, the North or the South? The South has literally drained her available resources in the purchase of such arms and munitions of war as could not be procured on her own soil, and she is every day using up and destroying in the most lavish manner the present generation of men. Her sick and wounded are inhumanly neglected; as soon as a man ceases to be able-bodied, he ceases to be an object of interest to the Government. They drive their men at the point of the sabre, and force them by the pangs of hunger to the most reckless and useless sacrifice of life. At the battle of Corinth the rebels fought five days on three days' rations. When they made those fearful charges, in which they were literally blown to pieces at the cannon's mouth, they were urged on by the prospect of bread and whisky, and boots and clothes, which was held out to them by their commanders. They were starved to make them savage, as were the wild beasts in the gladiatorial combats of ancient Rome; their captains roused them to frenzy by pointing to the storehouses standing within their view, behind triple rows of bayonets and belching cannon, as the hunted bull is to day inflamed to fury in the bright and brilliant capital of her most Catholic Majesty, by shaking a red scarf before his eyes. Those who were taken prisoners called first for food, and next for shoes. They begged and implored not to be sent back, and craved the privilege of enlisting under the flag of the Union. Out of a lot of fifty-seven, that were sent back in one body, only seven reached their destination; the rest had melted away in a two days' march. All the rebel armies have good arms and good ammunition, but of everything else they are destitute. The excuse given for starving the prisoners taken from us is, that they are treated as well as their own men. Why keep our prisoners as long as they can; they impress their paroled men into service immediately. A sweeping and relentless conscription, executed with merciless severity, has forced into the field every able-bodied man, wherever the rebel army has carried its banners; and last, but not least, the great foundation of Southern power, slavery, is rapidly being sapped. Within our army lines slaves are only an expensive burden. Outside of our lines they are of little value; at the best, their labor only feeds the Southern army, it furnishes no other commodity than food. Even granting that the first of next April sees no further advance of our army lines, there will have been an amount of destitution and suffering among all classes in the South that will appal the world, and go far to excite a revolution against the present leaders of the rebellion, which will hurl them from their ill-gotten power, and consign them to the infamy they deserve.

It scarcely needs a word in these columns to portray the vivid contrast which the North presents in every respect to the above picture. But to the particular point before us, we may cite the universal prosperity at the North in every department—commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing—as a matter within the immediate observation of every one. Our army is nearly filled by volunteers, and would be entirely, but for the great and unprecedented demand for all kinds of labor. Indeed, it is the want of a "realizing sense" of the war, as well in a practical as in a theoretical point of view, that has, to some extent, prevented our enthusiasm from rising to Southern fever-heat, and given Southern sympathizers to believe that we are not in earnest in what we have undertaken to do. We do not feel the effects of the war. Everything, with the single exception of the Southern trade, goes on as before; and from the losses incurred in that trade we have well nigh recovered. The endurance, the intelligence, the enterprise of the North, have already distanced the impetuous energy of the fiery South; and still these deluded and deluding politicians imagine that we are going to be "exhausted"!

Of course, we all wish for a vigorous and relentless prosecution of the war. We wish to save the enormous expenditure of life and property that is daily going on; we wish to conquer the South by hard blows, by actual fighting, so as to end forever their foolish braggadocio about their military superiority. We are no advocates of the kid-glove or the anaconda policy; on the contrary, we want to see our army sweep like an avalanche through the South, exterminating everything that opposes its progress. Our only object at present is to show, by a comparison of the present condition of the North and the South, that the schemes of these Northern traitors are based neither on common sense nor truth; that they are only the vagaries of bigotry, narrowness, passion, and prejudice. Take these wretches on their own ground, and they are certain to be defeated. But they are so desperate, and so crazed by their long fasting from the "spoils," that nothing is too humiliating for them to confess, and nothing too absurd for them to attempt.

Education Here and Elsewhere.

Great revolutions in the social sentiment of a people whom God has blessed with more than ordinary talent are generally prefaced by bright and beautiful phenomena, which, to the thoughtful, are of pleasant appearance, but to the ignorant and bigoted are like miasmatic phantoms—tokens of terror and witchcraft. We look upon it that the people of Europe are like a great volcanic mountain, the nature and dangers of which are not yet known, yet its nature might be suspected, from the fact that from its crater comes an occasional flash of fire that startles the wicked but encourages the good of all nations.

An emission of this kind has just occurred in England, which has had a wonderful impression upon that class of leaders in that country who would fondly hope that democracy in Europe is dead, and that it is only necessary to coax the people a little to get them to attend the funeral *en masse*. We allude to the public dinner given at Winchester, England, in honor of the celebration of the opening of "Diocesan Training School for Masters," at which the Prime Minister of England presided.

The teaching of masters, who in turn are to teach the people of England, is attracting the attention of great men of that great country, and we find at the meeting above alluded to such men as Lord Palmerston, the Bishops of Winchester, Oxford, and Salisbury, together with many other eminent statesmen, politicians, prelates, divines, and citizens, encouraging this movement by their presence, and advocating indirectly the education of the masses in such a manner that the London *Times* must needs take Lord Palmerston to task upon the arguments advanced in his last post-prandial address.

From the height of hypercriticism the London *Times* looks down upon the cunning Premier of England, and pelts him with paper pellets scented with sophistry, and blackened by ink that is made to advocate bad causes from the faces of honest types. This newspaper takes as an illustration of real happiness the slaves of the Southern States, and says that they are happy because of their ignorance, while their educated masters are striving in a disgraceful war, brother against brother, because it is the best educated nation in the world. We will, of course, pocket this insult, for education is the guardian of liberty, which is akin to Christianity, and in the possession of these we must be a great people. But, however great we may be, now or hereafter, we owe it all to our efforts to educate the masses, which opens the eyes of the people to the true value of liberty and civilization. Lord Palmerston, away over in England, sees and appreciates this, and his recent actions and speeches in public prove it. Accordingly, he has given the recognition of the English Government, with that of the English Church, to the cause of educating the masses. May we not now look for the birth of a wholesome Democracy in England which shall demand that no one shall be disfranchised except he who cannot read and write? It may be true, as the *Times* remarks, that the education of the poorer classes in England amounts to but a useless smattering, which leaves the pupil unable, by his attainments in knowledge, to obtain a livelihood, and it argues, therefore, that this system of dispensing knowledge should be replaced by a superior one. We trust that the English people will sustain Lord Palmerston and the Bishops in the opinion that, in the matter of the education of the masses, "half a loaf is better than no bread." We maintain that if there be genius among the people it will exhibit itself under the present system, and if there be wisdom, it will eagerly associate itself with the knowledge imparted. This last effort of the *Times* is only another of its designing attempts to reduce a great people to ignorance and superstition once more, that it may lengthen the life of human tyranny. God will, in his own good time, prove that the education of the poor people of Lancashire has proved a blessing, instead of a curse, as the *Times* calls it. His Providence is relieving them now by private charity. Work will come again, and that in time to save them; and when this hideous rebellion is crushed, we shall return to our former happy condition; we shall see the triumph of education that is so soon to regenerate the whole world, and show it the wealth of knowledge, wisdom, and Christianity.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, November 3.

The letter of James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, in reply to the solemn arraignment of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, in the *Intelligencer* of Saturday, is undoubtedly an adroit and able performance. It is evidently the product of more than one hand. It has manifestly been filtered through the brains of Jeremiah S. Black, Wm. B. Reed, Francis W. Hughes, George M. Wharton, and J. Glancy Jones, these renowned personages having been recent visitors at Wheatland, on the double errand of assailing their country and of defending the great criminal who has brought her into her present tribulations. Mr. Buchanan has always been seconded by able assistants, and when he enclosed this letter to the friendly care of Dr. Blake, Commissioner of the Public Buildings in this city under his Administration, he doubtless felicitated himself that the achievement which has cost him and others so much research would annihilate the veteran chieftain,

"Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor paltered with eternal God for power;
Whose eighty winters freeze with one rebuke,
All great self seekers trembling on the right.
Whatever record leap to light,
He never shall be shamed."

But James Buchanan cannot "rail the seal from the bond." He cannot, with all his sophistry, change or annul the awful record against him. He cannot wash from his hand the bloody taint. *It is already registered that, owing to his utter failure to perform his sworn duty, incipient treason culminated in rebellion.* It may be unnecessary for General Scott to reply to this prevaricating plea, but the country could submit the merits of the whole issue, now being tried by the opposing armies, to the aged hero who represents the Union and the aged traitor who represents the Rebellion.

Occasional.

New Publications.

The Presbyterian Quarterly Review.—This high-toned, ably-conducted, and eminently reliable magazine comes to us laden with its usual freight of thoughtful and well-written articles, notwithstanding the great loss it has sustained in the death of Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, its gifted editor. The number before us commemorates his worth and services, in an extended biographical and obituary notice, which will be read with unalloyed feelings of regret. His life, it is true, was passed in tranquillity, but its exemplary record will not, on this account, be read with less interest or profit; and as we ponder the lessons which it palpably, though indirectly inculcates, and reflect that their teacher is no more, we are painfully reminded that the hand of Death has imposed on the community no ordinary loss. As an author, as a divine, as an honored and useful member of society, his name had extended to every section of the country, and held a first rank among American theologians. His zeal in the work of Christianity was ardent and unflagging; and his whole public career was identified with the establishment and increase of organizations for the furtherance of religious faith. Unostentatious as were his labors in this field, and regardless as he was of this world's fame, his demise is nevertheless a greater loss to the people of our city and State than the loss of those who bear the bloody renown of war, or the fame of the Cabinet or council chamber.

The other articles in the present number of the *Review* are: 1, a "Memoir of Dr. John Owen;" 2, "The Pulpit a Civilizer;" 3, "Alexis de Tocqueville;" 4, "Alcuin, the Teacher of Charlemagne;" 5, "The Two Rebellions—An Analogy of Faith." The substance of the latter-mentioned article was delivered in one of the Presbyterian pulpits upon the Sabbath following the invasion of Maryland by the Confederates. As a memoir of that event, and as an example of the patriotic utterances of the ministry at that period, it will command attention, and inspire the faint-hearted with courage and hope in the triumph of the Union. The book notices are as usual impartial, liberal, and profound. They are not penned as inexorable decisions, and though conservative in spirit, arraign no author as an extremist whose writings happen to possess originality. To our view, they constitute a most interesting department of the work. The extended articles enumerated above are contributed by some of the most learned and celebrated theological writers of the Church. While calculated more especially to engross the thoughtful hours of mature minds, the general purity and simplicity of their language, and the clearness with which their views are presented, will recommend them to the inquiring intellect, seeking the means of self-development, instruction, and healthful growth. To young men about to enter the higher professions, whether their ambition be to attain eminence in the walks of law, belles lettres, or the ministry, we can recommend no better course of reading than these papers supply. Their success is both an encouragement to the publishers and an evidence of the exalted standard to which our religious and literary tastes have attained.

Public Entertainments.

Gottschalk's Concert.—The entertainment at Concert Hall, last evening, was of the most brilliant character. Gottschalk himself never performed with more surpassing skill, nor awoke more intricate melody from his instrument. M'lle Carlotta Patti fully justified her reputation, and perfectly entranced her audience. The sensation created by these concerts is fully as great here as that awakened by those given elsewhere.

Walnut-street Theatre.—Those old favorites, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport, were greeted by an overflowing house. The play was "St. Marc; or, a Husband's Sacrifice," and gave full scope to Mr. Davenport's great and varied abilities. It is needless to say that he sustained the character with his usual artistic force, and was thoroughly appreciated by his audience. This evening he appears as *Richelieu*, and Mrs. Davenport as *Julia de Mortimar*.

Arch-street Theatre.—To say anything of the doings at this establishment is somewhat superfluous. Clarke is Clarke, and nobody else. He rattles through his double performance with the greatest gusto, and is greeted with screams of enjoyment from the most sedate. As *Bob Tyke*, in "The School of Reform;" and *Waddelove*, in "Bob Nettles," he last night played to a house which was indeed a bumper.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, November 3, 1862.

Army Order Relative to the Transfer of Volunteers to the Regular Service.

A special order from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, which has just been issued, is to the following effect:

Pursuant to authority from the War Department, all enlistments of volunteer artillery soldiers in the regular service, under General Orders No. 154, from the War Department (issued from the Adjutant General's office, October 9th, 1862,) are hereby declared void; and all such men will be at once returned to the batteries and companies from which they were taken. But all other enlistments under General Orders No. 145 from the War Department, not in excess of ten from any volunteer company, are valid. After ten men shall have enlisted from any company, all further enlistments from that company into the regular service are void.

All soldiers enlisted into the regular service, excepting from the volunteer artillery, now detained by regimental or other commanders, will be at once sent to the regular company or battery to which they belong, under general order No. 154.

Should ten men have been taken from any volunteer company, and there be still more claimed from that company by regular officers, as having been enlisted into their batteries or companies, the volunteer regimental commander will certify the fact to the claimant that ten volunteers have been taken from the company, which will be a sufficient answer to the claimant.

The immediate delivery of volunteer soldiers, recently enlisted, to their new batteries or companies, is enjoined upon all commanding officers. Descriptive lists, and accounts of pay and clothing, should be sent with all soldiers thus transferred.

The Recent Captures off Charleston.

Rear Admiral Dupont, in communicating to the Navy Department the circumstances attending the capture of the steamers Scotia, Anglia, and Ouachita, and the destruction of the Mineho, says the crew of the Scotia were in a state of intoxication, so that they became almost unmanageable, and Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Conroy ordered them to be transferred on board the Restless and put in irons. The Anglia, when captured, was almost out of coal, and was sent by Captain Godron, the senior officer off Charleston, to Port Royal, to be supplied. This is the same vessel which attempted to enter Charleston in September, and, being headed off, succeeded in making her escape through the darkness.

Receptions at the White House.

Owing to the pressure of public business, and the preparations, in view of the early meeting of Congress, official notice is given that until then the President will not receive visitors after 12 o'clock M. on any day.

Governor Curtin at Washington.

Governor Curtin is here to confer with the President upon important military affairs connected with Pennsylvania.

The Non-Payment of Troops.

The entire army has been paid to the 30th of June last, and a portion of it to the 31st of August. The reason for the non-payment as to the remainder is owing to the Treasury Department being unable to honor the requisitions of the Pay Department, the bounty and advance pay to the new levies having to be first paid, and this transaction requiring all the available funds.

A Soldier to be Shot.

The President has approved the sentence of a court martial, convened at St. Augustine, condemning Private William W. Lunt, of Company I, 9th Maine volunteers, to be shot to death, for desertion to the enemy's line, without arms and accoutrements, and for highway robbery.

Army Hospitals.

The former orders have been modified, so as to require the submission to the Secretary of War of plans for the hospital accommodation of the sick, only in cases which, in the opinion of the Quartermaster General or of the Surgeon General, require the special action of the Secretary.

The Staff of Gen. Rosecrans.

It is said, to-night, that Col. Garesche, Assistant Adjutant General of the army, upon duty in the War Department, will soon leave here for duty in the field, as chief of the staff of Major General Rosecrans, and that he will be succeeded by Col. James B. Fry, at present chief of staff to Gen. Buell.

New Daily Paper.

The *Sunday Morning Chronicle* appeared in its new form of a daily morning journal to-day. It is a beautiful paper, and is very popular. Its friends anticipate for it a great success. It will sustain the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

Well Done.

The march of General Sickles' division, yesterday and the day before, from Alexandria almost to the extreme front, was capitally performed, and reflects great credit upon that officer and his troops—Hooker's old division. Without fatiguing themselves with a forced march, they accomplished about fourteen miles a day, arriving at their temporary destination in perfect order, with all and everything fairly up in line, and are already actively engaged in performing the particular service they were evidently sent forward to accomplish.

Turning the Enemy's Flank.

Up to 2 30 P. M., to-day, we have not been able to learn that the enemy had appeared in front of Stoke's command in any force. We would have learned the fact had the enemy ventured an attack on our forces in that quarter this morning. We think it now clear that Lee's flank has been turned.

Miscellaneous.

Assistant Paymaster Bates has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer Weehawken; Assistant Paymaster Parker to the Keokuk; Assistant Paymaster Longstreet to the bark Brazilian. Acting Assistant Surgeon Gilbert has been detached from the ship Girard and ordered to the Kingfisher.

Movements of the Pirate Alabama.

Boston, Nov. 3—The pirate Alabama was last seen at ten o'clock on the evening of the 29th ult, in lat. 39, long 69, steering northwest under a full head of steam and sails, wind south.

The bark Lamplighter, which was among the vessels captured and burned by the pirate Alabama, was partly owned in Charleston and Savannah, by J. W. & W. A. Caldwell and J. J. Kelly.

From New Orleans and Havana.

New York, Nov. 3.—The steamer Marion arrived this morning, with New Orleans dates of the 24th, Key West of the 27th, and Havana of the 29th ult.

Vera Cruz dates of the 19th ult state that most of the French troops had arrived and gone to Orizaba.

The United States gunboat Santiago was at Havana on the 29th ult, coaling.

The ship Nonpareil, from Key West, with Capt. Bissell, provost marshal of Key West, was also at Havana.

The Case of the Ship Allegheny.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 1.—The second mate and seven of the sailors from the ship Allegheny, which was recently burned at the mouth of the Rappahannock, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day, from Yorktown, under arrest. The crew of the Allegheny number twenty men. These eight men were picked up by the United States gunboat Monticello, and taken to Yorktown. We have learned nothing definite in regard to the destruction of this ship by fire; but the investigation which will probably be made, and the examination of these men now under arrest, will no doubt throw the crime upon the right parties.

The Steamer Bohemian off Cape Race.

St. Johns, Nov. 3.—The steamer Bohemian was intercepted off Cape Race at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning. She reports having encountered a succession of heavy gales during the entire passage, but she had coals sufficient to reach Quebec. All well. Her news has been anticipated.

Gen. Banks' Texan Expedition.

Boston, Nov 3.—It is reported that Gen. Banks will have eight regiments of Massachusetts infantry, three batteries, and a regiment of cavalry, as a part of the proposed Texan expedition. The 41st Regiment is included in the above. They expect to leave for New York on Friday. Gen. Banks will return to New York to-morrow.

Storm on the Lakes—Loss of Vessels.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 3—A terrific gale prevailed here to-day. The schooners Oatonagan, with wheat, and Farmer, in ballast, were blown ashore. The crews were saved, but the vessels are a total loss. The schooner Flora Watson, laden with wheat, was sunk by a collision in Sackett's harbor. The schooner Gazette is ashore.

WRECK OF THE PROPELLER BAY STATE—LOSS OF LIFE.

The propeller Bay State, hence for Lake Erie, foundered off this port last night in a terrific gale, with all on board, viz: Six passengers and sixteen of the crew. We learn the name of only one passenger, Mr. Thompson, of Vermont.

The beach for miles is strewn with portions of the cargo and wreck.

The steamer was loaded with merchandise. The vessel was valued at $14,000, and the cargo was probably worth $20,000 or $30 000.

Two schooners are ashore near here.

Fort Colombe, C. W., Nov. 3—Several vessels were wrecked in this neighborhood to day. From twelve to sixteen lives were lost.

The Arabia's Mails.

Boston, Nov. 3.—The mails by the Arabia were despatched by the early train, and will be due in Philadelphia to-night.

New York Politics.

New York, Nov 3.—Nelson J. Waterbury has withdrawn as a Democratic Congressional candidate in the Eighth district.

Departure of the North American.

Quebec, Nov. 3.—The steamer North American sailed this morning for Liverpool.

An Earthquake in Africa.

Boston, Nov. 3.—A letter from Accra, Africa, says an earthquake occurred there on July 10th, destroying three forts and nearly every house in the town.

Marine Disasters.

New York, Nov. 3—The California papers contain an announcement of the wreck of the ships Swepstakes and Swordfish, near China.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Capture of Mobile Confirmed.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

Cairo, Nov. 3.—Advices from Holly Springs to Wednesday say that large reinforcements from Louisiana are pouring in there.

There has been no movement of rebel troops from that place, except Villipigue's brigade to Meridian.

The people of Hernando are said to be moving their slaves and other property into the interior.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* says Judge John O. Campbell has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States, vice Professor Bledsoe, resigned.

The Federal forces at Island No. 10 have again occupied the Tennessee shore, and are now constructing a fort under the protection of a Federal gunboat.

The Capture of Mobile.

A despatch from Jackson, Tennessee, dated the 21st says that news was received at General Grant's headquarters yesterday from the South, via Rienzi, confirming the capture of Mobile.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Nov. 3.—Midnight.—Gen. Buell is ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., instead of Annapolis, Md, as previously stated. He will leave to-morrow.

There has been no news from below for three days, except what the military authorities consider contraband.

From the Army of the Potomac.

SNICKER'S GAP IN OUR POSSESSION.

THE ENEMY ATTEMPT TO RETAKE IT, BUT ARE REPULSED.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, November 2, 10 P. M.

To His Excellency the President:

I have just received a despatch from Gen. McClellan, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 P. M., stating that he has full possession of the Gap.

When General Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out.

A column of from 5,000 to 6,000 rebel infantry advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns.

The position is a strong one from either side.

It is said that Jackson and A. P. Hill are in the valley, opposite.

General Pleasonton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at three o'clock P. M., exploding one of their caissons, and capturing ten of their wounded, left behind.

R. B. Marcy, Chief of Staff.

LYNCH LAW IN MARYLAND.

Horrible Punishment Inflicted on a Negro by a Mob.

Baltimore, Nov. 3—The *American* has a letter from Dutton, Caroline county, Maryland, giving an account of the lynching of a negro who was under arrest for having outraged and murdered a little girl, the daughter of Edgar Plummer.

On Saturday night, a large number of excited people came into town, surrounded the jail, forced open the doors, and took the prisoner out and hung him. While he was suspended fifteen bullets perforated his body. He was then taken down, when his throat was cut by the infuriated mob, and his body dragged through the streets. It was finally taken to the front of the negro church, where it was cut to pieces and burnt.

From California.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—The ship Florence Nightingale sailed to day for Liverpool, carrying forty-two thousand sacks of wheat.

Steam navigation between the western ports of Mexico and San Francisco is about to be recommenced. The steamer Oregon is advertised to make monthly trips.

Business is quiet. The Sub-Treasurer of this city has exhausted his stock of legal-tender notes, and to day the Government creditors had their demands paid in coin.

A fire at Red Bluffs, on the 25th ult., destroyed Doll's Hotel and the adjoining buildings. The loss amounted to $40,000.

Jaquititto ranch, on which is situated Lime Point, which the Government was once about to purchase for $200,000 as a site for a fort, is offered for sale by the sheriff on the 27th inst, to pay off a mortgage of $40,000.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Movements of U. S Vessels—The Secesh of Havana Jubilant over the Depredations of the Privateers—Interesting from Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamer Marion at New York yesterday morning, we have dates from Havana to the 28th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 17th.

The health of Havana continued good. The city had been visited by two severe northers.

The United States gunboat Santiago de Cuba had sailed from Havana on a cruise, on the evening of the 27th, all well on board.

The United States vessels in the neighborhood of Cuba were keeping a bright lookout for rebel craft—scarcely any vessel escaping their vigilance. This *surveillance* of their coasts is apparently very annoying to the Habanese, and the recent "outrage," as it is called, upon Spanish jurisdiction, in the burning of the Panche, has produced a very bitter feeling against the United States.

The Secesh, of whom there continue to be a great number in Havana, are highly elated over the expected "doings" of the privateers now supposed to be at or off Mobile and Charleston. They openly boast of a raid contemplated on a Northern port, and express the most undisguised contempt of "Lincoln's gunboats." The Confederate sympathizers have open and frequent intercourse with the rebel States, through the blockade runners and openly boast of their ability to communicate regularly with their friends in Dixie.

The French man-of-war Eure, with troops, had arrived at Sacrificios, with General Brazine, commander-in-chief of the first division of the expeditionary corps, with 950 men of the 95th regiment of the line. The Navarino had also reached that port, with General Chastagnon and 1,046 men of the same regiment, and the Eure was hourly expected with the 11th regiment of artillery. The total number of men brought by the three vessels was 2,343.

A correspondent of the *Diario* writes that a body of Liberals had advanced to Fortin, and taken up their position between that city and Cordova. General Marquez had moved against them in person, and they had retired.

Cordova was held by a regiment of Zouaves, one of the new corps just arrived from France.

Large bodies of Liberal troops were hovering around the French lines, but evinced no disposition to make an attack. They, however, endeavored to cut off several baggage and supply trains, but had been unsuccessful.

A reconnoissance had been made by the colonel of the 2d regiment of Zouaves, on the roads leading to the towns of Maltrata and San Antonio. There was no opposition encountered—the troops remained several hours in those places without any sign of hostility. The Liberal troops—a body of whom were stationed near the towns, are said to have fled in great disorder from the Zouaves, but at this story coming from French sources, there is not much credence to be put in it.

The French authorities were completing the railroad towards Orizaba as fast as possible, in order to facilitate the movement of the immense quantities of war-material landed for the United States to procure material to be used in its completion.

The Governor of Vera Cruz had issued another decree in relation to foreign imports, etc—but it amounts to very little.

A Court Martial of a Pennsylvania Colonel.

A court martial, of which Brig. Gen. Hancock was president, has just found Col. Owen, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers, guilty of the charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The court sentenced him (Col. Owen) to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Gen. McClellan in his order says:

The finding and sentence of the court are fully supported by the testimony, and are approved by the major general commanding.

It appears that on the 4th of October, 1862, the regiment of the accused was encamped near Harper's Ferry; that the forenoon of the day was passed by the accused at the bookstore of the regiment, in attendance upon a court of inquiry on the question of rank between himself and another officer; that he was then very much intoxicated; that at half past twelve o'clock he left the headquarters to get his dinner, the accused claiming to have received a general permission from his commanding officer to dine at a house near the camp; that instead of returning to his regiment, he was found late in the afternoon, in the streets of Harper's Ferry very drunk, and engaged in a scandalous quarrel and collision with the lieutenant colonel of his own regiment, by whom he was pulled from his horse and thrown violently upon the ground; that after dark he was arrested by the provost guard for being absent from his camp without a permit, and was held in custody until near morning. In the meantime, at three o'clock P. M., his regiment had been ordered, and had proceeded, upon a tour of picket duty.

No comment of the general commanding can add any force to the above recital of facts.

All the members of the court present at the finding and sentence recommend a remission of the sentence, in consideration of the previous good character of Col. Owen, and his distinguished services in the present war. This recommendation is supported by testimony of the highest character, adduced upon the trial, showing that the accused has been a zealous and obedient officer, and has displayed great gallantry and good conduct on the field of battle.

The sentence of the court is remitted.

The general commanding trusts that the deep humiliation which the events themselves and the publicity of these proceedings must cause the accused will prevent the leniency here extended from producing any injurious influence in the service.

Colonel Joshua T. Owen, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is released from arrest, and will return to duty.

Rebel Comments on the Exploits of the Pirate Alabama.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 31st ult. contains the following comments on the exploits of the pirate steamer Alabama. The *Dispatch* says:

The piteous groans of the New York Chamber of Commerce over the destruction of Yankee property upon the high seas by Confederate vessels