WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. 7385 EUCKETS, OHURNS, MEASURES, BROOMS. LOOKING GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, WISHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS, FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, iter Days, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sieds, Barrows, WEST NET CASH PRICES. "Latin visiting the city are invited to look through Litabilishment, which is the largest of the kind in country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W.

WADDING! WADDING CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c HE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, City 3ALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by 30 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street.

50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain—Cotton, Linen, and Woolen. 0,000 lbs. Ootton Yarn—Nos. from 5 to 20. Sheets Black Wadding.

bs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. Bales all grades Cotton Batts, from 12 to 50 ets. per lb. Bales all grades Wick. Bales all grades Twine—Cotton and Linen. -TOO YOUR BANIWY to enemiroses larged LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE, 30.242 NORTH THIRD STREET, (Corner of New St.) soods lower than any other house in this YARD, GILLMORE, &Co.,

R.T. WHITE. ARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding.

800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. Pounds of Cotton Yarn. 1,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain. 500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotton Rope. of Goods in the above line, for sale by A.H. FRANCISCUS, 433 NARKET and & North FIFTH Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. & J. ALLEN & BRO.

OABINET WABEROOMS,

 $^{(0.\,1209}$ CHESTNUT ST.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OUPERIOR FURNITURE ALWAYS ON HAND. BINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION. tio. 261 South SECOND Street,
in with their extensive Cabinet Business, are
actuating a superior article of BULLIARD TABLES, CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at all others. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. failt and finish of these Tables the manuor to their numerous patrons throughout "I UCILER" OIL WORKS. We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without musting the wick, and but slowly. Barries lined with the grammer. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL, 1641-47 Office \$15 MARKET Street. ARD PRINTING, Neat and Cheap, and cheap, below Cheatras & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH

VOL. 6.-NO. 83.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

(Successors to T. W. Baker & Co.)

No. 137 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

SHAWLS.

A complete assortment of

WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS

Of the following well-known makes:

MIDDLESEX, WASHINGTON, WATERVLIET,

PEACE DALE, &c.

BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE

STELLA; AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE,

To which we invite the attention of CASH and SHORT-

N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND

FIFTH STREETS,

Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.

T.B. DAWSON. O. BRANSON. J. G BOMGARDNER.

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

No. 615 OHESTNUT STREET,

(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK.

ENTIRE NEW STOOK

FANOY SILKS, from Auction,

SHAWLS, GLOVES,

DRESS GOODS in great variety,

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

PUBCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASE

OHEAP PRICES.

The attention of city and country buyers is invited.

FALL

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

MO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day

purchasers unequalled by any other house in

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

MNGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS,

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

FALL.

JOHNES. BERRY. & Co.

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)

527 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

IMPORTERS AND JOEBERS OF

SILK

CHA

FANCY DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c.,

Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and

MOS. 517 CHESTNUT and 514 JAYNE Streets,

Have now open their

FALL IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANOY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY

ONE OF THE FIRM.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO.,

Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURES OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

Maye now opened an entirely

Also, a full assortment in

olicit the attention of the Trade.

Philadelphia.

se11-8m

Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at

Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to

se16-2m

their entire New Stock of

Have just opened an

Which have been

And will be sold at

DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co.,

TIME BUYERS. se24-mwf 2m

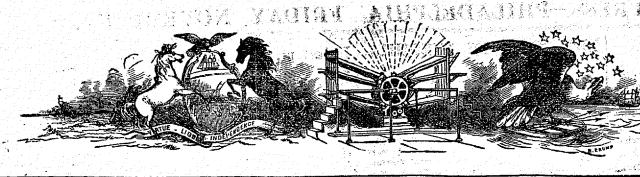
LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,

FORMERLY BUNN, RAIGUEL, & GO

BUSH & KURTZ,



Letter from Parson Brownlow

PRINCIPLES OF THE LATTER PARTY-THEY ARE

IN COLLUSION WITH THE REBELS OF THE SOUTH-

HOW THEY REITERATE BEAUREGARD'S INSTRUC

THE PARSON MEETS OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

ow at Galesburg, the day of the election.

nours in the day and one at night.

upon the election there to morrow.

made to blush!

clear, forcible, and effective public speaker.

ago. Every conceivable plan has been adopted to

meetings have been held, and publications made to

In this city on Saturday, before an audience of

At Decatur, I was followed by the gallant Col.

Tupper, who is just ready to march a new and noble

regiment into the field. He stated in his speech

that Secession citizens of the town had just told him

that I ought to be egged out of the country, and

his soldiers in the audience demanded their names,

and swore they would ride them out of the town

upon a rail. They were saved from violence by

the Colonel withholding their names, though he him-

A Pekin, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, on the bank

of the Illinois river, an opposition meeting was got

up, the court house secured, and the only hall in the

town rented, to prevent my speaking on Saturday

night. Publication was made that one Henry Gro-

ver, an open-monthed Secessionist, would speak at

the court house. He had former'y been an Aboli-

tionist, but went over to the Secession party, because

the Republicans refused to nominate him for Con-

gress. But they made an unsuccessful run against

me. I was invited into the Baptist church, the

largest house in the town. It was filled to overflow-

ing, and the windows and doors were crowded. The

secessionists resorted to the court house, and there

commenced speaking, and failing to carry off the

crowd, they brought out a cannon and fired severa

rounds, but that was no go, I held the crowd whilst

This tory party here are more bold than they are

in Pennsylvania, or even in Ohio. They avow their

hostility to the war, to the present Administra-

tien, and their sympathy for the redellion. They

go further, and avow their purpose to create a

Northwestern Confederage and Candidates, who were seeking to get into Congress and the State Legis-

lature, call themselves Democrats for the sake of

getting votes, but their active partisans avow

themselves Secessionists, and declare themselves

on the side of the rebellion. Their papers all

over the State are bold, fierce and daring, in their

war upon the Government of the United States.

They make good what the Chicago Times uttered

in the following editorial notice, just at the time

"A FIRE IN THE REAR .- We can tall the Ranuh.

lican Legislature and the Republican administration of Michigan, and the Republican party everywhere, one thing: if troops shall be raised in the north

to march against the people of the South, A FIRE IN THE REAR WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS,

WRICH WILL EITHER STOP THEIR MARCH ALTO

The course these tories are pursuing in Illinois

explains the wherefore of the publication of a long

editorial in the Augusta (Ga) Constitutionalist.

headed "The Great West," part of which is in

"There is, however, evidently in the West, and

pposition to the present war upon the South. The

the way, I think that in all our despatches we

should call our enemies Abolitionists, instead of

Federals, as it would help our cause much in the

Thus, Mr. Editor, it may be seen why it is that

rebel sympathizers at the North persist in calling

the supporters of the United States Government

"Abolitionists." The rebel generals, and their

villainous Northern allies, understand each other

But it won't all do, for the Union and War party

will carry Illinois on to-morrow, although three to

one of the thousands of voters absent in the army

would vote the Union and War ticket if here. I

many other considerations, all prompt them to put

forth every energy they possess to avert the cala-

mity of a Secession triumph. Will they disappoint

the hopes of the loyal people of the North, or permit this lasting disgrace through any neglect or

indifference on their part? I should say not, from

what I have seen and learned by coming in contact

Illinois is an empire of herself, with an extent of

territory, a fertility of soil, a salubrity of climate,

and facilities for trade and travel, that no man

would dream, of, without passing through the

State. Providence seems to have provided large,

inexhaustible coal beds in the midst of all these

rich prairies, where timber is scarce. Corn is now

so abundant and so fine, that any quantity can be

I have met here, and at all other points, many

Virginians, North Carolinians, and Tennesseans

with whom I was acquainted as many as twenty

and thirty years ago. I knew they had removed

to the Western country, but I did not know where. Many of them came fifteen and twenty miles to see

and hear me. I recognized one Methodist lady as soon as she approached me, whose brother is in the

Rebel Congress, though I had not seen her since I

enjoyed the hespitalities of her house, in Western

Respectfully, &c , W. G. Brownlow.

VIOLATION OF THE BEGIPROCITY TREATY.

TWO TRAGEDIES IN ORIOAGO -A most shock

TWO TRAGEDIES IN ORIOAGO —A most shocking and brutal' murder was committed in the vicinity of Oamp Dourslas, Ohicago, on Saturday night, an honest, reaceable German citizen being the victim. The assault, affray, ard death struggle are shroused in mystery, and nothing is known of the attendant circumstances, except that the murder was committed by two soldiers, whose hemes are night own. Another cold blooded and premediated strack was also made on the same night upon an German citizen: It was a bloody affair, and may result in the death of the injured man! Both the parties, the prisoner and the wounded man are coopers, and have borne the character of respectable, industrious citizens. It is supposed that Shultzerwas animated in his attack by teme previous personal quarrel with Furchin.

with large bodies of the citizens.

had for twenty cents!

Carolina, in 1830.

GETHER, OR WONDERFULLY ACCELERATE IT.

I spoke more than two hours.

the rebellion broke out

these words:

approaching fall elections."

Northwestern States."

perfectly.

self denounced them in appropriate terms.

double-quicked him out of the crowd!

To the Editor of The Press:

Tions—the blessings bestowed upon illinois

PEORIA, Illinois, Nov. 3, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

ROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

SEWING MACHINES

Particular attention is called to the fact that, besides the 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 GROVER & BAKER STITCH,

Or one making the LOCK-STITCH. The only valuable Sewing Machine Stitches in practica

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

THE WILLOOX & GIBBS BEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIPELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are no
sale by

FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 OHESTNUT Street. WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. MILITARY GOODS. GEO. W. SIMONS & BRO.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

SANSOM-STREET HALL, SANSOM STEEET,

ABOVE SIXTH, (Up Stairs.) SWORDS! INFANTRY, CAVALRY, MEDICAL. Etc. BELTS AND SASHES. SWORD-KNOTS AND COVERS, SHOULDER STRAPS AND MILITARY BADGES

PRESENTATION SWORDS MADE TO ORDER. MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

PRESENTATION SWORDS,

SWORD BELTS, SASHES OFFICERS' CANTEENS, PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

PASSANTS, EPAULETTES, MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS IN GENERAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EVANS & HASSALL,* No. 418 ARCH STREET, oc 81-12tfp

THE ARMY! SWORDS, RIFLES,

PISTOLS, SASHES, BELTS, &c. No. 13 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER GLOTHING,

TERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE AND PRICE, OVERCOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS,

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

QPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

no3-tjal MINE 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 foll assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere. se27tde31 WATCHES AND JEWELRY. ELI HOLDEN, Dealer in the A. Dealer

AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON, Ho. 326 OHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER, Importers,
mh20-tf 524 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. ROYD & STROUD.

NO. 32 NOBTH FOURTH STREET, Have now open a large new stock of CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
E-M-P O B I U M,
No. 1086 WALNUT STREET, BELOW ELEVENTE, PHILADELPHIA

iell-foly

COAL Deg leave to inform their friends, and the public that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to their Yard, northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW Streets, where they intom to keep the best quality of DEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the owest prices. Your patronage is respectfully selletted.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

Office, 112 South SECOND Street.

Yard, EIGHTH and WILLOW.

AND WHITE FLANNELS. Of all grades and widths. YELLOW FLANNELS, Fine, Medium, and low Grades. SCABLET FLANNELS. Twilled and Plain, of all desirable qualities. GRAY TWILLED, and BLUE TWILLED FLANNELS. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

RETAIL DRY GOODS

FOR SHIRTING,

FANCY FLANNELS

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

450, 452, and 454IN. SECOND ST, AB. WILLOW NIEW FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS! AT MEDIUM AND LOW PRICES! CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER Have just received from Auction a large lot of WOVEN SAXONY DRESS GOODS; Ranging from

25 TO 35 CENTS PER YARD! In daily receipt of cheap lots, 450, 452, 454 NORTH SECOND ST., ABOVE WILLOW. BALMORAL SKIRTS, OF ALL SALEABLE DESCRIPTIONS.

450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND ST., AB. WILLOW. CLOAKING CLOTHS, FROSTED BEAVERS, FINE CASSIMERES. VELOUR REPS,

CURWEN STOODART & BROTHER.

BALMORALS, BLANKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, WOOLEN SHAWLS, BOYS' CLOTHING.

COOPER & CONARD, oc28-tf S. E. COB. NINTH and MARKE F Sts. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE OUR NEW STYLES ARE

THE OSBORNE, THE OELEBRATED CASTILIAN. THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS. These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only e found in perfection at IVENS & Co., 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

MLOAKS! An Immense Stock of 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,

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

IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

TAS.R. CAMPBELL & CO.

727 CHESTNUT STREET Have just received, and are now offering, magnificen SILKE, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON. 1024 ORESTNOT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES. LACES, WHITE GOODS. LINENS, EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment of the above on hand at LOW PRICES, to which additions are made of all se25.tf NOVELTIES.

1024 OHESTNUT STREET RENCH FURNITURE OHINIZES.—Just received, and will open Wednesday morning, the cheapest lot of PRIN IS in the city.
3,000 Yards French Furniture Chintz, nearly yard

wide, 20 cents 3,000 Yards French Furniture Chintz, splendid styles. 3,000 Yards French Furniture Chintz, for comfortables, 20 cents. 1,000 Yards Celico, suitable for Comfortables, 12% cents
1.00 Yards Callco, for Presses, 14 cts.
2.005 Yards Callco, first-rate quality, at 18% cts.
2 Cases Hamilton Bleached Canton Fiannel.
8 Cases Hamilton Brown Canton Fiannel.

2 Cases Hamilton Brown Canton Flannel, nearly These are very heavy and desirable, on account of the width. The above prices on the prints will not be guarantied after this week.

GBANVILLE B. HAINES, 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth

WOOLENS. V Ladies' Cloakings of every description. Black Beavers and Tricots. Black Beavers and Tricols. Frosted Beavers from \$2 to \$3.50 Union Beavers, good weight and cheap Fine Black Cloths, Extra fine heavy Cloths. Low-priced Cloakings and Overcoating FANOY CASSIMERES

And Black from 87 cents to \$2: Cassimeres, extra fine stock, from \$1 to \$1.38. Boys' Oassimeres, low-priced goods. BALMOBALS. Large lots at wholesale and retail.
CLOAK AND SHAWL BOOM. Fine Cloaks, ready made or made to order. Ecasonable Shawls for Ladies and Misses. BOYS' OLOTHING. Overcoals, Jackets, Pants, Suits made to order.

OOOPER & CONARD,
nc5-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets D'DWIN HALL & BRO., 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, have just received two cases of very desirable Poplins or Reps.

One case Hair Cord, all colors.

One case Heavy Corden, do One case Heavy Corden, do.

Also, two lots fine quality Figured Poplins, in Blue,
Brown, Humboldt, Green, &c.
Brown, Blue, and Green Irish Poplins.
Fine quality double-width French Poplins.
Rich Printed Poplins and Cashmeres.
Rich Printed Merinoes and De Laines.
Medium priced Brees Conde in construction. Medium priced Dress Goods in great variety.
Solferino, Brown Mode, and Black Del ines. 10.4 FURNISHING DRY GOODS. Fine Marseilles Quilts in Pink, Blue, and White Dimity, Allendale, and Honey Comb Counterpanes. Blankets for Beds, Cribs, and servants' use.

Woolen Floor Druggets, &c., SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, STEEL & SON HAVE JUST FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS. Wide fancy Silks, very rich styles. Bich figured Brown Silks, a great variety of these very

men ngureo Diown olins, a great variety of these scarce and desirable Silks.

A great variety of Fancy Silks, at low prices.
Bich figured Black Silks, from \$1 to \$2.
Yard wide Plain Black Silks, at \$1.
Black Silks, all widths and qualities, at VERY LOW PRICES.

Rich shades, Brown, Blue and Green.
PLAIN IRISH POPLINS.
Silk and wool and all-wool French Poplins.
A choice lot of new Plaid Alpacas.

RICH PRINTED MERINOES.

RICH PRINTED MAGENTA OLOTH.
Bich printd all-wool Delaines, at 62½, c. worth 870
SHAWLS, SOARFS, AND OLOAKS.
Broche and Plaid Blanket Shawls.
Bich Chaine Laine Broche Shawls.
Striped Shawls of every variety. Biriped Shawls of every variety.
Merino Scaris, Broche and Chaine Laine Borders.
Habit and Water-proof Cloth Cloaks.
500 SHEPHERD PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at \$4.25,

worth \$6. A LL WOOL BED BLANKETS. A full assortment of sizez—
9.4—10.4—11.4—12.4.
All wool, medium and fine.
Extra quality large size Blankets.
Also Gray Army and Rorse Blankets.
Knee Wrappers, Travelling Blankets.
Ht SHARPLESS BRO! HEBS. COLORED POULT DE SOIES.

A full line of plain colored—
Embracing all the rich, dark shades,
Neaf figures, single and double faced,
Bright colored Checks and Plaids.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS, ool7-if CHESTNUT and RIGHTH Streets. CHOICE DRY GOODS-Just received.
Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinees of all Shades.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Oction and Wool D'Laines—a nice line.
Figured Merinees.
A full line of Plain Shawls.
A full line of Gay Shawls.
One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.
Six lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.
A full line of Cassimeres.
A full line of Vecting.
IJOHN H STOKES,
ICCS 57

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

A Renewed Nuisance. HORACE WALPOLE, writing from London to his friend Mr. Horace Mann, sarcastically said: "Our English summer has set in, with its usual severity." We may use the same words as regards the nuisance of pavementwashing and window-washing, a nuisance which, thoroughly abated for a time, by the operation of the Mayor's ordinance, limiting the practice to particular hours, early in the morning and late in the evening, has just been recommenced " with its usual severity." We fondly, but vainly hoped that the practice had been permanently limited to hours which would not annoy the public. Go where you may, now, from ten to one o'clock in the day, and the payement is so flooded with streams of water that you either are engulphed in the Charybdis of a pavement so wet that a boot or shoe gets immediately soaked through, or get wrecked upon the Scylla of being compelled to step into the street, whether dusty or muddy, to avoid the wet. To the fair sex, with their predilection for thin-soled gaiterboots, either must be a great evil. There is a third, just as bad, which operates upon their head-covering. We allude to the habit, begotten by laziness out of mischief, of dashing water against the windows, which fluid falling down sharply on the passengers, gives them

the unexpected and undesired surprise of a novel sort of shower-bath. The attention of the Mayor is respectfully but earnestly, requested to the compound nuisance of which we complain, in compliance with serious complaints addressed to us by many of our fellow-citizens. We need not remark upon the waste of water which necessarily is incurred—although, at times, that may be a consideration—but we ask, in a tone of protest, whether there really is any necessity for this continual pavement washing? In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand it would be sufficient to have this operation performed only once a month, and then, as before, at hours when the peripatetic public would be the least inconvenienced. We earnestly request the Mayor to renew his ordinance, it it has been repealed or allowed to expire, and protect his fellow-citizens from the dirty cleanliness of perpetual pavement and window-washing in the day-time. As a gallant gentleman, he will recollect, of course,

that in doing so he is particularly attending to the comfort of the fair sex. The evil operates unpleasantly enough for men, but is terrible for women.

When first we saw to what extent the practice was carried on here, we were reminded to excess in most of the towns in the Netherlands. We remember, more particularly, the flourishing and canal infested town of Dort, in South Holland. Every day, and almost in every hour of every day, during a mortal, week which it was our misfortune to pass in Dort, there was an unremitting cleansing, by water and scrubbing brush, of the pavements, windows, and doors. All the time, the unfortunate pedestrian had to turn out into the street, and keep to "the crown of the causeway," if he desired to escape being inundated. The streets looked, in their damp neatness, as clean as a new pin; but three fourths of the miserable inhabitants were the victims of rheumatism. The door-flags literally were made as white as snow, by constant rubbing; but, according to the curious

house was never opened, except on the occasion of a wedding or a funeral. We candidly admit that Dort, with its excess of pavement washing, was worse than our city,

but there is not so very much difference after all. We renew our request, and the request of very many others, to the Mayor, that he will again take this matter in hand, and abate the nuisance. If continued in the winter, when frost makes even slightly-damp pavements dangerously slippery, numerous accidents may be looked for. But we need not go farther into the subject, which the Mayor understands more thoroughly than we do.

Rectifying the Boundary. Austria, Russia, and Prussia commenced the dismemberment of Poland upon the plea that they needed the territory of that coun'ry "to round off their boundaries." A similar spliit las seized a writer in England, who, in a recent number of the New Monthly Magazine, discusses what he calls "the rectification if the boundary of British America." This writer anticipates a speedy war between Great Britain and the United States, in which, is a matter of course, the former will be victorious. He then sets forth the terms as to boundary between the United States and British America upon which Great Britain, should issist in the new treaty of peace. The Columbia river should form the southern boundary of the British possessions on the Pacific. Canada requires an open seaport for use in whter; therefore, the whole State of Maine is to be relinquished to England that they may lave Portland. Lake Champlainwe wonderthat an English writer would mention that lake-empties into the Saint Lawrence; therefore, he northern portions of Vermont and New Jork are to be annexed to Canada. And thus he writer runs on through a long essay, in which he seems to labor under the idea that he people of the United States are

a kind of Vestern Hindoos, whose territory is to be take from them with as much ease as if it lay in Inda or Burmah. Such speulations are very ridiculous, but they serve s straws to show which way the wind blows. They would not be admitted into such aperiodical as the New Monthly Magazine if it were not known that they

venture to predict for you, that out of the fourteen Congressmen to be elected to morrow, the Union and War party will elect eight. would be acciptable to its readers. The loyal men of Illinois have every consideration which can be presented to the minds of patri-[From the Washington Daily Uhronicle.] ots to make a mighty effort to save their State from OREMUS. the clutches of the Knights of the Golden Circle, We will not rate, O God, the formal prayer the tory allies of Jeff Davis and his minions. The high character the State has attained by her devo-Thou knowst or griefs, our wants, and whatsoe'er tion to the Union, and by sending her thousands into this war for its restoration—the personal interests and self-respect of the citizens-these and

Of broken hart and shattered nerve : Is best for thee who serve. Before Thy feet in silence and in awe, We open lay or cause and need : As brave men my, the patriot sword we draw, But Thine mus be the fleed. We have no page utry, to please Thy eye, Save marshalledmen, who marching come Beneath Thy gaze n armed panoply; No music save the drum We have no altar balded in Thy sight, From which the fagrant offerings rise, Save this wild field of hot and bloody fight;

These dead our sacifice. To this great cause theforce of prayer is given, The wordless prayer f righteous will; Before whose strength he ivory gates of heaven' Fall open, and are stil. For we believe, within our inmost souls,

That what men do will spirit sad. To Thee in one vast cloud of worship rolls-Rolls up, and makes Thee glad. O God, if reason may prejume so far, We say our cause is also thine: We read its truth in every flashing star; In every sacred line. By Thy commission freedom first was sent.

To hold the tyrant's force at bay; The chain that broke in Egypt, was not meant To bind our shining day. VIOLATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Montreal News stops its press to announce a glaring violation of the recipricity treaty. It says: "A tariff of one-half per cent is levied on all free goods entering the United States from this province. We have in our possession the name sof several parties, produce dealers, who have been compelled to pay this tax. We believe they not only remonstrated, and cleimed the privilege of the treaty in vain, but made a formal protest against the right of the cflicials to exact this tax at the time of paying. They were coolly informed, however, that the regulation was a general one, and the money would be excepted as a way tax. We call the attention of our Government to the matter, and beg to knew if the Americans have a right, by any pretence whatever, to compel Canadians to help carry on the war." Freedom to all! in Thy great name we cry, And lift to heaven Thy bloody sword :-Too long have we been blind in heart and eye To Thy outspoken word. Before the terrors of that battle-call. As flax before the gusty flame,

Down, down, the vanquished chemy shall fall, Stricken with endless shame!) Here let division cease. Join hand with hand, Join voice with voice; a general shout Shall, like a whirlwind, sweep our native land, And purge the traitors out! Fear not or faint not: God, who ruleth men, Marks where his noble martyrs lie; They shall all rise beneath his smile again:

His foes alone shall die ... George H. Boker. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—In consequence of Gen Mitchell's death, Gen Hunter will return to the Department of the South the moment he is reliaved from duty on the Military Commission, Liqui, Edward W Smith, 16th United States Infantry, has been commissioned as his assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major. TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY Some of our Pickets Fired Upon—Our Pickets at Sharpsburg Driven in—Pleasanton De-feats Stuart's Cavalry—Our Cavalry at

From the New York Times of yesterday.] [From the New York Times of yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The following is from our special correspondent, dated Harper's Ferry, Nov 4:

Some of the enemy's cavalry came within two miles of our pickets at Bolivar Heights last night and carried off three men, one of the 145th Regiment New York, and the other two of the 14th Pennsylvania. A licutenant reports having seen distinctly a body of cavalry, numbering at least one hundred men, appear and disappear in the woods when they were taken, but too rapidly for any shots to be directed against them. The woods on Loudonn Heights are on fire and present a magnificent speciale. Our pickets are reported to have been driven Since writing you from Mattoon, in Coles county, on Monday, I have spoken at Centralia, in Marion county; at Decatur, in Macon county; at Springfield, in Sangamon county; at Bloomington, in Mc-Loudoun Heights are on fire and present a magnificent spectacle. Our pickets are reported to have been driven in at Sharpsburg last evening:

UPPERVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Yesterday Pleasanton's successful pursuit of Stuart was resumed. At 10 A. M. the enemy was placed in a very dangerous position, on the road leading from Union to Upperville, but after two hours' hard fighting, Pleasanton, joined by Averill, drove Stuart and his three thousand horsemen back till they broke and ran. They succeeded in making good their escane through Ashby's Lean county; at Peoria, in the county of the same name; and at Pekin, in Tazwell county. To day I speak at Monmouth, in warren county, and to-mor-At most of these points there were mass meetings, or monster gatherings, which, the citizens told me, were equal to the large gatherings of the receeded in making good their escape through Ashby's last campaign, or those convened by Douglas and

General McClellan's headquarters are at present at Lincoln. In the day time I was often forced to is place. This morning Gen. Burns takes Col. Leaure's place in command of the First division of the inth army corps. There is every indication that both speak to thousands in the open air, and at night to prowded halls or churches. I have spoken twice Ainth army corpa. There is every indication that both sides are seeking to bring on a great battle in this neighborhood, but citizens say the rebels spoke of their intention to get back to Richmond as speedily as possible. It is reported this morning that Averill made a dash on the Manassas Gap Bailroad, and siezed Piedmont. Six prisoners were captured, one belonging to A. P. Hill's division, stationed just on the other side of the Gap. Several rebel wounded are in town. each day ever since I left Chicago—usually two Mr. Bross, of the Chicago Tribune, spoke with me each night, and occupied an hour. He is a At the mass meeting in Springfield, ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, spoke with us, and made a CASUALTIES ON SUNDAY. powerful and argumentative speech, which had a

CASUALTIES ON SUNDAY.

Killed.—John Theodore, E., 7th Indiana; T. Oummings, O, 96th New York; Leroy Stebbins, O, 8th New York Cavalry; William Kinger, D, 56th Pennaylvania; Oaspar Moffat, F, 95th New York; Corp. William J. Burnham, K, 56th Pennaylvania; G. W. Rose, K. 56th Pennaylvania; Col. George H. Eilen, 8th New York Cavalry; Blueford Richardson, F, 7th Indiana; Joseph Gillerple, 4th Pennaylvania; W. T. Boszoll, F, 7th Indiana; Thomas Burke, F, 7th Indiana; Eli H. Powell, D, 3d Indiana Cavalry; Jas T, Hamilton, E, 7th Indiana; Wm. H. Hsmilton, E, 7th Indiana; Wm. Boots, I, 7th Indiana; E. L. King, E. 7th Indiana; Wm. Oatman, O, 7th Indiana; E. W. Comming, B, 7th Indiana; Levi Hussey, B, 7th Indiana; Wm. McGee, F, 7th Indiana. powerful effect upon the audience, and will tell There is a perfect storm raging at all points in this State, and both parties have scores of their best speakers in the field, and they are contesting every inch of ground in every county. I have never labored harder, travelling every night from lifty to one hundred miles, and sleeping but little. Whilst I have never been more enthusiastically received, or kindly treated, by Unionists, I have HABPER'S FEREY, Nov. 5.
A messenger just in from the front says that on Monday, this side of Snicker's Gap, Porter's ammunition and never been more bitterly assailed or unsparingly denounced by Secessionists and Tories than I have tupply train was twice attacked by rebel cavalry, nine of whom were taken prisoners. Gen Gorman reconstited up to Manassas Gap on Tuesday, and to-day (Wednesday) heavy cannonading was heard in that disince I spoke in Chicago, Saturday was a week

keep the people from turning out. Opposition Later from Gen. McClellan's Army. Hadquarters Army of the Potomag, Regtjartown, Va, Nov. 5, 10 P. M.—Gen. Pleasanton remeined over night at Markham, and this morning moved on towards Barbus, five miles distant, and near the mouth of Chester Gap. Before reaching the tewn, he came up with Gen. Stnart's cavalry, with three thousand men and one bettery. The enemy had their guns posted on a hill on the left of the roac, but were driven off. Col. Gregg, of the 3th Pennsylvaria, charged on a full reb.! regiment, which was met in a gallant style, but the rebels were completely routed and seventeen prisoners captured. As the enemy fled, Captain Baunders, with a squadron of the 6th Cavalry, charged on the flank, white Pennington assailed them with shells. The enemy left ten dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and five wounded. Among the enemy's dead was one captain. The adjustant of a Virginia regiment had his leg broke and is a prisoner. the effect that my language is so vulgar that no lady could be present without being insulted and thousands, nearly half of whom were ladies, one of their drunken hirelings got in front of the stand, gave me the lie while speaking, screamed out at the top of his voice, and sought by yelling and crowing, to break up the meeting, but a lot of Federal soldiers present seized upon him, choked him down, and

The conduct of our cavalry in this action was splendid, and it was only necessary for Stuart to most them in the field to show the enemy's inferiority. Salem was occupied to day by Gen. Bayard's command of cavalry, first driving the First Virginia Cavalry from the town, and capturing seven prisoners.

[Rectorfown, where the headquarters of Gen. McClelish was seterday, is on the railroad, about midway between Thoroughlare Gap and Manassas Gap. Salem is rbus is a small village about six miles southwest of

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL. General Mitchell's Death-The Obsequies-

Official Report of the Late Engagement.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 1.—In my last, brief com-munication from this point I alluded to the indisposition of Major General O. M. Mitchell. Since then the intelligence of his death has filled the hearts of all of us with sorrow. He expired at Besufort, S. C., at half past six o'clock on the evening of Thursday, October 30. A ma-lignant fever, which for the past ten days has prevailed almost with the fury of a scourge, ended his life after four lays or illness.
On the 25th ultimo, General Mitchell removed with his personsi staff to Beaufort. Lieutonant Oolonel W. P. Prentice, Captain F. A. Mitchell, Captain J. C. Williams, and Captain H. W. Mitchell, all of the General's military household, were at that time seriously ill, and it was for their improvement that the ensure of an and locality was made. General Mitchell, at that date, was apparently as well as ever, but on the Monday tollowing he was atticken with the fever. Mothing serious was apprehended in his case until Wednesday night, when he seemed to realize that he was sinking and beyond recovery. With the impression he sent for the liber. Dr. Strickland, chaplain of the 45th New World Wednesday whom he desired to attach the latest he did not he did to the latest that he was sinking and beyond recovery. With the impression he sent for the latest whom he desired to attach the latest he did not h and it was for their improvement that the change of air and locality was made. General Mitchell, at that date, Yolunteers, whom he desired to the difficulties whom he desired to his aid de camp, he dismontal and to the moments and to the property. Almost to the moment of his death he retained possession or his faculties, looking forward to his release with all the calmness and forlitude which the Ohristian faith can lend. His last words were, "I am ready to go," and when he was no longer able to speak, he pointed trimphantly towards Heaven, and, smiling, breathed his He was buried yesterday. His remains repose in the He was buried jesterday. His remains repose in the shadow of the Episcopal Church in Beaufort, near those of his aid de camp, Captain Williams, who died two days before. The services connected with his burial were largely attended, nearly all the officers of the posts at Hilton Head and Beaufort, and large numbers from the navy, being present. At 11 o'clock the funeral cortege moved, the following forces acting as military secont:

Forty geventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander. Third battalion, First Messachusetis cavalry, Captain

Bichmond. Battery of the First United States Artillery, under Cap-tain Langdon.

The escort was followed by the remains of the lamented The excort was followed by the remains of the lamented General, borne in a covered wagon, over which the flag of the Union was tastefully arranged, and by the mourners, pall-bearers, and officers of the various regiments. The following were the pail-bearers:

Rear Admiral S. F Dupont, Brigadier General J. M. Brannan, Brigadier General R. Saxton, Ocionel Biohard White, 55th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel Rust, 8th Maine Volunteers; Commarder O. R. P. Rogers, United States Navy. States Navy.

States Navy.

States Navy.

States Navy.

States Navy. church, and the remains were interred with no other ceremony than the reading of the simple and touching burist service, by Dr. Strickland.

General Mitchell was attended throughout his illness by Surgeon Mitchell, of the 8th Maine Volunteers, and by Surgeon Crane, United States army. Everything that science or skill could bring to allay the malignity of

tone of the press in those States, the public meetings, and the Democratic Conventions, all prove this conclusively. This feeling does not display it-self as holdly opposed to the war per se, but assumes the form of opposition to Abolitionism, coercion, and subjugation. It would not be safe to exhibit it his disease was resorted to, but all in vain.

The following is the order of General Brannan, communicating to the department the intelligence of the expression to it would soon find themselves incare ted within the walls of some Yankee Bastile, and death of our late commander: their opposition thus speedily and effectually erushed out. But by professing devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the Administration of GENERAL ORDEES-No. 47. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, The tenth army corps will learn with regret of the death of its commander, Major General O. M. Mitchell, who departed this life on the evening of the 30th of Oc-HILTON HEAD, S. C. Oct. 31, 1862. Abraham Lincoln, they can organize thoroughly for work, and thus secure a way to triumph in the who departed this life on the evening of the 30th of Oc-tober, 1862.

Major General O. M. Mitchell was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, but retired from the The game of these bogus Democrats is to act upon the advice of Beauregard to Bragg, and call every man an "Abolitionist" who favors the putting down of this infernal rebellion. One clause in that letter to Bragg is in these precise words: "By

army after a short period of service, until the danger of his country again called him to arms at the outbreak of the present rebellion; and, in the West, where he com-manded a division of our army as a brigadier general of volunteers, he proved himself to be a gallant and efficient commander.

Brief as was his career in the Department of the South, yet had he already won the esteem and regard of all by his energy and activity in directing the movements of the corps against the adjoining rebels, and the firmness and tempered justice with which he conducted the administrative duties of the department. He died with the calm fortitude of a believing Ohristian, and while we lament the death of a good soldier and a kind friend, let us endeavor to emulate the virtues and soldierly qualities of our late commander. deavor to emulate the virtues and soldierly qualities of our late commander.

As an appropriate tribute of respect to his memory, on the day following the receipt of this erder at any will be post of this department, thirteen mine flag of the Union fired, commencing at meridian from that hour to sunset will be displayed at half and from that hour to sunset on the same day, and for thirty days the prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the Tenth Army corps.

Briggier General Commanding Department.

The same fatal fever to which Gen. Mitchell fell a violim has also taken from us Col. Nathaniel W. Brown, of the 3d Bhode Island Artillery, who died on the 29th uit. He was a native of Massachusetts, and at the time of his death was fifty-one years of age. At the beginning of the

He was a native of Massachuseits, and at the time of his death was fifty one years of age. At the beginning of the war he was an eateemed citizen of Providence, and his fine qualities as a coldier and factician have rendered his regiment one of the best in the service.

In the death of Capt L. A. Warfield, which occurred on Monday last, the department has occasion for the keenest regist. He was an able officer, and was possessed of social qualities which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF FRAMPTON AND POCOTALIGO. Brigadier General Brannan, commanding the department, has transmitted a report of the late engagement.

It is substantially as follows: With an effective force of 4,448 men, I left Hilton Head, With an effective lorce of 4.445 men, Hert Inton Real, Scuth Carolina, on the evening of the 21st of October, 1862, and, proceeding up Broad river, arrived off Pocotalize oreck at half past 4 A. M., with the transport Ben Deford and gunboat Paul Jones.

Col. William Barton, 48th Regiment New York State Volunteers; fifty men of the Volunteer Engineer corps, and fifty men of the 3d Bh de Laland Volunteers, in accordance with my orders, delivered early that morning. cordance with my orders, delivered early that morning, proceeded direct to the Coosawhatchie river to destroy the railroad and railroad bridges in that vicinity. The other gunboats and transports did not arrive until about 8 A. M.; October 22, 18t2. I immediately effected a larding of my artillery and infantry at Mackay's Point, on the junction of the Pocotaligo and Tillifany rivers. I advanced without delay in the direction of Pocotaligo thicks, and Darling.

larding of my artillery and infantry at Mackay's Point, on the junction of the Pocotaligo and Tillifiny rivera. I advanced without delay in the direction of Pocotaligo bridge, sending back the transports Flora and Darlington to Port Royal Island for the cavalry.

The First brigade was in advance with a section from First United States Artillery, followed by the Second brigade, with the section of the Third United States Artillery and three boat howitzers—which Captain Steedman, commanding the naval forces, kindly furnished for this coccesion—and a detachment of forty five men from 3d Rhode Island Volunteer Artillery, under Captain Comstok, of that regiment, and followed by Colonel Brown's command. On advancing about five and a half miles, and debouching upon an open, rolling country, the rebels opened upon us with a field battery from a position on the plantation known as Caston's. I immediately caused the First brigade to deploy, and bringing my artillery to the front, drove the rebels from this position. They, however, destroyed all small bridges in the vicinity, causing much delay in my advance. These, with the aid of the regimeer corps, were reconstructed, and I followed up the rebels have a quarter of a mile further when a battery again opened on me from a position on the plantation called Frampton.

The rebels here had every advantage of ground, being suscoused in a wood, with a deep awalmp, passable only by a narrow causeway, (the bridge on, which had been destroyed), while on our side of the swamp and along the emire front, and flank of the enemy (extendings to the Iwamps) was an impervious thicket, intersected by a deep lwater ditch, and passable only by a narrow road. Into this wood the rebels threw a most terrific fire of grapeletot, shell, canister, and masket balls, killing and wounding great numbers of my command.

I had warmly responded to this fire with the sections of the First Brigade forward through the thicket to the verge of the swamp, and sent the section of first United States Artillery,

lines onstitute a square. taligo bridge; here the rebels opened a murderous grupon us from the batteries of siege guns and field piece on the further side of the creek. Our skirmishers, how ever, advanced boldly to the edge of the swamp, and from what cover they could obtain, did cons from what cover they could obtain, did considerable execution among the enemy. The rebols, as I had anticipated, attempted a flank movement on our left, but for some reason abandoned it. The ammunition of the artillery here entirely failed, owing to the case ons not having been brought on, for want of transportation from Port Royal, and pieces had to be sent back to renew it. The bridge across the Pocotaligo was destroyed, and the rebels from beind their earthworks continued a tremendous fire on the only approach through the swamp.

Night was now closing fast, and seeing the utter hopelessness of attempting anything further against the

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus:

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

A Advertisements inserted at the name

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Night was now closing fast, and seeing the utter hopelessness of attempting anything further against the force which the enemy had concentrated at this point from Savannah and Charleston, with an army of much inferior force, unproveded with ammunition, and not having even sufficient transportation to remove the wounded, who were lying writhing along our entire route, I deemed it expedient to retire on Mackay's Point, which I did in successive lines of defence, burying my cead and carrying our wounded with us on such attechers as we could manufacture from branches of trees and blankets, &c., and, receiving no molestation from the rebels, embarked and returned to Hilton Head on the 28d inst. Fact turned to show that the rebels were perfectly acquainted with all our plans, as they had evidently studied our purposes with care, and had two lines of defence—Caston and with care, and had two lines of defan the ground and the facility of concentrating troops, they evidently purpose making a determined stand, and, in-deed, the accounts gathered from prisoners have no loubt but that the rebels had very accurate information f our movements.

The treore of the command behaved with great gal-The troops of the command behaved with great gallantry, and advanced against a remarkably heavy fire of musketry, canister, grape, round shot, and shell, driving the enemy before them with much determination. I was parfectly satisfied with their conduct.

It affords me much pleasure again to report the perfect cordiality existing between the two branches of the survice, and I am much indebted to Capt. Steedman for his valuable sid and assistance in disembarking and re-embarking the troops; also, in sending launches (with howitzers) to prevent an attack on our pickets while we were embarking to return to Hilton Head.

Oclonel B. H. Good, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers—Colonel Obsifield being wounded early in the day—conmanded the First Brigade during the latter part of the engagement, with much ability. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the promptness and skill with which the wounded were attended to by Surgeon E. W. Bailey, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers (medical director), and the entire medical staff of the command.

entire medical staff of the command. The Massachusetts Election GENERAL BANKS AND SENATOR SUMNER SERE-NADED-THEIR SPEECHES. In Boston, on Tuesday evening, when the overwhelm-

ing triumph of the Union ticket was announced, Hon.

Mr. Eumner and Gen. Banks were serenaded. We print

SPEECH OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the honor you

their speeches in reply :

need not accept your kindness as a proof of your interest in that part of the Government which I represent, or in the cause for which the army of the United States is at this time strugging. Massachusetts, by her men, by ler material resources, and by the loyal spirit which she has exhibited at all times, has given proof to the world of her tevotion to the Union and the Government. [Applearse] I can say to you with pleasure, from my own observation, that no men who have taken the field have been more true to their duty than the tant day, we may have at least the satisfaction of know-ing that not only have our forces contributed to the good ing that not only have our forces contributed to the good result, but also that no word was spoken, no act was performed by the people of Massachusetts that ever caused one shout of joy to go up from the rebel camp in Secessia [Loud cheers | I know not upon what ground any portion of our fellow citizens can perform any action, make any declaration, or cast, any vote which must be received with favor by the enemies of the country, and which must encourage them in their efforts to overthrow the Government, with the belief, or with the expectation, that they are to maintain the Union of the States as it has been hereofore, and as it will be hereafter. [Applause.] I cannot believe that any considerable portion of the people of this state have any other purpose, any other design, than that of contributing to maintain the Government; and I trust that in all which is done by them they will not only have that purwhich is done by them they will not only have that pur-pose in view, but that it shall also tend to scoure that re-Applance.]
[Applance.]
[Applance.]
[Applance.]
[Lond cries of "Go Fellow citizens, it is not my right or my privilege to trespass further upon your time. [Loud cries of "Go on!"] Let me say, that I accept your welcome as a proof of your approval of that which I have endeavored to do, and that hereafter, in whatever position I may be placed, I will guide myself by the hope and by the purpose that what I shall hereafter do, shall still be in accordance with the judgment and moset the proper department of my own dear and hopered native State. [Loud cheers] I hammed the proof of your kindnets. I appreciate it as you could wish. I will carry with me to the ranks of the army the spirit and the courage with which you have inspired me; and those privates or officers who have not been able to return to their homes, shall hear from me, both night and day, whether engaged in duty or in pleasure, the proofs of the confidence with which you regard them, and the approval which you will bestow upon them when it shall be their happiness again to return to their homes. approves which you will bestow upon them when to shall be their happiness again to return to their homes. [Applause.] And I will say to them that those of us who have fallen, or may fall hereafter, will be remem-hered by the paperle set there satisfied in a good cause, to an end which shall be in the sequel, if not in the immedi: ate present, a victory and a triumph. Believe me, fellow-citizens, I on ate present, a victory and a friumph.

Believe me, fellow citizens. I ought not, and I trust
you will not ask me, to say more at this time. I go from
smong you to morrow. I bear with me the remembrance of kindness in the past, and high hopes for the
future, both for myself and my companions in arms; for
the reople of my native Commonwealth; for our glorious
country, the American Union; and for the great privileges which. God and our fathers gave to us, and which
we are to maintain naimmated and persentars forces.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER. FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am grateful for this welcome with which you now honor me. But feeling, as I do, that you are to honor the cause of which I am a representative, I confess that I covet something of the inspiration of your own music in order fitty to express the joy that I feel. For never am I tenched so much as by what is sure for the cause. [Applause.] The cause of the President, of the Government, of the Republic, and the cruse of Liberty itself, has triumphed. All of these have been put in jeopardy. But, so far as Massachusetts votes can go, they have been saved. [Loud applause.] You are right to celebrate the triumph with beautiful You are right to celebrate the triumph with beautiful music and with processions. This election will quicken and inspire your gellant soldiers who are now standing front to front with the rebel foe [applause]; and it will dishesten the whole rebellion, [cheers and cries of "That's so,"] for it will preclaim, in audible tones, that "That's so," for it will preclaim, in audible tones, that Messachusetts will be content with nothing less than the complete restoration of the Union and the establishment of peace on the indestructible foundation of human rights. [Applause and cries of "good."]

Massachusetts has borne her testimony beyond all doubt or conviction. Her servants are now instructed in her will, and that will is worthy of her Paritan origin and her revolutionary history. I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, upon the election of John A. Andrew as Governor, and upon the election of a patrictic Legislainc, who will sympathize, truly and nobly, with his
Excellency. The State is at least secure, and I congratulate you especially upon the election in this Congratulate you especially upon the first of the manust by the combined opposition, who began
his canvass by charging all the filasacohusetts delegation
in Congress—Representatives as well as Senators—with
a neglect of the manufactures, the commerce, and the
fisheries of our country. ["Shame!"] To this genitaman, bearing false witness against his neighbor, you
have replied by your votes. (Applausa, and cries of
"That's so!"] And allow me to say that I think, you
have vindicated your characters as practical men, by
rejecting a cardidate whose claims were founded, first,
on opposition to the declared policy of the President,
snd, secondly, on the calumnious pretension that all your
Representatives, as well as your fenators, had neglected
the material interiests of the Commonwealth. But the
rejection of such a candidate shows, on your part, patriotism as well as practical sense

A Voice. He was ashamed of his country, too.
Mr. Summer. That is another topic. Much might be
said upon it, and, on other creasions. Mr. Sumner. That is another topic. Much might be said upon it, and, on other occasions, I have spoken

said upon it, can, on that use; it is a day of victory.

This is a great day for our cause; it is a day of victory.

But it will be greater still, if it can be a day of reesn cliation also The unermed guerilla bandented. [Appayis here in Massachuretts haveer pressed into the Dayis here in Massachusetts have for pressed into the plause. The good citizer mout considering the natural service, or whethere of their acts, are now discharged and increase bands, which, whatever may have been the intention of their authors and members, are directly hostile to the Government, and directly encouraging to the rebellion. It only remains now that all, without distinction of party, and forgetting the past, should unite sincerely and patriotically to uphold the Government until its power is again established, and rebellion is trampled out forever. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.]

The Pirate Alabama—Ynglish Cruisers in Pursuit of Her.

Upon receiving the information that Uaptain Semmes had disregarded the certificates of a British consul, and in the face of the consular seal, regularly affixed to papers establishing the British ownership of certain property on board of a versel captured by him, had deliberately proceeded to burn that property with the versel which contained it, the British consul in this versel which contained it, the British consul in this city, we are informed, immediately took steps to represent these transactions most forcibly to Admiral Mine, commanding her Britannic Majesty's squadron in the American waters. The admiral, upon receiving the Persentations of the consul, forthwith ordered three British men-of war in pursuit of the Alabama; with orders, as we understand, to overhaul that vessel of wrath, and convey her to some British port, where her violetions of international law may be indically inher violations of international law may be judicially inquired into.

We do not desire the destruction of this scourge of the American seas by British hands. It, becomes us to clear our own waters of our own rebels, and we should be sorry to have the work of hir. Welles done for him by sorry to nave the work of hir, weiter done for him by Mr. Consul Archibald and Rear Admiral Milae. But, if the Alabama is only to be arrested in her merciless and lawless career by these means, we may at least be thankful for the relief which this arrest will bring to our commerce, and we hope that the incident may have a wholescue effect upon our British kinsfolk, who have been so

ready with their sympathies in the service of the Confederate South.—N. Y. Times. CABINET MEETING—BUMORED IMPORTANT CHANGES—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs: An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, and an adjournment had to this evening, when it reassembled at eight o'clock, General Halleck being present, on special invitation of the President. It is believed that decisions of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war have hene strived at and will be amounced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with runders of military and cabinet charges. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Gabinet ministers regard there changes as a condemnation, giving them no alternative but to resign. CABINET MEETING_BUMORED IMPORTANT

tons respectively. PROBABLE FORRIGN COMPLICATIONS .- De-PROBABLE FORRIGN COMPLICATIONS.—Despatches of the gravet importance, and which may effect a change in the whole sepect of the wer, have, it is said, been submitted by it of French Legation to the Secretary of tate. Gen. Hallock expresses the belief that is foreign war, necessitating a levy en masse of our whole population; would not be en evit without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the North has not jet began to develop its possible resources.

DESTRUCTION OF AN AFRICAN TOWN BY

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON AND COPPER.—Up-wards of 100 CCO tens of from one have been shipped from the Lake Superior region this season. The product of copper ore by the mines of Untonegon district, during the rine months of 1862, ending September 30th, was 3.112 tons 1,149 lbs, and the shipments of refined copper were 1,737 tons 1,857 lbs. The Quincy mine produced nearly one-third of the ore, the Pewabic and Frankin each nearls one fourth, the Isle Royal nearly one-eighth, while the Huron and Hancock preduced only \$4 and 47 tons respectively.

REBEL SOLDIERS TAKING THE OATH -Twenty: four Confederate prieceers of war, who have been confined in the military pison in Covington, Ry., for a work or two yest. Laving expressed a willingness to take the cath of allegiance to the United States Government, in Inference to being sent to Vicksburg for exchange, were taken before the propert marshal, on haturday, where the oath was administered to them.

ciscon full of ammunition, which latter, fortunately, fitting the boat howitzers, enabled us, at a later period of the day, to keep up our fire when all other ammunition bad failed. Brill pursuing the diving rebess, Larrived at that point where the Coosawhatchie road, joining that from Mackey's Landing, runs through a swamp to Poco-