118 PER ANNUM, in advance. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co., N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND

FIFTH STREETS,

Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their entire New Stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.

1. B. DAWSON. O. BRANSON. J. G. BOMGARDNER. M.L. HALLOWELL & Co., No. 615 OHESTNUT STREET,

Have just opened an ENTIRE NEW STOOK

(JAYNE'S MABBLE BLOCK.)

TANOY SILKS, from Auction. RESS GOODS in great variety. HAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., giden have been

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. CHEAP PRICES. a attention of city and country buyers is invited.

SIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS

NU. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

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

40 AND 42 NOBTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

Dianufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

FALL.

JOHNES, BERRY, & Co., (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) 417 KARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BILK

FANCY DRY GOODS. Mars now opened an entirely BEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN

THELISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &o., field they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and

old the attention of the Trade. WARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Mon. 817 OHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets, Have now open their

FALL IMPORTATION OF SILE AND FAROY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHT IN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, 233 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of

Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Measures, Brooms, Whisks,

FANOY BASKETS, WILL, SORUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, WASHBOARDS, ROLLING and OLOTHES PINS, TLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, CHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS Paper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sieds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. Brangers visiting the city are invited to look through this Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in this community. this country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W. PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WEINGER in the State C

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. ELI HOLDEN, Dealer in fine

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES,

OCS. 5m*

Dealer in fine
WATCHES,

708 MARKET Street.

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

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A FRESH ASSULTATE
THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER, Importers,
824 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. ETATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.

VOL. 6.-NO. 84.

and choice stock of

Don't forget.

MILLINERY GOODS.

M. BERNHEIM,

726 CHESTNUT STREET.

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

BIBBONS, of all widths and colors.

BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES, at all prices, and

MOURNING RIBBONS to suit, and all other articles

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

FALL.

WOOD & CARY.

SUCCESSORS TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

COMPLETE STOCK

MILLINERY GOODS.

CONSISTING OF

Silk, Velvet, and Colored Straw

BONNETS AND HATS.

French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c.,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the

former patrons of the House, and the trade generally.

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.

729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

HAVE NOW BEADY THEIR

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

431 MARKET STREET,

NORTH SIDE,

FALL SALES

A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOOK OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS,

FLOWERS.

STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS,

AND

To which the attention of the trade is

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and

No. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN,

TRUE BLUES,

 Ubinehilias
 3.75
 to
 0.00

 Velvet Beavere
 3.00
 to
 5.00

 Esquimax Beavers
 3.75
 to
 8.00

 Tricot Beavers
 2.00
 to
 5.00

 Fancy Coatings
 1.75
 to
 6.00

OLOTHS, all colors and prices. Also, a heavy stock of splendid CASSIMERES, PLAIN and FANOY VELVETS, &c., &c. cct24-lm*

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

TERY DESIRABLE

IN STYLE AND PRICE,

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

PINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

O. SOMERS & SON,

UNDER JAYNE'S HALL,

FINE CLOTHING.

Also, a full assortment of OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and

VESTINGS, which they respectfully invite the public to

examine before purchasing elsewhere. se27tde31

SEWING MACHINES.

CELEBRATED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

Particular attention is called to the fact that, besides

the Machines making our celebrated stitch, we manu-

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.

LOCK-STITCH,

The only valuable Sewing Machine Stitches in practical

PRICES FROM \$40 UPWARDS.

Office 730 Chestnut St.

SEWING MACHINES

ting Hemmers, are now ready for

FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street.

THE WILLOOX & GIBBS

have been greatly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS,

pe27-tf

facture, in great variety of styles, superior

ither a Machine making the

GROVER & BAKER'S

Have now made up for sale an entire new stock of

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET,

GENTLEMEN'S

OVERCOATS AND

BUSINESS SUITS.

CPECIAL DEPARTMENT

Having just received a complete assortment of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS, & Co.,

AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS.

0028-tf

1862

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

FLOWERS, all the new shades.

FEATHERS, do. do. do.

VELVETS, do. do. do.

SILKS, do. do. do.

elonging in the Millinery Line.

N. B .- Velvets cut bias.

Have now in store a

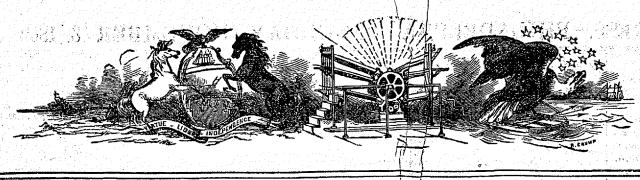
P

ROSENHEIM

Have now open for their

He is now selling off his entire stock at

MILLINERY GOODS.



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

BY POSTICAL PUMP. A draft is blowing o'er the land,

Of all the winds that ever blew, None e'er was known before To make such tremor in the legs, And faintness in the core. Men stout enough to lift an ox, And sleep upon a rail, Now feel a new and horrid pain, And fast begin to fail.

One puts his ear into your mouth; Another cannot walk, Or has a certain kind of gripe Whone'er be tries to talk. n any other year; undertaker talks of trade, And never sheds a tear. In view of breezes Borean, And their attending woos:

Prepare you for this piercing draft— This memorable fall— And purchase garments cheap and neat
Within the famed OAK HALL. Do not wait and he half frozen before you make up your mind about buying, but decide at once to fit yourself out comfortably and economically at the great Oak Hall, where all kinds of winter clothing are sold at lower prices then at any other establishment in the city. Small profits and quick sales is the motto.

Overcoats of every description:

WANAMAKER. & BROWN,

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

CLOAKING CLOTHS, FROSTED BEAVERS, FINE CASSIMERES, VELOUR REPS. BALMORALS, BLANKETS,

nyei'iu ida 😽 LADIES' CLOAKS, WOOLEN SHAWLS, BOYS' CLOTHING.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE OUR NEW STYLES

THE OSBORNE. THE CELEBRATED CASTILIAN, THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS. These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only

23 SOUTH NINTH STREET. CLOAK8! CLOAKS! NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES.

PARIS STORE. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS. MISSES AND CHILDREN'S The Largest Assortment, Latest and Most Approved Styles,

At Exceedingly Low Prices. TAS.R. CAMPBELL & CO. IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

DRY GOODS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON. / 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

> E. M. NEEDLES. LACES.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS. EMBROIDERIES.

NOVELTIES.

1024 UNESTNOT STREET.

cents.
1,000 Yards Calico, for Bresses, 14 cts.
2,005 Yards Calico, first-rate quality, at 18% cts.
2 Cases Hamilton Bleached Canton Flannel.
8 Cases Hemilton Brown Canton Flannel.
2 Cases Hamilton Brown Canton Flannel, yard wide.
These are very heavy and desirable, on account of the width. The above prices on the prints will not be guar-

WOOLENS. V Ladies' Cloakings of every description Black Beavers and Tricots. Frosted Beavers from \$2 to \$3.50 Boys' Cassimeres, low-priced goods.

BALMORALS.

Large lots at wholesale and retail.
CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM. Fine Cloaks, ready-made or made to order. Beasonable Shawls for Ladies and Misses. BOYS' CLOTHING.

EDWIN HALL & BRO., 26 SOUTH BECOND Street, have just received two cases of

DURNISHING DRY GOODS. Fine Marseilles Quilts in Pink, Blue, and White. Dimity, Allendale, and Honey Comb Counterpanes. Blankets for Beds, Oribs, and servants' use. Sheetings and Pillow case Muelins, all widths. Flannels, both Colored and White, of all makes.

FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS. Wide fancy Silks, very rich styles. Bich figured Brown Silks, a great variety of thes carce and desirable Siks.

A great variety of Fancy Siks, at low prices.

Bich figured Black Siks, from \$1 to \$2.

Yard wide Plain Black Siks, at \$1.

Black Siks, all widths and qualities, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

worth \$6.
713 North TENTH Street, above Coates. ALL WOOL BED BLANKETS. A full assortment of sizes—
9.4—10.4—11.4-12.4.
All wool, medium and fine.
Extra quality large size Blankets.

MOLOBED POULT DE SOIES. A full line of plain colored—
Embracing all the rich, dark shades,
Neat figures, single and double faced,
Bright colored Oheeks and Plaids.
SHABPLESS BROTHERS,
-H OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

oelved.

Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinoes of all Shades.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line. Figured Merinoes. A full line of Plain Shawls. A full line of Gay Shawis.
One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.
Six lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.

The Dutch at Home. It is gratifying to know, from more than one female correspondent, that our protest against the nuisance of flooding pavements and dashing at windows with water, in busiis considered "sensible and well-timed." The fair sex will please to accept our compliments, and so forth. One of them, howaggerated, and curiously inquires why we of tiborough. should have remained a mortal week at Dort if we disliked the place so much. This point must remain a mysterious mystery, never cleaness of perpetual pavement washing, to be revealed. The other can readily be answered: Dort, otherwise called Dordrecht, lic sire that the Mayor, who abated such a really is one of the oldest towns in Holland. very close to Rotterdam, and has about 21,000 inhabitants, and a large trade, on the expanse of the Maas, (usually marked Meuse on the maps,) formed by a great inundation, nearly four hundred and fifty years ago, which separated the town from the mainland. The water in front of the quays is deep enough to float an East Indiaman. Gigantic rafts of wood, from the forests of Switzerland and the Schwarz-wald, are floated down the Rhine by crews of from 400 to 500 men each, into immense ponds at Dort, and are there broken up and sold, part of it sawn into plank by windmills, part handed over in bulk to the shipbuilders. A single raft sometimes sells for \$150,000. At Dort, the men worl briskly; the women devote themselves to cleaning their houses, inside and out, and not cleaning their rotund children. We mentioled Dort as a single example, but any or every other town in Holland would serve as sinilar ex-

ample. In a Dutch town, even in midst of simmer, a particle of dust can rarely be found. It has been laid under water, with myriads & similar atoms. In a country literally stoln from the sea, which is kept by embankments where the sum of \$1,500,000,000 was expended on the hydraulic works between the Dollrt and dam and Rotterdam, are built upon piles riven the Union. deep into the sand; where the sea is smuch higher than the land, that the lowest round thirty feet, when the tide is driven highly the wind; where the keels of the ships float bove the chimneys of the houses, and the rogs, croaking among the bulrushes, look lown upon the birds setting on the housetop; where the rivers do not run in their ntural channels, but are forced through caals; where even a cow's tail is not allowed togrow downwards, but, for cleanliness sake, istied up to a ring in the stable, when the apinal is out them under water.

Andrew Marvel, describing the Duch, quaintly said: A daily deluge over them does hold The earth and water play at level coil. The fish ofttimes the burgher dispossess And sat, not as a meat, but as a guest; And oft the tritons and the sea-rymphs saw Whole shoals of Dutch served up for Cabillau;

Or, as they over the new level ranged,
For pickled herring pickled herring changed.
Nature, it seems, ashamed of her mistake,
Would throw their land away at duck and drake. Butler, author of "Hudibras," the wittest satire of the seventeenth century, describes Holland as A country that draws fifty feet of water.

In which men live as in the hold of nature, And when the sea does in upon them break, And drowns a province, does but spring a leak. Cleanliness always is active in a Dutch town. but on Saturday the grand cleaning or schoon. maken, takes place. The pavements are scoured, and mopped, and even tinted with scrubbed, brushed, mopped, and scraped, but also the walls, windows, doorways, et cetera. When hand or mop cannot reach a spot, a small engine-pump is used, to play as much water upon it as will dislodge or destroy it. Walking must be done in the middle of the street, for female hands are ever and anon With spiders is waged eternal hostility. The canals in the principal thoroughfares supply the water for this ceaseless lavation. Within doors, excessive cleanliness sits enthroned. The drawing room is rarely opened oftener than once a week, and then by the housewife and her handmaiden, wearing list slippers, to avoid scratching the polished floor. In their hands, soap and water are not spared. The furniture is sedulously waxed and wiped, and then carefully covered, after which the windows are closed, the door pulled to, and the door locked for another week.

Each house has two entrances, but the front door is opened only to receive a bridal, or give exit to a funeral party. Every one uses the back door; in some Dutch towns the but everywhere he must carefully scrape, rub, and dust them before he goes in. Almost every house has spions, or little mirrors, projecting in front of the windows. These are two pieces of looking glass placed at an angle of forty five degrees to each other, one reflecting up and the other down the street. Thus each Dutch lady can see all that passes outside, as she secretly sits behind the gauze blinds, herself unseen. As she thus sits at her window, her footstool is the vuur stoof, a square box, in which is placed an earthern pan filled with hot embers of peat (turf,) and perforated at the top for the emission of heat. The feet rest upon it, and it is concealed by the dress. When the housewife visits church or theatre, a servant follows her with the

vuur stoof. Before a stranger has been a dozen hours in Holland, he will have occasion to notice that the painful cleanliness which we have described, is not always extended to the persons of the inhabitants. The lower orders, especially, are usually filthy and greasy in the extreme. Oliver Goldsmith, who had resided

and travelled in Holland, said that a Dutchman's house reminded him of a temple dedicated to an ox. Herrings are much prized by the Dutch, who consume and pickle large quantities of them. When a new arrival takes place, it is communicated to the public by hanging out, over a shop-door, a basket decorated with

evergreen, ears of corn, or bits of silk and tinsel. watchman, who strikes his clapper, (a wooden board with a flexible tongue or hammer attached to it,) in order to warn thieves to get out of his way-very much in the manner of

Dogberry. At the Kermis, or fair—a Dutch carnival much frequented by the working peopleeach servant girl appears, in full costume, attended by her sweetheart. If she has not got a beau, thus to escort her, she can hire one, on moderate terms.

The Annspreker is an important official in Dutch towns. He wears a suit of solemn black, a short cloak, and a huge wig, surmounted by a cocked hat, decorated with a long streamer of black crape. On the death of any one, his duty is to announce the sad event to each friend and connection of the deceased. When sickness is in a house, instead of muffling the knocker with a glove, as in England, a paper is pasted on the door, containing a daily bulletin of the invalid's health, signed by the doctor, which prevents the ringing and rapping at the door, by inquiring friends, which sometimes annoys the sick. In Haarlem and Enckhuysen, custom has

"in the straw",-or, as Lady Randolph has it, "As women wish to be Who love their lords." A silk pincushion, covered and fringed with

extended very great consideration to ladies

us immunities and privileges to a house arrested, some time since, by order of General Butler, as shows in this manner that the enemies of the United States. The trie will remain here of their incarcoration. THE DRAFT

much bad feeling.

Letter from Parson Brownlow.

MONMOUTH, Illinois, Nov. 4, 1862. The Editor of The Press: Sin: I am now in Warren county, on the borders olowa, and yesterday spoke to housands from a sind on the public square, for two hours. I am nd able to say what number of persons were preset, but the citizens say it was the largest audiene that ever assembled here since the settlement of he county. They report it as larger than tha assembled to hear Douglas and Liucoln. The tria of Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, before Stemen A. Douglas, the judge of the court, did not ring out such a crowd in this town, although the Mormon hordes of Nauvoo then came down

The election comes off to-day, and I leave here to speak at Galesburg, in Knox county. In this cointy of Warren the contest will be close between the Union party and the Secessionists. The meeting yesterday was a very enthusiastic one, and indicated the success of the Union ticket. I met with many Tennesseans, who had come [quite a the Scheldt; where its finest cities, Anster- distance to see me, and they were all devoted to

But, to my utter astonishment, the Secessionists of Illinois are almost as numerous as the Union is twenty-four feet below high-water mak, and men! They talk their treason right out; declare themselves upon the side of the South, and against the war and the present Administration of the General Government. These traitors call themselves Democrats, but they openly avow the treasonable policy of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and threaten violence after the elections are over. Indeed, the organs of these traitors, in every part of the State, from the Chicago Times down to their dirty little 8-by-10s, threaten to suppress their political opponents, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. The violent men of this cabal, in their high state of excitement, oversteps in its stall; where sands abound and eath is all bounds of discretion, and say that their plan is scarce, the carefuler Hollanders cannot aford to carry the State Legislature, and throw the State to have particles of dust extravagantly van- into the hands of the Secessionists, and that then, dered about, but are ever on the qui vie to if the loyal friends of the Government don't submit to their political dictations, they will resort to forcible revolution in the North! These vile traitors don't pretend that they want to join the South, but say they are for a Northwestern Confederacy!

Their speakers, on the stump, both for Congress and the State Legislature, seek to prejudice the people against the New England States, denounce them as "Abolitionists," and as imposing upon them high taxes and an oppressive tariff, and say they must be separated from these accursed Yankees. The extent of this disaffection is really alarming

I have done all that I could do, in the same length of time, to aid the Union cause, and to defeat the traitors. I have spoken to thousands, and urged them to vote the Union ticket. By their visit r must put off his shoes before entrance, love of liberty, and their hatred of opposition; by their love of country, and their hatred of treason; by their love of peace, and their detestation of war; by their love of order, and their hatred of confusion; by their love of God, and their abhorrence of the devil-I have urged them to stand by the Government, and vote against its enemies, un-

der whatever pretences they come before them ! W. G. BROWNLOW. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

THE ELECTION. seven thousand, and the Congressional delegation will stand 17 Democrats to 13 Republicans, and 1 Indepen-

At night, the stranger is apt to be awakened | rerel Congress at Richmond with far closer adaptation to by a loud clatter. This is caused by the Dutch | the "eternal fitness of things." But what is done canno Last evening the

REV. C. B. CHEEVER'S ELECTION SERMON. At Shiloh Church, (colored,) in Prince street, was listened to by a large congregation of "pussons," rather thinly fringed with white faces. The famous political preacher took for his text the 94th Psalm, wherein God's engeance is denounced upon the oppressors of His people, and drew all sorts of dark auguries from the result f the election. The result of that election, he said, howed that the people, in their madness, in their blind adoration of the slave power, had repudiated the great edict of freedom to the oppressed, proclaimed by their ruler. They had decreed that the heaven-daring, heaven-delying, damning institution of slavery should live. They bowed to the slave-power, and now God might forsake the land, &c. The whole discourse was violent, de spairing, and occasionally desperate.

THREE REBEL CLERGYMEN,

in custody until the War Department appoints the piace

In this city would sprear to be unavoidable, and General Anthon and his assistants are working like beavers to have everything ready by Monday next. A draftingwheel for this city, and one for Brooklyn, are nearly finished. Each is about four feet in diameter and one in width. Inside will be placed the slips of paper, inscribed with the rames, and rolled in little scrolls. After the slip is drawn out, and the name thereon read aloud, it will be pasted in a large blank book prepared for the purpose. The drafting here will take place at the City Hall, probably in the Governor's Boom, and the "blind man" appointed to draw the fatal slips is Mr. Trimble, the selebrated architect of theatres, who lost his sight, about a year ago, by over application to his profession. Though many believe that the draft will be postponed, or dwindle into a mere matter of form, as in Boston and elsewhere, there is a great flutter about it already, and

that at one time threatened serious consequences, took place in the neighborhood of Frankford and William streets, this morning, at about eleven o'clock. About a dozen rowdies were parading the sidewalk, with hoots, yells, &c., when a policeman remenstrated with them, and attempted to arrest their ringleader, whereupon they all set upon him, end, after beating him severely, fled towards Fulton market. The alarm being given, a strong force of police was ordered out after the rioters, who had been heavily reinforced from the market, and were threatening all sorts of violence. After some severe skirmishing, however, the officers overawed the ruffians, and succeeded in arresting a few and dispersing the rest. The rioters were political "strikers," colebrating the De-STUYVESANT.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

The Great Flank Movement-Continued Advance of Sigel's Army-Occupation of Warrenton-Town of Haymarket Burned-Preparing for Battle-Aifnir at Snicker's Gaptapture of a Kailroad Train by the Rebels-General Schurz at Salem, &c.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF HAYMARKET. On Tuesday last an orderly from General Schurz's division was fired upon twice from a house in Haymarket, as he was passing through the town. In retaliation for this outrage, it is supposed, the town was burned to the ground; with the exception of a few outbuildings. This act was unauthorized by the general commanding the forces at that place, and General Sigel has ordered an immediate and thorough investigation. PREPARING FOR BATTLE-THE SURGEONS READY.

Medical Director Letterman has issued a circular of in-fructions to the medical staff of the army, in order that medical Director Letterman has issued a circular of instructions to the medical staff of the army, in order that the wounded may receive the most prompt attention during and after an engagement, and that the necessary operations may be performed by the most skilful and responsible surgeons at the earliest moment. Previous to an engagement there will be established in each corps a hospital for each division, the position of which will be selected by the medical director of the corps. The organization of the hospital will be as follows: 1st. A surgeon in charge; one assistant surgeon to keep the records, &c. 2d Three medical officers to perform operations; three medical officers as assistants to each of these officers. 3d. Additional medical officers and hospital stewer's and nurses of the division. A number of rules are laid down for the guidance of the surgeons.

Previous to an engagement a detail will be made by medical directors of corps of the proper number of medical ficers, who will, should a retreat be found necessary, remain and take care of the wounded. This detail the medical directors will request the corps commanders to sunce in orders.

announce in orders.

The shilful attention shown by medical officers of the Army of the Pctomac to the wounded upon the battle-field of South Mountain and the Antietam under trying circumstances, gives the assurance that, with this or, genization, the medical staff of the Army of the Potomac can with confidence be relied upon under all emergencies to take charge of the wounded entrusted to its care.

DETAILS OF THE SNICKER'S GAP AFFAIR. PURCELLSVILLE, VA., Nov. 3.—We are encamped to-night around this little hamlet, on the Leesburg and Winchester turnplke, midway between Leesburg and Winchester turnbike, midway between Leesburg and Snicker's Gap. Where to morrow night will find us is hown to no one (so they think) but the general commanding the corps and his division generals. All day long reports, thick and fast, have been coming in with regard to the affair or affairs of yesterday. If one-third of inem can be believed, the telegraph has already anrounced to you from Gen. McClellan's headquarters and rounced to you from Sea. Action of the role of the rol As it now stands, General Couch, with the old fighting corps of General Sumner, yesterday took possession of Snicker's Gap, after an obstinate resistance by from eight thousand to ten thousand rebels, and took six hundred prisoners, all of whom are said to have been marched to Berlin in the night, when we were all too sound asleep to see them. With regard to the number of prisoners taken, there is some doubt, but that we occupy this important there is some doubt, but that we occupy this important gap, there is none, for our own signal corps are now sending messages to General McClelian from it. Where the main portion of General Lee's army is encamped it greens almost impossible to obtain correct information. If he is still massed between Winchester and Bunker Hill, the greatest battle of the war is impending, but if he is retreating up the valley of the Shenandoul, the greatest race on record has commenced. The general who can resch Gordonsville first will win the day.

If Gen Lee can retreat; and march day and night with his ragged, and half-starved, and frozen crew, why can-If Gen Lee can retreat, and march day and night with bis ragged, and half-starved, and frozen crew, why cannot we follow and beat him to jelly before he reaches even Front Royal? The idea that we cannot follow him, it seems to me, must strike every one as supremely absund the moment they reflect upon it. In a few days, Managana, Innetion, instead of Berlin, will again be onr base of supplies. From that ponus with this magnineon army, we ought to be able to enter Richmond in three weeks. All the roads are in superb condition, and one can simpast literally fly ever them.

can almost literally fly over them. ADVANCE OF SIGEL'S ARMY. WASHINGTON, November 6 WASHINGTON, November 6.

A correspondent writes as follows from Buckland's Mills, Virginia, under date of November 4:

On Tuesday morning Gen. Stabel advanced, with his cavairy force, from Gainesville to New Baltimore, driving in the rebel pickets at the latter place, and leaving Ool. Beardsley in charge of the advance.

In the afternoon, our pickets were driven back upon Colonel Beardsley's main body, and word was brought that the general cavairy were advancing in force of Colonel Beardaley's main body, and word was brought that the enemy's cavalry were advancing in force, accompanied by artillery. Colonel Beardsley formed his brigade in line, and the enemy commenced throwing shells. Finding they had four pieces of artillery, Colonel Beardeley feil back to Buckland's Mills, where was Colonel Wyndham's force, with a section of artillery. Major Knox, who was left to protect the rear, with the 9th New York Cavalry, formed across the road and awaited the rebel advance, and when they were quite near he ordered his men to fire. After giving them two volleys, he charged, and the enemy retreated towards Warrenton, evicently believing we had a heavy force behind. We had ro artillery, and Major Knox's command did not exhad ro artillery, and Major Knox's command did not exhad ro artillery, and helor knox's command did not exceed one hundred men.

The 4th New York Cavalry, who met the enemy's first onest, though obliged to fall back before superior numbers, behaved gallantly.

The enemy's force was about two thousand exvalry and four pieces of light artillery.

Gen. Stall's advance was to occupy Warrenton on Wednesday.

CAPTURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN. CAPTURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

Whi'e the efficers and men stationed at this post were busily speculating as to what was going on at Aldie on Friday, a messenger came in with information that a train on the Orange, and Alexandria road had been captured, ard 34 coldiers and 60 laborers taken prisoners. Gen Stahl sent out a patrol for the purpose of obtaining more full and accurate information, and in the meantime prepared to send a force to recapture the train and rebel force, if possible. Early in the evening this force get off. and under the immediate command of Acting Brig. Gen. Van Gilea, preceeded to Bull Bun Station, where it arrived at about midnight. After a short delay it noved on to Union Mill Station, near Manassas Junction, where the train was found. tion, where the train was found.

From the only person I could find in the vicinity, who escaped from this train, I gathered the following facts:
The train consisted of a locomotive and twelve platform cars. It left Fairfax Station, on Friday morning, with a perty of laborers to repair the road, and a guard of thirty two men of the 58th New York Volunteers, under Ceptain Brown. The train went to Manassas Junction. Returning, at about five o'clock P. M., the train was stopped by an obstruction upen the track, placed there by a force of sixty rebel cavalry, who were drawn up in battle erray to receive their guests.

No realistance was made, and but faw shots were fixed. No resistance was made, and but few shots were fired. One of these wounded the engineer, and one the fireman—both slightly. The robels managed this affair with considerable skill, and an unusual display of humanity. They selected as the scene of their operations a portion of the track that crosses a ravine, which is some fifty feet wide, and about twelve feet deep at the point of crossing. Here, on the side the train approached the ravine, the ends of the rails were turned aside like a switch, so that the locomotive would run off the track; but, to slacken the speed of the train, and thereby prevent any unnecessary loss of life, the enemy placed a number of ties upon the track a few rods from where the rails had been displaced. No resistance was made, and but few shots were fired

number of ties upon the track a few rods from where the rails had been displaced.

The result was, that the train had just enough motion when it reached the break to upset the locomotive down the embankment, and cause two of the twelve cars to run off the track. The shock was so slight, comparatively, that the locomotive and cars can all be put in order again in a few days. Our troops were so speedly upon the ground that the rebels had no opportunity to burn the train, and they doubtless considered themselves fortunate in escaping themselves. All day yesterday a force was engaged in repairing damages, and the wrecked train will probably be in running order again by to-morrow. by to-morrow. GEN. SCHURZ AT SALEM.

Gen. Schurz fook his whole divsion through Thoronet fare Gap to Salem to-day. He had only a little skir misking. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Another Expedition Against Vicksburg—Gene-

ral Rosecrans in Motion—Late Bebel News from Arkansas—The Department of the Cumberland—Relief at Hand for Tennessee and Alabama—Very Bad News at Richmond from Bragg, &c. SOUTHERN NEWS AT MEMPHIS. From the Memphis Bulletin, 22d ult] There had been no advance movement from Holly Springs up to Friday night. The Confederates are amassing a large force at and around Holly Springs, bringing all the troops from Texas and Louisiana, and some from Arkansas. The condition of the Fouthern army is anything but flattering. They need clothing, shoes, and hats, and a county convention was to be held at Grenada sected at the result of the condition of the fouthern army is anything but flattering. yesterday to raise means and devise measures for their relief. It is now aupposed that the object of the con-centration of such an army at Holly Springs is to pre-vent the advance of General Grant, of whom they have a

FROM ARKANSAS. Returned prisoners give it as their belief that the Confederates will endeavor to plant cannon in the canebreak along the river, so as to sink every boat which passes. They have been somewhat estopped from this plan by the report which reached them that Federal gunboats would report which reached them that Federal gunboats would accompany every steamer.

At Little Bock the adjutant under Holmes, and Provosi Marshal Danley, utterly reprobated the interference with the Gladiator, though all reemed agreed that it was, a different matter attacking Government transports.

Prices for articles at Little Bock are said to be up to the highest mark. Provisions are very scarce. Indeed, there is but little for the people to eat of any sort. Some ides may be formed of the ruling prices at Little Bock when we state that one sheet of letter paper is sold for 25 cents, a penholder 50 cents, and negro trogans \$12 per pair. EXPEDITION AGAINST VICKSBURG.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

ST Louis, Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 4, 1882.
The expedition fitting out at Oairo for the capture of Vickiburg will be ready, it is said, in a couple of weeks, and such measures have been taken by Commodore Porter, who is to conduct the enterprise, as will insure its success. The expedition will be supported by a considerable and efficient land force, something which was lacking last summer, and which, with the extreme sickliness of the soldiers and sallors in that then very unhealthy latitude was the cause of the failure to take the city at that time. Com. Porter is sanguine of success with his present expedition, and it is to be hoped his anticipations will be realized, as the rebels have been permitted to hold that last position on the Mississippi far too long.

Vickiburg has been very greatly strengthened during the rast three months, and is now protected, it is stated, by eighteen or twenty batteries, mounting one hundred and fifty guns of large calibre, extending some miles above and below the city, and designed to prevent the

approach of our gunboats within dangerous distance Still, if a resolute attack were made simultaneously by land and water, there is no reason to doubt but that Vicksburg will fall, and the navigation of the great river be opened from Gairo to the Balize.

FROM ROSECBANS' DEPARTMENT. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

is furnished with a veteran army of blank thousands of men, who have no superiors as fighting men in the country, rebel or Union. I have the very best authority for saying that a grand and extensive campaign has been planned; that as soon as the annual rise in the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers renders operations practicable, the army of General Rosecrans will be pushed far into the interior of Georgia and Alabama. General Rosecrans has employed much of his time, while in this city, in gaining from the many Geo gia and Alabama referges here as full information in regard to the topographical character of those two States as they were topographical character of those two States as they were

prortance, was mentioned to him by Judge George W. Lane, United States Judge for the District Court of Alabama, who is at present a refugee in this city. The campaign about to be made will have this result among its most important features.

Nothing remains in Middle Tennesses to oppose the march of our conquering legions but the want of means to supply the army. The country cannot subsist it, and the ralroad to Nashville cannot furnish the transporta-tion necessary to carry the supplies thither. Gen. Roserang will be necessitated to await the rise in the river which always takes place in the fall, generally about the middle of. November. A rise in the river would place Gen. Rosecrans' base of supplies in the very heart of the Confederacy, and enable him to make a campaign to the

Gulf before the streams would fall, when he could change his base to the Gulf and draw his supplies from thence. I do not assert this to be the plan of any part of General Rosecrana' intentions; but that it is feasible is the partion of many military men who have of late seriously BAD FOR POOR BRAGG.

ville, and says he only retreated when he found his com

CASE OF THE BARK LAURIETTA. The following letter from Captain Wells, of the bark Laurietta, gives further light upon the conduct of a chaplaincy in the army. Fernmes, and we do not wonder rumors are ad at that England will take the matter in hand, when she has been may be said effectually to have turned may be said effectually to have turned to the conditions of the second Church may be said effectually to have turned to the condition of the second conditions and the said effectually to have turned to the conditions of the second conditions and the said effectually to have turned to the second conditions of the bark leaves and the second conditions are second to the second conditions and the second conditions are second conditions.

England will take the trouble:

New York, Nov. 5, 1862.

New York, Nov. 5, 1862. MR. H. J. BURDEN—DEAR SIR:—I take this opportunity, as you were part owner of the cargo lately destroyed on board of the bark Laurietta, uner my command, to say that I sailed from this harbor on Saturday, October 28th, at helf past seven A. M. On that day October 2010, at his past seven A. m. On that day made a sail standing across my bow; at nine o'clock made her out to be a steamer under sail. When about one mile distant she ran up the English flag when I hoisted the American ensign. She then hoisted the Confederate flag and fired a gun across my bow, when I immediately hove to, when the steamer sent a boat on board and I was ordered on board the steamer with my papers. After reaching the steamer I was conducted into the cabin of the Alabama. Captain Semmes examined my cabin of the Alabama. Captain Semmes examined my papers, and said my vessel was a prize. To my bill of lading (993 barrels flour, 295 bexes herring, and 3,000 staves) was attached the English consul's certificate that it was English property. Capt. Semmes said it would do no good, for he believed it to be the enemy's proparty. The Italian certificate for the balance of the cargo he slightly noticed. He questioned me about you (Burden), and asked me whether you were a British subject or not, to ascertain which I referred him to the paper; but he said you were a curious British subject to be doing business in New York. I was then ordered on board my vessel to get some clothes, when they took such articles as sel to get some clothes, when they took such articles as they wanted, after which they set the Laurietta on fire and consumed both vessel and cargo. On the 29th ult. we were released on parole, and arrived here this morning from Boston, where I and my crew arrived on Sunday last. Respectfully yours, M. M. WELLS. FURTHER ORAL STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN WELLS.

Besides the annexed, the captain told me verbally that whilst on board the pirate he was told that she was not whilst on board the pirate he was told that she was not got up by any subscription, and that the No. 290 was given by the builder, as is usual in the English shipyards; that she belonged or was fitted out in Liverpool by a firm of, as well as he could recollect, Fraser, Tronholme & Oo., or some such name, and that she had run away whilst on a trial trip, and ferfeited £20,000 bonds; that some of the crew, who appeared to be English, told him when they shipped it was for a voyage to Nassau, and thence on to break the blockade; and that when they were obliged, or did tign articles of war, they were told a strict obliged, or did tign articles of war, they were told a strict account would be kept of everything taken or destroyed, and one-half be divided amongst them by the Oonfederate Gevernment, which they felt sure would soon be recognized. She had about one hundred and twenty persons on board, including some twenty officers of officent kinds, the officers being, he believed, all from the South, and the crew principally English. On remarking to the pirate captain that it was a hard case to make poor, hard-working seafaring men suffer by destroying their all, without their having done anything to deserve it, he replied that he had once or twice thought their case a hard one, but it couldn't be helped, as the innocent must pay for the guilty. Amongat his porsonal efcent must pay for the guilty. Amongst his personal effects he had a small telescope, the gift of some member of his family deceased, which was commemorated by a suitable device on it, and on asking that that might be restored to him it was denied by telling him that nothing whatever found on board of a vessel that assisted the damind Yankees to navigate the ocean should be spared. He says she is in a dirty state, and looks more like a pirate than a man-of-war. The part of the cargo shipped here for Madeira beonged to me and a cousin of mise there, both bong file British subjects, without any kind of humbag whatever, and I did not insure anywhere against war-risk or pirates, because I trusted to my consular certificate under her Majesty's seal to protect the property in case of fallies.

der her Mojesty's seal to protect the property in case of falling in with any Southern cruiser, and never expected, in this age of civilization, any man would be so perverse as to say that a duly authenticated document of her British Mejesty's consul, with his official seal of office attached, was a "damned Yankee hash, and couldn't humbug him." Another act of vandalism was breaking open a sealed official document from the Portuguese consul here to the authorities in Madeira, which he did, and not knowing, perhaps, how to read it, threw it aside in contempt. This brings me to mention that, in asemi official newspaper of November 1, I have just seen it stated that, on the 20th of September, two steamers, one of them towing a sailing bark, all under English colors, anchored in the port of Fayal (Azores), and would not communicate with the shore, and the English vice consul was requested to send off and order them away, which they did, but not before it was seen that a great many boxes had passed over from the other. that a great many boxes had passed over from the other emprosed, to contain ordanice, which the authoritie considered an unjustifiable and uncourteous act.

H. J. BURDEN. THE CONSULAR SEALS OF ENGLAND AND POR-TUGAL.

The Laurietta was bound from this port for the island of Madeira and the port of Messina, in Itsly. Nearly a thousand barrels of flour, and also a large number o staves, were shipped by Mr. H. J. Burden, a British subject residing in this city, to a relative in Funchal, Madeira. The bill of lading bore the British seal affixed by the consul, to whom the shipper was personally known. The other part of the cargo was shipped by Chemberlain, Phelps, & Co., to the order of parties in Messina, and this property was also covered by the Italian consular certificate. The Portuguese consula this port also sent a package, under seal, to the authori this port also sent a package, under seal, to the authorities at Madeira, besides giving a right to enter the portand sending an open bill of iading. Captain Wells' account of the manner in which Semmes disposed of these documents, and which he has verified under oath, is not only interesting, but gives an excellent idea of the piratical intentions of the commander of the Alabama.

The papers of the bark were, at the command of Semmes, taken by Captain Wells on board the Alabama. There was no American cargo, and, therefore, no American papers, except those of the vessel. These, of course, were not inquired into. Semmes took first the packet which bore the Portuguese seal, and, with an air which showed that he did not regard it as of the slightest consequence, riwed it open, and threw it morn the floor. this port also sent a package, under seal, to the authori which showed that he did not regard it as of the slightest consequence, ripped it open, and threw it upon the floor, with the remark that he "did not care a damn for the Portuguere." The Italian bill of lading was treated in a similar manner, except that he considered it unworthy even of a remark. Taking up the British bill of lading and looking at the seal, Semmes called upon Captain Wells, with an eath, to explain it. It was evidently the only one of the three he thought it worth his while to respect. respect. "Who is this Burden?" he inquired, sneeringly. "Have you ever seen him?"
"I am not acquainted with him, but I have seen him once, when he came on board my vessel," replied Capt. once, when he came on board my vessel," replied Capt. Wells.

"Is he an Englishman—does he look like an Englishman?". "Yes," rejoined the captain. "I'll tell you what," exclaimed the pirate, "this is a d—d pretty piece of business—it's a d—d Yankee hash, and I'll settle it"—whereupon he proceeded to rob the vessel of whatever he wanted, including Captain Wells' property, to a considerable amount; put the crew in irons; removed them to the Alabama, and concluded by burning

the vessel. WHAT WILL BE DONE. These facts will at once be brought before the British consul. The preliminary steps have been taken. They will also be furnished to the Portuguese consul, who announces his intention of placing them before his Government of the Telling consult. ment; and besides, whatever action the Italian consultere may choose to take, the parties in Messina; to whom here may choose to take, the parties in Messina; to whom the property lest on the Laurietta was consigned, will, of course, do what they can to maintain their own rights. The case is likely to attract more attention than all the previous entrages of the Alabams, inasmuch as property rights of the subjects of other nations are invelved, and the real character of Semmes and his crew becomes

A DAUGHTER OF SEMMES IN THIS CITY. A daughter of the pirate Semmes is now at school in Philadelphia, and her mother and two sisters reside in Washington, while the father is rouming the ocean, sink ing, burning and destroying everything the ocean, sinking, burning and destroying everything that crosses his path bearing the flag of the United States—the flag that covers and protects his family.

The Case of Charles Heidsleck. It has already been announced that the French minister at Washington had presented a batch of complaints in relation to French citizens to Secretary Seward. The New York Times, in noticing this, says:

Among the most serious of these French cases is that of Mr. Heldsleck, of champagne celebrity Three months ago Mr. Heldsleck was sent to Fort Jackson by General Butler, and he is still kept in confinement there, notwithstanding an order for his release, signed by Seoretary Seward, and sent to the Governor of New Orleans. It appears that Mr. Heldsleck, who is related to some of the first families in France, wrote to his parents and friends the particulars of his arrest, which particulars were immediately forwarded to the French minister. After a careful examination of the case, M. Thouyanel, being satisfied that the detention of Mr. Heldsleck was in no way justified, has written an energetic remonstrance to our Government, not only for the immediate release of this gentleman, but asking an indemnity adequate to the damages caused by his long imprisonment, and the wrongs he is alleged to have sustained. New York Times, in noticing this, says:

TWO CENTS

ed in the life and death of Gen. Mitchell.
INSTALLATION OF DR. WADSWORTH IN CALIFORNIA.— By a telegram dated "San Francisco, Nov. 6,410 P. M... we are informed that the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D., late pastor of the Arch street Presbyterian Church, in this city, was regularly installed as pastor of Calvary Church, San Francisco, on Wednesday evening of this THE REV. GEORGE B. IDO, for many years pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city, before its removal rem La Grange place to its present stately edifice, Broad and Arch streets, is now in this city, and will preach at the latter place on te-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening. His numerous friends and admirers

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

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sstronomy, delivered at various times in this and other

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KNIGHT MITCHELL, the Christian Church (militant) has lost one of her brightest ornaments. His lectures on

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lines onstitute a square.

n Philadelphia will be glad of this opportunity of listening cace more to this talented, eminent, and useful divine. THE NEW EDIFICE OF THE FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH -The beautiful new building of the Fifth Baptlet Church (formerly Santom street) is now nearly completed, and in its general appearance is said to bear a striking resomblance to Baxter's old church, in England. Its shape is cruciform, and the ornsmentation tasteful and unique. The lecture-room of the building has been occupied for worthip by the congregation for some mouths, and, under the faithful and energetic leadership of their new paschurch have gone steadily forward, notwithstanding the unpropitious times and the general apathy which now pervades the churches in general. The ladies of he conrezation have undertaken the furnishing of thechurch, and under their direction and characteristic perscerance we have no doubt the work will be speedily and reditably accomplished. NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The congregation known as the North Broad-street Proverian Church, although one of the youngest meners

most flourishing. There are three reasons for the The pastor, Rev. E. E. Adams, is an acceptable, eicient, and attractive preacher; the membership which has drawn around him are an active, energetic pool. rie, who do nothing by halves, and the section of the city in which they are located, the northwestern, from its unparalleled growth within the last few years, from its unparalising growth within the last kew years, sficus the best materials from which to build up strong congregations. They are now worshipping at Commissioners' Hall, Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets, and will continue to do so until their handcome new edifies, now in course of erection at the northeast corner of Spring Garden and Broad streets, is completed, which, from present indication, will be very soon.

The Beforene Dutten Churches of their three have been for some time next. in a cort of transition state in ben for some time past in a sort of transition state, in which prosperity has verged upon adversity, and adversity upon somnolence. The beginning of sorrows in this tranch of the church in Philadelphia dates from the resignation by the Rev. A. A. Willits of the pulpit of the First Church of this denomination, at Seventh and Spring Garden streets, to accept a position in Brooklyn, where he is now, in quietness and peace, allowed to pursue the even tenor of his way. The unhappy differences arising from this change deepened in their character and effect until a final division of the membership became inevitauntil a final division of the membership became inevitable, and to-day both that branch which songht to drag the church out of its time honored ecclesiastical connection, and the party whose rights to the church property have been doubly sustained by the courts, are equally contemplating an inauspicious future. We have heard that the admirers of the Rev. Mr. Smiley intend to build him a church, but as yet there have been no active stops taken in that direction

taken in that direction

Next followed the resignation of Dr. J. F. Berg, as pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, at Seventh and Brown streets, in order to accept a professor's chair at New Brunawick, and this in turn was succeeded by the departure of Dr. W. J. B. Taylor from the Third Church, Tenth and Filbert streets, for another field; whilet the Rev. William Fulton, of the Fourth, and the cally receiving a programming in the pull delaphing class. only remaining representative in the Philadelphia classics, had already exchanged his pulpit at Manayuak for a chapitaincy in the army.

In the affeirs of the Second Church, however, the tide may be said effectually to have turned some months ago, with the election and installation of the Rev. T. De Witt Taimage as its pastor. The latter is, we believe, in excellent standing, not only with the people of his own charge, but with the denomination at large, and some few cesses are reported in which members are deserting the sinking ship at Seventh and Spring Garden, and uniting their fortunes with the Second. Even some of the wanderers from the Dutch fold are joyfully turning their feet in that direction, so that, from present indications, the congregation of Mr. Taimage is fikely hereafter, if it has not cone so heretofore, to assume the lead in this branch of the church in our city.

in this branch of the church in our city PRAYER MEETINGS IN THE PRESEYTRIAN CHURCHES.

The usual Thursday afternoon Union weekly prayer acetings, in the various Presbyterian churches of this meetings, in the various Presbyterian churches of this city, during the winter season, have already been inaugurated. For the remaining Thursdays, the following arrangements have been made: Second Thursday, at the Rev. Dr. Edwards' Church, Eighteenth and Archstroets Subject..... The judgments of God; how recognized? how improved?? Third Thursday, at Rev. Dr. Mewry's Church, Lombard and Twelfth Subject..... Why is preaching no more effective?" Fourth Thursday, at Dr. Henry Steele Clark's Church, Eighth and Cherry. Subject.... Living unto Christ."

ject—"Living unto Christ."

Dedication of a New Catholic Church in Boston.—The Chambers street Catholic Church (Boston) is announced to be dedicated to-morrow, the 9th inst., by the Rev. Father Williams. The Rev. Father Tucker is to sing High Mass, and the Rev. Father Tucker is to sing High Mass, and the Rev. Father Boyce, of Worcester, to preach the dedicatory sermon. The dedication is to take place under the invocation of St. Joseph. The Rev. Patrick T. O'Beilly, late of Worcester, a young priest of energy and zeal, has been appointed paster of this new church.

A MINISTER TURNED INDIAN.—Bev. William D. Buck, late of Gowarda, and missionary to the Cattaraugus Re-servation, on Sunday evening, after a faithful partorate among the Indians for the last two years, met them for

BISHOP SIMPSON'S BETURN.—Bishop Simpson, who left Ean Francisco on Wedeneday evening, September 15, reached Obicago on October 15, after a journey of just four weeks. He stopped on the route at Playor-ville, Carton Oity, Central Oity, Golden Oity, and Senera, at all of which places he preached. He rested also, without preaching, at Sait Lake Oity and Denver, Oolo-

of November next—Richmond Enquirer.

RETURNED TO HIS ALLEGIANCE—Rev. Geo. F. Adams, at one time pastor of a Baptist Church in Baltimore, but more recently a chaplain in Jeff Davis' army, and captured at Yorktown, after a season of confinement or the Bip Raps, concluded to take again the oath of allegiance to this country, and was released. He is a present a missionary of the Maryland Baptist Board.

The American Baptist Almanac for 1963 gives the "grand total" of regular Baptists in North America as 12,648 churches, 8 018 ordained ministers, 1,035 licentister. 1,035 licentister. I old 157 members. integ, 1,037 576 members, of whom 69,073 were baptized since the Almanac of the previous year was published.

The net gain of the denomination, as reported, is 31,497

BRFUSED —It is said that Bishop Tatt has refused the Archtishopric of York. Rumor says it has since been offered to the Bishop of Winchester (Sumner), and that Winchester has been offered to the Bishop of Bath and THE Telegraph states that Bishop Colenso has in press a work on the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua, critically examined, which is worse than even the Essays and Reviews .- Church Journal NATIONAL THANKSGIVING -Some leading clergymer have united in a request to President Lincoln, asking bim to designate Thursday, November 27, as a day of thankegiving and prayer. This day has already been selected in several States. PROF SCHAFF; of the Theological Seminary, Mercersburg, Pa, is employed temporarily to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History at Andover. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

music was furnished by the band of the North Carolina (guard ship). Captain Mead and the officers of the North Carolina were present. Among others present were Mrs. Banks and Countess de Biershel, Count de Biershei, General Asboth, &c. - Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams conclude an engagement at the Howard Athenceum, Boston, to-night. - Edwin Forrest concludes his engagement at Niblo's Garden, New York, to night. Gran's Opera Troupe will open at the Academy of Music on Monday. Edwin Booth is still at the Winter Garden.

This is the last evening of the engagement of Miss Julia Daly at the St. Louis Theatre.

- Mr. Hackett is at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. Miss Adah Isaacs Menken is at the National, and Miss Maggie Mitchell at Wood's, in the same city. _ Miss Kate Seldon is at the Pittsburg Theatre. -The Webb sisters are at the Montreal Theatre. vincial theatres, and intends returning to the stage about Christmas, when both Mr. and Mrs. M. will appear at

the Lyceum, London, under the management of Mons. Fechter. -Mr. Edwin Booth opens the Boston Theatre on the 17th. The season is his own individual speculation. Mrs. Barrow and Emily Mestayer will be members of the

sieces, the Misses Ohapman, have, it is said, accepted an engagement in Australia.

— Mr. Eddy continues to draw well at the Frontstreet Theatre, Baltimore. __ Jetty Treffz has been married to Herr Johann Strauss, the well-known waltz composer. - Ettie Henderson made her first appearance in Erg. land at the New Adelphi, Liverpool, in "Fanchon," and was favorably received. Mr. G. V. Brooke was starring at the City of London

ful reason at the Union Theatre, San Francisco. _ Mies Georgina Reignolds is the leading actress of the Providence Academy of Music.

MARTIN & QUAYLES' STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS M M P O B I U.M., No. 1085 WALNUT STREET,

While men are ill at ease; And, from the shivering we see, There's "something in the breeze,"

Oh! such a draft was never known

In view of pain, and ache, and ills, From head unto the toes;

S. E corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

COOPER & CONARD, 0028-tf S. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Sts.

IVENS & Co. Our Garmen's in style, quality, and manufacture Are guarantied equal to any in the City. Ladies will please examine before purchasing.

No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET.

Have just received, and are now offering, magnificen SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS,

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

DRENCH FURNITURE ORINTZES.—Just received, and will open Wednesday morning, the cheapest lot of PRINTS in the city.
3,000 Yords French Furniture Chintz, nearly yard 3,000 Yards French Furniture Chintz, splendid styles.
3,000 Yards French Furniture Chintz, for comfortables, 20 cents.
1,000 Yards Calico, suitable for Comfortables, 12%

width. The above prices on the prints will not be guarantied after this week.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
not 3t 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth. Union Beavers, good weight and cheap
Fine Black Cloths, Extra fine heavy Cloths.
Low-priced Cloakings and Overcoatings.
FANOY CASSIMERES
And Black from 87 cents to \$2.
Caseimeres, extra fine stock, from \$1 to \$1.38.
Boys' Casefmeres, low-priced goods.

Overcoals, Jackots, Pants, Suits made to order.

OOOPER & CONARD,

nc5 tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V.
E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and
MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets at 37, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cts.; Entry and Slair Carpets, 25 to 65 cts.; Rag, Yarn, and List
Carpets, 25 to 45 cts.; Floor Oil Clothe, 37 to 62 cts.;
GiltBordered Window Shades, 62 cts. to \$150; Buff and
Green Window Holland, 16, 62 cts. Window, 27 cts. Green Window Holland, 16 to 45 cts.; Muslins, 12% to 25 cts.; Canton Flannels, 25 to 31 cts. oc30 thstulm

very desirable Popilias or Reps.

One case Hair Cord, all colors.

One case Heavy Corded, do.

Also, two lots fine quality Figured Poplins, in Blue,
Brown, Humboldt, Green, &c. own, Humboldt, Green, &c.
Brown, Blue, and Green Irish Poplins.
Fine quality double width French Poplins.
Bich Printed Poplins and Cashmeres.
Bich Printed Merikoes and De Laines.
Midlum priced Dress Goods in great variety.
Solferino, Brown Mode, and Black Del vines. nc4

Woolen Floor Druggets, &c. BHEPPABD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ABRISON, 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

Bich shades, Brown, Blue and Green.
PLAIN IRISH POPLINS. PLAIN IBISH POPLINS.
Silk and wool and all-wool French Poplins.
A choice lot of new Plaid Alpacas.
BIGH PRINTED MERINGES.
RICH PRINTED MAGENTA OLOTH.
Rich printd all-wool Delaines, at 62% o, worth 87c.
SHAWIS, SOARFS, AND OLOAKS.
Broche and Plaid Blanket Shawls.
Rich Chaine Laine Broche Shawls.
Striped Shawls of every variety.
Merino Scarfs, Broche and Ohaine Laine Porders.
Habit and Water-proof Cloth Cloaks.
500 SHEPHEED PLAID LONG SHAWLS, at \$4.25,
worth \$6.

Also Gray Army and Eorse Blankets.

Knee Wrappers, Travelling Blankets.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

CHOICE DRY GOODS-Just re-

umber of its inhabitants has been inreased. For a certain number of days othing that is likely to disturb a lady so SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. stuated is allowed to approach it, No legal ecution can then visit the house; no baiffs can presume to enter it; no soldiers can e billetted in it; and, when troops march ast it, the drums must cease to beat. In ke manner, there is an old custom in the inglish town of Liverpool, that on the day ness hours, under pretence of cleaning them, then the great annual fair commences, a rge hand, rudely carved in wood, is hung ut ato the street, from the town-hall, and hil it remains there, during the week ever, thinks that our description of the dirty hindthe fair runs through, no arrest for debt cleanliness of Dutch towns must be rather ex- gally be made within the ancient limits

Hing stated the leading points of domestic bits of the Dutch, especially their dirty we nelude with earnestly repeating the pubpuince in this city during the summer and ear autumn, will exercise his authority to limit within proper hours during the winter mohs, when its persistency may lead to numous accidents in the streets, dangerous to lifend limb.

TH PARSON STUMPING ILLINOIS FOR THE UNION NOTIONTES-THE LARGE NUMBER OF TORIES-EIR INTENTIONS.

upo the place!

to a loyal man. Why the Federal Government should allow the Jeff Davis papers and orators, in this State, to take the bold, defiant, and outrageous course they do, is to me a matter of great astonishment! They are as bitter in their denunciations of the President, as bold in their abuse of the Government, and as avowedly hostile to the Union, as are the ultra Seces-Stoulsto of the Southern States. It is certainly time that all such traitors were waited upon by the United States marshal, and taken to quarters where their treason will be heard by fewer persons. The coloring matter, dissolved or suspended in secret of the success of Jeff Davis thus far is, that water. Not the pavement alone is eagerly he compels obedience to his Government, and does not allow a paper to be printed or circulated known to be of doubtful loyalty to his infernal Govern. ment. Our Government would do well to profit by the example afforded us by the rebel authorities. The contest to day will be fierce, and as between the parties, close, as I believe. A great number of men have claimed exemption from the draft, because they were aliens, notwithstanding many dashing buckets of water against the windows. of them have voted in former elections. The game won't work now, as all such names are recorded, and this class of Democrats will be watched. The result of the elections will be known by the time this letter reaches Philadelphia. The heroes in the skies, who fell at Bull Run, at Pittsburg Landing, at Fair Oaks, at Antietam, at Perryville, and other battle-fields, fighting for the old Stars and Stripes, and to uphold the glorious old cause of the Union, are bending over towards several of our States today, to see the result of the election. So are the gallant soldiers in the field looking back upon this conflict. The result in New York and in Michigan I think will be all they could desire; but I have some doubts as to Illinois, although the friends of the Union tell me that they will carry the State.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, November 6, 1862. The dark, rainy weather of to-day being more favorable to reflection than excitement, the exuberence of the victors in Tuesday's election is quieted down to a species of supercilious complacency, and the old birds of the successful party are sufficiently collected to patronize their late political opponents with words of magniloquent explanation and cold comfort. The Union men are informed that they may thank the Administration for their defeat; the Administration has dawdled puerilely in the war until the people are eager to accept anything looking towards a change; the Administration has killed its own party by assuming the no-party policy, which means no policy at all; the £ dministration has mortally wounded itself by making arbitrary arrests, and then lacking the plack to sustain them; and the Administration has frightened the masses with its parade of the draft. Thus talk the few Beymourites who are inclined to be generous, as it were, with their discomfitted antagenists. A majority of that class, however, are of the genuine old stripe, and boast the defeat of Abolitionism as their political triumph. Seymour's majority in the whole State appears to be somewhere between aix and

A nice batch of Congressmen New York city has elected his time! Three of them-Fernando Wood, Ber jamin Wood, and James Brocks-could go into the be undone right away, and it is only left for all the truly leyal men of New York to hope either that the war will have taken its irrevocable turn before the next Congressional gession, or that the President will be sufficiently vigorous in the assertion of his supreme authority to make the utterance of treason by "compromise; Congressmen a dangerous amusement. Governor Seymour has a hard road to travel if he intends to justifical, the expectations of those who elected him, or even to fulfil the clap-trap promises made for him by his adherents on the stump. In that case, he must at once urge a "vigorous prosecution of the war," and do all that he can to paralyze the Administration; he must furnish as many troops as McOlellan wants, but permit no drafting; and he must simultaneously prescribe the sternest justice for retels, and oppose the one measure of the Government surest to make those rebels wince and yield. It is not likely, however, that Mr. Seymour will trouble himself particularly about what is expected, or has been promised, for he is a true politician, and will always go with the immediate tide, whichever way it may lead.

Louisville, November 4.

The General Order No. 1, in which Gen. Rosecrans assumes command, was issued on Friday last. The date is different from that used by Gen. Buell. It appears that the Department of the Ohio, Gen Buell's late command, has been divided into two departments, and that Major General Wright succeeds to the command of a portion of it, while Gen. Rosecraus is assigned to the principal ball. General Wright succeeds to the command of a portion of it, while Gen. Resecrans is assigned to the principal half, south of the Cumberland and east of the Tenuessee, and falls heir to the troops of Gen Buell lately organized into the two corps of McGook and Crittenden.

General Gilbert's corps remains in Kentucky, subject to the command of Major General Wright, who is to keep the rear of Rosecrans and open and guard the whole of Eastern Kentucky from invasion. This is to be done with the new troops of General Gilbert. The older troops of this corps—the Pea Ridge men of Mitchell—have been put in McGook's corps, and are moving south. Only the new troops will be left in the rear, and only the old troops will accompany 6 eneral Rosecrans in the important canpaign already mapped out by him.

The Department of the Cumberland, is that part of the country of which the river of that rane is the natural base and source of supply. From this natural base the base and source of ampoly. From this natural base the Fourteenth Army corps is expected to conquer additional territory to constitute this department, and for the pur-pose of carrying on a winter campaign upon a grand cale, General Rosecrans, an active and energetic leader is furnished with a veteran army of blank thousands o

topographical character of those two States as they were able to give.

Capt. N. Michler, the admirable topographical engineer on the staff of General Buell, has been retained by General Bosecrans, elthough General Buellwas very desirous of retaining Captain M. This officer and his maps have been closely examined by Gen. Bosecrans in deciding upon his movements in the direction named. Many important facts have been brought to light by Gen. Rosecrans, one of which, of very grave importance, was mentioned to him by Judge George W.

The Grenada (rebel) Appeal of the 30th ultimo says:
The Confederate War Department received two letters
yesterday from General Bragg, which it has not been
deemed consistert with the public good to lay before the
people. We are, therefore, most unwillingly forced to
the conclusion that the news they contain is unfavorable
to the cause of the Confederacy, though we hear it stated
by persons who have enjoyed a glimpse at the documents
that General Bragg claims a brilliant victory at Perryville, and says he only retreated when he found bis com-

The Anglo-Rebel Pirate Alabama. Consular Authority of all Nations Disrespectconsular Authority of all Nations Disrespect-ed—Her Captain Knows no Flag but His Own on the High Seas—His Operations Declared to be Piracy of the Most Aggravated Sort—A Daughter of Captain Semmes in a Phila-delphia School, &c.

pastor of this new church.

St. Joseph's (Ostholic) Church Dayton, O., recently enlarged to the length of one hundred and forty feet, was dedicated on the 19th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop NEW PROFESSORSHIP—Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., of Brockline, Mass., has been elected to the Professorable of Systematic Theology in the Philadelphia Divinity School, an appointment which will give great satisfaction to the friends of this new institution. The appointment has been accepted. Dr. Stone is regarded as one of the soundest theologians and ablest divines in the United States. NEW PROFESSORSHIP -Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., of among the Indians for the last two years, met them for a farewell zervice. Before the service closed, and after an affecting speech from one of their chiefs, they went through the formula, in true Indian style, of adopting bim inte their nation, the result of all which is that hereafter he is to be known among all Indians as "Skanyut-dih" ('Beyond the Skies") of the Bear Tribe, Seneca Nation, and having for his sisters Orilla Bennett and Mary York of the Beardam, and for his uncle John Hudton, for many years an Indian chief. The whole ceremony of adopting and greeting Mr. B is described to us as very affecting.—Buffalo Advocate.

The American Wesleyans.—The anti-slavery

us as very affecting.—Buffalo Advocate.

The American Wesleyans.—The anti-slavery churches, which have always excluded sizveholders from their cumunion, have now the gratification to find among co-religionists no supporters of the slaveholders' rebellion. The Illinois Wesleyan Conference passed, in view of this fact, the following resolution:

Recolved, That while in the old pro-slavery Churches the membership is now called upon to destroy itself, by Northern Methodists shocting Southern Methodists, Forthern Presbyterians, and Northern Baptists, Congregationalists, Campbellits, etc., are butchering their brothren of the South, we have resson to thank God that our Lots are all out of Scdom, and that no Wesleyan is called upon to shoot his Wesleyan brethren.

Pishop Simpson's Beturn.—Bishop Simpson, who

EFISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—The Episcopal Convention of the Northern States have been giving themselves a good deal of frouble lately over the Church affairs of our states. The Confederate Episcopalisms have completed the organization of a communion of their own, and will save the Northerners the trouble. The first General Council will meet in Augusta, Ga., on the 12th of November.next.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Boston, formerly owned and occupied by Rev. E. E Hale's society, was sold last week, to the Oatholics, by Harvard College corporation, for \$35,600. This is the third church vacated by that denomination that has been bought by the Catholics

- A complimentary concert was given, on Thursday, in the Astor House, New York, to General Banks. The

_Oharles Mathews is now on a tour among the pro-

-Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, and Mrs. Kean's.

Theatre. McKean Buchanan has closed a long and auccess-The same of the sa

WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES, plaited lace, is exposed at the door. The sex From New Orleans, were yesterday afternoon placed in of the infant is indicated by the color—if a the custody of Marshal Murray, of this port, by Captain A full line of Cassimere A full line of Vesting. 628 CHESTNUT STREET, boy, it is red; if a girl, it is white. Ancient Puffer, from General Butler's staff. Their names are BELOW SLEYESTE, PHILADELPHIA MOHN H. STOKES. law and custom unite in extending vari. Boys. Fulton, Leacock, and Goodrich, and they were PHILADELPHIA. · 为体型 医对甲腺液