The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1862.

THE WAR.

We have startling news from the Army of the Potomac, and much of it we scarcely know how to comprehend. As we predicted several times during the last week, so the result has turned out—the bird has flown. Lee's army has escaped to Gordonsville. It would have escaped at any rate, had every gap been held by our forces weeks ago. The difficulty began with the surrender of Harper's Ferry. By the surrender of that fortress, we gave up to the rebels the key to the Shenandoah Valley, and, of course, we have never been able to lock the door upon them since. When we know who was responsible for that disgrace, we will know who is responsible for this last disgrace of Lee's escape. The latter was an inevitable consequence of the former, and no generalship, however brilliant, could have prevented it, the relative strength of the two armies being considered. But, in addition to the dismal tidings of Lee's escape, which was an assured fact when Harper's Ferry fell, we have also the news that General McClellan has been superseded, and that General Burnside, the next in command, has succeeded him. The grounds for Mr. Lincoln's action are announced by us this morning. As will be seen, they are purely military, and have reference solely to the policy which should mark the conduct of the war. From the Army of the Potomac, we have one other piece of intelligence which is of the utmost importance—so important, indeed, that we cannot now undertake to estimate its results. According to our despatches, Bragg's army, driven out of Kentucky, has effected a junction with the rebel army of Virginia. If this should prove true—and we not only regard it as credible, but have on several previous occasions contended that there was imminent danger of such a movement—we may calculate upon a desperate battle before the close of the week; perhaps, once again in the region of Centreville. If our third campaign in Virginia should prove unsuccessful, we may thank, in the first place, the treachery which surrendered Harper's Ferry, and in the second place, the incompetency which permitted the escape of Bragg's army from Kentucky.

All the fears we had entertained for the safety of Nashville are dispelled by the gratifying intelligence published this morning. John C. Breckinridge has repeated his Baton Rouge exploit. He has attacked a heroic Federal garrison, suffering for supplies, and has been repulsed. As to his strength, our despatches are irreconcilable. According to one he had but 3,500 men; another credited him with 20,000; and a third gives him 25,000, exclusive of 3,000 cavalry, under Morgan. The last statement is probably nearest the truth, for the rebels would not attack a fortified town, unless they outnumbered the garrison two or three to one. Yet, in this instance, with such a preponderance of numbers in their favor, they have made the attack and have failed. General Negley, with his half-starved command of ten thousand men, has driven off a rebel army, at least twice his own in numbers; and as Major General McCook has reached the city, a renewal of the attack need not be apprehended. Had the charge of this important post been entrusted to a less heroic and determined officer than General Negley, in whose success we feel an especial pride as Pennsylvanians, we might have had a repetition of the Munfordsville affair. To show to what straits his command was reduced for supplies, we reprint a single sentence from the last letter of our Nashville correspondent: "There are about ten thousand troops in this city, and, as our supplies ran out about five weeks ago, foraging is absolutely necessary; and, no matter how strict the commanding general and regimental officers may be, a large party seldom goes out without some pilfering episodes transpiring ere the return."

The Removal of General McClellan.

General McClellan has been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac. This announcement will create a great deal of comment throughout the country, although it has been anticipated by those who have been carefully watching the course of recent events. It was purely a military act, and was the result of military consultation and decision. Although recommended to the President, and ap[illegible] some time ago, it was only finally resolved upon after a change became inevitable. No act of the present Administration—we might say no Executive act since the beginning of the Government—has been the subject of more careful deliberation. There was every possible friendship and good feeling towards Gen. McClellan. His many estimable personal qualities, his services in Western Virginia, his exertions to strengthen and discipline the army, were fully appreciated by the Government, and more particularly by the President of the United States, and that magistrate was at all times his true and sincere friend. The manner in which General McClellan has conducted the various campaigns committed to his charge has not answered the expectations of the country, and the military men at the head of the army do not think his policy the most efficient towards suppressing the rebellion. The necessary result of these opinions, on the part of our military authorities, and the anxiety among the people for more active and fertile military measures, is announced this morning in the order relieving him from his present command.

We have no desire to enter into any review of the career of General McClellan. We accept the decision of the President as finally determining his fitness to command the Army of the Potomac and to carry out the policy of those who direct our military movements. We could have wished that a commander in whose fame we all have felt such a great interest should have led the great army of the Republic to the end of a triumphant war. We watched his progress with an interest and an enthusiasm only equalled by the regret with which we witnessed the failure of his many efforts to overwhelm the enemy in a final and crowning victory. We have taken part in no criticism upon his military career, because we wished to believe in his ultimate triumph. As we have sustained General McClellan we now sustain the President, and we call upon all true men—upon all who have sustained General McClellan in the varying fortunes of this fearful war—upon all who believe in the honesty of the President and his earnest desire to end this rebellion speedily, by compelling repeated and unceasing victories—to receive this decree patriotically—to refuse to listen to the appeals of demagogues, and to await swiftly coming events. The new policy inaugurated with the removal of General McClellan contemplates hard fighting—earnest war—rapid marches—the utter ruin of every source of this rebellion's strength—short, quick, decisive campaigns, and speedy peace. The army is prepared to carry this policy into effect, and the country will gladly welcome every evidence of the sincerity and efficiency with which it is sustained.

Anglo-Southern Piracy.

Harper's Weekly has an amusing cartoon this week, illustrative of the recent proceedings of Pirate Semmes, commanding the Alabama, under the British flag. It represents Semmes, "bearded like a pard," running off to his boat, the ship in the distance, with a large quantity of English goods labelled "British Insurances," while John Bull, in a smock frock, accompanied by a cudgel and mastiff, stands in an attitude of surprised alarm, and furiously calls out, "Hallo! there, Semmes; that's my property. Fair play, you rascal! If I'd suspected this, you'd never have *got out of Liverpool*." This pictorial commentary illustrates the newspaper statement, that "most of the property destroyed by Pirate Semmes on board the vessels he seized was insured in England, and the loss will consequently fall upon Englishmen." In the case of the bark Lauretta, where Semmes violated the British, Portuguese, and Italian consular seals, *all* the property belonged to an Englishman.

As the Alabama was got up by subscription among the Liverpool sympathizers, it ought to be hoped, but can scarcely be expected, that the British Government will pay attention to Semmes, the pirate. It would be a delicate compliment to him to send a couple of war-steamers to convoy him to England, for the purpose of being tried as a buccaneer, in the High Court of Admiralty. England, however, is capricious in her treatment of pirates. Captain Goff and Captain Kidd, who sailed under the black flag, plundering and burning merchant-vessels, and putting their crews in irons (precisely as Semmes does), and sometimes careening them or making them "walk the plank," (as he will probably, some fine day,) were hung in chains, but Henry Morgan, as great a buccaneer as any of them, and who amassed an immense fortune by taking and plundering Portobello and Panama, was received at Court by Charles II., who knighted him and appointed him Governor of Jamaica. A more recent example is that of Dr. Blackbourne, whose life is vainly to be looked for in most biographical dictionaries and cyclopædias. In his youth he was a buccaneer, but repented of his evil ways, entered the ministry and was made Bishop of Exeter in 1716, and was promoted to be Archbishop of York, in 1724, as a reward, it was whispered for secretly marrying George I. to the Duchess of Munster. We see no reason why Semmes, the pirate, should not be elevated, as well as Morgan and Blackbourne—but the proper way of doing this would be, with the assistance of a rope. If one of *our* commanders captures Semmes, it is probable that, without the delay of a judicial trial, the pirate will soon find himself pensile from a yard-arm.

The New York *Albion*, avowedly representing British feeling, strongly condemns the conduct of Semmes towards the Lauretta, and strongly says: "We need not stop to narrate the personal ill-treatment experienced by those Northern Americans who fell into this Southern captain's hands, nor the particulars of their subsequent release. We will only say on this point that his behavior showed him to be devoid of humanity; in assuming a gratuitously hostile attitude towards foreign Governments he proved himself devoid of sense." It adds, what we learn with pleasure, that "Mr. Burden has naturally called upon H. B. M. consul to complain that his official protection has been outrageously set at naught; and Mr. Archibald, just as naturally, has done what any British consul would do under the circumstences—he has communicated with the British Admiral at Halifax, tantamount, we take it, to general orders being issued to her Majesty's ships on the North American and West Indian station, that this insolent rover who sets neutral rights at defiance shall, if fallen in with, be captured and carried into a British port. In fact, under the flagrancy of the case, we think it more probable that Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne will detach a vessel or two from his squadron on this especial service. We trust the errand will be successful, and that the Alabama may be carried into Bermuda under escort." Mr. Archibald, it is said, telegraphed to the Admiral at Halifax, even before Mr. Burden's complaint reached him. The Alabama is liable to seizure in any British port, for having violated the revenue laws in the manner of her escape from Liverpool—this, too, in addition to the forfeiture of her owners' bond for £20,000. It is satisfactory to find that Englishmen, on this side of the great waters, universally condemn the high-handed outrages of Semmes, the pirate.

We notice, in a recent English paper, that the Earl of Clarendon, ex-Viceroy of Ireland and ex-Foreign Secretary of England, lately visited the iron ship-building yard of Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, the Camden of Liverpool. There he saw, not only some monster iron-clad frigates for the Royal navy, but "two iron-clad shell proof rams, of very peculiar shape and construction, rising into shape under the shed where the famous '290' was put together." In fact, that particular shed is called the American, and the shell-proof war-rams are intended for the South. Mr. Laird, who builds them, is a member of Parliament, and Lord Clarendon is a Privy Councillor. Do neither peer nor commoner think of their Royal mistress' Proclamation of neutrality, when one built and the other admired war-rams ordered by the South? It is likely as not that Mr. Laird has some pecuniary interest in the Alabama, which he built.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1862.

Probably the most healthy sign after the disagreeable aspect of several of the Northern and Western elections, is the effort making to show that the Democrats chosen to the next Congress of the United States will be found earnestly in favor of a vigorous and rapid prosecution of the war. Most of the organs recently so venomous against the Administration, and so hostile to the war measures of the last session of the present Congress, wisely anticipating that, however successful they may have been in deceiving the people, it would prove to be a most hazardous experiment if they attempted to carry out their theories and threats, now indicate quite a resolute determination to put down the rebellion and restore the Union. This precautionary announcement will probably be followed by still stronger expressions, when the fact is made clear to their minds that the next House of Representatives will be in the hands of the unconditional friends of the Administration and the war. The successes of the so-called Democracy exultingly hailed by all the known sympathizers with Secession in this city, may prove to be valuable admonitions to the Republicans and loyal Democrats. Had our opponents carried so many State elections in the fall of 1863, the Presidential contest of 1864 would undoubtedly have resulted in their triumph. But with two years' notice, and with a full knowledge of the dangerous doctrines and schemes of the Breckinridge politicians, the loyal men will be blind indeed if they do not take advantage of their position, and prepare for coming contests by unity and conciliation among themselves. We have a powerful advantage in the fact that the Federal Government is controlled by statesmen who have no other object to accomplish but the suppression of the rebellion. We did not lose a single Governor of a single State in the late elections, save only in New York; and although we lost Wadsworth there, we displace Burton in Delaware, and elect Cannon, a thorough-going Union Democrat. The Governor of every other State, including all the Border States, is with the President and his friends. Chief among these let us class Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, and Governor Johnson, of Tennessee. Of the latter we know nothing that does not prove a self-sacrificing heroism which accepts every remedy necessary to crush the treason, and dares every hazard in putting it to trial. The speeches of Governor Pierpont, while on a brief visit during the last campaign in Pennsylvania, to the people of Chester county, breathed the noblest patriotism; and his testimony against slavery was so overwhelming that it carried conviction to every honest heart. With such men at the head of the loyal State Governments in the South, co-operating with the chief magistrates of the North, educating and stimulating the common mind, we start out with high hope upon other campaigns. The great shock of a terrific political conflict has passed, and we still retain the citadel of the Federal Government, hold all the outposts of the State Governments, with one exception, and remain entrenched in both branches of the Congress of the United States. Those who have defeated us in certain Congressional districts, and who have gained probably three Senators of the United States, will find little encouragement to pursue any other but a patriotic course, if the vast power and just principles of the General and State Administrations referred to are carefully husbanded and advocated. Nor must we forget that, while we have been assailed, and, in some cases, damaged by able and crafty politicians, who used the name of Democracy to weaken the constituted authorities, there are hundreds of fearless Democratic leaders in the army who were forced to be silent in the late elections, but who, in their time and turn, will come forward, backed by the hosts that have suffered by their side, to oppose the politicians who have abused the Democratic name, and to strengthen the Administration, which has done its best to promote their comfort, and to give a successful direction to the operation of the war. Not a day should, therefore, be lost by the loyal men of the United States in earnest preparations for the elections of 1863-'64. *The game of the Opposition, now revealed, is to acquire present strength, so that when the war is closed they may vote in concert with the leaders of the existing rebellion, and restore these leaders to the dangerous ascendency, by which and from which they hurled such fatal missiles at the integrity of the Republic.*

OCCASIONAL.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 8.—Sailed, ship Centurion from Callao.

Sales to-day of 500 firkins of Butter at 28c, 100 boxes Candles 17c, 1,000 boxes Cincinnati do 18½c, 4,000 kegs Nails at $4, cordage to-day declined 3c ℔ pound.

The steamer Pacific arrived from the northern coast to-day, bringing 500 passengers and $170,000 in treasure from British Columbia, and $120,000 from Oregon.

Extreme cold weather is driving the miners from British Columbia. At Carriboo, four hundred animals perished in a recent snow-storm.

Letter from General Halleck to the Secretary of War.

The Grounds for General McClellan's Removal.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 9.

The following important correspondence will perhaps give some of the reasons which actuated our War Department in recommending the President to make a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac:

Letter from General Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—

SIR: In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report:

First. That requisitions for supplies to the army under General McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, the Quartermaster applies by his Chief Quartermaster on Quartermaster General; for commissary supplies by his Chief Commissary on Commissary General, &c.

No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

Second. On several occasions, General McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the heads of bureaus with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions have been immediately filled, except where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of clothing, tents, etc, not having a full supply here.

There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay, in any department or bureau, in issuing all the supplies asked for by General McClellan, or by the officers of his staff.

Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad on account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots, or of a want of a sufficient number of cars; but, whenever notified of this fact, agents have been sent out to remove the difficulty under the excellent superintendence of Gen. Haupt. I think those delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usually the case with freight trains. An army of the size of that under General McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies it has asked for, on account of a neglect in making timely requisitions for them, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them and distributing them to the different brigades and regiments.

From all the information that I can obtain, I am of the opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied, than in the case of our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much greater distances from the sources of supplies, and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe that no armies in the world in campaigning have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

Third. Soon after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the first of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was *peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South.* I said to him: "*Your army must move now*, while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth, in my opinion *there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy.*

Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by *remaining inactive* on the north side.

Fifth. On the seventh of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, Gen. McClellan stated that he would require at least three days to supply the first, fifth, and sixth corps; that they needed shoes, and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made to me that his army requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his supplies.

On the eleventh of October he telegraphed to me that a portion of his supplies sent by railroad had been delayed. As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward on the same date, the 11th.

General McClellan spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th of October he complained that the rate of supply was only one hundred and fifty horses per week for his entire army there and in front of Washington.

I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished to General McClellan.

General Meigs reported to me, on the 14th of October, that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the previous six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all.

In addition, he reported to me that a large number of mules had been supplied, and that the number of these animals with General McClellan's army on the Upper Potomac was over 3,100.

He also reported to me that he was then sending that army all the horses he could procure.

On the 18th of October, General McClellan stated, in regard to General Meigs' report that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "General Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded; but they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as my army is concerned." I immediately called Gen. Meigs' attention to this apparent neglect of his department.

On the 25th of October, he reported as the result of his investigation that 4,800 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the quartermaster of McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick, and Hagerstown. Twenty thousand pairs were at Harper's Ferry Depot on 21st, and that ten thousand more were on their way, and fifteen thousand more had been ordered.

Colonel Ingalls, aid-de-camp and chief of staff to General McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th as follows: "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions by the regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th of October he telegraphed to Quartermaster General Meigs that the clothing was not detained in the cars at the depots. "Such complaints are groundless. The fact is the clothing arrives and is issued, but more is still wanted. *I have ordered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me*, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions. As far as clothing is concerned, our department is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I can foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles."

In regard to General McClellan's means of promptly communicating the wants of his army to me, or to the proper bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, *he has been in hourly communication with Washington by telegraph.*

It is due to General Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by him from General McClellan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS—TO BRIGADIER GENERAL MEIGS.

Your despatch of this date is received. I have never intended, in any letter or despatch, to make any accusation against yourself or your Department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. *I believe everything has been done that could be done in this respect.* The idea that I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothing, and that the army would not move until it was supplied.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

The Advance from Corinth to Grand Junction.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A special despatch from Cairo to the *Post* says that our army on the recent march from Corinth to Grand Junction, burned and destroyed the houses and barns along the route, sweeping everything away.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1862.

The Command of the Army of the Potomac.

The first information the public received of General McClellan being relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac was through the telegram published this morning. It affords a general theme of conversation and comment, and excites surprise, the event occurring most unexpectedly. The cause of the Executive action in the premises does not appear to be known outside of official circles, and hence the absence of facts gives rise to conflicting speculations. General McClellan, it is said, passed through Washington to-day on his way to Trenton.

The friends of General Hooker say that he has sufficiently recovered from his wound to resume his duties in the field.

Internal Revenue Stamps.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Estee has addressed a letter to J. D. Vermilye, chairman of the committee of the New York Clearing-House Association, in which he states that the Government now have increased facilities for supplying the internal revenue stamps, and all orders now in the office for the kinds already engraved will be filled before the 15th instant. Within a very short time plates for every denomination of the different kinds of stamps will be finished, and all orders will be promptly supplied. When this can be done, an order will emanate from this department, giving notice that after a certain day stamps must be used, or the penalty will be enforced in all cases where stamps can be promptly furnished by the Government on application.

Lists of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, after Battles.

Official order, dated October 27th, just promulgated, directs that lists of killed, wounded, and missing be promptly forwarded to the Adjutant General's office as soon as possible after every battle, skirmish, or engagement.

Lord Lyons.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has arrived here after his visit to his native country. Newspaper reporters are consequently on the alert for sensations, but so far no official reports of his instructions and intentions have been made public.

Departure of the Monitor.

The Monitor left the Washington navy yard last evening, and passed down the Potomac river.

Major General Hunter.

Major General Hunter will in a few days return to the Department of the South.

Naval Changes.

Captain John Rodgers has been detached from the command of the Galena, and ordered to the iron-clad Weehawken.

Lieutenant Commander Leonard Paulding has been detached from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the command of the Galena.

Ensign B. H. Porter has been ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Commodore C. K. Stribling has been ordered to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in place of Commodore Pendergrast, deceased.

A Sensation Canard Exploded.

The Navy Department has despatches from Fortress Monroe to the 6th, which make no mention of the reported capture of three thousand rebels at Plymouth, North Carolina.

Important from the Army of the Potomac.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SALEM, Va., Saturday, Nov. 8, noon, Via Gainesville, 3 o'clock P. M.

The order relieving Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night.

It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt the command was immediately turned over to Gen. Burnside.

Gen. McClellan and his staff will leave to-morrow for Trenton, where he is ordered to report.

The order was delivered to him by Gen. Buckingham in person.

The last official act of the late commander of the Army of the Potomac was the issuing of an address to the troops of a few words, informing them that the command devolved on Gen. Burnside, and taking leave of them.

There is no other news worthy of mention, excepting that the army is in motion.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Army on its way to Gordonsville.

Rumors that Bragg and Jackson have made a Junction, and are going to Attack our Forces.

WARRENTON, Nov. 7, 4 o'clock P. M.—General Reynolds' corps took possession of this town yesterday, unopposed.

The place was occupied by Colonel Payne with about four hundred cavalry and two howitzers. General Longstreet's corps had occupied Culpeper Court House for several days. Longstreet left that town last Saturday, and it was generally reported that he would encamp on the hills south of it. Gen. A. P. Hill's command arrived there on Thursday.

Reliable citizens confirm the general belief of intelligent officers of our army that Lee has succeeded in eluding McClellan, and that the main portion of his army is at Gordonsville.

A. P. Hill's command and Stuart's cavalry formed the rear guard. The former was at Chester Gap, and Pleasanton had pushed Stuart to Flint [illegible] our troops found two hundred and seventy wounded Confederates in the hospital here. Great distress prevails among the citizens hereabouts for the necessaries of life. All the stores have exhausted their supplies and closed. The cars are expected here to-morrow. The snow storm continued till late this afternoon. General Bayard to-day captured Lieutenant Colonel Blunt, of Longstreet's staff. Blunt is provost general in the rebel army, and was inspecting his pickets when captured.

Leading Secessionists of this town prophesy that a great battle will take place in this vicinity in a few days. They represent that Jackson is only ten miles off, with seventy thousand men, and Bragg moving from Gordonsville in great force; and say that there is but little doubt that Jackson is threatening to attack our forces at Waterloo.

A Skirmish with Stuart's Cavalry—Three Rebel Cannon Captured—General Bayard Occupies the Bridge across the Rappahannock—The Broad Run Bridge Destroyed.

HEADQUARTERS, WARRENTON, VA., Nov. 9.—General Pleasantor, yesterday, in a skirmish with the rebel cavalry under General Stuart, captured three pieces of artillery, also a captain, lieutenant, and five privates. No loss has been reported on our side.

General Bayard yesterday occupied and now holds the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. The bridge is not injured.

The bridge across Broad run has been destroyed.

There is nothing new at this writing from the front, at the Rappahannock.

The weather to-day is clear and cold.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

Breckinridge Attacks the place, and is Repulsed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 7.—The community was somewhat alarmed this afternoon by an editorial of the *Journal* expressing fears for the safety of Nashville, based upon personal representations of the editor. We are assured that the rebel force is therein much exaggerated; that John C. Breckinridge is below Murfreesboro' with only 3,500 men; that General Sill's division is within supporting distance of Nashville, and that the report of the movements of rebel troops from Chattanooga towards Murfreesboro' is probably false, there being no bridge across the river at Chattanooga, and the rebels there having little or no transportation.

General Boyle to-day caused the capture of several wagons of salt and other contraband articles, proceeding southward from here.

Very little snow fell here last night, and it melted as it fell. The weather has been alternately clear and cloudy to-day.

STILL LATER.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., November 7.—[Special to the N. Y. *Tribune*.]—Heavy artillery firing in the direction of Nashville was heard at this point on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning.

News was received this evening that Breckinridge moved from Murfreesboro' with twenty thousand men, expecting to destroy Nashville.

After a heavy bombardment the rebel force concluded to retire.

Information of a concentrating rebel force, and their intentions is derived from rebel sources. It is said Breckinridge disavowed any hope or intention to capture the city.

The same day Morgan's guerillas attempted to burn the railroad bridge between Edgefield junction and Nashville, and were whipped.

Major General McCook entered Nashville to day; so it is safe beyond peradventure.

Uninterrupted communication is sustained between headquarters and Nashville by couriers.

Murfreesboro' rebel papers of the 1st inst give no important news. They report that the Hon. N G. Taylor, late a prominent Unionist, has turned rebel.

Henry C Burnett was in Murfreesboro', just returning from Kentucky.

The *Banner* says the rebel advance completely surrounds Nashville, and that constant skirmishing is going on.

General Polk was in command of the rebel forces in Tennessee on the 1st inst.

Two important rebel characters were arrested by army agents to-day. One was a brigadier general, recently under Price. He was in Kentucky on important business.

LATER FROM NASHVILLE.

NO ATTACK ON THE CITY.

The Rebels Retreating to Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—No assault had been made on Nashville up to Friday evening last, and nothing had been heard of General Polk's army.

On Wednesday night, the rebel pickets on the Murfreesboro', McMinnville, and Frankville pikes began skirmishing. Eight hundred of Stokes' cavalry charged upon Stearn's cavalry, and drove them within three miles of Franklin. In the meanwhile a rebel force, supposed to be under Morgan, made a dash on the new railroad bridge north of Nashville, but were repulsed. The Federal loss in the various skirmishes was one killed, thirteen wounded, and three missing.

Gen. McCook's advance reached Nashville on the afternoon of the 4th inst

It is reported that the rebels have evacuated Murfreesboro and McMinnville, and gone to Chattanooga; and also that Gen. Joe Johnston has arrived at Chattanooga and assumed the command of the Department of Tennessee and North Alabama.

Breckinridge's command is at Chattanooga.

Deserters from the rebel army say that Bragg was obliged to destroy most of his spoils captured in Kentucky to prevent their falling into Gen. Buell's hands.

Later from Newbern, N. C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The steamer Dudley Buck, from Newbern, N. C., with dates to the 2d inst., has arrived.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Movements of the Rebel Bands.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—An expedition from Helena down the river forty miles has returned. They saw nothing of the rebel forces

Last Friday, a detachment of the 46th Indiana, on picket duty, was attacked by rebel cavalry. The latter were repulsed with severe loss; the number not stated. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

Hindman's outlaws have committed sundry depredations upon Union citizens in the vicinity of Helena. The Unionists have retaliated on rebel sympathizers, and a number of fine farms have been destroyed.

Information from Memphis states that on the 4th there was a large rebel force between Colliersville and Memphis, burning cotton and committing depredations.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Inactivity of the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—We hear nothing of special interest from General Schofield's army. The rebels do not appear to have attempted to regain their lost advantages, or to repossess themselves of any part of Missouri. They have been pursued in Boston Mountains, and will certainly be compelled to retreat beyond the Arkansas river.

The rebel column that was to take Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau from the southeast, by way of Pocahontas, has not yet achieved such a result. On the contrary, it has been driven below Pocahontas, and portions of General Steele's forces are so disposed at Pittman's ferry, and other points, that it will be impossible for the enemy to obtain a foothold in that quarter.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of Rebel Guerillas—Death of a Rebel Colonel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—A special despatch to the *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says: On Wednesday night a battalion of Col. Shackelford's 8th Kentucky Cavalry was attacked by a large force of guerillas, under Col. Fowler, on Bird river, seven miles from Madisonville, Kentucky. The attack was gallantly met, and the rebels compelled to retire, with the loss of eight killed, including Col. Fowler. A large number were wounded, and prisoners captured.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Reported attack on Nashville—Movements of Rebel Troops.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—About 80 rebel prisoners arrived from Lebanon, Kentucky, to-night, including a son of Humphrey Marshall, who had violated his parole by joining the rebels.

The *Democrat's* Bowling Green correspondence, published this morning, states that an escaped prisoner, who left Murfreesboro' on Wednesday reports that the rebel Generals Polk and Breckinridge, with 25,000 men and artillery, attacked the south side of Nashville on the Friday morning previous, while John Morgan, on the north side, with 3,000 men, crossed the river at the ford, and attempted to destroy the bridge, but were repulsed. The result of General Polk's attack was not known.

General McCook's corps, comprising Sill, Woodruff, and Sheridan's divisions reached Nashville on Friday. General Crittenden's corps was at Gallatin on Friday, moving down.

General Cheatham, with a portion of General Bragg's army, was at Murfreesboro'. The remainder of Bragg's army, except 15,000 left at Cumberland Gap, was pushing towards Nashville.

General Bragg had been arrested, and superseded by General Joe Johnston, for his disastrous campaign in Kentucky.

No notice had been received at Murfreesboro', which has been in constant telegraphic communication with Mobile, of the capture of the latter city. Fifteen thousand rebel troops are at Mobile.

MOBILE, October 8—11 P. M.—We have been in telegraphic communication with Mitchellsville, Tenn., for the past two days, and have received none of the above tidings.

FROM CAIRO.

Southern News—Return of George N. Sanders—Rebels Retreating from Holly Springs—Expedition from Helena.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.—General Grant has made his headquarters at Lagrange, Mississippi.

The railroad from Jackson to that place is in running order.

A telegram from Col. Lowe from Fort Henry to headquarters here says there is no doubt about Gen. Lawson's having had a fight with Woodward's command in the vicinity of Garrett's Ferry, and reports, from various sources, indicate the rout of the rebels. We have nothing definite in regard to the matter.

A letter from Memphis says that five hundred guerillas are in the vicinity of Colliersville, enforcing the conscription.

General Sherman has issued an order prohibiting the importation of liquors to Memphis, except by gentlemen citizens, or officers, for the exclusive use of themselves or families, or by regular apothecaries, for medicinal purposes, to be retailed on physicians' prescriptions, by the keepers of hotels, licensed saloons, in limited quantities, not exceeding at any one time one month's supply.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 5th says there was a fire at Augusta on the 4th, which burned cotton warehouses, &c., valued at $500,000.

George N. Sanders has returned from his European mission, and brings the most gratifying assurances of a speedy recognition of the Confederacy and the people of the South greatly rejoice thereat. Belgium is to take the initiative.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 7th says a large Federal army passed south from Grand Junction on Tuesday last. It further learns that, for twenty miles out on the Pigeon Roost road, the rebel cavalry had entirely disappeared for several days past.

The rebels at Holly Springs have been moving [illegible] to evacuating, and then falling back on Grenada.

On Wednesday last an expedition left Helena for Cotton Plant, where it was understood a rebel force of 2,500 men had gathered. They took five days' rations. Nothing had been heard from them. A cavalry force also crossed from Helena into Mississippi, to punish the rebel bands who have recently given great annoyance by firing on the Federal pickets.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 7.—Steamship S. R. Spaulding arrived at Fortress Monroe early this morning, from Alexandria, bringing the Twenty-second Maine Regiment.

A severe northeast storm has been raging here since early last evening, and, in consequence, no boat has arrived from Yorktown to-day.

The mail boat Louisiana, from Baltimore, arrived at half past nine, and brings thirty-seven Confederate prisoners from Fort McHenry, to be sent on next flag of truce to Aiken's Landing, for exchange; among them are several majors and doctors.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 8.—The flag-of-truce boat started up the James river to-day with rebel prisoners for exchange.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 7.—The Republican State and Congressional ticket in this State is elected by 7,300 majority. The Legislature will also be Republican.

Prairie fires are causing much damage in various parts of the State by the destruction of crops, &c.

The *Bulletin* learns that a family of six persons were burned to death on the prairie, on Tuesday, in Anderson county.

A fire is now raging in the woods between this city and Wyandotte, involving the destruction of a portion of the telegraph line connecting this city with St. Louis.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Last evening the Government chartered the steamer Saxon, of Boston and Philadelphia, and transferred to her 600 troops from the Merrimac and Mississippi. This made all the troops comfortable, and the steamers will leave under convoy of the gunboat Huron as soon as the weather clears up. One death occurred on board the Merrimac from diptheria.

The rain storm continues this evening.

In Search of the Pirate Alabama.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The United States frigate Sabine was spoken on the 5th instant, in lat. 40, long. 71, in search of the pirate Alabama.

Heavy Gale at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—1 o'clock A. M.—It is snowing and hailing, and a heavy gale is blowing here.

The U. S. hospital ship Daniel Webster, from Alexandria for Plymouth Grove, R. I., with 340 sick soldiers, put into this port to-day, in consequence of experiencing tremendous gales and being short of coal.

The bedding and everything else on board of her is saturated with water.

The light ship Captain Cosgrove, which has been stationed off Sandy Hook, parted her moorings at noon on the 7th inst, during the gale.

She drifted as far south as the southern end of the Woodlands, where she was fell in with by the Daniel Webster and towed into port.

The ships Belle Wood and E. Q. have arrived from Liverpool.

Destruction of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov 9.—The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for boys, on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, took fire from the heater at 2 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed. There were two hundred and forty-eight children in the building, nearly all of whom were saved. Only two are yet known to be dead, though it is feared some are beneath the ruins. Two hundred and twenty-two were brought to the female branch of the asylum on Congress street, this morning, and it is hoped the balance will be accounted for, as many of those rescued were found snug in bed in private houses in the neighborhood. The citizens and firemen turned out *en masse* in the storm to render their services in the cause of humanity. But for their efforts there must have been a terrible calamity.

Burning of a Female Seminary.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—The Sanbornton Female Seminary was burned last night. The inmates escaped without injury. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Election in Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—In the Fifth Congressional district, Baldwin (Dem.) has been elected. The Sixth district is still in doubt.

The Michigan Legislature will stand about as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate	17	15
House	58	42

The remains of the late Major General Richardson arrived here to-day on route for Pontiac, his former residence.

Election in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Press* says Donnelly (Republican) is elected to Congress in the First district by 1,000 majority.

In the Second district, Windom (Republican) is also elected.

The Republicans have carried the State by 2,000 majority.

Marine Disasters—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, November 8.—The schooner Boston, Cornwallis, bound for New York, was totally lost last night, near Cape Ann. All hands perished. The schooner P. S. Harding was also wrecked, but her crew was saved.

BOSTON, November 7.—A despatch from Holmes' Hole states that the brigs Abner Taylor and Elvira, and schooners M. E. Rice, Eliza Ellen, Sarah Louisa, Benjamin F. Hall, Arctic, and three other vessels, are ashore there.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Counterfeit $50 and $100 notes, altered from $1 and $2 treasury notes, made their appearance to-day. They are quite blurred and very defective.

Arrival of the Hammonia

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The steamer Hammonia has arrived, but her advices have been anticipated.

The Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The weather is clear and cold, but no snow has yet fallen in this violinity.

SENATOR CAMERON'S RETURN.

THE REBELS PLANNING AN ATTACK.

European Sympathy for the Rebels Increasing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Among the passengers by the Scotia, to-day, is Hon. Simon Cameron, the United States Minister to Russia, who returns home on a furlough. Mr. Cameron's future movements are undecided; he is, however, yet our Minister to Russia, not having resigned that position. He leaves in a day or two for Washington.

Mr. Cameron says that the Russian nation is as friendly to us as it has been hitherto. The Czar and Imperial family received him with great courtesy and cordiality. Mr. Bayard Taylor is at present in charge of the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

The feeling in Europe is described by Mr. Cameron as strongly savoring of intervention, and this feeling is rapidly increasing, in consequence of the continued inactivity of the Federal arms. In England it is thought, however, that no active intervention will take place until Parliament meets. The success or failure of the present campaign will, probably, decide the matter; and only decided victories on our side will dispel the idea, in his opinion.

It is generally understood in England that a rebel naval attack on our Atlantic cities is in preparation. Three immense iron-clad steam rams, the most powerful ever constructed, are building in English shipyards, and with these it is supposed the rebels will attack our Northern cities. They have an especial desire to make a dash at New York, and, even if the enterprise were but partially successful, the presence of rebel war vessels in New York harbor, if only for a single hour, would have a great effect abroad.

There is a Secession club in Liverpool, numbering nearly three hundred members, who provide funds to furnish vessels to run our blockade. No individual member of this society is allowed to know what any other member contributes.

The sympathy for the rebels in Europe is daily increasing, and the delay in a Federal advance is interpreted as a tacit admission of our inability to cope with the enemy.

Mr Cameron thinks that the fortifications of New York should be at once attended to, and is surprised that the danger of an attack on our city is not more fully appreciated here.

Gen. Burns to his Brigade.

BLOOMFIELD, Va., Nov. 3.—Major General Wm. W. Burns, who, as brigadier general, commanded a brigade composed entirely of Philadelphia regiments—the 69th, Col. J. T. Owen; 71st, Col. Wistar, 72d, Col. Baxter, and 106th, Col. T. G. Morehead—took leave of his old companions-in-arms to-day upon assuming the duties of major general. General Burns has been popular among officers and men, and his loss is considered a misfortune. The brigade is at present under command of Col Owen, as senior colonel. General Burns issued the following address upon taking leave of the brigade:

HEADQUARTERS BURNS' BRIGADE, NEAR BLOOMFIELD, Va, Nov. 3, 1862.

[General Order No. —.]

The order has been received which separates us. While regretting heartily to part with my tried and true companions-in-arms, higher command allures me, as it does each of you, to advance in my efforts to save our glorious country.

In bidding you a final adieu, I cannot refrain from asking you, in the name of our cause, your success, and safety, to pay rigid regard to discipline.

Without discipline the bravest must yield to the basest. General Washington wept tears of blood over this great want in his army. You know the necessity now. I beg you to remember me in your determination to do your duty, and I will always feel proud of the victories you will win. God bless you!

WM. W. BURNS, Brigadier General Commanding.

The Indian Massacres in Minnesota—Three Hundred Indians to be Hung.

ST. PAUL, MINN, Nov 8.—Over three hundred Indians have been convicted by the military commission at the lower Sioux Agency, as participants in the late horrible massacres, and condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

An Expedition Delayed by the Filthy Condition of Transports.

BOSTON, November 8.—The United States gunboat Huron proceeded to President Roads this afternoon to convoy the Mississippi and Merrimac to Newbern, N. C.; but the ships were discovered to be in such a filthy condition that it was considered unsafe to allow them to go to sea. The troops on board will consequently be landed at Forts Warren and Independence to allow the ships to be cleaned. It is reported that two of the soldiers have died of diptheria.

Murder on Board the Pirate Sumpter—The Vessel in Possession of the English.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 18th ult., states that the second mate, Hester, of the pirate Sumpter, shot Captain Andrews on the 15th. The pirate craft has been taken possession of by the British, and her crew imprisoned on a man-of-war. Hester will probably be hung.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, November 8, 1862.

THE DRAFT.

The miserable storm prevailing here to-day may serve to quench the last of the embers of local discord ignited by the election, but it certainly does not at all allay the fever of excitement with which all classes of our citizens seem to view the approaching draft of the 10th. Though Brooklyn has just escaped the trying ordeal, by General Anthon's last-moment acceptance of the report of her supervisors, whereby King's county is shown to have furnished three hundred men more than both quotas, and though the draft in other places has generally proved to be either a farce or a shallow form, yet the prospects are that the New York conscription will [illegible] earnest, and [illegible] general hunt after "substitutes" to-day. Everything is now ready for the drawing in the Governor's room; the fatal wheel which is there, the inevitable "blind man" awaits his summons, and the military and police hold themselves in readiness to suppress any tumult. Judging from the temper of the people on the street this afternoon, I am inclined to think that Monday and Tuesday will be anything but quiet days; for there are unquestionably organizations of men in this city who are fully determined to resist if they are drafted. Many still maintain that the draft will never take place at all; that it will be postponed and postponed to the end. However this may be, everything is certainly ready for it, and, if it does not take place on Monday, much pains, precaution, and expense will have been wasted.

POLITICAL.

To-night Tammany Hall is to be gorgeously illuminated, and the inevitable one hundred guns fired in honor of the recent Democratic victories. It will be a blissful time for the numerous bar-rooms in that vicinity, as the sachems of the old wigwam incline genially to "fire-water" on all festive occasions. Both Tammany and Mozart are already organizing their forces for the charter election in December, and the strictest party discipline is in force again.

General Cassius M. Clay has written a letter to D. C. Birdsall, the lawyer, of this city, demanding immediate retraction of certain expressions used by the latter toward himself, in the late Clay-Train debate at the Academy of Music, or pistols and coffee for two. Not being the stuff that heroes are made of, Mr. B. declines to accommodate General C., but advises him to go to Kentucky and fight the rebels. A popular way of getting out of a duel, that.

The noisy George Francis Train, General Clay's late antagonist, will deliver one of his anti-Abolition speeches to-morrow evening, at the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

There being nothing of note just now in the local news to record, a few lines about opera and theatre in the metropolis may not be uninteresting. On Monday evening Manager Grau commences his season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, with "La Traviata," Madame Generva Guerrabella attempting the misused heroine. Beyond this rather commonplace announcement, nothing definite is known of the week's programme, though the "Pardon de Ploermel" and Cordier's *debut* are vaguely foreshadowed. Mr. Grau is evidently bound to test the temper of the public before he ventures into deep water. Meanwhile, Carl Anschutz' German opera runs payingly on, and Mozart and Flotow supersede Verdi and Rossini.

Mr. Forrest concluded his brilliant engagement at Niblo's on Friday, and Miss Heron finishes there to-night. Next week the Ravels and their pantomimes succeed the tragic muse. At Wallack's the old comedies still prevail, and at Laura Keene's "No Rest for the Wicked" is posted for another week. Edwin Booth remains at the Winter Garden another week.

STOCKS.

The following were the sales of stocks at the Second Board to-day:

20000 U S 6s '81 coup.	103⅝	200 Reading R.	76¾
10000 Tr 7 3-10 p c N.	104⅝	200 do.	77
2000 Mo St 6s.	52¾	100 Mich Cen R..s30	89⅝
7000 Mo St 6s iss to H		200 do.	89⅝
& St Jo R.	72	100 do.	90
5000 Hud Riv R c b.	97¼	200 do.	89¾
35 Pac Mail S Co.	124	500 do..s30	89½
100 do..s30	123¾	1200 M S & N I R.	42⅝
400 N Y Cent R.	104½	200 M S & N I G S.	85
700 Erie R.	64⅛	100 do..b30	85
150 do.	64¼	100 do..s60	84¼
300 do..s15	63¾	200 do.	84⅞
100 do..s30	64	400 Ill Cent R sc.	79¼
200 do..b30	64¼	200 do..s30	79⅜
300 do..b30	64⅜	100 do.	79⅝
50 Chic, B & Q R.	89½	200 Cle & Pitts R.b10	42
500 Erie R Pref.	90¼	200 do..s30	41¼
100 do.	90⅜	200 do.	41⅝
50 do..b60	90⅝	800 do..b30	41¼
10 Hud Riv R..s10	75¼	400 Gal & Chic R.	84¼
100 do.	76	400 Clev & Tol R.s60	68¼
100 do..b10	75¾	200 do..b30	68¾
100 do.	75⅝	200 do..s12	68¼
100 Harlem R.	21	50 Chic & R I R.	81⅝
100 do.	20¾	100 do.	81¾

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market is 5 to 10 cents ℔ barrel better, with a moderate business doing, chiefly for export.

The sales are 11,400 bbls at $5.85@5.95 for superfine State; $6.10@6 25 for extra State; $5.85@5 95 for superfine Western; $6.10@6.40 for common to medium extra Western; and $6 85@6 95 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, the market closing quiet and steady.

Southern Flour is again firmer; sales 600 bbls at $6.70@7 for common, and $7.10@9 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour is five to ten cents higher; sales of 400 bbls at $6.20@6.35 for common, $6.40@8 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is firm and in fair demand at $4 75@5.50.

Corn Meal is quiet and without decided change in price.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is 1@2c better, with rather more doing, both for export and speculation; sales 200,000 bus at $1.17@1.25 for Chicago spring, $1.24@1.31 for Milwaukee Club, $1.32@1.35 for amber Iowa, $1.38@1.43 for winter red Western, $1 43½@1.45 for amber Michigan, $1.40@1.42 for amber State, $1.22½ for unsound white Canada, $1 48@1 50 for white Indiana, $1.46 for white Illinois, $1.50 for white Ohio, and $1 55@1.58 for white Michigan. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Barley is quite firm, with sales 800 bus State at $1.45, and 3,000 bus Canada West at $1.55. The market for sound Corn is lower, while unsound is without material change; sales 114,000 bus at 71@71½c for sound shipping mixed Western, including one or two parcels at 72c; 66@70c for Eastern, 60@65c for damaged and heated, 73c for white Western, and 83c for white Southern. Oats are selling at 59@63c for common to prime.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is dull, heavy, and lower; sales 500 bbls at $12 62½@12.75 for mess, and $11.50 for prime, closing at the inside price.

Beef is more active; sales 100 bbls at previous prices.

Prime Mess Beef is inactive.

Beef Hams are steady at $17.50 for choice Western, and $16 50 for State.

Cut Meats are steady; sales 500 bbls long cut Hams on private terms.

Bacon Sides are more active; sales 1,350 boxes, part at 9@9½ for city cut short clear; 8¾ for Western do; 8½ for short-ribbed, and 8¾ for do bellies.

Lard is dull and heavy; sales 1,590 bbls at 9½@10¼c.

ASHES are steady and firm at $8.25 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls.

COTTON.—The market is steady at 61½@62c for middling uplands.

WHISKY is unchanged; sales 400 bbls at 37@37½c, the latter price for E and O.

STUYVESANT.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—During Saturday sick and wounded soldiers to the number of nearly eight hundred arrived in this city, by way of the Baltimore railroad. The first lot, consisting of three hundred and ninety, arrived at Broad and Prime streets, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. They were taken at once into the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, located on the east side of Broad street, opposite the depot, when the various fire companies who are provided with ambulances were notified through the local telegraph. All the soldiers except about one hundred were distributed to the several hospitals. Those excepted were too sick for removal. About ten o'clock in the evening another lot, of three hundred and sixteen, arrived. These, like the former, were at once taken into the Citizens' Hospital and provided with every thing that would render them comfortable. This hospital is under the charge of Dr. R. S. Kenderdine, who was kept very busy in superintending the reception and transportation of the sick men who had thus been committed to his care. Dr. Kenderdine was assisted by a volunteer staff of physicians, consisting of

Dr. A. Smiley,	Dr. G. W. Nebinger,
Dr. M. W. Dickerson,	Dr. Elias Ward,
Dr. J. J. Chamberlain,	Dr. H. D. Benner,
Dr. J. E. Barnes,	Dr. W. J. Patterson.

Besides these gentlemen, the chief of the medical department had the willing and cheerful assistance of a large number of ladies, who were active in their kind exertions to prepare places for the sick men. Messrs. E. Hopper and Thomas L Gifford, of the board of managers of the hospital, were also quite active in their workings about the institution. The soldiers who arrived on Saturday were brought from the hospitals at Washington, Alexandria, and Sharpsburg. They are all sick, the prevalent diseases being rheumatism, heavy colds, &c.

Of the whole number of soldiers who had arrived, it would seem that at least one fourth, or nearly one half, the 107th New York was represented. There were a few from Indiana, some from Massachusetts, three or four from Maryland, quite a number from Ohio, and the rest from Delaware and Pennsylvania.

The following list furnishes the names of the Pennsylvanians, and also a few of those from Delaware:

Corp Wm Osbech, H, 109th	Henry Schaffer, H, 109th
Sgt Geo Wambrough, I, 109	Henry Hawke, O, 109th
Sgt Theodore Hess, B, 109th	Sgt J Barford, 109th
John E Henry, E, 109th	John McIlvaine, H, 109th
James Rice, I, 109th	Austin Connelly, K, 109th
Sgt Horace Van Oren, H, 109th	John Kincade, K, 109th
Louis Matlock, D, 109th	Reuben Lake, K, 109th
Wm Blizzard, K, 109th	John Droege, B, 109th
George Moran, H, 109th	William Pratt, A, 111th
Jacob Wagner, K, 109th	O D Williams, C 111th
Jonathan Sheldon, H, 109th	Wm Brace, A, 111th
James Nicholson, I, 109th	David Berkholder, E, 111th
— Schmidt, K, 109th	Louis Husband, K, 111th
W L Roberts, 147th	John Hickman, F, 111th
M B Faux, 147th	E J Evans, Knapp's Batt'y
Robert Newton, 147th	John Hedge, "
Wm K Idell, 147th	James Olare, "
John Krapf, 147th	Saml D King, E, 46th
T W Stradling, I, 28th	Saml R Wynn, E, 46th
Jas H Harding, K, 28th	John Kohen, D, 46th
Levi Smith, A, 28th	John Newnan, D, 46th
Jacob Helverson, L, 28th	Louis Ginar, H, 46th
Jacob W Case, 147th	Wm J Knouse, G, 128th
Robt N Dore, O, 28th	Saml Wellinger, K, 128th
David Feeters, F, 28th	George Masena, E, 128th
Jas Harmstrod, K, 28th	Wm Carte, O. 128th
John McCann, E, 28th	Lieut B McManus, I, 128th
Jas McDevitt, I, 28th	Jacob C Fries, I, 128th
James McCall, I, 28th	Leonard Lutz, F, 128th
Ezra Clowes, F, 28th	Peter B. Sloan, H, 128th
John Miller, B, 28th	Obadiah Helduger, H, 128th
Henry Schnider, 111th	Slater Ford, F, 31 Del.
O D Beynolds, H, 111th	Lewis Lingo, B, 31 Del.
Fred Eastlick, A, 111th	Jas Steel, D, 3d Del
J J Marty, F, 111th	Henry Hitchers, D, 3d Del
Lem Bitchcook, F, 111th	Blard Baker, B, 31 Del.
Jacob Trace, F, 111th	Jas Downham, H, 31 Del

The following are the names of the sick and wounded of the Corn Exchange, 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Corporal Samuel J. Ewell, A	Israel G. Supplee, G
Corporal J. E. Ferguson, B	Nurse John Tharp, H
William Macqueen, B	James Wheeler, H
Henry Lees, O	Wm. W. Eddinger, H
Corporal D. S. May, D	H. B. Marks, H
Sargeant Charles Brosse, D	William Hodges, F
Sergeant O. B. Cook, D	Wm. Wagenknight, G
J Byram. E	Arthur Steele, G
Henry W. Halman, E	George Marker, G
Francis Lincoln, E	Corporal W. E. Kibby, K
H. Colville, E	Corporal Henry Meyers, K
P. B. Mann, E	Samuel Jones, K
Stephen Holmes, E	George Hallowell, K

THE following is a list of the names of the sick and wounded who arrived on Saturday. An arrival of four hundred and fifty men was expected last night:

D Archerson, 60 N Y	Thos Bliss, 67 N Y
Jas H Arnold, 107 N Y	James Butts, 149 N Y
Henry Aldrick, 107 N Y	W Barber, 137 N Y
Albert Allen, 20 Maine	David Barn, 78 N Y
T J Arnold, 20 Maine	M Brumboldt, 128 Pa
Hoses Allen, 20 Maine	G T Bell, 65 N Y
J Anderson, 2 Maine	Fred Baum, 98 Pa
H Anthony, 62 Pa	Wm Benedick, 111 Regt
F Atmore, 7 Mass	M S Brown, 102 N Y
S Austin, 2 Maine	E J Brown, 149 N Y
J Ayr, 62 Pa	Buson Baker, 7 Ohio
M Allen, 62 Pa	Jacob Burlow, 124 Pa
Jacob Baker, 98 Pa	Sumner Grant, 20 Maine
John Bower, 129 Pa	W H Benjamin, 107 N Y
Wm Blizzard, 109 Pa	Jno W Brown, 107 N Y
Jacob Barford, 109 Pa	Elijah Bradley, 107 N Y
Blard Baker, 3 Del	David Bell, 14 N Y
A S Brand, 20 N Y	Geo H Brown, 2 Mass
Wm Brace, 111 Reg	W Bonney, 2 Mass
D Berkholter 111 Reg	Chas Brunick, 32 Mass
J Bergmier, 128 Pa	L Battlee, 32 Mass
Jacob Bordo, 107 N Y	E E Bornan, 32 Mass
Phil Borst, 107 N Y	J Buckley, 9 Mass
Elisha M. Booth, 107 N Y	H Bradley, 32 Mass
Geo Browning, 107 N Y	J Brugen, 9 Mass
A W Burrell, 107 N Y	G W Ball, 22 Mass
J B Burkirk, 27 Ind	W Burdick, 5 Pa Res
A A Berry, 20 Maine	M Brannon, 62 Pa
G L Boston, 20 Maine	J Burkelback, 62 Pa
E A Brachley, 16 Maine	F Brunker, 62 Pa
L Brewster, 2 Maine	G Bosse, 118 Pa
J Bobrunner, 2 Maine	J Bynn, 118 Pa
E L Brown, 2 Maine	G Beach, B S S
C C Brown, 2 Maine	W Brand, B S S
T Baltruff, 1 Mich	W K Biaggly, B S S
J Butler, 62 Pa	[illegible] Brogers, 4 Mich
J L Bell, 118 Pa	H Bryan, 4 Mich
Samuel Barnes, 62 Pa	J Bolye, 18 Mass
Helmus Christler, 107 N Y	B H Oresson, 137 N Y
Alonzo Chapman, 107 N Y	Jas Cox, 62 N Y
Edm A Carl, 107 N Y	J Carter, 137 N Y
Saml Collins, 107 N Y	Wm Cox, 27 Ind
G Clearwater, 107 N Y	A N Col, 1 N Y Battery
Walter Crandall, 107 N Y	Lewis Cinar, 46 Pa
Alf Corbett, 60 N Y	Wm Corte, 128 Pa
Sergt David Corbett, 60 N Y	Jacob W Case, 147 Pa
John B Cole, 102 N Y	Ezon Clowes, 28 Pa
Wm Claxton, 149 N Y	Austin Conly, 109 Pa
Wm Cullen, 149 N Y	W H Clark, 46 Pa
R Castleman, 78 N Y	H H Chesebro, 46 Pa
B Comigey, 65 N Y	Wm Carter, 128 Pa
A Craver, 137 N Y	Wm R Hatch, 1 N Y Bat
Jas Cruser, 23 Pa	Andw Crawford, 5 Ohio
S Carren, 22 Pa	Frank Curtis, 20 Maine
S Cook, 62 Pa	Danl Crane, 20 Maine
A B Cook, 118 Pa	H F Cutter, 32 Maine
O Coleman, 62 Pa	C Card, 2 Maine
Henry Colwell, 118 Pa	J Chandler, 7 Maine
John Chambers	Sergt Churchhill, 22 Mass
Sergt G H Carter, 145 N Y	Corp C Carlton, 22 Mass
H Collins, Purnell Legion	M Carey, 9 Mass
Jas Clair, Knapp Battery	B T Chandler, 20 Mass
John Chanley, 3 Md	J Cogan, 9 Mass
David Cox, 66 Ohio	J Curran, 22 Mass
Daniel Cox, 66 Ohio	H H Clark, 18 Mass
W H Clemens, 22 Mass	S Dowrer, 122 N Y
Wm Corley, B S S	— Doscomb, 78 N Y
C M Champlin, B S S	Jas Donnelly, 78 N Y
A Cock, B S S	Frank Donnelly, 78 N Y
F Carperter, B S S	D Durand, 137 N Y
Henry Doster, 129 Pa	W Duryea, 137 N Y
John Droige, 109 Pa	E Dunham, 137 N Y
R E Doran, 23 Pa	Fred Daubin, 78 N Y
R M Dore, 28 Pa	John De Carr, 60 N Y
G Devois, 62 Pa	John De Witte, 107 N Y
T Davis, 62 Pa	Theo M Drake, 107 N Y
Wm Devitt, 62 Pa	J M Daniels, 2 Mass
Isaac Dunham, 121 N Y	John Daley, 9 Mass
Wm Davis, 5 N Y	N Nyles, 32 Mass
Wm Durend, 22 Mass	F Elwell, 20 Maine
Wm Dring, 22 Mass	John Ebert, 4 Michigan
Wm Deckert, 6 Maine Bat	L Enes, 4 Michigan
F S Dilno, 20 Maine Bat	Corp L J Ewell, 118 Penna
P D Davis, 27 Indiana	W Edinger, 118 Penna
John De Graw, 107 N York	H Erby, 62 Pennsylvania
F Davis, 1 Michigan	G Forker, 3 New Jersey
G A Dennison, Berdan's S S	O B Faux, 147 Pennsylvania
Fred Eastlack, 111 Regt	W A Foster, 23 Penna
J Eldridge 137 New York	Jacob C Frees 46 Penna
L Earnest, 137 New York	B Frederick, 62 Penna
E J Evans, Knapp's Bat	Wm Finley, 9 New York
W H Earle, 7 Ohio	Wm Fenn, 124 New York
George Fenn, 107 N Y	Saml Green, 107 N Y
B Fuller, 107 N Y	D Gleeson, 107 N Y
Samuel Fisher, 7 Ohio	P Goodheart, 3 N J
Slater Ford, 3 Del	John Gilbert, 37 Mass
J S Fancy, 107 N Y	A J Gill, 124 Pa
H Frovence, 107 N Y	W J Graham, 62 Pa
L Folson, 20 Maine	Jas Gibson, 62 Pa
J H Fuller, 32 Maine	Charles Garver, 62 Pa
W H Ford, 22 Maine	Edward Golden, 65 N Y
J E Furguson, 118 Pa	J W Graves, 107 N Y
W F Gaut, 26 Pa	S Gripman, 102 N Y
J Gansel, 66 Ohio	P Graham, 25 N Y
Wm Gear, 107 N Y	L L Gordon, 20 Maine
Stephen Gold, 37 Maine	Jacob Helverson, 28 Pa
J H Godany, 32 Maine	— Harmstead, 28 Pa
Chas Glidden, 2 Maine	Theo Hess, 109 Pa
J Goodhill, 32 Mass	J H Henry, 109 Pa
Harry Gillespie, 1 Mich	Henry Hawkes, 109 Pa
T B Gould, 118 Pa	A Heifdinger, 128 Pa
G Guther, Berdan's S S	M Hallison, 62 Pa
C P Harding, 124 Pa	Wm Hodge, 118 Pa
A Hefferfield, 128 Pa	B M Hallanan, 118 Pa
John Higden, 124 Pa	G W Holtowell, 118 Pa
Henry Hole, 125 Pa	S Holmes, 118 Pa
Frank Hole, 128 Pa	Josiah Hand, 107 N Y
J H Harding, 28 Pa	Chas Hauser, 31 N Y
G W Hammond, 107 N Y	L Hitchcock, 111 Regt
Geo O Husted, 107 N Y	Moses Head, 60 N Y
Chas Huter, 107 N Y	Albert Hain, 107 N Y
John Huber, 107 N Y	W H Hulerton, 14 N Y
Joe Hughes, 102 N Y	Chas Hodgson, 10 Maine
H Haycock, 181 N Y	Peter Haggett, 2 Maine
Smith Hart, 107 N Y	L Hall, 2 Maine
Frantz Holdfoodd, 78 N Y	P Hardman, 66 Ohio
J W Henson, 65 N Y	E Hobday, 7 Ohio
Chas H Hall, 107 N Y	H Hitchens, 3 Del
Albert Ham, 107 N Y	Jos Hison, 3 Md
Louis Helsling, 111 Regt	Corp A Hurd, 20 Maine
John Hitchman, 111 Regt	Wm Hodgers, 20 Maine
E Righland, 32 Maine	Allen Johnson, 107 N Y
J Backett, 2 Maine	J T Jackson, 107 N Y
A Hurd, 2 Maine	J W Jackson, 107 N Y
W Holmes, 1 Mich	J B Jellison, 2 Mass
J Haines, 9 Mass	J Jordan, 62 Pa
H Haviland, 9 Mass	Wm Jordan, 2 Maine
F Hubbard, 37 Mass	S Jones, 118 Pa
Lieut J E Fawkes, 4 Mich	J W Jackman, B S S
W Heggert, B S S	H Jenkins B S S
E Hill, B S S	John Kincaid, 109 Pa
W K Idell, 147 Pa	E Kelly, 107 N Y
John Krapf, 147 Pa	W H Kelchum, 149 N Y
— Kichline, 129 Pa	P Kaler, 62 Pa
Henry Kriz, 128 Pa	S Kelley, 22 Mass
S E King, 45 Pa	F W Kelley, 13 N Y
John Koher, 46 Pa	Edw Lindsay, 6 Maine Bat
W J Knous, 118 Pa	Martin Little, 144 N Y
Isaac Koch, 98 Pa	Melvin Lynch, 107 N Y
W E Kibby, 118 Pa	E B Leech, 137 N Y
Conrad Kegal, 31 Md	H J Lindman, 149 N Y
John Kernan, 149 N Y	Phil Long, 149 N Y
S O Kellison, 107 N Y	Gee Lake, 60 N Y
M A Lowan, 5 Md	Winthrop Low, 2 Mass
L Lutz, 128 Pa	T E Lafferty, 32 Mass
R Lake, 109 Pa	J Leech, 32 Mass
D Leunbach, 128 Pa	P Lane, 9 Mass
W Lynch, 62 Pa	L Libb, 21 Mass
F Lincoln, 118 Pa	W Leech, B S S
H Leese, 118 Pa	J W Lafland, B S S
Lewis Lingo, 3 Del	James E Miller 60 N Y
A Lewis, 107 N Y	G S Mills, 149 N Y
J B Lewis, 107 N Y	Newell Martyn, 107 N Y
J Lawrence, 2 Mass	M Murphey, 104 N Y
B Messer, 149 N Y	Wm McVeigh, 145 N Y
Oscar Marcy, 107 N Y	Fitz Matcher, 149 N Y
M M Munsen, 107 N Y	P Mathews, 26 N Y
Fred Mullor, 145 N Y	Jas McCullough, 3d Md
E N Maliet, 107 N Y	B B Moran, 30 Wis
Louis Mallack, 109 N Y	Geo Masena, 128 Pa
Enock Mack, 107 N Y	B McManus, 128 Pa
A W Miller, 17 N Y	G Moran, 109 Pa
A Malone, 122 N Y	J McIlvaine, 109 Pa
Peter McCole, 85 N Y	John McCann, 28 Pa
Jas McCall, 45 N Y	Jas McDevitt, 28 Pa
Charles McCall, 28 Pa	T McIntyre, 62 Pa
John Miller, 28 Pa	F McCoy, 62 Pa
B McCafferty, 124 Pa	H B Marks, 118 Pa
John Miller, 129 Pa	P B Mann, 118 Pa
Jeff Mull, 128 Pa	H Myers, 118th Pa
S Menders, 124 Pa	D S May, 118 Pa
— McKinney, 102 Pa	W McQueen, 118 Pa
E Malsack, 62 Pa	Stephen Mills, 7 Ohio
D B McItimer, 62d Pa	George Moore, 5 Ohio
S Myers, 62d Pa	Luton Moses, 5 Ohio
S McKinney, 62 Pa	Owen Moffit, 66 Ohio
J J Marty, 111 Regiment	J Maxina, 18 Mass
Jas McClain, 27 Indiana	M McCarthy, 9 Mass
W D Moore, 20 Maine	J A Nicholson, 107 N York
W McDonald, 32 Maine	J Noyes, 78 New York
D W Morton, 2 Maine	J Nothrafe, 78 New York
S T Mallett, 2 Maine	Robt Newton, 149 Penna
T B Marrow, 32 Mass	John Noff, 129 Penna
O McMenamy, 9 Mass	John Newman, 45 Penna

F B Mitcher, 22 Mass
C Miller, Berdan's S S
E R Manning, Berdan's S S
L W Reedy, 128 Pa
F W Newman, 22 Mass
Henry Owens 107 N Y
Berry Ochles, 3 N Y
Richard Orme, 102 N Y
A D Ormsby, 107 N Y
T R Osbourne, 107 N Y
J F Osterhous, 107 N Y
Wm Osbeck, 109 Pa
F Osterich, 27 Ind
Enos Oppenheimer, 128 Pa
John S Parker, 107 N Y
Jacob Pollock, 149 N Y
M Phelps, 1 N Y Artillery
C O Porter, 10 Maine
N Prescott, 2 Mass
A Potts, 62 Mass
Thos Peirson, 27 Ind
J Phildon, 109 Pa
J C Pollock, 62 Pa
W J Patton, 61 Pa
Henry Rider, 128 Pa
John Reedy, 3 Md
G Riker, 137 N Y
E C Russell, 137 N Y
W H Russell, 78 N Y
John Riley, 78 N Y
Lewis B Robinson, 107 N Y
O H Reynolds, 107 N Y
Stephen Rickey, 107 N Y
L Rowell, 122 N Y
C D Reynolds, 111 Regt
August Slutman, 129 Pa
Theo Siegfried, 128 Pa
Thos W Stradling, 28 Pa
Levi Smith, 28 Pa
John Schmidt, 109 Pa
Henry Schafer, 109 Pa
Jon Sheldon, 11 Pa
P B Sloan, 128 Pa
P Shaw, 128 Pa
Lewis Smith, 98 Pa
Perry Smith, 62 Pa
Geo Shirley, 7 Ohio
Wm Seibert, 5 Ohio
P Shultz, 65 N York
Chas Schepmans, 102 N Y
Henry Stillack, 102 N Y
Ira Simpson, 102 N Y
J Stressner, 149 N Y
Mich Snyder, 149 N Y
Math Storr, 149 N Y
F L Shuder, 137 N Y
E B Scovil, 137 N Y
R Seuver, 2 Mass
L D Smith, 27 Ind
John Steel, 3 Del
Henry Schnieder, 111 Regt
J A Snow, 37 Mass
J B Spalding, 20 Maine
W F Stoddart, 20 Maine
E Saltsgiver, 62 Pa
W Spear, 18 Mass
D Sullivan, 9 Mass
J Shud, 1 Mich
H Tomgul, 107 New York
J Tool, 78 New York
J Taylor, 122 New York
Corp C Thompson, 60 N Y
E Tupp, 20 Maine
G B Time, 20 Maine
Isaac Travis, 7 Ohio
A O Trimmer, 7 Ohio
David Feeters, 28 Penna
Horace Turner, Battery C
E M Tucker, 3 Mass
L Wyin, 46 Pa
W E Wood, 129 Pa
W Wiley, 28 Pa
Geo Wambrough, 109 Pa
Jacob Wagner, 109 Pa
O D Williams, 111 Regt
O D Williamson, 124 Pa
S Wellberger, 128 Pa
J A Walker, 62 Pa
— Wersberger, 62 Pa
W Weaginkicht, 118 Pa
W E Rice, 128 Pa
J Weartz, 32 Mass
A F Waller, 32 Mass
M L Ward, 32 Mass
L Wood, 22 Mass
J Walker, 22 Mass
E Withers, B S S
A J Walters, B S S
J Willman, 13 N Y
L Werterman, 13 N Y
Wm Williams, 14 N Y

Jas Nicholson, 109 Pa
U Nichols, 3 W[illegible]
G P Neal, 22 Mass
M O'Neal, 9 Mass
John Pollock, 7 Ohio
Geo Pollock, 7 Ohio
E Patch, 137 N Y
B Peck, 73 N Y
G A Potter, 122 N Y
R H Penn, 107 N Y
Thos Peters, 14 N Y
Jacob Prase, 121 N Y
Amos Paine, 107 N Y
M Pendergrass, 107 N Y
H A Pratt, 1 Mich
Wm Pratt, 111 Regt
Jas Pavlett, 3 Wis
G P Putnam, B S S
M Quigley, 107 N Y
Francis Quick
Jas Rice, 109 Pa
Wm L Roberts, 147 Pa
Wm Rollinson, [illegible] Pa
Isaac Rhoadime, [illegible] Pa
J Ridge, Knapp's Battery
J Ryan, 66 Ohio
J Ryder, 32 Mass
D Ragan, 32 Mass
W W Ray, 32 Mass
H Rundall, 18 Mass
J Russell, 32 Mass
J B Rood, 22 Mass
D A Roberts, 2 Maine
H Ret, 4 Mich
O H Streeter, 37 Mass
J M Stara, 62 Pa
J Shirland, 62 Pa
A Stoner, 62 Pa
Geo Simpson, 62 Pa
E J Suplee, 118 Pa
And Steele, 118 Pa
A Steel, 118 Pa
Edw Stuner, 1 Mich Bat
Riley Swallow, 66 Ohio
Thos Sayles, 7 Ohio
Geo Spear, 7 Ohio
G A Shaw, 73 N Y
J L Snaver, 107 N Y
N S Switzer, 107 N Y
L Smith, 107 N Y
Ira B Smith, 107 N Y
Wm Stanley, 145 N Y
David Saton[illegible], 145 N Y
J B Shore, 121 N Y
G Spurbeck, 113 N Y
E Southwick, 31 Wis
V Smith, 31 Wisconsin
H C Stone, B S S
W C Sargent, 7 Maine
T G Stone, 32 Mass
W H Stevens, 2 Maine
N H Stanard, B S S
W Seeman, B S S
M Sherry, 4 Mich
J C Strout, 22 Mass
Chas W Titus, 107 N Y
M Taylor, 107 N Y
C Thorp, 107 N Y
J B Thompson, 32 Mass
F Torerar, 62 Penna
Sergt J Tanner, 14 N Y
Jas Tiffeny, Berdan's [illegible]
W E Truman, 13 N Y
Jacob Truey, 111 Regt
Lieut E Upton, 22 Mass
Henry Van Orden, [illegible]
Wm Velte, 107 New York
R Vickery, 18 Mass
Saml Veasey, 2 Maine
Jas Wheeler, 113 Pa
R W Walters, 7 Ohio
S F Wragg, 4 Maine Bat
Wm Whittur, 4 Maine
— Whitman, 20 Maine
M Wyman, 2 Maine
B Ware, 2 Maine
Moses Wyman, 2 Maine
B Williams, 1 Mich
J W Walch, 37 Mich
Newell White, 4 Mich
L Welton, 102 N Y
T Wheaton, 137 N Y
M White, 107 N Y
F Wright, 107 N Y
A Wagner, 107 N Y
G W Wheat, 121 N Y
A Whitehead, 107 N Y
G B Willford, 6 N Y
A Woodward, 31 Mass
O H Zigle, 113 Pa

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—We are informed by the Committee on Hospital Supplies of the Sanitary Commission that the funds of the Philadelphia branch have been entirely exhausted by the large requisition made upon them within the past four days. The Philadelphia office is shipping several thousands of pairs of shirts and drawers, blankets and bed sacks, and large supplies of condensed soups, milk, and stimulants, telegraphed for from the Central office at Washington, for the immediate necessities of the army. An appeal is made to all those who have already given to double their subscriptions, and the attention of such as have not [illegible] is called to this useful charity. Contributions will be thankfully received by either of the undersigned [illegible], by William Platt, Jr., the general superintendent, [illegible] depository, 1235 Chestnut street, or by Caleb Cope, Esq., treasurer of the commission, N. E. corner Minor and [illegible] streets, second story, or by Mr. H. A. De France, who will continue to call personally on our citizens for this purpose. C. J. Stillé, W. H. Ashurst, Thos. [illegible], committee on the depository.

PRICE ADVANCING.—The price of flaxseed has suddenly advanced from $1.35 to $[illegible] per bushel, with sales on Saturday at the latter figure, which is the highest rate it ever realized in this country. This increase is owing to the advance in linseed and oil cake, the former having risen from [illegible] $1.17, and the latter from $20 to $30 per ton. The unusual high price for seed will be an incentive to farmers throughout the West to plant a large quantity during the ensuing season, and the crop next year will probably be as largely in excess of the wants of the crushers and consumers as it is now below the usual necessities of the trade.

IN PORT.—The following vessels were in port on Saturday: 10 ships, 17 barks, [illegible] schooners. The ships are as follows: Lancaster, Martha, Wm. Cummings, National Eagle, Caroline Tucker, Orion, Zered, Tropic, Valley Forge, Saranac. Most of these are announced to sail at an early day for Liverpool.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The following contributions to alleviate the famine in Ireland, have been sent to the Archbishop of Tuam from this city: Rev. C. J. H. Carter, $480; Rev. Thomas Kieran, $[illegible]; Rev. P. Dunn, $100; Rev. P. Staunton, O. S. A., $[illegible].

CHAPLAIN GENERAL APPOINTED.—Father P. McGrane, late of St. John's Catholic Church, in this city, has been appointed chaplain general for our hospitals, and has entered on his important duty.

CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1862.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States—HONORED AND RESPECTED SIR: The venerable Synod of Philadelphia, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, at their recent meeting, held at Jersey Shore, unanimously passed the enclosed resolutions. It is a source of great pleasure to me to be the medium in forwarding the same to you.

I would also add to the request my earnest prayer to God, of his infinite mercy, may be pleased to give you health to sustain you, and wisdom from on high to direct you in all your efforts to bring this wicked rebellion to an end, and give peace and prosperity once more to our beloved country.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant,

M. NEWKIRK.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: RESPECTED SIR: The Synod of Philadelphia, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of the United States, embracing churches in the middle and southern parts of the State of Pennsylvania, the State of Delaware, and the northeastern portion of the State of Maryland, would, with great deference, join in the request of the Synod of Allegheny, the Synod of Ohio, and other ecclesiastical bodies, in requesting you, as the executive head of this great nation, to appoint such day as to you may seem most suitable as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer to God, on account of the sins of our people and the state of our beloved land.

The ministers and churches within our bounds highly appreciated your appointment of a day of prayer about a year since, and gladly observed the day as such. God is the God of nations; as such he raises up and casts down, gives success and allows reverses. Those nations and individuals who have felt and acknowledged their dependence on Him, and in prayer have prostrated themselves before Him and have sought to be conformed to His will, have met with His favor. Those who have neglected to acknowledge Him have felt His displeasure.

And it seems to be eminently becoming in us, as a Christian people, to humble ourselves before Him, and beseech Him, in the name of the Great Mediator, that he would be pleased to withdraw His hand from us, and restore peace again throughout our borders.

That success may crown our arms; that peace may be restored by the suppression of the rebellion; and that you may still be endowed with wisdom to direct you in your solemn, responsible, and arduous duties, is our earnest prayer.

J. EDWARDS, Moderator of Synod.

S. M. ANDREWS, Stated Clerk.

WM H. WORK, M. C. SUTPHEN, } Temporary Clerks.

Jersey Shore, Pa., October, 1862.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1862.

Mr. M. Newkirk, Philadelphia, Pa.: DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the President of the United States to acknowledge your favor of 30th ult., enclosing the resolution of your Synod, and to express his thanks for the kind expressions in your note.

Your obedient servant, JNO G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary.

Public Amusements.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE will give two of his irresistibly funny personations at the Arch-street theatre to-night, *Jeremiah Beetle* and *Christopher Cockles*. The names alone are suggestive of infinite merriment, and Mr. Clarke would not be Mr. Clarke if he did not improve upon the suggestion to the utmost. It may be worth while mentioning that "Industry and Idleness," the last play in this evening's programme, is by the author of "Everybody's Friend," which was perhaps the most successful drama, or at any rate one of the most successful dramas ever produced at this theatre.

AT THE WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, Mr and Mrs E. L. Davenport will commence the second week of their engagement this evening, with the French drama never before played in this city, in two acts, entitled "The Rich Doctor," and which created a decided sensation even in Paris. It is no doubt a very interesting production, and, as it has the additional merit of novelty, it should have a successful run in this city. The very amusing farce of "My Young Wife and my Old Umbrella" will conclude the evening's performance, which promises to be among the most attractive of the season.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH AND GERMAN DRY GOODS.—The early and particular attention of purchasers is requested to the extensive assortment of choice fancy and British dry articles of French, German, and British dry goods, in silks, gloves, ribbons, dress goods, silk velvets, embroideries, gauntlets, brochè and chenille shawls, sewing silk, &c., &c., embracing 850 lots, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THOMAS & SONS' SALE THIS WEEK.—Machinery, steam engine, &c., *this morning*, at the Franklin Iron Works.

Stocks and real estate, to-morrow, at the Exchange.

Furniture, Wednesday, at Waters' Mill. See catalogues and advertisements of the three sales.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of buyers is called to the sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this morning, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce streets.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Flour firmer and in good demand at $5 50@5 60. Wheat is held at 2@3c higher, and Corn 1@2c. Whisky sells at 34½c. Provisions are quiet and unchanged. Hogs are held firmly at $[illegible]. Green hams at 6½c. Lard 9@9¼c. Gold 30 per cent. premium. Demand notes 25 ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on New York firm.