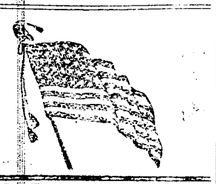
DAILY POST.



The Union as it was;
The Constitution as it is!

☞ Reading matter on every page.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 7.

JOHN VAN BUREN.

We publish this morning the closing speech of John Van Buren, in the late canvass in New York, delivered in Tammany Hall, on Monday evening last. The Prince explains all about the manner in which he obtained the Scott letter, and is quite amusing, humorous, argumentative and ironical all through his speech. The speeches of the "scion of Lindenwald," in the late contest, were equal to his best efforts in 1848.

CHANGE OF TONE.

Until within six months, at farthest, the Philadelphia *North American* was one of the most stiffly dignified papers in the country. It scarcely ever even condescended to discuss current subjects which attracted general attention, confining itself, almost exclusively, to the considerations of our foreign, financial and commercial affairs. Like one of our old school genteel fogies, with a gold-headen kane, ruffled shirt, snuff-box in hand and a touch of the gout in his toes, the *North American* passed by small things and small people, leaving its cotemporaries to enlighten the public upon mere questions of every day consideration.

But as soon as Chevalier Forney went over to the Abolitionists, the *North American* had to look to its laurels. The management of the late political campaign in this State was taken hold of by honest John, and that sagacious individual promised to crush out all opposition to his mongrel association, by the mere power of his crushing pen. His game was to call us conservative "traitors," "Breckinridgers," "sympathisers with treason" and so on, while he applied the pleasing terms of "loyal men," "true men, and "patriots," to such cramped, crooked and *blase* politicians as himself, Cameron, Cummings and Knox. In order to hold its place in the Abolitoin party, the *North American* was compelled to throw off its dignity and ruffles and appear, like the *Press*, in the garb of the scavenger: and, in order to be a successful competitor, it had to abandon its stately sentences and join in the cry of the fanatic and demagogue. However distasteful this may have been to the *North American*, the desperate condition of a desperate party required it. But, now that the elections of October and November are over, resulting in a most terrible and crushing demolition of Abolitionism, our Philadelphia cotemporary returns to its former propriety, leaving poor Forney to act the part of the baffled gamester by himself. Alluding to the result of the late elections, the *North American* seems disposed to take Democrats at what they profess, rather than insist upon their being traitors. This is a good token, and shows how insincere the *North American* was but four weeks since, when it declared that voting against its political combination would be taken as evidence of treason to the government. That paper now says:

"We will not seek to depress the public funds by expressing a doubt of the *loyalty* of the successful candidates, though the government is now powerful enough to cope with any traitors who may endeavor to do it violence. These Democratic candidates have been protesting their patriotism so loudly that we trust they may put it to a good use. Their increased numbers in Congress will give them the means of compelling retrenchment, and if they use it wisely *they shall have our accord.*"

THE PRESIDENT ON THE ELECTION.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes "that the interest in the New York election absorbs all else here to-night. The first dispatch indicated Seymour's triumph by a large majority. At eleven the returns seemed to be more favorable for Wadsworth. The President and Secretary of War are at the War Department. The most intense interest is felt by the President, and there is no doubt but that upon the result hangs his policy and his action in future."

☞ We understand that the members of the next Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Cambria, and other mountain counties, intend to advocate the election of Michael Hassen, Esq., to the clerkship of that body. Col. Hassen is well qualified, and would make an efficient officer.

Speech of General Banks.

General Banks delivered a speech in Boston on Saturday evening, in the course of which he said:

The period of war is never one of continued success or perpetual disaster: alternate triumphs and defeats diversify the history of every warlike nation. We had our disasters as other nations in like circumstances, and despondency rested momentarily upon many loyal faces. He saw nothing in the future to justify apprehension, or to strengthen for a moment a fear that our earnest efforts for the re-establishment of the Government, of the Constitution and the Union, would fail. The material and physical strength of the nation has not yet been appreciated, much less exhausted. Not a loyal State, except, perhaps, Maryland, exhibits, or has exhibited, the slightest evidence that the Government was engaged in a serious war. Whenever their power shall be completely developed, the rebellion will be suppressed. It can never resist successfully an earnest and exhausting demonstration of the marvelous power of the loyal States. The approaching winter was not to be lost in inaction. The Government was determined to put forth its strength. Numerous expeditions were on foot that could not, if vigorously pressed, but be fatal to the revolted States. He hoped to bear his share in the hardships and perils of these labors, and he asked no other satisfaction and support in the coming trials, as in those past, but to be surrounded and sustained by such gallant spirits as Massachusetts had sent forth to battle for the great and imperishable principles of humanity and liberty.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT "THE GRAND RALLY."

In the hurry and excitement of many little affairs, the elections in New York and other States, for instance, we have not perhaps, given the "grand rally," appointed in this city for the 25th of November, that attention which its infatuated authors would deem sufficient or respectful. We now propose to make up for our neglect, by giving it a further "notice" in the Morning *Post*.

In regard to all inscrutable movements, there is always a variety of theories, and this notable "grand rally" presents no exception to the rule. The call has been mysteriously circulated, and it is believed by most of those who have seen it, that few of the signers to that precious roll of folly take much interest in the result. To some it seems to be the expiring effort of an inveterate place hunter to bring his name prominently before President Lincoln for some position or other. Time wanes—chances diminish, and the grand marshal of the "rally" may be one of those poor unfortunates, who, owing to excess of cunning or want of cunning, or something else, has managed on each favorable occasion, *just to miss* his opportunity; just to get to the station as the cars had departed, and by his petulant complaints to get himself into bad odor with every body concerned in running the "machine."

Others believe that the chief engineer of the "grand rally" is one who, having determined to "curse and quit" the tumbling tenement of Republicanism, intends, before he takes final leave, to raise a disturbance that will make that rickety concern tremble from "turret to foundation stone."

Such are some of the conflicting notions entertained of the author of the "grand rally," who, safe in his incognito, is laughing in advance at the idea that there will be the "devil to pay" when the performance shall have been performed.

After the recent elections, which have overborne the administration of Mr. Lincoln, the "grand rally" looks like a "forlorn hope;" and yet, according to all military precedent, this desperate detachment should have been in the advance of the grand Abolition movement, instead of coming limping along in the extreme rear.

The "grand rally" starts out with the following alarming sentences:

"The time has arrived when the true and earnest friends of civil and religious liberty in the new world should rally as a unit in support of the National Government and *all* its measures for crushing out rebellion, terminating the war, and punishing traitors.

"The recent proclamations of the President, announcing the military necessity of emancipating the slaves of the rebel States, and calling for the suppression of disloyal sentiments and actions throughout the land, ought to be, and must be, sustained and enforced."

It must be accounted fortunate for the country that, as in a well planned melodrama, the folks that have prepared the "grand rally" have determined to come to the rescue at the precise moment—the critical "nick of time." It might occur to some that the crisis had passed with the late elections; that the Abolition patient was dead, and that the funeral had departed; but such, we are happy to say, is not the case. The time for action has just "arrived." Nor is it in any narrow, contracted, two-penny style that this great thing is to be done. The "National Government and *all* its measures" are about to be endorsed by all the "true and earnest friends of civil and religious liberty in the new world." That, now, is a "rally" worth making; there shall be a gathering worth attending; no petty "district" is alone to be consulted; no' State nor no dozen of States; no "North" only; no "South" merely; no "North" and "South" together; but the whole "New World" is to assemble in council:

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

Think of that, my masters! Is not this a "grand rally" in deed and in truth? And then when all the people of the "New World" shall "rally as a unit" they are to have a lively time and no mistake. They are to "crush the rebellion"—"terminate the war"—"punish traitors"—sustain the President in "emancipating the slaves in the rebel States," and in the "suppression of disloyal sentiments and actions throughout the land!" A great programme, certainly, if, as we suppose, "throughout the land" means throughout the "New World," from whose broad expanse, we infer, the millions are to "rally as a unit."

But, perhaps, we are not impressed as we should be with the magnitude of this business. Perhaps this "grand rally" really means something more than a scheme to aid the promotion of a defeated place hunter. If so, let us suggest to the ingenuous subscribers to this most remarkable document, that the "grand rally" or the several "grand rallies" are all over, and the people have gone home, leaving the Democratic party "masters of the situation."

That unequalled human organization, that same invincible Democratic party, is like a wall of adamant to all attacks of abolition fanatics, whether they come armed to fetter the printed thoughts, or to silence the honest speech, or to imprison the hitherto sacred persons, of guiltless Americans. That same glorious old party now comprises, by the very latest count, the numerical majority of the people, not of the "new world" indeed, but of the Northern States, and it holds and will wield the moral authority of this whole country from this time forth. It is worse than idle to propose such a "grand rally" of a few States, if the administration could get no popular endorsement for their policy, no encouragement to raise them from the depths of their despair, in the result of the late elections.

We beg you, gentlemen managers of the "grand rally," do not take the trouble to range your pop-guns for battle, before the victorious artillery of the grand army that, after the late severe and general engagement, remained master of the field.

Well Said.

Said an infidel lady once to Lord Chesterfield, "The British Parliament consists of five or six hundred of the best informed men in the kingdom. What then is the reason they tolerate such a farce as the Christian religion?"

"I suppose," replied his Lordship, "because they have not been able to substitute anything better in its stead; when they will readily adopt it;" and Lord Chesterfield with all his wisdom never said a better thing.

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

How He Got the Letter.

Though I thought the beginning of the war unwise, I am now for my country and go in for the war to the end. It is a ludicrous thing that a parcel of people with white neckcloths and white faces—("Black hearts")—and spectacles are running around charging Democrats with being opposed to the war. Did you ever hear of the Democrats being opposed to any war? ("Never!" from Mr. Purdy.) The old war horse says "never!" Who was it that voted that it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at victories achieved over the enemy; and who that hoped the Mexicans would welcome our troops to their soil with bloody hands and hospitable graves? ("Corwin, who is their minister to Mexico now.") Yes. (Mr. Van Buren spoke eloquently of the services Gen. Kearney and Col. Pratt, two Democrats, had rendered the country.) These two men were consistent, fearless Democrats, and would have been here, or in New Jersey, supporting the Democracy, and being charged perhaps with being traitors, like us. I have told these abolitionists in the country that if the Democrats had not supported the war, but left the abolitionists to fight it out, Jeff. Davis would be watering his horse to-day in the Hudson, and sacking the city of New York. (Laughter.) The war must be carried on by Democrats. This leads me to speak of the unfortunate conduct of the war thus far. Those who profess to be the friends of the President say he did not properly appreciate the contest before him. He had no cause to doubt the bravery of the South. But General Scott wrote to him a letter, warning him exactly of the difficulties of the work. (Mr. Van Buren stated the points of the letter, and referred to Gen. Scott's services as entitling his judgment to consideration.) It is a matter of serious discussion how I came into possession of that letter. In the first place it was not a private letter. The only reason I disclose how I got it is because I happened to say that a lady was helping me to keep the secret, and Mrs. Lincoln came to the city shortly after, and, because I left my card where she was calling and the fact got into the papers, everybody began to say to me, "Oh, we know all about it, Mrs. Lincoln gave it to you." Gen. Scott showed me the original draft of the letter, and, when I handed it to him, I asked permission to take a copy, which I did through my clerk. After having made this copy: I said to him, "This is one of the most important documents I ever saw, it is a monument of your sagacity and creditable to your patriotism, and, as you never gave me anything, I would be much obliged if you would make a present of this to me, as an autograph. (Applause. Mr. Van Buren held the letter in his hand, and showed it to the audience.) You perceive it is as simple as possible. I intend to have it photographed by that extraordinarily skillful man, Mr. Brady, when you will all have an opportunity to see it. Now it was suggested that this letter of Gen. Scott's should be made public, and the question was left to a person of great judgment and refinement to say whether this should be done, and the decision gave me liberty to make it public. I never said that General Scott did not give me a copy. The wisdom of that letter has been proved. It was an easy thing for the Secretary of State to say that the war was a little thing, and would be over in sixty days, and to go to the extreme Northwest, when the enemy were in the extreme Southwest, and shout "who's afraid." But General Scott's sagacity and foresight have been proved by events. A person of the name of Charles King went to General Scott and asked him where I obtained a copy of that letter. The General did not choose to tell him. He gave him such information as he thought would be good for Charles King to have. (Laughter.) But he went down to the office of the *Evening Post* and retailed this private conversation falsely, knowing that he was stating what was false. (Applause.) A man who signs himself William J. King, corner of 49th street and 4th avenue—which corner he don't say, and it is farther toward Haarlem than I am acquainted—publishes a statement in which he says it was Charles King, and attempts to confirm, upon the authority of General Scott, the statement made by Charles King. It is quite true I said nothing to General Scott about reading the letter, or as to my speaking at the Cooper Institute, but the statement that I dined uninvited with Gen. Scott is untrue. If Charles King wants to try whether anybody can dine with Gen. Scott uninvited let him try it, and he will find himself on the sidewalk. Who Mr. William J. King is I don't know. The *Tribune* says he is a son of Charles King. That is *prima facie* proof that the fact is otherwise. (Great Laughter.) The young man himself, of course, don't know whose son he is, and doesn't state, but, from the way he lies, I should infer he is a son of Charles King. (Great Laughter.) He says Gen. Scott saw the publication of the letter with the greatest possible regret. There is not a word of truth in that, because, as I have said, the publication was, in a manner, authorized. (Mr. Van Buren referred to the fact that Charles King was the only American he knew who ever attacked a dead woman, as King did—Gen. Jackson's wife, after her death—in voting, with another miserable abolitionist, against a resolution of condolence with Gen. Jackson at the Historical Society. He also referred to Charles King's course in reporting that the shooting down some American prisoners in cold blood in England was a justifiable act. And thus rendered infamous amongst men and amongst patriots, he has thought it important to waylay Gen. Scott, and talk to him until he obtained some statement on the matter of this letter, and then going to the *Evening Post* to falsify the statement. Accounts are matters I understand very little; I do not keep them; I want to settle them all up before election. The editor of the *Evening Post* undertook to attack me with very great ferocity some two weeks ago. I suppose there never was a more scandalous blackguard attack made. Several people said, "What are you going to do, are you going to whip that man?" "No," I said, "for then you would have him yelping and howling about here till after election, disturbing the whole country." "Well, are you going to sue him?" "No; I am a lawyer: I never sue anybody; that is a folly I leave other people to commit." (Laughter.) So I informed Gen. Wadsworth, through the reporters at the Brooklyn meeting, as I had no better way of communicating with him, that I should enter upon an investigation of his private character at Rochester, about twenty-five miles from his residence, where the witnesses were at hand, unless the *Evening Post* discontinued its assaults. If he did not desire his character investigated, he must call off his dog. (Laughter.) I have no doubt he saw what I said, for a more well-behaved paper than the *Evening Post* since then I have not seen. (Laughter.) I think I am a benefactor of the American Press. Is it not delightful, after seeing a newspaper assail a man who sets up for some character, scandalously stop at the bidding of its master, and this hound shrinks back into its kennel without even a whimper or a whine. Gen. Scott's advice was good. After fighting eighteen months, and with a million and a half men in the field, we have retreated back to Bull Run, where we started from, having, by careful measurement, advanced just four feet. (Laughter.) One of the best things the President ever said was when he met McClellan, after the army got back into its old trenches, "Well, General," he said, "I have heard of people being knocked into the middle of next week, but we are the first people I ever knew who were knocked into the middle of last year." (Great laughter.) We must make more of a business of this war. We can just as well take Richmond in sixty days as in sixty years. I will guarantee that the Democrats will take a contract to put it through in sixty days. (Great applause.) The fresh recruits in America fight as well as the disciplined soldier. You can just as well send half a million of men to Richmond in thirty days as thirty years. After we get to Richmond I have suggested that we call a halt. I am in no particular favor at the South. I used to call them a great many hard names, which I thought they deserved, and they used to couple the name of Van Buren with that of Seward. When I was at the Sulphur Springs they used to walk around me precisely as if by going to Buffalo I would become a bison and they dared not be seen with me. If it had not been for the ladies of the South I should have been left solitary. They had more courage and did not run, and they showed more taste. But I would not violate a Constitution under which they had lived for eighty years with their slaves. I would not arm blacks. I would not arm the slaves of the South—a brutal, ignorant population—to be turned against unoffending women and children, and effect crimes at which manhood shudders. In such a case the country could only ask me to remain neutral, for it would only be my inclination to join in the protection of the women and children. (Applause.) Let me say that I do not believe that there is any danger of foreign intervention until we violate the rules of Christian and civilized warfare. I meet a great many contractors who are very patriotic and cry that this war must go on while there is a cent in the Treasury. (Laughter.) Then I meet a bold Brigadier ("Busteed") and the question to him is whether he shall continue with his forty-five hundred dollars a year or go back with me to the practice of the law with his poor five hundred. ("How are you, Richard") and he says to me, "Our people are not awake to this crisis—I am going to stump the State to show them that the war must go on till the rebellion is crushed and the last man killed." Well, I say, you go on. (Laughter.) I met a white neck-clothed, pale-faced man the other day, a rank Abolitionist, and he said: "Your name's Van Buren, I believe?" I told him I thought so once, but I had been called so many names that I had almost begun to doubt it. (Great laughter.) "Well," said he, "I understand you want to stop this war." Says I: "Not immediately." "But," says he, "some time." I told him I thought it would be better to stop it some time. "Well," says he, "you want to make terms with traitors. You are not willing that this rebellion should be wholly crushed." I told him I thought in every war there must come a time when the parties could make terms. "Well," says he, "this is the most nefarious thing that was ever undertook! Most atrocious thing ever was!" Says I, "what's so; when did you get back?" "When did I get back from where?" said he. "Oh, I have not been to the war!" "When do you go?" said I. "Oh, I shan't be able to go; my wife isn't well, and ——." "Well," said I, "do you think it is a good thing for you to be sending men down to this war when you sit here like these contractors, who are urging us to go on to the South while they stay at home and steal?" I should go for a halt at Richmond, but if others desire to march further let them go. I should say, "Gallant Greeley, advance!" (Laughter.) "Forward the black brigade." (Renewed laughter.) "Penetrate the heart of South Carolina, and for fear of future uprising, stay there forever. (Increased laughter.) Everybody knows that where people fight each other good and hard, it begets mutual respect.—Nobody knows that better than the old Barnburners and Hunkers (Laughter.)—Here are some spared monuments. Never were they better united. The South supposed this idea of seceding would be entertained by the non slaveholding States.—This is a fallacy. They must not go out without calling a convention to get us to consent to it, and if they attempt it they must be whaled back again. They see it is going to be done, and fifty years from now Virginia will not stand where she stood when this war commenced. So, too, the North has been deceived. I speak particularly of those persons who have been engaged in inciting the war. Those who thought it would blow over in sixty days, those who thought it could be pursued against timid, trembling, fleeing foe, are all greatly mistaken. General Scott was not one of those men. (Great applause.) If we meet in convention, and after that the war is to be renewed, we shall know what we are doing. We have some slaveholding States in the Union now. Make the Supreme Court say what the Constitution is on the subject of slavery, and require the consent of all the States to alter it, and in my judgment Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas will adhere to the twenty-three States. Then suppose the other seven States still refuse. You must have the full navigation of the Mississippi. The Western people will take it. You cannot have any treaty for the surrender of fugitive slaves. No free government ever made such a treaty. These people would set up a little one-horse republic, and with their slaves constantly escaping to us you would have to determine whether, with a debt of two thousand millions, an army of a million, you would subjugate them. My impression would be, it would be better not to attempt it; but if it was determined, I am with the government, right or wrong, in the attempt to restore the Union as it was. (Applause.) But the Abolitionists propose to abolish slavery, to drive out the settlers and plant colonists. To that I am unqualifiedly opposed. It shall be determined to morrow whether the State is Abolition, and I can say from observation in passing through it, there is very little doubt what the determination is to be. (Applause.)

A VOICE—What do you think of Hiram Barney and his nigger book-keepers?

Mr. VAN BUREN—I think very little of Hiram Barney. He will blow over in sixty days. (Laughter.) I made some remarks at the Cooper Institute three weeks ago to-night, and as the Republicans all agreed it was very imprudent for me, and would help them very much, I thought I would say the same thing in other parts of the State. (Laughter.) Of course I thought they would receive me with open arms: but at every step I received denunciations from the Republican press. The only way I know of to defend myself is to thrust as well as parry, or, as Mr. Flagg told me the other day, to "keep the rascals picking slivers out of their own shins." (Laughter.) Now, Greeley is a remarkable man. (Laughter.) When Jackson was a candidate he denounced him as a military chieftain; when General Taylor became one, Greeley elected him. An anti-slavery man, Greeley selected Taylor, with 300 slaves, for his candidate. With pretended liberal principles to foreigners, he supported the native American ticket in 1844. Professing excessive scrupulousness in regard to lobbying, he very curiously had possession of a thousand dollar Madison draft a short time ago. (Laughter.) Claiming to be opposed disinterestedly to those who seek office, he broke up the firm of Seward, Weed, Greeley & Co., because they would not elect him Senator. An excessive temperance man, he can take three columns of rum advertisements in the *Tribune*: and when I called his attention to the temperance question once, before election, he said it was no time to be embarrassed with side issues. (Laughter.) To-day he has half a column denunciation of Fernando Wood, but he used to boast he had elected him mayor against Havemeyer. Is it not desirable such a man should control a public press, to arraign others? He was vigorous for the war, but now I cannot get him to shout "On to Richmond!" till after the first of January. (Laughter.) I was told in this city that Wadsworth's strength lay in the interior of the State, and I went through looking for it, but everywhere the Republicans told me, "We are not doing well just here," and when I got most through it I began to hear that Wadsworth's strength is in this city. (Laughter.)

Gen. Scott was callhd upon by an intimate friend of his, within two weeks, who was deeply distressed at the condition of the country, who thought Lincoln was an honest man, disposed to do right, but recollecting that he deposed Fremont, countermanded Fremont's proclamation, corrected Cameron's report, and told the Chicago committee that an emancipation proclamation would be like a "Pope's bull against the comet," said he, "If the man is doing his best, what can I do to encourage him?" Said Scott, "If you want to give him courage, elect Horatio Seymour governor." (Tremendous applause. Cheers for Gen. Scott and Horatio Seymour.) I am not authorized to mention that. (Laughter.) The Abolitionists can go dog him to ascertain whether it is so, and they will find it is a fact. Mr. Van Buren closed by saying that Mr. Fillmore does not want Wadsworth elected. Mr. Lincoln has not said he does. Mr. Seward's political hopes are crushed if he is elected, and Wadsworth himself has not said that he wanted the election. Mr. Van Buren made an eloquent allusion to the past associations of Tammany Hall, and retired amid uproarious applause, saying that they might not hear him again in a long time.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Further Advance of Our Army.

Stuart's Cavalry Routed.

The Aspect of Things Changing.

CABINET CHANGES RUMORED.

BOGUS POST-OFFICE AT CAIRO.

Battle Expected at Holly Springs.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Rectortown, Va., Nov. 5—10 p. m.

General Pleasanton remained over night at Markham, and this morning moved on towards Barboris, five miles distant, and near the mouth of Chester Gap.

Before reaching the town, he came up with General Stuart with three thousand men and one battery. The enemy had their guns in a position on the hill, on the left of the road, but were driven off.

Colonel Gregg, of the 8th Pennsylvania, charged on a full regiment, which was met in gallant style, but the rebels were completely routed, and seventeen prisoners captured.

As the enemy fled, Captain Saunders, with a squad of the 6th cavalry, charged on the flank, while Pennington assailed them with shell.

The enemy left ten dead on the field.—Our loss was one killed and five wounded.

Among the enemy's dead was one captain. The Adjutant of a Virginia regiment had his leg broken, and is a prisoner.

The conduct of our cavalry in this action was splendid, and it was only necessary for Stuart to meet them in the field to show the enemy's inferiority.

Salem was occupied to day by General Bayard's command of cavalry—first driving the 1st Virginia cavalry from the town, and capturing seven prisoners.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The steamer Oriole has arrived from Newbern, N. C., with dates to the 30th ult., and Hatteras Inlet to the 2d inst.

An expedition is said to have left Newbern, but the destination was unknown.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—A bogus postoffice establishment has been broken at Cairo, Ill., by a special agent of the Postoffice Department. The chief manager of the concern wore the uniform, and called himself a captain in the United State army, but upon investigation the cheat was detected. The army of General Grant especially will be benefitted by the discontinuance of the spurious establishment.

The President has appointed Juan Thodor Schepler as Consul General of San Salvador for the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The correspondent of the New York Times says that dispatches of the gravest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war were to-day submitted by the French legation to the Secretary of State.

Gen. Halleck expresses the belief that a foreign war, necessitating a levy *en masse* of our whole population, would not be an event without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the North has not yet begun to develope its possible resources.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, and an adjournment had to this evening, when it reassembled at 8 o'clock, Gen. Halleck being present on special invitation of the President. It is believed that decisions of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war have been arrived at, and will be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and Cabinet changes. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Cabinet ministers regard these changes as a condemnation, giving them no alternative but to resign.

BOLIVAR, Tenn., Nov. 5—A special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat says: Gen. Grant, with several divisions of the army from this place and Corinth, marched into Lagrange, Miss., but last night the enemy still occupied Holly Springs, but the opinion is entertained that they will evacuate. The railroad will be repaired by to-morrow evening, so as to admit of the passage of trains from this place to Lagrange. A regiment from Columbus passed down to Lagrange last night, and another goes to-day. The rebels are about 50,000 strong at Holly Springs. Van Dorn is in command there. If there is not a battle fought before many days it will be because the enemy prefer running to fighting.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Sulphite of Lime will preserve Cider for any length of time.

Directions for its use.—Take one quarter of an ounce for every gallon of Cider, or ten ounces of the Sulphite to every barrel of forty gallons—first mixing it with some Cider or water. After a few days draw off the Cider carefully into another barrel.

For sale in bottles containing a sufficient quantity for one barrel of Cider, by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
oc20 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR round by the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.
Call and procure a circular, with directions for using it.
The Best and most Reliable Article.
☞ Put up in bottles sufficient for one barrel of Cider. For sale at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
no3

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Friday morning at 11 a. m.

SETTLEMENTS

1862. FIFTH ARRIVAL. 1862.
OF FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
AT
C. HANSON LOVE & Co's,
COMPRISING
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS,
RED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
Blue Country Flannels,
GREEN COUNTRY FLANNELS,
GRAY COUNTRY FLANNELS,
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels,
Also Blankets, Prints, Checks, Tickings, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Velvet Ribbons, Undershirts and Drawers, Ladies' Merino Vests, &c., &c.
N. B. A beautiful assortment of Shawls and Cloaks at the very latest designs which we are selling very cheap, some of them having been purchased before the late advance and will be sold very cheap for cash.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street.
no7

75 Doz.
HOOP SKIRTS,
ALL SIZES FOR
LADIES, MISSES
AND
CHILDREN,
JUST RECEIVED AT
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION,
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET,
no7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—ANOTHER good Cutter; one who has a business acquaintance in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
J. L. CARNAGHAN,
no6:1wd Allegheny City.

J. H. CASIDAY.
Note, Stock, Draft, Bond and Mortgage, Real Estate and Merchandise Broker.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 12 BURKE'S BUILDING, FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
$3,25,000 to invest in Mortgages and No. 1 paper.
SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY
Furnished by J. H. CASIDAY,
no6 Burke's Building 4th st. near Market.

THE WM. PENN HOUSE
FOR RENT.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RENT HIS property and sell his Furniture of that old established
WM. PENN HOUSE,
on Penn street, near the canal bridge.
The house is well situated and near the location of the new depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and has a good run of custom at the present time. SALVADOR SLOCUM.
no4:6wd.

NOTICE!!!
ANOTHER NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS and SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE.
AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP AS EVER
PERSONS WISHING ANYTHING IN that line will find it to their interest and to the interest of their pockets to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will convince you that
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
is the place to buy your Boots and Shoes.—They are direct from the Manufacturer and warranted to be first class goods.
Mens', Misses, Womens and Children's work of all kind kept constantly on hand and at prices to suit the times.
nc5

TO THE PUBLIC
Daily arrivals, by Express and Railroad, of
NEW GOODS!
AT
Macrum & Glyde's,
NO. 78 MARKET STREET.
Latest Styles of TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Fancy Goods, Head Nets, Patterns, Shirts, Corsets, &c. Large assortments of Hosiery, Gloves, Furnishing Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, and Children: Pins, Needles, Threads, and other small wares.
We invite the special attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers, confident that we can meet every want in price and variety.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
no5 78 Market st., bet. 4th and Diamond.

SUPERIOR SODA ASH & POT ASH,
Superior Soda Ash and Pot Ash,
Superior Soda Ash and Pot Ash,
Superior Soda Ash and Pot Ash,
AT
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Marketstreet.
no3

NEW STYLES IN SHAWLS
JUST OPENED AT
W. & D. HUGUS',
LONG WOOL SHAWLS,
Square Wool Shawls,
NEW STYLE
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
IN LONG AND SQUARE.
MISSES LONG WOOL SHAWLS,
MISSES SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
CHILDREN'S LONG AND SQUARE
WOOL SHAWLS.
NEWEST STYES IN
Ladies', Misses and Childrens
HOOP SKIRTS.
no4.

OATS—200 BUSHELS PRIME OATS Just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
no4 Corner Market and Fifth street.

BANK ELECTIONS.

PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY,
October 31st, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR THREE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 10th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, October 29, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 11th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.
F. M. GORDON,
oc31:dtd Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURER'S BANK,
October 13th, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on the third Monday of November next, between the hours of ten and two; also a general meeting of the stockholders will be held at the same place, on the first Tuesday of November next at ten o'clock a. m.
W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
oc14:td

CITIZEN'S BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 17th, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, November 17th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The regular annual meeting of stockholders will be held on Tuesday, November 4th, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
oc18

ALLEGHENY BANK,
October 15th, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.
A general meeting of the stockholders will be held on the 4th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
J. W. COOK, Cashier.
oc16:1m

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1862.
THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsburgh, has this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS per share on its capital stock, out of the earned premiums of the last six months, payable on and after the 11th.
F. W. GORDON, Sec'y.
no5:2wd

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1862.
THIS BANK HAS THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock out of the profits for the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on or after the 14th inst.
W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
no5

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank, for the past six months, has been declared this day, and will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th inst. This dividend will be free of the United States tax, the Bank having assumed the payment of the same to the Government.
JOHN HARPER,
no5:td&1tw. Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1862.
THE MECHANICS' BANK HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock exclusive of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 4th inst.
GEO. D. MCCREERY, Cashier.
no5

ALLEGHENY BANK,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst. free of Government tax.
J. W. COOK, Cashier.
no5:d

SECOND LOT
OF
SECOND-HAND
PIANOS & MELODEONS,
REAL BARGAINS;
A ROSEWOOD 6¾ OCTAVE PIANO, round corners, made by Chickering & Sons, only 2½ years old; a very fine instrument $200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, same as above 200
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano, Chickering & Sons, about 4 years old, in first-rate condition 185
A Rosewood 6¾ octave Piano made by Gomez, Philadelphia, a good Piano 150
A Rosewood 6 octave Piano, iron frame, maker's name Hallet, Davis & Co., in good order 140
A Rosewood 6½ octave upright Piano, made by Gilbert, Boston 125
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, made by Stodart & Co., a very good instrument 120
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, N. Y. make 85
A Walnut 6 octave Piano, Lane 75
A Mahogany 6 octave Piano, Bond & Bro. 45
A Mahogany 5½ octave Piano 20
A Mahogany 5 octave Piano 20
A Rosewood 5 octave Piano style Melodeon made by Mason & Hamlin, as good as new 70
A Rosewood 5 octave Piano style Melodeon made by Carhardt 60
A Rosewood 5 octave Portable Melodeon made by Carhardt—cost $75 35
For sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR,
do5 81 Wood street.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
20,000 Seamless Bags;
6,000 Gunny Bags;
1,000 Bowling Sacks;
2,500 Large Heavy Linen,
5,000 Array Oats and Corn Sacks;
500 Salt Sacks—For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
se12-3mis 131 Second street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the estate of Mrs. SARAH B. FETTERMAN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills, &c., all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to
GILBERT L. B. FETTERMAN,
No. 137, Fourth street, Pittsburgh,
oc26:6td-1aw Administrator.

FRESH STOCK OF
WINTER GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM
NEW YORK
A CHOICE AND SUPERB LOT OF
NEW WINTER CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Including several new lines of
FANCY COATINGS,
Of the most desirable styles, and a full line of
OVERCOATINGS.
THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN EASTERN MARKET.
Our stock has been selected with a desire to please the tastes of all who may favor us with their patronage.
SAM'L GRAY & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 19 Fifth street.
N. B. Two good Coat hands wanted.
oc31

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INSURANCE
BY THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN
Cash Capital, $1,500,000.
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1862.

	Market Value.
Cash & Treas. Notes	$261,647 35
Bank Stocks	952,554 00
U. S. & State Stocks	685,411 00
City Bonds	223,050 00
Railroad Stocks	167,412 00
Mortgage Bonds	163,200 00
Real Estate, unincumbered	87,963