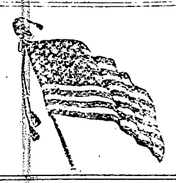
DAILY POST.



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

☞ Reading matter on every page.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 17.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The more unscrupulous of the abolition press are now engaged in alarming their readers with the belief that much harm is to be apprehended to the country from the election of Mr. Seymour to the chief magistracy of the State of New York. In order to dispel all such apprehensions, those who pretend to believe them should read Mr. Seymour's late speech, made to his immediate neighbors—an extract of which will be found in another part of to-day's paper. It is the production of a thoughtful statesman, addressed to the hearts and intelligence, not the passions and prejudices of his hearers.

The difficulty with the abolitionists, just now, is that the man who dissents, in the least, from their programme for the suppression of the rebellion, is necessarily in sympathy with the rebels themselves. They can see nothing but a war of indefinite duration, and of the most bloody consequences. They dictate, as they choose, to those in power; but if our side says a word in the way of remonstrance, we are at once threatened with arrests and imprisonment. This is the spirit of fanaticism, claiming unlimited license for itself and denying even toleration to those who differ from them. Take the *Gazette* of this city, and observe the blind fanaticism it exhibits It quotes opinions which Daniel Webster would applaud, were he living, and with the zeal of a bigot calls for the arrest of those who avow them. If the concentration of power, which the *Gazette* advocates, takes place by the general government, our system is at once a total failure and a farce.

If the States are to be deprived of the power to protect their own citizens, and idly look on and tolerate the insolence and oppression of midnight arbitrary arrests, by irresponsible parties, we might as well establish an absolute despotism at once. Two of the most splendid demonstrations that ever occurred in this country were those of the Governors of Maryland and New Jersey, a short time since, in demanding justice from the representatives of the Federal government, for outrages committed by them against two of their citizens. Give these officers unlimited power and they will use it as they feel inclined. Let the State authorities, therefore, instead of giving power to the general government, be jealous of its encroachments. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has, for eighteen months, been disputing powers assumed by Davis' government, and shall we be less vigilant in guarding against centralization of power? We trust not. Had France been a confederation of States, like ours, Napoleon could not have usurped her power in a single night; and as long as our commonwealths exercise their rightful jurisdiction over their respective people, no adventurer will be able to usurp our liberties. It is true that a bad man at the head of our affairs might, if backed by an army, proclaim himself dictator, but unless he previously crushed out all independence in the respective States, his usurpation would be of short duration. Let the States render to the general government obedience and assistance; but let them sternly resist any attempt to invade their reserved and constitutional rights. This is the lesson taught by Horatio Seymour, and it is the true one, let who will object to it.

THAT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention called to assemble in this city on the 25th inst., to which we have heretofore alluded, is to be abandoned, because, as the *Gazette* of Saturday informs us, there is now no necessity for such a convocation. The powerful reason given why there is no necessity for the Convention, is because McClellan has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Now, with all due deference to the sagacity of our neighbor, we can not see what the late commander had to do with the Convention. The call for that gathering was to "protect civil and religious liberty throughout the New World," and we think these inestimable privileges are now in as great danger (and no less,) as when the call was issued. We, therefore, think that the Convention ought to be held, if for nothing else than the fun of the thing: it would be rare indeed to see some of the signers of the call, putting themselves forward as the champions of civil and religious liberty. We insist on the gathering being held.

Gen McCLELLAN AT TRENTON

The demonstration in honor of Gen. McClellan on Thursday evening last was a tremendous one. In reply to an eloquent welcome, he spoke the following few but eloquent and significant sentences:

MY FRIENDS—For I feel that you are all my friends—I stand before you, not as a maker of speeches, not as a politician, but as a soldier. I came among you to seek quiet and repose, and from the moment of my arrival I have received nothing but kindness. Although I appear before you as a stranger, I am not. I am not altogether unacquainted with your history. Your gallant soldiers were with me in every battle, from the siege of Yorktown to the battle of Antietam, and here I bear witness to their devotion to the cause for which we are fighting. (Here the uproar compelled the General to cease for a few moments.) I also have to speak of the ever faithful, ever true Taylor, the dashing, intrepid Kearney—men who have given their lives for the maintainence of our government. And before bidding you good night, I have this piece of advice to give you—*While the army is fighting, you, as citezens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality and your rights as citizens.*

QUEER kind of love—a neuralgic affection.

GENERAL McDOWELL.

Gen. McDowell has been denied a Court of Inquiry and will probably be assigned duty at some out of the way post. Why has he been denied a trial?—a fair, open investigation such as he demanded, where the press and the public might be witnesses. His conduct in the field was of the most extraordinary character, accused by brother officers and men of cowardice and treachery in the face of the enemy. Why is he not tried or removed? There comes to us an intimation that he will never be tried; that certain members of the cabinet cannot afford the exposure Gen. M'Dowell would be obliged to make in justification of his conduct.—Can it be possible that he was used by the cabinet to thwart and crush McClellan, and that he wears about his person the evidence of the fact. His present position would go far to prove this.

Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS 62D REG'T, P. V.,
CAMP NEAR SNICKER'S GAP, VA.,
November 3d, 1862.

MR EDITOR:—Sitting on a cracker box, before a camp fire, with the wind blowing the smoke in all directions, and the lid of another on my knees for a table, I will try to give you an idea of our movements since my last letter, which was mailed to you on the 28th ult.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., about noon, in our camp near Sharpsburg, an order came to pack up, strike tents, and be ready to move in one hour. The uninitiated in army movements were, of course, all flurried and excited, or, as an Irishman would say, "put all through other," while the old soldiers took things quite coolly, and did not allow themselves to become exercised in the least. After the usual delay, about dark, we got off. The night was pleasant, and the moon shone out brightly, giving us an opportunity to see the country, cross brooks, avoid mud holes, &c. Passing through the village of Antietam, where extensive iron works are located, and where a number of our men, wounded in the recent battle there, are in hospital, some two miles from camp, we kept on in the direction of Harper's Ferry, stopping, about midnight, on Maryland Heights, about two miles from the Ferry. After marching some nine or ten miles, some of the men made coffee, and prepared supper before retiring, while others hung themselves up miscellaneously on the ground, without indulging in any of the elegant luxuries so abundantly provided by our kind Uncle Samuel. While plodding our way up the narrow, stony and steep mountains over which we passed, an elegant opportunity was afforded to study human nature. Some swore at the stupidity of the officers generally, others cursed their own luck, while much the largest number laughed cheerfully, singing merrily, "Oh, why did you go for a soldier?"

On Friday morning, about daylight, all hands were awoke by the sound of the bugle, and Maryland Heights were alive with the strong arms and willing hearts of men ready and anxious to meet the foe. Your correspondent felt particularly refreshed by his sleep before the camp fire of Company K, and was enabled to account for it on being informed by Captain McDonald that our worthy Chaplain, Mr. Williams, had, during the night, spread his blanket alongside of mine, doubtless bringing with him the good angel to guard our slumbers, thus hallowing the spot, and shedding about it a genial, peaceful influence. Be this as it may, I slept very soundly, and, on awaking, I found my late companions sitting up about the fire. I was loth to believe the Captain that the Chaplain had bunked beside me, but, when the reverend gentleman informed me himself that such was the case, there was no longer any room for doubt, and the thought struck me that either he must have gone about his devotions very early, or that, on awakening and finding the bed-fellow he had, he became alarmed of the company, and quietly slipped off. After partaking of a soldier's breakfast and taking a smoke, the line was again formed, and, about 9 o'clock, we renewed the march. Two miles brought us to a point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which we crossed about half a mile above Harper's Ferry, and pursued our way along the towing path. The scenery at this place is very grand and varied, having to be seen to be fully appreciated, while it has been so often described it is unnecessary for me to try to do it here. After marching along the canal, something less than a mile, we crossed the railroad, and, leaving the river and Harper's Ferry on our right, proceeded some miles down the Potomac to Sandy Hook. Here a halt was ordered, and, after resting an hour, some one found out we were on the wrong track, when the words "fall in," "attention," "about face," &c., were given in rapid succession. Retracing our steps we soon came to the point where we had struck the railroad, a short time before, and, crossing the river on a pontoon bridge, we passed through the old, dilapidated town made famous by the raid of John Brown. The place looks badly used up, the large government workshops, and other public buildings being a mass of ruins. The only business going on is the transmission of army supplies, and the traffic in sutler's goods. The little brick building, with its wooden cupola, where old John Brown had his headquarters, is still standing as a monument of his insanity, and the treason of those who urged him on in his mad career.

If we had only had a Jackson in the Presidential chair at the time old Brown's soul was sent marching along, to have issued his decree that "by the eternal" it should be accompanied by a few of those fanatics in both extremes of the Union, who deserved hanging much more richly than did this crazy old man, thousands and tens of thousands of valuable lives would have been saved, while traitors everywhere, of every kind, would have been taught to treat with veneration and respect the Constitution and laws under which we had grown from a few feeble and dependent colonies, to be one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth, whose flag was known and respected on every sea and every land. When we think of what we were, as a people, two years ago, and what we now are, it makes the heart sick, while we naturally reflect upon the cause, which have produced the sad change. Oh! think of it! of the blood and tears which have been shed, of the hearts which have been wrung and broken, of the firesides which have been desolated, of the ruin and devastation spread generally over our once happy and united country, and you have indeed a melancholy picture—one upon which I cannot dwell.

Passing through Harper's Ferry we crossed the Shenandoah river, and were once more making our way into the interior of Virginia. We kept our way along the mountains some four or five miles, stopping in a field, in a region known as Pleasant valley, where we arrived at about 4 o'clock in the evening. Here, immediately after stacking arms, getting supper, &c., the rolls having been previously made out, our regiment was mustered in for pay. The boys now have four months' pay coming to them, and are all extremely anxious to see the paymaster. On our way this far we seen any amount of Pennsylvania troops, a large number of whom are from the western counties—Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, &c. We remained in the Pleasant Valley camp until yesterday, (Sunday morning,) which gave all hands an opportunity to wash up and get rested, when the call to "fall in" was again heard, and at 8 o'clock the line was formed, and for once we moved off promptly. It was a big thing, and every one appeared to see it. After the regiment was formed and before joining the main column, an order from Col. Sweitzer was read by Adjutant Cunningham, formerly of Dr. Keyser's well known establishment, announcing the punishment of several members of different companies, for absenting themselves from camp without leave, straggling, &c. The penalty in these cases, five or six in number, was a light fine, and as they are the first of the kind which have occurred in the regiment, I do not deem it proper to send the names. To the credit of the 62d regiment it can be truly said that its members have generally behaved remarkably well, and given as little cause as any other men in the service for the exercise of harsh measures. The Colonel remarked that he had dealt gently with the offenders, this time being the first, but that it was only an earnest of what those who failed to heed the warning might expect in future. He is now the senior Colonel in the brigade, and appears to develope, as occasion calls them forth, all the qualifications necessary for a successful and useful officer.

Taking our position in the column we moved in the direction of Leesburg, passing through a great deal of fine country, and some of it rather rough. We kept on our way at a regular pace, resting four or five moments at intervals, striking the Winchester and Leesburg turnpike at a point some fifteen miles from the camp we had left in the morning, about five o'clock in the evening. Leaving the main road the brigade crossed a field and took quarters in the edge of an underbrushed wood.—Just as the head of the column in which we were reached the turnpike, a detachmen of horsemen dashed into sight, which proved to be Gen. McClellan and his staff. If the reviliers of the little corporal had heard the cheers which went forth from the throats of tired soldiers, wearied with the day's march, when they knew their commander was about, these worthies, including the men of black coats and white neck ties, would have been able to form some idea of the estimate placed upon their opinions by the men who are doing the fighting instead of the fault finding. These gentlemen would consult their own safety by being a little careful in denouncing little Mac before any of his soldiers. We are now in the immediate vicinity of Snicker's Gap, twenty miles from Harper's Ferry, surrounded on all sides by soldiers, and do not know the hour we may be called upon to pitch in, as it is confidently predicted by the knowing ones that a big fight is near at hand. Orders have been issued forbidding any man to leave camp, and to be ready to form in line of battle at a moment's warning. Although, of course, I do not pretend to be fully posted, I know more than it would be proper to publish just now, and that if the arrangements made to give the rebels a sound thrashing are not successful this time, in my opinion, we had better subside.

Since I last wrote to you there have been some changes affecting our division. Gen Morrell, formerly our division commander, has been assigned a department, with his headquarters at Hagerstown, and Gen. Butterfield has been made a Major General, taking the place of Gen. Morrell. An election for officers in companies A and D of our regiment has also taken place.—In company A, owing to the promotion of Captain Hull to be Lieutenant Colonel, and the resignation of both Lieutenants, a full set of officers had to be chosen. The company expressed its preference, very unanimously, as follows:

Captain—James Brown, formerly auctioneer of Allegheny city.

First Lieutenant, Wm. Crider; Second Lieutenant, John Walkinshaw. These gentlemen have all acted in the capacity of sergeants, and will make efficient and reliable officers. Captain Brown was wounded in the late battles before Richmond, and has proven that he is made of the right stuff.

In company D, on account of the resignation of First Lieutenant Putney, and the fact that Second Lieutenant Elder was killed at Malvern Hill, two vacancies were to be filled. For the first position Sergeant Townsend, who had been for some time acting as Second Lieutenant, was chosen, while the second honor was conferred upon Sergeant Truitt, who distinguished himself by brave conduct at the battle of Malvern Hill. In that fight he displayed great coolness, and after the color bearer of the 62d, had been three times shot down, he boldly rushed forward and bore our standard from the bloody field, thus saving it from the hands of the enemy.

Daybreak, Tuesday Morning, Nov. 4th.—During the night the officers' tents were visited by that ubiquitous individual, Sergeant Major Senger, who informed the sleepy occupants that it was ordered to beat reveille at 4 o'clock, get breakfast, three days rations in haversack, and be ready to move at daylight. It is now that hour, we have all had our breakfasts, are ready to "fall in," and "go forth to battle."—When the battle is over, if we have one, and my light is still burning, you shall hear the particulars from

Yours affectionately,
CUSSEWAGO.

An Extract from a late Speech of Hon. Horatio Seymour.

Horatio Seymour, governor elect of New York, made a speech the other day to his immediate neighbors, in which he said: "It is the beginning of a political revolution that will again place power in the hands of those who, until the last two years, were able to defeat the enemies of peace, of the Union, of the Constitution. This triumph removes the great obstacle in the way of the restoration of our Union. It teaches the loyal men of the South who feared that they were unsafe within its limits, that the conservative men of the North are able to put down fanatical agitators and meddling disturbers without the help of a single vote from a Southern State. The doctrine that there is a law higher than the Constitution, which justifies resistance to the statutes of the land, or to rightful authority, has been condemned. Our government has received new strength. That seditious spirit that prompted Northern governors to give a conditional obedience to the constitutional demands of government has been rebuked. Treasonable efforts to coerce the executive into a line of policy opposed to his convictions of duty have been condemned by the public verdict.

"The President of the United States has been instructed to exercise the full measure of his rightful authority to uphold the dignity of his office, to restrain other departments within their spheres, and then, too, he has been admonished not to go beyond his own rightful jurisdiction. *He will receive from us that which he has not had from those who claim to be his peculiar supporters—a cheerful, unconditional obedience to his rightful demands, whether they meet our views of policy or not.* At our annual elections we shall again sit in judgment on that policy, and condemn or approve it in the mode pointed out by the Constitution. In the meanwhile he will be saved from those intrigues which have hindered the successful progress of the war. Our armies will now be permitted to gain victories in the vicinity of our capital, as they have heretofore won them in other fields of action. The national credit will be strengthened by greater economy and honesty in the conduct of affairs. It will also be strengthened, because we propose an object for this war that can be attained—the resteration of our Union. All other schemes, which look to a bloody social revolution, will be abandoned. We can now hope that we are to be saved from the disgrace of national bankruptcy on the one hand, or the still deeper dishonor and demoralization of national repudiation on the other. To restore our country to its former condition we are ready to make every sacrifice, not only of men and money but also of passion and prejudice, for we will not hold our passions and prejudices to be more sacred than the blood and toil of our fellow-citizens in the field of martial conflict."

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

General McClellan's Staff not Arrested.

General Heintzelman to Take the Field.

BRITISH VESSELS CAPTURED

A New Army Order Issued.

Drafted Men may Furnish Substitutes.

ARMORY BUILDING BLOWN UP.

Redemption of Postage Stamps.

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

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Star says: the mail brings intelligence to-day of the arrest of Lieut. Colonels Colburn and Duane, members of the staff of General McClellan, which took place there yesterday. After due inquiry, we are satisfied the arrest was caused by the fact that they accompanied Gen. McClellan from the front and that they are not recognized here as being members of his personal staff, who were ordered to accompany him to Trenton. His technical personal staff are said in official circles to be his two aids, Lieut. Col. Sweitzer and Lieut. Col. Duane or his additional aid, A. A. G. Lieut. Colonel Colburn Under this reading of his personal staff three or four other officers are absent with him from the field without orders to that effect.

It is believed here the arrests referred to above meant little more than preempt ory orders to the two officers in question to return at once to their positions in the army.

The Star also says it is believed around us that the gallant and able Heintzelman is about to be ordered to take the field and Wadsworth is to have a command in the army.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from the Gulf today, stating, among other things, that the United States gunboat Sagamore, on the 28th ult., captured the English schooner Trier, of and from Nassau, with a cargo of 100 bags of salt and miscellaneous articles. On the 23d the same gunboat captured the English schooner Francis, of and from Nassau, with salt, powder, guns, &c. The U. S. schooner Rachel Seamen, on the 6th ult., captured off Sabine Pass the English schooner Dart. The steamer Kensington recently captured the British schooner Adventure while attempting to run the blockade off the coast of Texas

The Savannah Republican, of the 8th, says it has generally been resolved on both by the army and our citizens, to defend this city and to yield possession to the invader only when its walls shall have been battered down and nobody left to dispute his entrance.

Two men were brought to Savannah from Columbus, Ga., charged with uttering and passing counterfeit money of the Confederate States.

H. W. Mercer, Brig. Gen. commanding, issues an address to the planters of Georgia, saying that he has received from several counties in the State requests and demands that he should return their negroes now working upon the fortifications of Savannah. It is his sincere and earnest desire to do so, but he thinks it an injustice to those who have sent their negroes at his first call that they should be compelled to bear the whole burden and heat of the day, while others, who are among the wealthiest of the land, look calmly on the danger of the city and State without contributing a single laborer from their hundreds or thousands to their defense. Let those citizens whose vital interests are at stake and who have done their share towards the common weal rise up and compel these backsliders, and especially the rich among them, to do their part. As soon as those who have not contributed send him a sufficient number to fill their places, he pledges himself to send back to their masters the negroes who are now at work. Until this be done necessity compels him to retain them.

Gov. Brown renews the call for negroes to complete the fortifications around Savannah. If they are not furnished promptly they will be impressed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision in regard to the money earned by officers in the service of the government, namely: payments made to officers in the service of the government, by way of reimbursement for actual expenses, of which an account is rendered, are not subject to a reduction of the three per cent. tax, but when the monies are received by such officers by way of commutation and no account of actual expenses is rendered, the tax must be assessed upon the amount so received.

Gen. Sherburne, Acting Assistant Adjutant General in Gen. Wadsworth's staff, left this afternoon per the steamer for Fortress Monroe, having in charge between 175 and 200 rebel prisoners of war to be exchanged. This morning they were all permitted to purchase such necessaries and comforts for their own use as their several means would allow.

Several of their late companions refused to go South to be exchanged, preferring to get their discharge by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Brigadier General Augur, of New York, was to-day appointed a Major General of volunteers.

Lieut. Commander Haxten, of the United States steamer Connecticut, reports to the Navy Department, that on the afternoon of the 30th of Oct. he captured the English schooner Hermosa of Nassau, about fifteen miles to the Eastward of the Sabine river and close to the land. She was put under the charge of a prize crew and dispatched to Key West.

James R. Dean, of Freedom, Maine, has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Navy and ordered to the ship Guard. Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Buckley, has been ordered to the ship Guard. Acting Assistant Paymaster Jno. B. Hazletine has been ordered the steamer J. C. Kuhn.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
Washington, Nov. 15th,

The following order was published today:

Nov. 15.—General order, No. 184—First: The organization of a portion of this army into three general divisions is hereby announced. The general divisions will be formed and commanded as follows: The second and ninth corps will form the right grand division and will be commanded by Major General E. V. Sumner. The first and sixth corps will form the left grand division and will be commanded by Major General W. B. Franklin. The third and fifth corps will form the centre grand division and will be commanded by Major Gen. Joseph Hooker. The eleventh corps, with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, will constitute a reserve force, under the command of Major General F. Sigel. Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in future orders.

Second: In accordance with instructions from the War Department the commanders of these divisions will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands as are now forwarded to these head quarters for final action. Major General Sigel will exercise all the powers in respect to his command above assigned as the commander of a grand division. Those cases which can only be decided by the department at Washington they will forward directly to those departments without reference to these Headquarters. All matters relating to the movements of troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these Headquarters, as usual.

Third: The commanders of these grand divisions will retain with them their respective staffs.

Fourth: The second officers of the 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th corps will take the command of these corps and will forward to these Headquarters a list of recommendations of officers to fill their staffs.

Fifth: Brigadier General S. Williams, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector General in the same department.

Sixth: The heads of the various staff departments at these Headquarters, other than the Adjutant General's department, will remain as heretofore until further orders.

Seventh: Lieut. Col. Richmond, A. A. General, is announced as A. A. General at these Headquarters.

Eighth: All orders conflicting with this are hereby rescinded.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside.

General Sigel visited Gen. Burnside at his Headquarters to-day.

November 15.—This afternoon, in accordance with custom the refuse of the workshops of the district armory which is about a fourth of a mile from Pennsylvania avenue on a direct line was destroyed by fire on the grounds belonging to that building. It happened that some packages of cartridges were among the refuse and consequently the explosion was of such a character as to frightfully alarm those in the immediate neighborhood; the cry at once spread through the city that the building had blown up and for a time there was apprehensions of loss of life but there was nothing more serious involved than the extensive breaking of window glass by the concussion both of the armory buildings and the hospitals on the same public reservations. The shock was distinctly felt on Pennsylvania avenue; several panes of plate glass were shattered.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 15.—The following order has been received by Gov. Curtin from the Secretary of War:

To his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—Drafted men who have been mustered into the service may furnish substitutes within ten days from this time, or at any time within ten days of the time of muster; provided no additional expense shall thereby be occasioned to the Government in transportation, subsistence, or clothing. By order of the Secretary of War.

Signed, C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig. Gen. and A. A. G.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Board of Aldermen to-day adopted a resolution tendering Gen. McClellan the hospitalities of the city.

Albert Horn has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State prison for fitting out the Slaver City of Norfolk.

A young woman in Hackensack, N. J., was outraged yesterday by a negro named Anderson, who stole his employers horse and escaped to New York; he has not since been heard of.

The Postmaster General has given orders for the redemption of the postage stamps which have been used as currency.

The U. S. gunboat Connecticut has arrived below.

The Herald's special dispatches from Nashville, Tenn., of Nov. 12th, says:—Maj. Gen. Lew Crittenden and staff have arrived. Part of Gen. Crittenden's corps, under Gen. Mathews and Gen. Wood's division, entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 10th, driving Morgan's rebel cavalry out. They captured a large amount of flour, bacon, wheat, oats and shoes, mules and some prisoners. On next morning Morgan made a dash on Gen. Wood's camp, eighteen miles from Lebanon, and captured thirty men. On the morning of the 9th, Gen. Parker's brigade entered Gallatin, encountered eight hundred of Morgan's men, and captured twenty of them and one piece of artillery.

All of Morgan's cavalry joined General Breckinridge at Murfreesboro, and, it is supposed, left with him for Chattanooga, whither a large rebel force is going.

It is reported, upon undoubted authority, that an immense amout of rebel arms and supplies are collected opposite Chattanooga, without facilities of transportation across the river.

The latest reports place Gen. Breckinridge's force at twenty thousand.

Gen. Cheatham's force of rebels is reported at Tullahoma.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.—A great Union meeting will be held at the Capitol tomorrow.

The Union refugees met in secret tonight. Their resolve is to follow the Union army and establish Union organizations, preparatory to holding Congressional elections.

Guerrillas continue to attack the trains, but undue importance is given to their raids.

Communication between Nashville and Louisville is comparatively unrestricted.

DIED

On Sunday morning, Nov. 16th, WILLIAM M. BRAUFF, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, No 128 Fulton street, 6th Ward, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, to proceed to the Concord Burying Ground, on the Brownsville road,

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES,
CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
PITTSBURGH.
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Chemicals, &c., Lead, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Cream Tartar Baking Soda, Eng. Mustard, Oils, &c.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. ie19-tc

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
It needs no mixing.
It has no smell whatever.
It produces no dirt or dust.
It preserves from rust.
It produces a jet black polish.
It stands the most intense heat.
It requires very little labor.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
no15 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

OATS! OATS!! OATS!!!
FARMERS AND GRAIN DEALERS take notice.
OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, October 14th, 1862.
The undersigned desires to purchase several thousand bushels of good, sound, merchantable Oats, to be delivered at the Public Forage House; payment made on delivery. Grain sacks will be furnished on application at this office.
A. MONTGOMERY,
Major and Quartermaster,
U. S. Army.
oc16 tf

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS, AT
Macrum & Glyde's,
French Embroideries and Laces;
New style Bonnet Ribbons
Fancy Velvet and Trimming Ribbons,
Head Dresses, Wool Hoods, &c.;
Gloves, Gauntlets and Hosiery,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,
Notions and small articles.
Just received and selling at the lowest cash prices by MACRUM & GLYDE,
no14 78 Market st., bet. 4th and Diamond.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Monday morning at 11 A. M.
FOUNDATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

DEAR BLESS US MR. EDITORS,
Talk about approbation and puffations we could fill your columns if we were not ashamed of such reaching after trifles, but we won't be out of fashion. Please insert the following lately flattering reception at the Spencer House of one of our plain substantial Pianos:
SPENCER HOUSE,
Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10th, 1862.
MESSRS. J. J WISE & BRO., Piano Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gents—The Piano came safe to hand and when duly compared with a number of the r nowned makers, it is considered the best in the house.
WM. H. CLAPP,
no14 Office No. 81 Fourth street.

EXTRA!!!
BARGAINS OFFERED AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth Street,
ALL THIS MONTH.
Heavy Grain Shoes for Boys, 40 Cents,
Women's Calf Heel Balmorals, $1.00
AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
no17.

McCLELLAN'S SHOE AUCTION.
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET.
SHIRTS, DRAWERS AND SOCKS,
AT THE
Masonic Hall Auction House
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET.
BY EXPRESS THIS DAY
a large lot of
Men's Fine Calf Boots,
AT
McCLELLAND'S AUCTION.
no17.

LADIES BALMORALS,
Ladies Balmorals,
LADIES BALMORALS,
MOROCCO, KID AND LASTING,
at DIFFENBACHER'S,
no17 No. 15 Fifth street.

VENISON—THREE SADDLES VENISON just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
no17 corner Market and First streets.

QUINCES—6 BARRELS QUINCES, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
no17 corner Market and First Streets.

APPLES—350 BARRELS CHOICE Russetts, just received and for sale JAS. A. FETZER,
no17 Corner Market and First streets.

BUTTER—2 BOXES FRESH ROLL Butter just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
no17 Corner Market and First street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership, lately subsisting under the firm of Pennock, Hart & Co., has been dissolved, Nathan F. Hart having disposed of his interest therein to Joseph Pennock. All debts due to or by the firm will be settled by the said Jos. Pennock, who is authorized to use the firms name in such settlements.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15. NATHAN F. HART.
The undersigned having withdrawn from the firm of Pennock, Hart & Co. take pleasure in recommending their successor Joseph Pennock, to the patronage of the friends of the old firm.
no17:3td. NATHAN F. HART.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE—FORTY acres in Washington county, Illinois, the Northwest quarter of Northeast quarter of section 33, Township No. 3, S. South range, No. 2, West. Also 320 acres in Ripley county, Missouri North half of section No 11, township No. 25, North of range No. 1, West from principal meridian. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no17 Commercial Brokers,
51 Market street.

NEW BRIGHTON BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—Two valuable building lots pleasantly situate, each having a front of 4 feet on Mercer street, by 90 deep; are near the Railroad and upper Bridge. Price low. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
no17 51 Market street.

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.
Desirable Mill property and other Real Estate to the amount of $100,000 for sale low.
SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY
Furnished by J. H. CASIDAY,
no17 Burke's Building 4th st. near Market.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AT
BORLAND'S,
98 MARKET STREET.
Ladies, Misses and Childrens Balmoral Boots, Army Gaiters, Gums, Men's, Boy's and Youths Boots and Brogans Call and examine at
JOS. H. BORLAND'S,
Cheap Cash Store, No. 98 Market street, second door from Fifth. [no15]

BALMORAL SKIRTS
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS
in bright and beautiful colors. Merchants and dealers supplied in quantity.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
no15 No. 17 Fifth street.

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.
☞ The highest price paid in cash for Beeswax Tar, Turpentine, Carbon Oil and Burning Fluid at the lowest prices. no15

JEFFRIES ANTIDOTE,
JEFFRIES ANTIDOTE,
JEFFRIES ANTIDOTE,
One of the most valuable medicines of the day. One of the most valuable medicines of the day.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
☞ The highest price in cash paid for Beeswax Tar, Turpentine, Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid, at the lowest prices. no15

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION
But a few of those bargains in LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS remain unsold. Those who are not yet supplied should do so immediately.
Pure Linen Hemstitched Hands'fs at 25c worth 50c
" " Tucked, 50c " $1 00
" " Stitched and Tucked 55c " 1 25
one or more of the above prices till all are sold.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
no15 No. 17 Fifth street.

AN ELEGANT LOT OF
PLUSH SLIPPER PATTERNS,
Received by Express this day. Now is the time to make selections for the holidays,
no15 EATON, MACRUM & CO.

STEEL BELT CLASPS—A CHOICE lot of these desirable
Belt Clasps of Steel Brilliants,
direct from importers. Received and for sale by
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
no15 No. 17 Fifth street.

WALL PAPER, CHEAP—BOTH French and American, will be sold without advance in price until New Year's at the old stand, 87 Wood street, by.
W. P. HARSHALL.
☞ Rags wanted. no15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wonders Will Never Cease.
Neither does Dr. Tobias' Venetian Linament ever fail to stop the most severe pain. This is no new humbug article, but an old established remedy, having been used by thousands during the last fifteen years. Call on the agent and get a pamphlet with a full description of this magic remedy. None genuine unless signed by S. I. Tobias, Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. no12:d&w3mo
Sold by **Thomas Redpath**, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

QUERY.
Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD?
BECAUSE eminent chemists say so!
BECAUSE it contains no caustic compounds!
BECAUSE it wears longer than any other!
BECAUSE it operates *instantaneously!*
BECAUSE it does not stain the skin!
BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the hair
BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes!
BECAUSE its presence cannot be detected!
BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS!
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
Price. $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size
CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.
Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.
Price 50 cents, $1, and $2 per bottle according to size.
☞ Sold by **Thomas Redpath**, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. no12:d&wlmoo

Facts about Brandreth's Pills.
NEW CASTLE,
Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1862.
MR. G. TEN EYCK SHELDON, *Editor Sing Sing Republican:*
Dear Sir—I would state that I was induced to use BRANDRETH'S PILLS, through the recommendation of John R. Swift, of Croton, Westchester county, who was entirely restored to health by their use. He was sick for some two years, very costive and dyspeptic, and he tried everything but was not relieved. Finally, he took one Brandreth's Pill every day for a week, and a dose of six Pills every day for three days, and then took one Pill every day, with an occasional dose of six. In one month he was able to go to work, and in three months he well, gaining 40 pounds in weight.
Yours truly, EDWARD PURDY.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, SS:
Edward Purdy being duly sworn, says that he resides in the town of New Castle; that some years ago he was very sick with a sore on his leg, which had been running for over five years; that he was also much distressed by a pain in his chest, and besides very costive and dyspeptic that after trying various remedies and many physicians, he commenced using Brandreth's Pills, six to eight three times a week, and at the end of one month, the sore on his leg healed, and at the end of two months he was entirely cured of costiveness, dyspepsia and pain, and has remained well ever since. EDWARD PURDY.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of Oct. 1862.
S. MALCOLM SMITH,
no12:d&w:tfc. Justice of the Peace.
Sold by **Thomas Redpath**, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

BANK ELECTIONS.

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.
oc14:td W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

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.
oc13 GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

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 st