CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

s. M. PETTENGILI & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Bostoupare our Agents for the Hrand those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-nts and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

META-HORACE BONHAM, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the York Republican, offers that establishment for sale on reasonable terms. The materials are good, and it is the only Republican paper in York county.

NEW STOCK OF LADIES' FURS. - Messrs Charles Oakford & Son, Nos. 831 and 836 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, invaribly close out their entire stock of Furs every season, and consequently their goods are always new and fresh. Their present stock of Ladies' and Children's Furs is the largest and finest they have ever offered, and is wholly of their own importation and manufacture. They have several popular styles not met with elsewhere, and owing to their superior facilities, they are prepared to sell at unusually low prices. See their advertisement in another

John Brown and Jefferson Davis .-- John Brown invaded the State of Virginia with a small band of men, was arrested imprisoned, tried, condemned, and executed, and all the people said amen. Jefferson Davis male war upon the national government, and has slain thousands of its loyal citizens, and has carried war and rapine over a vast region of country, and those who rejoiced in the exc cution of John Brown apologize for the rebellion of Jeff. rson Davis, upon the principle that the murderer of a few makes a villain, and the murder of many a here, who instead of hemp should be treated to propositions of peace

NEW APPLICATION TO WOUNDS .- A patent has been issued in Paris for preparation and application of new agents for the stopping of hemorrhage, etc., in wounds. These consist of salis made from mineral and essential oils soluble in caustic potash of soda. They are made by taking coal oil or petroleum and stirring it cold in about one sixth of its weight of caustic-soda. It is then allowed to settle for twelve hours, when it separates into two different layers, the lower one being called phenate of soda. The phenate of soda is run off by a tap in the bottom of the vessel in which it is formed. Phenates thus obtained are applied to the wounds to stop hemorrhage as follows: If the wound has been pro duced by a cutting instrument, several folds of a surgeon's compress are dipped into the fluid and applied to the wound. "It neither causes pain nor irritation," says the inventor

The compress is pressed upon the wound, and the phenate freely applied from the outside with a rag. A second compress is then applied, and sometimes four are required, but seldom more. The pheunto congulates the albumen of the blood, and stops its further issue. If the hemorrhage is caused by a bay onet or bullet, the phenate solution is injected two or three times in the wound, then the opening is filled with lint sonked in the solution. The superiority of these phenates for wounds is stated to be due not only to the property which they possess of congulating the blood, but also because of their rendering the edges of the wound insensible, and caus-, ing the injured tissues to contract by acting upox them in a similar manner to tannic acid.

Browning's beautiful poem on the Italian boy found dead in the ranks and wearing the uniform of the Austrian soldiers, which has been happily adapted to a supposed similar instance in our country, has recently been realized in real life in Virginia. A cas · has come to our knowledge of a youth who fell wounded in the rebel ranks at Antietam, and died at Hoffman's farm, near the battle field, on the 17th. His name was Baillie Peyton Chandon, and he was from Texas, the same State whence we have received recent cheering intelligence of an extended Union feeling. -

A correspondent who spent a fortnight among the wounded at Antietam, declares that this poor youth, who enlisted his kindest care and sympathy, was not at heart of rebel. He was nineteen years old on the day his thigh was amputated, an operation rendered necessary by five wounds which he had received. A sixth on the neck was less severe. He had lain two days on the battle field before he was discovered. When taken care of by hospitable Union soldiers, he said that he was at school when the war broke out, and that he wished to remain there, but that the conscription began in his town, and he was forced to join the army. And yet all this time his hopes and prayers were for the stars and stripes. An incident occurred in the hospital, which shows the noble self abnegation of a Union soldier, and proves that Chandon was appreciated by his former foes. After the amputation, the surgeon sent for a cushion, to place under the stump of a thigh. The messengers returned with word that there were none left. A young Massachusetts soldier, who two days before had had his thigh amputated, hearing this put his hand down and taking his own pillow, handed it to the surgeon, saying: "Heré, Doctor, give him this; he needs it more than I do.

Was there ever greater heroism? What in our army hospitals such cases of self abnegation are paralleled every day.

SARSAPABILLA. - This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of disorders that afflict mankind-s reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community .- Read the advertisement of Dr. Aven's Sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what

he offers. - [Organ, Syracuse N. Y. THE SOUTH NEARLY EXHAUSTED.—The Newbern Progress says that the rebel confederacy gained some 40,000 men by the Conscription act in North Carolina alone, and the examin ing physicians reported more than three fourths of them as unfit for military duty

Water is now introduced into San Francisco through an aqueduct extending to Lake Honda, a distance of some thirty-two miles. Through this flume, which is sixteen by thirty inches in its dimensions, water flows at the rate of three millions of gallons per day.

snow-storm, we are having delightful weather. | vacated.

General McClellan Relieved.

The telegraph brings us news from Wash. ngton which is of more than ordinary importance. General McClellan has again been re. lieved of his command. In approving the ac. tion of the Administration in this case we do not wish to be understood as censuring Gen eral McClellan's military manouvres and strategy as blunders, as some have done; nor do we believe that any such sentiment lies at the bottom of his removal, for General Mc-Clellan has in the public at large no warmer riends than have been the President and leading members of the Cabinet. They have stood by him under all circumstances, defending him vigorously against assaults; and General McClellan, well knowing the fact, has relied upon them rather than the Democratic politicians who have sought to build up

their own schemes upon his great reputation. But it has long been clear that however faithful to the government and the Union, nowever vigilant against the wiles of the rebel generals, however good as a disciplinarian, and however popular with his army, General McClellan's campaigning has been of no practical effect in pushing on this war to a sucessful conclusion. It requires no argument to demonstrate this. We have been obliged o retrace every step of our prpgress in Virginia, to witness the invasion of Maryland and the capture of Frederick by an immense rebel army, and to see our own State invaded and one of its most fertile valleys plundered by rebel cavalry. To say that this reulted from Pope's misfortunes, is an easy way of getting over the difficulty; but the successful raid in our own State happened after the battle of Antietam, and while Mc-

burg. In all the time when we had splendid weather and abundance of men and everything else needed, our army lay idle, until at length, when the enemy had repaired all their losses, and were stronger than ever, we set out to conquer a rebellious State. As the nett re ult of this policy of endless preparation, we have lost some of the best months of the year sacrificed an army of twelve thousand troops and a park of artillery at Harper's Ferry, suffered a second Ball's Bluff disaster at Shepperdstown, had Pennsylvania invaded and plundered by the enemy, and have now reached the mountain gaps in Virginia in the nidst of an unprecedented snow storm, which brings unpleasant reminiscences of the fate of Napoleon's grand army in Russia.

Clellan with his victorious army lay at Sharps-

One of the excuses for this delay was that the men were without proper clothing. In the midst of an unparalleled expenditure for supplies, with a Quartermaster General of a prodigality of equipment which has amazed ill Europe, General McClellan's army, we are asked to believe, has been suffering for want the quantity of supplies. Thousands upon thousands of suits are packed and sent for ward continually, the Department does its duty thoroughly, and still this complaint! At another time the excuse for delay was that the Governors of the loval States had neglected or refused to send forward the new troops. This was a Democratic dodge, got up by partisans for electioneering purposes. We do not suppose that Gen. McClellan was his friends, and made use of to give bitter ness to the accusations against all Governors overnors were accused of withholding troops

The losses sustained by our army and by the nation in General McClellan's campaigns upon which he always insists as indispensable to his plan. From the day he was first summoned from Western Virginia to take manner that the ingenuity of the ablest min ister of finance our country has ever seen has been paralyzed for means, and the Governors men enough by volunteering for such tre mendous armies, have been compelled to re-

peat, doubt General McClellan's ability, nor have we ever done so. Neither have we any N. C. suspicion of his patriotism, and it is a serious misfortune that any one has ever given utter ance to such an idea. We think we can see plainly how his troubles all arose. The primary dogma of West Point is the theory of adequate preparations; and the nation in this war, the first ever waged under West Point influences, is paying dearly for its whistle in the enormous outlay of money for material of war, and the astounding levies and waste of human life. General McClellan naturally followed his mentor. He was taught never to commence an enterprise before he was thoroughly prepared, and in his mind, and in that of all the young West Pointers of this war, preparation was the giant solely compatent for the task of subduing the revolt. This lesson was more deeply impressed nnon General McClellan's mind by his mission to Sebastopol to report on the state of the art of war in Europe, as there shown; and the read. er who will take the trouble to refer to his report, will find it a labored effort to prove that on the one hand the allies undertook the siege without any adequate idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, and that on the other hand the Russians undertook the defence in the same way. These positions, of course, was Sidney's cup of water to this? And yet disprove each other, but they will be found to constitute the whole ground work of his report, and they have made his naturally cautious and prudent mind excessively given to

the most astonishing preparations. We do not wish now to pursue an inquiry on this topic, though we may remark en passant that we very greatly fear that it is destined to be pressed upon us more and more. and that the continual waste of life and treasure will compel us to change our military system as well as our generals. But the two most distinguished advocates of this preparing policy were Buell and McClellan, and they have both been removed. We regard these two changes in the light of an approaching alteration of our military policy, which will give our volunteer generals a better chance, and be in the highest degree beneficial to the country. It is at length becoming to be felt that the practical education acquired in this war by our soldiers is worth infinitely more than all the teaching of the schools.

SIMON CAMERON AT HOME -- Simon Cameeron, our Minister to Russia, arrived at New York a day or two ago, and is now at his home. After a few days of repose he will repair to Washington to report his return officially to the President.

It is understood that General Cassius M. After a storm comes a calm: after the Clay will be appointed to the position thus Judge Holt's Letter.

We publish this week, the admirable lette of Hon. Joseph Holt, to a committee of gen tlemen in New York. This letter was written previous to the late election in New York, but has not been published until a few days

ago. Had it been made public sconer i would undoubtedly have 'exercised a marked influence upon the voters of that State, sufficient we beleive, to have changed the result Judge Horr is a veteran Democrat, of the brder-state school, and this fact gives peculiar signficance to his burning words in favor of the policy of the Administration. Read it patriots, and you will feel refreshed and strengthened in the support you have been giving to freedom and the Government .-Read it sympathizers and hang out your heads in your merited shame and discomfiture

### NOVEMBER COURT, FIRST WEEK.

The proceedings of the Court or Common Pleas for the first week consisted of but two cases, which were

David Long vs. John Miller-Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plff., \$59 30. Christian T. Strickler vs. Adam Burkhol der-Action on a promissory note. Verdict

In the Quarter Sessions, the cases tried, ur to the time of our going to press, were as

Com. rs. Alfred Whiting-Assault and Ratiery. Ignored, and county for costs. .
Com. vs. Lucinda lokes and Wilson Ickes Battery. -Assault and Battery.
Com vs. John Nickle-Assault and Bat

Com. vs. Frederick Wencher-Assault and Batt ry-Plead guilty, and submitted to the court, promising to leave the county if not harshly dealt with. Sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and \$1 00 fine. Gillelan for Commonwealth, Shapley for defendant. Com. vs. Teressa Gardner-Formcation Com. vs. Samuel Woods-Fornication and

Basterdy. Verdict, guilty.
Com. vs. James Crouly—Assault and Battery on Frank Murray at Papertown with t " and slung shot on the night of the fall election. Found guilty, repremanded by the Court, and sentenced one month to jail and to pay a fine of \$1 and cos's of prose cution.

Com vs. George Maurice and Mary Mau rice-Assault and Battery. Ignored, and the prosecutor, Margaret Giffin, to pay the

Com. vs Henry Fellows-Arson. Burn ing of a barn in Shippensburg township, the property of Joseph C. Nevin, on the night of the 10th of September last. Prisoner had been drunk, lost his bundle containing a jug of whiskey, which was taken by a negro boy and hidden. Fellows then said if it was not forthcoming he would burn the barn. Verdict guilty. Sentenced 3 years and 6 months most distinguished ability, and who has earned in Eastern Penitentiary, and fined \$1 and a colebrity for his forecast as a provider, with costs. Smith and Gilelan for Common-

wealth, Shapley for prisoner. Com. vs. Jacob Culp-Larceny, Stealing a hors on the 25th July, 1861, the property of Samuel Bowman, of East Pennsborough of clothing! Our arsenals are groaning with township. Value of horse estimated at \$400. Verdict guilty. Sentenced 7 years and 6 months in Eastern Penitentiary, and fined \$1 and costs. Gillelan and Penrose for the Commonwealth. Shearer for detends to Com. vs. George Leephart-Indicted fo larceny of a pocket book and watch. Plead guilty but drunk," and sentenced I year fined \$1 and costs of prosecution. Gillelan for prosecution: Shapley for defendant. Com. vs. Margaret Willard-Indicted for aware of it, but it was eagerly accepted by from Mrs. Labach, and found on defendant. She was trying to sell them, representing herself in want of something to eat. Found known to be opposed to his tardy policy. | guilty in manner and form as she stands in dicted, and sentenced to 3 months to jail of Day after day new regiments kept on passing county; pay a fine of \$1; return the property through Philadelphia to Washington in an stolen, and stand committed till sentence is endless stream, from those very States whose | complied with | Gillelan for Commonwealth; Shapley for defendant

chief for breaking in the door of another negro, named Thompson. Plead "guilty stand in striking contrast with their ineffect but drunk " - Sentenced to the county juil tiveness and with the gigantic preparations | for 4 months; pay a fine of \$1, and costs of Itelan for Commonwealth; Shapley for defendant.

Com. vs. Kate McPete-Indicted for lewdness, drunkenness and blasphemy Plead ent brigades and regiments. command at Washington down to this time we guilty, and promised to leave the town if a have been raising men and supplies in such a mild sentence was given. Sentenced I year of opinion that the requisitions from that to the jail of the county; fined \$1, and to army have been filled more promptly, and pay the costs. Gillelan for Commonwealth; McGlaughlin for defendant.

#### of the loyal States, in despair of ever raising | Reported Capture of Rebels at Playmouth, N. C.

Washington, Nov. 8 - The Navy Department has dispatches from Fortress Monroe to the The North American says we do not, we re. 6th which make no mention of the reported capture of three thousand rebels at Plymouth.

> 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. Salute in Honor of Gen. Burnside. Providence, Nov 9 .- A salute of 100 guns will be fired to morrow in honor of the appointment of Gen. Burnside to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

### NEWS ITEMS. Snow fell at Louisville, Ky , on Thurs

Three hundred Indians, captured in the war in Minnesota, and tried for their crimes, have been condemned to be hung .-The confirmation of the sentence rests with the authorities at Washington.

The Michigan Legislature is Republian. It is believed that the Congressional

delegation will also be Republican. The Minnesota election has been carried by the Republicans with 2000 majority. A female seminary was burned at Concord, New Hampshire, on Friday night.

nea-Counterfeit \$50 and \$100 Treasury iotes, raised from ones and twos, are reported to be in circulation. If the people will exeroise ordinary care they will not be victim-

The inmates were freightened but none were

The captain of the private Sumpter as been murdered by the mate, and the entire crew have been imprisoned. The vessel in possession of the English authorities. Gen. Grant's headquarters are now at

agrange, Mississippi. The rebels are retreating from Holly Springs. Querillas are infesting Southwestern Tennessee, enforcing the rebel conscrip-

Proposals for 7.30 Bnods in Exchange for Legal Tender Notes. Proposals for about thirteen millions and halt of seven thirty bonds in exchange for ogal tender notes will be opened on Monday, the 17th instant, at the Treasury Department at noon, up to which time they will be received The bonds offered are those yet un diposed of, of the date of October 1 1861. interest will run from the dates of deposit, unless the successful bidders prefer to pay the accrued interest from October 1 1862, on the current coupons in coin, to be reimbursed at its maturity. Bidders must deposit with some Assistant Treasurer 10 per cent, of the amount offered, and forward

REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN.

Special Dispatch to The New York Tribune. WARHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862. The following is from your special correspondent, dated Gainesville, November 8. 4: 10 P. M.

Gen, McClellan was this morning relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomao. Gen. Burnside is next in command.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARIT OF THE POTOMAC, SALEM, Va., Nov. 5-12 o'clock, noon-The order relieving Major Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potos mac was received at Headquarters at eleven o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpect ed to all, and therefore every one was taken

On its receipt the command was imme diately 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. His last official act was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them, in a few words, that the command had devolved on Gen. Burnside, and taking an affectionate leave of them-

There is no other news worthy of mention, excepting that the army is in motion. Special Dispatch to The N.Y. Tribune.

Some time ago, the President propounded certain queries to Gen. Halleck, the answers to which would, it was thought, shed no lit tle light upon the campaigns of Gen. Mc-Clellan since Gen. Halleck became Com. mander in Chief. Full and clear answers have been given to these queries, and the document containing them is now made public. In this document the problem why it is that Gen, McClellan and Colonel Marcy, his Chief of Staff, report directly to the President instead of to Gen. Halleck, the Secretary of War, or the Adjutant General, as military etiquette prescribes, will be e havlos

Official Report of Gen. Halleck. The Supplies for the Army of the Potomas -All Requisitions Promptly Filed-The Army Better Supplied than that of the West—Gen McClellan Peremptority Ordered to Move Against the Enemy -He

Delays Three Weeks-A Startling State ment of Facts: [Official Correspondence.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862. Hon, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Sin: In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have

1. That requisitions for supplies to the army under Gen, McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here; that is, for Quartermasters' supplies, by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster General; for Commissary supplies, by his Chief Com-missary on the Commissary General, &c. No such requisitions have been to my knowledge made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

2. On several occasions Gen. McClellan has elegraphed to 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 months to the Eastern Penitentiary; that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, whore the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of the larceny of some knives, forks and spoons, from Mrs. Lobach, and found on defendant. She was trying to sell them, representing herself in want of something to eat. Found guilty in manner and form as she stands in staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crawded condition of the depots or of a riff oars; but whenever notified of this, agents have been sent to remove the difficulty: he excellent unperintendance of Gu Haupt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual with freight trains. Au army of the size of that under Gen. McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked on account of neglect in making timely requisi tions, and unavoidable delays in forwarding them, and in distributing them to the differ-

From all the information I can obtain, I am that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than our armies operating in The latter have operated at much the West. greater distances from the sources of supply, and have had far less facilities for transpor tation. In fine, I believe no armies in the world, while in campaign, have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

3. Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen.

McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington, reinforcements could be sent from this place On the first of October, finding that e proposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to hin the disadvantages of delaying till the Autumn rains had swollen the Potomae 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 Your army must move now while the are good." It will be observed that roads are good." three weeks have eladsed since this order was

4. In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the south side of the Potomac, he could have received his supplies almost as readily as remaining inactive on the

5, On the 7th of October, in a telegram in regard to his intended movements, General McClellan stated that it 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 that any requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his sup-On the 11th, he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies sent by rail had been

As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone On the same date (the 11th) he forward. spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th he complained that the rate of supply was only "150 horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington " I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to juquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was not furnished. General Meigs reported on the 14th ultimo, that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in front of Washington, for the us six weeks, had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all. In addition, that large numbers of mules had been supplied, and that the number of animals with Gen. McCiellan's army on the Upper Potomac was over thirty-He also reported that he was then sending to that army all the horses he

ould procure. On the 18th, Gen McClellau stated, in regard to Gen. Meigs's report that he had filed every requisition for shoes and clothing,— "Gen. Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they have not reached our depots; and unless greater effort to in our capous; and unless greater chort to in-sure prompt transmission is made by the de-partment of which Gen. Meigs is the head, they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concern-ed." I immediately called Gen, Meigs's at-tention to this apparent neglect of his depart tention to this apparent neglect of his depart ment. On the 21th, he reported as the result of his investigation that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quarter master of Gen. McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick, and Hagerstown: that 20.

way, and 15,000 more ordered. Col. Ingals, Aid-de-Camp and Chief Quartermaster to Gen. McClellan, telegraphed on the 25th, "The suffering for want of clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly might have been avoided by timely requisitions of regimental and brigade commanders." On the 24th he telegraphed to the Quartermaster General that the clothing was not detained in 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 romind you that you have always very promptly met my requisitions so far as clothing is concerned.— Our depot is not at fault. It provides as soon as due notice is given. I foresee no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not all for clothing and other articles."

In regard to Gen. McClellan's means of comptly communicating the wants of his rmy 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 Gen. Meigs that I should submit herewith a copy of a telegram received by

ım from Gen. McClellan. Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't., H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH. [Received Oct. 22, 1862-9:40 p. m.]

om McClellan's Headquarter TO BRIGADIER GEN. MEIGS: Your dispatch of this date is received. I have never intended, in any letter or disputch, to make any accusation against yourself or your Department for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as illuminations shall be kindled in the city of rapidly as it was possible for you to do so. I Richmond, over the triumphs of the Oppobelieve that everything has been done that sition in the great Empire State? If such 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 the army could not move until it was

G. B. McCLELLAN, M. G. HON. JOS. HOLT ON THE WAR.

Necessity of Sustaining the Government. TO THE EDITORS OF THE EVENING POST :-

been sent to him by a committee of gentle men to attend and address a public meeting in this city upon the state of the country and the issues of the times. Mr. Holt wrote the etter so hastily that he did not think it quite fit for publication, and therefore at the time marked it "private."

But he has just now, at my request, con-sented to its publication; and I therefore place it at your disposal, wi h the remark, lowever, that neither in existing circumstances, nor under any circumstances short of the absolute inability of the United States Government to prosecute a vigorous war against the Rebels would foreign intervention be, in my opinion, defensible or excusable and in such a case there could be no need of such intervention, as the ounrel would be adjusted between the contending parties according to their relative strength

HIRAM BARNEY. New York, Nov. 10, 1862.

Judge Holt's Letter. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. Hiram Barney: DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d instant bas been received. An invitation similar to that which you so kindly urge upon me, I have been obliged, within a few days, to decline, in consequence of engagements here which occupy every moment of my time, and I must now make the same answer to your

There will doubtless be present with you on the occasion referred to, those capable by their eloquence of affecting all the good that popular ad resses can now accomplish. I nust be frank, however, and say, that to me it seems that what is at this moment needed s not words, however glowing, but heroic deeds. The tongue of an archangel could scarcely comfort and animate the popular presence of the inaction of our

armies How the Rebellion Stands After an unequalled expenditure of treasure, and the marshaling of such armies as the world has never seen, and after sacrifices which are clothing the land in mourning, at the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the Rebellion we find it more defiant and determined, and more successful in its invasions and spoliations, than at any moment since the struggle b gan .-This is from no lack of devotion on the part of the people, who have poured out their blood and treasure like water, nor yet from any lack of courage on the part of our brave volunteers Our soldiers have been every where panting for a sight of the enemy, while the great heart of the country, in its solemn and earnest solicitudes, is like a ground swell of the ocean, pressing on our forces towards the battle field. A saddened belief is rapidly spreading that, unless the present condition of things is speedily changed, our cau-e will be lost.

# Bold and Aggressive Movements

Demanded. An immediate, bold and aggressive move ment upon the enemy, following up every blow struck an I gathering the fruits of every ictory vained, is what is required for ou leliverance. To the a ccomplishment of this single object the thoughts, the efforts and the prayers of the whole country should be directed. If those who are in the front will not go forward, the public safety will demand that they be assigned positions in the rear-What are the sensibilities, what the reputa tion, or what the cherished schemes of any General in the field, as compared with the life of such a Government and country as ours? If, with the cloudless skies, and bracing airs, and fine roads of the autumn, our vast and completely appointed army cannot do its work, when will it be able to

do so? If Lee, Jackson and Longstreet can move with promptitude and dashing celerity, in the cause of treason and barbaric vandalism, why cannot our chieftains move as prompt! and as fast in the cause of honor and loy alty? How much longer will the natio endure that all its sacrifices be fruitless? Its conviction that it possesses, twice told, the power to subdue this Rebellion is not more omplete than, in my judgment, will be its the crimes of men shall render that power unavailing Torpidity of our Armies the Cause

of Party Resurrection.

It is this torpor of our armies—this hope leferred for the hundredth time—which has unfurled that party banner, whose shadow is now resting on so many of the loyal States. It is not disloyalty which has prompted the deplorable movement, but a weariness and discouragement consequent upon the losses, humiliations and delays we have suffered, yet it is the most alarming sign of the times and can only be arrested by decided military successes. It is the law of the very existence political organizations, to seek its strength by assaults upon the administration, in whose hands, for weal or woe, is the direction of those movements upon which necessarily depend the preservation of the

These assaults will grow in vigor and biterness as they progress, and while thus indirectly affording Rebellion, will make continual, albeit unonscious, approaches towards an open affiliation with it. Let those who are called ipon to vote a party ticket in the midst of he tragic events now upon us, ponder well, efore doing so, the disastrous consequences f such a policy—a policy from whose bale ful tendencies no purity of motive can possibly detract Let them hesitate long before they sow the seeds of dissensions, whose bitter fruits may be upon the lips of their children's children. Let them not forget

paralyze our own strength and add immeasurably to the hopes, the confidence and the power of the enemy. Already the Confederate press is pointing the deluded people of the South to these rising distractions among ourselves, in a tone not merely of hopefulness, but of exultation.

Controversies Ill-Timed.

If any man, as a motive for such a course, suppose, that he has ground of complaint against the President, let him take heed that his ill directed hostility does not put in jeopardy the Republic itself, for whose preser vation from overthrow the President is incessantly and loyally laboring. What has controversy with the President of the U. States to do with the question of loyalty to our country in the midst of such a struggle as this? If he errs-as the best of men are liable to do-he is soon to pass away with all his deeds, but our Government and country should, and if we are true to them, they will endure for countless ages to come. The President, with all the dignity and respon abilities belonging to his position, is but a pilot on the national ship for a single watch of the night.

Who will be so insane as to aid, however indirectly in scuttling the ship, merely because he has a quarrel with the pilot, from whose hands the helm is so soon to be wrested? Who is willing that a savage shout, as of victory, shall go up from that army of ferocious Rebels, whose hands are doubly dyed in the blood of our people? willing that a thrill of joy shall run throughout the entire South, and that bonfires and there be, let him vote a party ticket. The occasion demands the development of sublimest phases of human character. If and power, then the sooner we creep into our graves the better.

Letter from Judge Holt to Collector | Foreign Intervention Threatened by Our Inaction.

Another danger which is threatened from the inaction of our armies comes from a broad. The Rebellion is as abiquitous in To the Editors of the Evening 1051.

The accompanying letter from the Hon. Jos. spirit. The conflict, from our commercial and other relations, concerns the happiness of the civilized world. Foreign nations, with commended, have, without interference, waited patiently, and given us every oppor tunity to subdue the Rebe lion. But, unless some decisive demonstration soon takes place, and the South is occupied by our orces, these nations will conclude that we lack either the will or the power to re estab ish the Union.

Fearful Evils of Interference. Already a member of the English Cabi et (Mr. Gladstone) has openly declared that Davis has made a nation of the South, and such an announcement, from such source, cannot but be accepted as having a startling significance. If the vast army in whose presence, as it were, a half beaten enemy is leisurely destroying one of the most | winter's, and contrive some way important railroads of the loyal States, does othem to me. Probably you could send them not do its work speedily. European Govern- by mail While on picket or guard duty ments must ere long yield to the clamor of these cold nights, some protection is needed their impoverished and starving populations, and there will come intervention, "with all its woes." Upon this will follow at once, intimate entangling alliances with the South to be succeeded by hostilities with us, and, in all human probability, by the permanent establishment of the Rebel Confederacy

What fate might befall our own institu tions amid the bankruptev and demoralization and brokenness of spirit consequent on such a dismemberment, I will not trust my self to inquire. We cannot hope to escape from this train of events by any exploits of our navy, however brilliant, occupying the Southern coast and the cities upon the sen shore. This, though well and very well, will be but scratching the extremities of the giant instead of dealing blows at his heartheart pulpitates defiantly in the armies of Lee and Jackson, which have so recently ravaged Maryland, and still from the banks of the Potomac threaten the capital.

"For All Things that Union."

My faith in all this matter is simple and briefly stated. It is this: For all things that are for the Union—against all things that are against it. I am for the Unio as uninditionally as I am for protecting my own ocdy, at every cost and hazard, from the knile of the assassin. No human institution, no earthly interest, shall ever by me be veighed in the scales against the life of my weighed in the scales against the life of my country. Least of all, will I approach with ansandled teet, or permit to be thus weighed, ship Captain Co-grove, which had broken ber an institution, the feeding fountain of whose being-the African slave trade-the laws of my country have for more than forty years denounced as a crime worthy of death-a crime not against any particular code or any particular form of civilization, but a crime against the very race to which we belong Hostis humani generis, is the designation which the Christian legislation of the United States has given to the African slave trader I yield to no man in veneration for the Constitution, or in determination that its blessings shall be extended to those who respect and obey it. The door to all these

blessings is widely open to the Southern people, and they are earnestly invoked by the President to enter in and enjoy them. Interests of the South in its Own

Hands. These institutions and their every interest are in their own hands, and can be saved not only from ruin, but from the slightest injury, by the utterance of a single word—a word of duty and of honor. But, if in their passionate pursuit of separate empire, and in their blind resentments against brethren who have never wronged them, they refuse to speak that word, and prefer to perish themselves, rather than that the loyal States shall escape destruction—be it so. The world shall judge aright, and history will record its judgment. But, is it not childish prattle to say that the South can claim to be at the same moment the protege and the destroyer of the Constitution?

Satanic Audacity of the Rebellion. Does it not require an audacity absolutely satanie, to insist that the beneficial provisions of that hallowed instrument shall be secured to States and people who are hourly spurning and spitting upon its authority, and who are leading forward vast armies to overwhelm it, and with it the homes and hopes determination that neither the follies nor of all who are rallying in its defence? War -certainly one like this, in self-defence-is clearly constitutional: but, if such a war has its restraints, it has also its rights and duties; prominent among which is the right and duty of weakening the enemy by all possible means, and thus abridging the sanguinary conflict. Never until now has it entered into the imagination of men to conceive that among these duties is that of see ing that the enemy is clothed and fed and rined before he is struck.

The Constitution a Charter of National Life. In prosecuting the war, while exercising

our right to weaken the enemy, we may destroy not only ships upon the sea, and fortresses and civies upon the land, but human life upon the battle field But what institu tion, what material interest is more hallowed than human life, and what material interest is there belonging to the enemy that we are will grow in vigor and bit-obliged to spare, even though by so doing we perish ourselves? The Constitution is a "aid and comfort" to the take continual, albeit un. death. All movements which seek or tend o the dissolution of the Government created by it, and of which it is the soul, are in conwith its spirit and with the score and end of its enuctments, and may be resisted o the death by its express or implied au thority. Neither the keenest vision nor the most delicate ear can detect in any line or letter of that glorious charter the faintest throb of sympathy with treason or traitors. Pardon these harried words, which are spoken in recrimination of none, but in grief per cent, of the amount offered, and forward 000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on that by thus presenting a divided front they alone. There is abundant cause for sorrow, with their bids the certificates of such deposits. the 21st: that 10,000 more were on their degrade our cause before the world, they but more for despair. No man more sindone. There is abundant cause for sorrow,

cerely desires the re-establishment of the Union than does the President himself. Let t be our trust that while an October sun is yet shining, the mind on which all depends will devise ways and means to overcome every obstacle to the onward march and

triumph of our armies. New York has already sent a hundred and seventy regiments into the field. The muskets they bear prove that they are unconditional Union men. God forbid that the lathers and brothers and sons whom they have left behind should, through a show o lissension at the ballot box, do sught to weaken their hands or to add to the strength and courage of the traitors whose swords are lifted against their bosoms.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

J. HOLT.

LETTER FROM THE RESERVES. The following private letter from a member of the 7th Reserve we are permitted to. present to our readers. It will prove interesting to friends here as a record of their movements up to the 8th inst

WARRENTON, Virginia Nov. 8th 1862. I wrote to you about one week ago-from be town of Hamilton. Since that time we have traversed a good portion of the country, and pulled up yesterday at this place. We were the first troops to enter it, driving the ebels out of the town. If you rememb were here about four months ago, just before the 2nd Bull Run fights. We were goin however in a different direction that time. Although it was late at night when we got here, and extremely cold, in comes that stereotyped order-" Seventh Regt. get ready, for picket;" and we had to shoulder our traps and march about five miles on picket. It snowed while we were there, to a con with the duties to our land and to our race able depth, from which we had no protection which are pressing upon us, we cannot rise and suffered some considerable from the coldabove a miserable scramble for party spoils Talk about Revolutionary soldiers, Valley Forge cannot be compared with this. No man can imagine how the troops are living now unless he be with them. Justice cannot be done to it on paper. Day before yesterday we marched twenty miles, from a certain point to White Plains, and were on the tramp from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night We came very near getting into a fight on two or three occusions. At the taking of Ashby's Gap we where within reinforcing distance, but Doubleday did not need our assistance.-Just before reaching this place Reynolds, not knowing whether they were here in force or not, sent out skirmishers and made every preparation for a battle, but the town was only held by a small force who "skedaddled" at our approach. The place is full of paroled rebel prisoners who were captured and paroled by Sigel.

Snow on the ground and still no signs of of winter quarters. The question is, will the winter's comparing end the war. The "Trebs" are slowly falling back and will perhaps not make a decided stand until they get to Gordonsville or Staunton. Whether our generals will move upon them there or go into winter quarters is hard to tell. If the latter plan is determined upon, Falmouth or Fredericksburg will be our place for the winter.
I would like if you would knit me a pair of

one fingered mittens, after the style of last these cold nights, some protection is needed for the hands and those mittens are the very thing.

Your Truly,

Ε,

## WAR NEWS

Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and the command has been conferred upon General General McClellan was in Washington on

Monday on his way to Trenton.

Hon. Stmon, Cameron has resigned the position of Minister to Russia, and is now in New York, where he arrived on Saturday. He reports that the friendly son iments of the Russian nation continue.

In the same despatch comes the information, that a fleet of rebeliron clads are building in, England for the attack of New York.
General Hooker has recovered, and with immediately take the field.

General Hunter will shortly leave for the enartment of the South The Monitor has left Washington, and gone to take her place in the Polomac flotilla.

Litely a reconnoissance was made down, the liver from Helena, Ark., for forty miles, but no rebels were ceen Rebel guerillus are burning cotton and committing other depredations below Colliersville

and Memphis. The hospital ship Daniel Webster, bound for Plymoth Grove, R I., with sick soldiers,

moorings, and towed her up.

A desputch to the Tribuno, from Bowling Green, says heavy firing was heard in the direction of Nashville on Wednesday evening. Breckinridge was reported to have left Murfrecsbure' for Nashville with 20,000 men, and that he was compelled to retire. Guerillas tried to burn a bridge near the city, but were

A late Nashville paper says that Gen. Mc-Cook was at that city. Uninterrupted com-munication is kept up with headquarters, by means of couriers.

By a general order, all officers belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and absent from their commands, are ordered to rejoin their commands immediately, under pain of dis. lisal fron the service.

The town of Warrenton, Va., was occupied on Thursday afternoon, by General Reynolds, corps. Rebel Longstreet left Culpepper on the Saturday before, and is now be be with Lee's army, at Gordonsville. The rebel sympathizers in the town declare that Jackson, with 70,000 men is only ten miles off, and that a battle will occur very soon. The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac are now at Warrenton, Va. On. Saturday, our troops had a skirmish with Stuart's cavalry, and defeated them, cap turing three rebel cannon, besides several

prisoners. At Providence, vesterday, a salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the ele ation of General Burnsilles to the commad of the Army of the Potomac

Gen, Bayard holds the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. Commodore C. K. Stribling has been appointed to the command of the Navy-yard here, to fill the vacancy caused by the death

of Commodore Pendergrast. There is little of interest from Gen. Schofield's army in Missouri. He has so thorougly beaten and demoralized the rebels in that region that they give him but little

trouble. A rebel force of guerillas attacked the 8th Kentucky cavalry lately, on Bud river, near Madsonville, but were repulsed and their colonel was killed. Beauregard has given notice to the non cm

batants of Charleston who are able to remove to leave the city with slaves and movable property. Tampa Bay, Fla, is being bombarded by our gunboats. A new Pennsylvania regime nt, the 148d,

has arrived at Washington General Schofield is reported as moving back to Spingfield, Mo, on account of the

dfficulty of procuring forage.

Nearly 300 rabel guerillas have been captured in the neighborhood of Gallatin. The recent retreat of the rebels from the neighborhood of the salt works in Western Virginia was induced by a spy sent for that purpose, who gave himself up as prisoner and told the rebel general an awful tale. He be-

lieved it and retreated. The Richmond Whig learns of an advanc, upon Weldon, N. C., by the Union troops. A movement was also made from Washington, the Little (see reject on the December of the Control of the Con in that State, to a point on the Roanoke river near Wilmington, and fighting occurred. The rebels fell back. As usual, they claim the

victory.

Gen. Hooker has been assigned to the command of the army corps heretolore commanded by Gen. Fitz John Porter, who has been or, dered to Washington to stand trial upon the charges proferred against him by Gen. Pope conduct at the battle of Bull Run.

The U. S. frigate Sabine is in search of the private Alabama.