NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance on the following morning.

TRUE ISSUES OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The new dynasty of Republican leaders who have been brought into control of party affairs in the State of New York, by the nomination of Gen. Wadsworth, are evidently not as wise in their generation as the dynasty deposed. It is always imprudent in a canvass to raise issues of an extreme kind, where such issues are not patent on the face of the opposing party's platform. Even then, if the point be one not absolutely essential to the justification of their own position, wise party leaders, in time of national trouble, will be inclined rather to understate than overstate its force—opposition, as a general rule, increasing in direct ratio with the fierceness of the attack made upon it, and the cry of "persecution for opinion's sake" being always one of great power among the generous and impulsive masses of a free people.

We hold it, therefore, both unnecessary and unwise for the managers on Gen. Wadsworth's side to raise a direct issue as between fidelity to the Union and sympathy with the Southern rebellion, in their efforts to elect their candidate. This is placing too much on the hazard of a contest which is to be controlled in great part by local and personal influences.

That all men of secession sympathies are eager to see, and will work hard to secure, Horatio Seymour's elevation, is clear as the noonday sun; but to charge that Seymour himself is a secessionist, or that he stands on a directly secession platform, and that none of the thousands who will vote for him can be anything but traitors in heart—these are statements the reverse of true in fact, and which, even if true, it would be most impolitic to endow with prominence.

That Seymour's election would be regarded with pleasure by the Jeff Davis Government, as evidence that a powerful reactionary party is being formed out of the *debris* of the demoralized Democracy, is only too clear. But when we charge that Seymour aspires to be the leader of a Northern organization in full sympathy with the rebellion, we, in the first place, increase to an extent that must be ruinous if we lose, the stake on a doubtful issue; while at the same time increasing the chances against ourselves, by driving over into the most vehement support of this candidate all the thoroughgoing secession element, not merely of the North but of Europe.

It is well known that the representative of a vast European banking house has avowed himself willing to spend money largely to secure Mr. Seymour's election. This gentleman is also known to be the main moneyed stay of the large daily journal advocating Mr. Seymour's election, now being kept alive in New York by the subscriptions of prominent members of the Seymour Democratic party.

To the foregoing facts rumor adds—and the intrinsic probabilities seem to confirm—that the European bank is thus represented on the Seymour side, by their adroit political and financial agent, have lent money largely to the rebel Government, at discounts of from fifty to seventy-five and eighty-five per cent. on the face of the bonds and other securities given to them in return; their calculation being that some such reactionary party as that now having Seymour for its banner man must, sooner or later, obtain control of our Government, and that immediately a compromise will be made whereby the North is to consolidate its own debt with that of the Confederacy, and place all bond and bill holders, North and South, on a precisely similar footing.

It is for this reason that most European bankers, and these bankers in particular, have abstained altogether, or very nearly altogether, from making permanent investments in Northern securities, while eagerly buying up, through European consuls and others, the depreciated bills and promises of the Confederate States. Their calculation is, that the eventual success of the reactionists in the North, coupled with the incomprehensible toleration of our Government and the boundless generosity, not to call it weakness, of our people, is eventually to force a settlement which will have for its first effect to place all national and rebel securities of every sort on a precisely equal footing—thus depreciating the paper of the North, in which these money changers have made no permanent investments, to one half or something less than half its present worth, while elevating rebel scrip of all kinds, of which tens of millions are locked up in their vaults, to twice, or more than twice the amounts that were originally paid for it—these obligations having been recklessly incurred by the rebel Government, as their only means of paying for the arms and vessels of war imported from, and now being manufactured in, England.

Such being the financial conspiracy of Europe, which is now seeking to influence the New York election as the first step towards the fulfilment of its ulterior designs, it is not wise for the hearty supporters of the Union to run more than half-way to meet the wishes of those enemies of their country by insisting that Seymour occupies a platform, the endorsement of which will be substantially a verdict by the great commercial and political State of New York in favor of adopting the views of these foreign money-changers, and helping forward the schemes of profit which they are working out amidst the carnage of our battle fields.

Let us give to Mr. Seymour's position no more significance than is inevitably attached thereto—so that, if the money-conspiracy should prove successful, our own words may not be quoted against us to prove that a direct secession issue was made in his case, and that New York, by her vote, pronounced in favor of Jeff. Davis.

That Seymour is anxious for the success of the European bankers' compromise, is a fact which he, himself, will not deny, avowing to all, that he believes the depreciation of Northern bills and securities one half, and the elevation of Southern securities to their exact level, would be a price that the North should be willing to pay for the crimes of which he considers it to have been guilty in defending its authority at the cost of bloodshed. That he is also in favor of making full compensation, at the prices of three years ago, to all rebels who have lost their slaves, and giving further securities to the South for the maintenance of this institution, in its integrity, through all future time, is also true—indeed, is of public record. But when the more zealous champions of General Wadsworth allege that he is in favor of the unconditional submission of the North to the Davis Government, and the adoption of the Montgomery constitution in lieu of our own, together with the immediate deposition of President Lincoln and an appeal to the people, North and South, by a new national election,—when these statements are made, we say, they injuriously over-color Mr. Seymour's position, and expose national interests to jeopardy for the sake of influencing a contest which, even when confined within its natural limits, is quite sufficiently important.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

Two fragmentary *obsolete* parties in Massachusetts have been in convention this week in that State, and it affords an amusing spectacle to look over and observe their proceedings.

The first of these gatherings came off in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 7th, and the second in Worcester on the 8th. The first was composed of the *respectables*—men of sleek hats, faultless toilets, and may be said to be the people with kid gloves and silk stockings.

They call themselves the "People's Union Party," and pretend to represent the real bone and sinew of the old Commonwealth, whose people probably not one in six agree with them. They pledge Massachusetts to do certain things in support of the Government, and of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, which we have no doubt Massachusetts will do, but not because these men say so; but solely because these things are right and proper, and because Massachusetts is sound and patriotic to the core. We take the substance of their resolutions from one of the papers, as follows:

"Resolutions were adopted calling upon the people of all parties to support the Administration and put down the rebellion; classifying with the most infamous criminals the authors and promoters of the rebellion against the most beneficent Government on earth, and declaring and trusting that the people will never consent that one star shall be stricken from the constellation upon the old flag; or one pillar be removed from the temple of liberty; recognizing Abraham Lincoln as the Chief Executive of the nation, whose rightful authority and power ought always to be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved; that he, the President, must answer to us, the nation, to posterity, and, above all, to God. We make, therefore, no captious criticisms of his acts and declarations; we burden him with no hasty or partisan policy; we offer no conditions to our patriotism.

We resolve that Massachusetts with all her heart and soul, and mind and strength, will support the President of the United States in the prosecution of this rebellion."

It will be seen that they agree to support the Government, and make no captious opposition to the President; yet they do evidently ignore his Emancipation Proclamation.

They say the President is responsible "*to us, the nation, to posterity, and, above all, to God.*"

This is encouraging, especially that the President is answerable to God.

We are glad to see from such a source a distinct recognition of the "higher law." Heretofore, the Constitution of the United States has been the ultimate source of appeal with these people! The world moves!

This convention will do no harm; it may do good. It will doubtless relieve a class of minds, such as are found in all communities, who take infinite satisfaction in saying pretty things, and in the utterance of seemly platitudes. So far, so good. They will now fall back to their usual avocations and pursuits, and jog along till election day, when they will come out and vote for their respectable ticket, and then go home defeated, but still much pleased that they are not like other men, especially that they are not Republicans.

No man who knows aught of Massachusetts principles can for a moment suppose that any candidate on their ticket, who is not also on the Republican ticket, can be elected. Mr. Warner and Mr. Oliver are both on the Republican ticket, and will, whether these men vote for them or not, be elected.

The so-called Democratic State Convention was held at Worcester on Wednesday. It appears to have been anything other than what its getters up and managers proposed. It was turbulent and uproarious throughout, and finally, as the telegraph reports, broke up in a row, "leaving no record of its action." Thus, by the masses of the *unterrified* Democracy, is a very pretty programme upset.

It was the design of the leaders of the so-called People's party, and the leaders of Democracy of the Charles G. Green stripe, to unite their forces, make one ticket, and run for luck, in the old Commonwealth. Thus oft it is that "the best laid plans of mice and men *gang* oft astray."

What is called by some the unwashed Democracy, is not easily managed. With all their apparent stupidity, and blind willingness to follow and vote for Democratic leaders, still, they have a strong repugnance to being sold; and, therefore, the bargain made by the leaders in Boston, and the leaders in Worcester, was not ratified by the Democratic masses, and the high contracting parties find themselves, as Mr. Micawber would say, in point of fact, *floored*.

CAPTURE OF A LARGE REBEL MAIL AND THE ARREST OF THE CARRIERS.—Daniel Stewart, Warren Hanson, and John Ferguson, three rebel mail carriers, were captured, on Tuesday, by one of our gunboats on the Lower Potomac, and brought here yesterday afternoon. They were taken while attempting to cross the river into Virginia with a rebel mail of several hundred letters written by parties in Baltimore and this city to their friends in the South.

Stewart, from papers found in his possession, it was ascertained was formerly one of the crew of the rebel steamer "Merrimac."

Ferguson was a discharged rebel soldier, and on his person was found his discharge papers signed by Bradley T. Johnson, Colonel Commanding Maryland Line. They were dated "Gordonsville, August 17th, 1862."

The men were all sent to the Old Capitol prison.

HON. GREEN ADAMS.—Hon. Green Adams, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, has left town for a few days, on a visit to his State (Kentucky), to render assistance to friends there, who have been robbed and stripped by the rebel horde, in its late foray upon that State. John F. Sharretts, Esq., the efficient chief clerk of the bureau, who filled this position with great satisfaction for several weeks during the summer of 1861, will be the acting auditor during Mr. Adams's absence.

MISS MITCHELL AS "CRICKET."

The acting of Miss Mitchell in the play of "Fanchon" deserves far higher appreciation than that usually given, amidst the hurry of business and press of matter, in our theatrical notices. The play is rather an impersonation of the inexhaustible versatility and vivacity of Miss Mitchell's temper and intellectual habit, than her acting is an impersonation of the ideal drawn by the dramatist. Never have we seen more perfect harmony between the actress and her *role*; never a *role* more happily calculated to bring out and radiantly display the dazzling, ever varying merits of the young actress who personates the French witch girl of the village in the mountains. All the wild wit, passionate feeling, sly humor, sincere pathos, and delicious coquetry of the character are reproduced with a fidelity, leaving nothing for the critic to find fault with, and nothing for the admirer to regret, save the occasional harshness of Miss Mitchell's tone when strained, at certain moments, beyond its natural capacity. In all the lower ranges of her utterance, her voice is sweet as the sound of falling waters, her laugh musical and merry as the warbling of birds in spring. Her eyes, of almond shape and possessing very peculiar lustre, seem to sparkle with every emotion, and to flash forth every thought to which the progress of the plot gives birth. Her *petite* but exquisite little figure seems fairly to dance and glow with irrepressible vivacity, and her hands, small and white, are used with infinite grace on all occasions, though, perhaps, a little too much display, as a general rule.

The early faults of a too precocious and not wholly wise stage education are being rapidly obliterated, under the more refined and judicious instruction of the gentleman who is now charged with the supervision of Miss Mitchell's interests; and if our young friend will only firmly refuse to accept the applause so cheaply earned by impersonations of the hoyden and tomboy, and will abstain forever from courting the horse-laugh of "the baser sort," by appearing in characters which she must feel to be unworthy of her true and really brilliant genius, we prophecy for this most interesting actress a career which will lead her to a high place among the recognized queens of comedy, her talents acknowledged, her charms of face and person felt, and the virtues, which are the rare and sweet distinction of her private life, drawing around her a sincerity of homage too seldom the portion of those who address themselves merely or mainly to "the amusement of the public."

Plan for the Reception of Remittances for Internal Revenue Stamps.

As everything in connection with the business of the Internal Revenue Department is of special interest, at the present time, we publish, for the information of distant readers, a brief synopsis of the plan submitted to the Commissioner, by his Chief Clerk, Mr. C. F. Estes, and adopted as the future regulation in the reception of remittances and deposits on account of stamps, and issuing thereon:

Letters covering remittances are to be placed in charge of a designated clerk, and assorted into classes: 1. Those containing money. 2 Those containing certificates of deposit. The first to be recorded, without delay, in the cash book, and proved by the cash on hand. These entries to include name of sender and amount of money. The money should be counted the instant the letter is opened, and if agreeing with the statement in the letter, the fact to be stated by memorandum on the face of the letter, numbering the same to correspond with the cash book number. When letters containing certificates are opened, the enclosure and the letter should be securely attached together.

All letters of both classes to be registered, and the fact noted on the letters. All certificates to be critically examined, to ascertain that they are "originals" and in due form. These are to be checked, to guard against issuing twice on the same certificates, or on duplicates of the same. All orders to be carefully examined as to quantity, kind, and denomination desired, and the arithmetical calculations (which should be done with the utmost care and correctness) of the quantity and denominations of stamps required to satisfy each order. The statement of stamps to be forwarded must always be on clean paper, in plain and distinct and letters and figures. The correct orders are entered in a book, numbered and acknowledged; the most scrupulous regard to be paid to each order in all its varied manipulations. The incomplete and incorrect orders are to be recorded in another form, and explanations demanded by correspondence. All supplementary letters to be filed with the original papers, and the stamps forwarded, with an inclosed blank for the acknowledgment of the receipt of the same, for the signature of the party, who is requested to sign and return the same in an envelope sent him for that purpose, addressed to the Commissioner. Upon the receipt of the acknowledgment at the office of the Commissioner, it is to be filed with the original papers. Thus each case is complete in itself; every number containing a complete history of the transaction from the time of making the deposit to the reception of the stamps by the party depositing.

Our readers may rest assured that the business of issuing stamps will be conducted with expedition and safety after the system shall have been fairly at work.

Has Gen. Wadsworth Been Service in the Field?

Some of the secession-sympathizing sheets of New York are endeavoring to belittle the services of Gen. Wadsworth, by representing that he has not seen danger in the service of his country. The following extract from the eloquent speech of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, delivered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 7th instant, is a complete refutation of these sneaking insinuations:

"Let me relate an incident. In the battle of Bull Run, the color-bearer of your gallant Fourteenth regiment was shot down. A staff officer seized the flag, and shouting, 'Rally, boys, once more for the glorious stars and stripes,' led the regiment to the charge. That officer was Jas. S. Wadsworth."

The above incident is fully corroborated by two members of the Fourteenth regiment, who have just this moment left our office. They were both captured at the Bull Run battle and have been prisoners in Richmond up to a recent date. Their names are G. W. Bennett and Geo. W. Dwenger. They says that the above incident is literally true, and that the encouragement given by Gen. Wadsworth's thrilling words and inspiring conduct in the hottest of the fight, on that bloody field, did much to inspire the soldiers to the charge. These men say that there are "plenty of the Fourteenth boys" who are ready to bear testimony to the General's efficiency in the field.

The Fruitful Victory near Corinth.

There has been a battle week near Corinth, and evidently with gratifying results to our arms. Gen. Grant and his able assistants, Generals Rosecrans, Ord, and Hurlbut, having defeated the enemy some days ago, have given him no rest since. They appear, from the accounts, to have followed up the retreating rebels incessantly, till the retreat was at last turned into flight, and the enemy flung away his arms. At last accounts General Rosecrans was still pursuing.

The fighting has been severe. Our loss is reported at three hundred killed and one thousand wounded; but Gen. Grant has not stopped to rest his men or to look after his wounded; he has pushed on his pursuing columns after the enemy; has given him no rest, no time to reform his shattered troops, to repair damages and make ready for another onset. He seems to have held that while a beaten army could run, a victorious and inspirited force could follow. And the result is, that on Monday, Gen. Rosecrans was able to telegraph to Grant that "the enemy are totally routed, throwing every thing away." As he added, "We are following sharply," there is reason to expect that we shall hear of yet greater captures, and the action so auspiciously begun may end in the destruction of the entire rebel force.

This is gaining the fruits of victory. A victory is only an incident, in this kind of war which Grant and his generals carry on; it is not the result, but that which brings about or makes possible the result they work for—the destruction of the enemy. Thus the soldier is rewarded for his bravery on the field by its glorious results. Thus the bloodshed and suffering incident to a battle are excused, because the pursuit demoralizes the enemy's men, destroys his material, and thus contributes to his exhaustion, and brings the war nearer to its end.

The people will honor the general and the gallant soldiers who, in Mississippi, are not only skilful and brave on the battle-field, but, what is equally necessary, enduring in pursuit—who have proved themselves not only able to shake the tree, but to pick up the fruit.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The meeting at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, was a grand and imposing demonstration. Speeches were made by William Curtis Noyes, Daniel S. Dickinson, Lyman Tremain, Horace Greeley, and Henry B. Stanton. There were meetings also outside of the hall, to accommodate those who could not get in. The *Tribune* says that they will give, in New York city, 10,000 more votes for Wadsworth than were cast for Mr. Lincoln, and expresses hope of carrying the city. The following is an extract from Mr. Dickinson's speech. It is all alike good, but we have only space for this:

I will not presume to say what the true Democratic party will do when peace is restored and it is reorganized; but I am at least an older soldier in its ranks than Mr. Seymour. ["That's so"—cheers.] have longer adhered to its principles and usages, and have as good right to speak for it as he has; and I may, perhaps with propriety, predict what it will not do. That it will not attempt to conquer a nefarious rebellion in arms by propositions of peace, that it will not, by every indirect means of assault upon the Government and apology for rebellion, afford aid and comfort and encouragement to an armed enemy, tugging at the very heart strings of the Republic; that it will not organize a factious political party of grinding, growling grumblers to war upon the Government, to embarrass its efforts, to predict its failure, and to exhibit to the enemy a people divided at home, and exhausting themselves in domestic strife; that it will not proclaim slavery paramount to the Union of our fathers, and declare that it one must go down it should be the Union and not slavery; that it will exhibit no limping, hesitating, half and half fidelity to the Government; no filth-rib loyalty, inquiring for the health, with a dagger under its garment. [Great cheering.] But when it acts, its whole course will be direct, sincere and honorable, upward and onward, and all its energies and efforts will be directed and devoted to the preservation of the land our fathers loved, swearing upon their country's altar, "By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved." [Applause.] A lifelong Democrat, I do not hesitate to declare responsibly that the organized action of this knot of politicians, as a spurious Democratic party in this State, has done and is now doing more to encourage the endurance and perseverance of this rebellion than all the sympathies of England and France combined, and that such is the public judgment—more than all the vessels which have run the blockade together. [Cheers.] The South knew the old Democratic party of this State as a party of power and influence. They hope and believe this faction is its successor, and possesses some of its elements and influences, and await its triumph. Could the murderous tatterdemalions of rebellion, who are described as reeking with a rank compound of villainous smells, shaggy with shreds of what was clothing, and creeping with vermin, attend our polls, they would give this ticket a unanimous vote. [Great laughter.] Could it succeed, Jefferson Davis would proclaim another day of thanksgiving, though it might have to be kept in fasting, [laughter and applause,] and illuminate Richmond; and well he might, for its success would be more hurtful to the cause of the Union than the loss of the Army of the Potomac and the capture and the sacking of Washington. [Cheers.] It is a ticket upon which all the opponents of the war will combine, at home and abroad, and to which they look for relief from their position. Could that illustrious, historic patriot of a neighboring State, who recently started upon the Wisconsin route to *shift* himself into Canada in woman's clothes, to avoid a draft he permitted, as he should be, to stump New York for this ticket, he would doubtless raise a *hoop* that would silence the most distinguished brave ever produced by Tammany. [Great laughter.]

A HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.—A colored man was cruelly and brutally maltreated by two scoundrels in our streets yesterday, about one o'clock. These men did not appear to be officers, and yet they pursued the poor negro through several streets in the neighborhood of the City Hall, and, by the aid of others, at length captured him, and took him to jail, and have probably, ere this, spirited him away into Maryland.

Can such things be, even in this free city? Shall bloody and brutal wretches like these be permitted to chase down, without any of the forms of law, our colored people?—especially, shall they be allowed to bruise and beat, in this shocking manner, the defenceless and the poor? We trust that some benevolent individual will go to Gen. Wadsworth and represent this case to him, and that he will take steps to bring these villains to justice.

☞ Acting Master H. G. Wright has been ordered to report to Com. Harwood, at Washington, for command of the United States mortar schooner Artelis.

☞ Let no one fail to read the touching poem on our first page, entitled "The Irish Mother." It is from the pen of Mrs. Dennison.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM KENTUCKY.

Retreat of the Rebels—They Move Towards Cumberland Gap—Our Forces Closely Pursue Them.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—The enemy, under Kirby Smith, evacuated Lexington yesterday morning. The other division of the rebel army passed through Danville *en route* for Crab Orchard and Somerset. Both divisions are hastening towards Cumberland Gap. Our forces are closely pursuing them. They cannot reach the Gap before we overtake them.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—A reliable report, just received here, says Morgan's advance reached Frankfort at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and that 3,000 more of his men were rapidly approaching that place. Our troops had left Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Ky.

On Saturday, near Hardinsville, Scott's rebel cavalry cut off and dispersed a company of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, under Lieutenant Morris. The company has not since been heard from. It is reported that Lieut. Morris and two privates were shot after their capture by the rebels.

General Dumont's division is still at Shelbyville.

A Battle Expected in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Reports just received here indicate heavy skirmishing between Gen. Buell's army and the rebels under Bragg, near Perryville, fifteen miles southeast of Bardstown, with every prospect of a general engagement.

Latest From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—A report, considered reliable, says Gen. Dumont attacked John Morgan's forces, near Frankfort, this morning, and drove them in every direction, with but little Federal loss. Dumont expects to surround and capture the scattering bands.

The Rebel Forces in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The Helena (Ark.) correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of the 4th inst., contains the following information:

We have late and very reliable intelligence from the rebel forces in this State, Arkansas, which are regarded by military authorities here as worthy of confidence. It is as late as the 18th and 22d ult., and seriously modifies the many reports we have heard. According to this information, the rebel forces in Arkansas number and are encamped as follows:

General Hindman, at Austin, 25 miles north of Little Rock, with 5,000 men and one battery.

General Rosin, at White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas River, with 5,000 troops, two regiments of whom are conscripts, and unarmed. Also, a Texas regiment and one battery, consisting of three 6 pounders, (iron,) and one 2 pounder, (brass,) and one siege brass mounted.

General McRae, on the Arkansas river, thirty miles northwest of Napoleon.

General Raines, at Cross Hollows, with a (reported) force of from 4,000 to 5,000, mostly conscripts.

General Holmes is commander in chief of all the forces at Little Rock, with about 2,000 men and two batteries, one of two pounders and three-pounders—the other of two rifled six pounders and 2 pound howitzers.

General McBride, at Batesville, with about 2,000 men—only two hundred and fifty of whom are effective.

Most of the cavalry force has been dismounted, and, at present, it is not believed that they have more than 2,000 cavalry in the State.

The manufactory of munitions of war is at Arkadelphia, 80 or 100 miles southwest of Little Rock, and all the State records and papers have been removed thither. Although the rebel generals boast of their intention to invade Missouri, it is not believed by intelligent men in their camps that they will do so. If they have possession of the capital of their State, it is all they desire at present, and perhaps more than they expect.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 8.—The steamer South America arrived from Aiken's Landing last evening with about three hundred released prisoners, sick and wounded, who are to be transferred to the St. Marks and sent to New York.

About 500 exchanged Union prisoners from Richmond arrived here last evening on the steamboats Hero and Belvidere. They are to be sent to Annapolis.

No papers were received from Richmond.

All is quiet at Suffolk and Norfolk.

About eighty females (tired of the good living at Richmond) came down on the steamer New York to-day on their way North.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Sailed, ship Star of the Union, for Callao.

Charles Dean, ex sheriff of San Francisco, died suddenly to-day, of apoplexy.

Col. E. J. C. Kewen, member-elect of the Legislature, from Los Angeles county, has been arrested, by order of Gen. Wright, on the charge of treason.

Secession sympathizers are numerous in some of the southern counties of California—having succeeded in controlling the local elections. Mr. Kewen has been something of a ringleader among them. He will probably take the oath, and endeavor to take his seat in the Legislature.

From Pensacola—Galveston to be Attacked.

The United States bark A. Houghton, Newell Graham, acting master, commanding, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning from Pensacola, after a passage of eighteen days. She brings home invalids from the Western Gulf squadron.

At Pensacola all was quiet and the health good. A part of the mortar fleet had sailed for Galveston on September 16th, and the remainder, with the gunboats, were to sail the next day to attack Galveston.

Arrival from Port Royal

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The steamer Alabama has arrived from Port Royal, with the crews of the prize steamers Defiance and Nelly on board.

THE SEVENTH MAINE.—The Seventh Maine regiment, now containing about one hundred men, is *en route* for home, for the purpose of recruiting its ranks. Gen. McClellan has written a letter to the Governor of Maine, complimenting the regiment for its efficiency.

We understand this regiment is to go to Fort Preble in Portland Harbor, where it will be recruited to its full complement of men. It is a glorious regiment, has seen hard service, and never faltered on the day of battle.

☞ John Ross, chief of the Cherokees, is again in the city. Having learned that the Commissioner had returned, he repaired here immediately, to have an interview relative to the condition of his people. He claims the protection of our Government, as per treaty stipulations, and says that his people are loyal, and are held in duress by the rebels, consequent upon the withdrawal of our troops from his country. He had an interview with Mr Dole yesterday, stating his case fully.

REFUGEES FROM VIRGINIA.—Nine refugees from Richmond, Virginia, who were picked up on the Virginia Shore a day or two since, by one of our gunboats on the Lower Potomac, arrived here yesterday. Most of them were mechanics and natives of Maryland, and had been working at their respective trades in Richmond for some time previous to the breaking out of the war. Several of them were accompanied by their wives and families.

Congratulatory Order,

RELATIVE TO THE

Battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

General Orders No. 160.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
Near Sharpsburg, Md.,
October 3, 1862.

The Commanding General extends his congratulations to the army under his command for the victories achieved by their bravery at the passes of the South mountain and upon the Antietam creek. The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's corps, under Burnside, at Turner's Gap, and of Franklin's corps, at Crampton's Pass, in which, in the face of an enemy strong in position, and resisting, with obstinacy, they carried the mountain and prepared the way for the advance of the army, and won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms.

In the memorable battle of the Antietam we defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy in an action desperately fought and remarkable for its duration, and for the destruction of life which attended it. The obstinate bravery of the troops of Hooker, Mansfield and Sumner; the dashing gallantry of those of Franklin, on the right; the steady valor of those of Burnside, on the left, and the vigorous support of Porter and Pleasanton, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen, which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation.

Fourteen guns, thirty nine colors, fifteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, and nearly six thousand prisoners taken from the enemy, are evidences of the completeness of our triumph. A grateful country will thank this noble army for achievements which have rescued the loyal States of the East from the ravages of the invader, and have driven him from their borders. While rejoicing at the victories which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave companions who have laid down their lives upon the battle-field. Martyrs in their country's cause, their names will ever be enshrined in the hearts of the people.

By command of MAJ. GEN. MCCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

General Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Oct. 7, 1862.

General Orders, No. 153.

The headquarters of Colonel Wm. Hoffman, Third Infantry, Commissary General of Prisoners, is transferred from Detroit, (Mich.,) to Washington, D. C.

By order of the Secretary of War:
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—The vote for Mayor and other municipal officers in Baltimore, on Wednesday, was very light.

The total number of votes polled was 10,365. The majority for Mr. Chapman, the Union candidate, was 7,779. After the voting was over, Mr. Chapman was waited on by the crowd, and he made them a speech.

☞ We learn on good authority that among other prisoners, recently released from Richmond, are several colored men belonging in this city. They were captured on the Bull Run battle-field, and, being free men, have been released by the rebel authorities of Richmond and sent home.

☞ It is understood here that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will open to Cumberland within a day or two, which will enable the people of Baltimore and points further east, to obtain their usual supply of winter coal from that region.

For the Republican.

Florida Emigration.

I have noticed several articles in the *Republican*, and other papers, referring to a projected scheme of grand semi-military emigration of loyal men to Florida. I have not been informed of the details of the plan, but I like the general idea, and I find that it is becoming an absorbing topic of discussion. The people are for it; they say, let the traitors "secede," hurry them out of the country; but not a single acre will they let go of all Uncle Sam's glorious domain. If traitors are not content to live in Florida as one of the States of this Union, let them move, for there are enough loyal men who would be glad of the chance. I have this very day met with an intelligent gentleman, who for several years was a resident of Florida, and a careful observer of her resources, and he tells me that the climate of Eastern Florida and of the St. John valley is the finest perhaps upon the globe, and that the soil is quick and luxuriant, and that of many valuable products two crops are grown in the year. The finest of cotton is grown in Florida; the Havana tobacco also, yielding five hundred dollars to the acre; the fruits and grains generally of the temperate zone, and the luxuries of the tropics, in spontaneous profusion. All that Florida wants, to make her the garden of the continent, are free institutions and loyal men. With a little military protection at the start, she can have those and be a star again in the Federal galaxy. Pray, Mr. Editor, do what you can to encourage Mr. Thayer's Florida emigration. F.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S BOUDOIR.—Luxurious, and yet elegant splendor, most refined judgment, and a poetic temperament are revealed in the arrangements of the boudoir of the Empress Eugenie. The doors are made of ivory, inlaid with gold; the furniture of rosewood, of graceful shape, and inlaid with gold, mirrors, or ivory; the sofas and chairs are covered with pale red silk; the walls hung with a dark paper, and the ceiling is an exquisite fresco.

A magnificent Syrian carpet voluptuously deadens the sound of footsteps. Around hang the most valuable paintings of the old masters, borrowed from the Louvre Gallery and Versailles, as well as two family portraits in oil, overshadowed by palms, cododendra, and camelias. The window ledges are constantly adorned with fresh flowers; and on the writing desk lie splendid portfolios, and books bound in tortoise shell inlaid with gold. Nothing is wanting which a sense of complete luxury can devise; not even the toning of the light. The red silk curtains, heavily edged with black velvet, throw a subdued hue over every object, and any one who enters the room may imagine that he is inhaling poetry.—*St. James's Magazine.*

HOWELL COBB CORNED.—A Frederick, Md., correspondent says that Cobb was so drunk when he was in that city that he disgusted even his brother officers. He attempted to make a speech the day the rebels retired, and wound up his drunken tirade with "if any true and loyal Marylander is insulted or molested by the Yankee sympathizers (hiccup) in this town, when I come back (hiccup) I will take up each case separately (hiccup,) and see they get satisfaction (hiccup.")

CORINTH.

"Take one Corinth full and now."
—BYRON.

Rosecrans, a health to thee,
Worthy soldier of the free;
Once again, as oft before,
'Mid the battle's blaze and roar,
Thou hast made Secession's rag
Fly before the Spangled Flag!

Blasting Lovell, Price, Van Dorn,
Thou and GRANT have overborne—
Scattered far and wide their host,
Heaped the dead in gory piles
Corinth's with Iuka's dyes,
Intertwine in glory's rays!

Would that thou wert here to-day,
Feast should follow after fray;
Dayton's Crackers, Cakes and Pies,
All his Bakery supplies,
Free of cost, should grace the board,
Noble brother of the sword.

Dayton's "Split BREAD," CAKES of all descriptions, Boston Crackers, Fancy Pies, Candies, &c., &c., fresh every day at his Union Bakery, 456 Eleventh street, between G and H.
oct 9—1w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S.—T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. se 10—6m

☞ Masonic.—A stated meeting of St. John's Lodge No. 11, will be held THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at ½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of D and Ninth streets.
oct 10 W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ A Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools will be held in the Aldermen's Rooms, City Hall, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 11, at 4 o'clock.
oct 10—2t&at WM. B. DAYTON, Sec'y

☞ Special Notice.—The Executive Committee of the *Massachusetts Soldiers' Relief Association* are requested to meet at their room, THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 10. By order. oct 10

☞ Weston's Progress of Slavery.—Copies of this work are for sale at the office of the *National Republican*. Pamphlet edition, 25 cents. Bound edition, 75 cents.

☞ Attention! Attention! Attention!!! Wanted—a few MEN to complete a company of the Sixteenth regiment Virginia (First Eastern Va.) This is the only regiment now *paying bounty*, and is called for "SPECIAL SERVICE" by the Secretary of War, for duty in the vicinity of Alexandria and the forts about Washington, D. C.

Recruiting office, Third street 2d door below Pa. avenue.
A. C. WIDDICOMBE, Captain.
GEO. A. ARMES, 2d Lieut.
se 4

☞ Great Pennsylvania Route.—The quickest and safest route to the Northwest and Southwest. Two through trains daily, and one on Sunday. Soldiers' tickets at Government rates to all the principal points in the North and West. For tickets and further information apply at the office of the "Great Pennsylvania Route," northeast corner Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., on Sundays 8 to 4 p. m.
E. O. NORTON, Agent.
aug 8—1y

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the World.—William A. Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature; warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay street, (Late 233 Broadway and 18 Bond,) New York. my 23—1y

☞ Special Notice.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, 1862, the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will commence running daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving this Station at 7.40 a. m., and connecting at Washington Junction with Mail Train for all parts of the West via Wheeling to Parkersburg. Through tickets sold and baggage checked.
W. P. SMITH,
M. of Transportation B. & O. R. R.
ap 1—dtf (Star & Globe)

WANTS.

HOUSE WANTED.—The Chaplain of Armory Square Hospital is desirous of obtaining a comfortable Dwelling House, or three or four rooms. He has a small family, and is willing to pay a liberal price. oct 10—3t*

WANTED.—A Room for the Storage of Goods. Address Lock Box No. 61, Washington Post Office, stating size, location and rent of room. oct 9—tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.—A trustworthy elderly gentleman is desirous of employment five or six hours per day. He would attend to a gentleman's books, or any other employment. Would not expect unreasonable wages. Address No. 560, New Jersey avenue, Capitol Hill.
sept 27—tf

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—NEAR the Depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, by a Good Tenant, who will take good care of the furniture, &c. Address "R. W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent B. & O. R. R. Co."
sep 20

WANTED—A competent WOMAN would be placed as housekeeper or nurse in a respectable Protestant family. Address "Housekeeper," at this office. aug 1—tf

WANTED—At the New York Employment Agency Office, No. 411 Ninth street, near Pa. avenue, TWENT