posed to squandering money from our Treasury on projects manifestly futile, to say no more. But this Chiriqui speculation is objectionable and preposterous on several independent grounds, one of which is the present political condition of the country.

In New-Grenada, color does not affect political rights, but this does not efface social distinctions any more than in Massachusetts. The recent accession to power of Mosquera is the triumph of the poorer class, who, being distinguished from negroes only by their color, are only the more tenacious of that distinction. A negro colony in that country—a colony of negroes virtually exiled from their native land because not considered good enough to stay here, would be very unwelcome. We speak not here of Government opposition, but of popular repugnance. No country would choose to be made the Botany Bay of other nations which should see fit to pick out a poor, ignorant, despised class of their people for exportation. The more debased and illiterate the lower stratum of its natives, the more violent would be their opposition to such an immigration.

We trust that the Chiriqui speculation is about done over.

T. A. R. NELSON.

"We publish to-day the address of the Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, a member of Congress, and heretofore a strong Union man, to the people of East Tennessee, violently denunciatory of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Nelson formally resigns all adherence to the United States Government; pronounces the Proclamation an atrocious violation of the Constitution, and calls upon his friends in East Tennessee to buckle on their armor in defense of their rights, and fight to the death against an Administration which, after two brief years of power, has thrown off the mask under which it was pretending to battle for the Constitution, and now sets that sacred instrument at defiance." [Herald.

—We ask *The Herald* to let its readers see the following facts:

1. Thomas A. R. Nelson was formerly a Whig leader in East Tennessee, and as such was elected to the last Congress by 104 majority.

2. In 1860, he was a zealous member of the *Union* party, and as such voted for Bell and Everett.

3. In 1861, he was still a stanch Unionist in profession, and stood by the Union Government in the outset of the present War.

4. He was elected as such to the Congress of the United States in the Summer of 1861.

5. He left home to attend the sittings of that Congress, but was captured on his way through Cumberland Gap by a band of Rebels lying in wait for him.

6. Being taken to Richmond as a prisoner instead of proceeding to Washington as a Member, and threatened with condign punishment as a Rebel against the Slaveholders' Confederacy, he basely apostatized from all his past professions, and proclaimed himself a minion of Jeff. Davis, which he has ever since been.

Let these facts be known, and the value of his pronunciamiento against the President's Proclamation of Freedom will be fairly understood.

The Herald, despairing of the election of Seymour, is anxious for the nomination of Gen. Dix. He, it thinks, might have been elected unanimously if put in nomination immediately after the adjournment of the Union and "Butternut" Conventions. And it is not too late now. He may yet "walk over the course," if somebody will only nominate him. So *The Herald* pipes from day, to day, but nobody comes to dance.

We turn back a year and a half to this paragraph on Gen. Dix in *The Herald* of February 7, 1861:

"SHOOT HIM DOWN ON THE SPOT." This is the closing phrase of the late instructions of the new Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. It is the first command to shed blood that has been issued in the present crisis. It is but a preparation for a coercion policy on the part of the incoming Administration, as might have been expected *from an Abolitionist ringleader* in the great Harpurner conspiracy of 1848. The people of the North *repudiate the idea of civil discord* shadowed forth in Mr. Dix's official dispatch.

Is it such a man *The Herald* wants for Governor? Gen. Dix has never given any indication that the sentiments he held then differ from those he holds now, however much the advocacy of *The Herald*—which has never changed, except in words—may subject him to an unjust and cruel suspicion. Within ten days of this denunciation of the man that it now professes to admire, *The Herald* said:

In The Union is dissolved. Within a month there will be an organized Southern Confederacy; and then, as the attempt to enforce the Federal laws within its boundaries will be the inauguration of a general war, the question recurs, *not how are we to save the Union—for the Union is gone*—but how can *we preserve* the relations of peace? We answer, IN THE RECOGNITION OF THIS SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY for the sake of peace, and for the sake of all our great interests of industry, property, society, law and order. North and South, that are bound up in this question of peace. If the Union cannot be restored through peaceable agencies, LET US HAVE A PEACEABLE SEPARATION AND TWO GOVERNMENTS.

This was *The Herald's* "preparation for a coercion policy" which was to save the Union. Then he denounced Gen. Dix for proposing to save it; it puts him forward now in the hope that his nomination may be instrumental in bringing about the object it has never ceased to labor for, however it may have attempted to disguise its purpose—"the RECOGNITION of THIS SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY."

— *The Poughkeepsie Eagle* says that one day last week a Navy officer, who was a passenger on board the steamer Armenia, became so enraged, on reading the President's Emancipation Proclamation, that he tore the shoulder-straps from his shoulders and the gold lace and eagle from his cap, throwing them on the deck, and swearing with horrid oaths that he had fought his last battle and served his last hour under the United States Government.

—If this Navy officer, or some one of his friends, would just inform us whether he has or has not yet sent in his resignation to Washington, we should be much obliged. Swearing "horrid oaths," tearing shoulder-straps, gold lace, eagle, &c., are "as good as a play;" but they don't relieve our hard-run Uncle Samuel from the claims of these indignant gentlemen for pay and allowances. We certainly did hope, among other good effects of the Proclamation of Freedom, that quite a number of Military and Naval officers, who for the last sixteen months have been distressed by the apprehension that this was or would become an "Abolition war," and swearing that they would resign whenever it did, would make this Proclamation a pretext for relieving the Government from the cost of their keeping. Up to this hour, this hope has not been realized—not a man of them has resigned! May we not still hope that some of them will soon do so?

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Rumors of the Scattering of the Rebels

KIRBY SMITH'S FORCES IN FULL RETREAT.

BUELL STILL PRESSING ON BRAGG.

They Must Fight Again or Surrender.

THE REBELS WHIPPED IN VARIOUS PLACES.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

Innumerable unauthenticated rumors are afloat this evening—among them that Humphrey Marshall with his whole force is retreating toward Irvin, Esdell County, with Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith after him.

Quite a number of Rebels without arms arrived at Richmond last night, reporting that their forces had been thoroughly whipped.

They say that Kirby Smith's force, on the morning of the 15th, was drawn up in line of battle at Big Hill, 18 miles south-east of Richmond. At Lexington heavy firing was heard all day, indicating the retreat of the Rebels, and the sharp pursuit by our forces.

Rumors were current in Lexington that a detachment of our men had separated Morgan's band in two parts, which were trying to concentrate and retreat in the direction of Gallatin.

Gen. Crittenden's command is said to have captured 50 beeves and 100 wagons on Tuesday from the Rebels.

Gen. Buell's main army passed through Crab Orchard at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and, if unimpeded by skirmishers, must be near Rock Castle River, while Bragg's main force is supposed to be near Loudon.

At Headquarters, as far as advised, it is thought Buell is pressing the enemy's rear sharply, and that the foregoing reports relate to skirmishes along the enemy's rear. Buell will force them to fight, or capture their whole army.

J. D. Bruce, Colonel commanding at Bowling Green, says we have thrashed the Rebels at Springfield and Keysburg, breaking up their camp. Their camp at Trenton will be attacked to-morrow. Woodward is at Trenton, with 500 men. Johnson has gone to Caseyville.

Thomas D. Carr, Sheriff of Fayette County, brings a report to Lexington of a heavy fight yesterday, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night, between Lexington and Richmond, in which the Rebels were utterly repulsed, they throwing away their arms and accouterments by thousands. We captured 800 cattle, a large quantity of arms, and quite a number of prisoners.

The Breaking up of the Rebel Camp of Gen. Anderson at Lavergne—One of the most Gallant Affairs of the War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14, 1862.

Seven gentlemen reached here from Nashville yesterday, having been robbed on the road by guerrillas of their money and everything.

To Dr. M. E. Rawson of Fremont, I am indebted for copies of *The Nashville Union* of the 9th, which contains full accounts of the breaking up the Rebel camp of Gen. Anderson, at Lavergne.

Gen. Negley ordered Gen. Palmer to move with his command, and instructed Col. Miller to cooperate in the movement, upon which they moved promptly at 9 o'clock on the night of Monday, the 6th—the force consisting of the 21st Illinois, Col. Miles; the first section of the 1st Kentucky Battery, Lieut. Neil; part of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. May; two sections of Capt. Hotaling's Illinois Battery, Col. Stokes's 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry.

Palmer's force kept straight on the Murfreesboro road, while Miller's command, four regiments of infantry, took a direction left of the railroad. Palmer arrived at Lavergne at 3½ on Tuesday morning. Miller did not arrive in front of the enemy until the battle had begun, which was at daylight. Before the encounter, Palmer took prisoners the men on picket duty at Lavergne, and sent them to Nashville.

The enemy, under Gen. S. R. Anderson, opened upon Palmer, and attempted to flank him by throwing the 32d Alabama on his right. The enemy, with one gun, opened upon us, but Hotaling's battery, a short distance off, returned fire from two sections. The second shot from our artillery went through the enemy's powder magazine, which immediately blew up, causing a complete destruction of the whole work and everything within a respectable distance around it.

About this time the Alabama regiment above referred to made hostile demonstrations upon Palmer's flank; but Miller's force, consisting of the 18th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Given; 20th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Liebling; 78th Pennsylvania, Col. S. Rewell; and 13th Michigan, Col. St. Clair, arrived through a corn-field and rattled away, throwing his force across the front, and on the Murfreesboro road on the right.

The 78th Pennsylvania halted in front of the retreating enemy. When he attempted to pass our line on our left, Rewell drew his regiment rapidly by the left flank completely in front of the enemy.

During all this time the artillery was playing upon them with telling effect. The cavalry dashed with great force against the line of the 78th, but was met by successive volleys of musketry. The 32d Alabama quietly threw down their arms, and the cavalry elevated a white flag, but the captain of the battery not seeing it, kept firing.

The cavalry then fled in great confusion into the woods.

Meantime the 8th Ohio had arrived nearly at the place where the enemy's artillery made their first stand, and by order of Miller, deployed as skirmishers to sweep the woods recently occupied by the Alabama regiment. The men swept the woods clear back by the camp, and took numerous prisoners, among them Col. Maury. Miller, learning that Palmer's infantry had gone in the same direction, withdrew the 8th Ohio.

Firing in the corn-fields in front of the battery had by this time become scattering and irregular, and soon ceased.

The 14th Michigan and 21st Ohio had each taken an active part and secured many prisoners.

Negley, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, deeming it expedient to risk no sacrifice of troops, sent out re-enforcements from Nashville, consisting of the 22d Illinois, 11th Michigan, 10th Michigan, and a battery; Negley taking immediate command.

The re-enforcements proceeded to within a mile of the Insane Asylum, where they were met by Stokes and his regiment. The first remark the Colonel made to the General was, "General, we've got 'em." "Well," said the General, "what have you got?" "By George," ejaculated Stokes, "we've got everything—two Colonels, several other commissioned officers, and nearly 300 men; all the small-arms, guns, flour, bacon, and other necessaries we could carry after filling our own and the enemy's wagons, and every species of cart we could press."

The Rebels had but one gun, which was captured. We also took from the enemy 400 small-arms, a regimental color, 56 loads of flour, several hundred weight of bacon, 40 beeves and a number of horses.

Our loss, as far as ascertained, was 4 killed and 7 wounded. The Rebel loss was: Killed, 30; wounded, 80; number of prisoners taken, over 300, including two Colonels, several Captains and Lieutenants, ordnance officers, and a squad of Sergeants and Corporals.

Many prisoners state that they are sick of the war, and quite willing to quit fighting and return home.

The Rebel force was under command of Gen. Sam. Anderson. That individual informed his men that re-enforcements were necessary, and started toward Murfreesboro' for them. He has not been heard of since. The cavalry were respectively under John T. Morgan, Biffel and McKinstry.

Among officers captured are Lieut.-Col. A. R. Bangford, 36th Alabama; Capt. W. Thompson, Sergeants D. C. Gallier, S. S. Parker, J. Diggers, J. N. Daniels and A. Buffin, 32d Alabama; J. E. E. Ertick, 1st Lieut. Billes, cavalry; Corporals J. H. Livingston, F. Blount, Sergeant Thomas Flincker, 32d Alabama.

Col. Harry Maury, 32d Alabama, Mobile, was sick in camp during the fight, and unable to take part. He was brought to Nashville by Palmer in an ambulance. He is too ill to be out of his room. Harry Maury is well known in the South as commander of the schooner Susan, which sailed from Mobile in 1858 with a party of Gen. Wm. Walker's followers on board; the Susan being wrecked on Glover's Reef, in the Caribbean Sea, when within a day's sail of Omoon, her destination. He has been in the Rebel service since the secession of Alabama.

The New Warfare upon the Government.

It is time, in view of what is happening in the great States North of us in the way of organizing a fierce opposition to the Government, to credit Maryland with an additional claim to unflinching and wholesale loyalty, since from the time the war was inaugurated no such opposition, proportionably, could have been paraded within the bounds of our States as is now being displayed elsewhere. The old Buchanan-Breckinridge Democracy are again in the field with colors flying; and with sins enough upon their heads to sink them to political perdition as the abettors of treason and the plan for sundering the Republic, they yet have the assurance to proclaim themselves the only men worthy of being entrusted with the destinies of the Republic and the Union, and are moving heaven and earth to get into power once more on the strength of those pretensions. For one, we have had enough of Vallandigham, as we long ago had enough of his compeer—the traitor Breckinridge. And it is sufficient for the loyal men of Maryland to find any set of men in close affiliation with these, to make them repudiate them in favor of the party in power—the *Union party*—no matter how little their sympathies were with our present rulers in the outset of the difficulties upon the nation.

There are but two parties now, the *Union party*—composed of men who stand by the President, and who include in their ranks those like Everett, Dickinson and others, of all parties, who differed with each other in the past—and the *comforters of treason*, who seize the opportunity now, when the Government is surrounded by difficulties, to further embarrass it, in hopes of gaining their ancient ascendency, despite the threatened ruin of the country. We did not sympathize with those in office in their advent thereto, and in many of their peculiar tenets we never expect to do so; but as men intrusted with the Government and with the nation's destinies now, we shall stand by them, to the end of the war at least, against those now assailing them under the most false pretexts.

And if there is any loyal man in the wide land who is at all doubtful of what he should do when his ears are assailed by the clamor of demagogues, he has but to determine his line of duty by sedulously shunning all political association with those more zealous in getting up a warfare against the Government than in sustaining it in a crisis like the present. That our rulers have committed no errors in the awfully responsible duties they have been *compelled* to assume by the wickedness of the revolt we shall not pretend to say; but that they have in the main done their duty, and deserved thereby the thanks of all good citizens, we are ready to affirm and to prove on all proper occasions.

We have only to glance over the proceedings of the opposition meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in New-York, the other night, to find in its organization essentially the same mischievous elements which distinguished another at the same place some several months ago. All know too well the proclivities of Fernando Wood, and those associated with him, shown from the very inception of our difficulties; and there is, therefore, no more difficulty in shunning disloyal associations, where such names are in the programme, than there would be in avoiding affiliation with their allies at Richmond. Their very talk about "compromise" and "conventions" betwixt the traitors of the South and the loyal men who are fighting in the cause of free government and humanity, is a deadly insult to all loyalty; for it is a "compromise" contemplated with crime, with murder, treachery, robbery, unparalleled almost in the history of the world.

Let treason take the consequences of its acts; let villainy receive its appropriate reward; and if there are those who would shield it for their own ambitious purposes, who would patch up a wretched truce, a "restoration," the result of which would be merely to give the traitors a *chance to prepare for a bloodier and more successful programme two or three years hence*, or the first time thereafter when they might be disappointed in their designs on the Presidency, we are not with them; and we shall never cease to condemn and denounce them as they deserve.

The Breckinridge Democracy are already responsible for woes enough inflicted upon the country, and they might well, after what has happened, hide their heads forever from the scorn and indignation of a suffering people.

Maryland and the other Border States appreciate them, even if the people of the Empire State do not; and as against them and their devilish arts, Maryland will stand by the Government they would now compromise, and this to the bitter end. And what is more, we believe the people, as a whole, of the other loyal States will do so, too. Public attention is aroused by the perils of the hour, and cannot be compromised and deceived by the usual shallow arts of heartless traitors and demagogues. The Federal Executive and those around him have done their duty in a way to deserve the gratitude of all loyal men, and the country will not consent to the inauguration of a new war upon him in addition to that already fiercely waged by a band of as vile traitors as ever challenged the condemnation of the world. [Baltimore American.

Letter from Gen. Corcoran.

To the Electors of the VIth Congress District, N. Y. City.

As my name has been mentioned in connection with the position of Representative in Congress from the VIth District, and several Committees have waited upon me for the purpose of obtaining my consent to allow my name to be used in the coming election, I deem it due to you to state that I fully appreciate the compliment paid me. I must, however, decline to be a candidate for this or any other civil position while engaged in the military service of the United States.

Having been among the first to respond to the call of the National Government, I am firmly resolved to be one of the last to cease my efforts while a vestige of the accursed Rebellion threatens to destroy our Union.

It is of the most vital importance that a War Democrat be selected to represent your district, and I trust that no other shall receive your support. The present is the crisis of our country's fate, and none but Representatives pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war should be sent to the National Legislature.

With the fullest confidence in your patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country, I have the honor to be

Your faithful servant, MICHAEL CORCORAN.

Headquarters, "Corcoran's Irish Legion," Camp Scott, S. I., Oct. 15, 1862.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

SUFFOLK COUNTY AWAKE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union men of Riverhead, Suffolk County, irrespective of party, was held at the Court-House, on Wednesday evening, to ratify the nomination of Richard C. McCormick for member of Congress. Able addresses were delivered by Mr. McCormick, Ex-Gov. Noble, and Rufus F. Andrews, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock p. m., with hearty cheers for the State and Congressional nominees. Union men may rest assured that old Suffolk will do her whole duty at the coming election.

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I beg most respectfully to decline the nomination for the Assembly from the Second District, and in doing so hope that Republicans may be able to unite on a good Union War Democrat who can be elected.

Respectfully yours, HENRY G. LEASK.

No. 463 Pearl-st., Oct. 16, 1862.

FOURTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.—An enthusiastic meeting of this club was held last evening at No. 426 Broome street. Mr. Wm. J. Bance occupied the chair; Mr. Adolphus Borst was Secretary. The room was brilliantly illuminated and the speakers' stand decorated with the National emblem.

Mr. Francis S. Lambert was the first speaker. He quoted from the speech of Stephen A. Douglas in relation to the fine of $1,000 imposed upon Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall of New-Orleans, wherein Senator Douglas heartily indorsed the action of Gen. Jackson, and defended him from the aspersions showered upon him. If it were necessary to declare martial law for the salvation of the country there was the clearest right so to do. He cared not whether Gen. Jackson suspended all civil authority or not. His acts were necessary to the defense of the country. [Cheers.

Mr. Chas. S. Spencer next addressed the meeting. He was received with three cheers. It is hardly necessary for me to make distinctions as to the respective merits of the opposing Gubernatorial candidates. Our candidate has given his services and opened his purse in behalf of the Union. The candidate of bad rum, Democracy, and treason, has made no sacrifices for our National life. No man can support the war and oppose the Administration. One of the chief measures of the Government is the proclamation of Emancipation. [Loud cheers.] Why has not the President the right to paralyze the Rebellion by striking away its right arm? [Cheers.] The Rebels took our horses in Pennsylvania; why should we not, if we choose, take their slaves? [Cheers.]

Horace Greeley, upon entering, was greeted with deafening applause. He also addressed the meeting, when a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, embodying a spirit of deep and earnest loyalty to the Government, and the meeting adjourned.

SIXTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held by this Club last evening at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. Wm. C. Russell presided, and in a few remarks introduced Horace Greeley, who addressed the meeting.

Henry B. Stanton was next introduced, and after discussing at considerable length some of the general questions of principle and policy relating to the Rebellion, the war, the proclamation and the gubernatorial canvass, proceeded to review the position of the democracy as exemplified in the recent speeches of Horatio Seymour and John Van Buren. While according to them valuable social qualities and personal worth, he showed that their policy tended to cripple the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and, notwithstanding all their professions of loyalty, their influence was against the Government and favorable to the Rebels. He contrasted the present attitude of Mr. Van Buren with his brilliant course when the leader of the Radical Democracy of New-York, and "the author and finisher" of the Buffalo Platform. While treating the Prince tenderly, on account of his recent personal and family afflictions, he was severe upon him for the latent sympathy for the Rebels which permeated his Cooper Institute speech. He served up, in the most quaint and humorous style, the Prince's tender of his services to Gov. Morgan, bringing down the house by his apt quotations from Hudibras and Moore. He could account for the very impudent speech of Mr. Van B. only upon the ground stated by a prominent Seymourite, that he made it to damage his old rival, between whom and Mr. Van B. there never was any loss of affection. Mr. Stanton, while keeping clearly within the boundaries of legitimate political warfare, was sharp upon Gov. Seymour, whom, in view of his parti-colored supporters, he represented as standing clad in the semi-sacerdotal robes of the Episcopal Convention, upon a tripod supported by negro Slavery, Slum Democracy, and cheap whisky, begging to be made Governor of the State of New-York. He demonstrated that in this contest there were only two sides—the one for, and the other against the country, and that Mr. Seymour was on the wrong side, and therefore would be crushed to powder by the loyal masses of the people at the coming election. Mr. S.'s handling of Messrs. Van Buren and Seymour was received by the meeting with the liveliest demonstrations of applause.

After a short speech from Alderman Dayton, the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for the Republican Union candidates.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—The Brooklyn Republican City Convention reassembled at No. 9 Court street last night for the purpose of nominating candidates for city offices. Mr. J. Oakly Nodyne, the Chairman of the first Convention, presided. Some delay was caused in deciding the case of the contested delegation from the Thirteenth Ward, after which a ballot was entered into for Tax Commissioner, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Frederick Scholes of the Nineteenth Ward by the following vote:

Whole number of votes	57
Frederick Scholes	45
Robert J. Luckey	12

A ballot for Collector of Taxes resulted in the nomination of Mr. Charles H. Kimball, at present Alderman of the Eleventh Ward. The following is the vote:

Whole number	57
Charles H. Kimball	45
Morris H. Roberts	12

The candidate for Auditor was then voted for. On the second ballot Mr. A. M. Bliss of the Seventeenth Ward was nominated:

A. M. Bliss	31
Luke C. Ryder	25
John M. Perry	1

There being only one candidate for Controller, Mr. Thomas Cotrel of the Sixteenth Ward was nominated by acclamation.

A ballot for City Treasurer resulted in the selection of ex-Mayor Edward A. Lambert of the Eleventh Ward, by the following vote:

Edward A. Lambert	34
Luke C. Ryder	18
W. M. Thomas	4

The nominations were all made unanimous, and a Committee was appointed to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Kings County Democratic Assembly Conventions met in the several Districts yesterday afternoon, and nominated the following candidates:

First District—John Faulding.
Fourth District—James Dean.

The Conventions of the IInd, IIId, and VIth Districts adjourned over.

Business Notices.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE, OCTOBER, 6, 1862.

BURNING OF THE "HASTABLE ARCADE."

A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7, 1862.

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GREE, Agents for Herring & Co's Safes.

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you in September, 1857, has just passed through the fire of the Hastable Arcade in this city. The Safe contained all my valuable papers, together with $100 in bills (which you offered to insure for $5), and came out all safe and sound; not a single paper is illegible or materially injured.

I consider Herring's Patent Champion Safe is all that you claim for it.

Yours, &c., N. C. POMERE, M. D.

When it is known that other Safes in the same fire proved unsafe, and destroyed their contents, the superiority of the Herring's Patent is practically demonstrated, and clearly proves to be the best and most reliable Fire-proof Safe ever manufactured.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's new Patent "Crystallized Iron," the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, one safe within another.
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental; Sideboard and Parlor Safes, being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
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READER, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens. If you want it, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A. COX'S SONS.
All who want a Crutch or Cane,
Call on Cox, in Maiden-lane,
At Number 15.

THE TEDIUM OF WAR.—Wherever we go, we find people wishing that our soldiers could take the Southern coast cities as fast as our civilians are taking KNOX's inimitable Fall Hat, which defies a match, at No. 212 Broadway.

CARD PICTURES FROM LIFE for Albums in the best style of Photography including the popular Vignette at $2 per dozen. Duplicates $1 50 per dozen. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

AT MILLER'S Ladies can obtain Beautiful Gaiter Boots, Balmorals, India-Rubbers, &c., with Boys' Misses' and Children's, Boots and Shoes of all Styles and Prices. MILLER & CO., No. 307 Canal-st.

THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of PALMER & CO. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

CATARRH.—Dr. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch. Price $1. Send stamp for a pamphlet. Depot, No. 512 Broadway.

JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway, where the genuine life-preserving BALMORAL Boots for ladies and children are made. Call and see JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.
HIGHEST PREMIUM.
International Exhibition, London, 1862.
Office, No. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

TRUSSES. — "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is the best—light, clean and easy, and will surely cure your rupture. GREGORY & Co., No. 25 Bond-st.

SCROFULA in all its forms radically cured by Dr. WOLF, No. 632 Broadway. Read his Essay on this and other Chronic Diseases. Sent post free on application. Hours, 7, 10 a. m.; 6, 3, p. m.

MONEY WELL EXPENDED.—Ladies, buy your GAITERS at CANTRELL'S, No. 613 Broadway. He is selling his Balmorals—very neat and nice-looking, and very comfortable gaiters—at the low price of twenty shillings, and all other articles in his extensive stock equally cheap. Money expended at CANTRELL'S is certain to procure its full value, and is therefore well and judiciously expended.

THE UNITED STATES TAX LAW,
NOW READY, in a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it.
Price 6 cents, postpaid; $4 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

MARRIED.

BIGLAND—GREGORY—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, Amos Bigland of London, to Mary A. Gregory of this city.

BURGER—GARIN—At Copiapo, Chili, S. A., on Friday, July 18, Fabes C. Burger, esq., of New-York City, to Senorita Merta de las S. Garin of the former place.

CUMMINGS—DOWNER—On Thursday, Oct. 16, at Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. I. E. Waterbury, D. D., Wm. M. Cummings to Kate W., daughter of the late Silas P. Downer, esq., of this city.

GALE—CLARK—On Thursday, Oct. 16, by the Rev. E. H. Reinhardt, Mr. John B. Gale of Elizabeth, N. J., to Miss Kate C. Clark of New-York.

MANNING—TRIM—On Tuesday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. A. B. Goodrich, Joseph D. Manning of Utica, N. Y., to Elizabeth S., eldest daughter of the late Edward Trim, esq.

SMITH—TERHUNE—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862, by the Rev. J. Paschal Strong, R. Burnett Smith, U. S. A., to Annie E., daughter of Dr. G. Terhune of Passaic.

TRIVETT—PRELLER—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, at Clifton, Staten Island, by the Rev. Robert C. Trivett, Henry Trivett to Sophie, eldest daughter of William Preller, esq., of Clifton, Staten Island.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, Henry, son of Matthew Armstrong, jr., aged 9 months.

BOLEN—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, Louis Meslio, the youngest son of John G. and Catharine A. Bolen, aged 3 years, 3 months and 13 days.
Funeral at 2 o'clock on Friday.

BERGEN—At Shanghae, China, on Tuesday, June 3, of cholera, Cornelius J. Bergen, jr., son of the Hon. Alexander J. Bergen of Islip, Suffolk County, N. Y.

CLARK—On Thursday, Oct. 16, Corporal William A. Clark, aged 19 years, 7 months and 19 days.
The friends of the family, and members of Company I, 12th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 52 West Thirty-first street, corner of Fourth avenue, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.
Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

COLES—At Oyster Bay, on Thursday, Oct. 16, Butler, only child of Butler and Mary E. Coles, aged 1 year and 3 months.

CASSIDY—In this city, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, William Cassidy, aged 27 years, 6 months and 8 days.

COLLINS—In this city, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, John Peter Collins, aged 24 years, 1 month and 16 days.

COFFIN—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, Mrs. Nancy Coffin, in the 83d year of her age.

FORD—In New-York, on Thursday morning, Oct. 16, suddenly, Elizabeth Odell, oldest daughter of Sidney and the late Cornelia E. M. Ford.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, No. 236 Raymond street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 p. m., without further notice.
New-Jersey papers please copy.

FLINT—Lost, off the Coast of Mexico, on Saturday, July 27, from the burning steamer Golden Gate, Edward Flint, son of the late Dr. Joseph H. Flint of Springfield, Mass., in the 36th year of his age.

GILDERSLEEVE—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, after a lingering illness, Mary H., wife of Peter B. Gildersleeve, in the 53d year of her age.
Little Falls (Herkimer County) papers please copy.

GOODELL—On Friday, Aug. 29, on board the brig Independence, after a short and severe illness, on his passage to Vera Cruz, Richard G. Goodell, formerly of Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, Commodore William L. Hudson, U. S. Navy.
The friends of deceased, and those of his sons-in-law, John T. Moore, James H. Clark, and John S. Isaacs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 54 Montague place. The remains will be conveyed to St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

HAYES—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, of consumption, Susan, wife of Charles B. Hayes, in the 40th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 277½ West Twenty-first street, on Friday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment, where further services will take place, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

KNIGHT—In this city, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, Clark Knight, in the 61st year of his age.

KIELY—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, Patrick Kiely, aged 4 years, 9 months and 18 days.

MAGINES—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, Frances Juliette, daughter of Minerva Magines.
The relatives and friends of the family, together with those of her uncle, Allen Hill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Henry C. Sperry, No. 206 Fourth avenue. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

McBETH—At Washington, on Monday, Oct. 13, Wm. D. McBeth, Company E, 12th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run.

McCARTHY—At Yorkville, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, Dennis McCarthy, aged 52 years, for many years a resident of this city.

NOBLE—At Finley's Hospital, D. C., of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run, Corp. John A. Noble, of Duryee's Zouaves, 5th New-York Volunteers, aged 19 years.

NORTON—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, Bridget Norton, a native of Ireland, wife of Patrick Norton, of Company B, 14th New-York State Militia, aged 38 years.

RAYMOND—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, Mrs. Maria, the wife of James K. Raymond, aged 47 years and 8 months.

REED—On Tuesday, Oct. 14, Leonora, wife of E. Hardson Reed, aged 26 years, 5 months and 26 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 415 Tenth avenue, on Friday, at 2 o'clock p. m., without further invitation.

WHEELER—At North-East, Dutchess County, N. Y., Mrs. Hannah, widow of the late John M. Wheeler, aged 63 years.
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

Special Notices.

The Special Committee, APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this city from the New-York and Manhatten Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY, } Special Committee.

A Meeting of the FOURTH WARD WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN UNION CLUB will be held at their Headquarters, No. 284 Pearl-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1862. HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
RAYMOND CONDON, Secretary.

Union Men Arouse.—The VIth WARD WADSWORTH CLUB will hold a meeting at Golden's, No. 110 Centre-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock. All those in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the War and opposed to any Compromises with traitors to their country are invited to attend. GEO. GRUNDY, President.
M. J. RYAN, Secretary.

Ninth Ward Republican Association.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the 9th Ward Republican Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 17, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
GEORGE STARR, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

Nineteenth Ward Republican Association.—A Regular Meeting of this Association will be held at Landman's, corner of 29th-st. and 3d-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. W. H. DeCAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER, DAVID A. FORBES, } Secretaries.

Nineteenth Ward.—A Meeting of the 19TH WARD WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB will be held at Hernel Hall, 51st-st., between 3d and 3d-avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1862, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for a ratification meeting.
WILLIAM A. DOOLEY, President.
WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL, EDWARD S. McPHERSON, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN COOPER, Secretary.

**Twenty-first