

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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THE publication office of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's bookstore.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 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 insure their appearance on the following morning.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. NOVEMBER 5, 1862. Until the meeting of Congress, the President will not receive visitors after 12 o'clock, m., on any day, nor 4 p. m.

THE "MONITOR"

Will be open to the public this (Thursday) afternoon, from one o'clock until sunset. This is the only opportunity the public will have to see her. Passes will not be required at the navy yard gate.

GEN. GRANT.

We are pleased to observe that one of our morning contemporaries takes the same view as that expressed by us in several numbers of this paper, in regard to the soldierly qualities and ability of Gen. Grant.

When the newspaper press of the country will come to this way of thinking and will vindicate the character of such men as Gen. Grant, the war will soon be virtually at an end. The vigorous prosecution of the war will be inaugurated when men like Grant are put in command of our army.

There is but one way to successfully conduct a war, which is to provide the troops and the means, and place them under the direction of the best military talent and experience of the time, and afterwards to change that direction according to the developments of the battle-field. This is the lesson of all history.

The Northern Elections.—The Arguments Made Use Of.—The New York Express parades conspicuously under the heading of "A Voice From Kentucky," the following letter from Gen. Leslie Combs:

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 26, 1862. Hon. Horace P. Clark, New York: Sir: Dear Sir: The loyal men of all the old parties are looking with the greatest anxiety to the coming elections in New York and Massachusetts.

They will all result in favor of the "People's Union Party," as they have recently done in Ohio and Pennsylvania, then we shall soon see the war ended, the rebellion crushed, and the Union restored as our fathers made it. GOD SEND SUCH RESULTS. If the abolitionists succeed, no figures can compute the amount of blood yet to flow, or the treasure to be squandered, in an insane crusade against slavery.

Such is the opinion of one who has by his life never been doubted by friend or foe. Yours, truly, LESLIE COMBS.

This may be taken as a sample of the appeals and representations made from the border States, and which embody the ideas which account for whatever "Democratic" successes there may have been in recent elections.

If the free States will cease to be anti-slavery, or even if they will only cease to prosecute the war upon anti-slavery principles, and will give evidence and guarantee of this change of views, by voting the Republicans out and the Democrats in the South will return to the Union and peace will be restored.

But if the abolitionists succeed in the elections, the war is to continue indefinitely, and no figures can compute the amount of blood yet to flow, or the treasure to be squandered. This is, in substance, or in terms, what is said by Gen. Combs and the whole body of the border State politicians. And undoubtedly it has produced great effect.

Everybody at the North desires peace and a restoration of the Union, while the number of those who have special convictions in relation to the question of slavery, or are quite indifferent to it, is large.

It is by no means certain that Mr. Lincoln would have been elected to the Presidency if the North had really believed that the South would have made its election the pretext and occasion of revolution. And it is in relation to the question of slavery, or are quite indifferent to it, is large.

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THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

There is no new inducement to them to restore it, while fresh and great obstacles have arisen to the course of events. The debt of the United States, actual and unavoidable in prospect, is, of itself, an enormous, and not insuperable obstacle. It is this debt finally reaches two thousand millions, as is commonly anticipated, the annual charge of interest will be one hundred and twenty millions, to which is to be added fifty millions more of terminable annuities in the shape of pensions. Upon the theories of political economy which prevail almost universally at the South and it is of no consequence to the present purpose whether these theories are correct or incorrect—the pressure of tariff taxation falls chiefly upon the planting and exporting States. How is it possible that the Southern leaders will voluntarily come under the yoke of our national debt and of the financial system which that debt necessitates for an indefinite period?

This theory of propitiation and compromise will fall in practice. This war must be fought out to the bitter end, or must be given up without accomplishing its object. To this which gives it must come at last, and it is this which gives Mr. Lincoln's Administration the mastery of the situation, whatever seeming and partial reverses it may have met with in the political field. A vast majority of the people of the loyal States will not give up their nationality, without a struggle at least as long as that by which it was established. Portions of them may fall into the mistake that it may be peacefully reinstated by an attitude of concession, but that is only an error of judgment which experience will surely and quickly correct.

The substantial strength of the position of the Administration will not be shaken, until a majority of the people of the loyal States will consent to give up the Union, rather than further prosecute the war. Of any tendency of the Northern mind to that conclusion, there are no indications whatever. The indications are all the other way, and not the least significant among them is the fact, that the candidates for popular suffrage, in opposition to the Administration are seen everywhere to regard it as expedient and essential to avoid themselves, not to peace, but for a "more vigorous" prosecution of the war. An opposition House of Representatives, if such shall unfortunately be chosen by the people, would not dare to refuse supplies for carrying it on. A few reckless men, with peculiar constitutions, may be found ready to go that length, but the overwhelming judgment of the country will be the other way, unless events shall give a wholly unexpected turn to public affairs.

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EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON THE WAR.

The New York World publishes the following extract from a letter recently written by ex-President Fillmore: "Enough of treasure and blood have already been spent upon the negro question. I am fully persuaded that the unwise and untimely agitation of this subject gives strength to the rebellion, and will cost millions of treasure and thousands of lives; and that there is no hope for anything else but to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. That all efforts for anything else must end in anarchy, anarchy, and dissolution."

This man once made strong anti-slavery professions, till he happened to become the accidental President of the United States, during which period he did more than any other man in the country to bring the nation into its present condition, by selling himself, body and soul, to the South.

Had Gen. Taylor lived, our country, to-day, would be united and happy. It was Millard Fillmore, and such as he, who, by toadying to the South, contributed to bring about the state of things we now see.

Mr. Fillmore deplores the expenditure of blood and treasure upon the negro question; and well he may, as he is one of the most guilty parties in the transaction.

We would like to ask this same gentleman, and others who think with him, who keep up this perpetual whine about the negro question, what they propose to do?

They would, if we understand them, have no law of Congress and no proclamations respecting this vexed question, believing, as they profess, all such things, acts and decrees, to be unconstitutional. If they would prosecute the war to the complete overthrow of the rebellion, how would they do it? They find fault, they grumble; but how do they propose to treat this negro question in putting down the rebellion. If the negroes come within our lines, how are they to be treated? Are they to be returned to their rebel masters? Is this the way that this Buffalo lawyer proposes to put down the rebellion, and thus save the expenditure of blood and treasure upon the negro question? We would like, very much, to see their programme, especially as Mr. Seymour may now be elected. What is their *modus operandi*. The law of Congress is to be repealed, and the proclamation to be withdrawn! We are curious to see what next. There is the everlasting negro, Mr. Fillmore, and he is, according to Southern law—constitutional law, if you please—a slave; now what will you do with him as the property of rebels against the Government? Send him back!

We wish these grumblers against the prosecution of the war upon war principles, would tell us what they would do with the negroes of rebels that come within our lines? Will they keep them out, or will they secure them and return them to their rebel masters?

The Star, of last evening, thinks that the recent Democratic victories mean a more vigorous prosecution of the war. In heaven's name, let us hope it is so. If this be it, every patriot will have reason to rejoice.

Our forces in Virginia are moving forward, with precisely what result in detail does not appear, except the army is in capital spirits and hopeful of success. We can think of nothing that will do so much good as a splendid victory achieved by the Army of the Potomac.

The selection of Governor Andrew, and the certainty that Hon. Charles Sumner will be returned to the United States Senate, are cheering our spirits just now, when all looks so dubious in New York and New Jersey. We still hope for the Republic.

Owen Lovejoy is re-elected to Congress. Governor Andrew's majority in Massachusetts will be over 20,000.

GOTTSCHALK AND PATTI.—The first of the two grand concerts of these celebrated artists was given at Willard's Hall, last evening. Among the gems of the performance were the "Carnaval de Venise," by Gottschalk, and the "French Laughing Song," a beautiful solo, by Patti. Several of the pieces were the latest compositions of Gottschalk. The finale of "La Somnambula" was received with great favor, and the "Ojas Orizales" produced immense enthusiasm. Patti, the beautiful woman and charming singer, threw all the fire and vivacity of her style into her music. In "Sweet Home," as always in this piece, Gottschalk was inimitable. This artist, in rapidity of touch, thoroughness of execution, and brilliancy of style, is unapproachable. In our opinion, he stands unrivaled for a combination of excellences in his profession. As for Patti, she was charming, radiant, glowing! Her perfect abandonment to the spirit of song, her youthful appearance, and sympathy with her audience, make her quite irresistible. On the whole, the concert was a decided success, and the entertainment for this evening will doubtless call out a similar brilliant audience. We noticed that several of the foreign ministers and attaches were present.

THE CONTRABAND CHILDREN.—By order of the Military Governor of this District, we understand Mr. Nichols, the superintendent of contrabands, is authorized and empowered to apprentice the children now at the contraband camp, in good homes, where they will be well cared for and instructed in useful employments.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.—LOUISVILLE, November 4.—It is reported that Raug's rebel army is at Murfreesboro', Tenn., and that fifteen hundred rebel cavalry are at Somerset, Ky.

Four hundred sick and wounded Federal soldiers, from the interior of the State arrived this evening; also, some forty rebel prisoners.

Gen. Boyde has ordered all the rebel prisoners at Harrodsburg and other hospitals, sufficiently well to be removed, to be sent either for shipment to Vicksburg.

Deaths of Soldiers.—The following deaths have occurred since our last issue: Chas. B. Pitney, company E, 93d Pennsylvania, at Mt. Pleasant hospital.

James White, company C, 10th Massachusetts, at same hospital.

Alexis Johnson, company I, 8th Ohio, at same hospital.

Edwin King, company A, 2d New York, at Harrodsburg hospital.

J. S. Howarth, company B, 6th Michigan, at Harrodsburg hospital.

Daniel Moore, company G, 15th Pennsylvania, at Carver hospital.

George W. Fultz, company A, 61st Ohio, Army Square hospital.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Forty-first Massachusetts regiment leaves Boston to-morrow. It is a part of Gen. Banks' force, and he accompanies them to New York.

George H. Yeaman has been elected to Congress, in Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jas. S. Jackson.

The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks that the course of the National Intelligencer—Mr. Seward's organ—in praying the way for a withdrawal of the President's emancipation proclamation, on the ground that it is impracticable. We doubt its withdrawal.

The Monitor is to sail on Saturday eve, possibly before.

A detective by the name of Chapman, connected with Marshal Dodge's department, Baltimore, was convicted in the criminal court of that city, on Tuesday last, for compounding with felony.

There was intense excitement in this city last evening on account of the New York election. Many persons thronged our office at an early hour of the evening, to learn, if possible, how the State had gone. It is no time to speculate upon that result, and we forbear all comment till the smoke of the battle has cleared away.

Wilmington, Del., gives 650 majority for the Union ticket, thus we see that the principal city of the slave State Delaware is better Union than the principal city of the free State of New York.

The Vanderbilt, Decatur, and Ino, were ordered to sea yesterday.

The Secretary of War has ordered a military commission to be organized, to inquire into the conduct of Major General Buell, in reference to his permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. Bragg; his failure to relieve Mumfordsville, and allowing its capture by the enemy; his conduct during the battle of Perryville; his suffering the forces of Gen. Bragg to escape from Kentucky without capture or loss, or attacking them; and his operations in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The court is to be held at Cincinnati.

We regret to be obliged to record the defeat of Hon. A. H. Rice, as a candidate for election in the Third Massachusetts district. A little more effort on the part of his friends, would, it seems to us, have secured his election.

Capt. John S. Sleeper, the successful candidate, is the lawyer Martingale of the Boston Journal, the author of Saltwater Bubbles. He is a fine man, able, and we doubt not, will make a good representative; and will be as far from any sympathy with the Woods and Jim Brooks, and all men of that ilk, as Mr. Rice himself.

Massachusetts is an right, God bless her; the less we still there.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM THE FRONT. THE CONDITION OF THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA AND MANASSAS GAP RAILROADS.

THE REBELS RETREAT TO WARRENTON JUNCTION. THE NUMBER OF REBEL TROOPS IN THAT VICINITY.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Nov. 5.—8 a. m.—The portion of Gen. Sickles' command sent forward to look after the Orange and Alexandria railroad found it in much better condition than was anticipated, to a point nearly up to Calliet's Station. They are now temporarily at Broad Run, where the railroad bridge was found partially burned by the rebels, and the supports were so damaged that it can, however, be easily and quickly repaired. Kettle Run bridge was found unimpaired.

Our troops hold the country in the vicinity of Brentsville, and have driven in the patroling party of the Warrenton Junction. They, however, continue to scout down as far as Calliet's Station, and will doubtless destroy Cedar Run bridge, if they have not already done so.

The Manassas Gap railroad is in pretty good working order, clear up to Thoroughfare Gap, and will doubtless be very soon used for the supply of our forces in the advance in that direction.

Information received last night indicates that the rebel force at Warrenton Junction, and Warrenton Junction is not more than 3,000 infantry, with corresponding numbers of cavalry and artillery, instead of being from seven to ten thousand strong, as yesterday reported by professional Union men from Warrenton.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Nov. 4.—10 p. m. Last night it was uncertain whether the possession of Ashby's Gap would be contested or not. Every preparation was made to fight, if circumstances, made it necessary, but the rebels retreated this morning leaving our troops in undisputed possession of the mountain. From the heights a favorable view of the Shenandoah Valley was had, but no large body of the enemy was to be seen. Winchester was plainly visible, and the intervening portion of the Valley.

The commands of cavalry and artillery under General Pleasanton and Averill, occupied Pleasanton's Gap and the morning. They pushed on, and after a spirited skirmish occupied Marquette. They now hold the approaches to Manassas and Chester Gap, on the left of the Blue Ridge mountain. The rebel cavalry showed themselves to-day opposed to the advance of our forces, but were driven back by General McClellan's men most of this afternoon on the top of the mountain at Ashby's Gap, taking observations in Shenandoah Valley.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI. More successes in the Southeast. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—We have additional details of the recent rout of Burbridge's guerrillas, at Ballinger's Mills, Southeast Missouri. The forces of General and Lane formed a junction near Pittsburg, Mo. They had a running fight, for fifteen miles, with the guerrillas of Burbridge and Col. Green. Our loss was trivial. Several rebel officers were taken prisoners. Lane's men chased a detachment of Hoon's men from Pittsburg to Ballinger's Mills five miles distant. The guerrillas were captured on the side of Pochontash. The killed, wounded and captured of the enemy amounted to two hundred and thirty-six. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

Rebel prisoners say they had orders from General Hindman to make a forced march to Springfield, fall on the rear of our army under General Schofield, take Springfield and cut off our supplies.

A dispatch from Col. Fred has been received by General Darius, stating that Lane had returned to Patterson. He went to Pocahontas, drove the enemy across the river and followed him several miles. He made many important captures, and had only three men wounded and one taken prisoner. The enemy were only moved to another place. Lane has 800 men, and 40 horses were captured, and 80 mules of arms. Dewey had also arrived with a number of prisoners, having lost but two wounded, and inflicted a heavy loss on the rebels. Important letters have been captured. General Jackson is at Little Rock, Ark.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3.—The gunboat Miami was reported to have sailed last evening for the blockading squadron off Wilmington, N. C. The report was incorrect, the gunboat having only moved to another dock.

The Third New York regiment is now doing garrison duty at Fortress Monroe. A few days ago, private Gill, of the said regiment, inadvertently discharged his gun at some ducks in some 20 miles off the fort, and the ball passing near the United States gunboat Wyandotte, Capt. Wright, the commander of the Wyandotte entered a complaint to the commander of the fort. The very efficient commander, Col. Alford, expressed his regret, and assured private Gill that it should not occur again. This apology was supposed to be sufficient, but Capt. Wright did not deem it so, and made a complaint to Admiral Lee, who complimented him for his forbearance in not opening fire on the gunboat. Private Gill is in the guard-house.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 4.—The flag of truce boat Express arrived from Aiken's Landing last evening just as the Baltimore boat was leaving. She brought no passengers or rebel prisoners, but officers and guards, while at the Landing, were treated rather abruptly by the rebel general, no one being allowed to step on shore, and Col. Aiken, (one of the rebel commissioners), was not allowed to come to the wharf while the Express lay there. The Colonel's commission has been taken from him, and he's denied all communication whatever with the Federals.

FROM CAIRO. Cairo, Nov. 4.—Notice has been issued by Admiral Porter, that gunboats will leave Cairo three times a week, and leave Memphis in the same way, so that all steamboats can have protection up and down, by applying to the commanding officers at those places. Steamers can also load with cotton on the way up, by giving notice before sailing.

The bridges between Bolivar and Grand Junction were completed to-day, and it is believed that trains will commence running to-day.

The schooner Chief Justice Marshall is ashore between Barcolata and Duprick. The crew were all lost.

The schooner Pico Bay went ashore above Duprick, but the crew were saved.

A dispatch from Stateline says the schooner Rigby, of Buffalo, is ashore there, and is a total wreck. The crew were all lost. Three of the bodies have been washed ashore.

The schooner E. C. Williams was also wrecked. A part of the crew were saved. The captain of the propeller Water Witch reports seeing the upper works of a propeller off Gravelly Bay. He thought it belonged to the propeller California, but is uncertain.

See a woman in another column picking Salsburg Grapes, for Spear's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals, and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. ELECTIONS. NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 5.—Further returns show the election of Kernan, Dem., in the Twenty-first district, and Hubbard, Rep., in the Seventeenth.

St. Lawrence county gives 5,000 majority for Wadsworth; Oneida county, 500 majority; Madison county, 1,300 majority.

Probably 19 Democrats and 12 Republicans are elected from the State.

New York, Nov. 5.—The actual returns from 25 counties and the city of New York give Seymour a majority of 36,618. Twenty-nine counties to have from within the above to 2,500. It is so estimated by the Albany Argus. The Albany Journal concedes the election of Seymour.

ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The returns thus far received indicate the following Congressmen elected from this State: First district, Arnold; second, Farnsworth; third, Washburn; fifth, Lovejoy; and sixth, Norton-Hep.

The fourth and seventh districts are still in the eighth, Stuart; ninth, Ross; tenth, Knapp; eleventh, Robinson; twelfth, Morrison; and thirteenth, Wm. J. Aldrich are elected.

The Democratic vote on the candidate at large, is close.

Ingersoll, war Democrat, probably elected.

DELAWARE. WILMINGTON, Nov. 5.—At the election for Congressmen, New Castle county gives Fisher (Union) 488; Kent county, 419; and Kent county gives Temple 445 majority. Sussex—Temple, 45 majority.

Fifty-six majority in the State is 9 votes. Cannon, (Union) for governor, was ahead of the Congressional ticket, and will have nearly 100 majority.

TROOPS MOVING. BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The Forty-third, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth regiments, of this State, left for Newbern in the steamers Merriman and Mississippi. The Fortieth was ordered by Major General Banks, has left for New York.

BOSTON 4th Regt. BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The quota for Boston is filled by volunteers. The council has appropriated \$30,000 to aid in raising three cavalry companies for Gen. Banks' Texas expedition.

MARINE. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The sloop-of-war Ino has sailed for the South.

BY GIBBERT & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. AUCTION SALES OF NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock, a. m., we will sell our Auction for the above named property, a large assortment of Furniture, sold on account of the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Galt, including: Walnut Sofas, Chairs, and Tables; Four Mahogany and Walnut Marble top Dressing Cases; Six Mahogany and Walnut Dressing Bureaus; Ten Cottage Bedsteads and Washstands; Twenty Bedsteads, and a large assortment of other articles too numerous to enumerate.

TERMS CASH. GIBBERT & WILLIAMS, (Star), Auctioneers.

PROPRY FOR TWINING. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 23 November, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department until the 25th day of November, 1862, for furnishing one year's supply of Twine, estimated at 100,000 lbs., for the use of the Department, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., New York City and Buffalo, New York, free from cost of transportation, in such quantities as each Agency may require from time to time, as ordered by the Department.