

D. ALDEN, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 249 Chapel street.

ALLEN & CO., Dry Goods and Commission Merchants, No. 249 Chapel street.

ANDERSON & CO., Lumber and Coal dealers, 1000 North Main street, New Haven, Conn.

J. J. ATWATER, Merchant Tailor, No. 2 Post-office block, Chapel street.

AUGUR & GOODYEAR, Boot and Shoe Dealers, No. 1, Exchange Buildings.

S. BARBOCK, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 236 Chapel street.

H. W. BENEDICT & CO., Coal dealers, corner of Water and Broadway sts.

E. BENJAMIN, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c., No. 236 Chapel street.

JOHN E. BASSETT & CO., Importers of and dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, No. 150 Chapel street.

BASSETT & BARNETT, Booksellers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 111 Chapel st.

M. H. BISHOP, Coal and Wood dealer, Benson's Wharf, East Water st., No. 211 Chapel st.

F. R. BLISS, Merchant Tailor, No. 307 Chapel st.

CHARLES BOSTWICK, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers, No. 267 Chapel st.

BRADLEY & PRATT, Hats, Caps and Furs, No. 236 Chapel street, corner of State.

CANDEE & BOWNS, Hardware, Steel, Iron, &c., Nos. 188 and 192 State st.

BOWDITCH & SON, Furniture Emporium, No. 96 Chapel and 38 Orange sts.

WILLIAM T. BRADLEY & CO., Grocers, No. 894 Chapel st.

ROBERT B. BRADLEY & CO., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 242 State st.

WM. D. BRYAN, Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Exchange place, Church st.

GEORGE BROWN, Jeweler and dealer in Gold, Silver, and Watches, No. 130 Chapel st.

F. A. BUELL, Merchant Tailor, No. 51 Union st.

WM. T. CANNON, Stove, Range and Furnace, No. 35 State st.

S. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Dealers in Coal and Wood, No. 262 State st., and St. John next to Railroad.

F. CHATTERTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 206 Chapel st.

COLLINS & CO., No. 111 Chapel st., Bank Building, wholesale and retail dealers in Hats, Caps, &c.

COLLEY & BRO., No. 116 Chapel street, dealers in foreign and domestic, staple and fancy goods, No. 78 State st.

D. R. COOPER, Grocer and Provision dealer, No. 78 State st.

COWLES & LEE, Apothecaries and Druggists, Nos. 115 and 117 State st.

ALFRED DAGGETT, Jr., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, &c., No. 125 Chapel street.

ENGLISH & TUTTLE, Lumber Dealers, East Water foot of Warren st.

WALLACE B. FENN, manufacturer and dealer in boots, shoes, &c., No. 99 Chapel st.

FAIRMAN & BRONSON, Paper Hangings, Carpets and Curtains, No. 71 and 73 Chapel st.

H. FITCH, Clothing, Trunks, &c., No. 225 Chapel street, corner of State.

J. FOOTE, Jr., dealer in Hats, Caps, Furs, Boots, Shoes, Carpet Bags, &c., No. 106 Chapel st.

J. S. GLENNY, No. 87 State st., Importers of English, French and American Goods, Window and Picture Glass, Varnish, Oils, Paints, Dry Goods.

HILLS & BUTLER, Painters and Paper-Hangers, No. 304 Chapel street.

JOHN JAECKLE, Fresco Painter and Stereographer, No. 42 Horse street.

WM. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agricultural Warehouse, No. 69 State st.

D. C. LEAVENWORTH, Druggist and Apothecary, No. 440 Chapel st., under New Haven Hotel.

EDWARD MALLEY, Dealer in Ladies' Fancy Goods, No. 365 Chapel st.

H. W. MANFIELD, Hat, Cap, and Fur Store, No. 86 Chapel street.

N. W. MOORE, Livery Stable, No. 16 Court st.

MOSES MAY, Boot and Shoe dealer, No. 424 Chapel st., dealers in Dress Goods.

S. C. MILLER & SON, Gunsmith, Guns, Pistols, &c., No. 12 Cherry st.

E. S. MINOR, Cash Grocery Store, No. 117 Chapel st.

P. MORRISSEY, Dry Goods and Millinery, Lingerie and Emigration Office, No. 142 Grand st.

M. S. MURN, Grocery and Provision Store, No. 96 State st.

I. NATHAN & SON, No. 59 Union st., Manufacturers of Soap, &c., &c.

T. F. PEASE, Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c., No. 81 Chapel st.

EDMUND PENDLETON & CO., Ship Chandlers, No. 29 Long Wharf, dealers in Cordage, Naval Stores and Provisions, and Manufacturers of Flags, &c.

PECK, WHITE & PECK, wholesale and retail dealers in Stationery, &c., No. 10 Chapel st.

J. M. RICHARDS, Coal and Wood, No. 251 State street and 29 Long Wharf.

H. H. SNOW, wholesale and retail Confectioner, No. 134 Chapel st., nearly opposite Post-office.

S. A. STEVENS, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, No. 74 Chapel st.

SKINNER & SPERRY, Stationery and Music, No. 114 Chapel st.

ELIAS STRONIA, Dentist, Townsend Block, corner of Chapel and College streets.

BENI W. STONE, Merchant Tailor, No. 42 Chapel st.

TULESTON BROS., Agents for Butterworth's new Window Spring, No. 314 State street.

TREADWAY & WARD, No. 186 State st., manufacturers and dealers in Hair Air Perfumes, &c.

ANTOINETTE TURNER, dealer in Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., No. 101 Court street.

WINSHIP & BARNES, dealers in Foreign and domestic Dry Goods, No. 142 Chapel st.

WILCOX & HALL, dealers in foreign and domestic Dry Goods, No. 137 Chapel st., Lyon Building.

C. B. WHITEHEAD, wholesale and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, &c., No. 128 Chapel and 63 State st.

A. WALKER & CO., Piano and Furniture Warehouse, No. 43 Church street.

FARE ONE DOLLAR.

The new Steamer CONTINENTAL, Capt. J. M. Lewis, will leave New Haven every night, except on 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st of each month, arriving at New York in time for the Philadelphia, Hudson River and Erie Railroads. Returning, leave New York every afternoon, at 3 1/2 o'clock.

DAY LINE.

The Steamer TRAVELER, Capt. John McKen, will leave New Haven every morning at 10 o'clock, Sunday excepted, arriving at New York in time for the afternoon train. Returning, leave New York every night at 11 o'clock.

NEW HAVEN, NEW LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD.

On and after SATURDAY, Sept. 20th, 1862, Trains will run as follows:

LEAVE NEW HAVEN 10:50 a. m. Mail Train for New London, Providence and Stonington.

2:15 p. m. Special train for Conn. River.

3:30 p. m. Express Train for New London.

5:15 p. m. Night Train for Providence & Boston.

6:45 a. m. Accommodation Train for New York.

8:20 a. m. Mail Train for New York.

6:45 a. m. Mail Train for New York.

12:30 a. m. Express Night Mail Train for New York.

A Special Train leaves New Haven at 4 1/2 o'clock, connecting at New Haven with 6:45 a. m. Train for New York; also, trains at New Haven, Hartford & Springfield, and Canal Railroad.

SUNDAY NIGHT MAIL TRAIN.

Leave New Haven 7:45 p. m. for Providence & Stonington.

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NEW HAVEN DAILY PALLADIUM

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

DAILY: For Annual, \$5.00; For Semi-Annual, \$3.00; For Single Copies, 10 Cts.

WEEKLY: For Annual, \$5.00; For Semi-Annual, \$3.00; For Single Copies, 10 Cts.

For Reading Matter, See 1st and 4th Pages.

The National Resources.

The total debt of the United States at the close of the present month will be about six hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Of this about eighty millions was the legacy bequeathed by the last Administration. With this sum the nation has raised and equipped an army of a million and a quarter of men, has built a most powerful navy, and has met the other heavy expenses of the Government. The daily expenditure of the nation has averaged about nine hundred thousand dollars, and is not likely to be materially increased in the future. At this rate the yearly expenditure of our Government in the future will be about three hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

With such an annual outlay, what is to be the yearly addition to our debt? It appears that the internal revenue of the country is likely to be very much greater than was at first supposed. It is said that Commissioner Boutwell estimates the probable amount of internal revenue at thirty millions of dollars a month, or three hundred and sixty millions of dollars a year. This of itself would be sufficient to carry on the war. But to this must be added the receipts from customs, estimated at sixty millions of dollars, making a total of four hundred and twenty millions as the yearly income of the nation. Surely with this sum the war may be waged a year and on the most magnificent scale. If these estimates are in the main correct, the future of our country is relieved from much of the gloom which the appalling estimates of coming debt have hitherto thrown around it. That the resources of this nation are enormous, and its power to carry on war almost unlimited, no one at all acquainted with the country can doubt. But if in the future we should be able to pay as we go, while waging war on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, it would be a spectacle to challenge the admiration of the world, and one which might revive the waning sense of England, and teach her to beware how she provokes the free Republic of the West.

Has the Register seen Halleck's letter? Is it aware that the Harper's Ferry Commission has reported? If so, does it know that both these documents contain the most damaging statements respecting McClellan, and furnish the clearest reasons why he should no longer be retained in command? We think the Register does know this, and therefore those documents have not been published in the Register, and not a single allusion made to them. But Gen. Halleck is a good Democrat. Don't be afraid of him, neighbor. Publish his letter. It will open a great many eyes, do a great deal of good; and if you then succeed in making people dissatisfied with the removal of McClellan, you will do it under false pretenses.

A correspondent in Darien calls attention to the fact that New England has furnished just as good fighting material as New York, even though correspondents of the New York papers fail to perceive it. In almost every engagement, he says, New York soldiers are represented as doing the principal part of the fighting, and yet often in summing up the casualties they believe their own statements, as at James's Island, while other regiments were highly extolled, the Conn. Seventh was hardly noticed; but in their list of killed and wounded the seventh was found to have suffered more than any other regiment. This is only one instance. The same occurs in almost every engagement.

The army correspondent of the Herald says that Burnside has not the talent of McClellan, though he may have more genius. He has the confidence of Gen. McClellan, the President and the country. He is the best man that could be selected for the present moment to assume the command, but no man "however able brave and patriotic he may be, can ever fully take the place of General McClellan." We hope this is true in one respect and that our new commander will not attempt to fill General McClellan's place, but move forward to a new one.

A copy of the letter of the President to General McClellan, on which McClellan neglected to act, has been furnished to General Burnside for his consideration and guidance. The Times's correspondent says the letter will be given to the public, and will elevate Mr. Lincoln in the esteem of all thoughtful men; and will show conclusively that he has not been content with the nominal position of Commander-in-Chief, but has studied the great principles underlying the conduct of military affairs.

When John Van Buren was addressing the great Democratic Jollification Meeting in New York, on Monday night, he said "he would assume that the President was honest. True the name of Honest Abe was suspicious. He had never heard Azariah C. Flagg called Honest Azariah, or Stephen Allen called Honest Stephen." At this point some one in the crowd called out "Honest Fernando Wood." The suggestion was received with roars of laughter all over the house. Here was a meeting composed of friends and supporters of Fernando Wood, yet the suggestion of his being honest was heartily laughed at. The absurdity of applying the epithet to him was seen by all. Yet they vote for and elect him to Congress. Truly this is a melancholy commentary on the virtue of Democratic New York.

Since the election in New York, Fernando Wood has grown bold, and in his speech Monday night boldly took the ground that Horatio Seymour, as Governor, ought to say to the Federal Government that its authority now exercised in the State of New York is illegal and unconstitutional, and that the State of New York will not submit to it. This is just what the Rebels like, and reads very much like their tirades when preparing to go out of the Union. Perhaps Fernando rejoices that they have a Governor in New York "who will not permit the Abolitionists of Massachusetts to pass through the State to fight against their Southern brethren." Who knows?

Wisconsin.

The next Legislature of Wisconsin stands as follows: Senate, Union, 17; Democrats, 13; doubtful, 4. House, Union, 56; Democrats, 44. This secures a United States Senator in place of Judge Doolittle; and for that position the *Journal* has nominated John F. Potter.

St. Lawrence County, N. Y., with twenty-nine towns, gives a Republican majority of over 6,000. None of the towns are large, but they all go Republican by majorities ranging from 689 to 24.

Hon. A. H. Byington, of Norwalk, was recently in New York, at the Jersey City Ferry, where a wounded Massachusetts soldier was trying to obtain a ride up town. The soldier had no money. At last one of the drivers, William Byder, of 96 Lawrence St., volunteered to carry him for nothing, saying that he carried one up the night before, but guessed he should not lose anything by it. Mr. Byington at once asked him for his card, and published it in the *Norwalk Gazette*, at the same time remarking that Gov. Andrew ought to write the hackman an autograph letter. In accordance with the suggestion Gov. Andrew informs Mr. Byington that he has written an autograph letter to Mr. Byder, and called the attention of Col. Howe, the State Agent of Massachusetts, to him.

The Monitor arrived at Hampton Roads on Monday, the 10th inst.

Returns from the upper peninsula, district of Michigan, place the election of John F. Driggs (Republican) to Congress beyond a doubt.

Launch of a Schooner.

A schooner, called the *Isabel Blake*, will be launched from the shipyard of the builder, Mr. George W. Baldwin, Fair Haven, east side, this afternoon, about 3 o'clock. She is 300 tons burthen, well built, and was constructed for R. Freeman, of Wellfleet, Mass. This is the thirty-fourth vessel built by Mr. Baldwin.

Shipwrecked.

The topsail schooner *Moro*, of Salem, Mass., Capt. Tague, bound from New Bedford for New York, left New Bedford Saturday noon and went ashore the same evening, in the gale, on Long Island, about four miles west of Eaton's Neck. She lost sails and spars and is otherwise damaged.

No Division in the Cabinet.

The agent of the Associated Press is authorized by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, to say that the report of Cabinet divisions upon the measures of the Administration which have gained some currency, are altogether groundless.

From Key West—Vessels There—Prices.

U. S. S. *GORDON* "PORT ROYAL," KEY WEST, NOV. 12, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The steamer *Rhode Island*, from Ship Island, bound North, has anchored here, so I drop you a few lines. We, as you see, are yet here undergoing repairs, having the carpenters from the frigate *St. Lawrence* and gunboat *Stars and Stripes* decorating us the best they can. The machinists on shore are busily at work on the tillers, and as we have alongside of the dock to-day to call, I conclude that we will soon be on a cruise. It is now reported that *Apalachicola* is our destination.

The sloop *C. L. Brockenborough*, of the latter place, arrived on the 26th of last month a cargo to the U. S. gunboat *Fort Henry*; cargo 64 bales of cotton. This sloop was cut out from the harbor of *Apalachicola*, where she had been scuttled. She is rather a small prize, yet a few prizes like this would soon equal a good ship. The gunboats *Magnolia*, *Stars and Stripes* and *Huntsville*, and the bark *James L. Davis* and schooner *Samuel Boton*, of the Navy, have been here within the past week. The gunboat *Sagamo* came in with a small prize in tow two days since. I have not been able to find out her cargo. I hear that the *Wachusett* has taken three prizes of late.

The weather has been quite stormy for a few days, rain nearly every night. The yellow fever has made tracks, and now only one man's name graces the sick list of the *St. Lawrence*. All well on board this craft. There is a rebel ram at *Apalachicola* not quite finished yet.

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan and staff left Warrenton Junction yesterday at 11 o'clock. At Warrenton Junction he was saluted by the troops who broke ranks, crowded around him and called for a few parting words. In response he said: "I wish you to stand by Burnside as you have stood by me and all will be well. Good bye." The General was greeted with enthusiasm by the troops all the way to Washington.

The following farewell order was read to the troops composing the Army of the Potomac, yesterday morning on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR RECTORSTOWN, VA., NOV. 7, 1862.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

An order of the President devolves upon Major General Burnside the command of this army. On parting from you, I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled, the strongest associations which can exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our Country and the nationality of its people.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General United States Army.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The Hartford Press says that it is stated that the 25th regiment, Col. Bissell, will leave for the war the latter part of this week—Thursday is the day named—and that the 23d, 24th, 26th and 28th will soon follow. The 26th regiment was mustered in, Monday, by Lieut. Webb, U. S. mustering officer.

Frank Wilcox, Co. K, 16th, and Oscar L. Jerome, Co. E, 8th Conn. regiments have lately died in the hospital at Washington.

Among the names of sick and wounded soldiers transported to Washington to New York by steamer "Daniel Webster," which arrived on Monday, are the following from Connecticut: Sergt. R. J. Clarkson, Co. G, 22d; G. W. Seymour, Co. H, 8th; J. E. Stevens, Co. B, John Fulford, Co. C, H. Albin, Co. A, J. K. Brown, Co. F, Jared Rice, Co. G, P. Smith, Co. E, 17th; Corp. M. Bridge, Co. K, 14th; Ensign Sergt. J. L. Day, 17th; A. K. West, Co. E, 14th; C. A. Wallman, Co. K, 11th; E. S. Hine, Co. K, 8th; John Hinton, Co. G, 11th; J. L. Lowia, Co. A, 20th; G. F. S. Fisher, Co. I, 11th.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Norman Atwater, of this city, has been appointed Acting Ensign in the navy, and ordered on board the Monitor.

The Courier says that the hull of the ship *Uncle Toby*, of this port, reported wrecked on the English bank, was sold at Montevideo, Sept. 6th, for \$11,600.

Confession!

The free lecture tonight at Brewster Hall, Rev. I. T. Hecker, is on "Confession"; its necessity and the objections urged against it."

C. F. Hotchkiss, real estate dealer, has sold lot No. 65 Columbus street, nearly opposite the South Church, of the dimensions of 60 by 125 feet, for \$1,200 cash. Also, four lots of land on Liberty Place for \$2,340 cash.

Young Men's Institute.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the remarkable low price at which tickets for the course of Institute Lectures can now be obtained. Only seventy-five cents are required for seven lectures, or about ten cents a lecture. There is not another investment that can be made where you can get so much for so little. Buy a ticket and benefit yourself, while aiding the Institute in its noble work.

Superior Court—October Term, 1862.

Dennis W. Beecher vs. Samuel O. Plant. The plaintiff, (a minor twelve years of age) sought in this case to recover of the defendant \$200 damages for blows inflicted upon his face and head in the town of Branford, in May, 1861. It was claimed that the boy had formerly had epileptic fits, and was severely punished by the defendant. But the defendant affirmed that the boy was mischievous, and persisted in throwing stones at to endanger the person and property of the defendant; that defendant expelled him and warned him without effect; and that he then merely cuffed the boy's ears with his open hand a few times in order to stop him using no unnecessary force, and doing the boy no injury.

Verdict for plaintiff \$10 damages, which carries also \$10 costs.

T. E. Doolittle and Louis H. Bristol for plaintiff.

Charles Ives and Charles H. Fowler for defendant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Right Word in the Right Place. This is a reference book, and embraces a collection of synonyms, technical terms, abbreviations, foreign phrases, chapters on writing for the press, punctuation, proof-reading, and other information. The book will be found to be valuable to young writers, and there is much in it that would be of use and convenience to those who are accustomed to put their thoughts upon paper. Published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

Physical Perfection. This volume contains much interesting matter relative to the structure of the human body, temperaments, laws of human configuration, embryology, womanhood, and arts of beauty; besides much information showing how to acquire and retain bodily health and symmetry, long life, and avoid the infirmities and deformities of premature old age. Fowler & Wells, publishers, New York.

Hand Book for Home Improvement. This book embraces four small volumes in one binding, on the subjects of Letter Writing, Conversation, Etiquette, Business. On each of these subjects a mass of information that is instructive and in many cases valuable, especially to the young, is presented in language at once clear and attractive. Under the head of "Conversation" are many errors of speech heard in common conversation. The suggestions for correcting errors that are so common that they are therefore scarcely noticed, except by the most critical, are well calculated to assist the young. Other portions of the book contain matter worthy of attention. Published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

Illustrated Rural Manuals. This is another book containing four volumes in one. The portion entitled "The House" gives the principles of house architecture, with plans and illustrations; that entitled "The Garden" embraces simple and easily understood directions for cultivating vegetables, fruits, etc., and an exposition of horticulture; that called "The Farm" treats of Agriculture and the management of farm affairs; and the fourth and last section, on "Domestic Animals," presents a very interesting and valuable mass of information relative to raising cattle, &c. Published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

STATE NEWS.

The Middletown Constitution says that Jos. Dart, 61, of Middle Haddam, died last Thursday at the age of 92. Less than a year ago a brother-in-law of Mr. Dart died aged 99 years and 10 months. A few years ago another member of the same family died after reaching the extraordinary age of one hundred years and eight months. Mr. Dart was the father of fourteen children all of whom reached mature life, and all but one are now living.

We learn from the Hartford Times that a barn belonging to the estate of Eleanor Phelps, deceased, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, together with the contents, consisting of fifteen tons of hay and half a ton of tobacco. Loss \$375. No work in an incendiary.

The body of an unknown female was found in a barn belonging to George Whitmore, in Rocky Hill, on Monday night. The selected man took charge of the body. It is thought the woman died from want and exposure during the severe storm on Saturday and Sunday.

The Hartford city government is exceedingly sharp on finance. Some time ago, says the Press, the Council abolished one-half the city advertising, and will save \$150 to \$200 by it. Monday evening it voted \$400 to build a west side of the Park. Looks like "taxing" at the spigot and losing at the bung-hole.

Ardubail Babcock, Esq., late of Charleston, Mass., donated by his will six thousand dollars to the town of Ashford, Conn. Three thousand dollars is for the purpose of organizing or employing a band of music to play on public occasions, free to all the inhabitants of the town. The remainder constitutes a fund for a town library, the interest to be applied yearly, for fifty years, for the purchase of books only. In time, this will make a splendid library for a country town. Steps have already been taken towards the organization of a brass band, to be called the "Babcock Band."

The Union ticket was elected in Danbury at the town election on Monday last.

The schooner *H. Middleton* was seized at Mystic, the 6th inst., by order of the Collector of the district of Stonington, for failing to comply with the revenue laws.

On Thursday night of last week Mr. Alexander Palmer, of Stonington, heard a noise in his barn and on going to feed his horse in the morning found that the animal, with a harness, had been stolen. Upon examining the premises there appeared to have been two thieves, who had stolen a wagon and harness from the stable of Thomas Norman, hitched up, and started off in a westerly direction.

The Constitution says that David Northam, of Company C, 24th Regiment, accidentally shot himself Monday evening. He was on a visit at his home in Cuba, and placed a loaded pistol in his coat pocket, when it went off, and the ball passed into the upper part of his arm near the shoulder. The wound is not a dangerous one.

The Rev. William A. Hitchcock, formerly of Waterbury, has received the appointment of Chaplain in the U. S. Navy.

The Southern Papers on the Elections, and European Intervention.

FORNNESS MONROE, Nov. 10, 1862.

The steamer *Rhode Island* has arrived from the Gulf. All is quiet at New Orleans, Mobile and Hilton Head.

The *Richmond Examiner* of Nov. 8th, is received. Speaking of the results of Northern elections, it says, "these astonishing manifestations from the North, convey the idea of an emphatic and impressive popular verdict against the abolition faction, which has ruled the Government at Washington." The Northern papers attempt to lessen the value of the results of the elections in the eyes of the South. The value, however, is determined by the circumstances that the principal idea on which the recent canvass in the North was conducted, was that the Democrats were a peace party in disguise, and with this issue thrust in their faces, the people of the three most powerful States in the North have given unprecedented majorities to the Democratic candidates, and a blow to the abolitionists, at the helm of the Government.

The *Examiner* says "the prospects of European intervention have dissolved like a snow wreath. But a short time ago, there were hopeful indications that England and France were about to take some action in this war that would be favorable to the South. This opinion was reflected not only in the journals of the enemy, but in the minds of intelligent foreigners on this side of the Atlantic. It is known that on the strength of the calculation that our nation's existence being only recognized by England and France, transactions have been made to some extent by foreign capitalists in Confederate bonds, at eighty-five cents on the dollar. There is, however, no mistaking the significance of the speech of the British Secretary of War, in which he asserts that the South has not yet accomplished her independence, and must be regarded as a belligerent holding an uncertain position in an undecided war. The British government will in no way, and at no time, recognize the continuance of its war against the Southern States, or its recognition as an independent power of the earth, or interfere to limit the duration of this war."

MR. SEWARD AND THE BUCHANAN ADMINISTRATION.—The enemies of Secretary Seward are trying to make out that he gave advice to Mr. Buchanan during the latter portion of his presidency. If he had done so the advice would doubtless have been good, but he did not. Charles Francis Adams is reported to have said, just at the close of the Buchanan administration, "I am going to tell you a secret. The Government has been president of the United States for six weeks." What basis of truth there was in this remark Thurlow Weed explains as follows, in the *Albany Evening Journal*:—"The remark of Mr. Adams was based upon his knowledge of the fact that the loyal members of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet were in communication with Mr. Seward during the period referred to. With the then attorney general (the present secretary of war), Mr. Stanton, Gov. Seward had, through a third party, daily and important communication, and their first personal interview was after the 4th of March, which occasion we met Mr. Stanton at Gov. Seward's dinner table. It was through the influence of Messrs. Holt and Stanton that the treasury department was rescued from secession lands and given to Gen. Dix. But for the timely suggestions of Gov. Seward, a large amount of gold would have been transferred from New York to New Orleans; and but for the fidelity of Messrs. Holt, Stanton and Dix, the capital would have been betrayed into the hands of traitors on the 24th of March, and Breckinridge, proclaimed provisional president. It is due to Mr. Buchanan—to say, that in all these treasonable designs, he was an instrument rather than an agent. Though not himself a traitor, he sat in the presidential chair with a fool's cap drawn over his eyes."

A successful business man who has tried it, writes with regard to advertising: "Give me the field when few advertisers occupy it, and I care not how hard the times are. It pays me at all times, and especially it pays me when most of the business men in my line have taken their hooks out of the water, thinking no bites are to be had." That is the truth exactly. As we have said before, a man who can make money without wagging his tail as a man to make money in these days without advertising.

Gambling in New York.

"Barleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal remarks in a late letter on one of the social evils of the day:

Gambling is the great bane of society in New York—the ruin of our finest young men—the cause of failures of commercial banks—the loss of property and the ruin of homes. Many a wretched fellow, by the way, who on "Change" and in the press have been ruined by a "bad speculation" or "bad debts," whose ruin was caused only by gambling. Many a man is out late, looks haggard, wan and dispirited, who gives trade or business as a reason, whose real trouble is gambling. We have men among us, gray-headed, rich, and influential, whose games of hazard are fabulous—whose sons are treasuring the last dollar in their pockets, and who are ready to utter ruin. Two merchants of New York met for a game of chance, in other words, to gamble. Both are men well known. Both of them have been very rich, and one is still. But reverses, and perhaps gambling, has brought one down to the sum of \$150,000. The game ran on. The \$150,000 man held a high hand. He proposed a game of bluff. It was accepted. Of the stakes should be the full sum of \$150,000. Confident of winning, it was accepted. The game was against him, and he lost, and paid up "like a man." His "generous" antagonist, in consideration of his "honorable conduct" in paying his "debt of honor," made him a present of \$50,000 to begin the world anew. The fortunate winner can be seen any pleasant afternoon with his spunking team on "Central Park."

Law Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in regard to the tax on advertisements, that the last provision of section 88 of the excise law, exempting a newspaper whose circulation does not exceed 2,000 copies, from all taxes on advertisements, and the last proviso but one, of the same section exempts the receipts for advertisements to the amount of 1,000 dollars, consequently they will be assessed only on the excess over 1,000, and then only when their whole circulation exceeds 2,000 copies.

Dr. Lankester, one of the Coroners of London, estimates the deaths in London from cholera, taking fire in at seventy-five annually, and as the same proportion throughout the kingdom, this would give a total of seven hundred and fifty deaths. Open graves are used almost entirely in England, and the extended graves are more frequently set on fire there, than in this country, where stones are more generally used.

John Morgan and the Monk.—When the guerrilla chief made his late raid into Kentucky, he called at Trappist monastery, at Gettysburg, and ordered the abbot to surrender his horses for the use of the chivalry. Accordingly one of the brothers led out before the indignant chief two miserable jades, which looked as if they had fasted more than their masters. Morgan turned away in disgust, and inquired of the abbot if he had no other horses? "But," said Morgan, "I know that you had some fine horses a short time ago." "Oh, so I had," said the kind father, "but I heard that you were coming, and I sold them!" Morgan laughed and left the monastery. *Catholic Telegraph.*

The Rev. T. Starr King writes from San Francisco that that city is now advancing its third \$100,000 in aid of the Sanitary Commission at Washington. He thinks the State of California will raise \$400,000 for this object.

There was almost a catastrophe in Hartford on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th. An alarm of fire was raised at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and one of the rooms was found filled with smoke and the walls much heated. The smoke was found to proceed from a register, and upon turning round the floor was discovered to be charred. The fire was extinguished without much damage; but it occasioned some excitement.

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WAR NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11, 1862.

Gen. Rosecrans and Staff arrived last night, having left Bowling Green at six o'clock that morning, on the train to Mitchellville, making the remainder of the trip, 40 miles, on horseback, without interruption by guerrillas.

The forests are blazing along a greater portion of the route, and many dwellings have been destroyed, and the country looks painfully desolate. The inhabitants, forage and stock, are nearly all gone.

The reports about the starving situation of Nashville were fanciful. About 30,000 bushels of corn and other substantial were in store when McCook's corps arrived.

The recent attack of the enemy was a reconnaissance and feint, to enable Morgan's guerrillas to destroy the railroad bridge. We lost about 30 killed and wounded in the attack. McCook has driven most of the rebel guerrillas clear back from the city.

The enemy is still in considerable force at Manfreesboro, but they are retreating as rapidly as possible beyond the Tennessee river, destroying everything as they retire.

A supply train of a hundred wagons arrived from Mitchellville last night. Gen. Rosecrans occupied the old headquarters of General Buell.

From Manassas Junction.

LEE AND LONGSTREET AT CULPEPPER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1862.

Accounts from Manassas Junction to-day say the railroad is in good order from Catlett's Station to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar Run bridge, and all the way up to Rappahannock Station.

Contrabands coming into our lines at Rappahannock Station, report Longstreet in command of the rebel forces at Culpepper, and General Lee, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say Gen. A. P. Hill's force continues with the rebel train, and the Valley and Longstreet's forces and others, at Culpepper, were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond.

On Saturday last, they add, Jackson was not moving towards Culpepper.

Military Orders.

The War Department has issued a special order to the commanding officers of troops along the military roads, requiring them to render all possible aid to Quartermasters, and officers of the road, to secure the speedy transportation of stores; at the same time ordering that no officer shall interfere with the running of cars as directed by the Superintendent of the road.

Harper's Ferry Commission.

On the strength of the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the abandonment of Maryland Heights, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, the War Department has issued an order dismissing from the service Col. Thomas H. Ford for inefficiency; also dismissing Major William H. Baird on account of his bad conduct in the affair. Brigadier-Gen. Julius White and the subordinate officers are released from arrest; the former with reports of his capability and courage.

Reports from Admiral Farragut.

THE CAPTURE OF TEXAS TOWNS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from Rear Admiral Farragut, dated Pensacola Bay, Oct. 15. After stating that Galveston, Corpus Christi, Sabine City and the adjacent waters are now in our possession, he says:

"A short time ago I sent down the coast of Texas as acting volunteer Lieut. S. W. Kirtland, with the bark *Arthur*, the little steamer *Sachen* and a launch, with which force he said he could take Corpus Christi and the waters adjacent, whence we heard of so many small craft running to Havana. He succeeded very well, took the places, made several captures, and compelled the enemy to burn several of their vessels. But on one occasion, venturing on shore with his small boat, he was surrounded and taken prisoner, and carried to Houston, where they paroled him, on condition that he should go North, and not serve till regularly exchanged. I next sent the Kensington, acting master Crocker commanding, with the *Rachel* Leaman and a launch with a howitzer, to Sabine Pass. He, too, succeeded well. He found at the bar one of the mortar schooners, *Henry James*, acting master Pennington commanding, whom he invited to take part with him, which he did, and according to the master Crocker's report, performed his duty with great credit. They took the fort, and are still going ahead finely, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with dispatches. I next sent Com. Renshaw, with the gunboats *Owassa*, *Harriet Lane*, *Clifton* and *Westfield*, to take Galveston, which he did in the shortest time, and without the loss of a man. It appears that the first shot from the *Owassa* exploded directly over the heads of the men at and around the big guns—their main reliance—and the enemy fled. A flag of truce was hoisted, and the preliminaries arranged for a surrender, which took place on the 9th inst. Corpus Christi and the adjacent waters are still held by the *Sachen* and other small vessels."

Counterfeiting Establishment Broken Up.

The greatest haul of counterfeiting apparatus recorded for years was made at New York on Tuesday. John Perkins, deputy United States marshal for Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin, chief of detective police of Philadelphia, and Sergeant Edward Tryon, 15th ward, Philadelphia, succeeded in arresting a man named George White, 50 years of age, whose residence is 233 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and place of business 88 Cedar street, New York, under the assumed name of H. Bentley & Co. White was formerly employed by the American bank note company. All the paraphernalia of the counterfeiting business was secured. The finished plates and vignettes, as also those in process of engraving, betrayed a master workman. The following are the finished plates secured: Commercial bank, Glens Falls, N. Y., five; Bank of Orange County, N. Y., five; Pocasset bank, Fall River, Mass., two; Liberty bank, Providence, R. I., two; Waterbury bank, Ct., five; and tens; Farmers' bank, Reading, Pa., five; Cuyler bank, Palmyra, N. Y., five; and Manufacturers' bank, Troy, N. Y., five. Both establishments were broken up. The prisoner was handed over to Deputy Superintendent Folk of Brooklyn, to await hearing on Monday next.

General McClellan reached Philadelphia last night, at a late hour, and was loudly cheered.

He spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.—I thank you for your kindness. I have just parted with your brothers and sons in the Army of the Potomac to rejoin them to make a speech. Our party was too small. I can say nothing more to you, and I do not think you ought to expect a speech from me.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

TO

The New Haven Daily Palladium

