The Press. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Our latest intelligence is of the most gratifying character. The tide of war is setting strongly in favor of the cause of the Union. By land and by sea our arms are being crowned with victory, and the haughty rebels made to feel the power of the noble Government they have wantonly assailed. A feeling of terror pervades the whole Southern seaboard. The blow struck at Hatteras Inlet has been followed up by another still more important at Beaufort, which has filled South Carolina with dismay, and made her proud traitors tremble for the safety of their metropolis.

Our telegraphic despatches furnish all the details of the operations of our great expedition which have up to this time been received. The accounts of the capture of the rebel forts at Hilton Head, Bay Point, and Port Royal, after a severe struggle, in which the enemy suffered a heavy loss, are too well authenticated to admit of further doubt. Now that we have gained possession of Beaufort we can undoubtedly retain it, for while we control the surrounding harbors and rivers with our gunboats it can easily be made almost impregnable. A safe rendezvous is thus secured, where a force can be gathered that will threaten both Charleston and Savannah. When the large reinforcements, which it is understood are rapidly being fitted out, join the original expedition, not only will those cities be at our mercy, but New Orleans and Mobile will also be endangered.

We are informed, too, of the glorious victory of General Nelson (a name that may henceforth be as renowned in American as in English history) over the rebels in Eastern Kentucky. The rout of the enemy was complete, a large number of them being killed, and 1,000 prisoners, including the rebel General Williams, were captured. Thus, Ractorn Kontucky is secured from further ravages and the traitors will be obliged to abandon, as holders, any further demonstration in that quarter. The capture of so large a body of prisoners, in view of the probability of an early exchange of the captives of the respective armies, strengthens our hopes for a speedy release of all the Union prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff, Bull Run, and other places. We have repeatedly directed attention to General Nelson's movements, and indicated the probability of his success in the important expedition in which he was engaged. The realization of

these expectations is peculiarly gratifying. News from rebel sources intimates that the Union men in East Tennessee, fired with the hope of being speedily rescued by our approaching armies from the tyranny that has too long oppressed them, have not been content with sending forth some of their most gallant and determined sons to enlist under our banner in Kentucky, but that those who remain behind are seriously harassing the rebel armies, by intercepting their lines of communication. It is said that, among their other achievements, they have cut off Buckner's retreat. The counsels of glorious Andy Johnson, and of Parson Brownlow. have not been forgotten; and, if the Cumberland Gap expedition proves successful, such an uprising may be expected among them as the world has rarely witnessed.

Further details of the late massacre of a portion of the Union troops stationed at Guyandotte, Virginia, show that they were destroyed by a most inhuman and despicable act of treachery and cruelty. The rebel population who betrayed them, and the rebel soldiers who killed them in cold blood, deserve, as they will receive, the execration of mankind, in this and all succeeding ages The massacre at Wyoming, and the slaughter of General Wayne's troops by the British at Paoli, were less horrible and justifiable than this bloody outrage. | ductions, and almost the same people-why No one will wonder that the dwellings in which they is it, that on your side of the river desolation fessions of friendship and proffers of hospitality, were burned to the ground as soon as Col. Ziegler was apprised of the facts; and we hope that swift retribution will also overtake and punish the mur-

Northern Creditors in Virginia. We published, some days ago, an abstract of the opinion of the provost judge at Alexandria, J. R. FREASE, which stated the facts involved in the cases of Bowen, Holmes & Co., of New York, and Morris L. Hallowell & Co., of Philadelphia, against WITMER & BRO-THERS, and WITMER & Co., of Alexandria. The plaintiffs instituted the proceedings in the suits referred to, for the purpose of recovering the amount of debts due them by firms composed in whole or part of men who are connected with the rebel army. The provost judge ordered that certain goods of the defendants, found in Alexandria, should be delitiffs. His decision, however, was submitted to the Cabinet for further consideration, and what action shall be taken. The lawyers for stay all further action, and they ingeniously argue that strong guards must be established against the presentation and enforcement of fraudulent demands before a military tribunal, whose action is summary. The Administration has not yet confirmed the ever, directed him to retain possession of Hundreds of millions of dollars are now due to Northern creditors, which can probably these claims have perhaps been forever sacrificed; but all proper measures should be chants who have been ruined by misplaced Virginia there can be no remedy for Northern creditors, unless it be afforded by the military authorities as our army progresses in occupying rebel districts, or unless Congress establishes new courts of specific power. In most cases, the local Virginia officers-judges, sheriffs, and clerks—seek shelter in the rebel armies, and, in suits like those we have referred to, when the claims are admitted to be valid, due, and unpaid, there are no existing civil tribunals competent or willing to enforce

The ladies of Pennsylvania, beautiful and accomplished, are eminently ornamental—the life, grace, and charm of society. They have now the opportunity, at which they should rejoice, as true-hearted women, of being eminently useful also. There is an absolute necessity, at this moment, for knit woollen socks and mittins, with a variety of other "fixins," in the shape of various articles of wearing apparel, for the brave defenders of their country's constitutional rights. It is utterly impossible to keep the army in health without warm feet and hands, and cotton socks and Berlin gloves are wholly inadequate for this purpose. Every gentlewoman ought to be able to use her needle, and she cannot better employ her time than in providing these articles, not only for the men on duty, but for the sick soldiers. The Ladies' Aid Society of Philadelphia (whese headquarters are at 701 Walnut street) will gladly and gratefully accept all contributions of this kind for the sick and wounded patriots, and the War Department at Washington will receive articles for the brave men in service. Inner clothing, of all kinds, will be gratefully received by the soldiers in ser-

A Word to the Fair.

It is for them to take the hint, and act upon it. THE following just compliment to the Go vernor of Pennsylvania appears in the last number of the Delaware county Republican: "No man in the Commonwealth has more fairly earned, none more justly deserves support at the hands of her Union-loving citizens, than Governor Curtin. Laboring under every disadvantage since the breaking out of the war, he has steadily pursued the even tenor of his way, and has succeeded in placing Pennsylvania at the head of the loyal States in the Union. Mainly through his indefatigable exertions have one hundred thousand men, in our State, been mustered into the service of the Government. The labor, the responsibility, and anxiety, which have devolved upon him, have been immense, and yet he has met all these, and performed his duty faithfully and well." "No man in the Commonwealth has more fairly

vice. We simply remind the fair sex of this.

RAPCAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- There being a large temporary reduction in the cost of manufacture of the above, J. E Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets, offers the full benefit to his customers. See advertisement.

SALE THIS EVENING. - Miscellaneous books, Eng lish and American editions, including elegant illustrated works, now arranged for examination, with

catalogues. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, 26th inst., including elegant and plain city residences, and thirty acres of valuable land, Oak lane. Peremptory sales by Order of Orphans' Court, executors, &c. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements of both sales

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1861.

" Forbearance, Patience, Confidence." These words, used by our young Commanderin-chief, in his short speech to the Committee of the Philadelphia City Councils, represent equally his own theory of the campaign, and his own solution of the duty of the citizen-Forbearance in our treatment of our public servants, Patience in regard to the operations of the army, hearty Confidence in the ultimate triumph of the good cause. That the President and his constitutional advisers have made some mistakes in the selection of men cannot be denied, but who would not have erred in the face of such novel perils, and in the midst of such extraordinary responsibilities? That some grave military blunders have been committed is also too true, but these were alike unavoidable, with an almost entirely improvised army, and with a foe that had accustomed itself to every manner of fraud and crime. But from the nettle Danger our young General is daily plucking the flower Safety. He knows the value of a victory on the Potomac, but he them the voice of a betraved, indignant, and starving people, and behind them the echo of the triumphant cannon of the Union army. As thousands of troops are rushing forward with noble alacrity to his standard, thousands are subtracted from the standard of the rebel foe. It may be that his advance upon Richmond will be an unresisted advance, now that the naval expedition is breaking up the Confederacy in the rear, and battering down their coast towns. Thus his laurels may not be as brilliant as if they were stained with the blood of the traitors; but who will complain if the end is accomplished; if the good work is done;

if the soil of the Old Dominion shall be purged of the vermin that have been despoiling it? I was in the Senate on the fourth of Janua ry, 1859, and heard the young Vice President -then in the flush of his popularity-pronounce his greatly admired speech immediately before the removal of that august body to their new chamber. Mr. Breckinridge possesses, in a remarkable degree, the graces of a finished orator, and his friends pride themselves upon the manner in which he utters his thoughts. It may be said of him, that he rapidly rose to the respective high positions conpublic speaker, than by the strength or originality of his views on great questions. He emancipationists, if not Abolitionists. As an and free illustration of this, I remember hearing Mr.

Breckinridge relate, to a large company, when he first came into the Congress of the United States-almost a boy-that in passing down the Ohio river, on one of the magnificent floating talaces, in company with General Sam Houston, the latter said to him, "John Breck-"there is Kentucky; look upon it;" and then pointing to the Ohio shore, "there is Ohio; dwell upon it. The same soil, the same proand poverty seem to prevail, and on the opposite shore all is prosperity and cultivation? I tell you, young man, it is because the curse there was any sincerity in Breckinridge, it was deep-seated and candid hostility to slavery. His great uncle, Robert, is now speaking what the apostate nephew has a thousand times proclaimed as his own doctrine, and his New Jersey mother, if she could speak from her tomb, would rebuke the scandalous treason of which he has become the infamous representative. It is well, therefore, to oppose to his present example the opinions he so recently proclaimed. No one man of equal intellect and years has ever been more flattered or fawned upon than Breckinridge. No one man has ever been so largely in

debted to the Union as this same Breckinridge. He was, in truth, the creature of Northern politicians. His first auxiliaries, apart from vered to, or sold for the benefit of, the plain- the people in his own district, came from Pennsylvania. The money that put him into Congress, in 1852-3, was raised in it appears they have not yet finally determined | New York. His nomination for the Vice Presidency did not come from the Souththe defendants have made an earnest effort to f. on the people whose abject tool and slave he has now become-but from the warm-hearted and generous men of the free States, against whom he has drawn his traitor sword. But not alone has he been unfaithful to these. He has turned upon his own blood-upon his own friends-upon the memory of his own father order of Judge FREASE. It has, how- and mother upon the State in which he was born, and upon the doctrine of State Rights the goods of the defendants, and meanwhile he has so frequently advocated. If, how-

the virtual destruction of the usual civil pro- ever, no single man of our day and generation cesses in such portions of the rebel States as has received so much at the hands of a genefall into our possession strongly indicates the rous country, so no other man has repaid this necessity of resorting to some such mode of munificence by such unexampled ingratitude procedure as that adopted in Alexandria. and treason. It rarely happens to one individual to bestow unnumbered blessings upon his kind, but how easy it is for a single man never be collected in any other way. Most of to plunge his country into ruin, and to render himselt immortally infamous? John C. Breckinridge might have saved the country cheerfully adopted to lighten the burden and he is endeavoring to slay. If he had saved it diminish the losses of the thousands of mer- he would have been remembered with gratitude—now he will be remembered with indigconfidence in Southern customers. In Eastern | nation. The following is an extract from his speech before the Senate on the 4th of January, 1859:

It is impossible to disconnect from an occasion like this, a crowd of reflection on our past history, and of speculations on the future. The most meagre account of the Senate involves a summary of the progress of our country. From year to year you have seen your representation enlarge; time and again you have proudly welcomed a new sister into the Confederacy; and the occurrences of this day are a material and impressive proof of the growth and prosperity of the United States. Three periods in the history of the Senate mark, in striking contrast, three epochs in the history of the

Union.

On the 3d of March, 1789, when the Government was organized under the Constitution, the Senate was composed of the representatives of eleven States, containing three millions of people.

On the 6th of December, 1819, when the Senate met for the first time in this room, it was composed of the representatives of twenty-one States, containing nine millions of people.

To day it is composed of the representatives of thirty-two States, containing more than twenty-eight millions of people, prosperous, happy, and still devoted to constitutional liberty. Let these great facts speak for themselves to all the world.

The career of the United States cannot be measured by that of any other people of whom history sured by that of any other people of whom history gives account; and the mind is almost appalled at the contemplation of the prodigious force which has marked their progress. Sixty-nine years ago, thirteen States, containing three millions of inhabitants, burdened with debt, and exhausted by the long way of independence, established for their long war of independence, established for their common good a free Constitution, on principles new to mankind, and began their experiment with the good wishes of a few doubting friends and the derision of the world. Look at the result to-day; terision of the world. Look at the result to-day; twenty-eight millions of people, in every way happier than an equal number in any other part of the globe! the centre of population and political power descending the western slopes of the Alleghany mountains, and the original thirteen States forming but the eastern margin on the map of our vast pos-sessions. See, besides, Christianity, civilization, and the arts given to a continent; the despised colonies grown into a Power of the first class. re presenting and protecting ideas that involve the progress of the human race; a commerce greater than that of any other nation; free interchange between the States; every variety of climate, soil, and production to make a people powerful and happy—in a word, behold present greatness, and, in the future, an empire to which the ancient mistress of the world in the height of her glory could not be compared. Such is our country; ay, and more—far more than my mind could cenceive or my tongue could utter. Is there an American who regrets the past? Is there one who will deride his

country's laws, pervert her Constitution, or alienate her people? If there be such a man, let his memory descend to posterity laden with the executions of all mankind. are her people? If there be such a man, let his memory descend to posterity laden with the excrations of all mankind.

So happy is the political and social condition of the United States, and so accustomed are we to the secure enjoyment of a freedom elsewhere unknown, that we are apt to undervalue the treasures we possess, and to lose, in some degree, the sense of obligation to our forefathers. But when the strifes of faction shake the Government, and even threaten it, we may pause with advantage long enough to tremember that we are resping the reward of other men's labors. This liberty we inherit; this admirable Constitution, which has survived peace and war, prosperity and adversity; this double scheme of Government, State and Federal, so peculiar and so little understood by other Powers, yet which protects the carnings of industry, and makes the largest personal freedom compatible with public order; these great results were not acquired without wisdom, and toil, and blood—the touching and heroic record is before the world. But to all this we were born, and, like heirs upon whom has been cast a great inheritance, have only the high duty to preserve, to extend, and to addrain the foundations of this Government were laid, reveal the deep sense its founders had of their obligations to the whole family of man. Lot us never forget that the responsibilities imposed on this generation are by so much the greater than those which rested on our revolutionary ancestors, it is a ment to provide the deep sense its founders had of their obligations to the whole family of man. Lot us never forget that the responsibilities imposed on this generation are by so much the greater than those which rested on our revolutionary ancestors, and to the secure obligations to the whole family of man than the wide-spread and slaughtering rebellion with which our country is now struggling? The duty of the people is to speak unto them that they go forward, with increasing vigor and determination, at what they care to the provide the provide

ns the population, extent, and power of our country surpass the dawning promise of its origin.

It would be a pleasing task to pursue many trains of thought, not wholly foreign to this occasion, but the temptation to enter the wide field must be rigorously curbed; yet I may be pardoned, perhaps, for one or two additional reflections.

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the departed orntors and statesmen who here engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hercafter the American and the stranger, as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so stinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for many and great insteriors have accumulated to history. They will recall the images of the great and the good, whose renown is the common property of the Union; and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around the seats once occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fame, associated in life, death has not been able to sever; illustrious men, the in their generation symptimes divided some who in their generation sometimes divided, some-times led, and sometimes resisted public opinion— for they were of that higher class of statesmen who for they were of that higher class of statesmen who seek the right and follow their convictions.

There sat Calhoun, the Senator, inflexible, austore, oppressed, but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions; seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it—a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties,

This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers.

knows the value of abundant preparation before he strikes. He knows that millions of freemen are watching and waiting, with palpitating hearts, for the moment when the blow shall fall, but he knows that every day's delay is inflicting new calamities upon the conspirators. While his line is being fortified and strengthened—while his army is being in. strengthened—while his army is being increased—they are growing weaker and weaker. As they contemplate his movements, and wonder why he does not advance, they hear around

his weighty words.
On the outer circle sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and andent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patricanoning in the Schate the same venement patrictism and passionate cloquence that of yore electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage, all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly history. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man!—orator, patriot, philanthropist—whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world; and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the west, threw back its level beams, in hues of mellowed splendor. to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and

served so well.

All the States may point, with gratified pride, to
the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons.
Crowding the memory, come the names of Adams,
Hayne, Wright, Mason, Otis, Macon, Pinckney, and the rest-I cannot number them who, in the record of their acts and utterances, appeal to their suc-cessors to give the Union a destiny not unworthy of the past. What models were these, to awaken emulation or to plunge in despair! Fortunate will be the American statesmen who, in this age, or in succeeding times, shall contribute to invest the new hall to which we go with historic memories like

those which cluster here.

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgments to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires ferred upon him by the people, more by his personal address, and his peculiar traits as a These marble walls must molder into ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do was, in fact, an imitator of the great Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay. Whatever opinions he sincerely entertained he inherited from his great family—all the members of which were among instinctions if not Abolitionists. As an emperimental properties of the control of the states and virtue, and what and virtue, and vi

OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements. To the popular romantic play of the "House on the Bridge of Notre Dame," the management of the Arch-street Theatre will add to-night the extravaganza of "Shylock," akin in merriment to its predecessor of "Mazeppa." The "House on inridge," pointing to the Kentucky shore, the Bridge" will be withdrawn after to night. Boucicault's comedy of "West End" has been prepared for Thursday evening, and, in a short time, Tom Taylor's comedy of "Up at the Hills" will be ready for representation. The public can be assured that, with its present resources, the ceptions of the new and the old dramatists. At the Walnut, Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear

this evening in the comedy of "Everybody's of slavery rests upon Kentucky." In truth, if Friend," and in a new farce. Mr. Clarke has won for himself, by the sheer force of talent, one of the first reputations of the country, and the experience of some months of starring has done much to develop his judgment, and soften and refine his manners. Few young comedians owe so much to nature. His mobility of feature is often wonderful, and a rare individuality attends all his performances. Undertaking a list of widely different characters, he never repeats himself, and free from the extravagances which beset most comedians, he is in general truthful to life, yet always popular. At the Continental Theatre, the Wallacks and Mr. Davenport continue, appearing to-night in the play of "Rob Roy." Mr. Davenport repeats Jerrold's nautical drama of "Black Eyed Susan."

HERRMANN LAST NIGHT had a large and brillian audience at the Academy. Governor Curtin and his staff were present, and seemed to enjoy the great Prestidigitateur's feats immensely. This evening is his last but three, when he repeats his great comic programme. These fleeting opportunities of seeing this expert in his art should not be neglected by our amusement-seeking public. Signor Blitz holds over at the Temple of Won-

ders, and gives an exhibition this afternoon. Waugh's Italia is still in town, and the entertainments are deservedly popular and well at tended.

THE PHRENAKOSMIANS OF GETTYSBURG .- The Alumni of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, following the example of other educational institutions, have a literary society with a Greek name On the 21st September, John S. Hart, LL. D., formerly Principal of the Philadelphia High School, delivered the biennial address, before this Phrena kosmian Society, on "Some of the Mistakes of Educated Men." What he said has been published by request, and we have perused it. Dr. Hart treats his subject in a practical and sensible manner, laying down certain plain rules, and arguing in their favor. These are as follow: Take care o your bodily health; Acquire the habit of being beforehand with whatever you undertake; Hold on to the calling or profession which you choose; Have some fresh intellectual acquisition always in hand; Avoid the mistake of limiting too strictly your studies to your own specialty, or your ercourse to your own particular set or caste; Cultivate the art of Conversation; cultivate good manners, and "Be truly loyal to the dear land which gave you birth and nurture. Cultivate a nice sense of personal honor, which shall keep you unsullied even among the corruptions of party politics. Aim in all public affairs to do right, rather than to gain place or power. As Henry Clay once said, on a memorable occasion when pressed to desist from a certain course, lest it should endanger his election, so you too may proudly say, should he alternative ever be placed before you, 'Gentlemen. I had rather be right than be President! These are golden rules for young men entering the world, and Dr. Hart has illustrated them in a forcible manner, without any falling into the too com-

mon error of the day-fine writing. His plain die tion is appropriate and good. The Religious Press. The religious press of the North, with but few exceptions, are among the most loyal of our newspapers. In speaking of the present rebellion, they

e no mincing phrases, no "uncertain sounds," but characterize it as a wicked and canadass at tempt to break up one of the best Governments the world has ever known. Nor do they favor a dishonorable compromise, while they would gladly hail peace—such a peace as would fully vindicate the Government, and forever put an end to the odious doctrine of Secession—hence, they advocate a "forward" movement, and would "conquer a peace." The following article, from the last number of the Protestant Churchman, edited by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, is a fair specimen of the tone of the religious press of the North: "What, then, is our duty in this crisis? 'Go for ward. Speak unto them that they go forward. The Government must go forward. The people must insist upon it, that they do go forward. Forward in the prosecution of this actual struggle, until, cost what it may, it has been triumphantly and finally settled in the full re-establishment of our Government, our country, our laws, our liberty, and our territory, over every foot of soil which violent insurgence has pretended to claim. To stop anywhere short of this is to do nothing pormanently, and to have done and suffered everything in vain. To yield at any point within this makes the whole contest past a mere insanity, and every life and every dollar an useless sacrifice. We had better have left off the contention before it were meddled with, and have allowed the robber peaceably to depart, after he had spoiled our goods, ore our resistance had resulted in our children, and the wounding of ourselves. The great principles at stake are only to be secured by final victory. If they are to be yielded in a time-serv-

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. RECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. HEINT. ZELMAN TO OCCOQUAN CREEK.

CAPT. TODD, OF THE LINCOLN CAVALRY, IN AN AMBUSCADE.

THEY CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH.

THREE KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED-CAPT. TODD A PRISONER. GRATIFYING OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES IN THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Clothing to be Sent South to Federal Prisoners. Affairs on the Lower Potomac. ADVANCE OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND FEDERAL

TROOPS FROM ALEXANDRIA. FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN

NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY IN VIRGINIA. THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TREACHERY OF THE INHABITANTS.

THE LATE BATTLE IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Two Rebel Generals Taken Prisoners. THE LOYALISTS OF TENNESSEE THE BRIDGE OVER THE CUMBERLAND

RIVER BURNED

BUCKNER'S RETREAT CUT OFF AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1861. Important Reconnoissance by General Heintzelman.

Six regiments of infantry, with two batteries an three companies of cavalry, under command of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, made a reconnoissance to-day as far as Occoonan creek, about twenty-five miles from Washington, or eighteen miles from Alexan dria, in a southwesterly direction. They started at 4 o'clock this morning and re

turned late this evening. The entire force first went to Pohick Church, and there divided—one portion taking the telegraph road to Burke's station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and the other the road to a point on the Occoquan creek, about three miles from the Potomac river. The latter crossed Pohick and Accotink creeks, and reached the Occoquan without meeting with any opposition.

Captain Topn's company of the Lincoln Cavalry, which was with the party that went in the direction of Burke's Station, were sent out to make a reconnoissance in advance of the infantry. When several miles from the other portion of the division, they were suddenly surrounded by a large number of rebels who had been concealed in the

Their only hope of escape, therefore, was by cut- it is delivered, is no favor at all. It goes perhaps ting their way through. A skirmish accordingly to his wife, who, when it reaches her, has not in her with a loss of three men killed, one wounded, and three taken prisoners, including, it is supposed, in the last named, Capt. Todd, who had ventured at least a quarter of a mile in advance of his com

The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, General HEINTZELMAN ordered the troops to fall back to their encampment. It was ascertained that 400 robol cavalry remained at Pohick Church last night, but left before the arrival of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S forces to-day.

From the Upper Potomac. A letter received to day from Darnestown repre-sents all quiet on the Upper Potomac. The general court-martial, of which Maj. ATTERBURY, of the New York Ninth Regiment, is president, and Capt. Collis, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, is judge advocate, has been made a permanent court for the division, by order of Gen. McClellan. Several capital cases will be tried immediately, among which are two for murder.

From Down the Potomac. A report is circulated this morning that a portion of Gen. Sickles' brigade had crossed over into Virginia, and captured the rebel battery at Matthi-The Caur de Lion has returned to the navy

vard from the Petomac flotilla, and reports affairs unchanged down the river. The rebel steamer George Page still harbors in Quantico creek, and may be seen from Bird's Ferry. Three schooners ran the blockade in the open day yesterday. They came abreast of the rebe

batteries about 11 o'clock in the morning, when fire was opened upon them. They sailed slowly up the Swash channel by the Maryland shore, and although forty-three rounds were fired at them, they all Most of the shells fired were apparently from

rifled guns, and struck on the Maryland shore. Two More Pennsylvania Regiments Coming.

The Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Powers, and the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, are expected to arrive here during the week. These regiments are made up of a majority of men who served in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment in the three-months service. They are mostly from Cambria and adjacent counties, and are well offi-

Proposals for Army Cloths. ⊉ Quartermaster General Meigs has invited proposals to be received by the United States Quarternaster at Philadelphia, until noon of the 15th inst., for furnishing cloths for army clothing. Each proposal must be accompanied by samples. Light or dark blue cloths preferred, and light grays will not be considered. This looks to the reclothing of an army of from four to five hundred thousand men. thus affording encouragement to manufactures, and necessarily involving an expenditure of millions of

dollars. The Massachusetts Boys and "Thanks giving" Day.

The Massachusetts custom, of "turkey for Thanksgiving dinner," is as old as the State itself. The boys here from that State are not disposed to forego the time-honored custom, and are already preparing to secure their turkeys, and have a high old time in camp. Though separated from their friends, they will keep up the custom, and, in spirit at least, unite with their distant dear ones in grateful acknowledgment for their manifold temporal blessings.

The Cabinet, etc. There was a protracted meeting to-day. A delegation of Baltimore merchants had a long interview with the President and members of the Cabinet, in

reference to increased facilities for transportation. General McClellan spent the forenoon with Adjutant General THOMAS, in consultation on army

changes and promotions. Funeral of a Colonel. The Eighteenth New York Regiment followed the body of their late Colonel JACKSON to the railroad, at one o'clock to-day. The body will be for-

warded to New York. The colonel of the Eighteenth was a good officer; he lived in the esteem of his men, and died sincerely regretted. His death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain. The statement in several of the journals reflecting upon the character of Captain John Marston, of the United States navy, while in command of the blockading squadron at the port of Charleston, for allowing the steamer Nashville to escape, proves

to be most unfounded. The Nashville did not run the blockade at Charleston with the rebel commis sioners, Mason and Slidell, and therefore the whole story falls to the ground. Captain Mansron is a Philadelphian, an officer of high repute, and one of the most loyal and devoted patriots in the Encamped on Unhealthy Ground. Col. GALLAGHER'S Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, attached to Gen. McCall's division, is encamped on wet and miry ground, and the men are beginning to grumble. In Colonel BLACK's regiment there are one hundred and

eighty men on the sick list. Their diseases are incident to the long spell of wet weather which has prevailed, and readily yield to medical treatment. The President Surprised. When the torch-light procession marched through the grounds of the Presidential mansion last night, Mr. Lincoln came out and inquired "What it was all about." The bands in response struck up "Hail to the Chief;" and red and blue fires and variegated rockets illumined the whole scene. which somewhat astonished the President, who had received no previous intimation of the affair. Departure of Gens. Halleck and Buell for

Gens. HALLECK and Don CARLOS BUELL will leave to-morrow for the West, to enter upon their respective military departments. The New Steamer Pensacola. The machinery of the new steamer Pensacola was tested to day. It worked satisfactorily.

the West.

Resignations of Pennsylvanians in the UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE RISING. The fellowing resignations of Pennsylvanians have been officially announced: Capt. Oscar J. THE CUMBERLAND RIVER BRIDGE BURNED. Loraine. Fifth Reserves; Capt. John McManus, Thirty-first Reserves; Capt. Jerome Myers, BUCKNER'S RETREAT CUT OFF Seventh Reserves; Capt. L. S. Cantwell, Eighth

CONSTERNATION AMONG THE REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The correspondent men, causing great consternation among the

tions from other States within the past week. Advances in the South to be Maintained. The indications are that the Administration will act with promptness in maintaining whatever successes the expedition may have already achieved in the neighborhood of Beaufort. As at the commencement of the preparations a studied silence was observed in official quarters, so now there is ap-

parently no disposition to speak of present or pros pective movements in this connection. Accounts continue to be received here from Government officers and others at the North of the confidence of manufacturers and capitalists in the

Administration. Clothing for the Federal Prisoners in the South. Gen. Woon has been instructed to communicate with the proper Confederate authorities, under a flag of truce, in reference to facilities for supplying the prisoners in their custody with clothing and other necessaries.

Army.

Reserves; Surgeon J. M Honderson, Thirty-second

Regiment; Assistant Surgeon S. B. Munger, First

California Regiment; First Lieutenant Henry A.

Colt, Fifth Reserves; First Lieutenant Gustavus

L. Braun, First Artillery, to accept promotion;

First Lieutenant Lemuel Howell, Seventh Re-

serves; First Licutenant Charles Kuhn, Twenty-

Seventh Regiment; First Lieutenant George K.

Schott, Seventh Reserves: First Lieutenant James

Vanstueren, Seventh Reserves; Second Lieutenant P. J. Murray, First Reserve Cavalry;

Licutenant A. G. Whitfield, Thirty-second Caval-

ry. There have been over one hundred resigna-

The release of Lieut. ALBERT KURTZ, on his parole, for a limited period, has been reciprocated on our part by the release of a rebel prisoner. There is still a prospect of a general exchange of prisoners, although there is as yet no definite arrangement on the subject.

Departments of the West.

Assistant Adjutant General Julius R. Garesone

has just issued the following official general orders, forming departments from the present departments of the West, Cumberland and Ohio: 1. The Department of New Mexico, to consist of the Territory of New Mexico, to be commanded by Colonel C. B. S. CANBY, United States army. 2. The Department of Kansas, to include the State of Kansas, the Indian territory west of Arkansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, and Dacotah, to be commanded by Major General HUNTER, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. 3. The Department of the Missouri, to include the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river, to be commanded by Major General H. W. HALLECK, U.S.A.

4. The Department of the Ohio, to consist of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, that portion of Kentucky east of the Cumberland river, and the State of Tennessee, to be commanded by Brigadier General D. C. Buell, headquarters at Louisville. 5. The Department of Western Virginia, to consist of that portion of Virginia included in the old Department of the Ohio, to be commanded by Brigadier General W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A. Gen. Meics is to be transferred to the Department of the Missouri.

Soldiers' Letters. The following is the order under which soldiers' etters are now transmitted through the mails: "The certificate 'Soldier's Letter' may be signed by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States, as well as the major, and when so certified may be forwarded without prepayment of postage; which must, however, be collected at the office of delivery as before."

I cannot conceive a particle of benefit to be derived by our soldiers from this arrangement. If we really wish to do the soldier a benefit, or a favor, in the matter of his correspondence, we should permit his letters to go free, and the favor would certainly be a small one, compared with the sacrifice he has made in the cause of his country. To allow him to forward his letter with a charge of three cents upon it, to be collected before esession three cents to pay for it. In thousands of cases this is literally true. The absence of her husband has deprived her of the income of his labors, and her money, if she has any, must be converted into bread for her little ones. She has nothing with which to pay for letters. If the postage has to be paid at all, the writer ought, and in most cases prefers, to pay when he mails the letter. The present arrangement is, therefore, of no benefit to the soldier; and if he cannot have his correspondence franked while he is in the service of his country, he prefers to be governed by the rule that governs all other writers, and pay for his letter

The Wagon Road. The bridges on the wagon road between this city and Baltimore have been repaired by Gibbons & Co., and freight is freely arriving. The Government will hereafter keep all the bridges along the route in repair.

News and Gossip. The ovation to General McCLELLAN last night, by a portion of the German Brigade under General BLENKER, was a grand affair. General Mc-CLELLAN did not appear to approve of the demonstration, and rather gave his Teutonic friends the cold shoulder. While such things are very common in Europe, they do not meet with favor among our practical people. Major Lorens Cantador, of Philadelphia, had the general supervision of this affair, and a more brilliant display of pyrotechnics was never witnessed before in this city. The Maor is attached to the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and if the regiment will accomplish onehalf in real fire what their Major has done in artificial fire, the State will ever bear them in grate-

The weather te-day has been delightful, and we have now a fair promise of fair weather for some time. The roads on the other side of the Potomac for the past month have been in a terrible condition, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the teams could reach some of the encampments. A few days of sunshine will remedy the evil.

Gallantry of a German Officer. Last evening, while a lady and gentleman were standing on the sidewalk, looking at the fireworks, one of the German soldiers rudely thrust a torch in the lady's face. A German lieutenant standing by witnessed the act, seized the offender by the collar, and hurled him into the street. Turning to the lady, and gracefully tipping his cap, he said Madame, me reports him to the General in the

morning. Official Order in Relation to Passes. The Secretary of State to-day issued the following order : Circumstances, which have recently occurred

Circumstances, which have recently occurred, reader it necessary to repeal a previous regulation, and that no person, whether a citizen or a foreigner, will be allowed to pass the lines of the United States army, in any direction, without a passport signed or countersigned by the Secretary of State; and if any person shall attempt so to pass, he will be liable to arrest and detention by the military authorities. It has been further ascertained, on application to the State Department to-day, that such passes will only be granted to persons upon business for the Government of the United States.

Despatches from Europe. The official advices from Europe, just received, show a strengthening of the belief in the restoration of the Union, and increased confidence that the Administration will be able to re-establish its authority, and especially gratifying in these respects is the news from England.

A Mulitary Wedding. Colonel WHEATON, commanding a volunteer regiment, was married to-night to the daughter of the late General MASON, at the residence of Gen. Buell. Among the guests were Secretary Came-RON, and Generals McCLELLAN, HEINTZELMAN, Meigs, McDowell, Van Vliet, and other gentlemen of high military rank. It was, throughout, a

brilliant assemblage. The First Maryland Regiment. Since the Maryland election, a number of desertions are reported in the First Maryland Regiment, which went from here to Baltimore to vote. A Provisional Brigade.

A provisional brigade, consisting of the Ninetysixth Pennsylvania and Fifty-fourth New York Regiments, has been instituted at Kendall Green. Col. CAKE, of Schuylkill county, has been made the provisional brigadier. Both regiments are in excellent health, owing, in a great measure, to the sanitary measures adopted by Col. Cake, who is a great favorite among officers and men. Flag Presentation.

A handsome flag was yesterday afternoon pre sented to Company G, of BERDAN's Sharpshooters, by the citizens of Albany, New York. It was received on behalf of the company by Liout. Col.

The Wreck of the French Vessel of War. Baltimore, Nov. 12.—It appears that the accounts of the wreck of the French vessel of war were net correctly stated yesterday. Her name is now said to be the *Proney*. She was a steamer reporting six gure. mounting six guns.

Her crew, about 100 in number, were not permitted to hold any communication with the people whatever, but the officers were allowed to mingle with the residents to some extent.

The officers had heard of the taking of the forts at Pert Royal, but appear to have very little other

nformation. Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe is, of ourse, mistaken in saying that they came via Charleston.
All the crew came passengers by the boat from Old Point, and will go North this morning.
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The French war steamer Catinet left at noon to-day for the scene of the casualty to her consort, the corvette Proney.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 9.—The markets are dull. Candles and Crushed Sugar have declined. Butter sells at 28c; Cordage, 9c; best Lard, 13c.

MARINE—Arrived, whaler Janette, from the Ochotsk sea, with 2,000 barrels of oil; ship Salvo, from Boston. Salled, ship Sea Serpent, for Hong Koog. Kong.

the Gazette, writing from General Sherman's The bridge across the Cumberland river, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and to the rear of Gen. Buckner, has been burned by the Union

A BLOT ON CIVILIZATION. THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE, VIRGINIA

Our Troops Slaughtered while Enjoying the Hospitalities of the Inhabitants. VIRGINIAN AGAINST VIRGINIAN.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12 .- The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte, on Sunday night, was accomplished by trickery on the part of the inhabitants. It seems that a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of the town, and it was proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the Federal forces in that town. The Federal troops consisted of 250 men of the Virginia Regiment, and a few of Ziegler's Virginia cavalry. It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold

Accordingly, the rebel citizens became very cour-

teous to our troops, and, on last Sunday evening, invited them to their houses on various pretexts. The invitation was accepted by all who were off duty, and, while they were being entertained, at about 81 o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where the loyal Virginians were unsuspiciously enjoying themselves, and into these the rebels rushed. nurdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood The rebel citizens, men and women, rushed to arms, and aided the cavalry in the slaughter. The Federal troops who were in camp prepared as soon as possible for their defence, but were overnowered, and had to break lines and retreat. Very few of our men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all the killed being murdered in the houses. When Col. Ziegler arrived and ascertained the

particulars of this fiendish outrage, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately fired, and the whole town reduced to The War in Western Virginia. CINCINNATI, Nov. 12 .- Advices from the Kanawha state that the rebels who had been shelling Camp Tompkins from Cotton Hill had retired upon

the approach of the Federal force under Col. De

Villiers. Nine of the enemy's pickets were killed,

with no loss on our side. Col. DeVilliers has taken possession of the hill. LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12. - Accounts by mail confirm the defeat of General Williams' command by Gen. Nelson's forces at Piketon, (not Pikesville, as has been reported by telegraph,) the capital of Pike

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, November 12.-The following genera order was promulgated to-day: HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARMENT, November 10, 1861. Some and the commanders of troops in this department will avoid extensive movements which offer battle or divide and prolong our lines until further concert and concentration of action can be arranged A full and conceive report will be forwarded immediately to Brigadier General Curtis, at St. Louis, giving the strength, position, and condition of overy command in the Department. These reports will be consolidated under his direction, and a weekly abstract forwarded to the commandiar general.

By order of Major General Hunter.

R. M. Hough, Major and Aid-de-Camp Henry W. Clements, chief elerk in the quarter master's office under Gen. McKinstry, was arrested to-day, by order of Gen. Curtis, and sent to Jefferson barracks, to await an investigation into McKinstry's administration of the affairs of that office. It is understood that McKinstry has been ordered to report to Washington, and will reach here to-morrow night.

abstract forwarded to the commanding general.

WARSAW, Mo., Nov. 12.—The following is a correct list of General Hunter's staff, as officially announced:

Surgeon James K. Barnes, as Medical Director. Major Charles G. Holpine, Assistant Adjutant Captain Marcus J. Parrott, Assistant Adjutant Lieutenant Edward D. Smith, Assistant Adjutant Captain John W. Shaffer, Quartermaster. Captain John W. Turner, Commissary of Suk stence. Mejor Edward Wright, Aid-de-Camp. Major R. M. Hough, Aid-de-Camp. Mejor Lewis D. Hubbard, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Richard Thompson, Aid-de-Camp. Lientenant Samuel W. Stockton, Aid-de-Camp. Lieutenant Anson Ö. Doolittle, Aid-de-Camp. Lieutenant Arthur M. Kenzic, Aid-de-Camp. From General Banks' Command. DARNESTOWN, November 9 .- An arrival from Western Virginia brings dates from Manassas to the

16th of October. At that date, the central division of the Confederate army was at Centreville, and an mense number of hands were engaged in erecting new entrenchments, in anticipation of an attack by General McClellan. Johnson was at Centre Beauregard was stationed at Fairfax Station, on the right of Braddock's road, and was also busily preparing for the anticipated attack. The combined forces of Johnson and Beauregard were esti-

mated not to exceed 100,000 fighting men; but reinforcements were expected from Richmond. Their artillery amounted to two hundred pieces, mostly indifferently supplied with horses of a very inferior The troops, with the exception of those from the Cotton States, were poorly clad, and many were almost barefooted. The Commissariat Department

was deficient in the means of transportation. The Virginia troops were much dispirited, and asserted, in many instances, that when their present term of service expired, they would not reenlist under any consideration. Eleven desertions came within the informant's knowledge on one

At Manassas, the troops had coffee rations only ufficient for one month. Advices from Northeastern Virginia are to Norember 1. The chaplain who was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff, on the Sunday previous to that affair, preached a war sermon at Lovettsville, and at the conclusion opened a list, and personally called upon all the young men present to enrol their names in the cause of the rebel States. Colonel Sincendiver had embodied all the militia in Berkeley county, and marched them in the direction of Romney. A portion of Colonel Ashby's cavalry were at Martinsburg to guard the movement of grain to Winchester.

Miss Bella Boyd, the accomplished daughter of a prominent Secessionist of Martinsburg, had removed with her father to Manassas Junction, where she was engaged in selling whisky to the troops. Owing to some partiality by the fair devotee, a fight occurred between the Wise Guards and the Border Guards, in which several were wounded. All remains perfectly quiet in Gen. Banks' division. There is a perceptible diminution of typhoid cases among the troops. Last Sunday an alarm was caused in the camp of the Ninth New York,

by the appearance of 300 cases of a new form of illness. On examination into the cause it was discovered that, underlying the leaves of the forest, in which they had recently encamped, was ten inches of moist vegetable mould, in a state of decomposition. The camp was instantly removed, and the illness almost suddenly disappeared. Among the victims was Major Attenburg, the idol of the regiment. The Provost Guard, during the absence of Major

Stone on detached duty, has been under charge of Captain Wenrick, of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, an officer every way qualified to succeed the major. should he return to his regiment under his recent promotion. Captain Wenrick has acted as assistant provost marshal for some weeks, and has been instrumental in abating the clandestine sale of intoxicating drinks to the troops. Last night a prisoner from the Fifth Connecticut. confined for assaulting his colonel, made his escape

from the prison camp, and, up to a late hour, cluded the grasp of his pursuers. On Thursday, two sentinels of the Sixteenth Indiana, engaged, while on duty, in practice of the bayonet drill. They had previously taken the caps from their rifles, but, in the frolic, the coat of one, named Lewis B. Caffe, of Laurel, Ind., got caught in the lock of his opponent, whose rifle dis-charged and shot Caffe in the left breast, the ball passing through his body, breaking two of his right ribs, and entering the ground. Caffe expired almost immediately.

From Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—We learn the following additional particulars with reference to the wreck of the French corvette: Seeing her dangerous posi-tion, a small boat, with assistance, was sent from the steamer Albatross, off Hatteras, but the assistance was refused. It is now stated that the French officers complain

of not having been properly treated, and that they of not naving occu properly treated, and that they refused the civilities tendered them at Old Point.

It appears that the wreck was blown up to prevent her arms and ammunition from falling into the hands of the belligerents on either side.

These reports are given as received. There has been no opportunity of vouching for their correct.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NOVA SCOTIA AT FATHER POINT. FATHER POINT, Nov. 12 .- The steamship Nova cotia, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., via London lerry on the 1st inst., passed here to-night, bound o Quebec. Her advices are five days later. The Nova Scotia has twenty-eight cabin and one hundred and twenty-eight steerage passengers,

one hundred and twenty-byand \$90,000 in specie.

The scenner Niagara arrived out on the 27th.
The steamer Norwegian arrived out on the 28th.
The steamer City of Washington arrived out on the
30th. She broke her shaft after leaving Queenstown for
Tiverpool, but was safely towed to the latter point. GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT IRLITAIN.

Theodore Fay, late American minister to Switzerland, writes a lengthy letter to the London Times in defence of the North.

The steamphip Edinburgh sailed for New York on the 30th of October. She took \$14,000 in specie.

The United States steamer Junes Adger, which put into Queenstown on the 30th ult., short of coal, had sailed again. Her destination is not known. The London Times has published Mr. W. Forward's account of his arrest on landing from the steamer City of Washington, but without any important comments. The Times also notices the arrest of another British subject, Mr. Cornelius, of Milford, on landing from the steamer Kinggra at Roston. teamer Niagara at Boston.

The statistics of exports show a great increase of The statistics of exports show a grow.

The statistics of exports show a grow.

The sensation trial, in Dublin, of the cab-driver Curran, charged with a wanton outrage on Miss Jolly, resulted in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years' penal servitude.

FRANCE.

years' penal scrvitude.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur publishes a phragraph relative to a controversy on the Government policy in the journals generally. It is supposed to speak under Government inspiration, and says: "Such publications are only self-inspired, and amounces that it alone is the sole organ of the policy of the Government, and that no semi-official journals exist in France."

The Paris Pays believes that the negotiations for the transfer of silver from the Prussian Bank to the Bank of France are indefinitely postponed.

The Bourse on the 30th was firm and higher.

A ministerial circular had been issued to the clergy, in which the acts of the clerical opposition against the laws of the National Government, were deplored, and a warning given that the Government while wishing to respect the liberty of the churches, will take severe measures if the clergy continue their attacks on the laws and institutions of the country, and endeavor to disturb public order.

The brigands in the country between Cancella and

er. The brigands in the country between Cancella and Nota had made a proposition to surrender AUSTRIA The magistrates of Pesth had tendered their resigna-

tion. A few functionaries will remain in office a month longer to transact the most urgent business. PRUSSIA. PRUSSIA.

A grand ball was given by the Duke of Magenta, in honor of the coronation at Berlin, on the 30th. The occasion was one of great magnificence. The King and Queen attended. Queen attended.

POLAND.

It was ascertained that General Lambert's departure from Warsaw was not on account of ill-health, but in

consequence of a summons.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 31.—The sales for four days amount to 27,000 bales. The market has been dull, and quotations have declined 2d since Priday's report. The prices for the useful sorts continue firm. The sales to speculators and exporters amounted to 10.500 bales. THE LATEST. [By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

Friday, Nov. 1.—The sales of Cotion for the week amount to 63,000. The market continues dull, but prices unchanged and steady. There is a fair demand for fair and middling qualities at full provious quotations. Sales to speculators 23,000 bales, and to exporters 6,000 bales. The sales of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged.

The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair. Middling.

Fair. Middling. 

Senator Baker's Successor. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Benjamin Stark has been appointed United States Senator from Oregon, in place of the late Colonel Baker. He is a native of Connecticut, and in politics a peace Democrat.

Mount Vernon Within Our Lines. In front of the left wing of our army below Alexandria, our picket lines extend from the mouth of the Accotink up the Accotink Ridge ten miles in front of Fort Lyon, and four in front of Mount Ver-non, which estate is now within our lines. The rebel pickets appear about two or three miles beyond our lines, and about the same distance this side of the Occoquan.

THE CITY

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth—
The House on the Bridge of Notre Dame "\_\_" Shylock;
r, the Merchant of Venice Preserved." WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Wainut street, above Eighth.—"Rob Roy"—"Black-Eyed Susan." WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts .-AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Broad and Locust streets.—Herrmann, the Prestidigitateur.
TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL—Race street, between Second and Third.—Concerts nightly. Meeting of the Boturn Judges.

THE ARMY VOTE EXCITEMENT. A PROTEST ENTERED.

Yesterday morning the Return Judges again assemble

in the Supreme Court Room for the purpose of receiving the returns of the army vote, Morris S. Parker, president, in the chair. At 10 o'clock the roll was called and all the judges answered to their names.

A motion was made that the Prothonotary be requested o report the returns of the army vote. Agreed to. Mr. Knight, the Prothonotary, appeared, and handing the returns to the president, said: "In the fulfilment of my duty as Prothonotary of the Court of Con for the city and county of Philadelphia, I now hand you

Mr. Simpson moved that the door-keeper be instructed not to permit any one to enter or leave the room except a to procure the returns of the vote deposited by order of

Mr. Simpson asked the object of the motion.
Mr. Green said that he understood that there were some errors in the additions on some of the wards.
The president said that unless there is a real necessity for the returns, he would much prefer to have them to remain where they are, as they might be needed by some official body, and then they could be obtained direct from the vault. ometal body, and then they could be obtained direct from the vault.

The judge of the Fourth ward said that there was an error of 90 votes in one of the divisions of his ward.

Mr. Wright contended that it was right, and the duty of the return judges to make corrections in the returns. He understood that there was an error in the return of a single division of the Fourth ward.

Mr. Simpson said that the only duty of the board is to receive the returns from the return judges.

The motion was here withdrawn by Mr. Green.

Mr. Carrigan renewed the motion.

At this point an officer of the Supreme Court was introduced, and served upon each judge an injunction against receiving the regimental return purporting to be

giment Pennsylvania volunteers.

The question was then taken upon the motion of Mr. Carrigan, and it was agreed to—yeas 24, noes 1.

A motion to take a recess of ten minutes was disagreed

Mr. Simpson was called to the chair, and the presiden here.
The Fourth ward returns were opened, and the votes rect.
The Fourth precinct of the Fifth ward was then read for Clerk of the Orphans' Court. Stevenson is set down as 148 and Lawrence as 103. The figures, it was stated, should be reversed.

148 and Lawrence as 103. The figures, it was stated, should be reversed.

The president announced that a mistake of 90 votes had been discovered in the Fourth ward. Lawrence should have 1,455, instead of 1,545.

Mr. Wright called attention to a transposition of figures in the Fourth precinct of Fifth ward.

The president declared that the Board had no authority to make such an alteration. The returns as handed in by the Board must be taken as official, and the members had no right to go behind them. Such a decision had been made a few years ago, when he made a mistake of a few votes, and elected the wrong man. In that case the Degislature had to settle the matter.

The certificate of the Protonotary accompanying the returns was then read.

The sum total of the vote returned by the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Twelfth, and Thirty-third regiments, for the Judges of Common Pleas, was as follows:

Hieskill, 339; Thompson, 230; Sheppard, 346; Alisson, 271. After the vote for Judge of the Common Pleas had been read, it appeared that the returns of but twenty-one companies had been certified.

Mr. Wright said that it was time that matters should be looked into. He thought that he had come to count the fair vote of the army—the vote of every volunteer entitled to a vote.

The president said that the prothonotary has told us why he had not certified certain returns.

Mr. Wright said that this was a pretty piece of business. A prothonotary, who had been foiled in an attempt to foist upon the Board a fraudulent return, now made but a partial return.

The president herereminded Mr. Wright that he should not impease the character of a sworn officer, acting un-The president here reminded Mr. Wright that he should not impeach the character of a sworn officer, acting under the authority of the court. He would willingly listen to any remarks, but did not think that it was proper to use such language.

Mr Wright then moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the prothonotary and request him to transmit the full army vote.

Mr. Simpson moved that the motion be laid on the Mr. Wright then proceeded to argue at length in favor f his motion, when a point of order was raised, and the resident decided that a motion to lay on the table was The question was then taken upon the motion of Mr. impson, and resulted in 13 yeas and 9 nays. So the totion was agreed to motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wright then moved to take the motion from the able, and Mr. Simpson moved to lay that motion upon be table.

Mr. Wright contended, at great length, that the motion was not tangible.

The president said that he had not the honor of ever being a member of the Legislature, but he held that the motion was tangible. It was not our province to sit here in judgment ever the prothomotary. That was a question for the court to settle.

After considerable discussion, the question to lay the motion of Mr. Wright upon the table was taken, and agreed to—yeas 10, mays 9.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, the messenger was instructed to call upon the Mayor, and ask for a sufficient police force to clear the passage way into the room, as several members had experienced difficulty in obtaining admittance. mee. For judges of the district the following was the total For judges of the district the following was the total vote: Sharswood, 627; Hare, 279; Stroud, 233; Otterson, 346; Bateman, 345.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to wait on the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in order to obtain from said court an order on the prothonorary 'to furnish to the board the full returns of the army vote in his progression.

prothonotary 'to furnish to the board the full returns of
the army vote in his possession.

Mr. Wright aga'n occupied the attention of the body
for a considerable time, and again charged Mr. Knight
with having boxed up the returns to sait bimself.

The president announced that this matter was now
under consideration in the court.

Mr. Wright then withdrey his resolution.

The returns for the county ticket were then called off:
For Sheriff—Thompson, 286; Ewing, 366.

For Register of Wills—Lloyd, 279; McCullough, 343.

For Clerk of Orphans' Court—Stephenson, 289; Lawrence, 357.

For Clerk of Orphans' Court—Stephenson, 200; Linwrence, 357.

It is understood that the soldiers' vote, as received and counted by the Board of Lieturn Judges, when! added to the official vote east in the city on the second Tuesday in October, gives Mr. Thompson a majority of forty-six over Mr. Ewing for sheriff in the aggregate count. The "Schimpfeller" and numerous other returns were excluded in this count, as will be seen by reference to the cenaminication tent to the Board by Mr. Knight, the prothonotary, and copied below. The coove computation, of course, cleets Mr. Thompson.

After the vote for the county ticket had been counted, an officer of the Court of Common Picas appeared and stated that Judge Ludlow requested that the judges would suspend their operations during the pending of a question in the court.

Mr. Wright moved to take a recess for one hour, upon which the yeas were 10 and nays 15. The motion was therefore lost. herefore lost.

Finally, a motion to take a recess for half anthour

therefore lost.

Finally, a motion to take a recess for half sn/hour prevailed.

During the morning there was a good deal of excitement about the State House. Crowds of politicians gathered in front of the building and discussed affairs as they stand. Some of the discussions were carried for in 10 very to aperate spirit; but no absolute discorder took place so far as we saw. A strong posse of police was at hand, in case the feelings of any of the persons forming the excited crowd should got the better of their judgment, and they should commit excesses.

The following is a list of the regiments and company returns not certified to by the prothonolary:
Regiments—Elchimpfiller, Philadelphia Fire Zouave, Twenty-nixth, Twenty-seventh, it-id and staff officers of the Twenty-nixth, field and staff officers of the Twenty-nixth, field and staff officers of the Twenty-nixth, or companies of the Forty-fifth Regiment P. V.; two companies of the Forty-fifth Regiment P. V.; then companies of the Frenty-first Regiment P. V.; then companies of the Twenty-first Regiment P. V.; two companies of the Twenty-first Regiment P. V.; two companies of the Kentucky Gavalry; two companies of the Twenty-first Regiment P. V.; two companies of the Twenty-first Regiment P. V.; two companies of the Twenty-first Regiment P. V.; to company of the Thirty-first Regiment P. V.; one company

be appointed to wait on the judges, and ascertain what length of time they wished the board to suspend opera-This motion was agreed to, and the committee was ap-The committee returned, and reported that Judge Ludlow would not be able to give any decision until four o'clock. He did not object to the Board proceeding with their business.

o'clock. He did not object to the Board proceeding with their business.

A messenger from the Court of Common Pleas was at this point admitted into the room. He had been request-ed by Judge Ludlow to ask the president of the Board to appear in the Court of Common Pleas with the report as made by the prothonotary.

The president, Mr. Parker, immediately left for the Court of Common Pleas, and Alex. J. Simpson was called to the chair. o the chair.

After some time the president returned, and stated that the papers were now in the hands of the court, and won be argued by counsel.

As this would take some time, a motion to take a rec-As this would take some time, a motion to take a recuntil 4 o'clock prevailed.

The Board reassembled about quarter past four o'clowing the board reassembled about quarter past four o'clowing the president stated that the court had decided the members had no right to adjourn.

The vote for State Senator was then called. It can Mahlon II. Dickerson. 105 cs.

(C. M. Donovan. 47'

The Legislative Districts were then called off. hey sum up as follows:
First District—J. Caldwell, 29; W. Foster, 28. Second District—Thos. E. Gaskill, 51; Wm. Faudinan, 9.

Third District—Samuel Josephs, 13; Ed. C. B'al, 14. Fourth District—Samuel C. Thompson, 29 3: Rosengarten, 4.

sengarten, 4.

Fifth District—Jos. E. Devitt, 5; Jos. Moo Jr., 12.

Sixth District—Jno. McMakin, 12; Hermylangh, 8.

Seventh District—N. K. Shoemaker, 7; Thas Cocheran, 8.

Eighth District—Arthur L. Burton, 1; V. M. Dennis, 2. Ninth District—George A. Quigley, 1 Henry C. Fritz, 8.

Tenth District—Thos. Greenbank, 10; In Miler, 15.
Eleventh District—James W. Hopkins 9; Isaac A. Shepherd, 19. Twelfth District—W. O. Snyder, 10; Phard Wilder. Thirteenth District-Francis McMars, 39; George

Dehaven, Jr., 9.
Fourteenth District — James Donney, 41; Samuel Bingham, 8. Fifteenth District — George Wolf 14; William F. Smith, 15. Smith, 15.
Sixteenth District—Thomas W. Juffeld, 13; Thomas Dixon, 8; Robert P. Desilver, 25.
Seventeenth District—Robert 1. Carlisle, 5; Charles F. Abbot, 7. THE CITY CONVENTION. The Board now resolved isself into a city convention, and announced the following returns, being the sum total of all the regiments:

For City Treasurer—James McClintock, 352; Henry Bumn, 280.

For City Commissioner—John Johnson, 353; Bertless Shoe, 273. Shee, 273.

Mr. Wright moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the prothonotary to ascertain he soon the balance of the returns will be ready. Agreed

to.

Mr. Charles Glipin, a few moments afterward, aftered with the prothonotary, bringing the returns, while had not been certified to by him—they were eighty in umber. They were accompanied by the following co-munication: To the Return Judges of the City and Couly of Philadelphia—GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the diections of the Hon. James R. Ludlov, Associate Judgest the Court of Common Pleas, I make this further an additional return and carrier to you comiss of rottes of votes, being in number 79, received by me.

Given under my hand and seal thi 12th day of November, Anno Domini 1861.

SEAL. (Signed by the Prothonotary.)

A tedious, rambling, and uninteresting debate ensured to the returns. It appears that this seal was attached only to the paper containing the order of the court.

Mr. I. Alexander Simpson submitted the following protest against the reception of these new returns:

We, the return judges of the city and county of Philadelphia, whose names are hereto annexed, do hereby protest against the reception of the returns gueporting to

We, the return judges of the city and county of Philadelphia, whose names are herete anexed, do hereby protest against the reception of the returns purporting to be army returns, presented by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas at the hour of five o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., believing that the prothonotary may no power to make additional returns, and that the returns heretofore certified by him are certified to be all that are in comforming with law.

Nov. 12, 1861.

Signed I. Alex. Simpson, John Jeffries, J. H. O'Hara, Ed. Spain, J. H. Coulter, Joseph Tree, H. Schell, M. Gibson, S. P. Hancock, John B. Green, Ira Jones, John A. de Groote, Thos. L. Stafford.

A member here rose excitedly, and declared with vehemence that he would never sign the returns, as the law regulating election returns was clear, positive, and had not been compiled with in the present instance.

It was then moved that the protest should not be cutered on the minutes. Through a misapprehension, owing to its having been put in this form, it was carried.

Much confusion then followed, which was a rised.

Much confusion then followed, which gave place to a mutual explanation. A second ballot was taken, when it was agreed that the protest should be entered on the Mr. I. Alexander Simpson then moved that the returns in question should be laid on the table! This was strongly objected to by the member from the Fourth, and the te grew rather spicy, a dozen gent At length a vote on Mr. Simpson's motion was taken, amid the greatest disorder, some of the members de-Botincing it as a "gag."

The motion was lost by a vote of nine yeas to twelve

It was next moved that the returns should be counted off. Not agreed to.

It was agreed to, upon motion, that the returns should be placed in the fire-proof safe, at the Mayor's office, until the morning, during the recess of the Board.

It was next agreed that the Board should take a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Wright, of the Fourth ward, here announced that he had lost a spectacle-case in the heat of the debate, and desired to know if any one had seen it! [Laughter.] Adjourned.

THE EXCITEMENT ON THE OUTSIDE—THE ARRESTS. It was next moved that the returns should be counted

All the adjectives in the language would fail to convey to the reader an adequate idea of the turmoil on Chestnu street. During the afternoon the entire State House front, but especially in front of the prothonotary's office and Court of Common Pleas, was blocked up by a vast crowd that at length became boisterous, and almost unmanageable. Cheers, yells, and angry discussions bro from every knot of politicians, and the "roughs" of the city, who, it seems, have not all gone to war, sought a cheaper glory nearer home, more akin to their early instincts. Chief Ruggles, with his customary quickness of perception, scented a prospective "row," unless the law-less spirit of the gathering could be checked. About noon

less spirit of the gathering could be checked. About noon he detailed a very large force of men at the Central Station, and gave them word to be ready at an instant's warning.

Between four and five o'clock a number of individuals were arrested in the vicinity of the prothonotary's office, while engaged in creating a disturbance, and taken to the Central Station. The crowd surrounded the officers, and the prisoners struggled desperately to escape. The police arrangements, however, had not been made with a view to allow of any such contingency, and the rioters were brought before Alderman Beitler last evening for a hearing. Five of them were held to ball to keep the peace. The crowd still continued to linger around the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, and the prothonotary's office was an object of interest until a late hour. "Hoot resid an Irishman by our side, "what's the use of tryin' to find a Knight at his office in the middle of the day?"

THE MATTER IN COURT.

THE MATTER IN COURT. THE MATTER IN COURT.

The prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas having withheld a number of the returns of the army vote, because he considered them informal and fraulalent, the subject was brought to the official attenties of Associate Judge Ludlow. The matter was investigated in a hurried manner, and between five and six o'clock last evening he decided that the prothonotary should make the returns to the board of judges of the election, and made this an order of court. The returns were disposed of as directed by the judge, as will be seen by a reference to that part of the proceedings of the meeting of the board referring to it.

The Feeling in Town Relative to the War A hundred years hence, when this war becomes trans ferred to history, a very natural curiosity will occur as to the interest which attended the various battles. The siege and capture of Beaufort, and the glorious battle of Nelson, in Kentucky, will be two renowned themes for that generation, and were not unnoted in this. The tidings reached Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, that a body of determined loyalists, ably commanded, met a numerous body of rebels in Piketon, Ky., and vanquished them with severe loss in killed and missing. Straightway the news travelled, far and wide, and, at its announcement, the blood rose to many a cheek, where gloom, induced by continual defeat, had been enshrined The capture of the Sumpter, and the certainty of the success at Beaufort, had been announced before. The

three made up a series of themes that were everywhere discussed, the victorious tidings gladdening all hearts, and reviving universal hope in the success of our arms Arrest.—Yesterday afternoon Augus Becker, a young German, was charged before Alderman Beitler with receiving a large quantity of sawing-suk, knowing it to have been stolen from Messrs. Howell Smith, & Co. He was committed to answer the charge. Annual Meeting .- The twentieth annual meeting of the Mercantile Beneficial Association was held vesterday afternoon at three o'clock, at the rooms of the

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT STEWART .- The funeral of Lieutenant John B. Stewart took place yesterday morning, and was attended by the officers of the army and marine corps in this citr, who met for the purpose at the Naval Asylum, at 11 o'clock, in undress uniform.

SHOOTING STARS .- Last evening and this SHOOTING STARS.—Last evening that this sevening are the anniversaries of the great shower of meteors in 1803. It was calculated that 240,000 fell in the space of nine heurs, varying in size from a moving point to globes of the moon's dismeter. It has been observed this particular epoch of the year abounds in similar phenomena. Humboldt observed a shower of meteors on the 12th of November, 1709, while at Cumans, in South America. The November meteoric storm was also observed in the United States in 1834. If our readers will regard the heavens this evening they may be gratified with the sight of many falling stars and meteors, NEW NATIONAL LOAN,-Subscriptions to

this investment are daily increasing under the buoyar effect of the war news. Mr. Jay Cooke received yester day \$55,900. AFFOINTMENT.—William M. McCline, who served as captain in Colonel Jurrett's Eleventh regiment, three-months volunteers, has received the appointment of captain in Colonel Angeroth's First regiment

Pennsylvania heavy artillery, and will recruit his company in Montour, Northumberland, and Lycoming countries. This regiment is designed for service in Fartress Monroe.