MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy | hideous and horrible proportions? The Cotto break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied render. They have an avenging enemy upon to accomplish it. There can be but two sides their coasts-an implacable and fearful enemy to the controversy. Every man must be on the at their very homes. The staple of their side of the United States or against it. There greatness—the basis of this insolent and arrocan be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

No event since the commencement of the present war has caused more general rejoicing among the loyal portion of the American people than the recent capture of the rebel envoys, Slidell and Mason. Their arrest would have been peculiarly gratifying, even if they had not been engaged on a mission from which the traitors expected to derive vast benefits, because they were two of the most adroit, influential, bitter, and determined foes of the Union. Slidell occupied so important a position that he exsected to be made the President of the Southern Confederacy, and he did far more to promote the Secession movement than his successful rival, Jefferson Davis. Ex-Senator Mason is one of the worst traitors this country ever produced, and has long been actively engaged in the unholy task of plunging Virginia, notwithstanding her strong conservative elements, into the vortex of rebellion From the mission of these men to Europe the mest gratifying results were hoped for by the deluded people of the South. They have relied from the first upon the aid and co-operation, at no distant day, of European nations, trusting that their god. King Cotton, had sufficient power over the commercial and manufacturing interests of the old world, to force it to sustain the South in all her mad and desperate movements. They expected that with Mason pleading at the Court of St. James and Slidell adroidly seeking the assistance of Louis Napoleon, they would soon secure a recognition of their independence, or the despatch of a powerful fluct to break the blockade of our

Southern coast. At the very least they looked for

the formation of an influential party in France and England which would furnish supplies of arms and munitions, and in exchange smuggle out of the Southern States vast quantities of cotton. The failure of these sanguine expectations just at the moment when all Secessia was jubilant over the reported successful escape of the rebel envoys from the blockading squudron off Charleston, and their embarkation upon a British steamer at Nassau, delights all loyal men, and will exert almost as depressing an influence in rebeldom as the brilliant success of our naval expedition at Beaufort. There are some, however, whose minds are filled with anxious forebodings, because Mason and Slidell were captured on board a British mail steamer, and the opinion is even expressed that their arrest may lead to hostilities with Great Britain. We confess that we do not share these apprehensions. If England is determined to seek a war with this country there will be no lack of pretexts in the many new complications that will evidently be engendered by our present difficulties. But certainly there is no legitimate cause for war furnished by an incident that inflicts upon British interests so slight an injury, and we doubt very much whether the people of England would sustain any ministry that, for such a cause, would seek to institute hostilities against us. What harm has been done to British interests? No British citizen has been seized or imprisoned; no British subject wronged in any way. The head and front of our offending, if any offence has been committed, consis's only in detaining for a few moments a British vessel, and removing from her decks two of the most dangerous enemics of our country. While we have clamored against the exercise of the right of searching American vessels by British cruisers, it must be recollected that our main idea in making those objections was based on the constant danger of the seizure and harsh treatment of men who had a claim, as adopted citizens, to the protection of our Government. It invention. Taking advantage of the shackled should also be remembered that, in spite of our condition of French Journalism, L'Independrepeated remonstrances, British cruisers have, in ence Belge, published in a capital not very realmost numberless cases, exercised the so-called right of search or the most frivolous pretexts: and while we have strongly complained of these acts, yet never has the British Government distinctly

cases as it may deem it necessary to enforce it. Aside from these considerations, the British steamer Trent was, at the time she was carrying Mason and Slidell, either consciously or unconsciously committing a flagrant violation of the neutrality which her officers were bound to observe. not only by the law of nations, but by the proclamation issued by the British Government upon the outbreak of the rebellion. Even if we concede to the South all the rights of belligerents, which France and England have recognized, it is still a very flagrant offence for a British vessel to assist in any way in the prosecution of hostilities against our Government; and certainly no more effective method of promoting the rebellion could have been adopted than to transport the rebelienvoys to courts where their intrigues and representations might have proved more injurious to us than the largest division of the existing rebel army. It is a general principle of the doctrine of neutrality, that neutral ships must be always ready to prove themselves what they profess to be, and that for that purpose, in time of war, they must submit to a reasonable exercise of the right of visitation. It is considered a flagrant violation of neutrality to carry for a belligerent official communications upon the public affairs of his State. The same principle which forbids an act of this character, necessarily forbids the transportation of envoys who are specially entrusted with the presentation of communications of the most important character. The act of transporting men for a belligerent is stated by De Hautefeuille, a leading French authority on international law, to be "a more serious viola tion of the duties of neutrals than a case of contraband. * * Neutrals have duties to fulfil towards nations at war, and if the captain of a ship chooses to carry men in the service of one of the belligerents he exposes himself to all

abandoned its claim to exercise this right in such

Ortolan, a writer on international law and a great authority among the French, goes even further than D'Hautefeuille. He thinks that, even in the case when a captain is ignorant of the quality of one of his passengers, he must surrender him upon summons of one of the belligerents to do so. This, we believe, is also the opinion of Wheaton and of

the consequences."

If precedents are to be consulted, several may be found of a character very similar to the act of the gallant Captain Wilkes, with the position of the parties reversed. During the Revolutionary war, in 1780, Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, was despatched by the Continental Congress as an envoy to Holland, in a neutral ship. When off Newfoundland she was overhauled by an English frigate, and Laurens was seized with his papers, and sent to London, where he was kept a close prisoner in the Tower until the war was ended. The British Government, so far from apologizing to the Dutch for seizing him, made the fact that his despatches indicated a friendly feeling towards the American colonies on the part of Holland a pretext for declaring war against that country.

During the Canadian rebellion of 1837-8, the British authorities not only invaded our territory in pursuit of the rebels of that day, but destroyed the steamer Caroline in our waters for the offence of carrying passengers to the rebel resort on Navy Island—a very similar offence to that in which Captain Wilkes found the Trent engaged. For this performance, it may be remembered, the chief actor, Allan MacNab, was honored with knighthood by the British Government.

In another similar case in the Trish rabellion of forcibly taken from an American ship, the brig N. D. Chase, of Boston, in the harbor of Cork, where he had taken shelter under the stars and stripes, at a time after she had cleared the port and was virtually on her voyage, having been lying off the harbor for six days, waiting for a

ble that Great Britain will, at the most, demand more than an anology for the detention of a British mail steamer. Her own history and the resolute character of her naval officers justify us in believing that, under similar circumstances, any spirited British naval officer would have acted just as Captain Wilkes did, and that he would have been

cordially sustained by his Government.

"A Caution to Privateers." decks and bulwarks, and are pierced in order substitute for brain remained in his Lordto carry guns, all of which are of the most im- ship's head. proved construction. Experienced gunners have been engaged to work the cannon on board, and initiate the crew of each vessel into the art of gumery, so that, should the ressels be attacked by privateers, they would not be surrendered without a struggle. The equipments of these vessels, many of which are now on their way across the Atlantic, while others are ready to sail, are such that privateers of these quiet-looking merchantmen, the cargoes of which (so we are told) replenish many exhausted war depots. One ship now on her way is said to carry 18 32's, which, if well used, would settle the account of any Southern privateer afloat." It was full time for English pelling the Southern pirates.

WE are beginning to realize the effect of the Beaufort victory upon South Carolina and the Cotton States. The Federal Government has at last placed its hand upon the throat of treason, and the serpent is writhing in the Cotton States. Is it not the sign of coming dissolution? Is not the great fabric of treachery EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF falling away fragment by fragment, losing its ton States must abandon their position or surgant cotton aristocracy—has been crushed by the natural effect of their own folly. Whatever form events may take, there is a fearful revolution before them-a revolution in trade, for England looks to India and the islands of the reas for the staple of her mills-a revolution in agriculture, for the war now progressing has rusted the ploughshare and broken the pruning-hook-a revolution in political sentiment, for the honest people of the North who are now making themselves felt with the bullet will soon exhibit their power with the ballot. Let the work go on. To be effective, it sharp, and decisive. The consummation is rapidly approaching, and God speed it, for it

brings harmony, peace, prosperity, a Union restored and a Constitution defended. An Important Order. We see that President Lincoln has issued an order directing the military authorities in Virginia to suspend the civil authorities whenever they claim to hold authority from Gov. LETCHER, and to place all the State officers under arrest who attempt to interfere with their functions. We are glad that the President has taken this step. The existence of the Richmond authorities, and the exercise of their power, have caused a great degree of embarrassment to the army in occupation of the Virginia shores. It will not do for us to trifle with these people. If we mean to crush treason in Virginia we must go about the work in earnest. Our Administration has recognized the Wheeling Government as the bona fide Government of Virginia, and it must secure the performance of their duties without

dition of affairs. Manufactured News. In the Paris correspondence of that romancing journal, the Independence Belge, it is mentioned (as usual) "on reliable authority," tantamount to no authority at all, " that the Mexican expedition has ulterior objects, and that if the Southern Confederacy hold its own

the interference of the rebel agents. This

course will be the course of the army in its

progress through the Cotton States. It is

just and proper, and rendered necessary by

the present extraordinary and remarkable con-

until January, France and England will recognize it, and break the blockade." English jou nals pronounce that this is a mere canard-a got-up paragraph wholly without foundation. Recognition of the Southern rebels would actually be equivalent to a States, which neither France nor England will risk. In all probability, too, by next January we shall be supplying Europe with cotton and tobacco from the South.

The authority of the Independence Belge is

more than doubtful. That journal, published

in Brussels, is notorious for its manufacture of canards, political and personal, and is distinguished for what harshly-speaking persons might call its persistent mendacity, but which we shall simply characterize as a highly imaginative and largely practised faculty of free mote from the French frontier, has especially devoted itself to the collection of Parisian items of intelligence, and having four or five regular Parisian correspondents, abounds in Paris gossip of all sorts. Between its correspondents naturally exists considerable emulation as the collecting and forwarding what is known as "exclusive" intelligence, and it is said-alas, said truly !-- that when nothing presents itself for record, the imaginative letterwriters take the trouble to invent something original and exciting. We always read the Independence with full knowledge that it is wholly unreliable, but under the fascination of its pleasant, racy, graphic manner of recording events which are impossible, and of announcing contingencies which are improbable. What the adventures of Baron Munchausen, Robinson Crusoe, Baron Trenck, and that excellent Dr. Primrose, (" Vicar of Wakefield") were to us in our youth, the Independence Belge has been to our maturer years. We know that the simple element of Truth may be vainly quested in its columns, but we also rest satisfied that Fiction will there be found dressed up with a truthful air-just as, in these awful days when crinoline gives all woand be disenchanted and brought to a standstill when, getting a little in advance to see whether the face accords with the figure, he finds that it might have belonged to his grandmother or his great aunt! Just so with L'Independence Belge: its information does not bear

the test of being looked at full in the face. More British Opinion

American affairs continue to trouble British politicians. The Times, in reply to a strong Union letter from Mr. Theodore S. Fay, our Minister to Switzerland, goes in, very decidedly, for the establishment and recognition of "the so-called Southern Confederacy," because, (it says,) thereby the political power of the slaveholders will be much less than of yore, and the filibustering feeling will also be checked. To this arises the prompt reply,to acknowledge the independent sovereignty of the seceded States would be rather an Irish way of diminishing their political power.

Sir John Pakington, who was Colonial Secretary and First Lord of the Admiralty in the and an enthusiasm for her art that has been impart-Derby-Disraeli Cabinet of 1852 and 1858-9, has been ventilating his after-dinner opinions at a great Tory gathering in Worcester. He strongly condemned the moderation of Earl Russell's recent speech at Newcastle. that in which, as Foreign Minister, his little Lordship declared that it was impossible for England to recognize the rebellious South. Sir John Pakington, like Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, certainly expects office, should the Tories return to power, and, taking the expressed opinion of these two leading men as indicative of the fee ing of the party, it is evident that a Conservative Government would be even more hostile to the United

States than Palmerston's has been. At the same gathering at Worcester-a fine old cathedral city, famous for its porcelain manufactory—the Earl of Shrewsbury declared that democracy had been on its trial in Ameri-1048, the person of Terence Bellew McManus was ca and had failed; that separation was inevitable; and the establishment of some sort of aristocracy in America was inevitable also. We have an aristocracy here, though of a class not familiar to the noble orator, who concentrates a number of titles in his own tall person -being Premier Earl of England, and also Earl Talbot and Earl of Waterford, Viscount Ingestre, and Baron Talbot. The aristocracy in this country is that of intellect and education, enterprise and industry, honorable ambi-

tion and reputable character. The weight of a dictum depends upon the person who delivers it. Lord Shrewsbury, who speaks so oracularly about America, is the selfsame sagacious gentleman who, some thirty years ago, when the noted quack doctor, St. In the Liverpool Daily Post of October 31 is John Long, was tried and convicted for the a paragraph, as follows, under the above head: manslaughter of one of his patients, actually "We have reason to believe that ships belong- swore, as a witness for the prisoner, that, when ing to the United States, now leaving this port, afflicted with a chronic headache, he (then are all being put in a condition to repelany at- Lord Ingestre) rubbed one of the quack's tack that may be made upon them while on the lotions upon his forchead, and it removed the the most agreenble, portraitures of real life of tovoyage to New York or other Northern ports, ailment, by drawing a lump of lead from the by the Southern privateers. The merchant noble's cranium! It is clear, from his Worvessels here are strengthened in the upper cester oration, that a portion of this metallic

War Literature.

Lippincott & Co, of this city, are doing good service to the army by the publication of standard n ilitary works. Their last issue is another volume (price \$2) by General McClellan. It is entitled "Regulations and Instructions for the Field Service of the U.S. Cavalry in time of War." To these are added Basis of Instruction, Cavalry Tactics, Instruction for Officers on Outpost or Pawill catch tartars should they come near any : trol Duty, Skirmish Drill for Mounted Troops, and numerous illustrations, on wood and stone, of the text. Even the music of the bugle-calls and signals is added. We question whether ever before, in the same compass, (for the volume is very portable, and would be more so with flexible covers.) so much practical information on the cavalry arm of war was collected. It is a thoroughly complete merchantmen to be put in proper trim for re- Vade Meeum for every mounted soldier in the service.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1861.

trated upon the Southern chivalry than the capture, by the officers of the United States navy, of those distinguished statesmen, John Slidell and James M. Mason. The idea that two men who have wielded so much power in the South, and have contributed so much to the overthrow of the regular Government of the United States, should be captured by the vulgar "Yankees," will shock the tender sensibilities of the whole Confederacy. If there are any jewels among the Secession statesmen these jewels are Slidell and Mason. They represent the whole theory of the ingratitude of slavery. Slidell, born in the North and married in the South, has devoted more than forty years of his life to an attack upon Northern men and Northern institutions; and Mason, who has subsisted upon the money which he married in Philadelphia, seems to have had no other purpose but to traduce the city that has supplied to him the means of living. Both were on their way to Europe for the purpose of securing foreign aid to enable Jeffersor must be followed up. Let the blows be quick, Davis successfully to conduct his crusade against the Republic. As I write they are on their way to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. It is difficult to imagine their feelings as they contemplate the difference between their coming quarters, and the expected felicities, previous to their capture, with all the gaities of Paris in view. In the solitary confinement that awaits them they can contemplate the many wrongs they have heaved upon Northern men. It is to be hoped that none of the agents of these prominent traitors will be allowed to approach the public authorities in order to induce their release. It they had reached Washington on Saturday evening it would have required great determination on the part of General McClellan to restrain a popular uprising against them. Mr. Slidell was present at Richmond when some of the political prisoners were sent into that city, and exhibited the utmost ferocity and intolerance, and in at least one case persuaded General Beauregard to enforce the most of-

dell and Mason decides itself. Their capture is highly creditable to the parties who acted under the authority of the Federal Government; but the consequences present a new question, involving the Administration of Mr. Lincoln with that of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. They were taken by force from a British vessel, sustaining a semi-official relation to the British Government. It is reported that Lord Lyons has demanded, or will demand from Secretary Seward, an explanation of this procedure. Here arises the old question of the assumed right of search—that right which we denied in our second war with England, and which, during protracted and frequent negotiations, has never yet been fully settled, England maintaining it and the American Government denying it. In stopping the British mail steamer we simply asserted that right of search which the British Governdeclaration of war with the actual United ment has itself asserted. It is, I think, a reasonable probability, in view of the increasing successes of the Federal arms, that the British Government will not be disposed to make a point in favor of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. when they have been taken from a British ship for the purpose of vindicating that principle which no nation has successfully resisted, viz: the principle of self-preservation. But if the battle for liberty on these shores is to be conducted against the traitors of the South and

The School-Teachers' Case. Public attention has been drawn to the cirin this city being unpaid for a considerable time. Above twelve hundred ladies and gentlemen of culture and education have thus been placed in a most unpleasant, if not painful position. They cannot live upon air. Rent, wearing apparel, and sustenance cannot be provided without money, and the nonpayment of the teachers reduces them, in very many cases, to disagreeable straits. The city of Philadelphia is proud of the excellence of its school system, and certainly not without cause. Close on 65,000 children of both sexes are educated at our public schools. The city has entered, before the world, into a compact with the teachers, and, we long have thought, the city has the best of the bargain. for education is about the lowest paid of all the necessities of life. The teachers, it cannot be denied, fully perform their part of the compact, by zealously devoting their time, their ability, their knowledge, their experience, and their labor to the instruction of thousands and tens of thousands of young folks,-instruction so good that it qualifies them for almost any position they may aspire to in maturer years. By withholding the men a curious similarity of figure, a gallant gen- hard-earned salaries of the teachers, the city tleman may follow a seemingly youthful belle, is guilty of a gross breach of faith. Above all things, the teachers should be able to calculate upon punctual payment. Failure in this has already subjected most of them to many annoyances-including the humiliating necessity of getting into debt. We may add, fot it is within our personal knowledge, that, in numerous cases, whole families are dependent upon the remuneration, inadequate as it is, which is doled out to the teachers,-no, we must change the word, and say which has been promised, and is not paid to them. We hope that these remarks may meet the eyes of the members of the City Councils, who have

> we here notice. Public Amusements.

MUSICAL FUND HALL .- This evening, Miss Carlotta Patti, the sister and teacher of Adelina Patti, appears at Musical Fund Hall, sustained by Mad. Strakosch, Henry Sanderson, and Sig. Centemerisaid to be the best baritone now in America Miss Patti has a handsome face, a clear, sweet voice ed to her younger sister, and given the latter a leading position in America and Europe. The programme is well selected, from the most popular operas and ballads of the time. A concert more appropriate and excellent, in all respects, will seldon

occur in Philadelphia. ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- A play, with the not very indicative title of "Up at the Hills," was produced at the Arch-street Theatre on Saturday evening. It is the latest comedy of Tom Taylor, perhaps the best contemporary exponent of the legitimate drama, and partakes in some sort of the tone and temper of "Still Waters," his most popular composition. The characters of "Up at the Hills" are practical, every-day personages. The unworthy parties do not meet with condign judements, nor are the virtuous unduly rewarded. A major in the British service-a man of the worldhaving beguiled an Indian girl, attempts to establish his ruined fortunes by obtaining the hand of a wealthy widow. He compels her to listen to his suit by means of certain indiscreet letters in his possession, but finds a foil in the person of a quickwitted woman, who manages not only to defeat bu to expose him. The major thereupon makes a full confession, does justice to the ayah, and resolves to wash out his dishonor on the battle-field. Such is the outline of a plot, skilfully filled in and full of sparkling passages. The language, throughout conversational, is often elegant, and a soliloquy by Mrs. Drew, over some old love-letters, is one of the neatest morsels of sentiment that we ever rememher to have heard. In passion, the piece is, per hops, deficient, but there is an abundance of wit particularly in the passages-at-arms between the Major and his enemy. There are but two acts, each taking up a whole hour, and the interest is maintained from the beginning to the end. As little true feeling characterizes this as any of Tom Taylor's previous comedies. The wit is without humor and our interest in the fortunes of the actors does not partake of sympathy. Cold, correct, and glittering, there is a certain worldliness attached to each personage, of which we never lose sight. But in this respect the players represent the age of which they form a part, and perhaps the new day. The dramatist of this generation has little dramatic material, save among stern, busy, practical personages, even though he seek them in soldier's career, or in dreamy, distant India. Mrs. Drew and Mr. Shewell sustained the lead-

ing parts, and both were equal to their high reputations. Mrs. Drew was seldom more spirited. She knows no mediocrity in any part. Miss Thompson and Mr. Gilbert were satisfactory—the former representing Monee, an Indian nyah in approprinte costume that developed her neat shape. Miss Taylor and Mr. Mortimer made the most of the widow and the gamester's dupe. The play will be repeated to-night, and will have a favorable eareer.

and the "Yellow Dwarf" will be revived to-night. They are both sensational, and, therefore, attractive pieces. The former has the advantage of splendid scenery. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Clarke plays Paul Pry to-night; also, an amusing character in a nautical drama. He was never more successful than at present, and has vindicated himself as the

first low comedian in America.

CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—The "Siren of Paris"

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

SAIL ON WEDNESDAY.

dina, Bound South.

BE ADVANCING,

EXPECTED ATTACK ON NEWPORT NEWS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1861.

No greater outrage has ever been perpe THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL. FULL PARTICULARS. THE SCENE ON BOARD THE BRITISH VESSEL HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN ALL QUIET ALONG THE ARMY LINES THE REBELS CAPTURE A FORAGING PARTY GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION TO INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. The Federal Fleet Pass Fernan NO QUARTER TO BE GIVEN OUR TROOPS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS. LATEST FROM KENTUCKY, GENERAL JOHNSTON REPORTED TO OUR TROOPS PREPARING TO RECEIVE HIM. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI. THE REBELS CAPTURE A FEDERAL TRAIN fensive treatment. Special Despatches to "The Press." The domestic question of the arrest of Sli-The Arrest of Mason and Slidell. The Navy Department prefers not to publish, a present, the official reports made by the officers of he war steamer San Jacinto, in reference to the apture of Mason and SLIDELL The general facts are these: Commander WILKES, evidently a man of "grit," was sent out to bring home the San Jacinto from the coast of Africa; on his return he touched at Cienfuegos, where he ascertained that MASON and SLIDELL had run the blockade, and were en route to Europe, probably by the way of Cuba. He sailed up and wont into port at Havana. There he ascertained that the Confederate commissioners had been gone but a few hours, having sailed in the British mail steamship Trent, the evening before, (7th November.) He immediately put to sea, directing his course so as to intercept the vessel. When about forty miles off Matanzas, in the old Bahama Channel, the Trent hove in sight, and the two vessels were soon within hailing distance. Commodore WILKES sent a shot across th bows of the Trent. To this no attention was paid, when another was directed near the bow. This brought the steamer to. Lieutenant Fairpax, to whom both of the Confederate passengers were personally known, was sent on board in a boat, supported with two more boats, filled with marines. Lieutenant FAIRFAN went on deck and called for Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who soon appeared. Lieutenant FAIRFAX

politely informed them of the objects of his mission, and asked them to go on board his boat. To this they objected, MASON remarking that the monarchs of Europe, let it come. they had paid their passage to Europe, to the British Consul at Havana, (who acts as agent for OCCASIONAL. the mail steamship line,) and he would not leave without force. Lieut. FAIRFAX, pointing to his marines drawn up on the decks of the British steamer, said: "You see, sir, I have the force i that is what you require!" "Then you must use it," replied Mason. With this Lieut. FAIRFAN placed his hand upon the Senator's shoulder and pressed him to the gangway. At this juncture the passengers rushed forward, somewhat excited, and attempted to interfere. The marines immediately showed their bayonets, and Mason consented to the decision of Lieut. FAIRFAX asking that he might be permitted to make his protest in writing. Just then a fine specimen of an Englishman rushed on deck in military or naval uniform (the officer in command of the mails, probably), and demanded why passengers on board that ship were molested. Lieut. FAIRFAX informed him that he had stated to Capt. Moin, of the packet, why he arrested two of his passengers, and further than that he had no explanations to make. Protests were then drawn up, and MASON and SLIDELL, with their secretaries, Eusris and McFARLAND, went into the boats of the San Jacinio. Com. WILKES sent a message to the ladies that his best cabin was at their service if they desired to accompany the prisoners back to the United States. They, however, declined, and proceeded on the voyage. The arrest was made on the 8th. and the San Jacinto arrived with the prisoners at Fortress Monroe on Friday. Lieut. TAYLOR was despatched to Washington with the official papers and the San Jacinto was ordered to New York, whence the prisoners will be forwarded to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor.

The Trent is not, as has been supposed, an intercolonial steamer, plying between the West India Islands. She is a British international packet, carrying the British mails, and plying between Southampton, England, Vera Cruz, Havana, St. Thomas, and thence back to Southampton. Lieutenant TAYLOR arrived here at noon, yeserday, and the news of the arrest created a profound sensation, and very general and almost un-bounded rejoicing. The act is, outside of the departments, very generally approved, though there are various opinions expressed in the speculations as to the light in which England will view the transaction One thing is evident: England has always favored the right of search; and it is a bad law, or rule, that will not work equally well both the power of redressing the great wrong which ways. Captain WILKES was disposed to seize the packet, under the charge of favoring the enemies of our country, and bring her to Key West; but, finding that it would seriously disappoint a large

number of passengers, he abandoned his purpose. An International Question. The arrest of Messrs. Mason and Shidell, on board an English vessel, and under the English flag, has occasioned a great degree of speculation. Many contend that this act of our naval officer involves an infringement upon the rights of the British subjects, and the immunity the Government extends to prisoners of State. The question is a delicate one; but this is the way we view it: England has always contended for the right of search. This was the principle involved in the war of 1812. America has always opposed its exercise, both in the field and in the Cabinet. Thus, at best, the arrest of those two eminent rebels is merely carrying out a principle long maintained by the English Government. Can the ministers of the Queen object to our practising the principle they propound? A Foraging Party-Capture by the Rebels of 5 Wagons and 31 Federal Troops. A foraging party went out from Gen. WADSworth's brigade yesterday, and having procured a large supply of corn, they started back in the afternoon. Five of the wagons became detached from the main body, and halting in the road about two and a half miles to the left of Falls Church, the men stacked their arms and went toward a farm house to get something to eat. A party of rebel cavalry who had been scouting in the neighborhood, availing themselves of the opportunity hus presented, suddenly rushed between our soldiers and their arms, thus rendering them powerless for resistance. The consequence was the capture of five loaded wagons and it is supposed thirtyescaped, and it may be that some of the others may yet return, as it is not improbable that they sought refuge in the woods. They all belong to the Thirlieth New York Regiment. The place where they were taken is beyond our lines, and this unfortunate affair is the result of their own carelessness. Economy of the Troops.

The Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. McLean, was paid off by Maj. Sallade, a day or two since, and out of \$30,000 received, the boys have sent home over \$20,000. Many of them sent to their families the whole amount of their re-ceipts, with the exception of a dollar and the odd change. This speaks well for the sobriety and thoughtful economy of our volunteers. Pennsylvania Troops to be Paid Off Tomorrow.

The Forty-ninth Pennsylvania (Reserve) Regiment will be paid off to-morrow, by Major Sal-LADE. They are at Lewinsville, on the outposts of Personai. Col. Louis W. Hall, the speaker of the Penn-

sylvania State Senate, is in town. Grand Military Review. A review of over 30,000 troops will take place to-morrow near Hall's Hill, in Virginia.

No Army News. The army is quiet to-day, as indicated by the telegraph despatches to headquarters. The Burnside Expedition. The preparations for the embarkation of the expedition of Gen. Burnston are going on quietly and rapidly. It is expected that four of the New Jer-

sey regiments, with Captain KNABB's Pennsyl-

vania Battery, will join the expedition. Trade with Beaufort, S. C. It is understood that the Government will, in the course of a few days, make arrangements to open trade with Beaufort, S. C. It is reported that our forces there have captured fifteen hundred bales and sail on Wednesday. These troops will depart of cotton. It is not stated whether it will be sent | thoroughly equipped with complete field and camp North.

Carrying the War into the South. The War Department is besieged by the colonels of the one hundred and fifty regiments located in and about this capital for permission to take their commands to South Carolina. The stories of the

Italian climate and delicious fruits of Beaufort, nar-rated by those who have described the region now in possession of the forces of the United States, have greatly sharpened the appetites of our soldiers, and they are anxious, if there are to be winter quarters anywhere, that they should spend December and January in the State of Calhoun, Rhett, Keitt, ORR, and AIKEN. Ex-Secretary Toucey in Washington.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy during JAMES BUCHANAN'S entire Administration, has done Washington city and the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN the honor of paying a visit to both. Doubtless he is ready to communicate many important secrets, but we regret he is a little too late. At any rate, he will have the gratification to know and to see that that navy which he sent to every distant part of the world, as if for the purpose of helping the Secessionists, has been recalled to the waters of the United States, and is now employing its tremendous energies in favor of the flag and the Government he so readily and so shamelessly assisted to betray.

Tariff Decisions. The Secretary of the Treasury has made the folowing decisions under the tariff act of March last: Lithographic hand-bills or show-bills are liable, on autry, to a duty at the rate of fifteen per centum, as printed matter. Woollen jackets, not made on frames, but hand-knit, open in front, with buttons and sewed button-holes and pockets, were properly charged with a duty at the rate of twelve cents per pound, and, in addition, twenty-five per contum. The decision of the collector at Boston, assessing a duty of forty cents per pound, in addition to ten per centum, on cigars costing eight dollars per thousand, is affirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Death of Lieut, Snyder. Lieut. GEORGE W. SNYDER, of the United States engineers, first assistant to General BARNARD in the onstruction of the forts on the line of the Potomac, died here to-day of typhoid fever. He was a very valuable officer, and deservedly esteemed. General DENVER, of California, left to-day for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he will report to General HUNTER.

General SUMNER yesterday had an interview with the President and General McClellan. All Quiet Along the Potomac. All is reported quiet on the line of the Potomac

Deaths of Pennsylvanians. JOSEPH G. STONE, Company A, Forty-fifth Pennylvania, died at Camp Casey, and private Busu, ompany D, Fortieth Pennsylvania, in camp. Meeting of Printers.

The journeymen printers of this city held a meeting last night. GEORGE COCHRAN WAS Appointed chairman, and John H. Cunningham ecretary. A resolution was passed reducing the hours of labor from ten to eight hours per day. A Captain Reinstated.

Captain Chapin, of the regular army, who was dismissed under misapprehension as a sympathizer with Secession, has been restored to his former rank and position, and ordered to New Mexico. General McClellan's Opinion of the Troops Composing General Porter's Di-

The following order has just been issued: GENERAL ORDER NO. 44.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, Nov. 16, 1861.

The General commanding the army desires to express to the troops his appreciation of the high soldierly qualities displayed by the division commanded by Brigadier General F. J. Porter during the review and evolutions of the 9th inst. The appearance of the troops would have done credit to veterans, and the regulars must look well to their laurels if General Porter's division conduct themselves as the fields that the small convenient. selves on the field of battle as well as on review. The General commanding thanks General Porter, and the officers and men of his command, for their excellent military appearance on the occasion alluded to. He feels confident that such soldiers can be implicitly relied upon when brought before the enemy, and he regards the division as a model for the army. Let others excel it if they can.

By command of Major General McClellan.

S WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. SAILING OF THE SAN JACINTO WITH MESSRS.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON NEWPORT NEWS. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NORFOLK

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16, via Baltimore .-The United States steamer San Jacinto sailed today for New York with Messrs. Slidell and Mason A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day, but brought

down no newspapers or intelligence of any descrip The gunboats Cambridge, Mount Vernon, and ood have gone up to Newport News. The robels have assembled in considerable force at Great Bethel, and an attack upon Newport News is by no means improbable.

The gunboat Young Rover has been sent to York The gunboat Cambridge arrived to-day from the Rappahannock, but brought no news.

The recent fire at Norfolk destroyed a large quantity of stores, including nearly the entire upply of oil.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding leaves for Hatteras Inlet to-night, having in tow two schooners loaded with frame houses for the troops and stores. The steamboat Belvidere will also leave for Port

Expedition to the Eastern Shore of Vir-

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. DIX TO THE PEOPLE OF AC-COMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—About four thousand troops, including Minns, Boston battery, will march from Snow Hill, Maryland, into Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia, to-day. Accomac is prepared to array itself for the Union, but Northampton shows fight. The following proclathe expedition:

mation from Gen. Dix has been sent in advance of TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.: The military forces of the United COUNTIES, VA.: The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not, by your own acts, be forced to become your enemies. They will invade no rights of person or property; on the contrary, your laws, your listitutions, and your usages, will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any fireside will be disturbed, unless disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any persons held to domestic sorvice, and in order that there not to interfere with the condition of any persons held to domestic service, and in order that there may be no ground for mistake, or pretext for misrepresentation, the commanders of the regiments and corps have been instructed not to persons the command of the commanders. mit any such persons to come within their lines. The command of the expedition is entrusted to Brigadier General Henry H. Lockwood, of Delaware, a State identical in some of the distinctive ware, a State identical in some of the distinctive features of social organization with your own. Portions of his force came from counties in Maryland bordering on one of yours. From him, and from them, you may be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack. Their mission is to assert the authority of the United States; to recome your intercourse with the loyal States. repel it by hostile resistance or attack. Their mission is to assert the authority of the United States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides, by re-establishing the lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the products of your labor, and a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life, which you require in exchange; and, in a word, to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifable rebellion. If the calamities of intestine war, which are desolating other districts in Virginia, and have already crimsoned her fields with fraternal blood, fall upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized; it sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed—a force which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you, who, rejecting all overtures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation, and draw down upon themselves consequences which the Government is most anxious to avert, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckshed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reck-less of the obligations of humanity and duty, and on all who are found in arms, the severest punish-To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their

domestic occupations, the public authorities assure all they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guarantee of all constitutional and legal rights, and blessings of a just and parental Government John A. Dix,

Major General Commanding. From Kentucky. Louisville, Nov. 27 .- A slight snow fell this

being the first of the season. The Mount Sterling Whig has a report from Thomas Turner, one of Gen. Nelson's aids, relative to the late engagement of Gen. Nelson at Piketon. He says that at Prestonburg, the Federal army divided into two columns, one under Col. Gill, who marched by the way of John's creek, and the other met the enemy by another route along Tvy creek. The latter had a sharp engagement for one hour and twenty minutes, routing the rebels, and wounding 24, and killing it. The rebels reported to the Unionists that they lost from 200 to 300, of whom 10 were killed, and about 60 wounded. Another account says that the Federal loss was 6 killed, and 17 wounded. The previous accounts via Cincinnati appear to

nave been greatly exaggerated. Gen. Butler's Expedition. BOSTON. Nov. 17 .- The steamship Constitution arrived from New York this afternoon. It is understood that 3,000 men of Gen. Butler's division will embark on board of her, and other transports,

equipage.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Rising in Eastern Tennessee BALTIMORE, Nov. 16 .- Petersburg (Virginia) papers of the 14th instant have been received by ugitives arrived here by the boat from Old Point The papers appear to be very much in the dark with regard to the operations of the fleet. Fright at Savannah.

The panic is so great at Savannah that even the men are running away, and the small ware merchants are packing up their goods to leave, but had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods. The Republican is indignant at the cowardly desertion in the time of danger, and urges (feneral Lawton to issue an order preventing any able-bodied men under sixty years from leaving. under sixty years from leaving. Miscellaneous Southern Items.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday contains the following:
MACON, Ga., Nov. 14.—The Planters' Convention have adopted a resolution endorsing the defensive action of the Government, and recommending a discriminating duty of 20 per cent. on the productions of the United States. Also, that the cotton planters, should the war continue and the present crop remain undisposed of, should not plant next spring beyond the wants of home con-

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14 — A United States fleet is day, bound south.

Great activity prevails in strengthening the defences of the city, and a general feeling of security prevails. The Norfolk $Day\ Book$ says that the ship Finral has arrived at Savannah, with a cargo of war

munitions, &c.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which alter the communication of the street upon lusion has been made, since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that General coast of that State. It is believed that teenoral Lee has received orders from the War Department urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, which will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina, and that the same course will be pursued which Governor Wise adopted at the time of the John Brown raid, saying: 'When we are done with the invaders the Confederate Government can have them.'" The rebels assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of the results.

A resident of Norfolk thinks that there are nearly 20,000 rebel troops in and near that city.

The frigate Merrimae has not yet been con

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Bank Robbery at Kansas City. Kansas City.

Kansas City, Nov. 16.—The Bank of Northrup & Co., and the Union Branch Bank, at this place, were robbed to-day, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M., by a gang of twenty men, belonging to Cleveland's gang of Jay Hawkers. Fortunately, both of the banks, anticipating a robbery, had forwarded the greater portion of their money to a place of security. Northrup & Co.'s loss is about \$3.000, and that of the Union Bank \$350. This will not preyent the banks from carrying on their business as usual. business as usual. From the Amoor River via San Francisco SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The schooner Caro-tine, Capt. Foote, arrived here to-day, from the Amoor River, bringing a cargo of Siberia camets. The ship Ocean Rover was speken on the 7th of

> The Piketon Victory. THE FIRST REPORTS A HOAX.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16 .- The first reports of the Piketon battle turn out to be a cruel hoax. The Maysville despatch of yesterday is believed to be a correct account of the affair.

Colonel Williams' Cavalry. HARRISHURG, November 16.—Colonel E. C. Williams' fine regiment, the Lochiel Cavalry, now at Camp Cameron, has been ordered to Covington, Kentucky. They will leave next week. Colonel Williams commanded a brigade in the three-months service. The lieutenant colonel of the recipient in Control Manual Carlos Thomas C. James, late of the Philadelphia First City Troop.

The Niagara at Boston. Boston, November 16.—The Cunard steamer Niogara, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here at half past two o'clock this morning. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia to-night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamer City of New York sailed to-day for Liverpool, with 286 passengers, and the Borussia with 142 passengers. The Pirate Sumpter.

Departure of Steamers for Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Advices from Barbadoes to the 22d uit, state that the pirate Sumpter was The Steamer Saxonia Off Cape Race. St. John, N. F., Nov. 16.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 6th, passed off Cape Race last evening, but as the weather was blustering she could not be boarded by the press yacht.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

they had all been joined in one length, they would have extended more than thirteen miles. These boats made but one trip, and were then broken up in the city, and the planks sold for lumber, the spikes, hinges, and other iron work, bring returned to Planch Chunk by land, a distance of eighty miles. The hands employed in running these boats walked back for two or three years, when rough wagons were placed upon the road by some of the treenkeepers to carry them at reduced fares.

The great consumption of lumber for the boats very soon made it evident that the coal business could not be carried on, even on a small scale, without a communication by water with the pine forests, about sixteen miles above Manch Chunk, on the upper section of the Lebigh. To obtain this was very difficult. The river, in that distance, had a fall of about three hundred feet, over a very rough, rocky bed, with shore so forbidding that in only two places above Lausanne had horses been got down to the river. To improve the navigation, it became necessary to commence operations at the upper end, and to cart all the tools and provisions by a circuitous and rough road through the wilderness, and then to build a boat for each load to be sent down to the place where the hands were at work by the channels which they had previously prepared. Before these channels were effected, an attempt was made to send down planks, singly, from the pine swamp, but they became bruised and broken by the rocks before they reached Manch Chunk. Single saw-logs were then tried, and men sent down to clear them from the rocks as they became fast. But it frequently happened that when they got near Mauch Chunk, a sudden rise of the water would sweep them off, and they were lost. These difficulties were overcome by the completion of these channels in 1823, which gave rise to an increase of the capital stock, at the same time, of ninety-six thousand and fifty dollars, making the whole amount subscribed five hundred thousand down to the amount subscribed five hundred, of wh extended more than thirteen miles. These boats made but one trip, and were then broken up in the city, and The Steamer City of Manchester Off Cape Race. CAPE RACE, November 17 .- The steamship City of Munchester passed here last evening, with Liverpoo lates to the 6th instant. The City of Manchester brings 146 steerage and 21 cabin passengers. She encountered heavy gales.
The steamer North American, from Quebec, arrived out on the 5th instant, and the Etna, from New York, on the 6th inst.
The correspondence between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward is criticised by the English press, and generally in a spirit adverse to Mr. Seward. The London Times says that the American Government is self-convicted of violating the rights of nations.
The convention for intervention in Mexico has been signed, and preparations are actively progressing.
The convention between England and Spain, for intervention in Mexican affairs, was signed on the Sist of October. A letter is published stating that a three-decked man-of-war will be sent from England. There was a surmiss of ulferior demonstrations. The City of Manchester brings 146 steerage and 21. man-of-war will be sent from England. There was a surmise of ulterior demonstrations.

The London Times, in its articles in relation to the correspondence of Lord Lyons with Mr. Se and, maintains the right of foreign Governments to call attention to a constitutional provision.

The Bank rate of discount has been reduced to 3 per cent. New York Central chase-green anated at 89.

The London Times ridicules Mr. Seward's manifesto to the Governors of the States relative to fortifications, &c., and in another column exposes Lord Lyons bad grammur. It says that the English side was argued uncommonly ill and the American side with much ability, but the only result was to entirely convince it that in their own showing the acts of the American Government have been illegal as regards the American citizen, and violations of the rights of nations as regards foreigners. came nearly extinct, In 1826, the second iron railroad in the United States In 1826, the second iron railroad in the United States was constructed between Mauch Chunk and the Summit Mines. It was nine miles in length, and had a descent all the way from these mines to the river. The cars were originally returned to the mines by miles, who would show with the loaded cars, eating their folder and surveying the landscape. In 1827 the present canal was commenced, with permanent locks, embankments, &c. Had the original plan been carried out, of adapting the canal to boats of 120 tons, sloops and schooners would at this day have taken up their cargoes at Whitchaven, "I miles from the mouth of the Lehigh, and delivered the coal without transhipment at any of the Atlantic ports. From the time of violations of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

The London Herald says that Lord Lyons has exposed England to a rebuff without the right to resent it, and compelled her to listen to a proclamation which means a defiance to England The Herald then attacks Earl Russell for interference in lecturing on the American Constitution and winter englands. American Constitution, and quietly endorsing robbery and outrage, and says that he will find that he has no rifted as into war,

The Post says that Secretary Seward has wanton! mouth of the Lehigh, and delivered the coal without transhipment at any of the Atlantic ports. From the time of the completion of the canal, thenceforth the Lehigh Company prospered, and it is now one to the wealthiest corporations in America. Its nines are leased at large sums to individual companies, and the Lehigh Company has the exclusive right of transporting the coal to this city. added another to the many differences which he wishe to perpetuate between the two countries. The London Daily News thinks that the course pur sued by the Government premature, indiscreet, and inconsiderate.

It was reported that the American bankers were holding out liberal commissions to English bankers to place a portion of the Federal loan in London. Financial writers in the London journals point out the danger of touching it, and think the chances of success very remote.

Ethe Fremains of Terrence Bellew McManus, brought from America, were honored with a public funoral.

FRANCE.

The demonstration by the French troops had attracted considerable attention. Switzerland had protested, and demanded the evacuation. France had proposel a negotiation. city. In the year 1860, 1,091,798 tons of coal were transported over the Lehigh canal. About 600,000 tons of this was shipped at Mauch Chunk and East Mauch Chunk; 15,525,564 feet of lumber were likewise shipped over the canal during the same year. Immense quantities of iron ore, slate, flour, etc., were likewise sent by this route. this route.

For the year 1860, after paying State tax, interest, repairs, improvements, and expenses, the nett earnings were \$528,601.19, against \$415,641.85 for the preceding the state of year 21 per cent.

year; being equal to an interest of over 21 per centupon the capital stock, and exhibiting an improvement over the year 1859 of \$112,959.31.

over the year 1859 of \$112,959.31.
Connected with the Lehigh Company are a large number of branch railroads leading to all the great coal fields in that part of the State. Mauch Chunk, the chief seat of the coal trade, is curiously situated on both sides of a creek that falls into the Lehigh from the west

with the base of the meuntains touching it in every part, and the river dashing by in front. A little distance below, the Blue Mountain crosses the Lehigh, which passes through it in a wild unearthly gap. Coming down to the town on the west, is Mount Pisgah, a very

FATAL ACCEPTAT.—On Situality afternoon

CORONER'S INQUESTS .- Cocclia McCann, who.

Passyunk road, yesterday morning. The coroger's jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

ORDNANCE FOR WASHINGTON.—Largoamounts

high hill, whereupon the empty coal cars are rais stationary engine so that they reach sufficient alt

unnimond the evacuation. France had proposed a nego-tiation.

A belief had gained ground that a large loan was ur-gently required by the French Government.

It was reported that some acgro children had been publicly sold as slaves in the French establishments at Calloon.

The Paris Bourse was quiet. Rentes 68f. 35c.

CONTINENTAL NEWS. The intelligence from the continent was generally un nyortant. Count Lambart, Governor of Poland, has been replaced by Gen. Ludais, on account of ill health.

A treaty had been concluded between Prussia and China. SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Philadelphia Nov. 5 ship C. W. Pouliney, at Queenstwn.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A freaty had been concluded between Peussia and Ohina.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Philadelphia Nov. 5, ship C. H. Poulines, at Queenstwo.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIUSEROOL, Nov. 5.—Sales of Cotton for two days 7,000 bales; prices easier, with a downward tendency. Sales to speculators and exporters, 2,000 bales; prices easier, with a downward tendency. Sales to speculators and exporters, 2,000 bales, prices easier, with a downward tendency. Sales to speculators and exporters, 2,000 bales, prices easier, with a downward tendency. Sales to speculators and exporters, 2,000 bales, the firmer at 2d advance principally on inferior qualities; red Western 11s 104ab 12s 6d; red Southern 12s 7da 12s 9d; while Western 12s 9da 12s, while Southern 12s 9da 12s, while 35s 3ds 10s mixed; yellow 33s 9d; while 12s 3ds 12s 12s 2ds 12s 2d 234 Market street.

Intervention in Mexico.—Like London Times' Paris corresponding tays: "The Presse announces that the difficulty raised in England against the treaty for a combined action in Mexico is now removed. The English Government, it says, has expressed. moved. The English Government, it says, has ex-pressed a with that the convention should be communicated to the Government of the United States, in order that the Cabinet of Washington may united with the three European Paners. The trenty is to be signed in London this week by the French and Spanish plouspotentiaries. The Press adds, that the delay which has occurred is of no importance, the French saval preparations not being complete."

The London Morang Herald says: "The accounts from Turkey speak of the capacity of that cauntry as a entran producing district, and the investigation of the subject will prove, that with only ordinary attention, there is the prospect of developing the staple." roping the staple."

French Financial Affanes.—The Times' city by neticle gives the following view of the aspect of financial affairs at Paris: "The wants of the treasury are believed to be great, and it is therefore assumed that a new loan cannot long be delayed, although, of ceurse, every effort will be made to avoid coming upon the market until same realored tion of tone shall have taken place."

THE CITY.

AMBREMENTS THIS EVENING WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—Paul Pry"—"The Lonely Man of the Osean." AROH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.— Up at the Hills"—"The Dumb Man of Manches er." WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth.—"The Siren of Paris"—"The Yellow Dwarf; or, The Desert Hag." MUSICAL FUND HALL, Locust street, above Eighth .irand Operatic Concert.

NATIONAL HALL. Market street, above Twelfth.—
Grand Combination Concert.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chestut streets .- Signor Blitz's Entertains Assembly Buildings—Corner of Tenth and Chestant streets.—Waugh's Italia and Storeoscopic Views of the War.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL—Race street, between Second and Third,—Concerts nightly. The Coal Interests of Philadelphia.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
By the kindness of the president of the North Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroads, our reporter has been permitted to examine the mines and coal interests of the great Lehigh Velley. The connection of Lehigh and Philadelphia interests has not been discerned by the mass of readers, and with a view to elucidate in some sort their respective and material claims, we passed the last Sunday in Mauch Chunk, rambling up and down its tunnels and suburbs, and noting the character of its mines, merchandiss, and people.

The histories of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys have a sort of financial romance that can best be por-trayed in connection with the latter. It is well known that three extensive fields of anthracite coal lie between

the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers. The existence of these was in part known at a very early period, and the gradual exhaustion of vegetable fuel led, at a remote day, to the consideration of the mineral deposits between the two main tributaries of the Delaware. In 1793 a Lehigh coal company bought 10,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, and made a futile effort to open the mines and float coal down the Lahigh piver. In 1807 they leased a large portion of the land gra-

river. In 1807 they leased a large portion of the land gratuitously.

In 1813 the company made a lease for ten years of their lands to Messys. Minar, Cist, and Robinson, with the right of faithing himber on the lands, for building boats; the whole consideration for this lease was to be the annual introduction into market of 10,000 bushels of coal, for the benefit of the lessees. Five ark loads of coal were despatched by these gentlemen from the landing at Manch Chunk, two of which reached Philadelphia, the others having been wrecked in their passage. Four dollars per ton were paid to a contractor for the hauling of this coal from the mines to the landing over the road above referred to, and the contractor lost money. The principal part of the coal which arrived at Philadelphia was purchased at twenty-one dollars nor ton, by White and Hazard, who were then manufacturing wire at the Fulls of Schykill. But even this price did not remunerate the owners for their losses and expenses in getting the coal to market, and they were consequently compelled to abandon the prosecution of the business.

In 1817, the lands were leased again for twentr years, to Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, two Philadelphia manufacturers, by whose efforts the navigation of the Lehigh was finally effected, and the coal of that great region transported to Philadelphia. They decided to institute a slack-water navigation, by means of dams and locks, the coal to be transported to Philadelphia in flat-bottom boats. At that time the region of the behigh was exceedingly desolute. From Stoddartsville to Lauzanne, a distance of thirty-five miles, there was no size of a human labitation: everything was in the state high was exteeningly usesness. From Succentrifier was no sign of a human habitation; everything was in the state of nature. The ice had not yet left the shores of the river, which rans for almost the whole of this distance in a deep ravine, between hills from four hundred to one them and feet high, and so abrupt that but few places then sand feet high, and so abrupt that but few places occur where a man on horseback can ascend them. The adjacent country, though in many parts well covered with timber, had only a nominal value, as all hope of getting it to market was extinguished by the repeated failures of all attempts to improve the navigation, which was now considered impossible. The fall in this part of the river was uscertained to be, from Stoddartsville to Mauch Chunk, nine hundred and ten feet; or, on the average, abut twenty-live feet to the mile. Above the gap in the Blue Mountain there were but thirteen houses, including the towns of Lausanne and Lehighton, within sight from the river. Below the gap, the country was improved. Rafts were sent, during freshets, from Lausanne downward, but no raft had ever come from above that point. From Mauch Chunk to Easton the fall was three hundred and sixty-four feet, making the whole fall, from Stoddartsville to Easton, twelve hundred and sefrom Stoddartsville to Easton, twelve hundred and seenty-four feet.
In 1818 the legislature of the State granted to White, venty-four feet.

In 1818 the legislature of the State granted to White, Hazard & Hanto, the whole of the Lehigh river. #59,600 was at first thought sufficient to accomplish the purposes of the company, and after the most persevering efforts the navigation of the Lehigh was completed, and a railroad—one of the first constructed in the country—built from the river to the company's mines.

Three hundred and sixty-five tons of coal were sent to Philacelphia during the first year of the company's operation. In 1821 the original corporators resigned their exclusive rights and privileges, and the present Lehigh Coal and Kavigation Company was organized. The Lehigh Company at the same time expended considerable money in improving the channels of the upper Delaware.

The boats used on this descending navigation consisted of square boxes, or arks, from saxteen to eighteen feet wide, and twenty to twenty-five feet long. At first, two of these were joined together by hinger, to allow them to bend up and down in passing the dams and shuices, and as the men became accustome I to the work, and the channels were straightened and improved as experience dictard, the number of sections in each boat was increased, till at last their whole length reached one hundred and cighty feet. They were steered with long oars, like a raft. Machinery was devised for jointing and putting together the planks of which these boats were made, and the hands

twenty-three (2.523) w.ics.

Scattering two (2) voics.

Scattering two (2) voics.

And thet at a meeting of the return judges of said city and county, held on Tucaday, the 12th day of November, 1861, at the same place, the perhonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said city and county presented to this Board twenty-one certificates, which he certified to be copies of the returns of the votes of the counteres, in the actual military service of the United States, received by him in accordance with the act of Assembly of July 21, A. D. 1839, whereby it appears that

Henry Bumm received two hundred and eighty (230) votes. Machinery was devised for jointing and putting together the planks of which these boats were made, and the hands became so expert that five men would put one of the secprotest, and alterwards computed by this bloard under protest, and alterwards computed by the said Board by compulsion, in obedience to a writ of percuntury mandr-mus issued by the said Hon. J. R. Ludlow, although pro-testing against the said writ or the computation of the said roturns, whereby it appears that Henry Humm received twelve hundred and thirty-five Became as expert that neemen women put one of the sec-tions together and launch it in forty-five minutes. Boats of this description were used on the Lehigh till the end of the year 1821, when the Delaware division of the Penn-sylvania canal was partially Snished. In the last year forty thousand nine hundred and sixty-six tons were sent down which somiod on many houts to be built that if (1235) votes.

James McClintock received twenty-one hundred and down, which required so many boats to be built, that, if they had all been joined in one length, they would have

A. D. 1861.
[Here follow the signatures of the Return Judges of the People's Party.]

The Democratic members here said the subjoined counter protest, beneath which are their signatures:

"The undersigned, Return Judges of the city and county of Philadelphia, do protest against the above protest as an insult to the Hon. James R. Ludlow and the Court of Common Pleas."

At the conclusion of the counting, a resolution thank.

charge of duty, and the president and clerks for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties, was adopted.

Mr. Simpson made a speech, in which he confessed that he had said and done many things in haste, for which he felt that some slight anology was due.

Mr. Wright then offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are eminently due to the Hon. James R. Ludlow, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for advising the prothonotary of said court to deliver to the Return Judges the full returns of the army vote, thereby securing to our fellow-citizens in the field in defence of our rights, liberties, and homes, a fair count of their votes for the candidates of thate sholke, for State and lead officers: and we also thate he held to their their to said officer to keep in close custody certain fraudulent returns in his possession, purporting to come from the army, whereby certain evil-disposed persons expected to overthrow our system of Giovernment, and seems offices of honor and profit to their depruved associates.

Resolved, That thanks are also due to said judge for timely admonitions and warnings to such members of our body as were disposed, at the outset, to set at defiance the laws of the land, and orders of courf, by refusing to count the returns and grant certificates of election to those officers who had received the highest number of votes.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to the Supreme Court of our Commonwealth for directing the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas to withhold certain fraudulent returns purporting to come from the regiment of one Celonel William Schimpfiller, no officer of that name being in the service of the State or nation, thus relieving us of a vexations cannorance, and possibly a temptation, while it will service of the State or nation, thus relieving us of a vexations cannorance, and possibly a temptation, while it will service of the State or nation, thus relieving us of a vexations cannorance, and possibly a temptation, while it

fraudulent returns.

The resolutions were voted down.

The yeas were Messrs. Jas. K. Carrigan, Hubert Conwell, Andrew Gillespie, Wm: F. Kennedy, Daniel Witham, James Maguire, John W. Boileau, Richardson L. Wright, and Daniel Allen.

The Board then adjourned since the Common Pleas, Judge Ludlow, had met and disposed of the maudanus, and attachment against: Mr. Simpson for contempt.

Pleas, stage Ladiow, and mer and disposed of the mandamins, and attachment against: Mr. Simpson for contempt.

Before the answers of the return judges were road,
Judge Ludlow said!

Before proceeding with the business of the court, it is
necessary for me to correct a grossly erroneous impression which seems to have been produced by a remark
which fell from the court on Thursday evening last.

In speaking of the conviction we entertained of the
entire correctness of this lagal views we have announced
in the vavious stages of this unfortenints controversy,
we said "that the only doubt we entertained was as to
the propriety of having given any adeice to the prothomotury. In making this observation we did not intend to sep—nor did we say—that we had any doubt
whatever of the propriety of that acheice, (the letter of
the Axborney General of the State proves the entire correctness of our views) but as a question had arisen
whether we advised or ordered the prothomotary, we regretted that we had not, upon the mondames directed to
him, formally commanded him-to-do a certain act; for,
as was intimated in an advisory opinion, delivered on
Monday evening, while simply cesting as a judge of this
court, dealing with Mr. Knight as clerk of the
court, thad no legal power to commande him to this
or that with these election returns; yet, when a writ of
mandamus issued, I never doubted for a moment our
vight to deal with him, as with any-other similar lacting in a ministerial capacity.

This view was foreshakowel-in the opinion delivered right to beat with him, as with easy-oner-interfact acting in a ministerial capacity.

This view was foreshadowel-in the opinion delivered in the suit in equity, and has been castionsly and containly acted upon throughout those endire proceedings.

Mr. Hirst said he was happy to say that he received a letter to day from the Attorney General of the State, in which he approves of the course taken in reading his in conclusior, that although its district desire to appear to be unnecessarily taking part in the case, he did not object to app publicity that night be given to his letter that might be necessary to justice.

If the Conarroe now read the following affidavit of Mr. J. Alexander Simpson:
To the Hon. James R. Luddows, Judge of the Court of Summon Pleas for the City: and County of Phila-delphia. delphia.

I am informed and believe that a motion is now pend.

Final Count of the Army Vote. CERTIFICATES AND PROTESTS. THE MANDAMUS OREYED On Saturday, the army vote was finally counted, the election certificates were duly granted (although under double protests), and the parties who had been sum noned

to appear before Judge Ludlow, having complied with the instructions of the court, were discharged. The Return Judges reassembled at nine o'clock, at the Supreme Court room, and were called to order by the calling of the vall. The Chair announced the first business to be the anuncement of the aggregate votes of the army, including the twenty-one regiments first counted. the twenty-one regiments first counted.

Mr. Clagborn, one of the clerks, asked for instructions as to how the votes were to be added together, as they were in three divisions, viz. The city vote, the twenty-one regiments first counted of the army, and the army vote which had been counted under protest.

The President suggested that some member make a motion on the Subject.

Some debate ensued. Mr. Wright thought that all the vote should be mu somehow into one change that so rotes should be put somehow into one column, so that w can get at the result.

Mr. Hancock gave a sketch of the operations of the Board, voluntarity and under the mandate of Judge Lud low. He thought that a distinction should be made be-

tween the votes counted without opposition, and those counted by order of Judge Ludlow. Our certificates

counted by order of Judge Ludlow. Our certificates should be a dagnerrectype of the proceedings of the body.

Mr. Wright rejoined, saying that all the returns had now been counted formally, at the kind and gentle request at Judge Ludlow.

A voice—Gentle!

Mr. Wright. Yes, I think Judge Ludlow, in the kindest and gentlest manner, suggested to the prothonotary the propriety of sending in that little additional bundle of returns. The speaker closed by moving that the civil and military vote be added together, and the returns by made out on the result thus given. and mittery vote be added together, and the returns be made out on the result thus given.

Mr. O'Hara moved to amend, by directing the certificates to bear on their face the three classes of votennamely, the civil vote, the votes of the army voluntarily sent is by the profitonolary, and the votes counted by order of Judge Ludlow. order of Judge Ludlow.

Mr. Wright opposed the amendment. He denied that the judge had ordered the additional returns to be counted. The prothonotary had simply been advised by the judge what the act of Assembly required to its dans, and then he sent them all in on his own responsibility.

Mr. Hancock replied to Mr. Wright. He said that the precedent of allowing the judge to order just such votes to be counted as he pleased, or that of allowing the pre-thonotary to send in just such votes as he pleased, was squally last.

to be counted as he pleased, or that of allowing the prathonolary to send in his such voice as he pleased, was then agreed to—yeas 14, nays 19. The amendment was then agreed to—yeas 14, nays 19. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted—ayes 13, nays 9.

The President declined to vote on the resolution. He said that in counting the army returns sent in by order of the indge, he violated his most profound convictions of what was due to himself. He had never performed so painful a duty in his life.

We give the resolutions, as amended and adopted, in the exact words in which they were reduced to writing, and placed on the minutes:

Resolved, That the classic how proceed to write down the number of votes received, in the following order:

"First—The city vote of October 8, 1861.

"Second—The volunteer vote first sent in, and certified to by the prothonotary.

"Third—The volunteer vote sent in by the direction of the Hon. J. R. Luidlow, and corlify the same as the return of this Board."

[In our opinion Judge Ludlow merely declared that the proclamation of October 2 removed Mr. Knight's objection to the returns as being those of Penn-ylvania regiments.]

The clerks then proceeded to announce the votes received by the candidates for Judges of the Common Pleas, keeping separate the three classes of vo tos—wir: The civil votes, the votes certified by the prothonotary, and the votes ordered to be counted by Judge Ludlow, The certificates were then made out to the candidates—the Democratic candidates for the "Row" being included—in the following form:

We, the Return Judges of an election held on Tuesday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1861, in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, having met according to law, at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1861, and creefully contended—in the followed in the several election of the with and county of Philadelphia, having met according to law, at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th day of October, A.

Coty,

Do hereby certify that,

Henry Bumm received twenty-eight thou-and one hundred and ninety-six (23,126) votes.

James McClintock received twenty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-eight (29,698) votes.

James S. Bibble received twenty-five hundred and twenty-three (2,592) votes.

Scattering two (2,592) votes.

votes.

James McClintock received three hundred and fifty. two (352) votes.

And subsequently, to wit: On the last-named day, the said prothonotary presented to this Board certain other And subsequently, to wit: On the last-maned day, the said prothonotary presented to this Board certain other returns, sayenty-nine in number, as appears by the cer-tificate thereto annexed, "By the direction of the Hon. J. R. Ludlow, Associate Judge of the Court of the Com-nion Pleas," and which are not certified to be copies of returns of the volunteers in sectod willows configuralast-mentioped returns were received by this Doard und

James Methods: received twenty-one hundred and thirty-five (2136) votes. James S. Biddle received three (3) votes. Scattering, one (1) vote. And we do further certify that James McClintock had the highest number of votes polled for City Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, as aforesaid, and that therefore he is, and we do hereby declare him, duly elected City Treasurer for the said city of Philadelphia. In testimony whereof, we, the Judges, have hereunts set our hands and seals this sixteenth day of Novamber A. D. 1861.

At the conclusion of the counting, a resolution thank-ing the doorkeeper, Mr. Timmins, for his faithful dis-charge of duty, and the president and clerks for the efficient manner in which they performed their duties,

I am informed and believe that a motion is now pending before, your honor for an attachment against me for centempt, in not making return, to the writ of peromptory mandamus, served upon me on Thansday morning last. Before that motion, is disposed, of, it is but right and proper that I should set my self right upon the recard. After which, whatever course is mursued by your honor, whatever direction is given, shall be obeyed by me. And first, let me say that, in the course pursued by me, I have intended no disrespect on consempt, either for the sourt in its indicial capacity, or for your honor as an institud. The writ of persuppory mandamus upon me, remired me to enumerate the relative service of the United: States, and nursed in the said writ, which the said writ further states were "deig ocution by the prothonotary to the Beaut of Return Endges." As I knew of no suck returns duly certified by what officers the orderaces the prothonotary sent is seveny-nine papers, but he does the prothonatary sent in seventy-nine papers, but he does not certify them to be anything more than returns which not certify sink to be anymating more than retains which he sends to us by direction of the Hon. James Re Ludlows, Associate Judga of the Gount of Common Phass. This is not, in my humble judgatant, duly certifying, to care Board papers which we are required to campute by hew. In point of fact, many of them are defective on their face.

niners of the Lehigh, and Carlon county is characted by the behavior of the State, having furnished three bounds soldiers from a solding population of ody three thousand soldiers from a soldiers population of ody three thousand soldiers from a solding population of ody three thousand population of the Ludich servical populant forms. The adjacents county of Lugaren has, furnished three thousand soldiers, though it is one of the argest countres in the state, including within, its limits servical populant forms. The anxiotation of the Ludich servical population forms. The adjacents country of Ludich servical population of the state, including within, its limits servical population of the service of the service of the greatest accomplishments of the age. Perseverance, ingenuity, and tagget were not with which I took as a judge of the election, says:

"I will use may be st endeavors to green the protection of with the commonwealths."

"I will use may be st endeavors to green any fraud, deceit, or abuse in carrying on the election by citizens that they, or any of them are thereful the on the account. The prothomotory does not say that they, or any of them are thereful the on the have been included in the engineera theorem, and then they protected the protonometry of the same account. The prothomotory does not say that they, or any of them are thereful the on the account. The prothomotory does not say that they, or any of them are thereful they or the nor the prothomotory does not say that they, or any of them, are the returns of the account. The prothomotory does not say that they, or any of them, are thereful they on that they, or any of them, are thereful they on that they, or any of them, are thereful the on the account. The prothomotory does not say that they, or any of them, are thereful they on that they, or any of them, are the returns of the account. The prothomotory does not say that they, or any of them, are the returns of the account. The prothomotory does not say that they, or any of them, are the returns soms in the military sorvice of the United States, or made by him under the act of 1839.

The outh which I took as a judge of the election, says:

"I will use may best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit, or abuse in carrying on the election by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect solutes of the said election." I may be mistaken, but my present judgment is, that to include all the returns in the peremptory mandamus, would be to siplate that oath. I would rather be punished temporarily for a seprend of the living dod, with the guilt upon my good of tickething my officiateath, few which I should merity and ought to receive eternal condemnation.

I am, very respectfully,

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1861.

Enwirt C. (1859.

Mr. Briggs next road the answer of fifteen of the very

James McAllisses fell tron a wagen, which he was driving near the Wissahickon creeks and was instantly killed. The body was conveyed to, his residence, in Manayunk, where an inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. vember, A. D. 1861. Enwin T. Ottage.
Mr. Briggs next road the answer of fifteen of the voturn indiges, including Mr. Simpson's, setting forth, that, in obedience to the command of the court, they had concluded the communition of the votes specified.
Mr. Hirst said, it seemed to him that this geturn was resided at the corner of Currack alloy and Locust street died and course of Currack alloy and Locust street died and charles on Saturday agening. An examination showed that her death was caused by apoplexy.

Daniel Conway was found dead in his room, at No. 756 Judge Ludlow—A full and final return kaying base Junge Dandow—A full and final return knoing base made, the respondents, with the exception of one, are discharged without day.

A motion has been made that an attachment shall be issued against Mr. Simpson for contempt of this court. He has appeared here by compet, and, like, has submitted, under signature and oath, his statement. We could hardly believe it possible that this gentleman. of ordnance are constantly going forward to the seat of war. On Saturday thirty boxes, which arrived in this city, probably from Cold Spring foundry—the great manufactory of Parrott guns—were forwarded. It is known that unusual preparations for field-artillery movements, have for a considerable time been in progress.