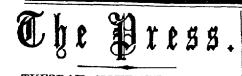
THE FRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY. NOVEMBER 19, 1861.



TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .-... The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armics 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.

We publish on our first page a number of quotations from writers on international law, which show that Commodore Wilkes was fully justified by the laws of nations in seizing Mason and Slidell while they were on board the British mail steamer Trent. It is evident from these expositions that, if Great Britain is willing to respect the laws laid down by her own writers, to observe the precedents she has herself established, or to carry out in good faith the letter and spirit of her proclamation of neutrality at the beginning of the present war, she will rather be surprised at the forbearance of Commodore Wilkes in not seizing the Trent than at the course he pursued in arresting the rebel envoys.

It is said that Mason and Slidell will be confined in Fort Warren, near Boston, with the other State prisoners, until definite action can be taken in our courts in regard to their future destiny. Senator Gwin has been confined in Fort Lafavette.

Thus three of the gang of Senatorial conspirators are for the present satisfactorily disposed of. Letters received in this city from Richmond show that a large portion of the missing members of the California Regiment are now confined in the rebel prisons of that city. The names of many of them have been obtained and their friends have at least the consolation of knowing that they are alive and uniniured ; but we hope that at the earliest possi-

ble moment measures will be taken to secure their exchange for the rebel prisoners now in our possession The completeness of the victory of Gen. Nelson

in Eastern Kentucky was greatly exaggerated by the first reports. The Cincinnati Gazette makes. by the light of the full report of its correspondent. the following important corrections : " The number of the enemy killed was reduced from four hundred to twenty-five at the last account. With the modern improvements in the material of war. great victories are now much less sanguinary than formerly. The number of prisoners taken is not two thousand and fifteen, as was exactly stated in the despatches to Washington, but i will be when General Nelson takes them; and as there are more than two thousand and fifteen rebels at large, to be taken, the report was only a little premature. Gen. Nelson's strategic combinations on the battle were not correctly stated at first. Gen. Nelson's army was not formed in the shape of a letter V, and Col. Harris did not feign a retreat to draw the rebels within this admirable arrangement. They left before they received an invitation. Therefore, it did not close upon them like a trap. In point of fact, they were on a hill, and a few shells from our guas put them to flight. This slightly varies the strategic points of the battle. The rebel General Williams was not shot through the head. In fact, he was not shot through any part, having had a call to leave the ground early in the affair. This modifies Gen. Nelson's great victory somewhat. The killed and captured rebels were 'in buckram.' But it was a glorious victory, and has rejoiced the hearts of the nation, and greatly cast down its encmies. And when, as our correspondent shows, it has broken the heart of Secession in Eastern Kentucky, and closed the gate to supplies and re-inforcements to the rebels, the public mind will be relieved to find that so much has been accomplished

at so little cost of blood." A Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives, under date of November 13, a sketch of an interesting conversation between Captain H., of our army, and General Polk, when the former visited the rebel camp and stated that the object of his | south. If the rebels do not abandon their mission was to bury our dead, attend to our wound-

The Mason and Slidell Case. So far from Captain WILKES having committed a breach of international law in taking the traitors SLIDELL and MASON out of the British mail-steamer at Bermuda, perhaps he ra-

ther foll short of the full performance of his duty in not capturing a vessel which, most undeniably, had violated neutrality by aiding and comforting "the so-called Southern Confederation." If he had taken possession of the steamer herself, with the crew and all the pasengers, and taken his prize into New York, he would have been warranted by the circumstances.

It appears that a rebel steamer took SLIPELL and MASON, with their respective families, out of Charleston, and that they were conveyed

the question.

seeing that they are in prison.

mous patronage in his gift in that city, he to Cuba, where, as we have frequently used the following characteristic expression : stated, Mr. CRAWFORD, the British Consul-"He who strangles himself, for whatever motive. General, introduced them to the Captain-Geneis not more unreasonable than were those citizons of Baltimore whe, in a single night, destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Northern Central railroad, and the railroad from Baltimore to Philaeasonable than were those citizen ral, who there acts as Viceroy for the Queen of Spain. After some delay at Cuba, they left. and were finally apprehended, on the lelphia. high seas, on board an English vessel. But What an opportunity Maryland has lost in

refusing a cordial and prompt support of the for the miserable vanity of being treated, at Federal Administration ! All her interests are Cuba, as grand magnificos, they would most on the side of the Union. In the event of a probably have reached Europe, in safety, had disruption of the Union, Maryland could they proceeded thither without delay. They never be prosperous or happy. Slavery itself are in confinement now, and we are willing to is dying out within her borders, and yet in the believe, what the country expects, that the face of this unanswerable logic her politicians Government will not be induced, by any influence, or any promise, to treat them otherwise still insist upon "strangling" her, and still than State-prisoners. As to their being libetry to array her against her only benefactor. It is to them that she is indebted for the temporated, under any pretext, that is wholly out of

rary loss of that great artery which has poured into her commercial metropolis incalculable We do not anticipate that any trouble with England will arise out of Captain WILKES' and invaluable aid-I mean the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is to them that she is inery decided action. If the truth could be debted for the distress that has overtaken the known, it might turn out that Lord PALMERSmechanics and working men of Baltimore. TON and the Emperor NAPOLEON will actually be relieved by the event. They cannot have Yet, in spite of all their efforts, it is interesting to see how steadily and faithfully the any present disposition to treat with " the so-General Government has taken care of the called Southern Confederation," and the State of Maryland. Apart from the great would-be ambassadors to London and Paris motive that controls the Administration, that will not commence negotiations in a hurryno obstacle shall be interposed between the approach of the people of the free States to the Captain WILKES, to say the most of it, has

city of Washington, innumerable advantages but carried out British practice. We should have been showered upon Maryland as a relike to know on what grounds a British naval sult of the present war. officer, knowing who MASON and SLIDELL Annapolis, her political metropolis, has were, and what was their mission to Europe, been languishing for many years for want of should presume to violate the proclaimed neua proper spirit, equally on the part of those trality, by receiving them on board, as paswho reside in it and of the Legislature of the

sengers to England ?

The Advance of Dix. General Dix has advanced his forces across the Lower Potomac, and is about to occupy the counties of Accomac and Northampton. In his proclamation announcing the advance, the General assures the Virginians that to " those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations, the public authorities will certainly give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guarantee of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government.39

This movement of General Dix is an important one. It is an advance, and perhaps the advance guard of the Potomac division. General SICKLES and General HOOKER, with a large force, have been moving slowly down the Maryland shore towards Port Tobacco, for the purpose of repressing the Secession feeling there, interrupting the communication with the eveny, and preventing any attempt of BEAUREGARD OF JOHNSTON to cross the river as they had threatened. Instead of an advance of the rebels, however, it is an advance of the Federal forces. It is a very important demonstration in a military point of view. The batteries at the various points of the river must be abandoned, and Manassas will be threatened with a flank movement on the

tering generosity of the General Government. Nearly all the new modern buildings had been constructed by the General Government. The late Naval Academy, with its splendid surposition at the Gap, they may find themselves

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." France and England. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1861.

ALL HONOR TO CAPTAIN WILKES-CASE OF THE CAROLINE, IN 1837-8. Mr. President Lincoln has a quaint way of To the Editor of The Press :

woiding long speeches by throwing his argu-I trust, with all my heart, that our Government ments into aphorisms. Thus, when called will be prompt to adopt, applaud, and defend the gallant conduct of Captain Wilkes, for I agree with upon to interfere in the Kentucky struggle by those who distrusted the Union men, he quoted you, most cordially, that, "since the commence ment of the present war, no event has caused more the fable of the farmer who returned to his general rejoicing among the loyal portion of the home in the evening and found that the cot of American people." his beloved children had been invaded by ser-

While I can add nothing to the patriotic and pents. He said, if I attempt to strike the seround views with which you announced the event pents I may wound my own offspring. And your able editorial column this morning, I am a few days ago, when addressed by a deputayet tempted to ask leave to send you a few thoughts, if you think them worth publishing, connected with tion of leading men from Baltimore who invoked him to dispense a portion of the enorthe international phase of the subject-so far, at least, as regards procedent. In the first place, I would throw to the winds the

idea of any international question. In the elo-quent language of Mr. Holt, in his famous letter to Mr. Speed, I would dismiss at once all such quesions, "as insects that feed upon the lion's lin," While the noble fabric of our Government continues wrapped in flames, roaring and hissing above

and about us, and lighting up the very atmosphere with the lurid glare of Treason ; while the howl of the Storm King and the crash of armies, contendinglin the frenzy of civil strife, are the only sounds that reach the ear, and the very life of the Republic is in danger, is it a time to con over the pages of Grotius and Puffendorf, of Burlamaqui and Vattel? No. There is a law older, and of more universal authority and application even, than the learned disquisitions of these eminent publicists; assuming any of them even to be against us, which is by no means admitted ; a law writton by the finger of the Almighty in the hearts of every people and nation from the foundation of the world-THE LAW OF SELF-PRESERVATION. Tried by that universal test, the act was right, and should entitle Captain Wilkes to the thanks of the American Government and people. Again, to quoto Mr. Holt, in that noble speech with which he electrified his mmense andience at Irving Hall, New York : 'The Union must be preserved, and the rebellion must be suppressed, and the country will sustain the Administration in the assumption and unhesitating exercise of all powers absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of these great ends." The act of Captain Wilkes was absolutely and imperiously necessary towards the suppression of this atrocious rebellion, and, as such, the Administration must unhesitatingly assume it, and the loyal

people of the United States will enthusiastically ustain the Administration in doing so. Suppose it should involve us in a war with Eng-

land, which I should deprecate and deplore, what of it? Better far would be a dozen wars with State. The harbor is almost unsurpassed, the England rather than forego the intrepid exercise, climate genial, and the surrounding country by the Government of the United States, of every authority and power, by every means known to resolute men and nations, and sanctioned and beauteous and bountiful: but. notwithstanding, it is a fact that has elicited much consanctified by the patriotism of the world in all demnatory comment that no telegraphic comages, necessary to enable it to reassert its supremunication has ever existed between it and macy over a foul and wide-spread conspiracy Baltimore-a distance of less than thirty aimed by its own people at its very vitals, and in so doing, to furnish, in the words of the same great miles-and that the railroad connecting it with the Washington branch of the Baltimore Kentucky patriot and orator, "an amount of and Ohie road had become notorious for the guilt hardly equalled in all the atrocities of manner in which it was managed and its genereason that have degraded the annals of our rally unsafe character. I visited Annapolis race."

But England will never go to war with us about the other day. It was a peaceful and lovely it. Never; she knows better. She would contra-dict not only all her own doctrines, but her own Sunday, only a few days after the people had declared, at the ballot-boxes, in favor of the repeated practice in doing so, and would expose Administration and the war. I had never erself to the jeers of the world, if she were to seen Annapolis before; but two thoughts dream of it. You have cited several remarkable occurred to me the moment I entered precedent from her history, in which she has boldly and unhesitatingly taken the very ground for which the ancient town. I was shown the building in which George Washington surrendered to we now contend, and acted upon it-in one instance at least, to the very death ; in this respect outstripa grateful people the almost imperial power ning Captain Wilkes. May 1 add a little to what that had been conferred upon him. Many an you have so well said, on the subject of one of these old house was pointed out to me clothed with cases-the case of the Caroline steamer, during historical memories. It is, indeed, a location the Canadian rebellion of 1837-'38; happening to of indescribable beauty ; but wherever there have had some little familiarity with that case at was an evidence of retrogression I found that the time it occurred. it could be justly charged to the slave despot-

The steamer Caroline, Capt. Gilman Appleby, ism, and wherever there was an indication of from a manuscript abstract of whose affidavit progress and enterprise it was due to the fosdated 30th December, 1837, now in my possession I quote, owned by W. Wells, of Buffalo, left that place on the 29th December, 1837, bound for Schlosser. The Caroline was cleared to run between Buffa-

The Capture of the Rebet Envoys to LATEST NEWS INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH. BY TELEGRAPH. AFFAIRS ON THE VIRGINIA

SIDE OF THE POTOMAC. OUR PICKETS AT FALLS CHURCH SURPRISED THE PROPOSED EXPEDITION DOWN

BY REBEL CAVALRY.

The Government to Purchase its own Arms.

A FLAG OFFICER APPOINTED FOR THE WESTERN FLEET.

INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. THE FEDERAL FORCES AT PORT ROYAL EXTENDING THEIR LINES.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE PEOPLE OF MEMPHIS ALARMED.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1861 From the Virginia Side—Our Pickets near Fall's Church Surprised by Rebel Cavalry.

the present temperature with that of the week pre-vious cannot but prove very detrimental to the health of the army and horses, unprotected as all are from the inclemencies of the weather. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the mon who have left comfortable homes for the defence of the Union, that the military authorities will not delay a mo-ment, beyond the actual necessities of the case, to provide comfortable guarters for these where what Late this afternoon, while Generals McDowELL and WADSWORTH were reviewing the brigade formerly commanded by General KEYES, a stampede occurred among a portion of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiments who were performing picket duty about a mile and a half to the left of Fall's Church. The flight was owing to the approach of a large squad of cavalry. One of our men was

wounded, but safely brought in. As soon as General MCDOWELL heard of the occurrence, he ordered the Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth New York, and the remainder of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment to support the pickets, when the enemy fell back. On a survey of the ground where the skirmish

took place, there were signs of blood, indicating that some of the rebels were killed or wounded Three more men have since come in, having sought refuge in the woods. There are still twenty-eight missing in connection with the capture by the rebels on Saturday of a detatchment of the foraging party.

A Sunday Review.

On Sunday morning a large party took a special train to Annapolis, for the purpose of witnessing a review of the Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut troops, now encamped near Annapolis, under command of General BURNSIDE, on the eve of sailing for the Southern coast. There were nearly eight regiments, consisting of some seven thousand men. Governor ANDREW and his aid, Colonel RITCHIE, reviewed the troops, in company with Secretary CAMERON, Secretary SEWARD, Secretary SMITH, Assistant Secretary of War Scott, Assistant Secretary of State SEWARD, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior SMITH. Among other persons present were Assistant Quartermaster General VAN VLEIT; the gallant Colonel DEVENS, of the Mussachusetts Fifteenth, who behaved s nobly at the battle of Ball's Bluff; GEORGE BERG-NER, Esq., publisher, and WEIN FORNEY, Esq., editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph ; THOMAS C. FIELD, Esq., of New York; Mr. WILKINSON, re-porter of the New York Tribune; Colonel John W. FORNEY, and others. At Annapolis Governor HICKS called upon the members of the Cabinet and accompanied them to the review, riding by the side of General CANERON for several hours Mr. CHADWICK, now one of the popular and prosperous hosts of Willard's Hotel, contributed greatly to the comfort of the party by his generous and hospitable attentions.

The Great Review.

Heron. will participate in this grand display. It will be

European Steamers off Cape Race, THE FEDERAL FORCES AT PORT ROYAL EXTENDING THEIR LINES ALARM AT MEMPHIS.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 18 .- The Memphis (Tenn.)

Argus of the 16th instant has a despatch, dated

Charleston, the 14th, which says: "The Federal

forces have possession of Pinckney Island, and

have seized all the able bodied men on the planta-

tions, and taken them aboard the fleet. They pre-

vent the others from fleeing by use of force. They

The Memphis papers express great alarm at our

preparations for an expedition down the Mississippi,

and domand that the entire resorve force of the

The Argus says General Price has done much

From GeneralyBanks' Column.

caster of yesterday gave way to a freezing gale from the northwest. Ice formed last night, and the ground continues to freeze to day. The contrast of the present temperature with that of the week pre-

CAMP MUDDY BRANCH, Nov. 15 .- The north-

country shall be brought to bear against it.

for Missouri, but far more for Memphis.

have made no attempt yet to effect a lodgment on

the main land.'

Br. Jours N. F., Nov, 18.—The steamship Europa passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening; but the telegraph lines between here and Cape Race having been cut in two places on that day, all messagos intended for her failed to be delivered. The line was not repaired till 10 o'clock in the evening. The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown the 10th, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock on Sinday morning, but at a distance of sixteen miles, so she could not be boarded by the Press yacht.

Death of Miss Debbie Hughes.

WEST CRESTER, NOY. 18.-Miss Debbie Hughes, who was injured by the recent raincad accident, died at noon to-day of tetanus. The deceased was recently a nurse in the soldiers' hospital at Washington. Seizure of a British Brig for Running the Blockad

Blockade. NEW YORK, NOT. 15.-The British hrig WM. R. Kirby Was seized today for running the Southern blockade, and the captain was committed to Fort Lafayette.

The Transport Constitution and New England Troops.

England Troops. BOSTON, NOV. 18.—The steamor Constitutions, after emburking the troops here, will proceed to Portsand on Wednesday afternoon, where she will take aborn the Maine Tweifth Regiment, Col. Shipley. The troops embarking here will include the Massachu-setts Twenty-sixth Regiment, Col. Jones, being com-posed of the late Sixth Regiment, which marched through Beitimore on April 19th.

New York Bank Statement.

The Trade of the Northwest.

The following article from the Dubuque Herald of November 12 contains suggestions which deserve the careful attention of our merchants, and all the enterprising business men of our city:

provide comfortable quarters for these whose duty it is to guard our frontiers, or meet the enemy in PHILADELPHIA AHEAD.—The newspapers of Phi-ladelphia ought to make a note of the fact that mails from that city reach the Mississippi Valley soveral hours, and sometimes a day, ahead of mails from New York and other points eastward. This fact ought to be made use of, too, by Philadelphia merchants and business men generally to extend their trade operations in this direction. If goods can be brought bither one day sooner it is to guard our frontiers, or meet the themy in combat during the coming winter. Private Flavius Perkins, of Company F, New York Twenty-eighth, died of typhoid fever on Thursday. He was a native of Elba, Genesee

Thursday. He was a marked at the second seco If goods can be brought hither one day soone from Philadelphia than from New York or Boston the saving of time, much more the saving of freight expense, important as time is, will be a great gain to both purchaser and seller. So, in the transporta-tion ensiver of Western productions, the saving of freight to Philadelphia ought to be, if it is not, considerable, and therefore worthy of considera-tion in choosing an Eastern market. With those advantages which it possesses to a considerable degree over rival cities on the seaboard, Phi-ladelphia ought to be able to compete successfully with every rival tor a large share of the trade and productions of the Northwest. Why it is other-wise, it is not difficult to explain. Enterprise is all that is needed in Philadelphia to secure the ad-vantage to which we refer; and there is no eity in the saving of time, much more the saving of freight ropean military education. Officers and men of this division indulge the hope that he will be detailed for this division. The New York Ninétéenth, Col. Ledlie, The New York Ninétéenth, Col. Ledlie, were quite elated yesterday, by the appearance of Maj. Lawyer, paymaster for that regiment. They have recently received a complete outfit of clothing, including warm and substantial overcoats. Their new tents are oxpected in a few days. John Chandler, of Cumberland, Md., but for-merly a resident of Darnestown, was arrested there yesterday by the provest guard. It is reported that he is charged with being a spy, while others say he was clandestinely solling articles contraband of military rule. General Abererombie, who had been on a visit to a sick daughter in Philadelphia, has returned vantage to which we refer; and there is no city in the Union that experiences so beneficially the effects of well-directed enterprise as Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Central Kailroad tells Phi-The Pennsylvania Central Kalirosa terms rm-ladelphia every day of its existence how well done it was to construct that great commercial highway. By means of that and other enterprises the mer-chants and manufacturers, and business men geneto a sick daughter in Philadelphia, has returned and resumed the duties of his position. Colonel Webster, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, was acting rally, of the Quaker City might control the most profitable portion of the trade of the Great West. We commend the matter to our Philadelphia co-

temporaries. Their efforts might awaken those whom it most concerns to a sense of their interests and of their duty.

The Spanish fleet for Mexico was only awaiting the arrival of vessels past due from Spain. The Mexican news is not favorable to the Juaroz Government, owing to the disaffection of General Ortega, who had retired to his own State, Zacato-cas, which tells against the Government. Marquez, with 4,000 troops, though once defeated, was approaching the valley of Mexice, but it was supposed he would be again defeated. The constitutional guarantee, suspended by Con-gress, has been restored by the edicts of President Juarez. Public Amusements. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .--- Mr. J. S. Clarke continues to draw full houses nightly. The most evnical cannot withhold a smile when Clarke appears. He has wit without vulgarity, and is capable of expressing the utmost tenderness and pathos. By the sheer humor of his face-the most mobile and mirthful in the world-Clarke can move to laughter or to tears, and these transitions are often made in the same instant. The low comedy parts of the standard plays seem to have been ritten for him, and in most parts he has no rivalat least none since the palmy days of Barton and

Juarez. A report prevailed that Mexico had acceded to the demands of England and France, but was not believed at the capital. Cuerrnovasa, only twenty-four miles from the ca-pital, was in the hands of the rebels. Eight hundred filibusters had passed the SR in Bravo, and were marching on Durango. Max Maretzek's opera' troupe had been roughly handled on the way to Vera Cruz, by the Reaction-ists, and sustained considerable loss. Part of the troupe, including the sisters Natali, were taken to the strongholds in the mountains for ransom. (The sisters Natali, mentioned in this despatch. The sisters Natali, mentioned in this despatch, are the well-known Philadelphia artists, Miss Fanny Heron (now Madame Testa) and Miss Agnes

AUSTRIA.

ic affairs suffers no interruption. All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by the military tribunals.

BELGIUM.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRANCE.

mptory in its articles against the temporal power

ITALY.

PORTUGAL.

TUBKEY.

umber 3,000.

uoted at 68f 60c.

to see him now is to gather an experience that will be recalled with pleasure in years to come, when The Rebel Ministers mandamus to recognize these last returns, they were also obliged to issue certificates of election to the candidates of the opposite party, which was likewise done under protest. Here the matter stands; and as the candidates of both parties have certificates of election, one with a protest and the other without a protost, the case seems inder höpelessly čömplicatied than ever, and both the Go-vernor and the people will be ombarrassed to determine the result. NEW YORK, November 18 .- The United States boast. steamer Sau Jacinto, with Mason, Slidell, Eustis, and McFarland on board, has not yet arrived. It is thought she may have sailed direct for Bosten, CONTINENTAL THEATRE. - The "Yellow Dwarf. a musical burlesque, has been well received at the Continental. Miss Wilks and Mr. Chapman were o deliver her prisoners at Fort Warren No communication will be allowed between the ian Jacinto and the above till the prisoners are added at East Warren and the above till the prisoners are encored last evening in a laughable duet, and the he result. monstresities, caricatures, and processions of the landed at Fort Werren. EXPLOITS OF A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVEpiece are exceedingly well propared and delineated. New York, Nov. 18.—The United States steamer San Vacino was signaled below this afternoon, but after coming inside of Sandy Hook, she left for Beston under The "Siren of Paris" filled the house, and its fine SKETCH OF OFFICER BENJAMIN FRANKLIN .-- Not the scenery, situations, etc., were loudly applauded. least curious part of the history of the way will be the orders from Washi arrest of traitors. A large number of spice and rebet THE CITY. consigned to Fort Lafayette or to Fort Warren. Two LATER FROM EUROPE. criminal officers have been prominent in these arrests. one of whom must be nameless for the present. Th THE NORWEGIAN AT PORTLAND. FOR ADDITIONAL LOCALS SEE FOURTH PAGE other, whose name has become known to traitors and loyal men throughont the land, is a leading member of the detective police force of Philadelphia. Officer Benj. Franklin, who has been concerned in the detection and commitment of the leading rebels of the land, is not yet thirty years of age. He was born in Ta-mauya, Fenns ivania, and was the son of a reputable maay gistratic of that borough. In 1855 Mr. Franklin came to this city, and was appointed a high constable, by Mayor Conrad. To all appearances, he was at that time a ver-dant and retiring young man, who took his seat in the detective office a stranger to the entire force. Dr Blackburn, the present fire marshal, was the first to be-friend him. Franklin was indoctrinated into the mys-teries of his profession, and an opportunity at once occurred to signalize himself. About the first of January, 1855, the second week of his connection with the police force, he was appointed to pur-sue a fugitive murderer, who, it was supposed, had taken refuge in Pottsville. Arrived in that town, Mr. Franklin was satisfied that the felon had field soms tims perviously, and had salled from New York to Ireland. Returning by way of Reading, he overheard, while standing upon the platform, that a telegran had been received from Danville, Montour county, calling for the train moved off. The thought at once fiashed upon him that the counterfeiters. Before ho had time to hear the full story the whistle of the locomotive blew, and the train moved off. The thought at once fiashed upon him that the counterfeiters were in the cars. Without a clus whereby to distinguish them, and guided only by his in-tuitive sugacity, Franklin fixed upon two mon as the probable criminals, and arrested them on their arrival at Philadelphia. They were found to be the identical knowes, and were afterward incarcerated in the Sastern Preinentiary. Tranklin determined to return to Montour coun-terfeiter. The man, whose name was John Mengus, had defied the utmost efforts of the officers of the law to take him into custody. During five years, attempt a loyal men throughout the land, is a leading member of AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. PORTLAND, Nov. 18 .- The steamshin Normenian, from he detective police force of Philadelphia. Liverpool on the 8th inst., arrived at this port at 9 o'clock to-night.

Philadelphians Imprisoned at Richmond. Advices were received yesterday, from Bickmond, by which we obtain the following list of the prisoners at that place, belonging to Baker's California brigade, alf f whom are Philadelphians. It is probable that the rebels, having fixed by lot upon those of the captives who are to be hung in retallation for the condomned pirates, allowed the prisoners to send the information North, with the hope of delaying the doom of their myr-

PRISONERS COMPANY P.

PRISONERS COMPANY P. Second Licentenant George W. Kenney, First Bergeant A. P. Schurtz, of Bucks county, Bergeant W. J. McGeirr, Sorgeant George L. Brown, David Leebb, Richard Riley, John Black, Wm. Sullivan, 410 South Front street; Frederick Poleman, of Manayunk; H. B. Runyan, Isaac Paiuter, W. Harris, Geo. Rhinehart, J. McCunado, J. McKnight, John Bell, John Houston, Chas. Orchard, Francis Lealer, Geo. Mullen, Paulsboro, N. J.; Bannud F. Bennett, Theodore Asliburn, John Steenan, William Remer, Geo. W. Harper, Bucks county; Nelson L. Wil-lard, Hammandton, N. J.; Joseph Seymour, Compad Danifeld, Stephen Curtis, Screent John Wise, Stephen BcCarney, James Divine, Samuel J. Frice, George C. Moore.

COMPANY D.

COMPANY D. Robert Lesher, Willium Colebaugh, John Fisher, John Hanp, John Greenhaldt, Olivor Snyder, Emmet Brett, James Greer, George Hart, Richard Standing, William Batt, George Strickland, Samuel Hooley, and John Ho-gan, of Frankford. Also, Henry Zepp, Thomas Zepp, John Stokes, and John Johnson, of Cohocksink. These Fulmer. The following are missing: John Castor, David Chipman, Robert Smith, and John Stott.

Captain F. J Keffer, Company N, Spring Gardan

Captain John Markoe, Company A, No. 1620 Locust treet, wounded, but not serious Lieutenant Frank A. Parker, Company A, No. 531

Callowhill street

Lieutenant Frank A. Parker, Company A, No. 531 Callowhill street. John K. Klopp, Joseph E. Hughes, J. Whartenby, John Lawlor, Wm. Clymer, Joseph Huntley, Geo. Swag-ger, Wm. H. Clare, Geo. Kohlaud, Goo. Ellis, J. R. Koch, Chas. Street, John Perkins, H. Weaver, Jacob Harris, Wm. Wingate, J. W. Walk, David Emetick, J. F. Kline, H. Inther, J. R. Baarchet, Chas. Waingat-ner, D. Gulligau, John Zane, H. Kramer, M. Garrold, Adam H. Simmons, Chas. Cheeseman, Thos. Mitchell, A. M. Barnes, Chas. Neal, E. L. Callely, J. Maisfand, H. Huey, Robert Whitehead, Harry Franks, Jonathan Childs, Wm. Isphording. COMPANY C. Lieut. W. H. Kerns; O. S., H. A. Harding; Corp. Jee. G. Hufty; Corp. Aug. Tergen; Corp. Aiva C. Morris; Privates: W. H. Lechler, **R**. Young, G. C. Snyder, F. W. Carpenter, E. G. Carpenter, J. W. Miller, F. Gil-lar, Jon. McIride, R. F. Wallin, W. B. Humes, Wm. B. Roberts, John Simmons, Alax. J. McCleary, Geo. W. Hoston, Brazel Itendel, Jos. Buroughs, — Mas-sey, S. R. Brown, W. Mallock, Jos. Lewis, Johna Nichuale; — Tyndale, John Szytt, H. Dunlevy, Jos. Edgar, A. Bonibaugh.

COMPANY IL.

COMPANY H. The following list of the members of this company, at present held puisoners in Richmond, is furnished us by Mr. A. H. Sloanaker, Assistant U. S. storekeeper. He re-ceived it from his brother, who is a licutenant in the com-

ceived it from big brother, who is a licutenant in the com-pany, yesterday: Licut. Wm. Harris; Licut. W. H. Sloanaker; Sergt. F. A. Donaldson; Sergt. John Rilley; Sergt Beni, J. Fleck; Corp. R. Margenin; Corp. F. Miller; Corp. S. McDonald; Privates: F. Whitehonse, T. Palmer, J. Chopman, P. Martin, Bussell S. Hafferly, Wm. Bradley, G. Doughierty, E. Ford, R. McMenamin, J. Blair, J. McMenamin, - Smith, - Wilkinson, - Hagan, - Ema-ley, P. Hase, A. McKrown, C. E. Kamey, T. Froy, John Kintlock, Jos. B. Koch, C. B. Street.

The prisoners are under charge of Lioutenant David Bradford, of a Mississippi regiment, who was formerly enginged at the United States Mint in this city, and who is a nephew of Jeff Davis and a brother-in-law of ex-United States Senator Brodhead. Lieutenant Sionaker's letter is dated at Richmond, on the 13th of November He says that they are as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances, being well treated by their captors

More Difficulty in the Election Case. CERTIFICATES GIVEN TO TWO SHERIFFS.

Yesterday morning, at 10 e'clock, the counsel fo Alderman John Thompson, one of the candidates for sheriff, appeared in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judges Ludlow and Allison, and exhibited a certificate of election, given by certain of the return judges, and in-

uired when security should be filed. Messrs. Hirst and Cassidy, who were present in court, immediately opposed the entry of security, and urged that the certificate was not valid in view of the mandamus. In answer to this, it was asserted that the mandamus did not require the return judges to give certificates under

his imitators. The touches of nature, that make

not require the return judges to give certificates under the count of all the votes. Mr. Hirst contended that the mandamus did requires that, and referred to the fact that the return judges the other candidates. A postponement of the matter was asked until this morning and granted. It seems that two sets of certificates have been issued; one to the Democratic candidates and one to the Repub-ican candidates, hold sides and net to the Repub-return judges of the Republican party were in the ma-jority at the meeting for summing up the votes. They issued certificates to their englightey upon the ground that the papers certified to, and just handed to them by the protonotary, and the votes of which, when summed up, gave them the majority, were the only logal docuup, gave them the majority, were the only legal docu-ments. The return judges refused to recognize the las batch of returns sent in by the prothonota vice of Judge Ludlow; and, it will be reca before counting them, they filed a protect. tary by the ad remembered that, test. These additional papers gave the majority to the Democratic party: and as the return indges were compelled by the writ o mandamus to recognize these last returns, they may also

brigadier general in his absence. Important from Mexico. PROGRESS OF THE REACTIONIST PARTY. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.-The steamer Cosmonolian, from Havana, has arrived with dates to the 1th instant. The Spanish fleet for Mexico was only awaiting

Immense preparations are making for the great review which is to take place at or near Munson's Hill on Wednesday. At least sixty thousand troops

ed, and to exchange prisoners :

"Exchange presoners," said General Polk, "that is just what I wish to get at," reaching sround on the table and grasping General Grant's communication, and reading, "there are twenty-three wounded and sick men I send down to you" "Dots that look like exchange? No. General Grant does not treat us as we deserve to be treated. Why does he not treat us and address us as *belligerents*? All we wish is for him to acknowledge us as *belligerents*. We do not desire him to acknow a both sides, but still we are not even to be consi-

dered in the light of belligerents. Now, why is this? I do not hold you responsible for General Grant's act, but why is this so?" The captain replied that General Grant would fight him a hundred years before he would acknow-ledge that point, unless so directed by his Govern.

ment. "What are you fighting for? Do you expect to captain H. told him we had no desire to subju-gate them, but we were determined to maintain the Union.

General P. remarked that there was no Union.

It was completely dissolved. The captain assured him that it was still per-fectly sound, as far as we could see from the North; they in Columbus were standing on United

He wished to know if we did not feel like ac-He wished to know if we did not feel like ac-knowledging their Confederacy after a few more such battles as we had had. The captain assured him there was no disposition to do so; that the North had hardly commenced fighting yet; indeed, had scarvely taken care of the traitors at home. The first earnest move we had made was the present coast expedition, and he thought we would soon occupy all the principal Southern harbors, and then we could manage the cotton question on our own terms.

cotton question on our own terms. He replied that the planters would not bring the cotton to market.

The captain_intimated that the world could get along without King Cotton as long as his majesty could get along without the world—after which the conversation changed.

Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times, and when Washington was surrounded by a large köstile army-befare the battle of Bull Run had been fought and lostand when the cry was reiterated and reiterated at the North, "On to Richmond," General Wool, in the quiet of his home and in the deep repose of his library, said to us : "Sir, this is not the way to put down this rebellion. You must fight it on its own soil. You must send an expedition to the Southern coast, and strike a blow right in the heart of the Confederacy. There is only one way for us to get to Richmond, and that is via Beaufort. It is the key to the whole field, and when you strike there you will have broken the back of the rebellion." The General always insisted that a broad and comprehensive plan of operations included an expedition such as has just been so successful on our Southern coast, and that Beaufort was the place to strike.

There are six full regiments at Camp Curtin. Harrisburg, ready to march to the seat of war, so soon as transportation facilities are afforded them. The Baltimore American of last evening says : " By the steamers Georgiana, Captain Solomor Pearson, and the Georgia, Captain Edgar, we have interesting intelligence of the fact that on Sunday the entire Federal forces, under the command of General Lockwood, of Delaware, were preparing to enter the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia, and it was reported that the advance would commence, but this is rather improbable, as much preparation remained to be accomplished. The commands, generally speaking, were not only in good health, but a fine feeling prevailed, and they were exceedingly enthusiastic at the prospect of an action with any opposing force which might be placed before them. Reviews and drills and instruction were going on with a fine effect upon both officers and men.

"The main objects of the movement are certainly pacific, and calculated greatly to advance the interests of the whole people of the counties. To reopen their intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland; to reconstruct lights on their coast : to afford a free export for their labor . and to give them peace and freedom from annoyance, are the main objects, and these, when becoming generally known, will no doubt raise up for the Government a host of friends, and give the expedition but comparatively little trouble or difficulty, even from the most stubborn and violent opponents of the Union. No opportunity will be lost, either, upon the landing, to have the proclamation widely circulated."

The steamship Cosmopolitan, Captain Crooker, arrived at New York yesterday morning, from Havana, bringing news from that port to Nov. 12. It is reported by this arrival that Mason and Slidell received marked attention during their stay in Cuba, and the demonstrations of sympathy followed them to the moment of their embarkation on board of the steamer Trent. It is also stated that the rebel steamer Nashville had left a Southern port with seventy naval officers on boarddestination unknown. If this report is true, it

surrounded and destroyed. With BANKS on the right, DIX on the left, McCLELLAN in the centre, WOOL in reserve at one extreme, and KELLEY in reserve at the other, what can the enemy do? We anticipate important news from the Potomac very speedily.

straight telegraphic line will now be crected between the political capital of Maryland and THE BRAVADO of the Southern rebels is ex-Baltimore. The Government has manifested tremely amusing. We understand that the much liberality in this city, and is ready to authorities of the State of South Carolina manifest more. But no popular welcome was have been in correspondence with the Richextended to the guests who came to look upon mond government on the question of raising the troops congregated in and around Annathe black flag along the coasts, especially since polis. The houses were closed; there were the Yankces have descended. We have no information as to the result of the application;

no crowds on the streets ; no spectators at the review; no demonstrations of joy when those but we suppose it was unfavorable, for the national airs were played, which for nearly South Carolina papers are very indignant, and half ascentury have thrilled the American say the State will take the affair into her own heart. After all, will it not become the duty hands, and, after hanging the Yankee prisonof Government to resuscitate Maryland, in ers, turn them over to the Confederate gospite of her own ingratitude? Will not Mr. vernment. These wild suggestions of the Lincoln be compelled to teach her true patriotrebels can only proceed from the desperation ism, by showing that her best friends are of utter despair. Their dramatic declaration among those whom her politicians have most abused? OCCASIONAL.

More British Feeling.

is very harmless, and all suggestions like that of dying freemen, burning their cities, asking no quarter and extending none, with many other notions peculiarly Carolinian, must excite as much amusement in the more sober States of the South as they do in the North.

have a right to vote at the election of mem-MAY WE NOT LOOK for a speedy termination of the war? Events are accumulating with wonderful rapidity, and history is burdened with great deeds. We shout over every single success; but it is only when we look at the whole field that we see the progress we have made, and the advantage of our position. In Eastern Virginia, we have seen the great army of the traitors collected and concentrated, | but, in what is generally called "the recess," draining the resources of the entire Confederacy by the magnitude of its forces and the necessities of the camp and field. Now it is rapidly crumbling away, regiment after regiment laying down their arms, or returning home in response to more urgent and ineesexactly this day fortnight. sant demands from the menaced Cotton States. New Orleans is on drill; Savannah citizens are flying in terror; Charleston blusters, swears, and talks fustian; and in Eastern Tennessee the heart of the loyal men is throbbing bravely for the Union. YANCEY despairs, and writes gloomy letters from Paris; and throughout the South there is one continued wail of misery and despair. Commerce has

perished; industry is paralyzed; for the crop there is no market; for enterprise and ability no inducement and no reward. What a terrible future awaits them ! a future which success can only make more fearful. In the North, all is confidence and prosperity, and victory comes surely and swiftly.

WE republish, to-day, on our first page, a portion of an exhaustive article from the National Intelligencer on the principles involved in the recent arrest of MAson and SLIDELL. The arguments of the Intelligencer are conclusive, and will be especially interesting in view of the alarm which certain stock-jobbers and interested speculators have been seeking to create in consequence of the capture of the rebel envoys. The question is now with the two Governments, and can only result, according to the

unanswerable arguments of the Intelligencer, which are undoubtedly ex cathedra, in the complete vindication of the act of Captain WILKES in arresting two men intent upon destroying the Government of the United States.

Baird, Sansom street, have brought out, in a hundred-page 8vo pamphlet, a full report of the trial of William Smith for piracy, as one of the crew of the Confederate privateer, the Jeff Davis, held in this city last month, in the Supreme Court, before Judges Grier and Cadwalader. The report, which is full and accurate, contains the indictment, speeches of counsel, evidence, charges of the judges, &c., has been made by Mr. D. F. Murphy, of the Philadelphia bar. As a legal and historical record, it is of great value and interest.

----ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS .- From S. C. Upham, 310 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated News of the World, of November 2, with a striking por- pressed his desire to see a Southern Republic, trait on steel, from a photograph by Mayali, of

and Schlosser to carry 1 roundings, was the result of lavish expendi-On her way down she came to at Black Rock tures from the Federal treasury. The railroad dam, on the Niagara river, where the American itself, heretofore and for years so dangerous, flag was hoisted, and, after leaving Black Rock has been taken up and repaired since the be-Harbor, several muskets were discharged at her ginning of the present war. No doubt a from the Canada shore, though without effect.

> The Caroline continued her course, unmolested, down the river, and came to at Navy Island, where a number of passengers disembarked, and where, it is supposed, certain articles of freight were landed. number. From this place she ran to Schlosser, and after wards made two trips between that time and dark, between Navy Island and Schlosser. At about six o'clock in the evening of the 29th December the Caroline was some fast to the dock at Schlosser. The crew and officers amounted to ten. In the course of the evening twenty-three persons, all citizens of the United States, came on board with permission to sleep, making thirty-three persons on

board. At about midnight the Caroline was boarded by some seventy or eighty armed men; the persons on

board, as well as the crew, except the watch, having previously retired to rest. These armed men immediately commenced an in

discriminate warfare with muskets, swords, and outlasses upon the defenceless crew and passengers accompanied with the fierce cry of invaders.

The vessel was abandoned without resistance and immediately afterwards set on fire by the Christchurch, in Hampshire, England, is a armed force, towed into the current, and ther pretty town, containing some 1,500 houses abandoned, after which she went over the Falls! and 7,500 inhabitants, of whom only 340 Only twenty-one persons out of the thirty-three on board could be found the following day! Of ber of Parliament. For the last nine years these, one was found dead upon the dock-Amos

Durfie. they have elected a sort of modern Commo-Captain Appleby had no doubt-and so deposed dore Trunnion. This gentleman, who is Tory in his affidavit-that the twelve persons missing to the back-bone, is one Admiral WALCOTT, now from the Caroline were either murdered on board retired from the navy, who owes his election he steamer or went over the Falls in her ! to the fact that he owns a considerable part Immediately after the Caroline was towed into of the borough. No one ever heard this tough the current as above, beacon lights were discovered old tar express any opinion in Parliament, upon the Canada shere near Chippewa, and when time enough had elapsed for the boats to reach that he usurally makes at least one attempt to win shore, loud cheering was heard at that point. the bubble reputation, as a village Demos-Several persons were wounded in the attack, and the commander of the vessel narrowly escaped with thenes. The occasion on which he made the his life, after receiving several wounds. last effort was at an agricultural meeting; the

Captain Appleby had, therefore, no doubt. and place was his own Christchurch; the time was so deposed, that the persons who boarded the Caroline were a part of the British forces stationed at Agriculture and politics have no visible Chippewa.

connection or similarity. The general rule is Such was the fact; and such are the main facts that no one shall introduce political questions sustained at the time by an immease mass o at these agricultural meetings; the practice is corroborating testimony of the seizure and destruc tion of an American steamboat, made fast to the to speak of little else. Accordingly, Admiral WALCOTT, on his health being drank, American shore, by an armed British force, the complaint of England being, that she had been emplunged over head and ears into the sea of ployed in conveying to the aid of her rebellions politics. With a light gaiety, which reminds subjects men and munitions of war. For this alone of the gambols of a hippopotamus, he leged offence on our part, twelve American citizens said "he was always determined, whenever were either murdered on the deck of their own he was able and wherever he might be, to steamboat, or sent to destruction in her, as she went keep in the open sea, as he did not wish to flaming and foaming over the Falls of Niagara; run his head against sand-banks, shoals, or American property being destroyed by the act to breakers;" and then, dashing upon a rock, the value of nearly five thousand dollars.

For the acts of the English commander who he expressed his regret at "the unnatural planned and conducted the expedition, the honor war now raging in America," and said, "I of knighthood was deemed no more than a fit resincerely hope that the contest will soon termiturn, and Captain McNab, of the British Navy, nate, and that we shall see a Southern Repubwas made Sir Allan McNab, accordingly. To add lic, with perfect independence and security." to the dramatic effect of the occurrence, not only What the opinions of such a mere nonentity was this haughty act of the British Government as Admiral WALCOTT may be, upon any point, flung in our teeth, but highly colored pictures and concerns none but himself and his little conplacards were everywhere seen in the shop windows stituency. But the Chairman of the meeting of the streets of London, representing the Caroline wrapped in flames, reaching mountain high, in the was the Earl of MALMESBURY, who has twice act of tumbling over the falls, with, if my memory been Foreign Secretary in the Derby-Disraeli serves me, a dozen or more-unfortunate human Administration, and looks for a speedy restobeings crowded on her deck. ration to that office. He is too cautious to

Now for the sequel. We remonstrated in indig-nant terms. Our minister at London, the late Ancommit himself. The only allusion he made to America was in a speech in praise of the drew Stevenson, of Virginia, for many years British volunteers, when he said, "To trust Speaker of the House of Representatives, and among the safety of the country to a body of men the ablest of our public men of that day, acting whose habits do not accustom them to the under the instructions of the then able Secretary of State, John Forsyth (father, by an old coincidence stern discipline of the Line would be a most of one of the rebel envoys to Washington last windangerous and fatal thing to the country itself ter), denounced the act in an official despatch to the and to the Volunteers themselves. We have British Government accompanying all the testiseen what has taken place in America. Those mony, as an "unwarrantable aggression upon the men who fell at the battle of Manassas an dat rights and sovereignty of the United States." Bull Run were doubtless as brave as ourselves, England laughed at our remonstrance, and to this or any others descended from our race; but day no answer even has ever been received to Mr. from the inferior quality of the officers-Vo-Stevenson's official despatch ! True, Viscount Pallunteer officers who had not been in military merston, the then accomplished Foreign Secretary of England, contrived a dexterous movement in command opposed to those who had-and the tended to satisfy his own people and ours, and in inexperience of the troops themselves, when the Ashburton treaty an attempt was made to patch brought to face dangers to which they were up the case; but certain it is, that England never unaccustomed, and led by persons not accusgave us the least satisfaction, and that, feeling at tomed to lead regular troops, they sustained a bottom that we were ourselves, perhaps, as much disastrous defeat." Than this he went no farther, but, when Admiral WALCOTT ex-

or more to blame, we just had to submit, with the best grace and good temper we could. And now it will be England's turn to submit with equal grace and good temper. She had no more The follow right to extend to the leaders of our reboilion, to-day, viz: and some of the bucolic company cheered,

impossible for spectators to have an opportunity witnessing the whole body en masse, but they will pass a certain point where can be seen the most magnificent spectacle of the age. Every brigade will be thrown in solid column, and the entire command will be personally superintended by the com mander-in-chief, General McCLELLAN, himself. The anxiety to obtain passes is so great that already an order has been issued to limit them to a certain

Two Foreign Troubles on Hand. It is more than likely that two difficulties will arise out of the joint arrests of Messrs. Gwin. BENHAN, and BRENN, and MASON, on board the British mail steamer Trent ; so that Mr. SEWARD

will have his hands full. Release of British Minors in the Army. An arrangement is about to be entered into by which all the British minors who have enlisted in

The U. S. steamer James Adger was at Southampton. The English Government has ordered large shipments of ball cartridges to Canada, but the shipment of the Armstrong guns has been countermanded. the American army are to be returned to their respective homes. Many of these youngsters have AUDIDIA. The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary, declaring that the disloyalty of the Hungarian municipalities menaces poolunteered from Canada, and, as Lord Lyons is not now in the very best of humors, he has demanded that they shall be returned. The Secredisloyalty of the Hungarian municipalities menaces po-lice order in such a dangcrous manner that public duty required the raising of strong barriers against such ex-cesses; that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional mamer appears to be impracticable until order is re-established, all of the existing authori-ties in the districts and commons are abolished, and the Chaucellor is ordered to elect persons to replace theth, and to take care that the administration of pub-ic affairs suffers no interruntion. All nergons charged tary of War and Secretary of State have graciously condescended to accede to his request.

The New Senators from Kentucky. It is supposed that Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secre

tary of the Treasury under President PIERCE, and JOHN. J. CRITTENDEN, will be the new Senators from Kentucky, in the place of BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL. The New Senator from Maryland.

Very little doubt exists that the veteran patriot and statesman. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, will be elected to the United States Senate by the Union Legislature, that is shortly to assemble at Annapolis.

Hon, E. Joy Morris. Letters lately received from our minister at Constantinople, Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, confirm the theory that the enterprise of making cotton in Asia Minor promises to be completely triumphant. Rearrest of Gwin, Benham, and Brent,

So much indignation was manifested when these notorious Secessionists were released on parole, in New York, that, in compliance with telegraphic despatches, an order was issued by the War and State Departments to rearrest them and put them in close

Running the Blockade

A number of enterprising men are said to be ready to attempt to run vessels loaded with hay and other provisions for the army through the rebe blockade of the Potomac.

The Government to Purchase its Own Arms.

The War Department will soon issue a circular addressed to the Governors of the loyal States, requesting the withdrawal of their agents for the nurchase of arms, both at home and abroad, as the Government has received advices to the effect that a sufficiency of arms will be secured through its own agency to meet the demands which may from time to time arise.

This arrangement will very much facilitate the speedy delivery of arms, and remove the temptations to speculators to withhold delivery for better contract prices at the expense of the Government The Arrest of Slidell and Mason.

Captain WILKES was sent to the coast of Africa especially to bring home the San Jacinto, and it was only when he arrived in the West Indies that he heard of the escape of MASON and SLIDELL. Therefore, his arrest of them could not have been pursuant to orders.

Captain WILKES acted in accordance with the principle of international law-a fact which has been communicated to the Government. He tendered to the ladies accompanying the Mason and Slidell party the use of the cabin, with all the delicacies and attentions they might require, but they declined his gallant and considerate invitation.

Flag Officer of the Western Fleet. The President has appointed Captain A. H. FOOTE as flag officer of the fleet in the Western Department. He thus ranks with the major gene This arrangement obviates any possible conflict of authority between the commanders re-

spectively of the land and water forces. Appointment of Consuls.

The following-named consuls have been appointed : GRODGE KENT, of Maine, at Paso del Norte Mexico. MAX EINSTEIN, of Philadelphia, at Nuremburg.

WM. IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, at Bahia, Brazil. ALLEN FRANCIS, of Springfield, Illinois, at Vic toria, Vancouver's Island.

Military Appointments. The following military appointments were made

WALBUT-STREET THEATEE-Ninth and Walnut sts.-

kin the actor and the auditor, are marked and fre-

quent with Clarke. We recognize in some grimace

scowl the familiar face of a village worthy or

haracter about town. The gossip, the rustic, the

poor, are some of his personages, and the inferior

passions he has catalogued and always at command.

The future for Clarke is brilliant and bountiful, and

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE-Walnut street, bove Bighth.-" The Siren of Paris"-" The Yellow Dwarf; or, The Desert Hag."

NATIONAL HALL, Market street, above Twelfth .-Frand Combination Concert

TEMPLE OF WONDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Ohest-

In conclusion, the Emperor expresses an carnest wish for the re-establishment of public order, in view of the concessions he has granted to Hungary. It is stated that ninety-two Marlette towers are to be crected around Vienna at a cost of £500,000 sterling. Monsieur Soloms has been appointed Belgian Ministe

to Turin. This is considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

material. On the 18th of June the woollen and sholdy mill of Evanse Co., at Creecentville, on North Second street, was accidentally fired. Loss \$1,500. On the 8d of September Brady's sawing and turping mill in Allen street, Eighteenth ward, engaged in naval cabinet work, was burned. Loss \$15,000. On the 2d of October Carravau's morocco factory, Caual street, for the lining of military huts, was damaged by five. Loss \$5,000.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO. The Paris papers give the particulars of the conven-tion agreed upon by France, England, and Spain, rela-tiveto the Mexican expedition. The Patrie says the three Powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the forces to be landed is to be apportioned according to the number of subjects each Power 1985 in Mexico. Spain, therefore, will claim the precedence. The Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join in the expedition, and it will be left optional with them to send such number of ships and troops as they may deem advisable. by fire. Loss \$5,000. On the 21st of October Thompson's planing mill, at

him into custory. During nve year, attempt atter at-tempt had been made to capture him, but he seemed ubi-quitous—a filting personage whom everybody had seen, but nobedy could locate. Franklin called upon his first patron, Dr. Blackburn, and upon Detective Richard Ellis, now-a captain in the volunteer service, to accom-peny him to Danyille. Assisted by a deputy sheriff of that county, they were directed to the residence of Men-gur-a most romantic spot on the banks of the Sugued hanna river, with the Canal running past the door, and built upon piles in the gorge [of the mountains, with a tream running under the house and emptying into the canal. The mountains abutted against the house on each side, and there were a trap-door in the roof whereby he could at once escape to the hulls if in peril of arrest The road led up the river bank to the front of the house, and a kind of floating bridge or raft across the canah had to be passed over before reaching the house. It was this place, forlified by Mature and by art, the common resort of horse-thieves, despendoes, and vil-lains of all descriptions, that the three oflicers and their ruide were to surprise at the dead hour of night, out of

On the 21st of October Thompson's planing mill, at Beech and Shackamaxon streets, sawing naval timber, was damaged to the extent of \$500. October 22d, Goline's shoddy and blanket mill, making army cloth, Muaayunk, was burned. Loss \$3,000. October 30th, Graig's mill, Twelith and Washington streats, angaged at Gövernment fiannels, knopsacks, &c., was burned. Cause, gross carelessness. Loss \$100,000. November 5th, Fugh's leather mill, making military hat lining?, &c., was burned. Loss \$25,000. November 5th, Ridgway & Co.'s bayonet mill, near Germantown, was totally destroyed. Loss \$12,000, which, considering the number of new hands, the pressing de-mand for manufactured articles, and the general care-lossness resulting from limited space, haste, &c., is less send such number of subs and troops as they may deem advisable. The Debats says, " The Powers are, at the commence-ment, to endoavor to imposa a suspansion of arms ba-tween the belligerent parties in Mexico. They undertake not to occupy permanently any part of the territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage over Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own form of government.

Engage to leave marked entrely free to choose its own form of government. "England gave up the conditions which she wished to have inserted in the treaty-namely, that the three Powers should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any princes of their reigning fami-lies. If a monarchical form of government prevails, the three Powers pledge themselves not to use their inter-vention to the profit of any prince in particular." The Patric says the contingent force of France will number 3.000. losances for manuactured articles, and the general car-losances resulting from limited space, haste, &c., is less than during the same period of any previous year. More-over, all the fires were the result of accident.

NAVAL MATTERS .- Yesterday, the Brook-

common resort of horse-thieves, desperadoes, and vil-lains of all descriptions, that the three officers and their guide were to surprise at the dead hour of night, out of hearing of all human habitations. Placing his two as-sistants upon the ground, Franklin essayed to gain ad-mittance to the den. He knocked at the door with the handle of his whin, and was an-swered by the counterfeitor's wife, who refused him admission. He at once soized a fonce-stake lying near, and battered down the door, of the domicile. The officers then rushed in together, and family of Men-gue and his father-in-law. Four guns, loaded with buck-shot, stood against the wall, and a large quantity of money, both counterfeit and genuine, was discovered. Mengus, it was stated, had gone to Philadelphia. But from something inderetenity said by one of the chil-dren, Franklin believed Mengus to have gone to a dance, kept at the low groggery of a man named Haas, ten miles distant. Haas' tavorn was simply a rendezvous for horse-thieves and counterfeiters. Haas had married Mengus isker, and the detectives at once determined to purme him thither. NAVAL MATTERS.—Y esterday, the Brook-lyn was taken from the dry dock, at the navy yard, having received numerous repairs. It is expected that the Maria Wood, steamor State of Georgia, and the Adoph Mugel will leave the yard some time this wock, to join the blockading fleet. The tollowing officers have reported themselves: For the Adoph Mugel-Acting master; George Fer-ris; acting master's mates, George Spencer, George W. Garrison, and John O'Grady. For the Maria Wood—Acting master, John A. Rogers; acting master's mates, William Baker and Charles F. Fort. The frigate Warrior has arrived at Queenstown after a sea trial-trip, in which she realized the highest expec-tation. It is reported that her speed reached seventeen knots per hour under steam and canvas. The London Times treats, in an editorial, on the ill-feeling of the North towards England, and its ground-leseness. It says: "We shall, nevertheless, continue to express our conviction that Seconting destroyed the

express our conviction that Secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that, to whichever side victory in-clines, its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible."

The Times also repeats its convictions on sundry other For the State of Georgia-Commodore, James F. For the State of Georgia-Commodore, James F. Armstrong; lieutenant, Milton Haxton; gunner, Thos. R. Wilson; acting master's mates, H. P. Cooley, J. G. Kochler, Isaac Colleti, John J. Hughs, Chas. H. Tilling-hast, and Daniel Jackson; assistant acting paymaster, James Haskill; first assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant acting Paymaster, James Haskill; first assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assistant assistant assistant acting Paymaster, James Makill; first assista The Moniteur, in alluding to the occupation of the valley of Deppes, says the French Government never en-tertained the idea of determining by force or military occupation the territorial question pending between France and Switzerland, and does not doubt that a frank

on with the Federal Council will lead to a solu ion of the difficulty. The Paris Presse asserts that the occupation of the The Paris Press have a thread of the output of the output of the second interview with the Emperor. The Parse divisitly eulogizes M. Ratazi as the pro-per men to head the Italian Ministry, and denounces

he policy of Ricaeoli. It was stated that the arrivals of grain in France had

 Kochier, Isääs Colleif, John J. Hargus, Ulas, H. Tilluber, Janes Makilli, first assistant, David Pike; Hind Assistant, Hind, Hi lately been so excessive, that some wheat was about to be reshipped from Marseilles to England. The Paris Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes were FREAKS OF A MAD STEER-SEVERAL PER-SONS INJURED.—About II o'clock yesterday morning a large steer became separated from a drove near Nisth and Spring Garden streets. When turning the corner the animal caught a lady and threw hor on the pave-ment, and, after striking her with his horns, immediately made after two other ladies, both of whom he threw down, goring one in a serious manner. Continuing up Spring Garden street, the beast caught still another lady and threw her upon the ground; but his horns catching in her hoops prevented him from inflicting serious injury upon her person. At the same moment a genteman hep-pening to be passing near, ran towards the infuriated animal, and diverted his attention from the lady; but he had in his turn to look for himself, for the steer gave chase, and the pursuel had to take sholler in the cloth-ing store of W. C. Thackray, whose doors and windows antifered from the horns of the quadruped. The latter was at length secured after considerable trouble. Seve-ral of the persons who came in contact with him were ioreu at ool 60c. Several heavy commercial failures had occurred a Paris. The Constitutionnel has been recommended by the Minister of the Interior to be less positive and less per-The finances of Italy are reported to be in a very bad state, and a speedy system of economy is necessary to prevent serious disaster. The Cortes opened on the 6th inst. The King's mes-sege was read, but it contained nothing important. The Cortes then adjourned till January. The infanta Don Ferdinanda died on the 6th. POLAND.

Numerous arrests without any apparent cause con-tinue to be reported from Warsaw, while in the Polish provinces the violence of the soldiers is represented as nore terrible than ever. The Protestant churches in Warsaw were reopened. TUBKEY. The European Commissioners on the union of the Dauubian principalities had received fresh instructions from their Government. LONDON MONEY MARKET,-In the London

The snow was thick on the mountains and the night

ARCH-STREET THEATRE_Arch street, above Sixth.-Up at the Hills"_" Mazeppa; or, The Untamed Bock

ut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment. ASSEMBLY BUILDINOS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut treets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the

FATALITY AMONG GOVERNMENT MILLS .-- It FATALITY AMONG GOVERNMENT MILLS.—It has been alleged in a variety of prints that a number of mills engaged at Government work have been recently burned by design, and the inference is drawn that rebel incendiaries are among us. To show the fullacy of any such statement, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, we have obtained the follow-ing list of mills engaged at Government work that have been turned since the middle of April: On the 14th of June the wagon-works of Beggs & Rowland, in Front street, were burned by accident. The loss was \$25,000, involving much valuable public material.