From the Upper Potomac

phia, formerly of the Controller's office, is now in

command of the regiment. In Baxten's regi-

ment there is some trouble in regard to the appoint

Scizure of Vessels.

lations, to be observed in regard to the seizure of

versels, made in pursuance of the 6th section of

1st. All such seizures must be made by the col-

lector of customs, or other proper revenue officer, except in case of his absence or disability, or where

immediate action is necessary, and no such officer is at hand to make the seizures.

sons not citizens of any State, or part of any State, in insurrection against the United States, and not

in aiding the existing rebellion, or violating any law of the United States, such vessel may be dis-

charged, on bail being given, according to the Court of Admiralty. Proceedings for the share or

nitted.
Third, Should there be any unusual delay in the

custody she may be, within such time as he shall direct, without any change in the ownership of said share or shares; and with the further condition that the vessel shall at all times be subject to any order or decree of the courtin which any proceedings for her condemnation may be instituted, or of any appellate court to which the same may be removed; and with the further condition that any costs or other moneys which shall be awarded by either of the said courts in said proceedings shall be paid, together with such other conditions as the collector or other officer shall deem just and expe-

collector or other officer shall deem just and expe-dient in order to secure the objects contemplated

by the acts aforesaid.

The execution of such bond and the discharge of the vessel shall not delay the institution or prosecution of proceedings for the condemnation of the insurgent interests. But the same shall be com-

menced and prosecuted in all respects, so far as is practicable, in the same manner as if the vessel still remained in the custody of the officer. The dis-

triet attorney will notify the collector, or other offi-

cer making the seizure in his stead, of the com-mencement of the suit, of the result of the trial, and time of the sale, if a sale be ordered, and the

FROM SHIP ISLAND AND

FORT PICKENS.

THE TRANSPORT RHODE ISLAND AT NEW YORK,

THE SECOND AFFAIR AT SANTA

ROSA CONFIRMED.

POSITION OF OUR BLOCKADING SQUADRON,

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The transport steamer

Rhode Island arrived at this port this afternoon,

from Ship Island on the 5th, Fort Pickens on the

7th, Key West on the 10th, and Port Royal on the

She passed on the 9th, off Hole-in-the-Wall,

Left at Ship Island, United States frigate " Poto-

"Massachusetts," and storeships "Kuhn" and

Lieut. Young, of the "Savannah;" Lieut. Col.

of Wilson's Zouaves; Brig. Gen. French, from

Fort Taylor; Lieuts. Pope and Lee, of Richmond;

Licut. Parker, of Fort Taylor; Licut. Reese, U.

No new prizes have been taken by the fleet.

S. A.; Lieut Hatfield, of the "Mississippi;" Act-

The report of an attempted attack on Wilson's

Zonaves by the rebels, received via Hayana, is con-

firmed. The rebels were shelled from the Island

by the " Colorado," and retreated to Pensacola.

The health of Wilson's Zouaves is excellent.

A man named Watson was taken from the school

ner "San Bernard," while running the blockade

of Mobile with a cargo of naval stores, and under

the British colors. He is a prisoner aboard the

"Rhode Island," and claims the protection of the

From Gen. Banks' Command,

A preliminary meeting by many of the commis

Everything in the shape of locomotives. ma-

chinery, &c., belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad have been removed by the rebels and taken

in the vicinity of Winchester. Even the double

track, for 20 miles, has been torn up.

Last week, Major Stone, chief of the provest

guard, with a company of cavalry, paid a visit to the neighborhood of Saudy Spring, Montgomery

county, Md. He made the arrest of the Rev.

Samuel V. Leach, a clergyman of the Methodist

persuasion, whom he sent to Fort McHenry.

Other cases, where parties were charged with dis-

Much to the regret of his subordinates of the

guard, and the pleasure of his regimental com-

mand, Major Stone has rejoined his regiment, hav-

ing been promoted from a captaincy to a majority

The first brigade, and probably others, have been

ordered to report in full strength, equipments, etc.

to Washington immediately.

A rumor has been circulated in camp, that Gene-

ral Banks, with his command, will be ordered to

John Candless, of Cumberland, and John Rowzee,

The Massachusetts regiment are making preli-

minary arrangements to celebrate Thanksgiving

in camp. Turkeys, chickens, and pumpkins are

From Missouri.

GEN. HALLECK ASSUMES THE COMMAND.

General Butler's Expedition.

Commissions to Judges Allison and

Thompson,

The Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HARRISHURG, Nov. 19.—Charles F. Taggart, of Philadelphia, a native of Winchester, Virginia, was to-day commissioned by Governor Curtin as major of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. R. But-

Another Slaver Seized.

GREENPOINT, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The slaver Augusta was seized yesterday off Nantuck. Nine men were found aboard and they made no resistance. The vessel was brought here.

The New York mayoralty.

ned the nomination for mayor of this city

Later from Havana

THE STEAMER COLUMBIA AT NEW YORK.

New Your, Nov. 19.—The steamship Columbia, from Hayana on the 15th, arrived at this port at midnight.

midnight.

The Spanish expedition for Mexico was waiting in the barbor for the balance of the ficet from Spain, which was fully due.

The French war-steamer Leoroner was still there

awniting orders.
The 15th inst. was the celebration of the patron saint of Havana, San Christobal, in consequence of which no business was done. The markets were

There was the greatest necessity for a United States man-of-war at Hayana, as vessels were con-

stantly arriving from and departing to the block-aded ports. They are generally small vessels, but many of them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19,-James T. Brady, Esq., has

ler Price commanding.

affection, were investigated and dismissed.

during his absence on detached service.

some more active duty this week.

General Banks.

being procured.

Maine.

anc," steamers "Cuyler," "Mississippi," and

United States schooner "H. W. Johnson," in search

of a reported privateer.

"Pampero."

the "Jamestown."

ing Master Clifford, ditto.

Saturday

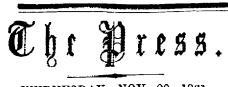
guished men were present.

Secretary Chase has issued the following regu-

ment of a surgeon by Governor Cuntin.

the act of July 13th, last :

line. They were all anxious to advance.



WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1861.

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

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The strict legality of the capture of Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes, is fully established by numerous citations from the laws of nations in regard to the rights of belligerents, and while it is announced by some of our cotemporaries that the Administration will fully defend his conduct if the British Government complains of it, and in no event surrender the rebel envoys, it is doubtful whether we need fear any serious diplomatic difficulty on

account of an act which was so clearly just and While our Government has always contended against the right of search in times of peace, it has never for a moment denied the well-settled claim of belligerents to detain and search neutral vessels for the purpose of ascertaining their true character, and guarding against dangerous deceptions. Even in the discussion on the right of search question, which was conducted by the last Administration, General Cass, in a letter to Mr. Dallas, dated February 23, 1859, said :

"There is no right of visit except, as Lord Stowell said, from the belligerent claim. The foreible visitation of vessels upon the ocean is pro-hibited by the law of nations in time of prace, and this exemption from foreign jurisdiction is now re-cognized by Grent Britain, and, it is believed, by all other commercial Powers." Judge Marshall, too, in his opinion in the case of the Nercide, said : "Belligerents have a full and perfect right to

capture enemy goods contraband of war. To the exercise of that right, the right of search is essential. It is a means justified by the end. It has been fully denominated a right growing out of and ancillary to the greater right of capture."—9 Cranch, 427. So, that American statesmen and jurists, while

contending against the right always claimed by Great Britain, of visiting and searching, even in times of peace, American vessels, never objected to the exercise, in time of war, of a right which is absolutely necessary to the protection of the interests of a belligerent.

As everything relating to the capture of Mason and Slidell possesses great interest, the following particulars furnished by the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, are worthy of

perusal:

"At Havmia, Captain Wilkes learned from the American consul that Mason and Slidell had run the blockade in the Theodora, and had or were about to embark at that port in the English mail steamer for England, on their mission of treason. He determined in his own mind to block the business, and left for the Bahama Channel, where he cruised four or five days, during which time he communicated his purpose to the other officers. They all unhesitatingly any to the other officers. They all unhesitatingly gave their assent. Shortly after the British steamer was sighted and signaled. Lieutenant Fairfax, of the best Virginia blood, and personally acquainted with the rebel ministers, with a boat's crew, went alongside. On gaining the det of the steamer, Lieut. F. informed the command that the purpose of his visit was to take a look among his passengers, of whom there were a large number. Seeing and nearing Mason and Slidell, he informed Seeing and nearing Mason and Slidell, he informed those gentlemen that the commander of the San Jocinto, then lying in a provokingly significant position at convenient distance, desired their presence on board Alout this time, the English mail agent, with pistol in hand, made his appearance and began to talk considerably about the 'd-d Yankee pirates,' whereupon Lieutenant Fairfax advised the English captain to remove the excited individual or he would be compelled to resort to unpleasant measures. This advice was heeded. Allowing them a few moments to prepare for the visit, the nature of which they fully comprehended, Lieutenant Fairfax explaining that he wished to detain the steamer that had so obligingly stopped as short a time as possible. Mason and Slidell were arrested in the gangway by Lieutenant F. arrested in the gangway by Licutenant F and his men, just enough to overcome the resistance, more technical than real, shown to the removal. These gentlemen being seated in the bont, Lieutenant Fairfax returned on board the English steamer, and politely informed the two secretaries of Mason and Slidell that, as he desired to avoid any unnecessary separation, they were invited to accompany the aforesaid gentlemen; in fact, and briefly, it was necessary that they should do so, and that they would take seats with them to the same hoat. The presussion was irresisti in the same boat. The persuasion was irresisti-ble, and a ready compliance was the conse-quence. And so, politely thanking the captain of the Bellish mail steamer for his courtesies. and apologizing for the necessity in the case for stopping him even for so short a time, and hoping him a speedy and safe passage, Lieutenant Fairfax entered his own boat, and the astonished, wrathful Englishman went on his way. Muson and Slidell were politely received on board the San Jacinto by Capt. Wilke, to whom they were not strange and who briefly informed them that he felt it

duty to take them somewhat out of the accustomed route to England, whither he knew they were pro-ceeding to further the plot for destroying the coun-try and Government of which he was an officer,

and to which he believed he was rendering good service by arresting them wherever he could find them, as he should all other traitors."

and a descendant of Lord Fairfax, who employed

Washington, when he was a young man, to survey the immense Fairfax estates. The rebels in Kentucky are steadily progressing in their effort to establish in that State what they term a Provisional Government, which, stationed within the lines of the rebel army in Kentucky, is to assume iurisdiction over the whole Commonwealth, and to enforce it wherever it has the power to do so. It is needless to say that Breckinridge is one of the originators of this movement. The rebel Kentucky organ, the Courier, of the 4th, speaking of the Russellville Secession Convention, which is attempting to perfect this infamous scheme, says: The revolution has now assumed form. In a few days a severeignty convention will proclaim a provisional Government. That Government will in-stitute the most vigorous measures to restore dostitute the most vigorous measures to restore domestic tranquillity and give protection to the property and security to the persons of citizens. The Constitution of the State, as far as it is applicable to the new order of things, will be held as the supreme law of the land, and the statutes passed prior to the abdication of the Legislature obeyed and enforced. The onerous taxes imposed by the Legislature, to collect which would beggar the people. will not be recognized or paid within the limits of its jurisdiction. And some, we have no doubt, the blackleg politicians, whose crimes have brought upon us the cvils of the present hour, will be driven from the high places they dishonor, and expelled from the State whose fame they have tarnished, and from the State whose fame they have tarnished, and all the blessings of constitutional government be restored to every citizen of the Commonwealth." Some fears having been expressed that General Kelley might be assailed at his advanced position Third Virginia has been scattered all over Western Virginia during the past summer, and some companies have done good service in fighting the rebels. Their headquarters have been at Beverly for some time past, but Col. Hewes has recently been get-

ting them together for effective service. Those who have friends in the rebel States, par ticularly among the prisoners, to whom they wish to send letters, to Gen. Wool's headquarters at Fortress Monroe, or to any one else, expecting to have them transmitted by flag of truce, should observe these rules, otherwise the letters will not be sent: Leave letters unsealed; if the destination is beyond Virginia, enclose 10 cents; if Virginia, 5 cents; the contents must be confined to one page of note paper, written in the ordinary way, and legible. The necessity for these rules is apparent at headquarters before sent; that the number reaches sometimes several hundred in a single day -once or twice as high as seven hundred, we believe. All letters that do not conform to the above rules will receive no attention, and stand no chance of going through

souri may, to some, appear an unwise step, but her exports have been to the United States: when it is recollected that a large army is to with. that she is not a continent like the United draw from a wild district, where it can do little or States, providing everything within itself, but no good, and to be placed in a new position, near the banks of the Mississippi, where it may be enabled to render very important service, few will question the propriety of the new policy. The Springfield, Mo., correspondent of the New York

"It has long been the deliberate conviction of many soldiers that Fremont's march to New Orleans, by way of Southwest Missouri, was a 'wild goose chase.' It is fortunate that he was not permitted to march his brave army further into the per aunum of revenue which she derives enemy's country, saving him, as it does, from the responsibility of a succession of unlooked-for the responsibility of a succession of unlooked-for disasters and hardships, which could hardly fail to

"After the strange and disgraceful failure to rout the relical army at Lexington, when he was within our grasp, we never should have attempted to follow him through the wilderness to his lair. The herculcan task of fitting out an army to march over a devastated and rugged country was one which neither leaders nor followers were fitted to accomplish. The plan was not wise, even if it had been feasible. It incurred to the Government and expense of millions of dollars for transportation of men and subsistence, with the very smallest prospect of success. It gave to the enemy all the advantages of position and method of warfare. It weakened our strength on the Mississippi so much that an advance down the river was impossible. It sacrificed every advantage of strategical position with no other result than to reclaim a portion of the first plant would be support for the public debt, and at the same interest on the with no other result than to reclaim a portion of wild territory, already depopulated and devastated berond redemption. The Union citizens in Southast Missouri may be numbered by hundreds; it

tect them.
"When, therefore, Gen. Hunter took the com-"When, therefore, Gen. Hunter took the command, he saw at a glance that to advance further fouth, while it might be inspiriting to the people and cheering to the troops, would preve suicidal to the Union cause. It is certain, besides, that the rebels do not intend to offer battle unless where they vastly outnumber us. If we advance, they can fall back until the time and place of fighting best suit them. They can make the can ing best suit them. They can move more ra-pidly with a free course before them than we, who must feel our way along to prevent supprises who must feel our way along to prevent surprises and ambuscades. The enemy, being on his own soil, is constantly reinforced. Our army must dwindle gradually by wasting marches and the or-

would need an army of as many thousands to pro-

dinary diseases of camp. The march through Arkansas, bad enough at best, would be rendered infinitely worse by an incessing querilla warfare. It is greatly to be desired, moreover, that the entire command should be reorganized before it goes into action. This Gen. Hunter has not had the necessary time to do since his arrival. sary time to do since his arrival.

"The announcement of General Fremont to the troops, that he would lead them forward to battle on Thursday, was received with much enthusiasm, the impression being then that the rebel army was within ten miles of our lines. How great their disappointment must have been may be imagined

disappointment must have been may be imagined when it was discovered by a reconnoissance, for the first time, that no enemy was nearer than Cassville, and that a body of rebels, less than two hundred in number, had given rise to the stapendous alarm at the major general. It is cause for congratulation that the army was not victimized, by the timely arrival of General Hunter.

"While it must be admitted that the withdrawal of our troops from Springfield must have a bad of our troops from Springfield must have a bad moral effect, it ought not to be confounded with a retreat, inasmuch as there is no enemy before then The physical gain to our troops is compensation enough to counterbalance it. They will be able to go into winter quarters without privation, and protect the State north of the line of the Osage."

Justification in a Nutshell. Far better than any legal opinion, upon the point whether Captain WILKES was justified in arresting the arch-traitors SLIDELL and MASON, on board a British mail-steamer, is the declaration so publicly and decidedly made by the British Government at the commencement of the war with Russia. Queen Victoria's declaration of war contained this sentence: "It is impossible for her Majesty to forego her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing enemics' despatches."

We shall not pause to inquire whether traitors, sent to foreign countries by revolted States, with the known, because publicly avowed purpose of obtaining material and moral aid against the nation they desire to secede from, be "articles contraband of war." Our opinion is that they are. But if a vessel, belonging to a nation engaged in waging war, or in putting down rebellion, has the power,-which Queen VICTORIA claims for it,- 66 of preventing neutrals from bearing enemies' despatches." it must be conceded, a priori, that this right of prevention must extend to prevent the carrying of the ene-

mics themselves. In the case before us, Captain WILKES, bringing home the San Jacinto from the coast of Africa, heard of the escape of SLIDELL and Mason, and of the effort made by the United States Government to prevent their reaching Europe. On a happy and patriotic impulse, in the performance of his duty, and without specific instructions from headquarters, he followed the Trent, and arrested the traitors. As the best way "of preventing their bearing cuemies' despatches," he seized the men as well as the papers, and he is justified, by the law itself, and, very especially, by Queen Vic-TORIA's exposition of it, already quoted, in her Declaration of War against Russia, in March,

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

1851.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1861. The seizure of the two rebel commissioners, on the British Mail Steamer Trent, is in perfect conformity with the law of nations, and is sanctioned by the highest British authority, Sir William Scott. A very ingenious, and, I may justly say, a very natural and plausible attempt, has been made to confound this question with the American doctrine, denying the right of search and visitation. There is no analogy whatever between the two cases. One relates to a state of peace, the other to a condition of war. Nor does it make any difference whether the war is between independent powers, or a rebellious agent, endeavoring to overthrow an established Government. Especially England can make no such question because she has distinctly recognized the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent Power. Now, then, what is the doctrine of the law of nations between belligerents flugrante bello? It is this: That no neutral Power has any right to aid either of the belligerents. To this rule there is an apparent exception for the benefit of commerce, to the effect that a neutral, if it can be done without breaking the blockade, and subject to the risks of capture, may carry on commerce unconnected with either of the belligerents. Hence neutrals may carry ordinary articles of commerce into but he cannot transport contraband of war. If he does, the contraband articles are subject to confiscation, and, if these contraband articles are the property of the owner of the vessel, the vessel also is subjected to confiscation. The great principle is, that no neutral can

do any act in aid of either belligerent. It cannot send contraband of war, nor war vessels, nor troops, nor naval or military commanders, nor ambassadors, nor despatches, Lieut. Fairfax, who arrested Mason and Slidell, is a loyal Virginian, a kinsman of ex-Senator Mason, nor any document calculated to aid either of the belligerents. It would be most absurd to suppose that a neutral could not send arms or cannon, but that it still retained the right to send soldiers, seamen, or marines, and generals or commodores to use them. Equally absurd is the idea that the neutral may carry commissions to secure the recognition of the rebel belligerents, or the despatches that would aid them in the accomplishment of their object. To do this is to conspire with the rebel commissioners for the overthrow of the existing Government, and the greatest judge known to English jurisprudence, Sir William Scott, has expressly decided that this is a violation of the law of nations, and that not only may the rebel commissioners be seized, but the vessel, also, in which they are transported. It is quite true that this doctrine, although not limited to public vessels-of-war, was decided to be the case in regard to merchant vessels, although the principle would appear to extend to both cases. It is enough, however, in this case, to say that the British steamer Trent, in which these rebel commissioners were seized, was no public vessel. She constituted no part of the British navy, and was not owned, either in whole or in part, by the British Government. That she carried the mail of Great Britain under a contract with at Romney, by superior forces, we are glad to learn the owners of the Trent did not constitute her that he has been reinforced by the Third Virginia in any respect a public vessel. The very con-(loyal) Regiment. commanded by Col. Hewes. The tract for transporting the mail, and the money paid to the owners of the vessel, proved most conclusively that she was not a public vessel,

and therefore the right to seize the rebel commissioners on board was absolute and perfect. There is, therefore, no just ground to apprehend any difficulty with Great Britain on this question, for her own courts, and her own jurists, and her own writers on international law, have all maintained the doctrine for which we contend. All this is independent of the allegations made that the steamer Trent was a guilty partner in conspiracy for the everthrow of this Government; that she received the rebel commissioners with full knowledge of their treasonable purpose, and that she exwhen it is understood that every letter must be read changed cargoes, as is alleged, including contraband of war, with the traitor vessel, the

Nashville. We court no war with Great Britain-neither will we avoid it by national dishonor. But this we do know, that she is clothed and fed The retrograde movement in Southwestern Mis- by the United States; that nearly two-fifths of a little workshop within very narrow limits, dependent for her very existence on her supplying the market of the world with her manufactures. As a consequence of a war with us, she would lose two-fifths of her exportsto feed her, and our cotton, as heretofore, to mainly from our tobacco. In all the ramifications of her business fully one-third of the people, including women and children, would "After the strange and disgraceful failure to be thrown out of employment. Her revenue sent Government of England would be sealed forever. We can survive such a war-she

> BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- There manufacture of the above, J. E. Goven, Seventh and Chestnut streets, offers the full benefit to his customers See advertisement.

THE ENTENSIVE AND VALUABLE SUGAR RE-FINERY of Messrs. Eastwick & Brother, No. 221 Vine street, buildings, machinery, &c., in perfect order, ready for immediate operation, will be sold by Messrs Thomas & Sons on the 10th December.

Henry Wilson and his Slanderers. When the story was first started that HENRY VILSON had made a contract with the Government for a large number of shoes, we stated our entire disbelief in it, and our full confidence that he had done nothing inconsistent with the patriotic and unselfish course which had always distinguished him. Considering the currency that has been given to this slander, Mr. Wilson has deemed it of sufficient importance to demand an explicit contradiction, and he has addressed to the Boston Journal a letter, in which he says the story. "in all its parts, and in every form, is utterly false." He adds:

"I have no contract, I have had no contract with the Government, either directly or indirectly, for shoes, or for anything else; nor have I now, nor have I had, any interest in any contract of any person whatever, with the Government. I not only have no contract with the Government, nor interest in the contracts of others, but no man now has or has hed any contract with the Government. has or has had any contract with the Government through any agency or influence of mino. The Government, since the 4th of March, has made no through any agency or inducence of mino. Incompared to the document, since the 4th of March, has made no contract with any man, for any purpose whatever, through any agency or influence of mine; and it never will make contracts through any agency or influence of mine. As a Senator of Massachusetts, mindful of her interests, I have sometimes reminded the departments of the manufacturing and mechanical skill of her people; of their losses by this wicked rebellion; of their readiness to furnish men and money to sustain the national cause; of their capacity to furnish the army, at the lowest rates, needed articles; and I have expressed the hope that the agents of the Government, in their purchases would not forget the people of my State. This much I have said; this much I felt I had a right to say; and this much I felt it my duty to say. But, to all men who have asked me by word, or letter, to aid them in obtaining contracts of the Government I have said that my says of respective Government. I have said that my sense of propriety would not permit me to have anything to do with contracts; that I could not, in any way, aid in procuring contracts; that no man ever had, or ever could have, contracts through my agency or influ-

Mr. Wilson has devoted his whole time to the service of the Government since the rebellion broke out. He has paid his own travelling expenses, has given to the regimental hospital the amount due to him as colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, and is serving without pay on General McClellan's staff. Mr. Wilson concludes:

"But while I have been devoting my time, at my own expense, to humble but disinterested labor for own expense, to humble but disinterested labor for the country and its defenders, I have been mis-quoted, misrepresented, traduced, and slandered by a little set of carping, impotent malignants. Con-tent to leave my motives, acts, and character to the judgment of the people of Massachusetts, I have not chosen to pause, even for a moment, to brush this set of traducers out of my pathway. I can hardly pardon myself for devoting these few mo-ments of time in noticing this last magnificent falsehood."

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MORE ABOUT THE ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

THE IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED TO BE LAID BEFORE CONGRESS. ENTERTAINMENT TO GEO. D. PRENTICE.

THE EXPEDITION TO ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES. VA. INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

A MASONIC LODGE TO BE FORMED IN THE DIVISION. LATER FROM SHIP ISLAND AND

FORT PICKENS. THE AFFAIRS AT SANTA ROSA ISLAND CONFIRMED. IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE REBELS ADMIT A LOSS OF SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE AT BELMONT.

THE RICHMOND ARMY REORGANIZED. Virginia to be a Military Department with Gen. Johnston in Command.

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. a port of one of the belligerents, not blockaded, EXCITEMENT IN EAST TENNESSEE. SKIRMISH BETWEEEN THE UNION MEN AND THE REBELS.

> PARSON BROWNLOW ESCAPES TO PARTS UNKNOWN.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1861. The Skirmish Near Falls Church-Names of the Killed.

Mention was made in a previous despatch of s skirmish vesterday afternoon, two miles and a half southwest of Falls Church, since which time additional particulars have been ascertained. The charge upon our pickets near Brush's house was made by 800 or more robel cavalry, and this occasioned the stampede. There was heavy firing

on both sides, our men gallantly standing their ground; but they were compelled to retreat to the reserve, in consequence only of the superior force and cavalry advantage of the enemy, who, as it was stated yesterday, fell back on the advance of our reinforcements. The charge of the rebel cavalry was made on the pickets of Company H, Fourtcenth Brooklyn Regiment. The following are the names of the killed :

Privates Seymour and Walter Taylor. Mortally wounded, Private Wm. Stryker. Missing, Lieut. umman, Sergeant McNeil, and Privates W. A. Judden Daniel McCumley, George Rolen, E. Rich, T. F. Rich, Wm. Campbell, Clinton Pettit, and Nathaniel Lyon. This morning a strong force was sent out, by ofder of Gen. McDowell, to the neighborhood where the skirmish took place. The dead bodies of SEY. norn and Taylor were found stripped of their

clothing, and their skulls mashed in, as if done by the butt of a carbine. No other wounds were visible, and it is therefore, supposed the men were beaten to death. A woman living in the vicinity states that the rebels carried away three of their own dead, together with six wounded. From the description of the uniform, two of the latter, it is believed, belonged

to the Brooklyn company. Messrs, Gwin, Benham, and Brent, An effort will undoubtedly be made to secure the clease of Messrs. Gwin, Benham, and Brent. Senator Gwin claims to have taken no open ground against the Government, and BENHAM expects to be restored to liberty through the intercession of Gwin's numerous friends in this city. He declares that he is a native of Ohio, and therefore should not be held in custody. He never thought of this while hunting down the freemen of California. BRENT bases his appeal for release upon the assumption of having been a strong Douglas man in California. The difficult point in his case is the throwing overboard of his papers. I do not think the Government will be caught setting any more of

these traitors free. Colonel James S. Jackson.

This gallant soldier, now at Camp Miller, near Owensboro, Kentucky, is doing wonderful service for the Republic. He is in command of a splendid regiment of cavalry, composed entirely of Kentucky nen, which constitutes a portion of the brigade o Brigadier General THOMAS A, CRITTENDEN. His men are armed with Enfield rifles, and as the Confederates have only shot guns, terrible execution is done upon the latter. Kentucky has twenty-five thousand volunteers in the field. It is supposed that JACKSON will not be able to return to his seat in the coming Congress, preferring, as he does, to fight for his country in the battle-field. As a specimen of the boys in his command, it is related that twenty-five of them dispersed nearly an entire regiment of insurgents by using their Enfield rifles at

long range. "The Press." The Press reached here this morning at 9.30, by the new mail arrangement, and several thousand copies were sold. It is the only paper from Phila delphia that has reached the city. Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va. General Dix's proclamation, and the despatch of troops to the counties of Accomac and Northampton, in Virginia, where some 1,800 rebels are congregated, will cause those hitherto quiet counties to receive some attention.

Accomac and Northampton counties have not engaged in any active measures of hostilities, though from her starving millions, and her existing they have gone with the Secossionists. At an early period of the secession of Virginia the lights on the coast were extinguished by some of their people, producing a great many commercial disasters. Many of their young men joined the Confederate army in Virginia, and both counties have been the medium of extensive commercial and epistolary communications with the rebels on the other side of the bay. The two counties have an aggregate force of three thousand men. About one thousand have been encamped in difficult places, and are being a large temporary reduction in the cost of pretty well trained. They have some nine or ten field-pieces and some entrenchments. General Dix has put against them a force of nearly 5,000 men, about 3.500 of whom are among the best disciplined troops in the service. The purpose was to send a

force so large as to overawe opposition, and obtain. if possible, a bloodless victory. Fremout. General FREMONT is expected in Washington in

the course of the week.

George D. Prentice, Esq. This evening, a reception was given by Colonel JOHN W. FORNEY, at his residence, to GEORGE D. PRESTICE, of the Louisville Journal. A numerous assemblage of distinguished citizens was present. among whom were Secretaries Cameron and SMITH, Assistant Postmaster General Kasson, Assistant Attorney General Coffey, Senators Wil-KINSON, McDOUGAL, TRUMBULL, and POMEROY; Adjutant General THOMAS, Generals PORTER and SYKES, Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Professor BACHE, Hon. THOMAS H. CLAY, and many others. An hour passed in pleasant conversation, during which Mr. PRENTICE was introduced to the com-

pany. A fine supper was then partaken of, at the

close of which Secretary Cameron made a few re-Mr. Camenon said we were in the midst of a great war-much greater than anybody believed when it commenced. The most important portion of the country in its relations to the war was Kentucky, and he was gratified to announce that we had present a gentleman who had done more than any other man towards the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] He only regretted that he had not the power of language to say to that gentleman what he felt was due to the services he had conferred upon the country. He referred to Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal. For himself, he (Mr. Cameron) had never had a doubt as to the result of the war. He had faith in the Anglo-Saxon race which covered this continent. He had still greater faith in the virtue, intelligence, courage, and enterprise, of the great white laboring population, scattered over the Northern States, in achieving our final success. He had always loved and respected the people of the South, but he had felt that the great North was in the end to carry liberty over the world, by virtue of its force, its courage, and its constancy.

In looking into our national troubles he had felt doubtful of but two or three of the States. He had felt that if Kentucky was but true to herself and the Union Tennessee would be found ready to second her, and while he saw commercial interests, personal feelings, pride of family, and other adverse influences at work, he felt no further doubt when he saw that great paper open its columns in favor of the Union. He then felt that the Union was safe. [Applause.] In conclusion he gave the health, long life, and

prosperity of PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal. [Renewed Applause.] Mr. PRENTICE made a few remarks. He said that he merely wished to say, in response, that he agreed with his distinguished friend in his estimate of the magnitude of this war, and he could only add that he thought the Secretary of War was Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

The following soldiers have died since our last Frederick Schmidt, Company G, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the Seminary Hos-

Samuel McChesney, Company C, Tenth Penn. A. Leonard, Company C, First Pennsylvania Artillery, at the Union Hotel. Henry Albright, a musician of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the Insane Asylum Hospital; also, another musician, of the same regi-

Prentice Gavit, Company A, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the Circle Hospital. Levi Davis, Company D. Forty-fifth Pennsylania Volunteers, at the L-street infirmary. Peter Lynch, Company D, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Camp Tennally. Wm. Stonide, Company B, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, at Camp Pierpont. John Kuenzie, Company I, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the seminary.
Reuben Wetzel, Company G, Forty-seventh

The Army. There are great preparations being made for the review to-morrow at Bailey's Cross Roads, at which sixty thousand troops will be present. That our citizens may be enabled to see the review, all restrictions will be removed, and free passage allowed to all who wish to pass. Parties from Philadelphia by the 3 o'clock A. M. train will be in Washington in time to attend the review.

Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the Union Hotel.

Letter from Colonel Lee A letter has been received by Captain CHARLES CANDY, assistant adjutant general to LANDER'S brigade, from Colonel Lee. of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, now a prisoner at Richmond. Colonel LEE states that he and the other imprisoned officers have been very kindly treated, and makes inquiries as to the disposition made of the enemy captured at Ball's Bluff. The rebels say that fewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed had they not been too proud to surrender. John R. Myrick has been appointed a second liautanant in the Third Artillery. The Oath Administered to Rebel Priso-

By direction of the Government, the oath not to bear arms against the United States has been administered to twenty-nine rebel prisoners, at the Old Capitol. Another has signified his desire to take the oath of allegiance. These proceedings are preliminary to their release for an equal number who have been or may be released by the rebel au-

General Camerou's Order to General Sherman of the Fleet. Governors and others in high authority, in the

Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern States, have addressed the Government here, approving in strong terms General Cameron's explicit orders to General T. W. Sherman, of the Southern fleet, in reference to slaves. As it is evident to every intelligent mind that slavery has been the cause of the war, so now it is equally clear that the war will unavoidably deal a death-blow to that "peculiar" and offensive institution. The Sale of the Furniture of the Late

Judge Douglas. The sale vesterday of furniture in the mancian of the late Judge DougLAs was largely attended, and the articles brought high prices. Arrival of Senators.

Among the Senators now here are Messrs. Tauxi-BULL, of Illinois; McDougall and LATHAM, of California; GRIMES and HARLAN, of Iowa; CHANDLER, of Michigan; and WILKINSON and Rice, of Minnesota. Mr. Rice has changed his residence from Minnesota Row to the centre house, Blagden's Row, Indiana avenue.

Special Session in Maryland. His Excellency Governor HICKS, of Maryland, late on Saturday evening last concluded to convene the new Legislature in special session on Tuesday, the 3d of December next, instead of Wednesday, the 27th instant, as first reported. His proclamation to that effect has been issued.

The Seizure of Mason and Slidell. In diplomatic circles, where the act of Com. WILKES was at first very generally condemned, the tone of remark has been materially modified. Numerous citations have been produced from high authorities in support of the act.

Change of Hours on the Railways. The new arrangement, which went into operation yesterday, is generally satisfactory here. We receive The Press now at 91 A. M. Large numbers are sold.

The Capture of a Steamer with Arms. The capture of a British steamer with arms for the rebels, will, it is believed here, effectually check the importation of that article by the rebels. Letters from Prisoners.

A released prisoner from Richmond has brought over a thousand letters from prisoners in that city. Appointments.

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS has been appointed brigade commissary of subsistence, and LUTHER H. Pierce brigade quartermaster of volunteers. Both these appointees are citizens of Maine, and they have been both assigned to the brigade of General CHARLES D. JAMESON. W. W. LELAND, the great stock raiser of Western

Texas, has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence. by the Secretary of War, and assigned to the staff of Gen. MEAGHER, of the Irish Brigade, with the rank of major. Manufacture of Arms.

The vast supply of arms now being manufactured at home has caused the War Department to close all orders for purchases abroad. Army Blankets.

About five thousand blankets for the army have been contributed by the people of the North in response to the call from the Quartermaster's De-

Trouble Among the Franters. There is trouble among the printers in the city. They claim that they shall not be compelled to labor, during the winter season, for a longer period than other mechanics, namely, from sunrise to sunset. This rule prevails in all the Government de partments of labor, in the navy yard, the arsenal. and on the extension of the public buildings. The xisting rule has been to demand ten hours' labor. The Government office, in which a greater part of our city printers are employed, is willing to concede the right, but other employers object, and are bringing on compositors from Baltimore. In many of the offices the workmen have suspended operations,

and are now on a strike Sword Presentation Mr. Joseph Kennedy, son of Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Census, who has recently received a commission as captain in a company of New York Lancers, was, last evening, the happy recipient of a handsome and costly sword, together with a beautiful sash, testimonials of esteem, presented by his

friends. The presentation was made at the resi-

dence of his father, by Mr. JNO. W. CLAMPETT, before a large and interesting gathering. Virginia Asking for Protection. The news from the expedition to Accomac is cheering. Those in arms lay down their weapons and ask for protection, while the inhabitants joyfully hail the arrival of Union troops. These are gratifying results, and similar will be the results in almost every section of the South, as the Federal forces continue successfully to assert the supremacy of our laws.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. Mr. GIVENS, of Philadelphia, who came down

from Poolesville this morning, gives a most favo-THE RICHMOND ARMY REORGANIZED. rable account of the health of our troops along the Pennsylvania regiments have all their positions. GENERAL JOHNSTON TO COMMAND THE The regiment of Col. Owen is reserved for the VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT.

bayonet charge. Col. BANTER'S regiment is de-tailed for skirmishers. Col. MOOREMEAD'S regiment are detailed for light infantry service, and THE DEPARTMENT TO BE DIVIDED INTO THREE CORPS. the California regiment for heavy infantry service. In this latter regiment the lieutenant colonel is BEAUREGARD TO COMMAND THE still confined by the wounds he received at Ball's POTOMAC WING. Bluff. The senior major is under arrest for disobeying orders. Junior Major Surru, of Philadel-

He Announces his Intention of Retiring to Private Life at the End of the War.

GEN. LEE AT SOUTH CAROLINA

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EASTERN

TENNESSEE.

Rebel Trains by the Burning of Bridges. SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE UNIONISTS AND is at hand to make the seizures.

2d. In cases of seizure, the collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall notify the proper District Attorney, who will at once institute proceedings for the condemnation of the vessel. After the commencement of such proceedings, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the District Attorney instituting them, that the vessel is owned in part by persons not eitizens of any State, or part of any State.

GOV. HARRIS ISSUES ANOTHER CALL FOR ARMS. TAMPERING WITH THE TELEGRAPH WIRES IN ARKANSAS.

THE RESEL TROOPS

in insurrection against the United States, and not residing therein, and that she will not be employed LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19 .- The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, of the 14th inst., acknowledges the rebel ss at Belmont to have been 625 killed, wounded, and missing, and represents the Federal loss at 1.000. It also says that Col. Logan acknowledged court of Admirately. Proceedings for the share of shares, owned by any person or persons residing in any such insurgent State, or part of State, will be prosecuted without delay to the condemnation and sale of such insurgent interests, and to the remainder of the vessel the forfeiture thereof will be rethat the Federal forces were whipped. The Richmond Whig, of the 9th, says the Confederate army in Virginia is to be reorganized. The State is constituted a Department, comprising three armies-viz: Of the Potomac, the valley Third, Should there be any unusual delay in the commencement of such proceedings, or should there be any other circumstances rendering it proper in the judgment of the collector, or other officer acting in his stead, that the vessel should be released from custody before the commencement of proceedings, the same may be done; Provided that the collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall be satisfied that no such improper use, as before mentioned, is to be made of the said vessed, and one or more of the owners residing in the loyal States shall give a hond, with sufficient surveies. and Acquia, under chief command of General Johnston. Beauregard is to command the army of the Potomac, General Thomas Jackson that of the valley, and General Holmes the army of Acquia. The army of the Potomac comprises four divisions, the first being under General Doren, the second of General G. W. Smith, the third of General Longstreet, and the fourth of General sing one of more of the owners restaining in the loyal States shall give a bond, with sufficient sureties, to the United States, in double the value of the share or shares thereof owned in any such insur-gent State or part of such State, with the condition that the vessel shall be safely and in good order returned to the collector, or other officer in whose custody she may be, within such time as he shall Kirby Smith.

The troops continue passing through Richmond northwardly. The Fourth Texas and Twenty-first Georgia left n the 28th for the Potomac. All the Federal prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina. The rumor is confirmed that General Lee has left

Southwestern Virginia for South Carolina. Gen. Floyd is again in command of the rebel forces opposed to Rosecrans. The Memphis Appeal says: "A journey from Richmond to Memphis now occupies four days, owing to the destruction of the bridges in East connessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be speedily rebuilt. The railroad managers are using every effort to keep up the communication between them by ferries and temporary

bridges."

Great excitement prevailed along the route, especially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow had left for parts unknown. 500 Unionists were reported to be at Uniontown when the bridge was destroyed. Col. Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee rebel and politician, was killed at the polls on the day of election. Several skirmishes between the Unionists and secessionists are reported from various parts of

East Tennessee. The reported transfer of Zellicoffer's forces from Cumberland Gap to Easton, Ky., was unfounded. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show that Zollicoffer was still at the Gap, with 5,000 A brigade of Tennesseans, under General Car-

roll's order, were sent to reinforce Zollicoffer from Middle Tennessee. The Bowling Green (Ky) Courier of the 12th states, however, that three regiments, two companies of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, were sent from Bowling Green, in the direction of Scott ville, Kentucky, it was supposed, for Zollicoffer's relief. This movement originated in the report an advance on Louisville.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes, for the first time, an official report of the secret proceedings of the Virginia State Convention last spring. It is full of interesting developments. The friends and opponents of Gen. Beauregard are carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at

At Fort Pickens, frigate "Colorado;" at Southwest Beauregard publishes a card in the Whig re-Pass, the "Preble;" off St. Marks, on the 10th, the "Mohawk;" off Charleston, the "Susquehanna;" questing his friends not to notice the attacks of his off Savannah, the "Savannah;" off Wilmington, enemies, disclaiming any ambitious aspirations, and announcing his intention to retire to private The "Rhode Island" brings the mails from the life at the end of the war. The trouble arose from various squadrons; also, a large number of invalids certain general orders and reports of Beauregard and discharged seamen, and the following officers: which implied reflections upon the defensive policy Lieut. Frebiger, of the "Savannah;" Lieut. Russell, of the "Colorado;" Lieut. Lenden, of the of the rebel Government. "Colorado;" Lieut. Arnold, of the "Mohawk;"

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, in a proclamation dated the 12th inst., urgently appeals for private assistance to arm the five regiments of Tennessee rebel troops now in camp, and threatens perempto-Creighton, and Lieuts. Everett, Haggerty, and Cox, rily to disband them if no arms be furnished. The Tennessee Legislature passed a law on the 13th, authorizing Harris to seize all private arms, and call 10,000 men into service. A. C. Brown and James Phelan have been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi to represent that State in the rebel Congress. Pettus was

almost unanimously elected Governor of Missis-The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times says the telegraph wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OFF CAPE RACE.

St. John, N. F., Nov. 19.-The steamship DARNESTOWN, Nov. 18.—The division teamsters United Kingdom, from Glasgow on the 9th inst., and wagon masters received two months' pay on for New York, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Assosioned officers was held on Saturday night, to form ciated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. a Masonic Lodge for this division. Many distin-

The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton at noon on the 9th inst.

The dates per the United Kingdom are one day later than those per the Norwegian at Portland.
LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Prince of Holland is no better. The state of his health is the cause of much anxiety.

The Times' Paris correspondent says that the Swiss "Dapper" affair will, in all probability, be settled without any unpleasant result.

The India and Australia mails arrived at Alexandria on the 5th inst., but it is understood there is no regular China mail. The convention agreed upon by the three Powers respecting the expedition to Mexico provides that the invading Powers shall not seek territorial ad-

the invading Powers shall not seek territorial advantages for themselves, nor use their influence to interfere with the rights of the people to choose their own Government. It also contains an article providing that an invitation be extended to the Government of the United States to accede to the convention in behalf of their own subjects.

It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be used, nor stipulate for a march to the city of Mexico.

Pares Nov. 8.—The Bourse is firm and the PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Bourse is firm, and the Rentes unchanged, being quoted at 68f 60c.
Constantinopies, Nov. 3.—The Sultan has made a two-days visit to Ismidt, and laid the keels of

some new ships.

A meeting of the foreign representatives has been held at the residence of the British Minister, to consider the Montenegrin question. The Grand Vizier was present. No decisive action was had.

A storm has occurred in the Black Sea, causing much less of life and chiral storm. of this district, have been discharged from arrest by much loss of life and shipping.

The news from Syria, to the effect that Daoud Parha has become the tool of the French, caused Letters received from Ragusa deny the rumors that the Turkish army had been defeated by the insurgents. The chief of the insurgents has put the price of 10,000 seguins on the head of Omar Pasha. great excitement and discontent.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 19.—Gen. Hunter has relinquished the command, and Gen. Halleck has assumed the command of this department. VIENNA, Nov. 8.—Tranquillity prevails at Pesth. LONDON, Nov. 8.—Consols 92; ex-dividend. Interesting from Port Royal. Boston, Nov. 19.—The Twenty-sixth Massachu setts and Ninth Connecticut Regiments embarked on the steamship Constitution to-day. The steam-er then sailed for Portland, to take the Twelfth From the New York Express.

By the Atlantic our reporters obtain the following particulars in relation to the Federal forts at Port Royal, and the state of the surrounding country, in addition to the statements of our special correspondent there:

The third officer of the steamer, Mr. F. M. Fair-lath teachers that the Endeal expressions. Condition of Affairs at Charleston, S. C. New York, Nov. 19.—A letter from Charleston, dated October 3, sent via Havana to a gentleman in England, and thence remailed to this city, was received here yesterday. The writer represents the condition of affairs as truly deplorable. Business was prostrate, provisions at starvation prices, and no prospect of a change for the better. The third officer of the steamer, Mr. F. M. Faircloth, reports that the Federal engineers and officers of Port Royal consider the forts impregnable.
The slight damage they sustained by the late battle
has been repaired. Negroes, in large numbers,
have been employed to make them thoroughly
effective, by throwing up entrenchments.

Beaufort was exclusively in the possession of the
negroes, who were committing all kinds of depredations on the property of their late masters.
Houses were ransacked; and every article, which
they did not deem of immediate use, was destroyed.
The tewn was left totally in their charge, and they
are under no surveillance whatever, the military HARRISBURG, Nov. 19.—Governor Curtin has ordered the issue of the commissions to Judges Allison and Thompson, of Philadelphia.

are under no surveillance whatever, the military authorities not interfering with them. Shortly after the late battle, Com. Dupont and a sergeant of marines were observed from the Atlan-tic walking near Port Royal, each with Secession flags, which they had found. In the hospital cellar, which has been used by the Secession froots, large quantities of isseen and fine white bread had been discovered; and on the ground near Port Royal were a large number of United States muskets, all of which were stored for the use of the Federals. One of the negroes, who had shortly before the Atlantic left, arrived at the fort from Beaufort,

stated to General Sherman that when the owners of

res in that town had made their retreat, those

slayes in that town man made when reduced, shows their slayes who had refused to accompany them were shot. The negro subsequently obtained leave to return to Beaufort to bring his wife and sister with him to the fort.

It is currently reported, and credited, that the Secessionists are engaged in erecting strong fortifi-entions a few miles from Hilton Head, in order to prevent the descent of the Federals on Charleston and Savannah. All the reports received at Port Royal represented that the Secessionists had deter-mined, if possible, to defend that point, and that no attempt would be made to resist the Federal occu-

pation at Port Royal.

The Atlantic brings a specimen of Sea Island cotton, but its destination is not as yet known. The cotton fields near Port Royal remain as they were found after the battle.

A curious specimen of a lengthy dagger was found after the battle; it is now in the possession of one of the officers of the steamer. It was evidently horse-made, and is most formidable, the blade being about eighteen inches in length. It bore traces of having been recently made. found after the battle.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Wainut sts.-Dur American Cousin"—" My Neighbor's Wife". Ladies, Beware. ARGH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—
'Provoked Husband; or, A Journey to London'—" Agnes De Vere; or, A Wife's Revenge."

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, dove Eighth,—"The Siren of Paris"—"The Yello Dwarf; or, The Desert Hag." NATIONAL HALL, Market street, above Twelfth,-Grand Combination Concert.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

Assembly Buildings.—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the War.

The National Guards Regiment. The present regiment of National Guards is being organized by Colonel Lyle, in compliance with General McClellan's wishes. It bids fair to rival, in perfection of irill and exalted reputation, the old organization. It ncamped at Oxford Park, where it will remain until bout the 1st of December. It will then proceed to Beaufort, South Carolina. Prior to its departure it will be presented by Colonel Duffield, of Frankford, with a

plendid silk banner. The ceremony will take place at

the camp.

The regiment is unusually well equipped—equipments, camp-furniture, etc., being provided for 1,048 men. About one-third of the old Guards have re-entered its ranks—the balance lawing connected themselves with Baxter's, Gorman's, and Williams' regiments, as non-commissioned officers. FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

he camp.

Colonel, Peter Lyle; lieutenant colonel, W. A. Leech; major, not appointed; adjatunt, D. P. Wenver; quarternaster, F. Gerker; surgeon, Jonathan Shreve; assistant surgeon, A. Shille; sergeant major, C. Ricketts; quarternaster's sergeant, S. Roney; chaptain, not yet appointed. SKETCH OF COLONEL LYLE.

Colonel Peter Lyle was born near Kinusessing. in Philadelphia county, in the year 1822, and is therefore in the thirty-ninth year of his age. With a taste for the profession of arms, he seems to have inherited from his father, whose military career was long and homorable, those qualities of head and heart that mark the soldier-horn. In early youth, his thirst for military knowledge brought him into intimate association with George B. McCledan, now Commander-in-chief of the Federal army. The tastes and sympathies of the lads being in unison, their intimacy ripened into a friendship that has grown with their lives and marked their pagsing years of muchandod. The usees and sympatines of the lads being in unison, their intimacy ripened into a friendship that has grown with their lives and marked their passing years of munhood.

A biographical sketch of Col. Lyle can present little that is novel or startling. There are few historic dates to add to its suggestiveness, and no facts to give it much of public prominence. And yet it is interesting, as a brief record of an even-tenored Ilfe, that has won as envisible fame, and linked itself with Philadelphia's honor. Col. Lyle has never held and never sought a public office, save in a military capacity. At the age of sixteen, when by his own unaided exertions he had acquired a valuable store of education, he hecapic attached to the Philadelphia City Phalaux—which organization, we may add, has long years been numbered with the mighty dead. Thereafter he applied himself with industry to his trade, (the preparation of tobacco,) establishing a reputation for business capacity, and strict integrity, that few men have carned by half a century's toll.

On December 11, 1849, the National Guards was organized, and Mr. Lyle shortly after enrolled himself as a private. The commanding efficer, Thomas Tustin, Esq., held the position for many months, but finally resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Stephen B. Kingston, Esg. In that gentleman's hands the company rapidly increased in numbers, assuming the proud eminence of a "crack" corps, and upon his resignation it was feared by its warmest friends that the star of its glory might fade. Mr. Lyle, however, who had gradually worked himself up from the ranks, being placed in nomination for the vacant trust, was elected by an overwhelming majority, and began to work with his characteristic energy. The ranks of the "Guards" at once grew plethoric, while minor military organizations died a miserable, lingering death from sheer maramus. Its numbers having vastly more than doubled, it was broken up into two companies, and still continued its course of unexampled properity.

Wh

in the volunteer service, and the same position in the regular service has been tendered him. To such offers e has returned a firm but polite refusal. His interest Guards, and to that regiment he shall ever remain attached.

It was through the unceasing efforts of Col. Lyle that the National Guards Hall—the most splendid edifice on Raco street—was finally erected. For more than six years the idea of erecting such a building had been cherished in his purpose, but it was not until the year 1855 that it was commenced. It was completed in 1857, at a cost of over \$80,000, but eighteen months having been occupied in its erection.

HIS STAFF. Gol. Lyle's staff is made up wholly of members of the old regiment, (which we may here add, in parenthesis, has already furnished one hundred officers for the various regiments that have been recruited in this city)
Licutenant Colonel Leech is a graduate of West Point, and served in the Mexican war mader Gen. McClellan, being in command of the Sappers and Miners corps. He was major under General Patterson, in the three-months service, and has on several occasions distinguished himself. self.

Adjutant Weaver is a well-known Philadelphian, and also a "graduate of Mexico." He is a comparatively young officer, but possesses a vast amount of military experience.

The remaining officers of Colonel Lyle's staff are Philadelphiana, and have obtained a realizing sense of the onerous duties of their positions from their three-months service on the tented fields.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, J. T. Durang: first lieutenant, Wm. P. Davis; second lieutenant, J. M. Moore.

Company B—Captain, J. M. Davis; first lieutenant, W. H. Warner; second lieutenant, S. W. Moore.

Company D—Captain, John S. Davis; first lieutenant, J. A. Gorgas; second lieutenant, W. Hughes.

Company D—Captain, John M. Megee; first lieutenant, A. Borri, second lieutenant, R. W. Davis.

Company F—Captain, John W. Barnes; first lieutenant, E. W. Ferry: second lieutenant, G. M. Burnside.

Company F—Captain, P. H. Jacobs; first lieutenant, M. Raymond; second lieutenant, J. T. Riley.

Company G—Captain, A. J. Sellers; first lieutenant, second lieutenant, J. P. Mead.

Commany H—Captain, V. C. Rush; first lieutenant.

Geo. Watson; second lieutenant, W. S. Ellis.

Company I—Captain, C. F. Maguire; first lieutenant, F. A. Chadwick; second lieutenant, P. H. Zell.

Company K—Captain, P. Belsinger; first lieutenant, F. W. Duke; second lieutenant, J. A. Harris.

The above list is compassed altogether af three-months volunteers. Many of the captains have served in the Mexican war, and more than one of them was formerly in the require service. COMPANY OFFICERS.

Mexican war, and more than one of them was formerly COUNTERFEITING RARE COINS AND MEDALS. OUNTERFEITING KARE VOINS AND MEDALS,—It has recently been discovered that numerous persons are engaged in the business of counterfeiting old and rare coins and medals, which are highly prized and sell at enormous prices. The coins are so accurately executed that it requires the best of judges to distinguish them from the genuine. A case has come to our notice, where a manufacturer of these "relics" realized over \$15,000 by an expense of about \$200. The subject has lately been brought before the Numismatic Society, of this city—a sciety for the collection and preservation of old coins and medals—and they have determined to denounce all persons who make, issue, or deal in such counterfeit

and measts—and they have determined to denounce all persons who make, issue, or deal in such counterfeit pieces, and to use all legally proper efforts to expose them, and prevent the continuance of this fraudulent isage. Counterfeiters either alter known coins, or strike new usage.
Counterfeiters either alter known coins, or strike new ones, or split the old specimens, and rejoin the halves which do not belong to each other. American colonial coins, and rare pieces, are manufactured very skilfully in New York, and nothing is more common than to find rare dates on coins carefully altered from common years. The electrotype process, of course, is a great aid in this species of frauds. The prices of coins and meduls have varied, as the taste of collectors has been directed more towards one or another series, or class. Very rare ancient gold and silver fieces have been sold by auction for prices as high as \$1,500, when the intrinsic value of the metal was about one dollar. The Washington half dollars of 1702 have been sold for \$67, and the same piece in copper for \$64. The Granby copper has been sold at private sale for \$50. Cents of 1793 and 1799 have been sold for ten and fifteen tollars, and half dollars of 1796 and 1797 for \$25. Collectors generally prize line and uncirculated pieces, even of common dates, at higher rates than poor pieces of rare dates.

USED FOR GOVERNMENT PURPOSES .- The im-USED FOR GOVERNMENT PURPOSES.—The immense amount of work turned out at the Gray's Ferry arsenal, and the arsenal recently established at Beach and Chestnut stracts, has made it necessary to secure another large building at the northeast corner of Twenty-first and Spruce streets, in order that operations may be still further facilitated. This new place is now being filled up for receiving clothing, &c., after it is made, and also for packing the same and sending it off.

Roger's coach factory, at Sixth and Master streets, has been secured by an individual who has a large contract for the manufacture of knapsacks. The knapsacks will be painted at this establishment.

Mearly all the large buildings which wore vacant have been taken up by Government agents, for various purposes. A number of them have been secured, and are being fifted up as hospitals for the soldiers, in case they may be needed. The old silk manufactory, formerly occupied by Messrs. Lewes and Brother, at the corner of Twenty-fifth and South streets, is being fitted up for this purpose. This is one of the finest positions that could have been selected, as it afficads a line view and an bundlage of fresh air. The building is three stories in purpose. This is one of the intest positions that could have been selected, as it affords a fine view and an abundance of fresh air. The building is three stories in height, will contain all the necessary conveniences, and will be provided with about four hundred beds. The Girard House will also be used as a Government hospi-

tal, in addition to numerous other buildings located in different parts of the city. THE PHILADELPHIA CADETS .- This corps has THE PHILADELPHIA CADETS,—This corps has now reached the full complement of one hundred boys, and will parade on November 30th, on which occasion the Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, D. D., is expected to deliver an address. The following is the list of company officers: Captain, Lewis Ashmead; licutenants. Albert C. Husko, D. Bray, Wm. Durar; sergeants, Frederic G. Vaux, Louis M. Koecker, Wm. Gaw, Jr., Frank Lewis, W. H. Yeaton, Jr.; corporals, Wm. Badger, Thomas Shmickson, John Wharton, R. Loper Baird, G. Weaver Wells. Major Geo. H. Ball command#the Cadet Battalion. Licut. Hlasko is addition.

THE HEARING OF GILCHRIST POSTPONED. Kesterday afternoon the hearing of William Gilchrist, which was to have taken place before the United States Commissioner, was postponed, on account of the absence of a very important witness, until Tuesday next. Gilchrist is charged with furnishing arms to the Southern rebels. He was formerly in the cutlery business in this city, but some weeks since was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette, and subsequently in Fort Warren, but upon the plea of being an alien, he was discharged. He

was rearrested on a warrant issued by the United States This work goes bravely on. About one-half of the iron girders which are to form the roof of the new wheelguders which are to form the root of the new whom-house have been secured in position. The iron columns for the support of the remainder were yesterday elevated to their position by means of a derrick. The engines are notyet in place, but the beds for their reception have been prepared in the granite foundations.

A WRECK .- The old canal-boat which was carried over the dam, in the recent freshet, now lies a hopeless wreck in the bed of the Schuylkill, a short dis-tance below the locks. During the high tide it is totally submerged. As its presence thus was found to endanger canal navigation, workmen were yesterday set to work to complete its disintegration. LAUNCH .- The steamship Saxon, built for the Philadelphia and Boston line, will be launched to-day, at 3% o'clock, from the shipperd of John W. Lynn, at the root of Reed street, below the navy-yard. She is 1,200 tons, and is a beautiful specimen of Philadelphia workmanship.

Opp Fellows.—The semi-annual session o

CLAL ASSOCIATION.—The Powntieth Audiversary of this association will be celebrated at the Musical Fand Hall to-morrow evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens and Rev. J. Wheaton Smith. ARTILLERY DRILL.—This afternoon, at two 'clock, there will be an artillery drill at the corner of sidge road and Columbia avenue. There will be used ix brass guns, and the movements will be comm

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFI

FATAL Accident .- Yesterday morning, at pleven o'clock, a child named James McDevitt, aged six years, was ran over by a dray in Front street, below Spruce, and instantly killed. His parents reside in the neighborhood where the accident occurred. An inquest was held by the coroner, and the driver of the dray excuerated from all blame.

THE ELECTION DIFFICULTY-THE CASE TO THE ELECTION DIFFICULTY—THE CASE TO THE COURT OF COMMON PLANS.

IN THE GOVERNOR—Yesterday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Allison and Ludlow, an argument was had in the case of an application of Win. C. Stevenson, to file his securities as clerk of the Orphans' Court.

F. C. Browster, Esc., for Mr. Stevenson, stated that he had desired to file the bonds, sud he proceeded to read the certificate to Mr. Stevenson, to the effect that Mr. Stevenson had been duly elected clerk of the Orphans' Court by the legal votes computed by the Board of Return Judges. This is signed by the members of the Board, (Prople's).

Mr. Brewster then read the certified copy of the duplicate return filed in the office of the Common Pleas, This certified that Mr. Stevenson received 30,709, and Mr. Lawrence 29,833 votes, and therefore elects Mr. Stevenson.

devenson.
This is signed by sixteen of the Return Judges (People's.)
Mr. Brewster referred to the section of the act of Assembly of 3d of July, 1839, setting out the dutie sembly of 3d of July, 1833, setting our che dance, of the Heturn Judges.
Mr. Hirst, on behalf of Mr. Lawrence, retel another section, which required the Board of Return Judges to organize with president and 'clerks, and all the proceedings in computing the roles and the making out of the certificates, are to be in the presence of the Board, and the certificates are to be signed by the two clerks and all the certificates are to be signed by the two clerks and all he judges present.

Mr. H. now proposed to submit the following character of evidence:

First. The certificate of Mr. Albert Lawrence, signed by all the Return Judges.

Second. The return of all the judges to the Court of Common Pleas.

Third. Parole evidence of all the Return Judges.

Third. Parole evidence of all the Return Judges, showing that this paper, now presented as a certificate-was never considered in the Board when it was signed, and which was a matter known only to the gentlemen ongaged in the transaction. It would be proven that the certificate of Mr. Stevenson was signed by but one clerk and fifteen judges.

The certificate of Mr. Lawrence was real: "At an election held in the city of Philadelphia on the 8th day of October, you were elected clerk of the Orphans' Court, with the army votes received under protest."

This is signed by the members of the Board (Peoplo's party), and is followed with the signatures of the Democratic members, who do so protesting against the protest. ratic members, who do so protesting against the protest Mr. Brewster said that the Democratic members has igned the protest and not the certificate.

Mr. Hirst next offered the return to the writ of man amus.
This led to a long discussion upon the admissibility of

This led to a long discussion upon the admissibility of the return.

Mr. Thayer, who took part in the argument, stated that he appeared for Mr. John Thombach, who had nothing to do with the preceding stages through which this investigation had passed. The carry indees had handed him a certificate, and he understood it conferred upon him certain rights, and he intended to maintain such rights in the manner prescribed by the law.

The mandamus, it was argued, would show, over the signatures of the parties themselves, that the certificate to Mr. Stevenson was a frand; that they had made return to the writ of mandamus that they had enumerated off the votes, and yet the certificate now presented elimits that but a portion were included in the enumeration. itim. But a portion were included in the enumera-tion.

The pulges consulted together, and Judge Allison an-nounced the decision of the court. They had come to the conclusion bot to go into the evidence. In the case of the clerk of the Orphans' Court the law does not re-quire that before the commission shall issue, he shall enter his securities. It is merely before he enters upon the discharge of his duties that he shall enter his securi-ties.

the discharge of his anness that he soon each the Return Judges, given to the persons claiming to be elected, may determine to whom to issue the commission, and the way is onen and perfectly clear for these two gentlemen claiming to be elected, to present their claims to the Governor, and ask him to grant commissions. When that commission comes before the court, the question of entering security can be determined.

In the case of the sheriff it is different.

In the case of the sheriff it is different.

The law requires, before the commission issues, a bond shall be taken to the recorder of deeds, and the securities approved; and the same securities are to be approved by the Governor before the commission shall issue. It may become necessary for the court to pass upon the question whether we shall go into the evidence. But the Governor will have before him the returns sent to him by fathers judges, and also the copy of the returns filed in the office of the prothonotary; and if he shall institute to the court that the securities must first be filed the court will take up the case and decide it. But he may intimate to which of the two gentlemen he will grant the commission. Judge Ludiow said he desired to add a few words as to Judge Ludlow said he desired to add a few words as to the general construction of the acts of Assembly, and the relative duties of the various departments of the Government. There is a department of the Government known as the Executive department; and another known as the Judicial department, whose duties are just as distinct as it is possible for them to be. Under the various acts of Assembly regulating these returns, it will appear that a special and very grave duty is cast upon the Executive department of the Commonwealth, for, if one will trace what is to become of these returns, it will be apparent that they must go directly from the Board of Return Judges to the Executive department of the Government. Duplicates of the returns made out are to be deposited as follows:

The president of the Board of Return Judges is to send one of them directly to the Secretary of the Com-The president of the Board of Return Judges is to send one of them directly to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the other he is to deposit in the office of the profitonotary to be by him certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. When they reuch the Executive department, the question is as to the commission. By turning to the acts of Assembly regulating the powers of this court as to securities, it will be seen that it is simply a duty imposed upon the judical department in aid of the Executive, in order that the sheriff shall not enter upon his duties until the bond is entered; and as a protection to the citizens, it is provided that the securities protection to the citizens, it is provided that the securities shall be approved by the court, and unless the Executive declared that he will not intimate what his decision is upon the right to a commission in the case of the sheriff, especially, it would not be respectful to the Governor for us to act. Let then the Executive determine this question, and upon its being determined by him, and an intimation given to this court, there will be no besitation in saying that the securities of this gent nissioned, will be approved under the law by court.
The case was then postponed for the present.

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL. — The following letter, from the eminent philanthropist, Miss Dix, to the managers of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Baloon and Hospital, possesses interest:

"Miss Dix's compliments to Mr. Cooper and his associates in a holle stude emoluling work, and hopes that the few books sent to occupy the attention of recovering hospital patients may be acceptable.

"Miss Dix takes occusion to express to Mr. Cooper not only her general interest in the charge taken of the Federal troops by supplying needlinflood, but her appreciation of both the quality and variety of the provisions spread on the tables; the decent, suitable manner in which the tables and table furniture are arranged; but also of the gental, hearty good will which welcomes the hungry and tired soldiers to an ample and grantitously supplied meal.

"The real blessing of the neat, convenient hospital, so well suitained and directed by Miss Ross, must impressed all who are acquainted with its advantages with a lively sense of the sincere and humane dispositions of those who, in the spirit of the Great Master, "go about doing good."

"Washington D. C., Nov. 16, 1861." HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL. - The following

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1861,"

SHOOTING CASE IN A CAMP .- Last evening, SHOOTING CASE IN A CAMP.—Last evening, about eight o'clock, a terrible shooting case occurred in a camp in the Twentieth ward, which, for a time, created a great excitement in that region. It appears that the deceased, whose name was John Workhelser, nged twenty-six years, a native of Monroe county, was a member of Company D, Colonel Staunton's regiment, encamped at Camac's woods. The deceased had been out after liquor, and attempted to pass the guard. He was ordered to halt four times by the sentry on duty, Orlando Pischer, of Company 1, of the same regiment. He paid no attention to the order, when Fischer raised his mustet and shot Workhelser through the head, killing him instantly. Fischer was arrested and held to await the result of a coroner's inquest. A verdict was rendered result of a coroner's inquest. A verdict was rendered acquitting Fischer of all blame. Fischer said he did not

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .-FENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—
The regular monthly exhibition of the above-named so-ciety was held last evening at Concert Hall. The display of fruits and plants was small, bring limited to some fine chrysanthermuns, by Adam Graham, gardener to General Patterson; James Eadle, gardener to Dr. Jas. Rush, and Robert Buist, and a number of fine apples by Wm. Joyce, gardener to M. W. Baldwin. We noticed, also, some Black Lombardy Grapes, deposited by Mr. Saunders of Germantown. Mr. Saunders unintains that this grape is not synonymous with the West St. Peter's, as has been generally supposed to be the case.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Yesterday afternoon, a man named Josiah Hummel was run over by an aslication the Ridge avenue, and was instantly killed. He resided in Seventh street, below Pederal, at which place an impact was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

CITY ITEMS.

LECTURE BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN .- The next and fourth lecture of the People's Literary Institute Course will be delivered at Concert Hall to-morro (Thursday) evening, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., tional Life." Mr. Chapin is so well known to the lecture-going public that the bare announcement of his apcarance would, at any time, attract a large audience but his appearance at this time, to discuss the particular. theme he has selected is invested with a twofold interest, so that it will doubtless be necessary to procure tickets in advance, and go early in order to insure adm as the house is sure to be crowded to its utmost capa-BEAUTIFUL HATS FOR CHILDREN; also, La-

and at the most reasonable prices at Messrs. Charles Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel. Their stock of Ludies' Fancy Furs is also the finest and hear assorted in the city, and they are selling them at much below the usual rates. Purchasers should bear this in WHERE TO BUY YOUR LAMPS .- We have earefully examined the claims of all the verious lamps

dies' Shoes, of the neatest styles and best quality. Gents'

fine Military Goods, can be found in greatest variety,

raishing Goods, Hats and Caps for Gentlemen, and

now offered in the market for burning Kerosene Oil, and our judgment is unhesitatingly given in favor of those manufactured and sold by Messrs. Witters & Co., at their celebrated "Light Emporium" No. 35 North Eighth street, corner of Filbert. Let every body give NEW ATTRACTIONS AT ESHLEMAN'S .- Mr. J. A. Eshleman, the enterprising proprietor of the popular Cravat Store, Seventh and Chestnut streets, has ju

brought out several beautiful new style articles for the NECK, in his usual good taste. His general stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods is also admiraly selected, and presents apocial inducements to buyers. His wimbows ire attracting much attention. SUPERIOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- All who try the Buckwheat known as the "Silver Flint" brand, sold by My. C. II. Mattson, dealer in fine groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, are convinced of its superiority. while in price it is lower than some other brands in the market that are not so good.

MONS. DE WOLOWSKI'S NEW METHOD OF Music.—We have often had occasion to refer in most laudatory terms to Mons, Wolowski's new and improved system of teaching Piano and Singing. Prof. W. wa+ very successful for the last two seasons in Philadelphia. and he begins now a new course of musical instruction. at his residence, No. 711 Spruce street. Mons. Wolowski did not begin his first course of lessons as was advertised, as he has given twenty-two concerts, which brought eleven thousand dollars towards the volunteer troops the Pennsylvania and New York regiments, and now ha will begin positively, and all those who really desire to become, in a short time, excellent performers, cannot do

better than follow Mons. W.'s easy and simplified method. THE SIXTY-NINTH IN TOWN,-The New York Sixty-ninth Regiment, which distinguished itself a bull Run, passed through the city yesterday on the way: to the seat of war. The men were well provided with the Becessaries of camp life; but the officers generally ex-pressed the assurance that all hands would have been better equipped had they procured their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The name and have of this areat clothing emporium is almost world-

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON I .- The remains of the Emperor Napoleon I were recently transferred from the Chapel in St. Jerome, in the Church of the Invalides of Paris, where they had rested for the last twenty years, to the tomb placed under the Dome. This solemn ceremony was performed in the presence of numerous mem-bers of the Imperial family, the Marshals, Admirals, &c., all of whom made their appearance on the grand occasion clothed in handsome garments procured from th Fashionable Temple of Granville Stokes, 609 Chestnut street. A splendid assortment of full and winter garments is still left at this emporium, and may be purthosed at greatly reduced prices.