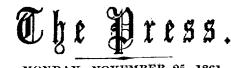
THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1861.



MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

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

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We publish this morning a telegraphic abstract of the message of Jefferson Davis to the rebel Congress. He makes an elaborate effort to create the false impression that the schemes of the conspirators have been crowned with a great degree of success, and that the South is maintaining, with comparative ease, the terrible burdens imposed upon her. His message reads more like the argument of an ingenious lawyer defending a great criminal than the message of a statesman; and he has so grossly perverted facts, and laid down so many false doctrines. that his special pleading can deceive no intelligent reader.

The rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell, have been safely landed in Fort Warren, near Boston. It is said that the Government has determined to furnish them only with coarse prison fare until it is known that Col. Corcoran and our other officers, held as prisoners in the South, are well treated.

; The people of Memphis are very much alarmed at the prospect of a formidable expedition being sent down the Mississippi river, and the Appeal declares that "every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency." The panic caused by the success of our fleet at

Beaufort has not yet abated, and the people of the rebel sea-board cities are descriing their homes as rapidly as rats leave a sinking ship. The Louisville Journal, of the 22d inst., gives

the following reliable accounts of the official reports of Gen. Nelson, in regard to his advance movement against the rebels at Pikeville, Ky. The Journal says :

We will briefly notice the contents of the reports of Gen. Nelson and Col. Sill. On the 7th Novem-ber, General Nelson despatched Colonel Sill, with his own regiment, the Obio Thirty-third, and the light battalion under Major Hart, composed of a flank company from each of the regiments, the Second. Thirty-third, and Fifty-ninth Obio Volun-Second. Thirty-third, and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volun-teers, U. S. A., and two Kentucky companies, to-gether with one hundred and forty-two mounted men, under command of Col. Metcalf. Kentucky volunteers, made up of men mounted from the wagen teams, and 36 gentlemen volunteers, under Col. Apperson, and a section of artillery, to march by the way of John's Creek, and pass to the left of Pike-ville, where the rebels had taken position—a dis-tance of forty miles—and turn or out them off. Col. Sill marched at 11 A. M. on the 7th. At 5 A. M. of the 8th. Gen. Nelson moved forward with the Second Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Colonel Harris; Twenty-first Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Col Norton: Fifty-ninth Regiment O. V. U. S. A., Col Fyffe; the battalion of Kentucky Volunteers under Col. Charles A. Marshall, and two sections of artillery, Capt. Konkle, and took the State road direct to Charles A. Marshall, and two sections of artillery, Capt. Konkle, and took the State road direct to Pikeville, twenty-eight miles. Some eight miles from Prestonburg they met a picket of about forty eavalry and fired on them; but, having no eavalry, they escaped easily. At 1 P. M. the column had advanced along the närröw defile of the moun-tain that ends at Ivy creek. The mountain is the highest along the river, very precipitous, and thickly covered with timber and undergrowth, and the road, which is but seven feet wide, is cut along the side of it. about twenty-five feet above along the side of it, about twenty-five feet above the river, which is close under the road. The ridge descends in a rapid curve, and very sharp, to the creek, or rather gorge, where it makes a complete elbow. Behind this ridge, and all along the nountain side, the enemy, seven hundred strong-lay in ambush, and did not fire until the head of Col. Marshall's batalion, himself leading, was up to the elbow. The skirmish was very sharp. The mountain side was blue with puffs of smoke, and not an enemy to be seen. The first discharge killed four and wounded thirteen of Marshall's killed four and wounded thirteen of Marshall's men. Gen. Nelson ordered the Kentuckians to charge. Col. Harris, whose regiment was imme-diately behind the general, led his men up the mountain side most gallantly, and deployed them along the face of it. Col. Norton, whose regi-ment had just reached the defile, anticipating an order from the general, led his men up the north-ern ridge of the mountain, deployed them along the creck, and went at the rebels. Two pieces of artillery were got in position in the road and

The Mason and Sudell Case. Having long accepted the New York Albion as a pretty accurate interpreter of the pub-Three Richmond papers of the 20th of Nolie feeling and public policy of England, we

looked, with a considerable degree of expectation, for its remarks on the arrest of the archtraitors. SLIDELL and MASON. As we anticipated, it states the facts with accuracy, but after having been once arrested, reached argues from them that Captain WILKES has Washington yesterday evening. Let us look first at the Enquirer. conducted by Tyler, been guilty of, at least, " a very serious breach of international comity; whether he has also Wise, & Allegre. A more mournful and violated international law, jurists must decide." The fact, that the Government at Washington adopts Captain WILKES' act as its own, makes it an issue of national importance.

The Albion contends that the mail-steamer Trent is a public and not a private vessel, and that SLIDELL and MASON were not Ambassa-

dors. On the first point it admits thatdors. On the first point it admits that— "There can be no greater mistake than for a Briton to fret and fume on this occasion, and swear that his flag has been outraged, simply because the neutral ship of his country has been stopped on the high seas by an American frigate. It must not be forgotten that the rights of war are universally ac-knowledged, however frequent and long and fool-ish may have been the squabbling over certain ma-ritime rights in peace. A belligerent may stop and search any merchant vessel any where at sea, on suspicion that the latter may be in whole or in part employed in the enemy's service. The offence here lics not in the fact that the *Trent* is a neutral and bound from one neutral port to another, having bound from one neutral port to another, having never been upon the enemy's coast at all; it con-sists in the peculiar occupation and character of the ship, which should have exempted her from search and the consequences thereof, so soon as visitation had established what she was and how engaged." Against this we place the fact that the Trent, though commanded by an officer of

the British navy, was a passenger-ship as well as a mail-packet,—the passengers being carried, not for the pecuniary advantage of Queen VICTORIA, but for the profit of the owners, who contract with her to convey the mail. Captain WILKES did not open the mail bags, to ferret out and take away letters from the South addressed to persons in Europe, but did seize and take away two passengers who, he knew, were conveying despatches to Europe from a part of his country which is in revolt. According to the law, as laid down by England, in her Proclamation of war against Russia, in 1854, Captain WILKES had a right, commanding an American frigate, to board any neutral and seize despatches which she might be conveying from the enemies of his country to persons abroad. If he could seize the despatches, why not their bearers? Was he to overhaul the arch-traitors' trunks and travelling bags, yet leave the men themselves orally to deliver to persons in Europe the contents of the despatches they conveyed ? This plain point would sett c the question, we submit, in any Court of Common Sense in the world. Now, as legislators and jurisconsults aver, Law is the perfection of human reason. The Albion's next position is one of appa-

rent strength. It says : "We deny point-blank that Messrs. Slidell and Mason had any ambassadorial character what-ever. A confederacy that has no recognized na-tional existence, cannot send forth an official repretional existence, cannot send forth an official repre-sentative, whose very status presupposes recogni-tion. To the captain of the Treat these persons could have been no more than any ordinary passen-gers, whatever he may have heard of their errand by common report—for, thank Heaven, us have not retrograded to a passport system !—and they were therefore entitled to such protection as his neutral flag could afford, and to such an asylum on board his ship as her special character should have secured. They themselves, we repeat, had no offi-cial position. They were not Ambassadors, they certainly were not soldiers; they could not be le-gally scized on board a neutral ship at sea without some juzifiable pretext, however easy it is for a some justifiable pretext, however easy it is for a Secretary of State on shore to consign whom he pleases to a military prison for an alleged civil offence.

If they had been Ambassadors they might have been taken. This was decided in 1808, when, to use Mr. EVERETT's words, " an American vessel called the Caroline, on her way from New York to Bordeaux, in France, was | man is Mr. Stuart, of Augusta-another of the captured by a British cruiser, carried into most intolerable of the State-rights quacks-England, tried and condemned before Sir and his lucubrations show how terrified these WILLIAM SCOTT, afterward Lord Stowell, the highest authority on any question of the law of nations that can be found in Great Britain -condemned because it carried despatches from the government of one of the French colonies. In giving his opinion on the condemnation of this vessel, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT expressly said that the belligerent cruiser was authorized in stopping the ambassador of the enemy on the way to his destination." In point of fact. Ambassadors are contraband. and may be seized as such on board of neutral vessels.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." **LATEST NEWS** WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1861. BY TELEGRAPH.

reverted to the day when it was the champion

of Democratic principles and the earnest

friend of the Union, under the lead of

seded the Globe. Fatal as that mistake was in

a party point of view, beginning as it did in a

gross and unprovoked outrage upon a still

cmber ! This rare gift was presented to me this morning by a gentleman who left the

FROM WASHINGTON. capital of Secessia on Wednesday last, and,

> CLOTHING TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE FEDE. RAL PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

dismal looking sheet could not be conceived. HOW DAVIS' MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED. In glancing over its badly-printed pages, its

dull editorials, and its heavy advertisements, TROUBLE IN THE SECOND PENNmostly composed of notices of military SYLVANIA RESERVES. movements and supplies, my mind insensibly

> MUTINY IN THE THIRTY-FIRST PENN. SYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

the veteran Thomas Ritchie, Then it was indeed a great newspaper, read THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION. by the statesmen of both the leading

parties, its columns filled with contributions THREE OFFICERS AND SEVEN CANNON CAPTURED. from the best and purest men of Virginia, and

its influence so general and effective that a DISLOYALTY DISAPPEARING. single opinion of the veteran editor was ac-

cepted and believed by thousands. It was to FROM FORTRESS MONROE. reward the signal devotion and consistency of the Enquirer to what were then true Democratic principles, that Mr. Ritchie was invited

RUMORED SILENCING OF A REBEL here by President Polk, to assume the editor-BATTERY. ship of the Washington Union, which super-

> GUNBOAT CAMBRIDGE DESTROYS A REBEL CAMP ON THE JAMES RIVER.

more distinguished journalist, Francis P. Blair, THE SAN JACINTO AT BOSTON. (who had few equals in courage, disinterestedness and single-hearted attachment to his

country,) yet the historical fact remains Mason and Slidell Lodged at Fort Warren. that Mr. Ritchie had his reward from

Mr. Polk's Administration only because of his AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. championship of the Union of these States.

"Duncan is in his grave! After life's fitful fever he sleeps well !" The old Ritchie has THE BURNING OF WARSAW. gone, and the young ones seem to have passed

out of view, leaving the Enquirer in the hands Special Despatches to "The Press." of a Tyler and a Wise! The number of the old organ before me contains the proceedings

WASHINGTON, November 24.

of the Virginia State Convention of November 16th, which are full of the rarest Pick-Trouble in the Second Penn'a Reserves. wickisms. Nothing has ever served more amu-The Second Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, sing to me than the stately nonsense of the which was lately commanded by Col. WILLIAM B. MANN, is in some little difficulty. The War Deso-called States-rights politicians of the Old partment a short time since issued an order trans-Dominion-I mean the men of the eastern ferring four of the companies of this regiment to counties. A greater set of humbugs never in-Col. RIPPEY's regiment, from Allegheny county-one company to Col. TAGGART's regiment, and one fested or afflicted any people. We have a good specimen of the class in the report of this company to Col. MCLEAN'S regiment. As Col. Convention. First, we have old John Tyler, RIPPEY's regiment was not as strong as that of making a speech, in which he declines a Col. MANN's, this was a virtual abandonment of nomination of President of the body, very the organization of the Second.

The six companies which formed a portion of much after the style of his illustrious son, Robert, formerly of Bristol, Bucks county, in your State-reciting all his past glories, parsince the 25th of May last, and have been for the past four months in Virginia, while Colonel Ripticularly those won in the service of the United PET's regiment, which does not belong to the States, and boasting of his immense patriot-Pennsylvania Reserve organization, has not been ism. More than two columns are consumed in active service over two months. This raised in the debate on this subject. The next step quite a feeling among the officers in Colonel MANN's is to expel Wartman T. Willey, of Wheeling, giment.

because he has agreed to accept the election It was stated that the order from the War Deto the Senate of the United States, under partment was made at the suggestion of Governor CURTIN. But it since appears that the Governor is what Mr. Fisher, an insane fanatic, alike well unfavorable to the disbandment of the old organiremembered at Charleston and Baltimore for zation of the Second Reserves, and wishes to prehis vanity and impudence, denominates "the serve the regiment intact. By the order of the bogus government of Western Virginia." In-War Department, if it was strictly carried out, asmuch as there is no Secession constitu-Colonel RIPPEY would take the colors of the Seency in Western Virginia, the Convention cond, and, with his staff, organize an entire new next proceeded to elect delegates from all the regiment.

counties that belong to the new State-an Gov. CURTIN, it is understood, has sent a proper ofeasy way to secure a representation, and anficer here to arrange the matter with the Department, and it is very probable that the regiment will be other melancholy proof of the weakness of filled up and properly officered. The regiment is Secession. After this comes a report from a in command of Major WILLIAM MCCANDLESS, of committee appointed in May to consider such Philadelphia, who has been elected Lieut. Colonel. amendments to the Constitution of Virginia but has not yet received his commission from Gov. as may be necessary and proper The chair-CURTIN. The captains are all Philadelphians, as follows :

Company A, Captain WOODWARD; company C, D, vacompany E, Captain FINNEY ; COMDANV H. Cantain MEALY, and company K, Captain SMITH; adjutant, Mr. NEIDY; quartermaster, C. F. HOYT. Col. MANN was one of the first Pennsylvania officers who was examined by the Military Board. He passed a most rigid examination, and his qualifications were unanimously approved by the Board. Colonel MANN is using his best endeavors with Governor CURTIN to prevent the disbandment of the regiment, which in point of discipline stands pre-eminent. Reported Mutiny in the Thirty-first Pennsylvania Regiment. For the past two days a report has prevailed that a serious difficulty has arisen in Col. WILLIAMS' Thirty-first Pennsylvania Regiment. The other day two of the companies openly rebelled, and a third company was ordered under arms, with loaded muskets, to quell the disturbance. Various reports are in circulation as to the cause of the trouble, but the colonel appears to maintain strict discipline, and put down every attempt at inof the success of the rebellion, is certain to subordination. Some eight or ten of the combe established. So much for the Enquirer. missioned officers are said to have resigned. A Now take up its old competitor, the Richmond large number of the privates have strolled away Whig, which seems to have no editor, and from the camp. Two police officers camp downpresents as forlorn an appearance as the Enfrom Philadelphia yesterday, bringing with them mares. The Whig; in commenting upon the four descriters belonging to the regiment. The South must drub the Yankees soundly, and, martials.

The Pennsylvania Twenty-sixth. Major GIDEON J. BALL, and his clerk, JERRY L HUTCHINSON, will leave for Budd's Ferry in the morning, for the purpose of paying off Colonel WILLIAM F. SMALL'S Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. Three months' pay is due the regiment. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavairy Or-dered to Kentucky.

The Seventh regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Colonel WYNKOOP, has been or dered to Kentucky. They are encamped at Harrisburg, and will leave in a few days for their destination. The regiment is full, completely equipped, and will be armed with the improved carbine and sabre. The Twenty-ninth Penn'a Regiment.

Col. JOHN K. MURPHY, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, arrived here this morn-The British resels of war were ready to sail for Mexico, but had been detained owing to stormy weather. The French ships were to sail immedi-ately. It is reported that it was at the instigation of England that the United States is to be invited ing, from his encampment, near Muddy Branch He reports every thing quiet along the line, and says that the men are enjoying unusually good health for this season of the year. There had been only two deaths in the regiment since it left Philathe expedition. The King of Portugal died of typhus fever on the 12th. The Duke of Oporto has succeeded to the Theorem delphia.

The rebels keep themselves unusually quiet; occasionally a small party of them is seen, but they keep at a distance. The body of Corporal MERCER, of Philadelphia, who died rather suddenly in camp of inflammation of the bowels, was brought down last night, and will be taken home on the train this evening, in charge of his brother. Col. MURPHY will accompany the body. The Message of Jeff Davis.

The message of the President of the rebel States s looked at here as a document worthy only of a dishonest man and a bad cause. Viewed from this stand-point, its deceptions are undoubtedly more easily discovered than they can possibly be by his deluded victims in any part of the so-called Confederacy It looks very like a last dash under ac cumulating difficulties, and reminds the reader that falsehood can find an argument after truth has been silenced.

Lieutenant Russell, of the Navy.

Lieutenant JOHN H. RUSSELL, of the navy, whose gallant exploit in leaving his ship off Pensacola and with a few men entering the navy yard, at that place, under the guns of a rebel fort, and setting fire to the rebel schooner Joseph, with a battery of five guns, has reached Washington, and is now here awaiting orders. He reports that while our fortress and BILLY WILSON'S Zonaves could easily take possession of the traitor fortifications, at Pensacola, it will be necessary to have a large reinforcement in order to hold Florida. There is no doubt that a large army is now on the way to carry out this object. **Consul to Bahia**

WILLIAM IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, having yes terday received his instructions from the State Department as consul to Bahia, will proceed thither in a few days

Movements of the New Jersey Brigade. On Friday a portion of the New Jersey brigade, under Gen. FRANKLIN, went to Springfield station, and one regiment from Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S com Colonel MANN'S regiment have been in service | mand proceeded to Burke's station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The latter is fourteen miles from Alexandria. No evidence of the enemy was to be seen near either place. The 3d New Jersey regiment remained at Springfield during the night, and returned to their quarters yesterday morning. The pickets from Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S division daily visit Occoquan creek, about sixteen miles below Alexandria

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

THREE REBEL OFFICERS PRISONERS. SEVEN CANNON CAPTURED.

DISAPPEARANCE OF DISLOYALTY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24-[Special despatch to New York Herald.]-Despatches to General Dix, from Eastern Virginia, announce the capture of three rebel officers, a captain and two lieutenants. Seven cannon were also captured. They are all new and in good order. All traces of disloyalty

seem to have disappeared in Accomac and North-

Germans.

France

Cheers.]

LATER FROM EUROPE from this, the artists who will appear are of the highest class, and the majority new to a Philadelphia audience. Of Madame Gomez's abilities we ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ETNA. can speak freely and advisedly, having heard her Europe. Her voice is a soprano sfoggato of the Detention of the Mexican Expedition very best quality-vast compass, great flexibility, and highest cultivation. As a lyric artist, she bas achieved a most enviable reputation in Paris and SPEECH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER. t. Petersburgh, and will also here. Ridolfi, the

War.

ritone, and Garibaldi, the basso, are new to us. DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL. In the course of the evening, Miss Annie Lonsdale will recite the beautiful poem of "The Volunteer's NEW YORK, Nov. 24 .- The steamer Etna ar-Wife." The price of admission is only fifty cents. rived at half past 6 o'clock this evening, with

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS' THIS EVENING. AMERICAN AGADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust reets.-Herrmann, the Prestidigitateur.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts.-AROH-STEERET THEATRE-Arch street, above Sixth,-4 School for Grown Children "-" Shylock; Or, the Mer-

School for Grown Children ' hant of Venice Preserved.'' WBEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE-Walnut street, hove Eighth.---" Limerick Boy"---" The Cataract of the

CONCERT HALL-Chestant street, above Twelfth .leorge Christy's Minstrels.

GREAT BRITAIN. The speech of Mr. Adams. the American minis-ter, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, has attracted considerable attention. He was silent as to the war, but very pacific towards England. The Lon-don Daity News says, it was frank. manly, sen-sible, and seasonable, and must be cordially wel-comed by England at large, especially as a small but active faction is doing its utmost to misrepre-sent American diplomacy, and create ill-feeling. The London Morning Post says that the speech was marked by the most friendly statements re-specting the good feelings of the American Go-vernment and people towards England, and hopes that no occurrence will happen to belie these state-ments. SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION .--- About 8 o'clock SPONTANEOU'S COMBUSTION.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the building at No. 905 Market street, occupied on the first floor by Pemberton Smith, hardware deal-er. The rest of the building was occupied by B. J. Warden & Co., manufacturers of saddlery and har-ness and military equipments and accoutrements. In the fourth story the Messrs. Warden & Co. had stored about 800 haversacks, sent to them to be strapped by the manufacturer, Joseph Davis, who was recently burned out at Twelfth and Washing-ton streets. The fire commenced in the pile of ha-versacks. and, owing to the dense smoke, some time elapsed before the room in which the flames origi-nated could be reached, but they were extinguished before extending to any other part of the building. The stock of Warden & Co. was somewhafflamaged by water, which is fully covered by insurance in the Northern Assurance Company, of London. The stock of hardware of Mr. Suith was also damaged by water. He has an insurance of \$4,000 in the Haliane Loguivence Company and the suite of the The London Times is characteristically sarcastic, but at the same time complimentary to Mr. Adams. Dudley Mann and Yancey were guests at the grand banquet of the Fishmongers' Company, in London. The latter spoke to a toast for the restonondon. The inter spoke to a toast for the resto-ration of peace in America. He spoke strongly in defence of the Confederate cause; eulogized Eng-land for her recognition of belligerent rights. He said the Confederates did not desire intervention, being able to maintain their independence; but they did desire a recognition by the Powers. He asserted that there can be no basis for negotiations to long as the Confederates are treated as rable by water. He has an insurance of \$4,000 in the Reliance Insurance Company, and the same amount in the Fire Association of this city. The building belongs to the estate of Jussia Lippincott, deceased, asserted that there can be no basis for negotiations so long as the Confederates are treated as rebels. When they are treated as a belligerent Power, then the morning of peace will dawn, as the Confede-rates will be inflexible only on points of independ-ence and honey. and was erected in superior style by the grand-ther of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith. In its day it was one of

ence and honor. The *Times* seeks to calm the dismay at the short The Times seeks to calm the dismay at the short supply of cotton, and says there is no ground for national alarm. The final obsequies at the interment of the re-mains of McManus took place at Dublin on the 10th inst. It was an imposing demonstration. Lord Palmerston made a speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, and referred to American affairs as follows: Although circumstances, beyond our control, may threaten, for a time, to interfere with the full supply of cotton, so necessary for the pro-ductive industry of the country, yet, no doubt that temporary evil will be productive of permanent good, [oheers.] and we shall find in various quarters of the rhole sure and certain and ample simolies the finest of the west-end mansions to the building, principally by water, is covered by nsurance. The fire, which was investigated by the Fire Marshal, proves clearly to be a case of spontaneous combustion, caused by the haversacks being var-nished with a composition of benzoin, a substance

which ignites at a very low temperature. If ad not the flames been timely subdued there would have been a great destruction of property. The losses, generally, were caused by water.

EXPLOSION AT A MEAT-PACKING ESTABLISH-MENT.—A torrific explosion occurred at the ex-tensive ment-packing establishment of Mr. Jacob good, one ers, and we shall find in various quarters of the globe sure and certain and ample supplies, which will render us no longer dependent upon one source of production for that which is so necessary for the industry and welfare of the country. MEM.—A forme capacitor www.exe means and tensive meat-packing establishment of Mr. Jacob Alburger, at the corner of Sixth and Reed streets, about quarter before 11 o'clock on Friday night, caused by the bursting of a large sheet-iron tank, used for boiling kones. Some idea of the force of the explosion can be formed when the tank, which weighs about two thousand pounds, ascended into the air through the roof of the building, and was carried a distance of about six hundred feet, and brought up in the yard attached to the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Tiller, on Fifth street, above Reed. In its career it denolished the roof of Mr. Alburger's establishment, knocked down a portion of a brick wall. completely destroyed a fence in Mr. Tiller's Gentlemen, when we look without, we see, no doubt, in many parts of Europe circumstances which, if not dealt with by prudence and discre-tion, may lead to local disturbances, which, I trust, will not, at least, extend themselves to bring us within their range. [Cheers] On the other side of the Atlantic we witness, with the deepest afflic-tion [cheers], with an affliction which no words can extreme to heared. differences of the most low act hear establishment, knocked down a portion of a brick wall, completely destroyed a fence in Mr. Tiller's express [cheers], differences of the most lamentable kind among those whom we call our cousins and our relations. [Cheers.] It is not for us to pass judg-ment upon these disputes. It is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that such differences may not be offere configuration. yard, and also partially destroyed an outhouse. The bottom of the tank was left in its original place. There was a considerable quantity of fat in the tank at the time of the explosion, and as the

in the tank at the time of the explosion, and as the vessel went in one direction the hot fat was scattered in another. Fortunately the workmen were not engaged in the building at the time, or the loss of life would doubtless have been frightful. There were but three men present. These were Jacob Signund, the watchman; John Brown, the en-gineer, and Christian Siegel, a butcher. They were all within a few feet of the tank. Brown was in a stooping posture, and escened in jury, but the other be of long continuance, and that they may speedily be succeeded by the restoration of harmony and peace. [Cheers.] An important cabinet council was held at Paris on the 12th. It was almost certain that Fould had accepted the Ministry of Finance, his programme eing retrenchment in every branch. Europe will be assured of the pacific intentions of an within a rew feet of the tank. Brown was in a stooping posture, and escaped injury, but the other two were scalded by the boiling fat. Sigmund is quite severely wounded, and requires the attend-ance of two physicians. The engineer is unable to account for the accident. He says that the pres-sure of steam was not greater than usual. The report of the explosion was heard for miles, and The Senate is called to assemble on the 10th of report of the explosion was heard for miles, and the concussion was felt for squares in the vicinity of the establishment. The damage resulting from of the establishment. The damage resulting from the disaster is estimated at about \$2,000.

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN THIS CITY .-

THE ELECTION DIFFICULTY .-- On Saturday rorning the Court of Common Pleas was again crowded by the friends of the parties concerned in claiming certificates of election from the Return Judges, Gov. Curtin having declined to accede to the arrangements made by the court requiring him to decide who was entitled to be commissioned as sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, and referred the matter back

the matter back. Judges Allison and Ludlow appeared on the bench to hear the case, and the matter was brought up by Mr. James Gowen, who presented a paper certify, ing that Robert Ewing received the highest num-ber of votes for sheriff. according to a certain com-rutation putation.

putation. A similar paper was also presented in behalf of Mr. Lawrence, claiming to be elected clork of the Grphans Court. Mr. Browster, who represented Mr. Stovenson, suggested that the case should go over until a day the coming week, when the court could give time to a full argument and when it mould be possible the coming week, when the court cound give time to a full argument, and when it would be possible to have a full bench to hear the case. Mr. Thayer asked that the case be taken up on Monday, or some other day the coming week, as he had received no notice that the matter would

come up on Saturday. The question was argued at length, and in the course of the discussion Mr. Brewster referred to the fact that Mr. Gowen had read the certificate as

George Christy's Minstrels. TENPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Ohest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the War.

the fact that Mr. Gowen had read the certificate as if the case were a new one, whereas the truth was that Mr. Stevenson had first presented the only certificate which declared him only elected. Judge Knox, for Mr. Ewing, opposed a delay, in view of the fact that but ten days were allowed for a contestant to commence proceedings; certainly there could be no difficulty in disposing of the only question in the ease, who had received a certificate and was entitled to enter security. A messenger was sent to the Quarter Sessions to request the attendance of Judge Thompson at the Common Pleas. The answer brought back was that Judge Thompson could not leave the Quarter Ecsions, as he was engaged. Another messenger was then sent to Judge Thompson, and in about an hour an answer was re-ceived.

Judge Allison announced that Judge Thompson had peremptorily refused to be present at the hear-ing of the case. Judge Allison said his own incli-

For his characteristic budge international that has been had been been as a set of the s

morning. Judge Ludlow said he thought the case ought to

Judge Lucinow said he thought the case ought to be proceeded with at once, for reasons of public justice, but as his brother judge could not take it up to-day, he must acquissee in its being taken up on Monday. The case will, therefore, come up regularly to-

lay. RAILWAY MATTERS .- The Pennsylvania Rail-

road Company have laid the track connecting their road with the West Chester and Media road. The residents in the vicinity of the connection were startled one morning at the smashing up of the roof of the Media depot, at West Philadelphia, the enves of the building extending so far out as not to permit the passage of the large cars of the Central road. The new bridge is rapidly approaching com-pletion, and soon Market street will be partialy re-

lieved of a great nuisance. On and after to-day the winter schedule of the West Chester and Medua road goes into effect. Hereafter there will be four trains each way (Sun-day excepted) daily. The last train will leave the depot, Eighteenth and Market streets, at 10.30 P. M. This will prove a great assemmedation to these dejot, Eighteenth and Market streets. at 10.30 P. M. This will prove a great accommodation to those living at the terminus and along the line of the road, who desire to avail themselves of the amuse-ments, lectures, &c., presented in a large city, from which they have heretofore been debarred. Pag-Bengers for the various stations on the Baltimore Central Road will take the trains leaving at 8.30 A. M., and 4.15 P. M. On Sundays the trains will leave the city at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M. All trains leave the depot at West Philadelphia 17 minutes after the time of leaving Eighteenth and Market streets.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. the Read-The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Read-ing Railroad, the East Pennsylvania Railroad, the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, have agreed to issue excursion (half price) tickets to delegates to the State Edu-cational Convention—to be good from the 23d of November till the 2d of December, both days in-clusive. It is expected that the other railroad com-panies of the Stete will exhibit the same liberality panies of the State will exhibit the same liberality. A party of worknon were engaged during Sa-turday night in relaying the curve of the City Rail-road, at Third and Dock streets. A bonfire was kindled, and lanterns were used to furnish light to the men. In these days of heavy transportations over the railroads there is no time for obstructing the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad in day-light. The repairs in question were greatly needed, as the curve has been in a wretched condition for some time. The public will have cause to rejoice when the Delaware terminus of the road is finished

and the business streets are relieved from the nule trains which now pass over them. The winter schedule of the Pennsylvania Rail-road goes into operation to-day. Five daily trains will arrive at and depart from the city.

Dece Geoffrey St. Hilliare, the colebrated naturalist. s dead. The Paris Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes, 69f. 30c. BELGIUM.

FRANCE.

RUSSTA.

Public Amusements.

magnificent play.

Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

the Throne. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Etna brought about £8,000 in specie.

The American steamer James Adger left South-

o join the expedition. The Spanish journals talk f a probable Spanish protectorate as the result of

impton on the 12th inst.; destination unknown.

The Belgium Chambers had been opened. The King's speech was silent on the Italian question, but the minister of Francis the Second has been no-

artillery were got in position in the road and opened upon them. Owing to the steepness of the mountain, all this required time. On the opposite side of the river, which at that point is narrow, deep, and swift. there were also robels, who annoyed our men. In an hour and twenty minutes the rebels were dispersed and field, leaving a number of killed and wounded on the ground, and six pris-oners unhurt. As General Nelson marched imme-diately in pursuit, the robel loss was not ascer-tained accurately, but thirty were found dead on the field. Among the wounded prisoners was II. M. Rust, late State Senator from Greenup coun-ty. Our loss in killed was six, and twenty-four ty. Our loss in killed was six, and twenty-four wounded If General Nelson had had with him any cavalry. he feels confident he would have taken or slain the whole of them. As it was, the taken or slain the whole of them. As it was, the enemy retreated, cutting down trees across the nar-row road and burning or cutting all the bridges, which are numerous. General Nelson bivouacked four miles beyond the Ivy Creek. It rained, and the men had to wade through mud and in a heavy rain all the day of the 9th, the march being heavy and slow on account of the felled trees obstructing and slow on account of the folled trees obstructing the road, and the necessary repairing of bridges. At night the army again bivouacked in the Novem-ber rain, and the next morning they reached Pike-ville, where Colonel Sill had arrived the previous night. Captain Berryhill, of the 2d Ohio, was wounded severely at Ivy Creek, while leading the column up the mountain side. During these operations, the command of Colonel Sill executed General Nelson's orders, and occupied Pikeville. by a circuitous route, on the 9th, at 4 P.

Pikeville, by a circuitous route, on the 9th, at 4 P. M. Colonel Metcalf's mounted men, in advance. At. Coloner metchait's mounteen men, in advance, exchanged shots with a reconnoitering party which had just crossed the river, but immediately retreated. Metcalf's and Hart's forces were then thrown out, deployed as skirmishers on the hill side. flanking the road, which debouches at the ford. They found the enemy's camp described, and the main street of the village occupied by mounted men, who were making off by the Shelby road. A few rounds of shell were sort efter them road. A few rounds of shell were sent after them, and Metcalf's men took possession of the town, fording the river on horseback. The rest of the occupied all the previous day in evacuating the place. General Williams was there when the skimithers opened fire, but he retreated, and Colo-nel Sill subsequently occupied his headquarters. The only casualty was one man killed. On the The only casualty was one man killed Un the route Colonel Sill twice encountered a party of mounted men; the first fire killed a horse and wounded two rebels. On the night of the 8th a party of ten, sent out by Colonel Metcalf, encoun-tered Captain Shawhan's rebel caralry, about one hundred and fifty strong, and it was reported that Captain S was wounded. His party fell back in great haste. The troops in Pikeville were not well off for provisions. All they could get was beef; but there is a mill in the vicinity, which they in-tended to set in motion and supply themselves with tended to set in motion and supply themselves with corn meal. It was impossible to obtain any ac-curate account of the numbers of the dispersed rchels, but they were most effectually cleared out. Among the effects of Colonel Williams left behind at Pikeville in his hasty retreat was a letter from the Confederate Secretary of War, J. P. Benjamin, dated October 28, introducing Mr. Lewis, a special agent for the Confederate Government, who would make a communication to Colonel W. "about make a communication to Colonel W. "about young Clay," in relation to which Colonel W. was to use hle discretion. The Secretary was anxiously awaiting Williams' muster-rolls, and stated that he had sent to him on the 27th a company of artillery with its battery, and would send him a regiment of *armed* Virginians to Prestonsburg in a few days. From all we can glean, "Cerro Gordo" will not for the present have occasion for their use, as his men must be ucompletely demorphized by the had men must be completely demoralized by the bad thrashing and worse fright which they received. The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, referring to the late retreat of Floyd from the visinity of Gauley, says the rebel forces were obliged to throw away or destroy a large portion of their blankets, ammunition, tents, camp equipage, and arms, to get out of the way of Benham's men. It adds that the victory was complete, and, although Floyd was not bagged, he was driven ingloriously from Western Virginia. Floyd's force consisted of six Virginia regiments, two Mississippi regiments, and one Georgia regiment, in all about five thousand five hundred men. General Benham had the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and five hundred men from each of the Thirty-seventh and Forty-fourth Ohio Regiments, in all three thousand two hundred men. The boys returned to camp in high glee, and now demand to be sent to Kentucky or the Potomac, where they can find something to fight.

[For The Press.]

The insolence of some Southrons is equally unfounded and insufferable. They have to borrow intellect from the North. There must be something debilitating, some miasma in the climate, or pestilent exhalation from the soil, as the inhabitants of both portions of the country are of the same race. They owe whatever prosperity they have to a Northern man. There were not brains enough in all Dixie to devise an economical and efficient method to separate the fibre of cotton from the seed ; but they are indebted to a Yankee for the cotton gin, for which they never paid him, except one State inadequately; the others took it without asking or paying for it, and grew rich and thankless upon Northern intellect. C.

Nov. 21, 1861.

The Albion says, however, "an enemy's ambassador may unquestionably be stopped upon the high sea; Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON are not ambassadors." Alas for this back-bone of the argument-JEFFERSON DAVIS proclaims that they are !

In his Message to the rebel Congress, published in the Richmond papers of Wednesday last, Mr. DAVIS touches upon this very arrest of MASON and SLIDELL, and says :

ship on board a British Steamer on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to Eng-land. The United States have claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and by entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, vio-lated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred even amongst barbarians, by seizing our ministers whilst they were under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation."

gentlemen, says JEFF. DAVIS, "whom with your approval at the last session I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts," and the same gentlemen whom he names as "our Ministers "-that is, the Ministers or Ambassadors of the Southern Confederacy.

vis proclaims that SLIDELL and MASON are Ambassadors, and Lord STOWELL, acknowledged to be the highest authority, has decided that Ambassadors may be seized on the way to their destination.

Argal, on English law and Southern admismail steamer also.

Before the war, the Rev. William G. Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville Whig, Tennessee, was considered merely an eccentric gentleman, with considerable powers of speaking and writing. Since the commencement of the contest, he has so steadily advocated Union principles, although at the greatest personal risk, and, so recently as last month, was threatened with indictment before the grand jury of the "so-called Confederate" court at Nashville. In view of this, he issued a spirited and patriotic address, in which he declared that he would rather go to jail for his principles than preserve his liberty by taking an anti-Union oath. He has since escaped from his persecutors. Mr. Thomas W. Hartley, 420 Franklin street, has printed a neat copy, on a quarto sheet of tinted paper, of Mr. Brownlow's address, headed by a portrait of the writer, finely engraved on steel by Illman & Sons, with a fac-simile signature. The price has been set at a very low figure, and may be purchased at Peterson's, Zieber's, Upham's, Callender's, Pugh's, and booksellers in general.

lan, 33 S. Sixth street, sends us part 9, containing four weekly numbers, of the Rebellion Record, edited by Frank Meore, New York, author of "Diary of the American Revolution." Its illustrations are very finely engraved portraits, on steel, of Brigadier General Lander and the Right Reverend Bishop-General Polk, of Tennessee. We may add, apropos of Mr. McFarlan, that he has on sale a very few copies of Putnam's splendid edition, in five volumes, of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-42, by Captain Wilkes, the same

profusely illustrated, is the most interesting record of scientific research and adventure ever published, and the price of the few remaining copies is now reduced Among the poems in the present number we notice the fine poem of the "Volunteer's Wife,"

knaves have become at their own experiment His report states that the framers of the present Constitution of Virginia-which, it will be recollected, was most liberal and comprehensive, and was revised under the joint influence of such men as Thomas J. Randolph, James Monroe, John S. Barbour, William C. Rives, and other accepted national statesmen-" made too wide a departure from conservative principles, and were smitten by a desire to follow the footsteps of Northern politicians * * * They ingrafted on our Constitution those

Northern ideas of unlimited suffrage and universal popular elections which are rapidly driving the Northern States to agrarianism." And then he gradually comes to the remedy, which is neither more nor less than so to change the Constitution of Virginia as to prepare it for that despotism which, in the event

noscago of Prosident Davies

after making them pay the expenses of the

war, turn them loose upon themselves, a

prey to their own vile passions;" but imme

diately after it takes direct issue with Davis

in his anticipation of a partial suspension of

"The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, ave been seized by a captain of a United States. hip on board a British steamer on their voyage

military operations during the winter, and Not Ambassadors, says the Albion,-the naively adds, " a winter campaign in the South has from the beginning been a favorite notion with the Yankees. They have been making mighty efforts for its prosecution. We shall

This settles the question. JEFFERSON DA-

sions, Captain WILKES was justified in seizing SLIDELL and MASON. If so minded, he would have been justified in capturing the British

Parson Brownlow.

Tucker, "killed in the battle of Rich Mountain," is announced. An article is published showing that salt has become so scarce that, in order to stop speculation, public meetings are calling upon the Legislature to fix the price of that and other articles. This is another sure indication of the downfall of the rebellion. When law-makers tamper with individual interests, and, above all, when they seek to regulate the price of provisions and other articles, they soon diminish the supply, discouraging the means of production, especially when, as in the case of the Secessionists, the factor and the producer are to be paid in a depreciated currency. It appears that the tax upon State bonds in the hands of the enemy, up to the 26th of June last, has worked many hardships upon those Southern men to whom Northern men are indebted. A petition is sent to the

THE REBELLION RECORD.-Mr. J. McFar. Convention by these innocent sufferers, in which their case is stated as follows : "We only took virtually our debts from our debtors in the kind of security in which we had the most confidence, and which the result has shown was only done in time to obtain a security or payment of any kind whatever for large amounts due from the North to the South." And then they complain of "the sweeping provision which embraces all bonds thus ac-

gallant officer who seized Slidell and Mason on the British mail steamer Trent. The work, which is

Magruder has quit drinking, "in view of his onerous responsibilities." Another writes a recipe for making "saltpetre on a small scale," which indicates that powder is getting peated upon the stage and in the parlor, and most

payment of interest due on them." An

Exciting Reports About Spies.

Among the reports which prevailed yesterday vas that two of our men, who went out with the far as Warwick and engaged a rebel battery. No Beaufort expedition, were arrested in Charleston, and summarily hung as spies. Another report was that the rebels had hung NED McGowan, at silenced. New Orleans, as a spy. Neither is believed to be true, though they are not improbable.

The Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment.

The following is given as the true version of the be forced to meet them at all points !" A someshooting of private Lawson, of Company A, Col. what lame conclusion to the threat that the BIRNEY'S 23d Pennsylvania regiment: LAWSON, South is first to drub, and then to rule us. I think after leaving the camp, had taken off his uniform that the theory of the Whig is much more sound and dressed himself in a suit of citizen's clothes. He was detected at the depot in this city, a few minutes than that of Davis. That timid and treacherous before the train started, by Lieut. HALL and Ser- ten o'clock opened a hot fire of shell on a rebel trimmer, A. R. Boteler, of Martinsburg, (who, gcant SMITH, of Company H, who were there with if he had remained in Congress, would a squad of men.

have been disgraced by the revelation of the LAWSON, as soon as he found that he was refact before an investigating committee that he cognized, became very abusive, using the most was in the pay of a swindling speculator who violent language. He told the officers that they was caught robbing the Government,) has had not men enough to take him back to camp. been elected by the Convention a member of Lieutenant HALL begged him to go back quietly, the Provisional Congress to fill the vacancy as he did not wish to resort to harsh measures. LAWSON then turned to run, when the Lieutenant occasioned by the resignation of James M. commanded him to halt. He still refused to obey. Mason, now in jail in Boston harbor. The Lieutenant HALL then ordered the guard to fire death of Mr. John N. Hughes, the late deleand LAWSON fell dead. The conduct of the officers gate from the counties of Randolph and and men has been officially approved.

Sergeant SMITH, Corporal DYER, and other nembers of the regiment, have raised a subscripton to present Licutenant HALL with a handsome word, sash, and belt in honor of his promotion from the ranks. A pair of revolvers are also to be preented to Captain KEYSER, of Company H, by the same gentlemen. The following promotions havetaken place in this company :

Orderly Sergeant WM. R. HALL to be firt licutenant; JAMES C. ANDREWS, color sergean, to be orderly sergeant; Third Sergeant Swith to be color sergeant. When Mr. SMITH received the appointment, he said : "When you hear of the colors of the Twenty-third being lost, hu may hunt for me among the dead. I will sever surrender them." Clothing to be Sent to the Pisoners of

War at the South. A few weeks ago, the Secretary o' Wir authorized General WooL to ascertain whehei clothing and other necessaries for the comfort if the United States citizens, now prisoners of war, could be sent to them. The following letter show that the consent of the rebel authorities has beemotained : HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OINOIFOLK,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OINOFFOLK, November 9, 1861. } SIR: I consider myself fully authrized to reply at once to the inquiry made in yor letter of the 8th instant. My Government will illow blankets and articles of clothing necessary forthecomfort of the prisoners of war to be sent to thid. Any such articles you may send to me will be promptly for-warded by the Seuthern Express binpany, and the money may be sent to pay the fright here or it may be paid on delivery. Vary respectfully, Your obedient servit, BEXJAMI HUGER, quired by our citizens, and prohibiting the

BENJAMI HUGER.

additional specimen of the manner in which Major General commanding epartment. To Major General JOHN E WoolCommanding the Secession wolf is tearing those who he Department of Virginia.

let him loose. A correspondent tells the The Quartermaster General of thUnited States editor of the Whig that General John will provide blankets and clothing i the prisoners of war, and forward them, through eneral Woon, in accordance with the terms of e letter from General HUGER. It is further sertained that the arrangement has been effectewithout com-

County meetings are to be held te-morrow, to retions with him. new allegiance to the Federal Government. The people will first adopt the State Government for Western Virginia as a temporary measure, and then look to legislation by that State and Maryland for annexation to the latter.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Holland has resigned. restoration of the light on Cape Charles, and the Postmaster General will send a special agent to rehas resigned. new the postal connections with both counties.

The Steamer San Jacinto at Boston. Jewish Rabbis at Warsaw.

MASON AND SLIDELL LODGED IN FORT WARREN.

BOSTON, Nov. 24 .- The United States steamer San Jacinto arrived here early this morning, after

landing Mason, Slidell, and suite at Fort Warren The ship is anchored off the navy yard. A committee from the city authorities will call on Captain Wilkes to-morrow to tender to him the civilities of the otty.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Battery on the James River Silenced. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23-via Baltimore -About midnight on Friday the United States gunboat Cambridge proceeded up the James river as particulars have transpired, further than that the rebel battery replied with spirit, but was finally

The Cambridge is said to have received one shot, but no particular damage.

Destruction of a Rebel Camp on James River. NEW YORK, Nov. 24 .--- A special despatch to the Herald, dated Fortress Monroe, last evening, gives

the following particulars of the attack on the rebel battery at Warwick, on the James river : The gunboats Cambridge and Hetzel proceeded up York river on Friday evening, and at half past cimp at Warwick. The attack was apparently usexpected, as little resistance was made, and the ribel camp was entirely demolished. The suppo stion is that a large number of rebels were killed General Mansfield has assumed the command a Newport News, in place of General Phelps, and

Colonel Weber has been appointed to the command at Camp Hamilton. FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.-General Halleck has issued a lengthy general order, making the entire affairs of this department conform strictly to the army regulations, and reducing everything to a complete and essily-understood system. Burning of Warsaw.

TIPTON, Mo., Nov. 24 .- The burning of the principal part of the town of Warsaw is confirmed by a eman who arrived from that vicinity this evening. The main business portion of the town, consisting of one large block and several smaller ones, ladies of the company, including Miss Thompson, Mrs. Drew, and Misses Wells and Taylor, with were in fiames when the gentleman left. The town being scattered, it is probable that nearly all the Messrs. Shewell, Gilbert, Mortimer, Frank Drew, residences escaped.

The quartermaster and commissary departments and Scallan, will appear, and the parts have been so were located in the large block, but the greater distributed that each performer will be cast to the best advantage. Probably no comedy of the winter portion of the Government stores had been removed. The fire was supposed to be the work of the Secessionists. The troops that were there at the time were on the march to Sedalia, and left the morning after the fire, which occurred on Thursday.

Later. SEDALIA, Nov. 24 -The town was fired about six o'clock P. M. on Thursday. All the business

were stationed there left about eight o'clock P. M., and are now here. A portion of the commissary stores, for which we had no transportation, were burned by order of the commanding officer. It is thought, by the officer in command, that the town was fired by the citizens, as a man in citizen's dress was seen coming from the building in which the

Loss of the Bark Cordena, of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, NOV. 23.—The bark *Comet*, which arrived at this port this evening from Liverpool, re-ports that on October 30th, when in lat, 44.47, lon. 41.20, she fell in with the wreck of the bark *Cor-detia*, Capt. Farrell, from Philadelphia, bound for Cork, with a cargo of wheat. The *Comet* took off her apricin and year (on in number and heavent) her captain and crew, ten in number, and brought

The insurance business in this city tified that he will no longer entertain official relapressed condition. The causes which affect every other line reach insurance also. It is not probable other line reach insurance also. It is not probable that Philadelphia offices and agencies are now re-ceiving more than one-half the amount of premiums paid in ordinary seasons. Manufacturing, in its various branches, is the line mostly seeking pro-tection; and as such risks are considered especially hazardous this fall, on account of night work, mills being run constantly to fill contracts, full rates are exacted and cheerfully paid. Indeed, rates gene-rally in this city are better than they have been for mouths heretofore. We are nearly rid of those doubtful concerns which were accustomed to write on anything at any rate, and a "good bit" of sharp. SPAIN. The Spanish Cortes has been opened by the Queen. Her speech was unimportant HOLLAND. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of AUSTRIA.

The Minister of Justice in the Vienna Cabinet on anything at any rate, and a "good bit" of sharp expetition anything at any rate, and a "good bit" of sharp expetitione has taught our business people the lesson that good insurance can only be got by paying good rates. Offices of known character and responsibility Numerous arrests have taken place among the LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 14.—The *Times*, in alluding to the dissolution of the Crotian Diet, says that the Emperor of Austria is hurrying on to try the great experiment whether six millions of Ger-mans can hold in subjection thirty millions of Gasmans rates. Offices of known character and re rates. Onces of how a character and responsibility are all the more popular because of the failures which have occurred during the past year. A thorough revision of the Pennsylvania in-surance laws is much needed, in order to purge the State's reputation. "Bogus Philadelphia com-panies''s her because a how the state of the second

the State's reputation. "Bogus Philadelphia com-panies." has become a by word almost. Yet Phila-delphia can boast a number of the oldest and wealthiest insurance offices in the Union. The great and patriotic Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ought not to remain under such a cloud in regard to her insurance offices. Every company in this State, as in the States of New York and Massa-churetts, should be compelled to make such an annual exhibit of its affairs as would enable the public to know its true condition. For several years past, efforts have been made at Harrisburg to procure a revision of the insurance statutes. But Germans. The British ships-of-war Donegal, Conqueror, and Sausparie! left on the 13th with the expedi-tionary battalions of marines for Mexico. The Paris Constitutionnel argues that Ameriean ingratitude enables France to witness the dis-ruption of the Union with the utmost indifference. Foreign Commercial Intelligence. **FOREIGN COMMERCIAL Intelligence.** LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—The sales of cotton for two days 55,000 billes, closing huoyant at an advance of $\chi \approx 3/d$. principally for Surats. The subsit to speculators and ex-popters were 20,000 bales, cau ing an upward tendency in prices: The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods closing quiet. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Flour firm at 28 of 32s. Wheat steady ; 11s 04 of 12s fol for red Western Whent ; 12s 6d of 12s 10d for red Southern ; 13 of 14s for white Southern. Corn is easier, with a downward ten-dency ; 32s 6d for inixed; 36 of 57s for white. Provisions steady. Bef quiet and steady. Park quiet years past, enoris have been made at Harrisburg to procure a revision of the insurance statutes. But the opposition to reform came not only from the w.ak (flices, but, s ringe as it may seem, several of the old sound offices co operated in resisting the passage of any statute which would require an an-nual sworn statement. It is thought that several of them are rather sensitive on the subject of parthem are rather sensitive on the subject of per-petual premiums, and are unwilling the public should know that what appears to be assets, in their case, is often a liability. Owing to the pre-sent disturbed state of the country, it is not likely that the next Legislature will entertain the subject Provisions steady. Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet. Bacon firmer. Lard has a downward tendency; sales at Bacon firmer. Lord has a downward tendency; sates at 50\u00e351, Produce—Athes steady; sales of Pots at 355 6d; Pearls 848. Rosin inactive; common 14s@14s 6d. Spirits Tur-pentine firm at 73s. Supar quiet and steady. Rice firm, Coffree inactive. Linescel Oli firmer; sales at 355 64\u00f3065, Lowwor, Nov. 12—Breadstuffs firm, Sugar quiet and steady. Coffree bnoyant. Common Congou Tea active. Rice quiet. Tallow; small sales at 52s. Linescel Oli firm at 25s.

of a new insurance statute, but we hope the matter will be urged.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. —The annual report of this Society considers the feasibility of the emigration of the entire colored population of this country to Africa. It says: "The census of 1860 gives the number of free colored persons at 499,700, and slaves at 3,950,343, making a total of 4,440,052. By the official returns obtained from the State Department, at Washing-ton, it appears that from September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1861, there arrived at the ports of the United States. by sea, from foreign lands, 4,386 441 passengers. The greatest number that arrived in a single year was 460,474. From this it is evident that the free colored population of this country might emigrate to Africa or elsewhere, within a little more than a single year, and that the entire bedy of people of color, with the increase, might remove in less than twenty years. Two-fifths, or \$200,000,000,000, of the amount recently voted by Con-greast for war purpose ANLE SICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Co tral shares, 40½ #39½ discount; Eric B. R. shares, 26½ #27½. Consols for money, 933; #933; THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LIVERIOGI, NOV. 14.—Cotton is firm, with an upward tendency, sales for two days 22,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices are unhanged. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Corn is declining. Provisions dull. LONDON, NOV. 14.—Consols for mone 983/494. Ame-rican securities quiet; Illinois Railroad shares 40 dis-count; Erie Railroad 27 ! New York Centrals 70. ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- Herrmann, the prestidisitateur, resumes his inimitable performances at the Academy, this evening, with a new combina-\$200,000,000, of the amount recently voted by Congress, for war purposes, would be sufficient to cover the expenses of the passage of these emigrants to Liberia, and also to pay for six months of their sup-port after arriving in that country." tion programme, including all of his best old feats, and several entirely new tricks, which will be in-

troduced for the first time in public. Herrmann's

success in Washington has been fully commensu-PERSONAL.-Lieutenant Barthoulet, of the rate with his unquestionable prestidigitatorial PERSONAL.—Lieutenant Barthoulet, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, is in the city, with nearly \$4,000, to be distributed among the families of the corps. He will be at the headquarters, Fifth and Prune streets, to-morrow. The Zouaves d'Afrique are the body-guard of Gen. Banks, and will accom-pany the General South if he should conclude to accept a command in the Southern department. J. W. Pattee has been appointed quartermaster, and Jerome B. Leidy quartermaster's sorgeant, of the Ninety-minth Infantry Regiment. Dr. R. Henry Wevill, one of the candidates be-fore the late examining board, has received his comabilities. His private soirée, at Gen. McClellan's house, on Friday evening, to the President, Cabinet, and foreign ministers, was a great and brilliant affair. This evening is positively the last but three of Herrmann's appearance in Philadelphia. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-This evening, More

ton's celebrated comedy of "The School for Grown Children" will be produced at the Arch, with a cast embracing the entire company. Of the merits of this performance we need not descant. All the

br. R. Henry Weynii, one of the candidates be-fore the late examining board, has received his com-mission from Governor Curtin, and been appointed surgeon to Col. Angeroth's regiment of heavy artil-lery, now forming in this State. William A. Nichols, for many years an active member of the Washington Engine Company, died on Friday evening. The company met on Saturday

on Friday evening. The company met on Saturday ever ing, and adopted resolutions of condolence with the family. His funeral took place yesterday.

will be so well represented as the present. Its proper A NEW WAY TO DISPOSE OF A COUNTERrepresentation requires the entire strength of the FEIT.—During the latter part of last week the city was flooded with well-executed counterfeit 310 notes on the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut. best companies; and of such companies that of Mrs. Drew has no equal in America. Theatregoers may expect an unequalled distribution and a Numerous plans were resorted to by the passers of Numerous plans were resorted to by the passers of this bogus paper in order to dispose of it. At one store, in the lower part of the city, a man called in with a genuine note and inquired of the proprietor if it was good. The proprietor closely examined the note, and by a reference to the "Detactor" ascer-tained that it was genuine. The owner of the note departed, and in a few hours afterwards, a second man called at the same establishment and purchased a few small articles, in payment of which he offered a bogus note much resembling the genu-ine one which had previously been offered for in-spection. The storekeeper, not suspecting any roguery, took the note and gave as change about WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- The best of Dion Boucicault's dramas will be presented at the Walnut this evening. "The Octoroon" is perhaps the best attempt to portray American scenery and character that we have yet had in America. The extreme phases of Northern and Southern life are here portrayed with more than ordinary accuracy and power. Mr. J. S. Clarke delineates Salem Scudder, a sharp "down-easter," in whose mani-

eight dollars in genuine money. Another trick resorted to was by an individual who donned a naval uniform, and by means of his anchor-embellished buttons he succeeded in swind-ling several tradesmen, upon whom he foisted the new counterfeit. The ruse worked admirably, as "The Octoroon." He was solicited by Mr. Boucicault to represent this part in London, and the author nobody suspected the genuineness of bank bills of-fered to them by an officer in Uncle Sam's naval has repeatedly signalized him as his best embodiment in both continents. The other parts are finely disservice.

tributed, although we shall miss Mr. Adams, who Several arrests was made on Saturday of persons will not appear during the week. The capacity passing these notes. and versatility of this young actor will be more

PHILADELPHIA AND THE LAKE TRADE .--Commerce on the lakes has this season been better than was ever known before. The convoyance of grain from Chicago and other Western ports to the grain from Chickgo and other Western ports to the East employs every vessel that can be had, and at the close of navigation a large quantity must re-main behind. The consequence is that vessels ob-tain whatever freight they ask—many a vessel carrying 20,000 bushels having for a single trip Eastward received \$4,000, when she might not be worth users than \$5,000

worth more than \$5,000, when she might not be worth more than \$5,000. It is a portion of this business with which Erie will now be favored, diverging, as it must upon the completion of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. from the lines of roads to New York and Boston over this route to Philadelphia, being a shorter and

quicker one to the seaboard. And so at last the three custom house ports of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia on the ocean, Erie City on the lakce, and Pittsburg at the head of the Ohio valley—are all to be outposts of one great rail in-terest, whereby there will be opened from the heart of the Commonwealth three outlets through hear three custom houses to the sole seaport of uicker one to the seaboard. her three custom houses to the sole seaport of Pennsylvania It is a coincidence worthy of note that the rail

distance across the State of Illinois, from its extreme southern angle at Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, to its northwest angle at Dunkeith, on the Onio, to its northwest angle at Dunietin, on the Mississippi, is precisely the same as the rail dir-tance across the State of Pennsylvania, from its southeastern boundary on the Delaware, at Phila-delphin, its sole scaport, to its northwestern boun-dary ou Lake Eric, at Eric City, its sole lakeport.

NAVAL MATTERS .--- The force of workmen

NAVAL MATTERS.—The force of workmen at present employed at the yard reaches nearly 2,500. Several vossels are almost ready for sea-and most of them will probably be affest upon sait water within a fortnight. The sloops of war Brook-lyn and St. Louis will be in readiness for service in three or four weeks. The side-wheel steamer Keystone State is almost fitted out, and the officers of the new and hardsome gunboats Takoma, Itas-or (and Wissahickon are in momentary appeda-tion of receiving sailing orders. The last-named went into commission on Friday, and it is expected that she will go down the river to-day. The work upon the sloop of-war Juniata, which is upon the

that she will go down the river to-day. The work upon the sloop of war Juniata, which is upon the stocks in the friggite honse, is being pushed rapidly forward. As soon as she is launched, about Christ mas, her place will be filled by a larger vessel of the same class. The *Tuscarora* will be ready for sea within a few days. The side-wheel steamer *Delaware* will also be ready for sailing in a fow days. There are several schooners in hand which are being strengthened for the purpose of carrying motars.

are being strengthened for the purpose of carrying mortars. The steam-ferry boat Stephen Girard, of the Kaighn's Point ferry, has been entirely overhauled. and the cabins rebuilt, making her in all respects equal to any ferry boat plying upon the Delaware. A trial trip made hast week gave satisfaction. The bark Cordelsa, Capt. Farrel, of Philadel-phis, was wrecked on the 30th of October, when in latitude 44 degrees 47 minutes, longitude 41 de-grees 20 minutes. She was a regular packet run-ning from this port.

grees 20 minutes. A ning from this port.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRIS TOWN RAILROAD.—The capital stock of the road, including depots and running fixtures, foots up to \$1,759,466.55.

\$1,759,456.55. One million six hundred and sixty-eight thou-sand five hundred and ninety-nine passengers have been carried over the road the past year, and but a single passenger has been slightly injured. This was caused by the breaking of a flange of a wheel near the fittersection of the two branches, and was entirely unavoldable. Some of the improvements made during the year consist of a commodious depot at Manayunk; an excursion park, designed for Sunday-schools and pic-nice, has been purchased, known as Rockdale; most of the passenger trains have been repainted.

pic-hies, has been purchased, known as nockane; most of the passenger trains have been repainted, and furnished with new trucks; on all the engines coal has been substituted for wood, saving a third of the cost. The whole road is bring gradually relaid in slag-ballast. Five miles of road have been relaid with oak ties, and two miles with new

iron.

CHESTER COUNTY ITEMS .- The corn crop of Chester county has been unusually large this year. This is particularly the case in the vicinity of West Chester

The ladies of Coatesville have organized a society for the procuring and forwarding of nid to the volunteer hospital. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. Penrose; vice presi-dents, Mrs. Thomas Valentine and Mrs. C. B. Worth; secretaries, Miss M. J. Morrison and Miss M. Thomas; treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Morrison. Up-wards of two hundred dollars have been raised for the purchase of material, which the ladies design to manufacture into articles of use and comfort for

Quite a large number of men from the lower end of Uncater county have volunteered in Uncle Sam's service as teamsters. There is no distinction i this service between white and black.

THE BEST FIREMEN.—The operatives in cer-tain trades make better firemen than others; for example, the staters make the best firemen, pro-bably from their being accustomed to climbing and going along roofs; house carpenters also make good firemen, from their acquaintance with the construc-tion of buildings, which leads them to know where danger is to be apprehended, and, from the appear-ance of the house is divided; plumbers are also good from being accustomed to climbing, and are also useful in working fire-cocks. covering the eyes of THE BEST FIREMEN .- The operatives in cer-It is being accusion of the covering the eyes of drains with lead, and generally in the management of water; smiths are also to be recommonded, as they can perform any repair about engines. Plumb-

portion of the town is in ashes. The troops which festations there are the proper alternations of fire first commenced. sharpness and sympathy. In none of Mr. Clarke's performances does he so interest the audience, and exhibit his own varied powers, as in the drama of

THE CAPTAIN AND CREW SAVED.

LARGE SALE OF PARIS PRINTED AND OTHER DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, FANCY FURS, &C.—The particular attention of pur- chasers is requested to the handsome assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, Paris dress goods, silks, black velvets and Paris bonnet ribbons, bonnet velvets in choicest new shades. gloves, hoop skirts, funcy goods, &c. also,	his onerous responsibilities." Another writes a recipe for making "saltpetre on a small scale," which indicates that powder is getting scarce. Another attacks Jeff Davis and his Attorney General for operations in the Departments. The Dispatch advises the "croakers" to read President Davis' message, and be satisfied, and then sagely as-	romising the Government in anrespect what- ever. Twue for the Post Office spartment. The Post Office Department wilprobably have	Capt. Farrell reports that on the 21st ult. the Condelia experienced a heavy gale from the N.N.W., in lat. 47.30, lon. 39.40, during which she was hove to on her beam ends, and lost all three, maste, had her deck swept, her boats stove, and sprung alcok. Capt. Farrell expresses thanks and		ENTENSIVE MANUFACTURE OF ARMY CLOTH. Juseph Dean, Son, & Co. nre extensively engaged in the woollen manufacture. They are running eight mills, viz: One at Newark, Delaware; one on Pike ereck; one at North East, Maryland; one at Big Elk, Maryland; two at Laurel, Chester soundy, Pennsylvania; and one in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The mill at Big Elk and the two at Laurel are making blankets; the other five are manufacturing cloth, all for the army. They con-	the eyes drains with lead, and generally in the managem of water; smiths are also to be recommended, they can perform any repair about engines. Plut ers and smiths are better able to bear the heat is smoke than most other men. PASSAGE OF TROOPS,—At a late hour Friday night, fourfeompanies of artillery pass through this city on their way to the seat of w
pressly for the Philadelphia market, comprising about 725 lots desirable articles adapted to the sea- son; also, ladies' furs; to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, the sale to be continued, without in- termission, all day, and part of the evening, ending with the furs, by Myers, Clagborn, & Co., auction- cers. Nos. 252 and 234 Market street. P. H. Vander Weyde, Professor at the Cooper In- stitute, in New York, on some important improve- ments in magneto-electric machines, applicable for the production of electric light, chemical decompo- sition, galvano-plastic, blasting, and firing of can- nons, and, also, for medical purposes. LARGE SALE STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &C.—Tho-	Northern men as cowards is a great mistake, adding that "they have men to fight for them who have always been regarded as among the best fighting materials of Europe, and hence we ought not to despise them." A very valuable discovery. The <i>Dispatch</i> rejoices greatly over the Fremont difficulty, which	suring from 30 to 35 yards per out, to the Blank Agency at Washington. The nanof the maker and the number of yards per oun to be attached to each sample, as well as the per pound. The twine must be very flexible, four strands, well twisted and strong. The unity required during each quarter of a year whe about 5,000		cal attractions will be a cataract of real water. SIGNOR BLITZ.—The Signor, at his Temple of	of June; they have about 200,000 yards yet to make before completing their contract, besides 200,000 pairs of blankets, which will take them until about the first of April. They have expended since June about \$8,000 in building additions to the mill at Newark, and repairing machinery, besides other expenses necessary to their business. They have from 80 to 100 hands employed at the home (New- ark) mill, and quite a large number at the others. They have the facilities for converting 3,000 pounds	were divided as follows: First company, Captain Cothran
LARGE SALE OF FURS.—N. F. Pancoast, auc- tioneer, 451 Chestnut street, invites particular at- tention to the large assortment of fashionable fours, in sets and single pieces for ladies', misses', and children's wear. Buffalo and fancy robes, conts, collars, gloves, &c., to be sold on Tuesday morning,	ought to be a lesson to those who desire to keep the embers of that dispute alive. Such is a rapid glance at three of the organs of the traitors published at the seat of the so- called Confederate Government. Occasional.	pounds. Marine Officers Reed. Major THOMAS S. ENGLISH andapt. ADRAHAM N. BREVORT, of the Marine Corn have been re- tired by their own request. Tr have been in the service more than forty year he former hav- ing entered it in 1817, and the lat in 1820. Secretary Chas	The prize brig Delta, of Liverpool, formerly the W. M. Rice, of Boston, has arrived from Galveston bar, captured by the U. S. sloop of war Santee off Matamoros. She has on board the crew of the schr. Anne Taylor, taken off Galveston by the U. S. sleamer South Carolina, and now acting as a tender. Fure at Cincinnati-Movement of Troops.	and fashionable audiences as ever. Ilis tricks are many of them novel and seemingly inexplicable, and his programme is nightly varied, introducing new and startling feats in legerdemain. MUSICAL FUND HALL.=On Friday evening a	of wool into sloth per day, and, notwithstanding the rapidity with which they work, they are greatly pressed for time, as they have a number of heavy orders to fill from New York, Cincinnati, and other places at a distance. They have paid out \$10,000 per week for the last five weeks, which shows con- clusively that their operations are of considerable magnitude.	ompuny have formed a glee club, and gave the in attendance at the Volunteer Refreshmant Salo a treat in the way of vocal music. "The Soldier Forewell" was performed in fine style, and mar eyes were moist during the singing. During the whole of last week. 2.820 men, pr vided with 2,185 horses, have passed through th city.
Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock. Open for examination early on the morning of the sale. SALE AT CHINA HALL.—Rich china, glass ware, &c., this morning at 10 o'clock, No. 529 Chestnut street. T. Birch & Son, auctioneers.	The Steamer San Jacinto. HOLTON, NOV. 23.—The San Jacinto passed lligh- land Heights at 5 o'clock this evening, bound in. NEW YORK, NOV. 24.—The Brilish gunboat Ri- naldo has arrived.	It was stated in some paperthat Secretary	CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—The sixth and seventh storics of John Mitchell's chair factory was de- stroyed by fire last night. Loss from \$5,000 to \$6,000—partially insured. General Nelson's Brigade. 5,000 strong. left by the river this afternoon for Louisville.	support of the entire community. It is for the benefit of our two Voluntcor Refreshment Saloons, and under the direction of the joint committees. Need we say more to commend it to the especial	GENERAL PLEASONTON has issued an order calling a meeting of the commanding officers of re- guments, battalions, and companies of the Home (uard, to be held to-morrow, to consider measures for promoting the interests and increasing the offi- ciency of the Guard.	MAILS FOR BEAUFORT AND FORT PICKENS. We learn from Messrs, Jos, E. Devilt & Co. th a mail will close at the Philadelphin Post Offic at 12 o'clock this noon, for Besufort. S. C., Fo Pickens, Fin., and the fleet, by the new U. S. gu boat Wrssahickov.