# The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 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 lavied 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 traiters. 11

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The falschoods of the infumous message of Jefferson Davis are so palpable that the document bears an ample refutation of its statements on its face. It is said the rebel Congress have concluded to remove their seat of government from Richmond to Nashville. But it is questionable whether they will find the latter city a much safer place of retreat than the former. Both are, to some extent, threatened by our army, and will sooner or later

be captured. The rebels have been congratulating themselves upon the success of their shameless scheme for inveigling the Indians of the Southwest into their conspiracy. But it seems that a portion of the Indians are now ravaging their frontiers, and acting as their deadly enemies. The Houston (Texas) "The last mail from the frontier brings us the fol-

lowing letter. We have received other accounts o Indian forays, which lead us to believe that Pike great Indian treaty is an unmitigated humbug. The Indians are becoming as troublesome this fall as ever, and at least two regiments of rangers will be required to protect the frontier this winter. Wo trust that, since war is our husiness at present, the war will be cerried on 'knife to the hilt' against all our enemics. Nothing but the extermination of the Indians will ever save our frontier settlements.

Here is the letter:
---- Lampanas, October 24, 1861.—A terrible conflict occurred in Hamilton county, about forly miles above this place, about twilight on Saturday evening last, between a scout of seven or eight citizens and a party of Indians, twelve or thirteen in num-ber. The scout had stopped for the night, when Witcher, who had rode some distance from camp. was discovered by the Indians, who at once gave chase, and pursued him so closely that he was com-pelled to abandon his horse and save himself by concealment in the thick shin-oak thicket. Grundy Morris, another of the party, who was about threequarters of a mile from camp, a-foot, saw the chase, but, not recognizing Witcher, supposed they were in pursuit of a beef, and, giving notice to his com-rades, they were soon in the saddle and after the Irdians, who promptly turned upon them and gave battle, which raged with great fury, when the scouts, having exhausted their fire, were compelled to refire Upon getting together after the fight it was found that Robert Carter, an old and highly-esteemed citizen, was missing. The next morning he was found dead upon the field, his back scalp taken, and with twenty five wounds upon his per-son llis horse was lying dead near him. An ar-row passed through the calf of Morris' leg, and ctured the sweat-leather of his saddle, literally

pinning him to it.
"'Mr. Hirst was shot through the side, the spike of the arrow lodging in the spine, and so firmly was it embedded there, Drs. Ryan and Douglass inform me, that in extracting it the whole body was raised before it gave way; the arrow had previously been broken off near the spike, in an attempt to withdraw it. Lloyd's horse was wounded and died the next day. Townsend's horse received an arrow in the foreshoulder and one in the hind leg. It is supposed that several of the Indians were wounded, but they managed to cling to their horses. They were subsequently pursued into Comanche county, where they scattered and made good their escape.

"J. W. HOWARD."

Col. Mulligan recently visited Cincinnati, where he was very hospitably treated. In a speech delivered there he truly and cloquently said : "Let me say in addition, that I believe the great Republic was not created to be so soon crumbled. [Applause.] I believe that God did not intend that the wisdom of our fathers should so soon be set at nought. I do not believe that so much revolutionary blood was spilled that all the results of the efforts of our forefathers should come to confu-sion. [Applause] I believe that there is a great future for our nation—that the lustre even of the ancient nations will pale before the American Republic when it shall go forward anew upon the march of restored and united nationality. [Appleace] plause.]
"Let me say that it is the duty of every man to

do all in his power to accomplish the grand result. I say, in sincerity, let him be accursed who despairs of the Republic. [Applause.] In the perspairs of the Republic. [Applanse.] In the performance each of his own duty, I hope peace, white robed peace, shall again brood upon all the hills and valleys of our land. But, my friends, honestly as I pray for peace, I do not pray for its advent until we shall have the laws vindicated, the Union respected, and the Constitution honored and obeyed. [Applause.] Then, when that is done and when such vones susceptiwhen that is done, and when such young, suscepti-ble gentlemen as John C. Breckinridge and his associates, baser than Catiline in the Senate house, shall refuse to forego the honors of an American Senator for the gaudy plumes of a rebel brigadier, when we shall have all these, then let peace come. [Applause.] I hope the time will soon come when we shall have no traitors, no rebels—nothing but united American freemen. [Cheers.]" The London Times of the 11th inst., in speculating upon the probable success of our naval expedition, says: "If the Federal Government can

serze a port and open it even nominally to the trade, they thereby take away the grounds of complaint which Europe has against them. They show that it is not they who prevent cotton coming out, but that it is the Southerners who keep it in. That they will get cotton in any large quantity no one can believe, for the Confederate or the State Governments will, of course, take care that every bale, and probably every negro, shall be removed from the neighborhood of the enemy. But the demand of furgion nations, inasmuch as they will be able to say to us or to the French, 'Here is a port, enter it and take all the cotton you can get; you are at full liberty to trade with all whom you can find to trade with you." In the late engagement between General Benham and Governor Floyd, a rebel cavalry officer

displayed a degree of bravery which attracted the admiration of all our troops. In his vain efforts to rally his flying forces he was mortally wounded. He proved to be Colonel Croghan, son of the United States navy officer of Pennsylvania, who, in the last war with Great Britain, displayed undanated courage in defending a Western post against a ed attack of British troops and Indians. General Benham, in a letter addressed to Governor Floyd, dated November 15, thus referred to him: "Six: In the skirmish which occurred yesterday between the United States forces under my comneard and your brigade, I regret to be obliged to inform you that Col. St. George Croghan, commanding your cavalry regiment, as he stated to me, was mortally wounded. He was shot through the right wrist and side and the upper portion of the abdomen, the ball passing entirely through the body, and lived frem 9½ A. M., when he was wounded, till 2½ P. M.

till 2½ P. M.
"I saw him in passing, a few minutes after he "I saw him in passing, a few minutes after he was wounded, and he recognized me, conversing freely but with pain, and, shaking my hand on leaving him, he requested me to state that he died the death of a brave soldier"—as he did, in every way worthy of his gallant and noble father.

"I left him in charge of my brigade, and one other surgeon, with hospital attendants and a guard, and on my return this morning from my camp ground, the hospital steward handed me a small blank memorandum book, in which was a history, made by his request, of which I enclose you a copy. He left his address, &c., with the chaptain of the Tenth (Col. Lyttle's) Ohio Regiment, Rev. II. E. O. Higgins, and told me that his family were residing in Newburgh, New York. I will endeavor to communicate with them as early as possible, and siding in Aewburgh, New Lork. I will endeavor to communicate with them as early as possible, and send each little memorial from him as I shall be able to collect them, for I yet cannot ascertain where most of his property has gone, as the people of the house where he died would not attend to it. of the house where he died would not attend to it. I have sent his remains toward Fayetteville, where they will be interred, if we are not able to take them to Gauley, though I will, if possible, place the body there in a box with salt, to preserve it for his friends. It will be subject to the order of Gen.

The Kentucky and Cincinnati papers contain many appeals from the patriots of East Tennessee. urging that our army should march at once to their relief. One of their communications, printed in a late number of the Cincinnati Commercial, con-

cludes as follows: " 'Is Philip at Paris?' was the significant ques-"Is Philip at Paris?" was the significant ques-tion of the Emperor Charles V, when tidings reached him, in his retirement, of the victory which his son's generals had achieved at St. Quentin. Like the dying old warrior, those brave patriots in East Tennessee—'faithful found among the faith-less'—have looked with straining eyes, since the intelligence reached them of the victory at Wildcat, for the onward murch of our enthusiastic soldiers, and have asked the oft-reneated question. 'Are for the onward march of our enthusiastic soldiers, and have asked the oft-repeated question, 'Are they at the Gap?' They have looked in vain from their mountain-tops for the first gleam from our advancing standards. No ray from those starry folds has reached their expectant eyes. They have listened long for the thunder of that artillery which would be the death-knell of their enemies and ours. But heave hearts, they have listened in vain

would be the death-knell of their enemies and ours. But, brave hearts, they have listened in vain.

"But it is not for the purpose of fault-finding I have taken up the pen. It is to utter one more plea in behalf of those who seem to have few iriends, or whose friends seem strangely indifferent to their situation. Is it the difficulty of leading an army over the obstructed roads that deters us? The Alps have been scaled by generals whose highest motive was ambition. Can we not surmount the few obstacles that interpose between us and those who, almost within our sight, are sacrificing their all upon the alter of our common country? all upon the altar of our common country?

"In the name of all that is noble and generous, "In the name of all that is noble and generous, and loyal, and true, let us hasten to the rescue of East Tennessee. If another point of attack has been chosen, then let us with united energies push forward the force that will emancipate our brethren there, and repair, by prompt and vigorous action, so far as it is possible to repair, the strange remissions of the rust."

ness of the past. The first portion of General Butler's expedition to the Southern coast sailed from Portland, Maine, on Saturday. The regiments that compose the expedition are the Twenty-first Massachusetts volunteers. Col. E. F. Jones: Ninth Connecticut volunteers. Col. Thomas W. Cahill : Twelfth Maine volunteers, Col. George F. Shepley; and the Fourth battery of Massachusetts artillery. Capt. Charles H. Manning-making in all about 3,500 men. The transports used were the Constitution, Kingfisher, and Forest City, and it is supposed that they will first land their troops and their provisions at Port Royal, and then return for the other portion of the expedition. General Butler and staff will not accompany the advance, preferring to wait till the remainder of the soldiers are ready to depart, and, therefore, the present advance is under the command of Col. E. F. Jones, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts volunteers, he being the senior co-

In the instructions which Mr. Toombs, as Secretary of State, gave to privateers, we find the fol- ablest anatomist and physiologist in France.

lowing passage: "Neutral vessels conveying onemies' despatches or military persons in the service of the enemy forfeit their neutral character, and are liable to capture and condemnation." If we had applied this general rule to the Trent she would have been lying in one of our harbors as a

the Trent, they were received by Captain Wilkes, who spoke as follows: dentlemen, I shall endeavor to make you as comfortable on board as my means will permit. I wish to have it distinctly understood, however, that this is a vessel belonging to the Government of the United States. There must be no political

The commission took the hint, and instead of talking about politics, contented themselves with other subjects and playing a game of backgammon occasionally. On their arrival at Fort Warren they came out of their cabin and walked to the gangway. When Mason saw the fort his chin dropped, and both the commissioners were a decidedly gloomy aspect. Their baggage was taken with them to the fort. It consisted of six or eight trunks, six valises, geveral cases of brandies, wines, and liquors, a dozen or more boxes of cigars, and two casks of bottled Scotch ale. On their arrival at the entrance of the fort they were met by its commander, Col. Dimmick, who made the following address: "Gentlemen, I am most happy to receive you

To which the commissioners did not make any reply. Marshal Murray, who took charge of the prisoners after they left the San Jacinto, then made a thorough search of their effects, but no papers or despatches of any sort were found. Their keys and baggage were then delivered to the prisoners, who were shown to their quarters.

#### True Men and Traitors.

Mr. ADAMS, United States Minister to Engand and Mr. YANCEY, Commissioner (but recognized by no European power or politician) from "the so-called Southern Confederacy," respectively made public speeches in London on the ninth of November—the first. the inauguration banquet of Lord Mayor Cu-BITT: the other, at the dinner of the Fishmoncers' Commany.

The Mayoralty banquet, which is usually attended by the Ministry, the leaders of the Opposition, the principal judges, the richest citymerchants, and the Foreign Ministers, is given in Guildhall, a city edifice which was begun in the year 1411, in the reign of HENRY IV. (the famous Bolingbroke,) and more than eighty years before the discovery of this Western Continent by Courneys. The Fishmongers' Company, which rank as fourth among the twelve Guilds of London which are entitled to the prefix of "Honorable" to their title, devote a large portion of their revenues to feasting, and, like Caliban in the "Tempest" who mistook drunken Stephano for a god, evidently mistook WILLIAM L. YANGEY and DUD-LEY MANN for persons of some importance when at home! Their Hall is near London Bridge, and was erected less than thirty years

Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, was selected by the Lord Mayor to return thanks when the health of the diplomatic body was given. The Lord Mayor of London-reelected on this occasion—is Mr. WILLIAM CU-BITT, a builder by profession, who has risen to great wealth by labor, enterprise, and talent, and like all self-made men is Conservative in his principles. He stated, in courteous language and apparently with sincerity of feeling, that at this moment, this country was in a condition to require the sympathics of the world, and he added that in no country would these sympathies be yielded more readily than

in England. Mr. Adams replied in a speech of great tact and considerable eloque. se, in which he explained how truth and sincerity were the real bases of diplomacy. He said: "In America we are so used to speaking what we thinkperhaps with too much freedom-and I have got into such a habit of it, I should not be fit to come to play my part here if I were expected by my employers to say what I did not mean. [Cheers.] Permit me, then, to assure you that my main object has been, and is, to endeavor to continue and perpetuate the friendly relations that have so long existed between the two countries. Indeed, I see the strongest reasons

why they should never be changed." Lord PALMERSTON, who spoke after Mr. ADAMS, touched on the British difficulty from the want of cotton, and, after touching on the prospects of Europe, added, "On the other side of the Atlantic we witness with the deepest affliction-with an affliction which no words can express-[cheers]-differences of the most lamentable kind among those whom we call our cousins and our relations. It is not for us to pass judgment upon these disputes; it is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that such differences may not be of long continuance, and that they may speedily still the Federals will have satisfied to some extent be succeeded by the restoration of harmony

and of peace." Mr. Adams and Lord Palmerston were greatly cheered when they delivered themselves as above, and we notice that the leading London journals comment with very warm approval upon the tone of what was said-especially as indicating Lord PALMERSTON's intention to

maintain strict neutrality. Very different, as might be expected, was the language of Mr. YANCEY, when addressing the Fishmongers. He adroitly assumed that, by acknowledging the rebellious South as "belligerents," the Governments of England, France, and Spain had, in fact, recognized it as an independent nation—a begging of the question, which we take leave to dispute. He declared that the effective army of the South consisted of 250,000 men, and the whole white population of the South was 6,000,000 against 20,000,000 in the North; that the South neither desired nor sought for foreign intervention; that there never could be peace until the North admitted the South to be a belligerent Power; and that there can be "no basis for negotiations, or for peace proposals, or consultations, so long as the Confederates are deemed to be and are treated as rebels." We predict that, not in Mr. YANCEY's lifetime, were he to attain the longevity of METHUSE-LAH, will the Federals treat the Confederates

## except as rebels.

Foreign Invasion of Mexico. The Journal des Débats, treating on the expedition against Mexico, intimates that "the common object of the three Powers [England, France, and Spain] has not as yet been accurately stated to the public "—that the expedition will retake possession, at least morally so, of America by Europe-and that "it constitutes a real infringement of the famous doctrine of Monroe, which pretended to interdict Europe for ever from exercising any influence over the destinies of America." The Parisian journalist here repeats what THE PRESS has said, several weeks ago. In the Queen of Spain's speech, on the opening of the Cortes, on the 6th instant, she communicates the history of the new tripartite alliance against

Mexico: "Disorder and excess have reached their height "Disorder and excess have reached their height in the unfortunate country of Maxico. Treaties having been violated and rights forgotten, my subjects having been expased to serious attacks and continual dangers, it became indispensable at length to make an example of salutary rigor.

"With this object my Government had made the necessary preparations, when two great nations found that they had to complain of acts of violence on the part of the Mexican authorities. Our wrongs were common; our action should be joint. My Government desired as much. Proper steps for this Government desired as much. Proper steps for this purpose were at first favorable, but the result did not correspond with the desires of the other two

"Subsequently France, England, and Spain arranged together to obtain that satisfaction which ranged together to obtain that satisfaction which was due to them and to prevent the repetition of offences which scandalised the world and outraged humanity. Thus the design will be accomplished, the execution of which has been the constant object of my Government. At the proper time an account will be rendered to you of the convention which, with this object, has been signed by the representatives of the three Powers." From this it would appear that the initiative

in this matter was taken by Spain, which has | bellion; the dignity and forbearance of the become very pugnacious of late-no doubt one with the brutality and aggressiveness of much to its own surprise.

Beath in High Places. The last news from Europe includes the obituary of three persons, more or less dis- of humanity among their followers; the abuntinguished by rank or talent. The young King | dant plenteousness and prosperity of the loyal of Portugal has died, of typhus fever, which disease had previously removed one of his brothers and reduced another nearly to the grave. Dox Pedro V. was twenty-four years old on the 16th September, and leaving no son, will be succeeded by his next brother, Prince Louis-Philippe, a naval officer, born on the last day of August, 1838. Sir Howard Douglas has died, at the advanced age of 85, and will long be remembered, in military science, for his work, which successive editions augmented from a pamphlet to a book, "On the Construction of Military Bridges," and for his "Treatise on Naval Gunnery." The third, on this list of Death's doings, is GEOFFROY St. HILAIRE, aged 56, certainly the

### LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1861. It is related of Rufus Choate, that, having been sent for by a man who had committed a terrible murder, and who was anxious to secure the services of that distinguished advocate, the When Mason and Slidell first come on board, the latter, after hearing his case, exclaimed with San Jucinto, immediately after their capture from every exhibition of disgust and horror. " What! hands stained with human blood and not: dollar in your pocket?" Jefferson Davis, in his message, which was, of course, printed and commented upon in The Press of yesterday, resembles this murderer. He stands before the tribunal of the nations with the blood that has been shed in all the battles that have taken place since the beginning of a Treason of which at first the reluctant, he is now the fiendish champion, red and reeking upon his soul. He insists upon a hearing, and upon a favorable verdict. He blusters and whines; entreats and threatens. Like a guilty malefactor, in the same breath, he offers to bribe the very jury that he bullies. And yet this man, covered all over with the heinous crime of attempting to assassinate his country, has neither character to secure for his treason a decent apologist, nor money to compensate such an apologist. In fact, the Southern Confederacy abundant in many of the resources of vil lainy, has become the ragged Robert Macairo of the civilized world. That Jefferson Davis, of all men, should consent to put himself forward as its oracle and organ is a proof of the manner in which he has lost his own self-respect, and an evidence of the triumphant terrorism of the conspirators around him. When he departed the Senate, standing in the new hall, then and now occupied by that august assemblage which it was his custom to look upon as a monument of his own genius, he left with tearful eyes and broken voice, condenming in all his manner the unparalleled ingratitude of Secession. From having been the peculiar defender of State rights in Mississippi, he had announced in the State of Maine, not many months before he withdrew as a Senator in Congress, doctrines which were the strongest appeals to maintain the Union at every hazard. The Southern traitors, afraid lest his conscience might return to counteract his compulsory submission to their treachery, elected him President of their so-called Confederacy. His message of the 18th of Norember is a mere refuge of lies. After carefully reading it, my mind hesitates whether to regard his assortions as satires or as false-

hoods. A paper which is such a self-evident misropresentation will be accepted only by the ignorant and misguided people of the Seceded The first thing that will arrest any intelligent reader will be the spirit of panic that pervades the whole document. Davis vainly attempts to conceal his fears behind the noise of his boasts. He confesses poverty in every line, and doubt and apprehension in every sentence. He begins by boasting of the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States, but he fails to add that this industry is for military purposes, and that every citizen driven into it has been subtracted from that producing class already drained for the thankless and fatal duties of the army. His own theory has always been, that the South depended upon its cotton agriculture, and yet he boldly threatens the destruction of this interest, unless Europe recognizes his treason; and he calmly contemplates the horrors of a consequent servile insurrection. When he alludes to a people fighting for the "sacred right of self-government," he does not say that Secession has crushed that right in the Southern States. His reference to the conflict in Kentucky is inconceivably infamous. Reckless as his instruments have been in other sections, they have been most reckless in Kentucky. After having been repudiated in at least two elections by a popular vote, when neither the Federal nor the traitor forces occupied a foot of her soil, the former entered Kentucky only when the State authorities demanded that the General Government should protect it. And yet, confronted by this inexorable history, he has the audacity to say that it never was intended by the Confederate rebels to conquer or coerce the people of Kentucky! He winds up this unprecedented lie by declaring his desire that the people of that State should have the liberty of choosing, and "a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will." The doctrine of State rights, as propounded first by Calhoun, and afterwards by Breckinridge, has had a significant illustration on the soil of Kentucky, in the utter contempt with which a fair decision of the people has been treated. It only needed the robber argument of Davis to complete the wicked betrayal. A practical picture of the benefits of Secession is the paragraph of the message of Jefferson Davis in reference to the postal system in the so-called Confederacy. There is no portion of our people who have paid less into and drawn more from the Federal treasury, for the transportation of the mails, than the rebel States. The North and Northwest supplied the revenue, the South reduced it. Hundreds of mail routes were established to please the Southern politicians, and staticians have delighted in exhibiting the contrast between the money paid into the treasury by the loyal portion of the Union and the money taken out of the treasury by the present disloyal States. How is it now? There are, in fact, few or no post offices in the South, or at least in that dominion of which Jefferson

that the gallant fleet of the American Union has become all-powerful in the waters of the enemies of that Union. He dismisses the condition of the rebel treasury as an unpleasant subject, giving only two paragraphs to its explanation; but he cannot hide or heal an incurable bankruptcy. The most important element in a government, the management and prosperity of the finances, is, if possible, the weakest of all the rebel insti-

Davis is the dictator. He tells us that the

railroads are occupied in the transportation of

troops and military supplies; that the rolling

stock of these railroads is insufficient for this

accumulation of business; that "water

communication is obstructed by the presence of

the enemy's fleet;" that mail contractors fail,

and often refuse, to comply with the terms of

their contract; and then, with a coolness

worthy of his graceful and ragged prototype,

Robert Macaire, he adds that all these "have

combined to impede the best efforts of the

Postmaster General!" In these extracts,

from a single paragraph, we find at least three

eloquent admissions: First, that there is no

post-office system; second, that all the rail-

roads have been seized for the purpose of

carrying troops and supplies; and finally,

The rebel treasury notes are only taken on compulsion, and wherever money is raised it is raised by force or threats. The consequence is, the rapid withdrawal of specie from circulation, the greatest distress among the troops, fearful scarcity of supplies of all kinds, utter stagnation of trade, and as a result of a close blockade, a complete closing of the cotton market. It would require the talents of a Necker or a Colbert, an Alexander Hamilton or a Robert J. Walker, to procure money for such a government as this, and yet Davis has the audacity to say that the "financial system already adopted has worked well so far!" The rest of the message speaks for itself, and is undeserving criticism. The acts charged against the Government of the United States, while in the exercise of its high authority to preserve the Union, will be applauded by posterity, precisely as the crimes of the rebels will be execrated and condemned. Foreign nations, to whom Davis appeals for recognition, will contrast the power of the regular Government with the poverty of the rethe other; the amazing uprising of a free people in defence of their rights with the desperate efforts of a few despairing tyrants, who have been enabled to extinguish every spark sections of this Union with the scarcity of food, and the approaching perils of famine, in the disloyal section. They will not take long to decide between the two. Jeffer-son Davis concludes his message with an appeal to Providence. This custom, generally more honored in the breach than in the observance, was never 'so inappropriately resorted to. If civilization and law, and reason and humanity, all revolt from the perfi-dy of Secession, God will never sanction it. A treason which had its origin in a conspiracy to creet human slavery into a Divine institu tion, and to found it upon the ruins of the only free Government on earth, cannot long pre vail, especially when its career is marked by every sign of turpitude and vice, and its path-way strewn with the evidences of its contempt

way strewn with the condenses for all the laws of God and man.

Occasional.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. PROBABLE MOVEMENTS OF

THE ARMY. THE REBELS IN POSSESSION OF FAIRFAX

GENERAL McCALL TO MAKE AN

ADVANCE ON LEESBURG. Affairs on the Lower Potomac.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. PRICE RECROSSES THE OSAGE. THE REBELS RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

DUR PICKETS NEAR SEDALIA DRIVEN IN

KLCEPTION OF CAPT. WILKES IN BOSTON. His Speech on the Occasion.

#### Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, November 25.

Movements of the Army. Everybody here seems to have come unanimously o the opinion that General McCLELLAN is about o make an advance upon the enemy. His army is certainly in excellent condition, and the movements of the past few days certainly seem to indicate a movement of some kind. In connection with this fact, I may state that the Wheeling Invelligencer makes the important statement that the troops of General REYNOLDS' command are being divisioned for active service in other quarters of the country. The advices from Cheat Mountain are that several of the Ohio regiments are ordered, and are now on their way to Kentucky. Others, it is reported, will take up the line of march in a few days for General KELLY's headquarters at Romney, and, in connection with the force already there, commence a forward movement in concert with an expected movement of the grand army of

the Potomac Additions to General McClellan's Staff. Colonel CHARLES FREDERICK HAVELOCK, late of the British army and a brother of the late General HAVELOCK, has been appointed an aid to Major General McClellan, with the rank of colonel, and ssigned to duty as Inspector General of Cavalry his late position at home.

Comte DE VILLAREAU, an experienced French officer, has also been appointed an aid to General McCLELLAN, with the rank of captain. General Fremont.

General FREMONT recently obtained permission from the proper authority to visit Washington. It is the opinion in military circles that there will be a Court of Inquiry in his case. Army Appointment.

Mr. J. HOWARD, Jr., of the New York Times. has been tendered the position of Assistant Adjutant General to Coneral Corman's Brigade

A Refugee from the Rebel Camp. Last night a youth of eighteen, named WILLIAM VEST (a son of WILLIAM WEST, of the United States Treasury Department), who, being at Winchester, was some months since pressed into the rebel service, made his escape from the enemy's camp, opposite our lines. He met our pickets at Anondale, on the Fairfax road, and claimed and received their protection. He was formally conducted to Gen. BLENKER's camp. and by that officer was sent to headquarters, in Washington, this morning. His position in the rebel service was that of orderly to Gen. ELZEY.

Release of Maryland Prisoners. The following-named prisoners, belonging to Maryland, have been released from Fort Warren: John J. Heckart, Leonard J. Quinlan, Wm. G. Harrison, Geo. W. Landing, Thomas Shields, Geo Thompson, A. Williamson, David Succhesi. Geo. A. Appleton, Michael J. Grady, John L. Bouldon, Robt. Rae, Chas. D. French, Robt. A. Carter, S. B.

Frost, and J. H. Maddox. The Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiment. Col. Boulen, of this regiment, has been promoted to a brigadier generalship. His brigade will consist of his own regiment, the regiment of Colonel SCHIMELPFENIC, the New York Black Yagers, and another regiment unnamed. JOSEPH S. CHANDLER, of company B, in Col. Bonlen's regiment, has been promoted from a first lieutenancy to captain. He is a son of Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia. John Wiecke, of Philadelphia, of the same regiment, has been promoted to brigade quarter-

#### master. Fire at a Government Building-52,000 Copies of the Patent Office Report Burnt.

By the loss of Pettinone's bindery by fire today, 52,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office report, ordered by Congress for distribution among their constituents, were destroyed Resignation of General Blenker. General BLENKER, commanding a division in

A Foraging Expedition. A'foraging expedition from General McDowell's division to-day, obtained a large quantity of hay and corn, about half way on the road leading from Falls Church to Fairfax Court House. There were

Virginia, tendered his resignation to-day.

no indications of the presence of the enemy. The Pennsylvania Reserves. There is no doubt but that the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Gen. McCall, will occupy Leesburg

within the next few days, and make it their winter quarters. Private LEEDS, of Company E, of the Fifth Regiment, died at Camp Pierpont yesterday. His remains were forwarded to Snow Shoe, Centre

county, Pennsylvania, to-day. Surgeon Dickson, of the Fourth Reserves, reports the regiment as enjoying most excellent health. The late colonel of the regiment, ROBERT G. MARCH, who resigned on account of ill health, is on the ground, carefully looking after the wants of the soldiers. He pays particular attention to the delivery of packages sent to members of the regiment from Philadelphia. He particularly wishes the friends of the volunteers in Philadel-

phia to send warm and substantial under-clothing instead of delicacies. Accidentally Shot. The other day Lieutenants FAIRLAND and WAG-

NER, of Company D. McLEAN's regiment, at Alexandria, received notice that a quantity of whisky was about being smuggled into camp. They proceeded to make arrests of the parties, during which the pistol of Lieutenant Wagner exploded, inflicting a very serious wound in the neck of Lieutenant FAIRLAMB. He is now in the care of Surgeon J. H. SELTZER, and will soon be able to resume his duties.

Indications of Winter. We were reminded of the approach of winter by

light fall of snow last night, just enough to change the top of the ground to a white appearance. A light snow storm at Ball's Cross Roads, is reported by messengers from Virginia. Last night was frosty, but the soldiers report that they were warm and comfortable in their tents. Covering is being provided for the cavalry horses.

Passports from Portland. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, consul general for the British North American Provinces, has accomplished the object of his visit to Washington, namely: the removal of the delays and inconveniences at tending the granting of passports to British subjects taking passage for Europe at Portland, Maine. Heretofore the passports were required to be countersigned at the State Department, but that business is now performed by a Government agent The following notice was issued to-day from the

The following notice:
State Department:

"Oscar Irving, Jonathan Amory, and E. L. O.
Adams, at New York, Boston, and Portland, respectively, are authorized to countersign the passports of foreigners proceeding thence abroad.

"W. H. SEWARD."

The Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. The Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of Colonel Howell, have arrived, and are for the present encamped at Bladensburg. This regiment is composed of men from Washington county, Pa., and has in it some of the best military material in the State. The Lieutenant Colonel Mo-GIFFIN, served in the Mexican war Among the captains are Mr. PURVIANCE, the editor of the Washington Reporter; Mr. VANKIRK, the register, and

Money for the Army. Paymaster Parrenson has just left the treasury with \$559,000, to pay off the army in Western Vir-

Two of the treasury clerks will start in the morning with a million of dollars for the army in Missouri. They go to St. Louis. This transfer will be followed by another in a few days. Every precaution is taken to prevent an accident. News from the Lower Potomac.

quiet on the river; the rebel batteries seldom peak, and vessels occasionally pass without being in any way molested. The Pusey went down again this morning. The army on the north bank of the Potomac has completed effective batteries opposite Matthias Point, and have been anxiously awaiting a demonstration from the enemy. The army is reported to

The Pusey came up yesterday. Everything is

be in fine condition. A Suicide. The body of a well-dressed female was taken from the water in Hunting Creek, near Alexandria, in Saturday. The body was supposed to be that of a German woman belonging to one of the regiments.

Miscellaneous

Several of the encampments have been changed to-day in accordance with previous orders, and there has been on this side of the Potomac quite a lively stir among the volunteers. Col. CAKE's Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment passed up the Avenue this morning on their way to Alexandria The Second Regiment of New York Cavalry changed their quarters from the Soldier's Rest to the Park. The New York Fifty-ninth, under Col Gibball, were at Bladensburg tell-gate awaiting

orders. The Rebels Hold Fairfax. The pickets of the rebel army are yet at Fairfax Court House. No opposition to the advance of our army would be shown at that point, as the enemy is not in force on this side of Centreville.

Secessionists Arrested. Yesterday, four Secessionists were arrested in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and brought to Washington by a cavalry guard. Their names are: B. L. HAYDEN, E. W. SISSELL, E. H. JONES, and W.

II. ABEL. They were sent to Fort McHenry. Contract for Muskets. General Coway, of Pennsylvania, has received a contract to furnish the Government with 60,000

Smithsonian Entertainments. Arrangements are being made to secure an attractive course of entertainments at the Smithsonian during the winter.

Com. Goldsborough. Com. Goldshonough arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe, on business connected with the army, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway. The President has recognized Oscan Maimmont as consul of Sweden and Norway, to reside at Chi

Capt. Park made a Brigadier General, Captain J. G. PARK, of the Topographical Engineers. United States army, has been promoted ! the position of brigadier general of volunteers. Men and Women Arrested below

The Star of to-day has the following report The following persons have been arrested in the seighborhood of Accolinck recently and sent to Richmond, some of the most quiet and peaceable citizens of the county of Fairfax: " EZRA TROTH, and his son WILLIAM, both of Accolinck; Santer Dainty, taken for selling his oats to the Government: SAMUEL TROTH, near Occoquan; HUGH HAMMILL, HENRY SMOOT, and two ladies, one of which is John Underwood's mother, for waving her handkerchief to the Union troops that came down opposite Occoquan creek, merely returning a salute that was offered, as she would have done to any troops who were polite enough to salute the ladies.

FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. PRICE RECROSSES THE OSAGE. RAPID ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

Our Pickets near Sedalia Driven

Synacuse, Mo., Nov. 25.—Intelligence has been received here, from parties direct from Osceola, that General Price's army crossed the Osage river, at Hoffan's Ferry, on Friday last, and that the advanced guard would reach Osceola on the follow

ing day. SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 25 .- It is reported that Price is still advancing, and is now coming towards this place, and that the Federal pickets were driven in this evening. A number of rebels were arrested last night

while on their way to join Price's army, The Secessionists residing in this town are quite certain that the Union forces are to be driven from this section of Missouri. They are very quiet in regard to the movements of Price. Without doubt. he is advancing towards Sedalia. The military authorities are very strict in enforcing the regulations, and no one can pass the lines without a pass signed by the commanding

officer of the post.

The train from Warsaw arrived yesterday morning. It brings a report that a sick soldier left at Warsaw was murdered by the Secessionists of that All the business portions of Warsaw were de stroyed in the late fire. No clue has as yet been

obtained to the incendiaries.

Later News from the Gulf Stations. THE STEAMER GEORGE PEARODY SIGNALLED. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- The steamer George Peabody is reported below. She is probably from the Gulf stations, but nothing further has been heard from her up to the hour of closing the Sandy Hook telegraph line.

The Missouri Department. PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. Sr. Lovis, Nov. 25,-The committee appointed to investigate the claims against the Government in this Department have been in session for over two weeks, during which time claims amounting to more)than \$6,000,000 have been presented and ap-

Many witnesses are examined daily, and their evidence relating to the different claims is reported in full. Claims will continue to be presented daily, in large numbers, and the labors of the committee

will hardly be concluded for several weeks yet. From New York.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR PORT BOYAL-FIVE HUN-DRED MORE REGULARS FROM CALIFORNIA-AR REST OF ADJUTANT SCOTT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The steamers Boston, Delaware, and Cosmopolican sailed to-day for Fortress Monroe. They will carry troops to Port

Another detachment of 500 regulars arrived by the steamer North Star to-day from California. One of the officers, Adjutant Scott, was soon after arrested by the police, he having been charged by the passengers on the North Star with Secessionism. He is a son of Rev. Dr. Scott, who recently left San Francisco for Europe, in consequence of his sympthics with the rebels. Licutenant Colonel Buchanan asserts that Adjutant Scott is loyal, and has made application for his release, promising to be responsible for his delivery to the proper au-

thorities at Washington. The steam frigate Powhatan sailed this after-The schooner E. Sheddan is loading with a cargo of provisions for Hatters Inlet-being the private donations made to the Union men of North Carolina Reception of Capt. Wilkes in Boston. Bosron, Nov. 25 .- Notwithstanding the severity

of the storm to-day, the "welcome" to Captain Wilkes was numerously attended, and very enthugingtie. George B. Upton, and others of the committee of reception, met Captain Wilkes, Lieutenant Cook, and Assistant Engineer Houston on the Long wharf, and conveyed them in carriages to Paneull

Hall, which was densely crowded by citizens, including many ladies. Mayor Wightman, in behalf of the City of Boston, made a brief address of welcome.

After the applause attending the Mayor's speech had subsided, Capt. Wilkes, who was in full uniform, came forward, and responded in the following

language.: SPEECH OF CAPT. WILKES. MR. MAYOR AND MY FRIENDS: I am deeply

MR. MAYOR AND MY FRIENDS: I am deeply sensible of the kindness which has been shown me. I depended upon may own judgment in doing what you all have flattered me was correct, and I am exceedingly gratified by the manifestations of approval I have met, and which have been, I may say, a spontaneous outburst from all parts of our country.

I have only to say that we did our duty to the Union, and are prepared to do it again. [Immense applause.] applause.]
Calls were then made for Lieutenant Fairfax cans were then made for Lieutenant Fairfax and others. The former being absent, Lieutenant Cook was introduced, and bowed his thanks. This closed the formal reception, after which several thousand citizens were introduced to the

honored guest.

A committee of leading citizens have tendered Captain Wilkes and the officers of the San Jacinio a complimentary dinner, at the Revere House, tomorrow evening, at which, it is said, Mr. Everett, Mr. Winthrop, and other distinguished gentlemen, will be present.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25 .- The Santa Fe and Carson City Express has arrived with dates to the 16th, two days ahead of time. There were no through passengers.

At a meeting of the merchants of Santa Fe, on the 7th instant, it was resolved that they would endorse for the Government to any amount that may be advanced to the Territory. This action was taken in consequence of the scarcity of the coin which has heretofore made up the circulating medium in the transaction of business, and has, from some cause, almost entirely disappeared, causing an unusual stringency in the money market. The call of the Government of New Mexico for

1,200 militia, to garrison the different posts in the Territory, has been promptly responded to. The whole number will in a short time be reported for ARRIVAL OF A PORTION OF THE POWHATAN CREW.—The crew of the Powhaton, which arrived at New York some time ago, have not yet duty.

A light artillery battery, commanded by Lieut. Anderson, of the United States army, left Santa Fe on the 9th for the South. An important movement in that direction is anticipated.

Gen. Hatch and family have gone East.

The small-pox prevails with foarful mortality among the children in the Rio Abajo, and it has also spread to the Navajo Indians, proving fatal to many of the tribe. rived at New 10rk some time ago, have not yet been paid off. One hundred and fifty of them came to this city yesterday, and the remainder have been sent ashore without a penny in their pockets, and therefore without any means of subsisting un-less they can obtain credit from a boarding house less they can obtain credit from a boarding-house master, who, in a case of this kind, has no legal claim whatever upon the blue jackets, but must trust entirely to their honesty. The men are very much dissatisfied in consequence of this treatment, and many of them will ship on board of merchantmen. There is very often more or less delay in paying off ships' crews at New York, which generates a bad feeling among the men, and cannot but be delimental to the service.

Arrival of the North Star with \$829,000 in Gold.

New York, Nov. 25.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, with \$829,000 in treasure, arrived from Aspinwall, with 8029,000 in treasure, arrived at this port.

She brings United States troops, under Colonel Buchanan, and the following officers: Surgeon McCormick; Major Ketchum; Captains Haller, Russell, Davidson, and Davis; Assistant Surgeons Letterman and Pollum; Lieutenants Genty, Scott, Tamer, Carlton, and Gray.

The sloop-of-war Cyane had arrived at Panama. The United States steamer Lancaster is to go to San Francisco. he detrimental to the service. COMPLETED .- Yesterday afternoon the work of relaying the curve of the railroad at Third and Dock streets was completed. This curve had got in very bad condition, and the enormous transportation business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, precluded the possibility of the loss of one or two entire working days to make the needful repairs.

San Francisco.

There is no news of the pirate Sumpter, but she is probably near the coast of Venezuela. Dr. Haves.—This adventurous gentleman has been invited by the Academy of Natural Sciences to report the fruits of his late Arctic expedition, at the meeting to be held this evening. As none but members will be admitted, it is to be New York Bank Statement. hoped that Dr. Hayes will soon give to our citizens an opportunity to hear something of his experience amongst the north polar ice.

The Hero of Lexington morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judges Allison and Ludlow, the question as to the legitimacy of the certificates of election issued to Messrs. Thompson and Ewing, and Stevenson and Tolero, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Colonel Mulligan, who arrived in this city this evening, had a large and enthusiastic reception from the city authorities and

the citizens generally. Non-Arrival of the North American. PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 25—11 o'clock P. M,— it is raining, with the wind northeast. Up to this hour, there are no signs of the steamer

orth American, now due at this port Destruction of Railroad Property. ALTON, Ill., Nov. 25.—The engine house of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad, at this place, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Thrue engines are in ruins. The loss is estimated at \$20,000; partially insured.

Destruction of a Planing Mill by Fire. Chicago, Nov. 25.—The planing mill of C. S. Rand & Co. was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss amounted to \$15,000, on which night. The loss amounted there is a small insurance.

Gas Explosion at Boston Boston, Nov. 26.—A serious explosion of gas took place last night, at the residence of Ezra Lincoln. on Commonwealth avenue, damaging the basement and walls of the building, and causing a loss of from \$5,000 to \$8,000. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were considerably injured, but not seriously.

From the Point of Rocks. POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Nov. 25.—Colonel John W. Genry, for the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed one of the Board of Examiners, to examine volunteer officers in General Banks' division. Brigadier General C.S. Ha-milton is president of the Board. They are to conene at the headquarters of the army immediately. Municipal Election at Hartford, Conn.

HAUTFORD, Conn., Nov. 25.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the success of the Peo-ole's Union ticket by from 200 to 400 majority. A British Gunboat at New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The British gunboat Nimble arrived at this port this morning.

The steamship United Kingdom has also ar-

No News from Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news from Fortress Mon-

#### Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The appearance of the auditorium of the Academy, last night, fully india cated that the popularity of the great Prestidigitateur is in nowise on the wane, for he was greeted by crowded audience. His new combination programme is the most attractive he has yet presented, as it includes the most popular feats of his two previous entertainments, whilst the additional and entirely new tricks which he introduces are both surprising and incomprehensible. The same programme will be repeated this evening. To-morrow Ierrmann takes his first and only benefit, and on Thursday he gives two performances, (matinee and evening.) which will close his prestidigitatorial career in this city.

We learn that his private soirée to the President and a large party of native and foreign celebrities and diplomats, in the East Room of the White House on Saturday night last, was a most brilliant affair. Herrmann gave his entire performance on this oceasion, and, in the course of it, an incident occurred vhich is worth recording. Handling a pack of cards to the President, Herrmann requested him to shuffle them. With ready wit, Mr. Lincoln handed them to Secretary Cameron, who was scated near him, saying: "No; excuse me, this gentleman shuftles the cards for me at present." The bon mot elicited much merriment.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, GUM SHOES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of hoots, shoes, brogans, gum shoes, travelling-bags, caps, &c., embracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LARGE SALE TO-DAY-STOCKS, GROUND RENTS, REAL ESTATE, &c., by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others, including the estates of E. McCarty, S. Jones, and S. Ayars. Also, residences, Walnut street, Pine street, and other desirable lothe votes so returned. They are not to compute, any other votes. If they say they have computed certain votes which the law says they shall not, their actifacts of the cations. Building lots, 30 acres, Oak lane, &c. See Phomas & Sons' catalogues and adver

T. BIRCH & Son's SALES.—Furniture, this morn ng, at 10 o'clock, at the nuction store, No. 014 Chestnut street. Sale of elegant furs, sleigh robes, &c., on Wed-

## THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Broad and Locust treets,—Herrmann, the Prestidigitateur. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts. \*Octoroon; Or, Life in Louisiana.

AROH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—

Saboal for Grown Children ".—" Shylock; Or, the Merchant of Venice Preserved."—"Shylock; Or, the WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth..." Limerick Boy"..." The Cataract of the Ganges." CONCERT HALL-Chestnut street, above Twelfth.

getting through with their work nearly three months earlier than their Gothamite brethren.

Two other steam sloops-of-war, of larger size than

Reed street, for the purpose of receiving her ma-

chinery.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn has been thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt. She is just off the dry-dock, and it is thought she can be got ready for sea

upon her.
The sloop-of-war St. Louis is a sailing vessel.

She occupies the place on the dry dock just va-cated by the Brooklyn. Three or four weeks will suffice to get her in readiness for sea. The side-wheel steamer Keystone State, which

ready for sea.
The *Delaware*, a side-wheel steamer, is receiving

The Declareare, a suct-wheel steamer, is receiving her guns. She is nearly ready for active service.

The schooners Adolph Hugel, George Mangum, and Maria Wood, are being transformed into war vessels with all possible despatch. Each of the three vessels named is to be furnished with a

very heavy mortar amidships. For this purpose large masses of timber have been placed between the keel and the gun deck at that point. These schooners will soon be ready to sail.

The gunboats Wissahickon, Tahoma, and Itusca are receiving their stores, &c. The following is a list of the officers of the Wissahickon: Lieutenant

Forsyth. Her battery consists of one II-inch, one 30-pound rifle cannon, and two 24-pound howitzers.

There is at present a large number of guns and hell at the yard. About two thousand four hun-

dred men are employed, requiring an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars per month to com-

TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment. The court should say that the prothonotary should not have the right to certify any returns of military votes, except those coming to him through the regular and prescribed channels, and if he should see fit to send others, the Return Judges should be told ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnustreets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the fit to send others, the Return Judges should be told they have no right to count them.

Judge Knox, on the other side, contended that the proper way to get at this question was to inquire what the Return Judges were required to do, and what they did do. Under the General Election Law, the Return Judges had no difficulty in obeying the instructions given in the act of Assembly. But, as in the present instance, where there are persons outside of the State entitled to vote, the Return Judges have further duties to perform. THE ELECTION FRAUDS-ANOTHER INJUNC-THE ELECTION FRAUDS—ANOTHER INJUNCTION ASKED FOR.—At the special session of the Supreme Court sitting at Pittsburg, on Saturday morning, William L. Hirst, of Philadelphia, applied for a special injunction, based upon a bill in equity, in which John Hulseman and George Brinkworth are complainants and James Rooms and Charles B. Sincr defendants. The latter gentlemen have received from the Return Judges certificates of their election as members of Council for the city of Philadelphia, and Judges have further duties to perform.

He read the acts of Assembly directing the Rebers of Council for the city of Philadelphia, and the injunction asked for by the complainants,

turn Judges how to act, and urged that they were the injunction asked for by the complainants, rival candidates for the same position, is to prevent the computation of certain returns and to keep the respondents from taking their seats in Council. The application was based upon affidavits from certain officers in Colonel Mclame's regiment, in camp at Bindensburg, satting forth that no elections had been held in their companies, and that fraudulent returns, purporting to be from their companies, had been computed by the return judges. The application was urged by Mr. Hirst, and resisted by James Briggs, Esq., who appeared on behalf of the respondents. The matter was fully argued, and the court took the papers. A decision may be looked for to-day. ministerial officers, and had nothing to do but enu-merate all the votes before them, without deciding judicially whether this or that return was fraudu-The order of the court compelled them to perform their duty. The certificate given to Mr. Ewing convicted the Return Judges of error in giving the certificate to Mr. Thompson. Mr. Ewing's certificate declares that all the votes were counted as commanded, and, having admitted that. they must abide the conclusion resulting from that

fact.

Mr. Wharton followed, on the same side, and took the ground that, before polls close, a right is vested to object to votes; that after the certificates are given, another opportunity is afforded to test the legality of votes; but during the intermediate NAVAL MATTERS .- There is at the present NAVAL MATTERS.—There is at the present time a great pressure upon our navy yard, and all work is being pushed as rapidly forward as the limited space will admit. At the navy yard the saw and hammer were plied as briskly on Sunday last as though it was a regular work day.

The Tuscarora, the first of the new steam sloops of war ordered to be built, is being prepared for sea as rapidly as possible, and she will be in readiness for service within four or five days.

The Oncida, the second of the set, was launched at New York within a few days, our ship carpenters getting through with their work nearly three stages there was no right vested in any man or set of men to throw out any votes, or to pass After some further argument, the case was ad journed till ten o'clock this morning.

WHAT SOLDIERS DO AND DO NOT NEED .- It is, perhaps, a very difficult matter for those who are collecting hospital supplies to obtain those articles which are really necessary, and at the same time refuse those things which are not needed. Some persons have strange ideas in regard to the wants of the sick, furnishing jellics, preserves, etc, which are of little or no benefit to healthy stomachs, much less to those that are weakly. Let our ladies, as far as possible, devote their energies to obtaining articles of comfort rather than diet—blankets, shirts, drawars, slipners, socks, and ell that is The third sloop, the Juniata, is upon the stocks in the frigate-house, and is about nine-tenths inished. the Juniata or Tuscarora, will be commenced forthwith. The first of the two is already being "laid down" in the loft which is used for that purcts, shirts, drawers, slippers, socks, and all that is essential to the diet of the sick can be usually ob-tained on the surgeon's order from the regimental pose. Her model presents an appearance of great beauty, and promises to be very swift. The side-wheel steamer Miami, which was launched on Saturday last, has been taken down to

tained on the surgeon's order from the regimental commissary.

Magazines, newspapers, and books, especially those to form a "hospital library." will be highly appreciated by the soldier when convalescent, and when confinement to bed or to the ward is irksome. Chequers and boards, backgammon, and now and then chessmen, will also prove valuable.

If the medical purveyors of the army had not funds to purchase whatever their experience indicated would be useful, then the charity of the publicated would be useful, then the charity of the pubfunds to purchase whatever their experience indi-cated would be useful, then the charity of the pub-lic might be evoked. But as this is not so, let the efforts of the truly and judiciously benevolent be directed to obtaining and forwarding to the hospi-tals, or to the medical purveyors, freight prepaid, or to the quartermaster, such articles of clothing and amusement combined with instruction as will be really wanted and correctly appreciated by the soldier whose tastes are not effeminate or childish.

MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—It is stated that at least three millions of teeth are annually made in this country alone. The first operation, according to the method of manufacture pursued at one of the most extensive establishments of this city, is the choosing of the materials. These are feldspar, silica, and clay. To these are added various metallic oxides to produce any shade of color desired. The feldspar, clay, de, are ground to an impalpable powder under water, dried, and made into a paste. That composing the body of the tooth is of different materials from that composing the base or enamel. The teeth are made in brass moulds, and this is quite a deficate process. The enamel is first put in place with a small steel spatula; the platinum rivots, by which the teeth are fastened to the plate, are placed in position, and then the body is pressed MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH .- It list of the officers of the Wisschickon: Lieutenant, Commanding, A. N. Nesbitt; lieutenant, E. E. Potter; master, R. Price Walter; acting master, Bethel J. Handy; assistant paymaster, T. C. Upton; surgeon, — Ackley; chief engineer, Thos. S. Cumingham; thrid assistant engineers, E. P. Hutchinson, Augustus Sackett; acting master's mates, Charles Bird, O. L. Roberts, James M. M. Forsyth. Her battery consists of one 11-inch, one in position, and then the body is pressed into the mould. They are then submitted to powerful pressure and dried. After being dried, they are submitted to a process called biscuiting, in which they can be cut like chalk. They are in which they can be cut like chirk. They are then sent to the trimmers, who scrape off all pro-jections, and fill up all depressions which may have been left in the operation of moulding, and then wash them with what is technically termed enamel. This is composed of various substances, more fusible wash them with what is technically termed chamet.
This is composed of various substances, more fusible than the tooth itself, and answers the glaze in common porcelain making. It is ground to a fine powder, and suspended in water, and is laid on with a camel's hairbrush. They are now sent to appear this evening for the last time but one, prior to the gummers, who apply the gum. This is chiefly composed of exide of gold, and is applied in the same manner as the enamel. After being dried they are burned. This operation is carried on in a muffle. The teeth are placed on a bed of crushed quartz, which is placed on a slab of refractory clay. After being exposed to an intense heat for some hours, they are taken out, cooled, and sorted.

PERSONAL.-Mr. Alexander J. McCleary, a well-known Philadelphia reporter, and for many months connected with *The Press*, is a prisoner at Richmond, as has already been stated. One of his friends received a letter from him last evening. The letter had evidently passed a rigid examina-tion from the rebel authorities, for it was conside-rably mutilated, and bore neither address nordate. The latter had probably been written upon a page which was missing. Mr. McCleary states that he enjoys good health and is pretty well treated.

Drowning Case.-Last evening a member of the Cameron Dragoons walked overboard at Callowhill-street wharf, and was drawned. We were unable to ascertain his name. The coroner

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS .- Among the permils thus far issued in the present mouth by the building inspectors, were six for the erection of school houses, two for churches, and three for

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE .- The egular stated meeting of the Board of Trade wa held last evening at the rooms, in Chestnut street, above Fifth. The attendance was much better than usual. Mr. S. C. Morton presided over the meeting. Letters were read from the Wilmington Institute and the Board of Trade of Chicago, returning them the them of the street of the st turning thanks for donations of the reports of the

THE ELECTION DIFFICULTY,-Yesterday

Lawrence, was again brought up. Some discussion took place, in the early stages of the proceedings, in regard to the propriety of taking up both cases at

Mr. Brewster urged that the simple question for

lecision is, who is elected upon the face of these papers. The act of Assembly directs the manner

aggrieved.

Mr. Wharton, for Mr. Ewing, contended that the nots of Assembly referred to by Mr. Brewster, provided for a condition of things after a certificate has been granted, sureties approved, and a contest commenced. The case was not difficult of solution, if this fact was kept in view. Until the court

should have passed upon the correctness of the certificate now presented, there could be no commencement of a contested election.

Mr. Thayer, for Mr. Thompson, replied to Mr. Wharton, and urged that the counsel for the other side, in conceding that there were two returns before the court, had settled that the acts of Assembly must be followed and a resulter contest and the country and the followed and a resulter contest are set of the court, and settled that the acts of Assembly must be followed and a resulter contest are set of the court of th

must be followed, and a regular contest entered upon. A contest could not be decided upon a col-lateral issue.

The court decided not to receive any evidence, but, if possible, to decide the question of accepting sureties upon the face of the returns themselves.

If it should prove to be necessary to establishing any question of fact, an intimation would be given to counsel, and evidence would be required.

Mr. Brewster commenced the argument in behalf of Mr. Stevenson, and, in the first place, he read the act of Assembly requiring the Return Judges to certify the election of parties. Mr. Stevenson's

certificate was the only one which declared any one duly elected as clerk of the Orphans' Court.

one duly elected as clerk of the Orphans' Court. This is the only return in the language and in contemplation of law. The law requires them to declare who has been duly elected, and these Return Judges have so declared. The other return given

pect, and if it is to be impeached there is a way

esignated.
It was said that Mr. Stevenson's return was sign-

It was said that Mr. Lawrence's certificate de-

clared that he had received the highest number of votes. But it did not certify who was duly elected. It merely certified who had received the highest

number of votes, according to particular enumera-tion. What was their duty in regard to counting the votes of the milltia? The prothonolary when

he receives the returns from the army, delivers to the Return Judges a copy of the returns, and the Return Judges must include in their enumeration

The prothonotary has sent seventy-nine returns to the Return Judges, and did not certify to any

Mr. Brewster, in answer, said this might be true,

heir certificate falls.

one time.

The court decided to hear both cases.

Mr. Hirst proposed to offer parole evidence in support of the allegation that the certificates held by Messrs. Thompson and Stevenson were not legitimate. He would call as witnesses members of the Board of Return Judges, who would say that this paper, purporting to emanate from them, never did in fact. He would show by nine judges that the paper never came before them. How it was done he did not know, but it could be shown that the paper was either gotten up secretly during the session of the Board, or made up after the adjournment. These nine judges were present at all the sessions of the Board, and they will say that those papers, given to Messrs. Thompson and Stevenson, were never before the Board.

Mr. Brewster urged that the simple question for Mr. Buzby spoke at some length in regard to the defences of the city. He recounted what had been done in regard to the safety of Fort Delaware since the commencement of the present rebellion. Recently the Corn Exchange appointed a committee to visit Washington, and they reported to the speaker that Mr. Cameron had promised to do something in regard to repairing Forts Mifflin and Delaware, but at present it does not appear that anything is being done there.

The speaker referred to Mr. Seward's letter to the Governors of the various States, and to the retort of Governor Curtin to the Secretary of State. He believed that the Secretary of State intended to give a gentle hint to foreign Powers that we would repel any attack with vigor. I do not believe that Mr. Seward is a timid man, but think he believe that "in time of peace we should prepare for war." Mr. Buzby spoke at some length in regard to the that "in time of peace we should prepare for wor that "in time of peace we should prepare for war."
The question is, have we taken this advice or not; can we afford to be any longer indifferent about this matter; shall we do less than our neighbors of New England? Less money has been expended in the defence of this than for any other city on the Atlantic coast. One million of dollars has been spent here, and nearly four millions in the defences of New York. Fort Millin cost but \$30,000 at first; Fort Delaware has mindten annualted in case. papers. The act of Assembly directs the manner of a contest, and a court is not to act upon the assertion of counsel. Let thirty citizens sign their paper and bring the matter regularly before the court. A perfect system is provided by the court, and the gentlemen on the other side must follow the directions in the acts of Assembly This paper of Mr. Stevenson it was said was not correct. There were two ways of disposing of the raturn—one is, by objections on the face of the paper; the other, by parole evidence of facts outside of the Return Judges. But this case is not properly before the court, in order to go into so extended an investigation. Who is to be the party upon the record here? This investigation may take days, weeks, and months, and after it is decided, where is the remedy for the party against whom the court shall decide? There is no record—there is nothing to show the party contesting or the party defending, and no writ of error will remain for the party aggrieved.

Mr. Wharton, for Mr. Ewing, contended that the Fort Delaware has ninety-one guns mounted in case mates; but the defences are in an unfinished condition. The speaker read a number of statistics, showing the relative weakness of Philadelphia, and offered the following:
Recoired, That the river and hay defences of

Resolved. That the river and hay defences of Philadelphia are entirely imadequate, and need to be immediately and largely increased; and that it is the duty of the United States Government to superintend and effect such an increase, at such points as a competent corps of engineers may indicate, with the least possible delay.

Resolved. That the ardent, patriotic, and efficient services of Pennsylvania in the work of suppressing the Southern rebellion, give her the right to demand from the National Government adequate protection for her senjort—Philadelphia.

Resolved, That it is incumbent upon our municipal authorities, upon the Executive and Legislacipal authorities, upon the Executive and Legisla-ture of Pennsylvania, and upon our Representatives in Copgress, to use all their influence, in the approaching session at Washington, toward securing the immediate extension and completion of our maritime defences; and that they should invite for

maritime defence; and that they should invite for this purpose the co-operation of the proper authorities of New Jersey and Delaware.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Board of Trade to our City Councils, and to our members of Congress and the State Legislature.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.
Colonel Snowden said that he had spoken to Colonel Eaken in regard to the defences of Philadelphia, and had hoped that he would have been present at the meeting. We must stand by the Government, right or wrong, for out no for, in every possible emergency which may arise. It is because our city lies over a hundred miles from the sea that she has been neglected. In these days of steam iron-clad ships we are, in fact, as near the sea as any city built on the coast.

Messes, Fernon and Tathum addressed the meeting, advocating at length the passage of the resolutions. Adjourned.

Judges have so declared. The other return given to Mr. Lawrence has the word duly erased, and no one upon the face of that return is declared elected. And the law requires the Return Judges to return the candidates as duly elected. If there is any responsibility attached to this act of the Return Judges there is a remedy.

Now as to signatures. The law requires to be signed by the judges present, but the refusal of clerks of Return Judges to sign a return would not vitiate an election. The gentlemen ought to have reasons for refusing, and yet they could not, by their refusal, prevent a certificate being given. These returns and certificates are entitled to respect, and if it is to be impeached there is a way MORE NEW MILITARY HOSPITALS .- The south wing of the immense four-story brick struc-ture situated on Twenty-second street, and running from Wood to Carlton streets, is being fitted up for a first-class military hospital under the direction of John McArthur. Esq., architect, the carpenter work being done by Mr. Denny. The building is known as "Curry's wall-paper manufactory." and the north wing is still occupied by Mr. Curry. The entrance to the hospital is by an arched passageway on Twenty-second street. The first floor is intended for a diniog-room, and is seventy-five by twenty-five feet. The ceiling is supported by six iron columns, and, together with the side walls, has been whitewashed. To the left, the kitchen (twenty eight by sixteen feet in dimensions), bath room, and water-closet are situated. This floor is warmed by a combined heater and ventilator, projecting downfrom Wood to Carlton streets, is being fitted up for It was said that Mr. Stevenson's leturn was signed by but fifteen of the Return Judges. If this was an objection to the return, then it was equally objectionable in the other certificate. Look at Mr. Lawrence's certificate. It is signed, not by twentyfour Return Judges, but by fifteen, and after that the nine others sign the protest to the form of certificate They protest against these gentlemen having received votes under protest. They disclaim union with the paper as an insult to Hon. James R. Ludlow. a combined heater and ventilator, projecting downward through the ceiling. The second floor is one hundred feet long and twenty-five wide, and is

one hundred feet long and twenty-five wide, and is furnished with three ventilators. The third and fourth floors are of the same dimensions and heated by steam.

The old Reading Railroad depot at the southeast converted into an arsenal. The interior is now heing floored over and whitewashed, and heaters are being inserted. The building is three stories high, and would furnish ample accommodations for an entire regiment. an entire regiment. THE GRAY RESERVES .- This body com-

manded by Brigadier General F. E. Patterson, will make a parade on Thursday next, Thanksgiving day. For some time past the officers have been drilling in the school of evolutions of the line, under the instructions of General Patterson, and are now prepared to execute the most complicate movements. The brigade will assemble on Thursday, at the parade ground. Diamond Cottage, Camden, and perform the various marches, changes of direction, and alignments in single and double column and taking distances; formations of line of one of them.

Judge Ludlow. Why did they not come into court and say that? They concluded to take another course, and they shall not throw the odium upon me. Why did they not state in their return that the papers were not duly certified? They preferred to make a return which admitted that the return ways averaged in and that they way as column and taking distances; formations of line of battle, forward, to the rear, and to the right and left, changes of front to the right, left, and rear; formations and changes by companies, divisions, battalions in masses and in deployed lines; ployments into column from deployed lines of companies, divisions, and battalions; passage of double lines advancing and retreating; marches by cohellons; countermarches, straight and oblique squares, will be executed. During the manœuvres, thirty thousand rounds of cartridges will be fired. Many the returns were certified, and that they were doing their duty and counting the votes. I gave
them every opportunity to come into court and
state their objection to the returns as being fraudulent, and a learned member of this bar advised
them so to do, but they chose to take snother
course. thourand rounds of cartridges will be fired. Many of those movements will be new to our citiess, as they have rarely been made in our military displays herotofore. The parade of the brigade will but nothing that the Return Judges did could prejudice his client.

The Return Judges were simply to look at the returns certified to by the prothonotary. The seventy-nine were not certified, and there was no seal of this court certifying the correctness of the

take place subsequent to the drill. REGIMENTAL CONSOLIDATION .- It is stated that the Pennsylvania regiment heretofore known as the Sixty-first, will be, or has been changed to the Second Pennsylvania Reserve, and has been filled to the complement of twelve hundred. The Second Pennsylvania Reserves, it is stated, never was filled, and the Sixty-first was consolidated with it by order of Sections. Giving Taylor, and the Sixty-first was consolidated with it by dated with it by order of Governor Curtin. The officers of this regiment thus constructed are: Colonel O. H. Rippey, Lieutenant Colonel Frank Robbins, and Major Maurice Wallace.

A HEAVY CONTRACT .- Mr. H. E. Lehman. A HEAVY CONTRACT.—Mr. H. E. Lehman, of Lancaster, well known in this city, has received from the War Department, at Washington, a contract for rifling and repairing a large lot of arms. This contract is a heavy one, involving an expense to Government of nearly \$800,000. In order to execute the job speedily, Mr. Lehman has already commenced enlarging his works, and will employ an immense force of workmen, so as to rifle, repair, and put in complete order about 1,000 muskets each day. It is understood that muskets so repaired, and supplied by percussion looks, are equal, in every respect, to the new ones made at Springfield.

## CITY ITEMS,

MR. CURTIS' LECTURE ON THURSDAY EVEN-NG .- QUEAT BALE OF TICKETS .- The opposition made last year to Mr. G. W. Curtis' fulfilling an engagemen to lecture in this city has created a perfect furore in his favor this year. We understand that the safe of tickets in advance, for his lecture before the Poople's Literary Institute, at Concert Hall, on Thursday even ing next, on "National Honor," has been so great, that, n all probability, enough will be sold to fill the hall before the day of the lecture. The most intense interest rator will have to say, under the circumstances. ANNUAL ORATION BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNIOF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVARIA. The annual oration before the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania will be delivered on Wednesday evening, of this week, in the college hall, Ninth street, above Chestnut, by Alfred Stille, M. D., his subject to be "War the Civilizer." From the qualifications and antecedents of the erator, a production may be expected worthy the place, its time-honored associations, and the cultivated audience which is certain to grace the 88485188. We anticipate for ourselves a rare treat, and may promise as much to all who may attend. Cards of admission, we believe, are issued free of charge. "MANFULNESS."-This will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered at Handel and Hayda Hall

talented and cloquent pastor of the Eleventh Baptist Church of this city. We know of no man better qualified to treat the subject of "Manfulness" in a "live," manul way than J. Hratt Smith. He will doubtless have a large audience. Ladies' Furs .- Ladies who have not ve supplied themselves with winter Furs can save a bandsome per centage by making their selections now, at Messrs. Charles Oakford & Sons', under the Continental Hotel. Their stock is magnificent, embracing every variety—from the lowest cost goods in the market to the richest Sets, and they are still selling them at unprecedented low prices. This opportunity should be up furs must enhance the cost of them very materially a few weeks. Our advice, therefore is, to go to Oakfords' at once, and secure bargains while they are going OLD PORT WINE, FOR MEDICINAL PUR-OSES -Persons wishing a genuine article of pure old

Port Wine-such as is recommended by physicians for

his (Tuesday) evening, by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, the

dealer in fine family groceries, at Arch and Tenth streets deira Wine, of the celebrated "Bual" brand, a rare and very choice article. THE INDIANS .- We take pleasure in calling itention to the call for a meeting in behalf of the Indians, for it is well known that the frontier tribes are smarting under the accumulated wrongs which traitors and speculators have heaped upon them, and, until the true sentiment of better minds is made known to them, it is not to be wondered at that they are dissatisfied with their condition. Let us, here in the city of William Penn, show that we are prepared to do them justice; and a demonstration may have some effect on the action o Congress. The Hon. Judge Relley, and others, wi give addresses on the occasion, and we also understand that ex-Governor Pollock will preside on the occasion. CONCERT HALL .- George Christy's minstre's their departure for Washington. The performances are of the most pleasing nature, consisting of songs, both sentimental and comic, jig and ballet dancing, &c. We would advise all our readers to attend

GRAND PARADE ON THANKSGIVING DAY .-The Gray Reserves are to have a grand parade and drill on Thanksgiving day. Thirty thousand rounds of blank cantridges will be fired during the evolutions, and it is expected that the drill will be far superior to anything or the kind ever witnessed in this city. The effect will t heightened by the splendid appearance of the Reserves. the best equipped of them having procured their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The firm named is alike famed for getting up elegant and substan-tial suits for soldlers and civilians.

Contentment produces, in some measure, all those effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone; and if it does not bring riches, it does the same thing by banishing the dosire for them. If it cannot remove the disquictudes aris ing from a man's mind, body, or fortune, it makes him easy under them. Nothing conduces more to a contented mind than the possession of one of the cheap fall and winter suits gotten up at the one-price Clothing Empo-rium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street. The finest and cheapest garments in the city can he obtained at this renowned depot.