The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1861. 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

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

mone but patriots and traitors."

The lenders of the rebellion have recently selected a third Luctice for their capital. Montgomery, Alabama, the point first chosen, they soon abandened in disgust. The vanity of some of the Virginians was for a time pleased with the idea of having Richmond made the headquarters of Rebeldom; but as they have only reaped misery and devastation from the inroad of the rebel armies. they will doubtless now heartily rejoice over the departure of such unprofitable guests. The idea was, no doubt, at first entertained that Richmond would prove but a temporary station on the road to Washington, and that the national capital would fall into the hands of the Secessionists almost as easily as Fort Sumpter-but the folly of this delusive dream is now clearly seen. It is by no means certain that Nashville will prove a much safer refuge than the capital of the Old Dominion, as there are indications of an advance movement into Tennessee, by our forces, which cannot easily be repelled by the traitors. If Nashville thus proves unsafe, the rebel Congress may well ask, "Where shall we go?" Their senbourd cities are all menaced by our fleets, their northern and western towns by different divisions of our army, and, unless they retire to the recesses of Dismal Swamp, or to some other inaccessible region similar to those in which the hunted "contraband" finds refuge, they cannot easily secure a safe retreat.

A letter from Key West states that the privateer Beautegard made no resistance. She was commanded by Captain Gilbert Hay. The capture took place on the 12th inst., about a hundred miles from Abaco, after she had thrown overboard most of her ammunition, etc. She had met no vessels and not even fired a gun since leaving Charleston. The British vessel captured by the Connecticut was the schooner Adelaide, of Nassau. She was bound to Savannah, and had several cases of swords aboard. Her purser was Lieutenant Hardee, of the rubel army.

The steamer Isabel is represented to be nearly ready to receive her armament at Charleston. She will be commanded by Captain Rollins. The news of the commencement of the long-ex pected contest at Fort Pickens is probably correct. although the meagre intelligence we have received has all been transmitted through rebel sources,

which are always partial and unfair. The rebels have no doubt suffered more injury than our own forces, and when we receive reliable accounts they will perhaps inform us of another brilliant Union Among other reports brought up by the flag of truce from Norfolk is a statement that there had been a fight on Hilton Head Island, near Port Royal, on which our troops are encamped, and that Beaufort has not yet been occupied. It also said that Port Royal Ferry has been strongly fortified by the Confederates, as also all the creeks and

inlets leading into the mainland; and that the city of Savannah was being strongly fortified by entrenched works around the city, as also the line of railroad connecting Charleston with Savannah. A gentleman from Washington recently reported at Richmond that the Grand Army will move some time this week, in four divisions, upon Leesburg, Lewinsville, Centreville, and the Lower Potomac, the advance to be simultaneous. The grand review last week was supposed, at Richmond, to be a trap to catch Beauregard, and that had he have made a demonstration he would have been caught. rived in Baltimore yesterday, from Pongoteague, Accomac county, Virginia, and we learn by the Patriot that he "states that since the arrival of Gen Lockwood and the Federal troops the dispersion and disorganization of the rebel forces in the neighborhood has been complete. The people are also happy and contented under the new order of things, so different from that to which thay had heen compelled to submit for some time past "?

No Despatches Found.

gage, belonging to Messrs. SLIDELL and Mason, were not searched when conveyed, with their owners, on board the San Jacinto. That necessary duty was not performed until after the "distinguished" rebels were lodged anticipated, " no papers, or despatches of any opportunity and time, during their several sistance in the accomplishment of that redays voyage in the San Jacinto, to throw all sult. criminating documents overboard, at nightif, indeed, their wives did not convey them to land and France without written instructions. them—and it is to be hoped that this will be mention, the public service has probably suffered serious detriment.

The New Confederate Capital. From Montgomery to Richmond, from Richmond to Nashville,-three capitals in three different States, in only thrice three monthsgives one the idea that "the so-called Southern Confederation" is a sort of Wandering Jew, restless and troubled in its itinerancy. In the last removal there is no small degree of valor -at least, of discretion, praised by Falstaff as its better part. No doubt, the Rebel Congress did not feel quite safe at Richmond, which is too near our naval expeditions to be a secure place of residence for traitors.

Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine. The London Merning Post, Lord PALMERston's own newspaper, entirely repudiates the Monroe doctrine, on the ground that England, holding large possessions in North America. has as much to do with the balance of power on this Continent as the United States themselves. It adds that if no foreign Power, in all probability, has the slightest desire to hold permanently a foot of Mexican soil, or to invade the United States, either from the lakes or the Atlantic." We are expected to be very grateful, perhaps, for this probable mo-

Slave-onia. The Southern Confederation is in want of a name. Let us suggest Slave-onia, which will distinctively indicate its leading principle. The only objection is that Austria already has a province called Slavonia, formerly incorporated with the kingdom of Hungary and now annexed to Croatia. The inhabitants of the American Slaveonia will assuredly resemble their European prototypes in being Hung'ry enough ere the winter is over. The European dwellers in Slavonia call themselves Slavonatz. -whereas, in our South, they bear the more brief generic name of Slaves. The flag of the new Republic might bear stripes and fetters,

instead of stars and stripes. British Mail Steamer "Trent." The question whether the Trent is a public or a private vessel-i.e., a steamer belonging to the British Navy or to private individualsis fully and clearly discussed in a letter from an "Anglo-American," which we publish today. We refer it to our readers' best consideration. It settles the point very satisfac-

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER .- The " Disbanded Volunteer," in the New York Sunday Mercury, says that Captein Wilkes was justified in nabbing the Trent, because of the McNabbing of the Caro line, in the Canadian rebellion of 1927.

Arrival of a Rebel Vessel at St. Thomas.

Sr. Thomas, Oct. 29, 1931. nah, arrived in this port on the morning of the and Chestnut streets, offers the full benefit to his 29th, having got clear of the blockade. She hoisted the Confederate fing, but in a short time it was hauled down and the English flag hoisted, she

having changed owners, and was entered at our custom house under an English register. She was fifty-eight tons, pilot boat built; cargo, rice. She oleared yesterday for Barbadoes: consignees here, Lamb. Ball & Co., of which the British Consul is a partner. The American Consul protested against the transfer.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, CARPET-INGS, &c.-The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and varied assortment of British. French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery; also, rich English velvet, Brussels, threeply, ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, rugs, mats, &c.; embracing about 700 lots of staple and fancy goods; to be peremptorlly sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, with the carpetings, to be continued, without intermission, all day and part of the evening, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, November 26, 1861. The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge is a great man. Of the eminent men in the Borde States who have remained true to the cause of the Union, few deserve more praise than this EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF cloquent divine. He is a Southern man in education, in sympathy, and in sentiment His connections with the South are extensive. He is the uncle and guardian of John C. Breckinridge, and bears towards him all the tender and gentle relations of a father to a son. In the advancement of his nephew Dr. Breckinridge has taken a deep interest, and pe: haps, to no man does the ex-Vice President owe as deep a debt of gratitude.

In Kentucky the Breckinridge family is powerful, and the leader of the Breckinridge family is the clergyman. His views on political questions have gone far towards controlling public sentiment in Kentucky, and the affection the people feel for the man, and the confidence they have in his wisdom and frankness,

are unbounded. You know what the position of Robert J. Breckinridge has been in this crisis. You know how steadily, how bravely, how affectionately he has opposed the Secession proclivities of his nephew, and endcavored to win him away from the snares of the traitors who used him for their own promotion and discarded him in the hour of their seeming prosperity.

I am led to speak thus of Dr. Breckinridge y a perusal of an article republished in the Louisville Journal, from the Danville Review, a theological publication, entitled "The Civil War-its Nature and End." It is one of the most splendid productions of this gifted divine. Its logic is clear, its argument exhaustive, and its patriotism of the highest character. One of his most beautiful and poetic arguments is an illustration of the Union feeling which so strongly exists in the mountain regions of Western Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina. "The Mountain Empire," as he calls it, " is a body of mountains, all abutting on the left bank of the Ohio, which covers all Western Virginia and all Eastern Kentucky, and the width, from east to west, in those States of three or four hundred miles." These mountains stretch southwestwardly, passing entirely through Tonnessee, covering parts of North Carolina and Georgia, heavily invading the north part of Alabama, and making a figure even in the back parts of South Carolina and the western parts of Mississippi-having a course of perhaps seven or eight hundred miles, and running far south of the northern limit of profitable cotton culture. It is a region of thirty thousand square miles, trenching upon eight or nine slave States; though nearly destitute of slaves, it is trenching upon nearly five Cotton States,

though raising no cotton itself. You will see in this argument of Dr. Breekinridge the territorial and agricultural question which bids fair to occupy an important part in the termination of this rebellion; and when we speak of the men of Eastern Tennessee, and praise so lavishly their loyalty and self-sacrifice, we are but speaking of a people who occupy the heart of what Dr. Breckinridge calls "the Mountain Empire."

They give us from their mildst men equally as great as Douglas of Illinois, Baker of Oregon, Broderick of California, or Webster of Massachusetts. In their society they have all the elements which go to make a free, happy, prosperous, and permanent people. Andrew Johnson is the type of these mountaineers; Captain Kelso, of the schooner John Cooper, ar- and there is no other Southern man, let me say, who possesses to such a great degree the prevailing traits of the true Northernercourage, frankness, loyalty, and energy-as this eminent and gallant Senator.

Accordingly, there is in the illustration of Dr. Breckinridge a singular and appropriate beauty. I have often thought of these mountain people, and have often felt that they do not receive the praise they merit. They are making themselves felt to-day in their opposi-It appears that the trunks and other big- tion to an overbearing tyranny. They will , make themselves felt to-morrow, when they really know their own strength, and the oligarchy of the South begins to reel and fall before the blows of the Republic. If the South is to be saved to this Government-if its peoin Fort Warren, and then, as might have been ple are to be reunited, and it is to become again a component part of a prosperous Union, kind. were found." The rebels had ample I look to these mountain people for great as-

I see, by the New York papers, that Adjutant Scott, of the regular service, has been Europe. It does not stand to reason that Mr. arrested on the charge of having Secession JEFF DAVIS sent them as ambassadors to Eng. proclivities. I know nothing of this young man's guilt. His father, the Rev. Dr. Scott, In like manner, Messrs. Gwin, Brent, and of San Francisco, and a very eminent divine BENHAM appear to have disposed of their of the Old-school Presbyterian Church, who papers. The true action, in all such cases o recently created quite a disturbance in Caliarrest, is to look for the traitors' papers fornia, as you will remember, by avowing before there is an opportunity of destroying sentiments of sympathy with the South, was compelled to resign his pastorate, and made a rule in future. In the cases we here is now on his way to Europe. Dr. Scott is a representative man, eloquent and gifted; but he is Southern by birth, and a rebel in sympathy-born, I believe, in Tennessee. For many years he was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, and was noted for his aristocratic associations, being a large slaveholder, an ultra Southern man, and in principles deeply devoted to the Calhoun school. He was extremely popular with the people of New Orleans, and went to San Francisco in 1854, having received a magnificent offer from a Presbyterian congregation. Before going he disposed of fourteen of his slaves, and manumitted the remainder. During his residence in San Francisco he has been an avowed champion of the South, but the peaceful condition of the country, and the fact that many of the people of that State are extremely Southern in their proclivities, gave him a po-

litical power, which his eloquence as a minister and his personal qualities as a man served to strengthen. Dr. Scott has been more honest in the expression of his sentiments than some who are now with us acting the part of traitors. The education which his military son has received will probably make him the undeviating foe to the American Union.

From Kentucky-Rumored Advance of Breckinridge. Louisville, Nov. 26 .- Rumors are prevalent this afternoon, but generally discredited, that Gen. John C. Breekinridge, with a large force, is advancing from Green river in the direction of

Owensboro or Henderson.

The State Flags for the Pennsylvania Troops.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 26.—There are thirty-one Pennsylvania regiments connected with the army of the Potomac, and scattered over a surface of of the Fotomic, and scattered over a surface of twenty-five miles, that have not, as yet, been pre-sented with the State flags. Governor Curtin, in consequence of the approaching session of the Legislature and the arduous duties of his office, has determined to forego the pleasure of a personal presentation, and has selected Senator Cowan, Speaker Grow, and the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, There is no truth whatever in the statement that an engineer corps is being raised in Pennsylvania.

No such requisition has been made upon the

Western Virginia Convention. WHEELING, Nov. 26 .- In accordance with the almost unanimous vote of the people at the election on the 24th of last month, the Convention to form a new State out of Western Virginia, met in this city to-day. The attendance was unexpectedly large for the opening, thirty-seven counties being represented. John Hale, of Mason county, was elected permanent president. No business was done be-

d organizing and administering the oath of alle-ice to members. Banquet to Capt. Wilkes. Boston, Nov. 26.—The banquet to Capt. Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, this evening, was a grand affair. Speeches were made by Capt. Wilkes, Gov. Andrew, Chief Justice Bigelow, and Mayor Wightman.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS being a large temporary reduction in the cost of The schooner Emily Ten Broeck, from Savan- manufacture of the above, J. E. Gould, Seventh

> customers See advertisement SALE THIS DAY, at one o'clock, at the Exchange | the relief of Ireland, in view of the impending fa-_7,697 shares Bohemian Mining Company. See

Themas & Sons' advertisement, auction head. SALE OF FANCY FURS.—We invite attention to the sale of elegant fancy furs for ladies' wear; also, sleigh and carriage robes, to be sold this morn-

ing, at ten c'clock, at Birch & Son's, No. 914 Chest-EXTRA LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE .- Thomas & Sons' sale, 10th December, will comprise the largest amount of valuable property offered this season, including the first-class sugar refinery of

Mesers. Eastwick. A Government Office that Don't Pay. HENRY GRICE, the United States district marshal for Utah, has resigned, on the ground that the business of the office is not compensative, owing to the creation of the new Territorial Government of Nevada.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. A Review of the Regular Troops.

A PONTOON BRIDGE SUCCESSFULLY TESTED. FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS. THEY ARE DRILLING A FREE NEGRO REGIMENT,

GEN. SMITH IN COMMAND AT LEESBURG INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI McCulloch Marching on Lebanon.

L"Special Despatches to The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 26. Review of the Regulars. The much talked of review of the regular army.

or rather of the forces of the regular army nov here, took place to-day on the open space of ground east of the Capitol, where several reviews of yo lunteers have taken place. There are numerous detachments of troops in this vicinity representing the different branches of service. Among them are the provost marshal's guard, composed of portions the Third and Tenth Regiments of Infantry, under command of Brigadier General SYKES, Said to be, perhaps, the finest detachment of infantry in the world Numerous batteries of unusua strength and thorough discipline are here en camped, and, among other bodies of cavalry, that commanded by Lieutenant WILLIAM H. EMORY. The day was cold, blustering, and rather dark and heavy. The rain had made this broad, beautiful, and open space of ground almost impassablerendering the operations of the artillery and the manœuvrings of the cavalry a very difficult task. But, notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather and the bleak character of the day, there was in attendance an unusually large number of our citizens. Carriages lined the road eight and ten chicles deep. Horsomen were constantly riding to and fro, and a large number of ladies were mounted, riding bravely against the wintry wind, and laughing merrily over the festive scene.

The line was formed in the usual style, and I say usual style, having in my recollection a number of reviews recently held and minutely described in the columns of The Press. I suppose there were about three thousand men upon the field-perhaps more, or perhaps less—that is a fair estimate. At one o'clock precisely, General McClellan came upon the ground, accompanied by his military retinue. The line was formed at a right angle, the nfantry forming one wing, the cavalry the other, the batteries clustering together in the centre. The Major General commanding rode around the lines slowly-making apparently a careful inspection of the condition of the troops. Forming in column, the troops passed in review, presenting a very beautiful sight, although the contrast between their appearance and that of many of the volunteer reginents we have seen, was not as great as might be expected. The evolutions of the artillery on the field were executed with surprising skill and promptitude, and the thorough discipline which rider, horse, gun, and carriage seemed to be in,

was gratifying and instructive. The review lasted a little over an hour, and al though on a small scale, it was generally admitted to be one of the most perfect and satisfactory we have had in Washington. General McCLELLAN rode off accompanied by his large volunteer staff of shouting citizens who cheered him tumultuously as he rode towards the Capitol. The crowd dispersed, the soldiers marched to their respective

Affairs in Mexico-Relations Between the English and Juarez Governments-The Schemes of Spain,

Advices received in this city (not by the Government) from Mexico represent that the kindest feelings exist between the British Minister and the Juarez Administration, while the opinion is expressed in distinguished circles that the friendship of France will be as satisfactorily received. But little is hoped for, however, from Spain, whose designs on Mexico are as well understood in the latter country as in the capitals of Europe. Those who profess to be well acquainted with the Spanish programme say that to General MARQUEZ is entrusted the duty of combining the strength of the Church party, (consisting of both Mexicans and Spaniards,) who will pray Her Most Catholic Majesty for s King for the throne of Mexico, now sought to be constructed. For this office an uncle of the Queen has been designated. As he is already an old man. he would, in the natural course of events, live but short time, and as no provision would be made for a successor, Mexico would thus revert to Spain, the pelicy being similar to that pursued towards Hayti. Such is the substance of letters received

from both Europe and Mexico. There seems to be some doubt as to the immediate return to the United States of the American minister, Corwin. The probability is that he will not leave his post, in view of our important interests in Mexico, growing out of the European intervention.

Important Postal Reform. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26, 1861. In view of the increased number of letters held for postage and returned to the Dead Letter Office, it is ordered that the order of this Department, dated the 8th of October, 1860, be reseinded, and

the prior practice be restored Postmasters will, therefore, notify the person ad dressed that such letter is held for postage, and that upon his writing therefor, prepaying the postage on his letter, and enclosing a stamp to be placed on the letter held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his address

By order of the Postmaster General, John A. Kasson, First Assistant Postmaster General. From the Upper Potomac—Position of the Rebels-A Free Negro Regiment. A letter from Darnestown, Md., dated to-day

says: There are no fixed bodies or rebel picket stations from opposite the mouth of Muddy Run up to half a mile south of Goose Creek. Above the creek, on the sideling, they have dug rifle pits, and keep up a regular system of pickets of considerable trength. They still occupy the fort in view of Edwards' Ferry, and on Sunday last displayed full regiment on parade just below the fort. Gen. Jackson, who, as colonel, formerly cor manded at Harper's Ferry, is engaged, at Win chester, in organizing, arming, and equipping

regiment of free negroes, said to number fully a thousand. The negroes are reported to be very enthusiastic in their new profess Gen. G. W. SMITH, of New York antecedents now commands at Leesburg and the surroundin

country. Communication with the Lower Potomac CALEB S. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, will open a new means of communication to-morrow down the Potomac by placing a line of steamboats between Washington and Budd's Ferry, the headquarters o General Hooker's division. The first steamer bound thither is the Reindeer, Captain KIBHL. This vessel ran the blockade last night, without obstruction from the rebel batteries, bringing four contrabands, who were placed on board the flotilla and turned over to Captain Danignen, the commandant of the Washington navy yard.

Foolish Rumors. Foolish rumors are prevalent about the advance of the rebels to-day. These doubtless have their origin in the fact that the pickets from General BLENKER'S division mistook for the enemy the force of cavalry under the command of Genera WADSWORTH, who were returning from a success ful reconnoissance made in the direction of Fairfax Court House. Much alarm was occasioned by thi mistake, but it was not of long continuance.

Winter Quarters. An order has been given by General Casey to procure lumber, for the purpose of erecting winter uarters for Colonel DAVIS' Ringgold Regiment, and the other regiments of his division. Huts ar being erected on the grounds east of the Capitol for the accommodation of the artillery and cavalry regiments. Large quantities of lumber are now in the neighborhood of the city, and constantly arriving by each train. Whatever may take place on the other side of the river, it looks as if there were to be a number of regiments kept around Washing-

An Appeal for the Relief of Ireland. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has addressed a letter to the editor of the National Republican, which will appear in that paper to-morrow in favor o Congress immediately making an appropriation for mine. He concludes by saying:

"Now, when so many thousand Irishmen are perilling their lives on the last battle-field of liberty in our defence, and when so many have already

fallen, and others are immured in rebel dungeons. let us show that we are not ungrateful, and when the next great conflict comes, as soon it must, the shamrock, intertwined with the stars and stripes, will wave in triumph over a field of victory for liberty and union."

Annapolis Annapolis is now the point of interest. General Burnside is organizing his expedition rapidly, and troops are constantly departing from this city to join his expedition. It will sail shortly.

The Quartermaster's Department. Captain BLANCHARD, of the Assistant Quartermaster's Department, has been detached from that post for the duty of inspecting the Quartermaster's property of the army of the Potomac.

The Rumored Resignation of General

It is understood that several military officers of high rank are endeavoring to dissuade General BLENKER from sending in his resignation. He is regarded as one of the most accomplished officers in the volunteer army, and his whole division are nearly unanimous in their desire that he shall remain in command. It is thought that the trouble in his division grew out of some alleged peculations on the part of some of his quartermasters.

Fortress Monroe. You may expect important news from Fortress Monroe. Great preparations are being made for an effective movement

Railroad Accident. The Harrisburg train, over the Northern Central Road, ran off the track near Rockville this morning. A passenger who arrived here to day states that the accident was caused by running into freight train which was standing still on the road. The engineer and conductor of the train, while waiting for the passenger train to pass, had gone to sleep, they having been up five days and nights. One of the freight cars was torn to pieces, but fortunately no person was hurt. The passenger train was delayed three hours.

FROM MISSOURI. DEPARTURE OF FREMONT FOR NEW YORK.

DIFFICULTY IN THE EXCHANGE OF PRI-SONERS.

REBEL RAIDS IN MISSOURI-UNION REPUGEES. ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 26 .- The reconnoitering party inder command of Capt. Rose, from Gen. Asboth's division, which left yesterday morning early, pro ceeded a few miles west of the Gasconade. They returned last night, and report a troop of eighty Texan Rangers at Lebanon, destroying property generally and robbing the emigrants coming this way. They took some of Col. Boyd's pickets pri-

McCulloch and his army were expected at Lebanon on Sunday last, and the rebels say they will o prepared to give us battle. Another party left Camp Rambour last night, in the direction of Lebanon. The place is crowded with emigrants, and they are arriving daily in large odies, some in wagons and a great many on foot and some are entirely destitute. Such are furnished with rations from the commissary stores here, which are very large and daily increasing. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 26 .- This morning Lieutenant Colonel Anthony detailed five men to examine the cemetery in this county. They returned with fourteen kegs of powder, found concealed in a vault, and supposed to be the same

taken from Liberty. All the cattle recaptured by the Federal troops from the rebels at Warrensburg are now on the way to Fort Leavenworth. FORT LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Nov. 22.-The Bushwackers who burnt the trains are now pri-General Price is at Pleasant Hill with 25,000

roops, going west. Lieutenant Colonel Anthony captured, to-day lot of Government freight wagons, and one Goernment horse, from a Lexington rebel. The First Kansas Valley Regiment is now campd on the fair ground, one mile from this city. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 26.—Colonel Jennison has issued the following propositions to all persons in arms against the Government in Jackson, Johnson, favette, Cass, and Pettis cou First. All who are now in arms against the Government of the United States in the above-named counties, and who will surrender their arms and ammunition to me, and deliver to me all the Go-vernment property in their possession and under their control, within a reasonable time, and will sign a deed of forfeiture, and hereafter perform their duty as good and loyal citizens, they will not

be held responsible for the past acts of rebellion but be protected in their lives and property. Second. The arms, which are thus surrendered Second. The arms, which are thus surrendered to me, will be stored and taken account of, so that, when the present difficulties are settled, the owners thereof can obtain them.

Third. Persons who shall surrender themselves to me, in order to make arrangements for securing peace to their neighborhoods, shall be respected in their rights while arranging or attempting to arrange any terms, and be allowed to return to their homes, even should they, after a conference, fail to come to any exampment or understanding. ome to any arrangement or understanding Fourth. All who disregard these propositions, and continue in armed rebellion against the Goernment of the United States, shall be treated as tratiors, and be slain wherever found-that

perty confiscated, and their homes burned. And n no case will any one be spared, either in person or property, who refuses to accept these proposi-The deed of forfeiture accompanying these prositions conveys all the real and personal proper-including present and future acquisitions, into he hands of the Government, the said property to be used for the benefit of the Governmen

All loyal citizens are required to enrol themselves into a home guard, holding themselves amenable to the military authority of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and lending their utmost exertions to maintain its authority against all hostile St. Louis, Nov. 26 -Gen. Fremont and family

left at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for New York.

A disagreement has arisen with reference to the exchange of the Camp Jackson prisoners, which will probably indefinitely postpone the release of the men composing Col. Mulligan's brigade. No trouble exists relative to the commissioned officers, but Gen. Price submits a list of privates which does not conform with the list furnished to General Lyon in May lest by the General Camp Lecter. Lyon in May last by the officers of Camp Jackson, and which General Curtis adheres to. There is a suspicion entertained that the new list contains fictitious names.

Capt. James George, formerly the notorious

Minute Man, and a Camp Jackson prisoner, arrived
here recently from Tennessee, and was immediately
arrested by order of the Provost Marshal, and

arrested by order of the lodged in the military prison.

The report, yesterday, that claims amounting to \$6,000,000 had been approved by the War Commissioner was incorrect. The claims on file representation of the proceedings are conducted sent that amount. The proceedings are conducted privately, and no decision has yet been announced, although quite a number of claims have been de-

The number of claims filed to date is 2,050, and they accumulate at the rate of a hundred daily From General Banks' Column. DARNESTOWN, November 25.—Yesterday, the third brigade, General Williams, had a drill pa-

rade and inspection in the large open field in the rear of their encampments. The numbers were comparatively small, in consequence of many companies being on detached service, but their discipline and evolutions showed a great improvement since the last similar exhibition. General Williams confines himself strictly and continuously to the duties of his position, and when his brigade shall be called upon to perform the sterner duties of the war, it will compare favorably at least with others

in the field.

The Pennsylvania Forty-sixth, Colonel Knipe, have received new suits of clothing, excepting overcosts, which they expect in a few days. Their old overcosts are serviceable, but much worn. The health of this regiment is generally good. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania was paid off yesterday, and several of its officers are now en route homewards, with thousands of dollars of the hard earnings of the soldiers, for the relief of their hard earnings of the soldiers, for the relief of their families. Corporal Joseph J. Mercer, of this regiment, died yesterday, of the typhoid fever. He belonged to Company B. late the second company of West Philadelphia Grays.

The first section of the Van Allen Cavalry, Major

The first section of the Van Allen Cavalry, Major Lewis, has been ordered to Poolesville, to rejoin the remainder of that regiment, where comfortable quarters and good stabling have already been erected. This corps has made a favorable impression upon the officers and other corps of the army. Their improvement and discipline has vastly increased since their connection with this division. First Sergeaut William Pollard, Company F, Thirtieth Pennsylvania, died of typhoid fever Thursday night. He was attended by a devoted wife during the latter part of his illness. This holds wife during the latter part of his illness. His body was conveyed through this village last night, ac-companied by his afflicted wife and many friends,

on its way to Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Rutherford, of the New York Ninth, arrived at camp yesterday, with a considerable body of picked recruits. This regiment is now in a flourishing condition.

The weather last night was very unfavorable to camp life. A driving and cold rain poured through the thinner tents, and forcibly reminded the occu-pants of the winter comforts of feather beds and close reoms at home. This morning, after a slight fall of snow, the weather cleared up with a cold but seasonable wind from the northwest.

Firing was heard yesterday morning in the direction of the Great Falls. Reports say it was from a robel field battery, coming down to the river and paying their respects to one of our infantry regi-ments stationed there, and then suddenly retreat-ing. Later in the day heavy cannonading again commenced in the same direction, but apparently more distant, continuing until sunset. This is un-seconted for.

eccounted for. DARNESTOWN, Nov. 25 .- Everything has been quiet in this division since my last communication. Several of the regiments having been paid off, officers are now on route for their respective homes, officers are now on route for their respective homes, conveying considerable sums of money—the hard earnings of the soldiers—to gladden the hearts and hearths of their families.

Last night was the most inclement of the season. A light snow fell during the night, producing much suffering among the unsheltered horses. The ground this morning is frozen quite hard.

No changes have taken place in the division for several days past. The men are generally engaged in making themselves comfortable.

The general court martial meets daily, but no

The general court martial meets daily, but no results in any of the important cases have been romulgated.

The canal is now open, and large supplies of forage are expected to arrive. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER UNCLE SAM. \$970,000 in Gold for New York.

San Francisco, November 21.—The steamer Uncle Sum sailed to day for Panama, carrying twenty United States army officers and about one hundred other passengers. She will take six hundred regulars on board at San Pedro.

She also carries forward \$1,200,000 in treasure, of which \$970,000 is for New York.

The ship Ceylon has sailed for the East Indies.

Trade is dull. The weather is pleasant. Exchange on New York 4 per cent.

San Francisco, Nov. 24.—There is an active demand for sugar, with sales of 220 hogsheads Cuba Muscovado at 11 cents; 500 barrels crushed sugar, 10c. Candles dull. Butter, prime, 28c. Wheat active at an advance of 2 cents.

Advices from Honolulu to October 12 have been Advices from Honolulu to October 12 have been received. Arrived on the 9th, the whaler Reindeer, from the Arctic Goean. She reports the full average catch of the Arctic fleet to be 375 barrels. Arrived on the 12th, the whaler Othello, from Oskotch, with 1.100 barrels. She reports the loss of the whaler Polar Star at Oskotch.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

PORTLAND, Nov. 26 .- The steamer Bohemian, from iverpool, has arrived with dates to the 14th inst., and by telegraph, via Londondorry, to the 15th. by telegraph, via Londonderry, to the 15th.

Liverpool. Nov. 14.—The sales of Cotton for the week were 105,000 bales. The market closed quiet and unchanged for American descriptions, but others have alvaneed *&&*\frac{1}{2}d. The sales on Fricky were 12,000 bales, closing firm.

Breadstuffs were quiet and unchanged, excepting Corn, which was tending downward. Mixed 32&\text{32}\text{22}\text{32}\text{32}\text{13}.

Provisions dull.

London, Nov. 14.—Consols for money 93%\text{39}\text{39}\text{44}.

The steamer City of Baltimore was signaled off Liverpool, on the 16th instant.

Liverpool, overabler 14.—Sales of cotton to speculators during the week 50,000 bales, and to exporters 12,500 bales. The quotations of American descriptions were unchanged.

were unchanged.

LOCATON, November 14.—Eac increase of business in the Bank of England is £152,000. The decrease in the Bank of France is 19,500,000 francs. Illinois Central shares 39% discount, Eric Railroad shares 27%. The Paris Mondicur of the 14th contains decrees us

minating M. Fould as Minister of Finance, and M. de La Roquetie, late Minister of Finance, to the post of Senator. The Moniteur also publishes a letter from the Emperor to the minister, approving M. Kould's Senandal Requetie, late Minister of Finance, to the post of Senator. The Moniteur also publishes a letter trom the Emperor to the minister, approxing M. Fould's financial programme, and acknowledging that the Budget should be confined within invariable limits. The Emperor says that the only efficacious means to attain this end is to resolutely abandon the faculty which appertains to me of opening fresh credits in the absence of the Chambers. I am determined to introduce changes, and the Senatus Consultus, which will be presented to the Senatus Consultus, and teleproperation of the senator of the country.

The Moniteur also publishes a letter from the Empo-

The Moniteur also publishes a letter from the Emporor to M. Fould, approving his programme, and charging him with carrying out the same. The Moniteur also publishes M. Fould's programme, which demonstrates the necessity for suppression of extraordinary credits, and examines the financial situation. It shows that recourse has been had to credit inder all its forms, and calculates that the deficit has reached one thousand million francs, and concludes by showing that the abandonment by the Emperor of his prerogatives; and the curtailment of the armaments of France will calm the unexises of Europe, and remove all pretext for hostile measures. SPAIN.

General Prim has been appointed military and politics chief of the Spanish expedition to Mexico. AUSTRIA. The Imperial Rescript, in reply to the address of the The Imperial Rescript, in reply to the address of the Croatian Dict, has been communicated to the Reichsrath. It expresses a regret that Croatia should have forgotten that when the Emperor granted her those constitutional institutions which circumstances rendered necessary, it was with the reservation that the unity of the monarchy might be maintained. For this reason, continues the Rescript, the Croatian Diet must now be dissolved. It will be reassen bled hereafter on the basis of the diplomas of October and February. THE LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY. LONDON, Nov. 15.—Mr. Duncombe, the member Parliament from Finsbury, London, is dead.

A Madrid despatch says that O'Donnell is ill.

A banquet has been given at Madrid to Miramon.

FRANCE.

The fact of the deficit reaching forty millions of pounds sterling is attributed to the excess of expenditure for the army and navy, and public works over the estimates. The number of men voted for was 393,000, but half a million are actually under arms.

The London Times states that M. Fould stipulated, as an indispensable condition of his acceptance of the Ministry of Finance, for the privilege of transacting his business with the Emperor personally. Some of the alterations of the new Ministry are at the expense of Count Walewski. and it was doubted if he would continue to retain his office as Minister of State. It was thought that he might be appointed minister to London

SARDINIA.

TURIN, Nov. 11.—Gen. Carbonelli has gone to Caprera to present an address to Garibaldi from the Neapolitans, praying him not to leave Italy.

The state of the province of the Posselletta is improved. The brigands have been beaten and dispersed in several encounters.

The Nationale asserts that Signor Ralazzi had obtained the intervention of the Emperor in order to decide that Francis II, shall quit Rome shortly. ENGLAND.

The London Times' city article says a decided impulse was given to the Stock market yesterday, by the news from France. Consols improved, being XoX higher than on Wednesday. In the discount market there was a steady demand at 2% 22% P cent. for good bills. ROME. It is stated that the garrison is to be strengthened by two extra regiments, forming altogether three divisions. two extra regiments, for CHINA.

been reque London, Nov. 15.—The Calcutta Englishman censures Manchester manufacturers for doing nothing to fur-ther extend the growth of cotton in India. It proves that one pound of cotton costs the grower 4%d., exclusive of any profit whatever, either to the cultivator or shipper while new lands taken under cultivation would caus

great additional expenses. Therefore, there is little prospect of the ryots being induced to enter largely into Murder by the Snake Indians St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 25.—William Smith, an agent of J. A. Slade, road agent on the overland mail route, was murdered and robbed of two mules and clothing, by the Snake Indians, last week. The Steamer Canada Passed Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 26.—The steamer Canada, from Liverpool for New York, passed here at half past eleven o'clock yesterday. The Associated Press yacht passed close to her, but did not obtain the can, which was doubtless thrown overboard,

containing the Liverpool advices. She will be due THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust reets.—Herrmann, the Prestidigitateur.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts.-Octoroon; Or, Life in Louisiana." ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—
"The Jealous Wife"—"The Seven Clerks."
WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street the Ganges." CONCERT HALL-Chestnut street, above Twelfth .-George Christy's Minstrels. Temple of Wonders.—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tonth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the War.

Destruction of St. Paul's Catholic Church by Fire. Yesterday afternoon about twenty minutes before three o'clock, a fire was discovered in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth. The regular pastor of the church is Rev. Patrick Francis Sheridan, who is absent on a tour to Europe, leaving in charge Rev. Dennis O'Harran and Rev. Mr. Hanagan, who reside on the premises. The church was built in 1843, and was a very fine and substantially-built edifice. being one of the best that could be constructed. The whole of the interior of the church was orna mented in elegant style. There was an organ gallery, and very fine organ worth \$2,500. The church had three altars. The main altar was constructed of wood highly ornamented, and was worth \$600. The altar of Sodality was constructed of fine Italian marble, and was worth \$500. The St. Joseph's altar, the smallest of the three, was worth \$200.

The church was beautifully decorated with pictures and paintings. The organ was lost and the three alters were covered up in the ruins. A statue of the Virgin Mary on the Sodality altar, worth \$250, was saved. The Sodality roll, worth \$100, was destroyed. A large number of pictures, and most of the furniture, were also saved. All the handsome carpets were destroyed. A number of sacred vessels, crucifixes, vases, flowers, vestments, and the general ornaments were safely got out, although a large amount were also destroyed. On the north end of the church was a very high brick cupola, above which was a wooden belfry surmounted by a wooden cross. The fire was first discovered in the cupola, and soon extended to the wooden belfry. The belfry, after burning a short time, fell into the body of the church through the roof. Great fears were entertained lest it might fall in the opposite

direction, in which case the result might have proved very disastrous. The bell, which was worth \$1,500, also fell with a tremendous crash and lies covered in the ruins. As soon as the helfry became enveloped in flames it burned with great violence and rapidity - a strong wind prevailing at the time. Owing to the wind large cinders from it were blown for squares, for a time threatening the destruction of the surrounding property. The occupants of the adjoining houses were on their roofs keeping them from taking fire from the sparks. The wooden cross on front of the church remained untouched by the flames. All the rescued property was conveyed into the Moyamensing Hall, on the opposite side of Christian street. The residence of the priests escaped the flames, but suffered serious damage by water. The furniture, libraries, &c., were considerably damaged A number of the surrounding houses were also damaged by water. The whole church has been rendered almost a complete wreck, scarcely anything but the walls remaining. The estimated value of the edifice is \$75,000, and the damage will amount to more than one half this sum. The property is partially covered by insurance, but it was impossible to obtain a list of the companies and amounts, as the policies are in possession of Bishop Wood, who is at present absent from the city.

but will receive a thorough investigation by Fire Marshal Blackburn. The scene during the height of the burning yesterday was of a marked and impressive character. In the night time it would have been sublime. The flames creeping up the tall cupola and cross, wrapping the belfry where the solemn-toned bell grew hot and blistered by the heat; the thousands of pale faces looking up, expecting the huge timbers of the cross to come sweeping down with death in its crash, made up a breathless time and a hideous

As yet the cause of the fire remains a mystery.

The sparks and red cinders that were blown away by the northwestern wind filled the roofs of the by the northwestern wind nited the roots of the houses for some squares. The people could be seen upon the roots, half blinded by the flying fire, sweeping away the sparks, and ever and anon the simes would flash up so that the stream of a hose had to be turned upon the sweepers, drenching them to the skin. And thus the merciless element them to the skin. And thus the merciless element them to the skill. And thus the merciress element licked up the fane where a thousand did daily wor-ship. The fire—type of a world that knows no worship—had burned the temple of God, and as the great cross recled and fell all the spectators held their breaths, and felt that some profanation was

OPINIONS OF JUDGES ALLISON AND LUDLOW.

The election case, that has engrossed the attention of some gentlemen that congregate of sunny mornings under the trees in front of Independence Hall, has been decided at last. Having been referred to the Governor, and referred back, and finally deferred, to the great indignation of the Sunday papers, and some hundreds of clerks in expectancy, the great matter of the Sheriff soffice vs. the People was yesterday examined and adjudged. If the brave soldiers, far removed from their homes-none of whom will be mulcted by any sheriff for three years to come—had known that their ballots were to aronse public classor, disgraceful accusations and recriminations, and enkindle party fiame, they would have looked into the jaws of Manassas rather than have east them.

A thousand idlers that are big-limbed enough to have been "high privates" with muskets at their shoulders, have flourished their hands for a month and declaimed upon suffrage abused, and froud committed. Hectoring newsmen and small dome gogues have not scrupled to accuse the candidates. and even the judges, of corruption; while the halls of Justice have been profuned by a noisy and passionate populace, one half of whom will never have any business with the sheriff, save towards the close of their days.

Yesterday morning the Court of Common Pleas was densely packed, and the anxiety to hear the decision of the case in regard to the certificates of the rival candidates was intense. Before delivering the opinion, Judge Allison announced that no exhibition of feeling would be allowed in the court, and the officers were ordered to arrest and bring pefore the court all persons violating the proprietie of the court room.

Judge Allison then delivered the opinion of the court, as follows:
The act of the 1st of April, 1834, provides that every

deriff, before he shall be commissioned, or ex of the duties of his office, shall enter into reco and become bound in a hond with at least two and become bound in a bond with at least two sufficient securities, in the amounts specified in the act for the several countries of this Commonwealth, for the city and country of Philadelphia, in the sum of \$80,000.

The sufficiency of the survities in the bond must be approved first by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards by the Governor, before any commission shall issue; and it is this prerequisite to the granting of the commission which has given rise to the controversy before us as to the right of rival claimants to the office to have their survities approved by two of the udges of this court.

Kach of the candidates claiming to have been-elected sheriff at the late election presents a certificate, certify-

Indees of this count.

Rach of the candidates claiming to have been-elected sheriff at the late election presents a certificate, certifying, in the case of Robert Ewing, that he was elected "with the army vote received under protest," and, in the case of John Thompson, that he was "didy elected sheriff by the legal votes computed by the Board of Return Judges." We have also two certificates or returns of election filed in the office of the prothonotary of the Common Pleas; one certifying that John Thompson having received 30,758 votes, and Robert Ewing 30,712. John Thompson having received 30,758 votes, and Robert Ewing 30,712. John Thompson having received 30,758 votes, and Robert Ewing 30,712. John Thompson having the sheriff as aforesaid, "we do hereby declare polled for sheriff as aforesaid, "we do hereby declare him duly elected sheriff for the said city act county of Philadelphia." This return is signed by fifteen of the Return Judges and by one clerk.

The other certificate, upon which Mr. Ewing claims a justification of sureties, in addition to the votes enumerated in the return of John Thompson, contains a further computation of the army vote, whereby John Thompson is set down as having received 1,298 votes, and Robert Ewing 2,901 votes, which, added to the first enumeration, not disputed, makes the total vote computed for Robert Ewing 2,803, and for John Thompson 2,056. The addition of the last-mentioned votes, upon the return of Robert Ewing is stated to have been made by computation, in obedience to a writ of peremptory mandamus, certified by the prothonotary to fine Return Judges, as sent to them by him, by the direction of the Hon. James B. Ludlow, "and which are not certified to be copies of the return of votes of the volunteers, in the actual military service of the United States, in conformity with law, and which said last-mentioned returns were received by the Board under protest."

which said last-mentioned roturns were received by the Board under protest." This return is signed, as is contended on the one hand, by twenty four of the Return Judges, and by two clerks; whilst on the other hand it is claimed that but fifteen of the judges sign the roturn; and nine sign a pro-test against the objection to the reception of the disputed

noted against the objection to the reception of the disputor portion of the army vote. Apparently, therefore, we have two certificates and two returns, leading to different and opposite results. We must either blend the two returns into one, and give a construction to it as one return, or we must reject one and accept the other as the legal and proper return; for we are of opinion that upon the question of the justification of sureties, we cannot, in justice to the parties claimant to the office of sheriff, one or the other of whom is undoubtedly cleated, refuse to approve of the sureties of both, and turn each over to a contest or against the other, making each a contestant and a defendant at the same time. * * * *

The second objection is in the enumeration of votes not duly certified. The act provides that it shall be the duty of the prothonoitary of the county to have such returns as shall be made, to deliver to the Return Judges of the same county a copy, certified under his hand and soal, of the return of votes so transmitted to luin by the judges of election, in the companies or troops aforesaid.

On the 11th day of November, the prothonoitary certified to the Return Board twenty-one returns, certified as a collows: 41 certified as the county of the county of the continuous control of the county of the continuous certified as the county of the county of the continuous certified as the county of the c

fied to the Return Board twenty-one returns, certified as follows: "I certify to you copy of returns of votes transmitted to me by mall of the countries in actual military service, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1861, in conformity with law, under the authority of the Covernor, on the requisition of the President of the United yernor, on the requisition of the greening of the emissions."

On the day following—to wit, the 12th of November—the profinence yeriffied to the Return Judges as follows: "In pursuance of the directions of the Hon-James R. Ludlow, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, I make this further and additional re-

Common Pleas, I make this further and additional return, and certify to you copies of returns of votes, being in number 79, received by me,"

When these two certificates are laid side by side, and read in connection, relating, as they do, to the same subject-matter, and being in reality but one certificate, it is, in our view, a forced construction of the certificates of the prothonotary to say that they were net duly certified by the officer charged with that duty.

This also must be considered in connection with the fact, that in the answer to the suggestion for an alternate mandanus, the truth of the matters stated therein is admitted, by the failure of the defendants to put in a denial, or in any way to question their correctness. mitted, by the failure of the detendants to put in aucman, or in any way to question their correctness.

The suggestion asserts that an election was duly held in certain military companies in the service of the United States; that the returns had been transmitted to the prothonotary, and by him certified to the Return Judges are the computed according to law, and of the county, to be computed according to law, a hat the said judges had refused to compute, and inclu

of the county, to be computed according to law, and that the said judges had refused to compute, and include in their enumeration of votes, the votes specified in said certified returns of said election.

The answer does not deny one of these material averments, which, in effect, admits their truth. Now, upon this admission, my brother judges, Ludlow, with this return before him, could not, in any way, avoid granting the peremptory mandanus, to compet the performance of what then became a purely ministerial duty of the Return Judges under the law; for if they had returns, duly certified, of elections held in military companies under the laws of this Commonwealth, they could not avoid the obligation to enumerate them in the computation of votes east at that election.

It is true that the suggestion was filed at the instance of Albert Lawrence, but it was treated by the said judges as controlling the whole matter before them, for in their return of the election of Robert Ewing as sheriff, they say they computed votes in obedionce to the mandanus referred to, and having so placed themselves on the record, they cannot now take back or repudiate that admission.

admission.

It was competent for them in a matter before them, to agree that the point involved in one case should in its decision control their action in all matters before the Board, nor could any of the persons voted for at that These views lead to the conclusion that all the votes enumerated by the Return Judges for sheriff were legally enumerated by them; whether it was their own voluntary act or the compulsion which the law placed upon them it matters not. In the latter instance, the mandate of the law was substituted for the consciences of the Return Judges, who, I believe, acted from a sense of duty, and revolted at the necessity which compelled them to include returns which they believed, in some instances, to be the cover for extensive frauds; which were, in other cases, grossly irregular upon their face, and which common runner charged had, in part, at least, reached the office of the prothonotary in an improper way, and through channels the legality of which might well be questioned by them.

Upon each or all of these objections an issue might have been raised and determined before the pereimptory writ of mandamus could have issued, but, having been waived, the writ could not, in its effect, be set aside by any act which they could do at a subsequent stage of their proceedings.

any act which they could do at a subsequent stage of their pre-ceedings.

We are, therefore, required to hold that the two papers, called returns, are in fact but one return, and, as they show that Robert Ewing had the highest number of votes, that the prima facie right to have his securities justified is thus established; for we are to look at the substance of these papers, rather than at their form, in coming to a conclusion upon the vexed question which we have been required to decide. These principles apply to and govern the answard that aloud at the Ounhaus! Court.

the cases of the clerk of the Orphans' C

When Judge Allison had concluded, Judge Ludlow said:

The hour has arrived when it is again proper for me to speak in behalf of the great principles of law involved in this controversy. In doing so, it is necessary first to refer briefly to the various stages through which this contest has passed, and secondly, to the views entertaincontest has passed, and secondly, to the views entertained by me upon the present motions.

Some weeks since an effort was made to induce this court to direct the prothonotary to expose to public view the military vote as it was received by him. This we refused to do, for reasons then stated; and in that view the three judges of this court entertained unanimous opinions. When, at length, the vote was ascertained, an effort was made to induce the three judges of the court to sit at a hearing at which the question of the duty of the prothonotary in relation to these returns was the subject of discussion. My brethren, however, were candidates, and they declined to take part, because their certificates of election them depended upon the action of the Ruturn Judges. These certificates were received before this hearing commenced, then depended upon the action of the Return Judges. These cartificates were received before this hearing commenced, so well as the commissions issued thereon, but at that time the whole weight of the then pending controversy was cast upon the judge who now delivers this opinion. Feeling that an extraordinary responsibility rested upon me, it became my imperative duty to hear and decide such questions as might arise. Having declared that we could not entertain equity jurisdiction, because we could not in advance settle a contested election, it may have been supposed that the law was powerless, and that not only might an almost acknowledged fractulent return be sent to the Board of Return Judges, but that the prothonotary of this court might send in and the turn he sent to the Board of Return Judges, but that the prothonotary of this court might send in and the Return Judges count just such returns as pleased them, entirely overlooking the fact that they were but ministerial officers. Such, however, was not the opinion of the single judge who heard the cause, and, after a protracted contest of nearly a week's duration, he not only directed the vote to be counted, but enforced by a peremptory writ of mandamus obedience to the order of the court, and no order can now be found upon car record which has not been absolutely obeyed.

One week ago, to the surprise of the counsel, the court, and this entire community, it was discovered that what purported to be a duplicate certificate, had been given to minority candidates, and it was naturally supposed that the court would inflict sum pary punishment upon the minority candidates, and it was naturally supposed that the court would inflict sum vary punishments upon the offenders. This, however, could not be done, and for this reason the counsel for Messrs. Ewing and Lawrence had simply included in the command of the writ, an offer to enumerate the votes; this order had been strictly complied with, and the Return Judges discharged. Had the command of the writ contained a command as to the certificates, the court would have possessed the power to enforce absolute obedience. Never was a judge more tempted to stretch his legitimate jurisdiction, and reach these men by summary process, than the magistrate who ordered the writ to issue in this case, but we have rejected the temptation. We have refused to nsure such power, even at the risk of being considered powerless.

ordered the writ to issue in this case, have be leave resisted the temptation. We have refused to surp a such power, even at the risk of being considered powerless, and thrian temperary excitement has berrayed, and the risk of being considered powerless, and thrian temperary excitement has betrayed in the total of ground, Salmon street, above William street, above William

writ of mandamus, and thus reach this very question, and that they did not do so, how is it possible for them to escape the very responsibility of having counted these THE ELECTION CASE FINALLY By smending the return they might have denied the By amending the return they might have denied the validity of each specific return before them, and also the authenticity of the certificate of the prothonotary, but by simply saying that they had not refused to count the vote, the fact that the returns specified in the alternative mandanna were legitimate returns and properly certified was admitted. These gentlemen never afterwards asked the coart to open the judgment and correct what they now undertake to say was a mistake, but perfisationaly counted every return before them, after they had been advised to come before the court and correct a so-called mistake and the most of the court and correct a so-called mistake and the most of the court and correct a so-called mistake and the most of the court and correct a so-called mistake and the most of the court and correct a so-called mistake and the most of the court and correct as a coulier mistake and the most of the court and correct as a coulier mistake and the most of the court and correct as a coulier mistake and the mistake and the court and correct as a coulier mistake and the mistake and the court and correct as a coulier mistake and the court and correct as a coulier mistake and the court and correct as a coulier mistake and the court and correct as a coulier mistake and the court and correct as a coulier mistake and the court and correct as a court and court and court and correct as a court and court and

bad been advised to come before the court and one-rect a so-called mistake, and then subsequently they undertake to cast the entire responsibility upon the court. ourt.

As to the merits of the present motion, it is useless for As to the morits of the present motion, it is useless for me now to do more than to state the reasons why the certifishers and returns showing that Robert Ewing has received a majority of the votes cust for sheriff, and Albert Lawrence a majority of votes cust for sheriff, and Albert Lawrence a majority of votes cust for clerk of Orphans' Court, can alone be considered by us.

And Pirst. The certificates of John Thompson and William C. Stevenson are, upon their face, partial returns of votes crat, and imperfect in form, being signed by but fifteen Retarn Judges and one clerk.

Second. The certificates and returns of Robert Ewing and Albert Lawrence costain an aggregate of all the votes cast and enumerated by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, which order cannot be impeached by any collateral proceeding—and in addition thereto, the returns are, in fact, signed by twenty-four Return Judges and their clerks as required by law; nine of these judges sign the paper, but in protesting, they simply practed against the protest of the remaining judges, but not against the protest of the remaining judges, but not against the conversion of the votes cast.

Third. The two sets of certificates and returns prove conclusively, as a whole, that Robert Ewing and Albert Lawrence received respectively a majority of the votes. Lawrence received respectively a majority of the votes cast for the offices of sheriff and clerk of the Orphans' Court, and that the certificates signed by the fifteen Re-

cast for the offices of sheriff and cirk of the Orphans' Court, and that the certificates signed by the affect Return Judges and one cirk could not have been legally signed in the presents of the Board, as required by law, as both returns are dated the same day, and the law, in giving an interpretation to two inconsistent acts performed upon the same day, does not recognize a fraction of a day in a dispute of this nature.

Fourth. These certificates and returns which declare that Messers. Thompson and Stevenson received a majority of the votes cast, appear in connection with the other certificates and returns to have been prepared for the purpose of embarrossing the records and the court, in determining the question of the person entitled to give the security required by law, and, for this manifest reason, they must be a present by the court. Having thus stated my reasons why the securities of Robert Ewing and Albert Lawrence, and of these alone, ought to be approved by the court, it is proper to say that in no one instance have we expressed an opinion as to the fraudulent nature of any vote enumerated; that question, we maintain, can only be settled when a contest takes place, and it would give me unfeigned pleasure, should I be obliged then to sit, to reject-every vote tainted with frand. All that has been heretofore said related simply to the prima facic appearance of each of these returns, and the broad ground has been taken that, in advance of the contest, the question of fraud or no fraudinal proparent on the face of file return, could not be inquired into.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that I concur in the opinion delivered by my brether, Judge Allison, and am now ready, in the further discharge of my duty, to approve of the securities of the two gentlemen who received a majority of the votes cash at the last general election.

Mr. Brewster now gave notice that, on lehalf of Mr. Stevenson, a petition would be filed with a view to contest the election of Mr. Lawrence.

MR. THOMPSON OPENS THE CONTEST

MIL THOMPSON OVERS THE CONTEST.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—
At twelve o'clock yesterday a petition of twenty qualified citizens, and upwards, complaining of the undue election and false return of Robert Rwing for the office of sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, was presented and filed in open court.

The court appointed Saturday, December 7th, for the learning of the complaint, and ordered notice to be given. earing of the complaint, and ordered notice to be given, o the said Robert Ewing, at least ten days before said. caring.
The counsel of complainants are Meyers. Conarroe, E. Thompson, F. Carroll Brewster, Thayer, Mann, and

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS .- Last ening a meeting in behalf of the Indians was ld at Musical Fund Hall. The attendance was rather small. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Hon. James Pollock, and electing as vice presidents Messrs Matthew Newkirk, John A. Brown, Stephen Colwell, and Charles Macalester. The president, after a few opening remarks, introduced the Rev. Mr. Beeson. He thought that the Indians were in greater need than any other class of people, merely from the fact that all other classes have their friends. Not so with the poor Indian. A prevalent feeling throughout the country was, that the race was doomed to become extinct and the scoper this was accomplished the tinct, and the sooner this was accomplished the better. Now, the great mission of a Christian people should be to save, and not to destroy; and this sentiment that the race is to become extinct is monstrosity. He thought we could help the Indiens the same as we aid all other needy people on all parts of the earth. We can, if we will, save and protect them. We have the laws, and all that all parts of the earth. We can, it we will, save and protect them. We have the laws, and all that is now wanted is the public sentiment.

"The Indian's Lament" was then sung by the Indian girl, Larcoqua, and was received with loud applause; after which the following resolution was ubmitted to the meeting:

Resolved, That a memorial be prepared, and

Resolved, That a memorial be prepared, and signed by all the officers of this meeting, and forwarded to the President of the United States, as well as the members of Congress, for their action Hon Wm. D. Kelley was introduced. He arose to second the resolution just read. As a member of Congress, it would give him great pleasure to submemorials from the City of Penn in behalf of the Indians. He was not much acquainted with the affairs of the Indians, but his experience in life had taught him that they were human beings it is not necessary for us to be acquainted with their history in order to know that they are suffer-ing wrongs. He did not know whether a memorial from this city would much better the condition of Indian receives justice, and that dealings towards him be fair and honest. He had heard it said that this was no time to talk about the Indian—as we had a war on hand. This was, in his opin would consider that there was one duty they had not yet performed, and that was to elevate to bis proper position the Indian, and secure to him all the privileges to which he is so justly entitled. On motion, it was agreed that another meeting h held for the same purpose, and a committee was

appointed for the purpose.

The slim attendance at the meeting plainly showed that the proper interest and attention on this important subject is not paid by the public. THE BRIDGE OVER THE SCHUYLKILL .- Th work of building the new Pounsylvania Railroad bridge over the Schuylkill is being pushed rapidly forward. An iron structure, as light and airy as

one of Michael Angelo's steeples, now spans the great space between the first two piers on the western side, and a similar one will soon appear at the corresponding place on this side.

A pivot drawbridge is being erected on the contre pier. The process of erection is a singular one. A huge framework, which has its centre in this pier is exected on tiles in a line at right engles. pier, is erected on piles, in a line at right angles with the course of the bridge. Upon this the men are laying the pivotal affair at their leisure. When it is all ready to swing around, the framework will be removed and the piles pulled out

CELEBRATION OF THANKSGIVING DAY .- The customary Thanksgiving dinner will be given on to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Northern Home for Friendless Children, corner of Twenty-third and Brown streets. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. James Pollock, Rev. Brooks. Rev. Hyatt Smith, and others, and interesting ex-ercises will take place by the children. There will be service in the Rev. Dr. Wudsworth's church, on Arch, above Tenth street, in the morning, at 11 o'clock, and a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society, of Philadelphia. The Society is engaged in furnishing comforts to the troops from Pennsylvania in active service; its funds are exhausted, and it appeals to a generous and patriotic public for aid. and patriotic public for aid.

SLIGHT FIRES .- Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock a fire was discovered in the basement of an unoccupied house at Front and Union streets. The flames were extinguished before any serious

The flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been occasioned.

On Monday evening a slight fire occurred at a house, No. 1510 Pearl street, in the Fifteenth ward. The flames originated from a candle accidentally falling upon a bedquilt. A woman named Jane McLaughlin was somewhat burned by the accident. VIOLATING AN ORDINANCE. - Yesterday morning Adam Rivel and Elizabeth Allen were before Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of vio-lating the ordinance relative to market houses. This ordinance prohibits the vending of produce upon the sidewalks. The defendants were located upon Market street. They were fined \$50.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.—The nun ber of families of volunteers receiving relief from the city authorities is 10,784. The total amount istributed during the past week was \$10,934.35

RECOVERY OF A DROWNED VOLUNTEER. Yesterday merning the coroner held an inquest on the body of a man named Michael Bonnelly, who walked into the Delaware at Callowhill-stree wharf, about 9 o'clock on Monday evening, and wa The body was recovered soon after wards, and conveyed to the Eleventh-ward station-house. The deceased belonged to the Cameron Dragoons, Col. Friedman, and had been detailed for recruiting service in this city.

FLAG RAISED .- The members of the Corp

Association have raised a handsome flag at their hall, Second and Gold streets. ARRIVAL OF COTTON .- Yesterday morning. the bark Thomas Dallet arrived in port from Porto Cabello with seven hundred and eighty-eight bales of cotton on board for Dallet & Son. This is relief from an unexpected quarter, and it furnishes-an additional evidence of the precarious tenure by which King Sotton holds his throne. The cotton

was raised in South America. POSTPONED .- Yesterday afternoon the hearing of William Gilchrist, charged with treason; add of the Union, and no one can doubt that the luwas again postponed. A very important witness the patriot's causa. Thankseiving Day will again find

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C., AT THE EXCHANGE.—The following stocks and real estate-were sold yesterday at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons: 5 shares American Acade-my of Music, \$155; I share Academy Fine Arts, my of Music, \$155; I share Academy Fine Arts, \$12; I share Mercantile Library Company, \$8; 23; shares Mercantile Library Company, \$8; 235 shares Tioga Improvement Company, \$4:3.50; I share Philadelphia Athenaum, \$4:50; 50 shares Girard: Fire and Marine Insurance Company, \$20—\$1,000; i share Philadelphia and Savannah Steatuskip Company, \$96; Three-story briak, Richmond street, above William street, Nineteenth ward, 20 by 100 feat subject to a vearly ground rent of \$40—\$4.000; feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$40-\$1,000;

Her subterranean caverns her unctuous fluid amountin in commercial value to as grant a sum daily as would be required to keep the wheels of war in motion, and pay for all the contrabands owned by loyalists in Secessia be-

CITY ITEMS.

The Pennsylvania Oil Trade,

Among the vast mineral resources of our noble old Com-

ionwealth, the production of oil in the western part of the

State has suddenly assumed such gigantic proportions that the most ample descriptions convey but an imper-

fect idea of the immense importance which this new ar-ticle of commerce must soon sustain to the interests of

Pennsylvania. By these times, when the maintenance

other interest, there is a special reason for giving promi-

nence to this great internal resource of national wealth,

as we should hardly exaggers to by asserting that, enor-

nous as are the present mational expenditures, the day is

not far distant when Pennsylvania alone will pour from

our Government is in a measure absorbing every

The statistics of one of the principal and wealthiest companies, now operating in Western Pennsylvania, will afford the public some idea of this important branch of our mineral wealth and productive industry. We re-fer to the works of the North American Oil Company, situated on the Kiskiminites river, Armetrong county, about thirty mites north of Pittsburg, which are owned and conducted by a company composed of several of the realthiest and most enterprising citizens of our western metropolis, numbering among them such men as ex-Go-vernor William F. Johnston, who is its president, Messrs, Isaac M: Pennock, James O'Hara, George Ogden, and others. These works are immediately surrounded by inexhanstible coarbeds of the best quality, and a large amount of the richest and most valuable oil territory in the State, all of which is owned and controlled by this company. The asea occupied by their works alone is about one hundred acres. Everything in them is planned and constructed on a scale fitted for the most extensive operations. When the company was first formed the Subterzamenn or Patroleum oils were yet undisco and fer several years their whole attention was given to he manufacture of oils from the Cannel cost of gion. These oils were mainly shipped to the refining companies of New England, where they were transformed nto a purer article for commercial purposes, and then reshipped to various parts of the Union for consumption at a greatly advanced cost. The present capacity of this company for manufacturing oil from coal is at the rate of about one hundred barrels per day. Since the discovery of the Petroleum oils, however, they have diected their attention to the refining department, formorely monopolized by New England; and so complete aus been their triumph in this department, that the refined oils of the North American Oil Company have at-tained an unrivalled reputation both in this country and E grope. Their facilities for refining the Petroleum are at the rate of about two hundred barrels per day.

The advantages enjoyed by this over Eastern comanies can hardly be estimated, and may be seen at a sance. In the first place, their works are located in the very heart of all the materials they require—coal for making oil; the oil wells, and coal for fuel-which latter is in itself an immense item, as the quantity of fuel consumed by thera is enormous, all of which they have at their doors, at a nominal cost. On the other hand, Eastern companies are subjected, first to the expense of trans-porting the orude oils from Western Pennsylvania, a distance of soveral hundred miles; secondly, of reshipping the oils when purified to Philadelphia and other disbuting contres; and thirdly, of the wear and tear of casks, which is itself a heavy item, the barrels which coat wo dollars a piece, being usually rendered unfit for farther service by a single round trip. We may mention in this connection that the casks used by this company are lined with liquid quartz, which renders them perfectly proof against leakage, a very important consideration

for shippers.

The above-named additional expenditures, incident to the refining works being remote from the great coal and all region, must necessurily add greatly to the cost of antages in favor of the prices of the Pennsulvania-refired article, whilst the quality is in all respects equally as good as the more expensive oils that are refined in New England. It will, of course, be borne in mind that the great superiority claimed for the latter formerly, does not exist since the Company to which we are now referring commenced refining. The reputation acquired by certain Eastern companies is in fact based upon their refining these identical Pennsylvania oils. The oil itself Company now possesses as complete, and more extensive facilities for this process than any other company in the world, and for producing at much lower prices, as we hav seen, the reasons for the enormous demand for their

In addition to the advantages of this company already specified, we have another in the fact that their shipping facilities are of the most convenient and extensive character; situated as their works are on both banks of the Pennsylvania canal, and but a short distance from the Allegheny Valley Railroad. A better location to fill

Our reasons for giving special prominence to this sin gle concern are, because it far exceeds in capacity and capital any other in operation, and because the super quality of their oils is at this time attracting general attention. The peculiar location of these works also is singularly farorable to their rivailing all others for years the Indian, yet the agitation of the subject could do no harm. We should unite in asking that the the public have heard such fabulous sounding, yet truthful accounts, are mainly the property of this com-pany. The indications are that these wells will prove to absolutely inexhaustible yet, even if this contingency should occur, they can fall back upon their immense coal beds, and with their present facilities, extract oil enough, one should suppose, to supply a moderate-sized

Nor must the character of this coal be overlooked, as, in some important respects, it is superior to any other in either Europe or America. The Nova Scotia and Scotch coals do produce a larger per centage of pure oil than the Pennsylvania article, but the latter is incomparably superior for illuminating purposes, which, after all, is

the great test of merit in these oils. In some respects, the refining department of the North American Oil Company has advantages over all others—as we judge from the fact that their oils are more uniform in quality than those of any other manufacture. This invaluable excellence, we believe, is, in a large measure, attributed to the great scientific skill of the chemist who is at the head of this branch of their imm nse establishment—Mr. Smith. It requires a peculiar faculty to discern quickly the exact constitutional character of the oil in its native state, in order to pursue exactly the proper chemical course in refining it, and this Mr. Smith seems to possess in an eminent degree. Upon the highest authority, it has been demonstrated that the oils, also, of this company are practically non-explosire. Of course, it is not said that they cannot be eated to an explosive temperature, even as water can be; but for practical purposes and all conceivable contingencies, for either private or public use, this oil is

absolutely and emphatically as non-explosive as any

illuminating article possibly can be.

The immense capital of this company also secures to t extraordinary advantages, and affords them facilities for producing the best oils at a low figure, and still realizing large profits. We may instance a fact in point; They are at this time in possession of over a million gallons of the Subterranean or Carbon oils, in the rough state, which, deducting the cost of barrels, does not stand them in more than one cent a gallon. We may notice, in conclusion, that this company has the prospect of soon doing an immense business with Europe, through their agent in this city, Mr. George W. Wootten, whose large five-story warerooms are located at No. 38 South Second street, extending through to Strawberry. Mr. Wootten, who is an enterprising gen-tleman, and a thorough merchant, exhibited to us the evidence, yesterday, that negotiations were then pending for the sale of 10,000 (ten thousand) barrels of the refined terprise, which habitually operates on such an extensive scale, must at once furnish, and require facilities for, a vast amount of transportation. To some extent, in fact, their mammoth trade has been of late interfered with,

transportation over the Pennsylvania Railroad, on acto a great extent, used by the Government. NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VO-LUXTEERS .- This fine regiment, which is now encamped t Camp Chase, on the Darby Road, one and a half miles from Market street, is almost full, and will be moved forvard to the sent of war in a few days. Its officers confidently expect to be erdered to South Carolina, to rein-"sacred soil." The regiment is under the command of Col. E. M. Gregory, a gentleman and a soldier, who will leave nothing undone to promote the comfort and discipline of his men. Lieuteneat Colonel Wallace and Major Todd are both efficient officers. In fact, the whole reginent is well officered, while the men, from their steady habits and prompt and cliverful obedience to orders, will prove an honor to themselves and to the good old State they represent. There are now over 800 men belonging to this splendid regiment, all comfortably clothed and thoroughly equipped. A few more men are wanted to make up the full complement. These, we have no doubt,

by their not being able to command sufficient means of

will be had in a few days. The headquarters are at the Clinica House, Chesthut street. THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE CHURCHES .- TOmorrow being the day appointed by the Governor of Pernsylvania as a day of Thanksgiving, many of our churches will be open some part of the day for Divine service. In those where preaching will be omitted, there will be meetings for prayer and social worship. The state of the country will, of course, furnish the warp and has already spoken out boldly and unanimously on the our pulpits so many batteries directing Goapel broadside against the wickedness of Secession. For the principal services of the day, the reader will no doubt find a good directory in the columns of this paper to-morrow "NATIONAL HONOE."-We would again suggest to our remisers the propriety of securing their lickets for Mr. G. W. Curtis' lecture, at Concert Hall,

luring to-day, as nearly enough tickets have been already sold to fill the bath THE LATEST EMPROVED LAMPS .- As the lamp question is just now exciting considerable interest in domestic circles, we take the liberty to inform our readers that the sufash most convenient, economical, and ornamental lamps in use, for burning Kerosene Oil, are those manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by Messrs. Witters & Co., at their celebrated "Light Empo-

to-morow evening, on " National Honor." some time

rium," No. 35 North Eighth street, corner of Filbert. CHOICE FRUM AND CONFECTIONERY .- All the Confectionery manufactured and soil by Mr. A. L. Vansant at his splendid new store, Clastnut street, Second door, below Ninth, is made of the purest lost sugar, his drying rooms being heated by hot-air. This is the only arrangement of the kind in this country, and it ailes greatly to the cleanliness, purity, and excellence o his delicious preparations. His display of choice hot-house and tropical fruits is inexpressibly tempting, on-

bracing all the finest grapes, pears, figs, &c.

AM IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT.The house of Messus. Charles Oakford & Soms embraces about six dise tinetive departments, either one of which contains the try. This applies at once to their magnificent stock of Ladies' Furs; Ladies' Shoes; Hats for Children; Hats and Caps for Gentlemen ; Gents' Furnishing Goods, and fine Military articles. Being extensive manufacturers and their own importers, and transacting business on the largest scale, they are enabled to sell at *retail* quite as linois to raise a Scotch brigade, and tender the command to General Havelock, late of the British goods at scholesale. Their beautiful warrooms are at