# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.



MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

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

# THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We publish this morning a number of interesting items of late Southern news obtained from papers brought to Fortress Monroe under a flag of truco, the 29th ult. The most important event alluded to is the reported commencement of hostilities between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries and forts in its vicinity. Further particulars of the battle will be awaited with intense interest.

The position of affairs in that quarter, when our latest reliable accounts were received, was described as follows by a correspondent on the spot : "There are eleven hundred regulars in Fort Pickens. About one-quarter of a mile from the fort there is a deep entrenchment, divided by a plank road which communicates with the encampment of Wil-son's Zouuves, which is about a mile distant. The day pickets proceed only about one mile from camp, and those at night about four miles, leaving the island open at any time to the descent of the enemy. Since the last battle, Colonel Brown, the commandant of the fort, has issued orders, in case of attack, for the Zouaves to leave their quarters and proceed behind the entrenchments, which are strengthened with howitzers and mortars on all sides, other than the one diametrically opposite the rear of the fort, where the guns are ready to beich forth at any time through the opening on the rebels, if they should land. The greater part of the island is thus to be vacated, to bring the whole advance force to defend the fort.

"The almost semicircular range of rebel batteries extending from Fort McCrea and Fort Barrancas to the Pensacola navy yard, has, it is said, led to this strategic order, as one imperatively demanded. In the entire line there are about one hundred and fifty guns, of long range, while the number of pieces available at Fort Pickens and its surroundings are only sixty, and the troops to defend them are only seventeen hundred-while the rebel force opposite amounts to eleven thousand.

"A few weeks since. Col. Brown was advised of a plan of attack meditated by Gen. Bragg. A synopsis of it is, that the rebels should make a landing at a point between the Zouaves and the fort, and thus draw on an engagement with them, while other rebel forces should attempt to land near the fort itself, and divert the action of Col. Brown's troops from assisting the Zouaves.

"The enemy seem to consider that their most formidable foe are the regulars; and that but for them the island would be an easy prey. It is said that Gen. Bragg had determined to place a large force at Deer Point, which commands the important position of the island for this purpose. The informa tion thus received. led to the order for Wilson's Zouaves to concentrate near the fort in case of an attack. Col. Brown, though expressing his confidence in the impregnability of the fort, is anxious to receive reinforcements.'

It is supposed that immediately after the commencement of the bombardment the camp of the Zouayes must instantly have been evacuated, and that the troops connected with it fell back to the embankments of sand erected between their camp and the fort. The distance of the rebel Fort McRae t o these entrenchments is about one mile. Fort Fickens, standing on the extreme end of the island, probably engaged Fort McRae, which lies to her eft, and Fort Barraneas immediately opposite. As it is supposed that Fort McRae, and the water and sand batteries beside her were engaged by the shipdistant. Around Pickens are constructed several batteries, in which consist principally the strength of the island. Batteries Lincoln and Totten are Havana, to General SERBANO, the Queen of the most important ; the former mounting one large Spain's Captain General of Cuba. No credirifle cannon, and several col other boasts an armament of one thirteenth inch. and one ten inch mortar. The rebels in the Mississippi Valley are much alarmed at the prospect of a great expedition being sent down that river, to operate against them with terrific effect. They are making great exertions they can best oppose our advance, but also to create, if possible, a diversion. This is one of the great Sovereign had directed. objects of Gen. Price's bombastic proclamation. By recommencing hostilities in Missouri, he hopes to engage the attention of a large portion of General Halleck's troops. But it is suarcely possible that this device can be effectual. The Cincinnati Times says that "already the number of troops in Kentucky and Cairo is sufficient to insure the West against any serious inroads by the rebels, and as large numbers continue to be forwarded daily, we may the pect an early advance, in such numbers as will ca- flight of the traitors, who are now in durance tirely rid the Ohio and the Upper Mississippi of the enemy. "At present, General Buell is quietly disposing of the vast additions dully made to the army of Kentucky. He seems to be concentrating them in Buckner's front, and will soon be prepared to move in such numbers, and with such material, as will guarantee the speedy occupation of the capital of Tennessee, and the deliverance of the patriots of the Atlantic, when bound from Havre to the eastern division of that State.

comprise fourteen stemmers. The Oriental, Arael, Baltic, and Cahawhu will be among the fleet. The Baltic, it will be remembered, sniled from New York, a few days since, for Port Royal. The Ben Deford is to carry the General and his staff. About five thousand troops are to embark in the expedition, the vessels carrying them being con-voyed by several heavy armed gunboats. The destination of the fleet is either Branswick, Ga., or Fernandina, Florida; most likely the first named of these places. The possession of Bruns-wick is almost as important to the national cause as that of Port Royal. Before the mouth of the Savannah river fell into our possession, and since the occupancy of Port

r possession, and since the occupancy of Port yal, four schooners from Savannah have run the lockade. Three of these have been captured by our vessels, and one had as her cargo guns, swords, and other implements of war. close.

British Neutrality-The Nashville. From the commencement of the civil war which desolates this noble country down to the present hour, England, of all European nations, has played most falsely with us. There is no denying, no sneering down, no ignoring that the friends of the Government, in their support fact. Her Sovereign has said one thing, and of its policy, will be able victoriously to illusher officials have done another. Twice did trate and to defend every position taken by the Queen VICTORIA proclaim to the world that Executive and his constitutional advisers, It Neutrality should be most strictly observed is gratifying to know that the gloom which and enforced, in this rebellion, towards all the seemed to have settled upon our arms a few " belligerents,"-first, in a Proclamation, promonths ago has almost entirely been dispelled. There is, in fact, but one cloud upon the hori-

fessing to emanate from her Majesty in Council, and afterwards in a speech from the Throne, (really a Ministerial manifesto,) at the close of the Parliamentary Session, last August. We have all seen how RUSSELL, PALMERSTON, and many others of the British Cabinet talk neutrality, and permit, if they do not direct, their newspapers to advise and preach the reverse. We do not blame Queen VICTORIA a hundredth part as much as we blame her Ministry :-- poor woman! she is a mere affair of state in their hands.

It would not be difficult to run up a long catalogue of the instances in which England has openly violated the neutrality which was proclaimed, in Queen VICTORIA's name, as the intended policy of England. It will suffice to

mention a few of them. The rebel privateer Sumpter has repeatedly been allowed to enter the harbor of the Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, a West India island belonging to Great Britain. There, moored up close to the wharf, she has landed her officers and crew, who have been received and entertained not only by sympathizing merchants there, but by British officials. The Chief Justice of the island gave his legal opinion that to supply this pirate with coal would not be a breach of neutrality-would not be giving her the proscribed "aid, comfort, and assistance." Accordingly, she repeatedly received her required supply of coal, the Confederate flag being displayed all the time, vis à ris to the Union-jack borne by a British ship-of-war, the officers of which exchanged visits and hospitality with the piratical officers. Numerous ships had been allowed to take immense supplies of arms, ammunition, and other munitions of war, avowedly destined for "the so-called Southern Confederation," under the sharp eyes of British custom-house officers, in Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Southampton, and other first-class British

ports. This, in the teeth of VICTORIA'S Proclamation and Parliamentary speech. The same course has been pursued in Canada, and other parts of British North America

-pursued openly, even ostentatiously-and colonial antipathy to American principles and nationality loudly proclaimed by VICTORIA's commissioned officials.

SLIDELL and MASON, sent out as Ambassa-Wilkes, have very recently moderated their tone, and tacitly acknowledge the force of the dors to England and France by the pseudo positions assumed by the American newspa-President of "the so-called Confederate pers and statesmen, who have held this arrest Bretenden Woard under the authority of the --- --- outy in accordance with the laws of troduced, by the British Consul General at nations. Leaving this point, however, if we turn

our eyes to the future, and deliberate upon

Jefferson Davis has clinched our case by con-

ceding that these two men were ambassadors

by the President of the so-called Confederacy.

At the time he prepared his message he knew

that Slidell and Mason had been captured, and

should have become powerful enough to announce their object and set the requisite measures going for its consummation. These meetings were kept up in this manner till the members became afraid of falling under the notice of the police. The Woods were prominently known in connec-tion with this association, and C. Godfrey Gunther LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1861. The President's message and the reports of

he several Secretarics will probably be sent to the two Houses to-morrow. Nothing can prethat the Tammany Democracy are aware that their candidate for the Mayoralty is a man who labored vent immediate legislation but the failure to secure a quorum of the members, of which, candidate for the Mayoralty is a man who labored for months to give form and consistency to the Se-cession element in this city, and the candidato him-self must have an unpleasant consciousness of his false position before the people of this city, and the consequences of his deception in case it was ex-posed. It becomes apparent that in this Mayoralty contest there is a definite understanding between the Mozart and Tammany nominees; and it is the duty of loyal citizens to discard utterly the men who have shamelessly and unremittingly labored to thwart their loyal efforts to maintain the Govern-ment of this country. Tammany Hall must either remove its candidate or subscribe to treason.—N. Y. Evening Post. at this writing, there seems to be no cause for apprehension. I understand that the President's message will not be lengthy, but that it will present a fair and frank statement to the people of the condition of the army, and the prospect of bringing the war to a triumphant More than usual interest has been awakened

in the public mind in regard to these forthcoming State papers, and, although there has Y. Evening Post. been much active misrepresentation for the purpose of damaging the Administration and LATEST NEWS dividing the neople. I have little doubt that

> BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

SOME OF THE TROOPS ERECTING WINTER

He Intends to make that State the Field of will clearly make such an impression upon the his Operations. British ministers as to render an unavoidable speedy adjustment of the whole difficulty.

GEN. M'CULLOCH RETIRING TO WINTER OUARTERS IN ABKANSAS.

of his self-constituted Government, and therefore Great Britain will not be disposed to raise THE COUNTRY DEVASTATED AND DESERTED. an issue when the main point has been yielded

"Special Despatches to The Press."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1961.

with all the lights before him, aided by the astute and cunning Benjamin, equally his mili-Assuming that there will be a quorum present in tary and legal adviser, who would have taken each House to-morrow, it is not probable that the President will communicate his message before 1 advantage of any trick in order to compromise the United States with England, in conseo'clock, owing to the necessary preliminaries attending the commencement of a session of Congress. The reports of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, quence of that capture, he did not dare to conceal what in the progress of the forthcoming and of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General discussion between the United States and Great vill accompany the message. That of the Secretary Britain would have been certain of development. of the Treasury will not be sent in until Tuesday Had he been aware that the despatches they r Wednesday. As no advance copies of the Pre bore were not seized by Captain Wilkes, he sident's message have been transmitted, it will be elegraphed. The message is very little longer than that communicated to Congress at the special session in July last.

H. B. Anthony, R. I. O. H. Browning, Illinois; saries. That the London Times will growl and . Collamer, Vt.; E. Cowan, Pa.; J. R. Doolittle, threaten is more than probable; and that the Wis.; W. P. Fessenden, Me.; S. Foot, Vt.; L. J. other enemies of free institutions in Europe Foster, Conn.; J. W. Grimes, Iowa; J. P. Hale, will second that organ of the cotton aristocracy N. H.; J. Harlan, Iowa; Ira Harris, N. Y.; T. O. is also to be expected. But the storm will Howe, Wis.; H.S. Lane, Ind.; M.S. Latham, Cal; J. A. McDougal, Cal.; J. W. Nesmith, Oregon; S. pass over, and those only will be injured who allow themselves to be terrified by the first panic C. Pomeroy, Kansas; L. W. Powell, Ky.; H. M. Rice, Minn.; W. Saulsbury, Del.; J. F. Simmons, that will follow the threats of our active and R. I.; C. Sumner, Mass.; L. Trumbull, Ill.; B. F. unscrupulous foreign enemies. Lord Lyons Wade, Ohio; M. S. Wilkinson, Minn.; H. Wilson, preserves a safe reticence, and some of those Mass.: Vice President Hamlin. nearest to him who at first were disposed to

A very large propertion of the members of the House of Representatives were in the city to-day. The morning train to-morrow will materially in crease the number. There will be a pretty full Senate and House at the opening of Congress tomorrow. The reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were handed to the President last evening, and the President will probably be enabled to deliver his message early in the after-

A Letter from George D. Prentice A letter has been received here from Geonge D. PRENTICE, Esq., dated New York, Nov. 26th, stating that he had nothing to do with the article some 15,000 strong, moving north in three divisions. in the Louisville Journal concerning the speech made by Secretary CAMENON at the dinner party lately given by Col. FORNEY in honor of Mr. PRENTICE. The entire article in the Journal was a misrepresentation of the speech, sont by some person without the knowledge of Mr. PRENTICE. Secretary CAMERON'S opinions upon the subject are the same as those expressed in his instructions to Generals BUTLER and SHERMAN, and it is understood that they will be brittrated in his annunaul I Transportation of Ordnance. The ordnance department of the navy finds considerable difficulty in getting transportation for the heavy guns from point to point, and among other agents who have declined to assist the Government in this matter are J. & N. BRIGGS, of the Swiftsure Line from New York. The Pirate Sumpter. The latest official intelligence concerning the whereabouts of the pirate Sumpter is from the Consul at Paranurabo, in a letter dated October 17th. homes. He had been informed that she was near or on an island about thirty miles to the windward of Curacoa. and that the crew were cruising about in their boats. No Pay for the Eight-Hour Printers When the bills for labor by the journeymen printers, in the public printing office, were sent in for payment yesterday, the Comptroller, Mr. WHIT-TLESEY, returned them unpaid, with a letter, containing his reasons. These were that while the men in the army and in the navy were worked night and day, and the clerks in the Departments many nights until ten e'clock. and while printers throughout the Union work at least ten hours, he did not see why those printers in the Government employ could ask full pay for a day of less than ten hours.

The Other Side of the Potomac.

The whole line was quieter than usual to-day. General MCCLELLAN has expressed his disapprobation of scouting parties being sent out with orders from headquarters. The disasters which have recently happened to some of our men on couting expeditions have been owing entirely to neompetent officers advancing into a country of which they had no knowledge whatever. Several of the regiments on the other side are engaged in putting up huts for their winter quarters. Military Appointments.

GEORGE MCCOWEN, to be second lieutenant Seventh Infantry, U. S. A. ; Jos. K. KELLY, to be make soldiers as long as they live. second lieutenant Third Artillery, U. S. A. ; GEO. THORN, to be aid-de camp to General HALLECK, with the rank of colonel of volunteers; HENNY BURTON BEFORER, to be second lieutenant Fourth Artillery, U. S. A. A Demonstration on the Potomac.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S brigade, to move from Annapois and Gan. SUNNER's division of the army, now being organized below Alexandria, are to co-operate, as I am credibly informed, on the Potomac and its south banks. The strength, or rather the weakness, of the rebel betteries in that direction are soon to be fully tested. Winter Quarters.

In at least a portion of the army of the Potomac, the soldiers are preparing their winter quarters, by substituting log huts for tents. The skill and for mer practice of a large proportion of the volunteer farmy enable them to put up very comfortable winter habitations. When the wood-work of the

building is completed, the crevices are closed up with clay, straw, or other suitable material. The Rebel Pickets. Within a week past the rebel pickets have made

their appearance at Vienna, which is five miles beyond Lewinsville, and also at Flint Hill, which overlooks Fairfax Court House. They show no disposition to attack our men. They appear at these points during the day and retire at night. Captain Morr, of General HANCOCK's division. had his pickets surprised by the appearance of a party of rebel cavalry, while he was engaged or Saturday afternoon at a house a mile and a half beyond Lewinsville, near the Leesburg turnpike

Captain Morr, however, escaped without losing any of his men Sickles' Brigade. A steamer has commenced plying three times a week between Washington and the Sickles Brigade, fifty miles down the Potomac. It is well patronized by the Government and by our

citizens. State Dunner. The Secretary of the Interior entertained a dinner, last evening, the various members of the diplomatic corps now in the city. General Fremont.

Washington News and Gossip.

The old storeotyped phrases about the army and eather are worn out, and have given place to speculations on the tone of the President's message. The times will make it looked for as the most im portant document sent to Congress since the Declara tion of Independence. The sentiments which have of late been privately expressed by the President show very conclusively that he is opposed to arming the slaves. His message, which is still open for any necessary alterations the next few hours may dictate, will probably be read in both Houses of Congress to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock and will be flashed from one end of the country to the other before three o'clock. At least, the tele graphic companies, under the new arrangement made between the New York Associated Press and the Cabinet officers, have made preparations to spread the document before the people ahead of time in long distances. Both Houses were organ-

ized at the extra session, but circumstances muy prevent the reading of the message before Tuesday noon The reports of Secretaries SEWARD, CHASE, and CAMERON, are said to be already in print.

FROM MISSOURI. GENERAL PRICE'S ARMY MOVING

TOWARDS KANSAS.

MCCULLOCH RETIRING TO ARKANSAS FOR

WINTER QUARFERS.

**Hints to Volunteer Officers**.

[For The Press.] We are filled with amazement when we contemplate the grand armies we have now standing in the field. We are struck with wonder and admiration when we behold their efficiency, for the majority of the officers were necessarily taken from civil life, and, although militia organizations existed in most of the States, but very few attained to that state of efficiency so valuable in the field. A vast amount of study and exercise was, therefore, required. Some became good and efficient soldiers very quickly, and, seemingly, without a very large nount of application, while others will never

bloody field of battle, and, therefore, it cannot be too thoroughly enjoined upon the officers to act wisely and cautiously, to study well and make them-selves masters of their duties. I know that every one who is at all aware of the importance of his post will do so. An officer who wilfully neglects to fit himself for the position he has assumed, who does not know how to lead a body of men into battle or out, will be morally guilty of manslaughter. I have heard an experienced officer say, "It was ensy to lead a regiment into battle, but a hard job to lead them out." POTTSYILLE, Pa., Nov. 26, 1861. H. I was personally acquainted with an officer of one of the three-months regiments who had no military experience whatsoever when he entered the service; but, in a few weeks, he was one of the most efficient and best beloved officers in the brigade. He was promoted, and another took his place, who not only was unable to perform, but also o learn, even the commonest duties of his station. He left the service as ignorant as when he entered it. On Saturday the Scottish Societies of this city It is my opinion that the true soldier must be born ; he cannot be made. It is true, we are educating elebrated the national anniversary-that being military men, but how many of those even fail to St. Andrew's Day. It was the 113th annual celebration of the St. Andrew's, and the 65th of the carn the stamp of a true soldier. The best and fairest road to success is the field of battle, and that Thistle Society. The attendance was large, in each

is now open to the ambitious of all classes. A great many requirements are necessary to nake a successful officer. I have known men who possessed some of the best personal qualities sighally failing to be successful officers.

A thorough knowledge of human nature is neces-E.q., the President, being unable to attend, in sary to the good government of a company, reginent, or brigade. A good officer is always up to Esq., another of the Vice Presidents of the Soall the requirements of his command. He should ciety, was also absent. The usual places of Mr. not only be versed in military tactics, but should Milne and Mr. McCalister were occupied, on this be possessed of at least medium intelligence. He festive occasion, by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie and Dr. can make himself beloved by paying the proper Robt. Burns, of Frankford. Among the guests were attention to the wants of every man under him. Gen. Patterson. President of the Hibernian Society ; He should harbor in his bosom the common feelings Dendy Sharswood, Esq., of the Albion Society; Col. f humanity, and never be unnecessarily harsh : and especially should he treat the sick and other wise disabled with due attention and kindness. He Crump, Esq. The well-known vocalists, Messrs. must always be able to set before his men a good Frazer and Bishop, were also present. The Rev. example. He should be courteous. He should be Dr. Blackwood said grace before supper. At the letermined, courageous, and plucky. He should close of the repast, Robert Mackay, the piper, "in be, in a degree, ambitious, and show his readiness plaided array," gave "The Campbells are Coming," t any time to brave danger in its most horrible orms without showing any signs of fear, for thereand other familiar airs on the Scotch pipes. He performed the like tuneful duty, a little later, for by he not only creates confidence in his men, but ne strengthens their hearts and nerves their en-

ergies. They will be led by him where a timid of the St. Andrew's Society were few but approman cannot lead them to. He should always obey orders with punctuality, without a word of remonstrance. let them be right or wrong, for of that to Haine, after the second toast, "The United he is never the judge, and by demurring he sets a States of America." General Patterson and Colobad example to his men. Obedience on his part nel Crossman respectively and briefly acknowwill create obedience in his men, while the contrary will create the contrary. He should be sysematic, for that is one of the most necessary qualities of a soldier. I do not give a fig for oldier who has no system about him. Everything

must have its time and age. An officer must be clean and tidy, and enforce cleanliness and tidiness among his command, not only for the sake of looking well, but for the benefit of the health of himself and command. A slugwish, lazy private is bad enough, but such an officer s ten times worse.

He must feel proud of his command, and in that particular are combined a great many essentials to proper discipline. He cannot be really proud of his and Dr. Mackenzia. ommand unless they are in a high state of efficieny, and unless he has brought them to that by his wn example, and by his own energy and perseverence, and devotion to their good. Has he done so, they will certainly feel proud of him too, and incalculable are the pleasures he will derive from the consciousness of having the love and esteem of every man under him. For and with him the men will go to the brink of danger and death, to help him earn honors.

He should cause his men to wash their under clothes frequently; to brush their clothes, and black their boots every day, if time permits; to quickly mend any rents their clothing may receive; to be cleanly with their victuals; to scour their tins frequently. The camp should be thoroughly swept and cleaned every morning, and nocated about half past eleven o'clock. thing of a filthy nature be allowed to remain. In European armies nothing is more strictly enforced than cleanliness, and it is of the greatest import. ance. In all this, the officers should set the exam-

now encamped on the race course east of Diamond Cottage, Camden. particularly in camp. I know the ovil consequences of the idle life of a soldier too well. I have seen enough of it in Europe. Many, yes too many, are often worthless as citizens after having served as

The Scottish Societies.

onsequence of a severe cold. Charles McCalister.

Crossman; Mr. Charles Whitney, the eminent elo-

eutionist; and every one's popular friend, W. H.

Tullohgorum," "A man's a man for a' that."

he Thistle gentlemen. The toasts from the chair

priate. Mr. Charles Whitney, by request, re-

peated the glorious peroration of Webster's reply

Cottage, Cameen. The members of the Union M. E. Churchpre-sented to the Olden Legion, at Boverly, theirspa-cious camp-meeting tent for religious purpose. oldiers. The soldiers of the Union receive more wages than those of any other country, (the German sol-dier receives sixty cents a month.) and if he is wise he will be able to save a little sum to start NAVAL MATTERS .- Two of the employee

civil life with, after his torm of enlistment has ex-Yet, but few in our army can be said to fight for

NAVAL MATTERS.—Two of the employes of the Reading Hairoad Company (Howard Litz and Hiram Parker) have been appointed assignt engineers in the navy. The contract for building a large engine fr a new side-wheel steamer for the Government as been awarded to the firm of Messrs, Reany, Sor & Archoold. The hull of the steamer is to be built, in Baltimore, by Messrs. Abrahams & Ashorft. She is to be 205 feet in length, with 35 feet bem, and 101 feet depth of hold, with a rudder at ech end, and so constructed as to be of light draupt. Her armament will consist of nine guns, fouron each side, and one aft. The machinery will be ta en to Baltimore as soon as completed. ray. It is a country that calls them to its defence. It is patriotism that prompts them to rush to the bloody field of battle, and, therefore, it cannot be

cuch side, and one aft. The machinery will be ta en to Diattimore as soon as completed. The British schooner Makel, captured while st-tempting to run the blockade, will be brough to this port. Her eargo consists of 7 bales of blankts, 4 cases of cloth, "boxes starch, 25 boxes of tin, 20 bags of coffee, 20 barrels of potatoes, 350 pigs of lead, 30 bags of shot, 1 box of shoes, 6 bag of arrowroot, 1 case of platols, (revolvers,) 2 cases cavalry swords, and 2 cases of stores. The Mbel was formerly named the John W. Anderson of Baltimore.

Baltimore.

A LIEUTENANT ARRESTED ON THE CHAIGE OF LARCENY - Reserve Officer Bates arrived in this city from Harrisburg yesterday, having in us-tody a man named James Van Stavoren, late Ibuinstance-nearly eighty persons sat down to the tenant in the Seventh Ponnsylvania Reserves, Colonel Harvey. Van Stavoren is charged vith having purloined a number of letters, contailing money, from Lieutenant Howell, of the same regisupper of the St. Andrew's Society, at the St. ouis Hotel. Several new members were enrolled, in the St. Andrew's Society, at the rogument ar business meeting. David Milne, Esq., Vice

It appears that the latter officer, being about to President, occupied the chair, T. R. Crawford, It appears that the latter officer, being about to return to his home in this city for a time, kindly consented to deliver a number of letters for tho members of his company to their families in this oity. The letters were fifty-six in number, and contained various sums of money, from \$10 to \$20. contained various sums of money, from \$10 to \$20, making an aggregate of over \$400. They weak placed in a valise, which was left by Lieutenant Howell in the hotel at Washington just pre-vious to his departure. Here it is believed the larceny must have been committed. It was not discovered by Lieutenant Howell until some time starward, and as more here, and the meaning discovered by Lieutenant Howeli until some time afterward, and, as may be imag ned. the pecuniary loss occasioned him was the least painful considera-tion of an affair, where his personal reputation seemed to be compromised. Having published a card explanatory of the circumstances, and requesting a suspension of public opinion, he called upon De-tection Evenklin for assistence.

Superior of the commanders, and reduces the suspection of public opinion, he called upon De-tective Franklin for assistance. Suspicion being directed to Van Stavoren, who some time previously resigned from his licutenancy, he was charged by Howell with having been the guilty party. Of course, he protested his entire innocence, and attempted to foist the guilt upon a comrade, named Toney Auckley, who was stay-ing at Lebanon. Detective Franklin accordingly proceeded to that place last week, for the purpose of arresting Auckley. From information which he here became possessed of, he was convinced that the real criminal was Van Stavoren, who, after having actually lent him assistance to work up the case, had proceeded from Lebanon to Harrisburg. The de-tective consequently telegraphed to that place, and on Friday last arrested him. Van Stavoren is very well known in this city. He was a clerk in the post office, under Postmaster

ledged "The Army and Navy." Mr. J. McGregor Mitcheson spoke eloquently on the Past of the He was a clerk in the post office, under Postmaster Miller, and afterwards a member of the police force under Mayor Vaux. He was a telegraph ope-rator by profession. To day he will have a hear-ing before Recorder Laeu, when he will probably be proveded for trial. Society, when its officers were toasted, especially drawing attention to their patriotic action during the Revolution. Mr. Morton McMichael, whose health was given in connection with the newspaper

ing before Recorder Eneu, when he will probably be remanded for trial. Licut. Howell is regarded as a gentleman whose integrity of character is beyond suspicion. He served his country in the Maxiean war, where his coolness and bravery wore marked to his credit, and established him in the confidence of his supe-rior officers. He enjoys the esteem of all of tha members of Col. Harvey's regiment, who regret that he should be placed in such an awkward di-lemma. press, made not only the speech of the evening, full of spirit and naternal, but superior in oratorical effect to any emanation of eloquence we had ever heard from his lips. He was applauded all through, and sat down amid a hurricane of cheers. The health of General McClellan was rapturously received. The company was briefly addressed by Mr. Dendy Sharswood, Captain Crawford, Dr. Burns, emma.

# LEATHER FOR THE GOVERNMENT .- The ma

The gentlemen deputed to visit the Thistle meetnufacture of leather for the Government furnishes full employment to all the transmiss of this city, and workmen are receiving very fair wages The value of the product of leather in this city for the current year will perhaps be nearly \$1,000,000. The same impetus in the business has been noted in the interior of the State, where it has been truly wild thet transmiss are as party as country transmiss. ing, and exchange the national and social courtesies usual on such occasions, were Mr. Hunter Stedman, Mr. D. P. Mitcheson, and Mr. John Gibson. In the course of the evening, a deputation from the Thistle gentlemen waited on the Sons of St. Andrew, and were cordially received. The singing at the St. Andrew's board was renarkably good. Mr. I. J. Frazer led off with "God Save the Queen." in his best manner and

In the interior of the State, where it has been truly said that tanneries are as plenty as country tayerns. A cotemporary states that the hides, if dry flint, are first softened by soaking in pure fresh water for several days. They are then submitted to a further softening by being exposed to the rude handling of large wooden hammers, which renders the hides perfectly soft and pliable, and prepares them for the "floshing machine." The next step in the preparation of the hides is the "liming." This consists in immersing them in a strong solution of caustic lime for several days, until the hides are fully "plumped," and the hair loosened so as to be easily removed, which is done by putting them through the fleshing machine again, after which they are thoroughly scraped and washed to remove the lime. They are now ready for the liquor, which at first is a very weak voice, many of the company effectively joining in the chorus. Mr. Bishop gave "John Anderson, my o," with exquisite sweetness, and Mr. Rutherord's "Are You Sleeping, Maggie ?" was deservedly admired. These three gentlemen sang several other songs with equal effect. The Chair was va-Previous to the festivities of the Thistle Society the election of officers took place, as follows : Presiready for the liquor, which at first is a very weak infusion of rock oak bark. The strength of the "liquor" is increased as the tanning progresses, dent, Robert C. Gibson; Vice President, Daniel until it is quite strong. The proper strength at the different stages of tanning is of great consequence, and requires careful watching. This is ascertained by an instrument called a barkometer, and designed expressly for testing the spacific gravity of the infusion. From three to six months are required to thoroughly tan the hides. The next step is to dry and finish the leather, when it is ready for the nanufacturer.

The President's Message. General FREMONT is expected to arrive here to

might have adopted this expedient with some show of success; but this important admission from him fully compensates for the failure to List of Senators in Washington To-day. secure the instructions of his too-willing emis-

Members of the House of Representatives. jump to the conclusion that our Government had committed a grave mistake in sustaining

noon to-morrow.

zon-that growing out of the expected compli-QUARTERS. cations resulting from the arrest of the ambassadors of the Seceders, John Slidell and James M. Mason. And yet, in reference to STIRRING TIMES EXPECTED ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. these complications, a hopeful and confident spirit is entertained in high quarters. What-IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. ever doubts may have arisen the extraordinary unanimity of all our own accepted authorities upon international law, and the equally PRICE'S ARMY MOVING TOWARDS KANSAS. astonishing coincidence of British publicists in support of the course taken by Capt. Wilkes,

"Buell's force is composed almost exclusively of volunteers from Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, and embraces as good fighting material as can be found in the world. Several of his brigades have seen service during the summer, and are rugged and inured to hardships.

" In Gen. Halleck's department the same formidable preparations are in progress. Cairo and Bird's NELSON. This act of piracy was committed Point are covered with troops, and regiments are on the 19th ult., and the Nashville, reaching daily being added without in the least impairing the army led by General Fremont in pursuit of

"While the five divisions of the Fremont army are still lying in wait for the advancing rebels, the army of the Mississippi, at Cairo, is being hugely reinforced from new material. Halleck, no doubt, intends, if possible, to first destroy the rebel army, which has already advanced again to Springfield, but will not allow Price or McCulloch to interfere with the rapid organization of the Mississippi expedition. "When Buell moves upon Tennessee, Halleck

will descend the Mississippi, his destination being Memphis. We are led to hope that before winter fairly sets in. Nashville and Memphis will both be occupied by Federal troops, and Tennessee redeemed from the foul clutch of the traitors "

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times indulges in the following speculations in regard to the action of the army at Washington during the present winter :

"That the whole army will not go into winter "That the whole army will not go into winter quarters here is doubtless true, while, contradictory as it may seem, it is equally true that there will be no general advance on the enemy's lines unless he censes to hold them in force. Neither is the campaign to be transforred to South Carolina. What, then, is to be done with the arm? The policy is to hold it in hand here and supply expeditions that are to defined out against the Southern coast. A do-monstration may be made on the enemy's batteries down the Potomac, which may uncover his right down the Potomac, which may uncover his right wing and change somewhat this programme, bu wing and change somewhat this programme, but reflection will enable one to see the propriety of this. The public expect large and successive expeditions to be sent along the coast; but where are the men to come from who shall compose them? Nothing could be more unwise than to send only raw recruits. They will need the best drilled soldiers we have, and where are they to be ob-tained unless from our camps here? But how can they be furnished from Washington if there is to be an advance? We have now too few, inis to be an advance? We have now too few, instead of too many, soldiers on hand for such a movement. It is, therefore, inevitable that the naval expeditions or an advance movement here must be given up. Which would a wise policy select, and which would even the people prefer ? The troops that have been longest in camp must accompany the fleet, and the new recruits be brought in to supply their places, and drilled till ready for use. We need, and must have, in a war ready for use. like this, some great camp of instruction; and where should it be but here? This is a common centre, as near as can be obtained. Here they will be kept ready for defence, should the capital be assailed, or to be sent to Annapolis or Fortress Mon-roe, for coast service, as soon as prepared. Such To, M coast at the assolution propagation of the supplied actil troops this winner, except from the array of the Potomac, and such supplies cannot be furnish-ed if we should meet with a defeat in front, or, even if victorious, if we design to follow up success and imarch on to Richmond.'

The Bosten Transcript, of the 29th ultimo gives the following additional particulars of the condition of affairs at Port Royal on Monday morn. ing, the 25th ultimo :

At the time of the sailing of the *llinois*, two gunboats were lying off Beaufort; and on the Sunday night previous two hundred men were sent up to take possession of the place. Fifteen thousand soldiers were transported in

from many sources of information. Mr. CRAWFORD, the official in question, is a Companion of the Bath, and a highly respectable as well as a most intelligent and well-educated not only to defend the strategic points at which gentleman; but all these qualifications should have combined to keep him neutral, as his

The British mail steamer Trent, knowing that MASON and SLIDELL were Rebel ambassadors-for it was matter of the utmost notoriety in Cuba-violated the neutrality proclaimed by England by taking them as passengers to St. Thomas, en route to their European destination. Most restructuriny, the decision and pluck of Captain WILKES arrested the vile, in Fort Warren, Boston.

Finally, in this recapitulation of broken faith and certain though unavowed hostility to our flag, we arrive at the last outrage. The Harvey Birch, a'New York first-class clipper, of nearly 1,500 tons, built in 1854, and worth \$60,000 to her owners, was met, on ter's edge. Prenau, the ruffian pirate in command, put the captive crew in irons, and no doubt took credit for great humanity in not committing the same outrage upon Capt. Southampton on the 21st, put her prisoners on shore, herself, with the rebel flag flying, remaining at that port, a royal packet station, and was about being refitted there. We anxiously

await particulars. The Emperor NAPOLEON proclaimed neutrality in this war-and has taken care that it should be maintained. His strict instructions were, that no Confederate privateer should land her spoils, nor receive assistance, nor, indeed, be allowed into any French port, and he has been obeyed. But NAPOLEON is a great out a high purpose, while Queen VICTORIAamiable as a matron and a gentlewoman-is but a puppet in the hands of PALMERSTON, RUS-

pledges.

ungrammatically.

# Public Amusements.

MR. FORNEST TO-NIGHT .- The great tragedian will open at the Academy this evening, in his great part of *Hamlet*. To state that the edifice will be crowded to overflowing is only to reiterate the fact that Forrest will be there. Talent and legitimacy -a rare combination-will be reunited to-night, and Mr. Forrest's native city, having looked long and anxiously for his reappearance, will behold him to-night, in the full development of his genius, with ripened experience and a matured taste. Mr. Mark Smith, who had been announced to

play Polonius, has been withdrawn, on account of cortain indiscretions not now necessary to be adverted to, and his place will be supplied to-night by a competent artist.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- Edwin Adams reappears at the Walnut this evening. after a week's absence. Mr. Adams has been missed during the week, particularly in the drama of the "Octoroon," where tolerable utility men have been cast in the leading parts, to the great demorit of the performance. Mr. Clarke has, in fact, sustained all the excellence of the drama. With the single exception of Miss Jefferson, none of the company have been capable of their characters. Mrs. Cowell has neither the power nor the pathos for the part of the gentle Zoe, while Mr. Bascomb's performance of George Peyton was almost a burlesque. Zoe

Saturday, to Mr. J. B. Roberts, the tragedian.

ble denial of this breach of neutrality has been the suggestive and significant reports of the made, but the accusation has been repeated Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, we shall find ample food for the most gratifying anticipations. Notwithstanding the enormous cost of the war, Mr. Chase has brought to the Administration of the national finances so much sagacity, courage, experience, and patriotism,

that he will be able still further to quicken the popular enthusiasm, and still more to strengthen the popular confidence. Secretary Cameron will offer in brief and well-considered language a retrospective view of the condition of the army War Department, and will then draw such a contrast between what has been, what is, and what will be, as will excite the admiration and astonishment of the civilized world. The same may be expected of the report of

Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the Navy. Probably no two departments of the Government have more seriously felt the operation of the war than the Interior and General Post Office establishments, and yet I feel authorized in saying that when the disturbance created by secession in our postal and public land sys-New York, by the rebel steamer Nashville, tems, in the Patent Office and Indian Bureaus, her captain and crew taken prisoners, and are taken into account, the reports of Hon. Cathen herself set on fire and burnt to the wa- leb B. Smith, and of Hon. Montgomery Blair, will be regarded on the whole as eminently significant of the strength and resources of the Government and the people. Many of the doings of the Secretary of State and Attorney General will necessarily be withheld from public view, but Mr. Seward has, of course, brought to his responsibilities the profoundest reflection and research, and when all his correspondence, as well that in regard to the extended and extensive system of secret treason

in our midst, as that which connects us with foreign Powers, involving the embarrassing question of the exchange of prisoners, the causes for the scizure and detention of certain of the emissaries of treason, and the new imbroglio growing out of the blockade and the stoppage of the mail steamer Trent, is exposed to general criticism it will only serve to com ruling mind, able and firm, capable of carrying | plete the triumph of our country's cause. OCCASIONAL.

NEW YORK NEWS.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE - TH SELL, and Company, dealers in unredeemed only movements of general interest at the Brooklyr navy yard since our last report have been the arri-

At the proper time, no doubt, when full information on the piracy committed by the Nashville, and British tolerance of her presence at Southampton, reaches Mr. SEWARD, he will have to open a correspondence with Lord Lyons, the noble diplomate, who (the London Times says) writes at once weakly and

It is reported that the Texan soldiers, formerly belonging to the First, Third, and Eighth regiments of infantry, but now assigned to the general service, and stationed, for the last month or two, on Go-vernor's Island, Bedloe's Island, and West Point, are gradually melting away, their numbers being decreased by constant desertions. After every pay day some of them are missing. The quarters occupied by the Hatteras prisoners, in Castle William, Governor's Island, are not yet deemed safe for recruits, in consequence of the nu-

was, apparently, a remote ancestress of the nephew. who was flippant and boyish beyond all precedent. The "American Cousin" is happily better cast for this week. Mr. Adams will resume Mr. Dolman's the company. Mr. Clarke will give place, after

### The Pensacola Affair.

Up to a late hour to-day nothing later from Pensacola was received at the Navy Department. The general impression is that the Federals have obtained a decided victory. When we remember that the accounts received informed us that Warrington was in ashes and the navy yard brilliantly lit up, and that during an interval of five consecutive days which have since elapsed the Richmond and Norfolk papers (received at Fortress Monroe) are silent on the subject, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that victory has attended our arms.

# From the Lower Potomac.

The rebels have apparently become tired of wasting their ammunition upon the small craft navigating the Potomac, and sloops and schooners oaded with stores and wood now run the blockade with impunity.

val of the new gunboat Winoma, to be armed and commissioned, and the putting into commission the purchased steamer *Flambeau*, Lieutenant Com-Mr. H. H. K. ELLIOTT, of the Philadelphia press, manding, William G. Temple; she carries four guns. The armament of the steamer Rhode Island will who came up from Mattawaman's creek, in the litthe steamer Resulting last avening, reports that the health of the different regiments below is much be increased by an eleven-inch gun, mounted an platform on the forcastle. She will then be as for midable a vessel as any of her size in the navy. The steamer *Henry Andrews* has gone to join the blockading fleet. During the time she lay here, after being commissioned, her crew were actively better than could be anticipated. Major Granux J. BALL paid off the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. SMALL, on Thursday and Friday the blockading neet. During the time she isy nere, after being commissioned, her crew were actively drilled at the guns. The new sloop-of-war Oneida, now in the dry dock, has been coppered very expeditionaly. Her outside work is nearly completed, and the inside work is making rapid progress. It is reported that the Texan soldiers, formerly belowging to the Erst. Third and Eichth regiments last. This is the only Pennsylvania regiment along Major Hough, were wounded, but none severely. this line. The men sent home over two-thirds of their pay to their families and relatives. The chaplain of the regiment, Rev. C. A. Back, left for Philadelphia yesterday with several thousands of dollars to be paid to the families of soldiers in Colonel

SMALL's regiment. Lieut. GRAHAM, of Capt. E. W. POWERS' com-

pany, attached to SICKLES' brigade, drew a knife on his commander, for which he was placed under arrest. On Friday some fifteen shots were fired by the

rebels, nearly opposite Budds' Ferry, at a schooner deemed safe for recruits, in consequence of the nu-merous cases of typhoid fever, measles, &c., which occurred among the prisoners. The two tiers of casemates in which they were confined have been repeatedly linewashed, fumigated, and scrubbed. loaded with wood, one of which passed through her mainsail. On the same day two shots were fired at our reconnoitring balloon, which were good range shots, as each came within fifty yards of hitting it. After the balloonists came down they picked up several pieces of the exploded shells. One 64 pound shell

repeatedly linewashed, fumigated, and scrubbed. Meanwhile, the recruits are kept in tents until they pass the usual medical examination on the island, and receive their uniform, when they are sent to more agreeable quarters in the gartison. The bill which Senator Wilson intends bringing before Congress, to abolish the office of sutler in the army will if nested, cause great constantion burst within twenty yards of the Second New before Congress, to abolish the office of sutler in the army, will, if passed, cause great consternation among the army sutlers, whose name now is legion. Many of them have paid high prices for the privi-lege of sutling, although there are stringont regu-lations against that sort of thing. The banishment of sutlers will also cause no little inconvenience to the troops, who are almost entirely dependent upon them for many little necessaries and extra com-Hampshire Rogiment, when there was a regular stampede for pieces of it by the men to be sent hence, as relics. It ploughed up the ground for eight or ten feet. A funeral party from the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, who were carrying one of their associates to his last home, was passing along the road at the same time, which was within about sixty feet of where the shell exploded. There is no

them for many little necessaries and extra com-forts. Hereafter those non-commissioned officers who have passed the preliminary examination before their immediate commanding officers, and by them recommended for promotion to second lieutenancies doubt that the rebels have artillery of sufficient force to reach any of the regiments of the brigades of Gens. HOOKER and SICKLES, if they could only get proper range. Some of the rebel guns along the recommended for promotion to second nonunancies in the regular army, will be examined at the West Point Military Academy, where a board, consisting of the professors of mathematics, and ethics, and the commandant of cadets, will convene on the first Potomae carry over four miles. Capt. SMITH, of one of the New York regiments, was to make some the commandant of cadets, will convene on the first Monday in September of every year for this pur-pose.-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 30. experiments with guns of a heavy calibre yesterday

Rolla, Mo., Dec. 1.-A scout, who has followed the rebel army since the evacuation of Springfield, came in yesterday. He reports the rebel army

The right wing, 6,000 strong, commanded by Gen. McBride, is resting on Stockton, Cedar county ; the left held a position near Nevada, Vernon county, under command of Gen. Rains, with 4,000 men, and Gen. Price, with 5,000 men, commanded duty. the centre, and was at or near Monteville, Vernon county. These figures were obtained from the quartermaster of thenfidn' is to match into Kansas and make that State the field of his operations.

His spies report to him that Gen. Lane is at Fort Scott with 5.000 men. Gen. Price will evade the latter and pass into Kansas at or near Butler, Bates county. The march was taken up on the 26th ult. Col. Clarkson, commanding the rear of the rebel army, left Greenfield on Sunday last. Gen. Price issued an order to Gen. McCulloch to

follow him, which the latter disregarded, and he is moving towards Arkansas to go into winter quarters. The rebels are poorly clad and poorly fed, and evince a disposition to disband and seek their

Fifty of Freeman's marauders were at Steelsville breaking open stores and houses and helping themselves to whatever they could find. Freeman himself, with 200 men, is reported in that vicinity. Major Brown with 1,000 cavalry left here yesterday, with the view of getting south of Freema and cutting off his retreat. The weather is exceedingly frosty, and on Friday

last we had a slight fall of snow. The Country Devastated and Deserted. SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 1 .- Parties from the West say that the country between Lexington and Independence is almost deserted, the men having gone

to join Price's army or are attaching themselves to the various commands of his officers throughout that règion. Jennison's men are in Jackson county devastating the country, and various parties of armed rebels have gone into that section with the avowed purpose of driving them out. Price's proclamation been circulated in the River counties about a week, and will doubtless induce large numbers to join the rebel army. My informants say that for a distance of sixty miles travelled vesterday and today, they met with only one man on the road.

Seizure of a Railroad Train.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 30.-The train on the Platte County Railroad was seized yesterday on its arrival at Weston, Missouri, by the guerillas under Gordon, and the U.S. Express Company's freight appropriated. All the mony in charge of the express was saved. The mail matter was not taken. Gordon had previously robbed the stores of several Union men. No more trains will be run on this road till this gang is dispersed. Major R. N. Hough, aid-de-camp to General

Hunter, in command of four companies of the First Missouri Cavalry, as escort to a large train from S-daila, arrived yesterday. The command had an engagement with the revers at Diask Wei nutcreek and killed and wounded seventeen and took five prisoners. Two Federals, including The weather is cold and ice is running in the

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No News from Fort Pickens-Arrival of the Steamer Spaulding from Hatteras. BALTIMORE, Dec. 1 .-- The Old Point boat has ar-

rived, but brings no news from Fort Pickens. The steamer Spaulding had arrived from Hatteras, and reports that several rebel gunboats had been seen within a day or two in the neighborhood of the Inlet, but they took good care not to come within the reach of the guins of the forts or our gunboats.

# Steemboat Collision.

EIGHT OR TEN SOLDIERS DROWNED. CINCINNATI, Nov. 30 .- The steamer Belle Creole, from Cincinnan for Pittsburg, deeply laden, and the steatner Fall Stone, from Kanawha, with a portion of Col. Lytle's Tonum Ohio Regiment, came in collision last night, seven miles above the city. The Belle Creole sunk almost immediately. The concussion knocked eight or ten soldiers into the river, and it is thought that nearly all were drowned. The cargo of the Belle Creole is valued at \$20,000 ; insured in Cincinnati offices.

## The Slaves and the War.

LANCASTER, Nov. 30.—Prof. McCoy's oration, The London Times on the Rebellion and the 'ar,'' delivered before the President and the Cablnet, was repeated here last night, for the benefit of the Children's Home, before a large audience, and received with the most enthusiastic applause. The orator stated that the question of freeing the slaves of afternoon. He expected to drive the rebels out of rebel masters, as an act of the war, would certainly be pressed upon Congress by many distinguished

ple. The writer of this knows the importance this virtue too well not to be willing to recommend it. He held a commanding position in a company that was proverbial for cleanliness, during the last campaign, and has the satisfaction to state that not a single case of sickness occurred in it, while others around had more or less sickness most all the time. We never reported less than our whole number for

An officer should never be guilty of profanity of vulgarity, for it is not only forbidden in the "arand his own interests that, if he is wise, he will entirely eschew it himself, and strictly forbid it in his command. If he does not heed this rule, he will lose the respect of his men, and, if that is lost, everything else is of but little value-he loses all command.

He should not be haughty, arrogant, and overbearing, but always evince a spirit of sociability and frankness. He should freely mix with his men while off duty, for volunteers do never like their officers to be too reserved. He should frequently inquire into their wants, and sympathize with them in all their afflictions. He should encourage cheerfulness and a friendly, brotherly feeling among them, and act towards them like a father toward his children. While he is strict, he should be kind. He should carry himself bold, erect, and sprightly,

without falling into the common error of appear. ing affected. Ho should always be careful to show his superiority in drill and in the rules and reulrements of the army regulations, as well as in the above-mentioned qualities; and, for this purpose, he should apply himself to study, to become as near perfect in these things as possible, for he will fall lower in the estimation of his men with every serious error he commits. He should cause all the movements in tactics to be thoroughly explained to the men, and should do it himself if he is thoroughly acquainted with them; but if he is not, he should leave it to somebody else. Uniformity in the movements and manual of arms should be strictly adhered to, for nothing looks so bad as a variety of exercises in one company or

regiment, and a variety of ways in the movements cannot be tolerated at all. All the duties of a soldier should be thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the men by officers. Instructions should be given deliberately, cautiously, and minutely, especially when the men are placed on special duty. Persons not acquainted with field duties cannot be aware of the importtance of cautiousness, and do not know upon how little a thing the lives of thousands of soldiers may e depending. I knew a private, who, while on picket guard at Williamsport, Md., asked the seargent, who visited

the posts during the night, to say "Brandywine,' or he would not let him pass. Brandywine was the countersign. Such a mistake as this may at any time bring the most serious consequences upon an BIDY.

Every important order should be carried out by the officer to whom it is directed, and every officer should perform the duties devolving upon him himwill cause complication; and in us one elso, as that doing so he should at once relinquish his command ; for any man who accepts a military position without being equal to it, physically or mentally, is no patriot, and is not in possession of the proper spirit of humanity. An incompetent officer may not only cause great loss of property and money to his com-moni country, but slaughter and destruction of his

On a march, the commanding officers should al-On a march, the commanding officers should al-ways take care not to fatigue their men more than is notually necessary. They should not cause the quick or double-quick step to be taken up, unless there are urgent reasons for it. The army regula-tions require a rest, after the first hour's march, of fifteen minutes, and five minutes after every subse-quent hour. Rests should not be ordered oftener, for it is injurious; and if anything should impede the march, and it is not intended to pass the obfor it is injurious; and if anything should impede the march, and it is not intended to pass the obstacle or train, a slow march should be ordered in preference to frequent rests. I may notice here, with propriety, a few of the errors committed by officers during the last campaign, without injuring any one thereby; and it answers my purpose, which is to suggest a correct course, better than anything

also. The first error was committed in the way the Ine next error was committed in the way the manding brightes. Whenever an order is given, by the general commanding the army, to break up camps and march, and brighte is assigned its po-sition in column, thus giving each brighter an epportunity to know about what time he is to get ready. The brighter as a carbining and erportunity to know about what this he is to get ready. The brigade in the rear has certainly no occasion to get ready as soon as the advance bri-gade. But, instead of dividing their time properly, the brigadiers always gave orders for a simultaneous bracking up of coursed what course breaking up of camp and getting ready, and conse-quently some of the brigades always lay three, four, sometimes six hours before it came to their turn to take up the march, and thus depriving them often a quiet breakfast.

The second error was committed in the passage of deflies. When, for instance, as it often hap-pened, we were compelled to cross a stream on one or two planks, the men were generally allowed to infantry regiments are now being formed in this scatter, and as soon as the first company had crossed, city, and a number of recruiting stations have been men were generally allowed to

Intyre; Treasurer, Thomas Duncan; Secretary Walter Heugh; Counsel, Robert B. Pinkerton, William Grav, William Crombie, John Buchanan, and Thomas Gibb. The entertainment, at the Wetherill House, was the last provided by Mr. John J. Bartram. who retires from that establishment on account of bad health, and is succeeded by Mr. R. G. Simkins. The chair and vice-chairs were occupied by Mr. Gibson and Mr. McIntyre.

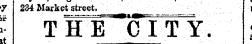
The set toasts, like chose of the other society, were few, and to the point. The deputation of courtesy and brotherhood deputed to visit the St. Andrew Society were Messre, William D. Young, A. N. McPherson, and John Gardner. Several good speeches were delivered including one from Mr. Crump, who visited the Society, and the singing was capital, the principal vocalists being Mr. Daniel McIntyre. Mr. Alexander Robb, Mr. David S. Winebrener. and Mr. James Taylor. The party broke up about half past eleven. The Thistle Society elected several new members, on Saturday, and its roll now contains close on ninety names. It consists of a benefit society, a widows' fund, (which pensions nineteen widows.) and a charity fund. It may be called rich, as it possesses funds to the

amount of seven thousand dollars. ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- Mr. Upham, 310 Chestnut street. sends us the Illustrated London News of the 16th ult., and the Illustrated News of the World. The former has engravings of four American subjects, including portrait of Brigham Young and his residence at Great Salt Lake; the latter gives a portrait of Lord Canning, engraved on steel,

emarkably fine head.

AMERICAN MAGAZINES .-- We have the December number of the Knickerbocker completing the 58th volume. Among the best articles are new chapters of Mr. Kimball's "Revelations of Wall street," and the ever racy "Editor's Table." We notice that Mr. Gilmore, the publisher of this magazine, in conjunction with Mr. G. P. Patnam, will this month commence, at Boston, the Continental Monthly, to be devoted to literature and national policy, under the competent editorship of C. G. Leand, formerly of Philadelphia. We hope that it will contain much literature, leaving politics to the newspapers.

LARGE SALE OF PARIS PRINTED AND OTHER DRESS GOODS. SHAWLS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY FURS, &C .- The narticular attention of purchasers is requested to the handsome assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, Paris dress goods, silks, shawls, black velvet and Paris bonnet ribbons, new style embroideries, dress and cloak trimmings, gloves, hoop skirts, fancy goods, &c., comprising about 600 lots desirable aricles adapted to the season ; also, ladies' furs and Siberian squirrel skins; to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for each, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, the sale to be continued, without intermission, nearly all day, ending with the furs, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and



TAGE. MILITARY MATTERS .- On Saturday morning

MILTIART MATTERS.—On Saturday morning the Seventy-seventh New York State Volunteers, better known as the Bemis Heights Regiment, ar-rived at Washington-street wharf. After being hospitably entertained by the Re-freshment Committees the troops proceeded south-ward. This regiment was raised in Saratoga county mainly through the exertions of the Hon. James B. McKean, Representative in Congress from the Fif-teenth Congressional district. The men are com-pletely uniformed and equipped, and were shortly after their arrival at New York city furnished with Enfield rifles with sabre bayonets. Deputies Second District-Philip S. Brown, Ed-ard P. Helmbold. Deputies Third District\_Lakan. Band - Wm

Bried rides with abre bayonets. Enfield rides with abre bayonets. The following are the field and staff officers: Colonel, James B. McKean, Saratoga Springs; Licut. Colonel, Joseph C. Henderson, Alkany; Major, Selden Hetzel, Rochester; Adjutant, Win-Kernan. Deputies Fifth District-John B. Gois, Alfred sor B. French. Saratoga: Quartermister, Lucius E. Shartleff, Galway; Chaplain, the Rev. David E. Shartleff, Galway; Chaplain, the Rev. David Tully, Ballston Spa; Quartermister's Sergeant, Charles Moore, Stillwater; Commissary Sergeant, W. Lansing; Surgeon, John L. Perry, Saratoga; Assistant Surgeon, E. S. Stevens, Keesville, turday afternoon the funeral of Colonel John G. Watmough took place from his late residence, in Pino street, above Seventeenth. It was attended

Pino street, above seventeenth. It was attended by a number of prominent citizens, and by the "old soldiers of the war of 1812." Colonel Watmough was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1793. He took an active part in the war of 1812, having served with distinction in the Niagars campaign in 1814. From 1831 to 1835 he represented one of the dis-tricts of Philadelphia in Congress, and he was sub-sequently short for the county and naval officer of Col. James B. McKean is about thirty-eight years Col. James B. McKean is about thirty-eight years of age, a lawyer by profession. He is the con of a Methodist clergyman, and is a native of the town of Halfmoon, near where Col. Ellsworth was born. If was colonel of a militia regiment at the age of twenty-four, but has not had any extensive expe-rience in the field, except as a member of Cassius M. Clay's Legion at Washington, in April last. He has occupited the position of county judge of Sara-tora county and is now serving his second term in sequently sherif of the county and naval officer of the port. In private life Colonel Watmough was much esteemed by those who enjoyed the pleasure toga county, and is now serving his second term in

of his acquaintant Congress. Lieut. Col. Henderson has had some experience ENLISTING MINORS .- On Saturday, in the as a staff officer in the New York State militin, and Major Selden Hetzel was educated at West Point, and of Inte years has been in the practice of law. He was born at Rochester, and is a nephew of ex-ENLISTING MINORS.—On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, a number of writs of ha-beas corpus were heard, for the purpose of pro-curing the release of minors who had enlisted with-out the consent of parents. Notwithstanding the order issued by the War Department, prohibiting the enlistment of minors, unless the consent of pa-rents was first secured, the recruiting officers incluse it was first secured, the recruiting officers incluses Lieut. Governor Selden. The chaplain is a native of Scotland, and has been for several years past the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ballston Spa. During the past week recruiting has been quite brisk in this city. Five cavalry and some eleven infantry regiments are now being formed in this iter and a number of recruiting stations have been city continue to accept boys. Two of the boys be-fore the court were between fourteen and fifteen

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT .--- Yesterday was THET SUNDAY IN ADVENT. - I CHURDY was the first Sunday of Advent, and, consequently, the weguning of the ecolesiastical year. The four Sundays of Advent were probably introduced inte the calcadar by Gregory the Great. As mankind were once called upon to prepare for the coming of Christ in the body, so, according to the idea that the ecclesiastical year should represent the life of the founder of the Church, Christians are exhorted, during the festival to look for the avient levent the founder of the Church, Christians are exhorted, during this festival, to look for the spiritual advent, of Christ. In opposition, possibly, to heathen fes-tivals, observed by ancient Romans and Germans, which took place at the same season, the Catholic Church ordained that the four weeks of Advent should be observed as a time of penitence. During these weeks, therefore, public amusements, mar-riage, festivities, etc., were prohibited. The day was appropriately observed in all of the Catholic and Episcopal churches yesterday. Next Friday and each succeeding Friday between that time and Christmas will be fasting days. The ecclesiastical year is divided into three parts, The first part from the first Sunday in Advent is Christmas to Whit Sunday or the ascension; and the third and last part from Whit Sunday to Advent Sunday the beginning of the ecclesiastical year.

beginning of the ecclesiastical year. AN EVIL TO BE REMEDIED .- A correspond-

ent writes as follows: "There are a number of boys (say twolve or fifteen, perhaps twenty) who live over in Camden, and are regular attendants of the Philadelphia public school in New street, above Front, who come regularly over in the inorning to school, and at twelve o'clock, when the school is dismissed, go over to Camden to get their dinner and return for the afternoon session, thereby crowd and return for the atternoon session, thereby drowd-ing out, porhaps, the sons of our own taxpayers." This is an evil which should be immediately brought to the attention of our Board of Controllers of Pub-lic Schools. There are now about half a dozen school-houses either in course of erection or al-teration in this city, whose establishment has been rendered necessary by the increase of the juvenile population. New Jersey has done con-siderable toward that increase, but has never claimed credit therefor. While the directors are prosecuting their inquiries in this direction. it

prosecuting their inquiries in this directors are prosecuting their inquiries in this direction, it would be as well perhaps to ascertain if any of the pupils of the High or Normal Schools are residents of Burlington, Bristol, etc. PERSONAL ITEMS .- A number of Senators

PERSONAL ITEMS.—A number of Senators and Representatives from the North and West passed through this city on Saturday on their way to Washington. The obstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Raitroad, and the uncertain condition of things in Virginia, caused many of the Honorables to take the Pennsylvania Raitroad from the West. A number of the officers of the Fifty-fourth Penn-sylvania Zouaves are now in this city recruiting. Mrs. John W. Floyd, a lady of this city, has sent to Washington, for the use of Company H, Captain Peto, of Baxter's Fire Zouaves, twenty-one blankets and one hundred and one pairs of socks, and also a box of preserved fruits for the use of the sick in the regiment.

use of the sick in the regiment. The officers of the Camden Brigade, State militia.

elected Dr. Joseph C. Delacour to Brigade Inspector.

The NEW SHERIFF.—On Saturday morning, the commission of Robort Iwing, Eng. as Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, was read in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Ewing entored upon the duties of his office on Saturday. He has made the following appointments: Alfred C. Gowen, Eq., solicitor; Thomas D. Smith, Eag., principal deputy; J. A. J. Lewis, execution clerk; Henry Gowen, appearance clerk. Deputies First District—John Parham, Charles Barns.

Deputies Fourth District-Mich. Maguire, Thos.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL WATMOUGH .- On Sa-

Prison Van-Alexander Gallagher.

Vanhook.

Fifteen thousand soldiers were transported in	Saturday, to Mr. J. B. Roberts, the tragedian.	poseN. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 30.	some of their water batteries.	be pressed upon Congress by many distinguished	or two planks, the men were generally about to	city, and a number of recruiting stations have been	years of age, and their appearance was such that,
the vessels composing the naval expedition. With	ARCH-STREET THEATRE A comedy of Scribe's	FATAL RESULT OF A COLLISION The steamer		members.	scatter, and as soon as the first company had closed,	opened for the regular service, including all de-	if they had been of age, they would have been re-
the exception of about two thousand at Fort Beau-	-said to have been acted in Paris with immense	Francis Skiddy, which left New York on Thurs-	JOHN STEPHENSON, of Company B, Capt. ADAMS'	Mr. Pomerov, of Kansas, and Mr. Stevens, of	it was formed and marched off, so that the follow- ing companies were compelled to take up the	opened for the regard solving, montaining an ac-	jected by a good officer. They were discharged by
regard, Bay Point, they are now encamped at		day evening, was ran into at night by a schooner	company, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, died in camp,	Pennsylvania, have both stated to Prof. McCoy	ing companies were compensed to take up the	Pennsylvania has now one hundred thousand five	
Hilton Head. Forts Walker and Beauregard have	Success since the death of the renowing diama-	when a short distance above Poughkeepsie. The	and was buried on Thursday. He leaves a wife	their intention to introduce such bills in both	double-quick step to come up, and thus the last		Judge Thompson.
been considerably strengthened since they fell into	tist-will be produced at the Arch this evening.	bowsprit of the vessel entered one of her boilers.	and five children in Philadelphia, in destitute cir-	Houses. This announcement was received by the			A PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEITER IN TROUBLE.
General Shormon's hands Finte have they left into	The main strength of the stock company sustains	causing an explosion and rendering her unman-		audience with great favor.	for the distance of a mile. This was not only very	that have not yet gone out from State camps. The	A PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEITER IN TROUBLE
General Sherman's hands. Eight heavy rifled		ageable. In a moment after the collision the	cunistances.	audience with great lator.	tiresome to the men, but it was a dangerous move-	whole force in the field is about 620,000 men, so	-Jacob Halzey, alias " Dutch Jake, " was arrested
cannon have been mounted upon them in addition		stcamer was enveloped in a cloud of steam, and the	On Friday exening, the Star Spangled Banner		ment while we were in the enemy's country.	that our State has contributed almost one-sixth of	in New York city, on Friday, by Detective Slowey.
to their former armament.	beautiful scenes have been prepared. The theme	ntmost confusion prevailed among the passengers.	Lodge I. O. of O. F., New Hampshire, held a	Municipal Election at Norwalk, Conn.	Troops attacked, or falling into an ambuscade,	the whole number. Of Pennsylvania's quota	A woman who had been arrested at Elizabethtown,
It was reported that there was one barn full of	of the play is ordinary ecough-a struggle between	The steamer drifted back to Poughkeepsie, where	meeting in the headquarters of Col. WM. F. SHALL,	NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 30Hon. George Cald.	while thus scattered, can do but little, particularly	Philadelphia has sent about 28,000, or nearly one-	N. J., on the charge of passing a counterfeit 210
cotton in bales at Beaufort, and another barn, with	love and interest, with love, as usual, triumphant.			well was to day re-elected Mayor of this city, by	new soldiers.	1 third.	note on the Waterbury (Conn.) Bank, stated that
about the same amount of cotton, unpressed. The		the passengers by her were landed, and most of	at which some fifty or sixty members were present,	an overwhelming majority. He was the Union	Officers should never reprove each other in	Five companies of Colonel R. Butler Price's	she had received the note from Halzey. Halzey is
fields are white with this staple, waiting to be pick-	The translator has executed her part with ability,	them took the 10.15 train from New York, reaching	and five new members initiated. The ceremonies	candidate.	presence of their commands, nor should officers re-	regiment are camped at Camp Patterson, on the	well known to the police of this city as a confecte-
ed. The encampment of the troops at Hilton Head	and the piece promises an abundance of humor and	Albany at an early hour on Friday morning. The	were novel and impressive, in consequence of the		primand the subordinate officers in the presence of	Darby road, a short distance below the Blue Bell.	rate of Minnie Price, who is now an inmate of
is in an immense cotton field.	interest	passengers report that a fireman was instantly	surrounding circumstances, and from the fact that	Arrival of the Steamer Karnak.	their privates, as it is a very injurious practice. It	Two other companies are at Harrisburg, while five	Moyamensing Prison for counterfeiting. He was
The cacape of the enemy from the forts of Port	Commence The management of	killed by the collision, and that several other per-		NEW YORK, Nov. 30The steam or Karnak has	will cause the officer thus reprimanded to lose his	more are in the course of formation throughout the	held to await a requisition from the Governor of
Royal would have been prevented by the fleet, had	CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—The spectacle of	sons on the boat were either scalded or wounded,	all present were dressed in military uniforms.	arrived from Havana, with dates to the 23d in-	proper standing before the men. Even a court-	different portions of this State.	Now Jersey.
our officers been aware of the depth of water around	the "Cataract of the Ganges," which now runs	some of them very seriously. When the passengers	Some twenty applications for membership were	stant, and Nassau, N. P., to the 25th.	martial will not order it to be done, unless as a	By order of General McClellan, the Light Ca-	
the islands upon which the fortifications were situ-	smoothly will be repeated to night and every night	left the Skiddy, efforts were being made to run her		At Havana sugars were dull. No. 12's, 71a81;	- in the most for grant on mag	valry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Rush,	SIBLEY TEXTS COL RUSH'S CAVALY FEBI-
ated. If this fact had been known, the entire rebel	this week, at the Continental Theatre The pro-	with three boilers. If successful, she probably	Maue.	stock in port, 30,000 boxes. No transactions in	The interview is the importance of so-	will be drilled and equipped as lancors. They will	ment, now encamped at Nicetown, expect to be
force would have been taken prisoners.	this acord an me continental Theatre The bid.	reached Troy yesterdayNew York Commercial	From the Upper Potomac.	Molasses, or stock on hand. Freights are nominal.	Almost above all things is the importance of bo	be armed with the Cossack lance, sabro and re-	furnished with the improved Sibley tents next week.
It is stated that our gunboats can easily proceed	cessions, costumes, scenes, etc., are of the best de-	Advertiser, November 30.	Along the line to Darnestown and Poolesville,	Exchange on London, 15a151; New York, 5a51	lar, should never be guilty of drunkenness. The	volver	
within a very short distance of the Charleston	scription, and the play is in many respects superior	A SECESSIONIST ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK	there has been no new movement during the past	Tremium.	hideousness of this crime is too appalling to simit	Two hundred men, attached to the regiment of	an entire company. The famous "lances" will be
and Savannah railroud, land a force and tear	to the "show pieces" of the times. The equestrian	There has existed for many months in this city an	two days. A gentleman who came down this after-			Quetin Hussars are now encamped on Ridge ave-	received during the present week.
up miles of the track. When sufficient reinforce-		association of Secessionists, which was known to	two days. A gentionan who chant down this after	Sailing of Steamers.		mun opposite the reilroad doubt Four hundred	
ments shall have reached Port Royal (none had ar-	scene in the third act has had no parallel in the	those not belonging to it as the "Peace Society."	noon reports that he met a train of express wagons	NEW YORK, Nov. 30 The steamer Saxonia	ugly as an intoxicated woman, and a drunken	men from the interior are expected to join the regi-	FERRIES TO GLOUCESTER AND RED BANK
rived there before the sailing of the Illinois), a	spectacular drama.	Tis members consisted of the most virulent and	belonging to ADAMS & Co.'s and GIBBONS & Co,'S	sailed at noon, with 158 passengers. The steamer	soldier comes nearest to not in hindousides. In	ment shortly.	We learn that the ferry boats Peytona and Eclipse
large force could be placed upon the muin land,	SIGNOR BLITZ enters upon another week of his	notorious sympathizers with the Southern rebels;	Express Companies, loaded with necessary articles	salled at moon, with 100 passengers. The steamer	European armies, nothing mosts with severer pun-		will commence running this week, from South
and it is believed that either Charleston or Sa-		and several of them have been incarcerated in Fort	for the different encampments, and which have been	Etna sailed at 2 o'clock, for Liverpool.	ishment than this very crime.	angulry instructor at Carlisle harracks, are at Uamp	streat to Gloucester and Red Bank.
vannah could be captured, without much refer-	interesting performances at the Temple of Wonders,	Lafayette for their treasonable conduct. Their	awaiting transportation in Washington for the past		The officers should always encourage their inch	lienry, Frankford. The various companies are	
ence to the forts constructed for the protection of	Tenth and Chestnut streets. There is not a more	names would be recognized at once	awaiting transportation in maching ton for the past	The Captain of a Slaver Sentenced to	to take up some useful work during the hours off	daily receiving accessions to their ranks. Most of	THE FREEHOLDERS The Board of Chosen
these cities.	pleasant performer in the country than Blitz. He	The society had stated meetings, at which plans	month. The bulk of the articles were presents for		duly, to keep their arms and accoutrements in pro- per order, and to take delight in having them al-	the officers have been in the English service.	Freeholders will hold their annual meeting, at the
An extensive expedition was preparing to sail for	is the magician for all time, and his powers of ven-	were considered and matured by which to strengthen	soldiers. The roads continue in a deplorable con-	NEW YORK, Nov. 30Capt. Gorden, of the	per order, and to take delight in having them at-	Colonel Angeroth's regiment of heavy artillery is	Court House, Camden, to-day.
		this "peace" movement till such a time as they		slaver Erie, has been sentenced to death.	ways clean and bright. Idleness begets mischief,	Condict HuRororn 5 roBringer Ar and A and and a	
some other point on the Southern coast. It will	trilequism are extraordinary.	TUR beace motement ful such a time as trok	CARLEVER.		그렇게 그 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것 않겠어? 것		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
$(1 + 1)^{-1} = (1 +$	and Maria and Anna an			그는 것은 것 같은 것 같은 영상을 얻는 것 같은 것이라.		and the second	
그는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 없다.		しょうしん しんしん おおおもの しょうしん おおお 描述 おお	Head and The second and the second	이 방법을 숨도 있는 것이 없는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것을 것이 없다.			