The Press.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

As we indicated yesterday, the military authorities at Washington have determined to make a diversion in a different quarter from that now occupied by the Army of the Potomac. The vastness of this army, with its present contracted lines and strong position, renders it available for operation in various directions, according to the designs of the Commander-in-Chief. The fact that one of our most distinguished generals has expressed the opinion that to take Richmond now, we must temporarily divert the enemy's attention from his present fortified base of operations, is, we think, enough to warrant us in the belief that no immediate advance upon Richmond will be made from Fredericksburg. The approaches by water to the rebel capital are many, and so good that we scarcely know which might prove the most advantageous in case an expedition like that which failed on the Peninsula should once more be sent against Richmond. The attractive baits to the rebel leaders, to be found at various points along the Southern coast, are not alluring enough, and if coaxing will not bring the rebels out in their strength we must see what force will do. The question then occurs from what point should the force be applied, and who shall make the diversion? For such a demonstration we have a choice of three points eminently eligible: 1. By way of the York river, landing at West Point, twenty miles below Richmond. 2. By way of the James river, landing on the south bank, at the mouth of the Appomattox, about twenty-five miles from Richmond, moving upon Port Walthal, and threatening the rebel capital from the rear, and cutting it off from railway communication with the Southern States. 3. By way of Suffolk, through Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex, and Prince George counties, along excellent roads, through a level, well-watered plain, seizing Blandford Heights, overlooking Petersburg. This is a march of fifty-eight miles. In the latter movement we would have the cover of gunboats in the James river, if needed, and the privilege of landing reinforcements as high up as City Point, twelve miles below Petersburg and Coggin's Point, fourteen miles below that city. Such a course of procedure as the latter was designed for the Army of the Potomac last spring, but was claimed to be impracticable from the fact that the Merrimac was in existence, and the James river was not in our possession. A movement of this kind now would possess all the grandeur of that mapped out for Gen. McClellan last spring, without the great difficulties which impeded our progress and finally rendered our efforts futile upon the Peninsula. Besides this, it would unshackle our weak columns on the coast, now threatened with destruction in detail, and render Washington entirely safe, as it was so long as McClellan prosecuted a flank movement towards the rebel capital. From Petersburg a cavalry expedition would be necessary only to proceed west to Burkesville Junction of the Tennessee and Danville railroads, and destroy them both. It seems to us that if Petersburg were once in our hands, it would give us virtual possession of the entire South, and force General Lee to fight his army either to extermination or submission, without any chance of retreat, or means of obtaining supplies or reinforcements from the South and Southwest. Such a magnificent diversion could now be made without weakening the Army of the Potomac, the expedition of General Banks, or any other independent corps, except perhaps, that of Gen. Foster, in North Carolina, and it would have the effect to give us a series of decisive victories, which would put an end to the rebellion before the enlistment of our "nine-months volunteers" is out. This or some similar diversion should be made at once, to render the capture of Richmond by Burnside certain.

THE NEWS.

We have files of the *Jornal do Commercio* and the *Correio Mercantil*, of Rio Janeiro, to the 10th of October. The Rio coffee market for the week ending 9th of September was almost devoid of business, but had recovered from its languor, and sales to some extent were effected at an advance of 100 reis, principally in the new descriptions. From the 7th to the 23d, 73,700 bags changed hands, of which 3,500 were for the States. In freights for the United States there was not much doing, but still the few vessels loaded would have no difficulty in obtaining their cargoes. Freights in general were somewhat firmer than at the end of last month. At Bahia about 500 to 600 bales of cotton from the interior (about three to four arrobas each), made their appearance in the market, and were bought up at 21,000 reis per arroba. Brown sugar continued in demand, and prices were firm and looking up; sales had been effected at 1,850 reis to 1,950 reis for regular qualities, and 2,000 reis per arroba for superior. Whites were neglected. There had been no supplies of coffee from Caravellas. A demand for cocoa had sprung up latterly, and lots of regular quality readily found purchasers at 4,400 reis per arroba. Stocks of hides on hand were increasing, no sales having transpired for some time, and quotations were nominal and flat. There is no political news of consequence.

We have some news of interest from the Southwest. Cotton is now coming into Memphis freely, and in large quantities from points along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad as far out as Corinth. The steamer Platte Valley brought up a load of nine hundred bales of cotton to Cairo a few days ago, which is the largest single load that has arrived since the breaking out of the rebellion. This was all she could carry at the present stage of water, and she was compelled to leave a large amount on the Memphis levee, awaiting shipment. The impression prevails at Memphis that cotton will now come in there as rapidly as steamers can be found to bring it away. West Tennessee is now about free both from the regular armies of the rebels and guerilla bands. The last vestige of the latter were routed and driven in confusion across the Tennessee, near Fort Henry, a few days ago, by General Ransom.

Brig. Gen. Seymour has been relieved of his command in the Pennsylvania Reserves, and will report to Gen. Hunter, to whose department he has been ordered.

A loyal Tennessee regiment formed a portion of Parson Brownlow's congregation on Sunday. Addressing himself, in his sermon, to them, he advised them to obey their officers until they arrived in East Tennessee, after which they shall exercise their own taste in settling old scores with the rebels in that section.

General Polk denies the authorship of the late letter purporting to be addressed by him to Garrett Davis.

The Palmyra (Mo.) *Courant* gives the following catalogue of Senators elected to the Legislature of Missouri, showing that the Emancipationists number two to one Pro-slavery Senator: 1, Frederick Muench, Emancipation; 2, George W. Anderson, Emancipation; 3, James M. Gordon, Pro-slavery; 4, Wm. P. Harrison, Pro-slavery; 5, Daniel Wagner, Emancipation; 6, John P. Sebree, Pro-slavery; 7, A. L. Gilstrap, Emancipation; 8, Major McCullough, Pro-slavery; 9, Sykes, Emancipation; 10, no returns—probably Pro-slavery; 11, W. Heren, Emancipation; 12, Colonel Severance, Emancipation; 13, Colonel John Doniphan, Pro-slavery; 14, no returns—probably Pro-slavery; 15, no returns—probably Emancipation; 16, no returns—probably Pro-slavery; 17, Gravelly, Emancipation; 18, no returns—probably Emancipation; 19, Emancipationist reported elected; 20, Edwards, Emancipation; 21, J. S. Sitton, Emancipation; 22, Cyrus H. Frost, Emancipation; 23, John Bush, Emancipation; 24, Severance, Pro-slavery; 25, H. J. Deal, Pro-slavery; 26, Dr. James R. McCormick, Emancipation; 27, Allen P. Richardson, Emancipation; 28, F. W. Hickok, Pro-slavery; 29, This district includes the county of St. Louis, and elects five Emancipationists. Total Emancipationists, 22; total Pro-slavery, 11.

Thomas H. Carlisle, at one time a lawyer of St. Louis, was killed in Kaskaska, a few days since, by a man named Watson. Carlisle was a law partner of Trusten Polk; was appointed one of the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis; and was supposed to be a pretty strong Secessionist. After he was ousted from that office, he took up his residence, it seems, somewhere opposite St. Genevieve, and has remained in seclusion ever since. The circumstances which led to his death are not known.

The Government authorities of Memphis are at variance with the civil. Judge Swayne's charge meets with no favor from the military provost marshal, who gives notice that any attempt to execute State laws at variance with the orders of the President and military commanders will be construed as contempt of the authority of the United States.

Isaac N. Morris has been proposed for United States Senator, to occupy the seat now filled by Mr. Browning. Mr. Morris was a Douglas Democrat, and is still a loyal man.

The expedition of General Milroy to Huntersville, Montgomery, Franklin, and through the counties of Pocahontas, Bath, Highland, and Pendleton, Western Virginia, has been entirely successful. He captured Major William Harnass, Captain Evans, Captain Boggs, the notorious Camp, and about forty-five prisoners; also about twenty-five horses and seventy head of beef cattle. That region is now clear of rebels. The small-pox is reported to be raging at Staunton and in the surrounding country.

"This is one of the great days of the world," said General Hooker to the intrepid Berry, as he rode by on the morning of the battle of Antietam. "The Southern rebellion lies coiled up in that valley, and it should be to-night in our power!"

Yucatan continues in an unsettled state. The rebels commanded by D. Pedro Acereto passed through the town of Sucila on October 18th, and entered into Temax on the night of the 19th, where they had fortified themselves, with the intention, apparently, of not moving for some time to come.

The following is the full vote of Delaware at the late election for Governor and Congressman, showing that the Union candidate for Governor is elected by 111 majority:

	For Governor.		For Congress.		
	Jefferson, D.	Cannon, R.	Temple, D.	Fisher, R.	
N. Castle	3,300	3,600	3,291	3,626	
Kent	2,823	1,880	2,323	1,868	
Sussex	2,421	2,415	2,437	2,320	
Total	8,044	8,155	8,051	8,014	

Majority for Cannon, 111. Majority for Temple 37.

The Bad Time Coming.

England is doing the least it can to keep her miserable Lancashire operatives from starvation. Including the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, and not reckoning her various rent-free furnished castles and palaces, Queen Victoria's salary is $2,025,000 a year. Pretty well for one person, all of whose children have been, or are to be, provided for out of the taxes squeezed out of poor John Bull. Set against this the amount doled out, in law-exacted charity, to the starving serfs of the Lancashire cotton-lords. The measure of England's justice and liberality to her operatives, when they are driven from the mills, and compelled to ask help from the State, is from twenty-two to thirty-six cents a week. This is the average supplied to men, women, and children, to keep them in food, rent, clothes, fuel, and medicine in the most inclement season. Nor is this the worst. In many places, what is called the labor-test is enforced—that is, a condition of such relief as the above is, that the person receiving it shall work so many hours a day, even though such work be to move stones from one side of the road to another, and then move them back again. Of course, though many miserables submit to this, others do not take to it kindly. Incipient agitation, which a casual breath may fan into the flame of insurrection at any moment, is already traceable. It is hard to say now what the condition of affairs in Lancashire may be at Christmas. It would seem as if a very bad time were coming.

The out-of-work starvelings have a legal right to adequate support, and a moral right to something beyond the legal right. They are not paupers. They are the very contrary—the creators of a vast portion of the existing wealth of Great Britain. They are suddenly deprived of their income by events for which the manufacturers, or Parliament, or the Government, may be more or less responsible, but for which *they* cannot be. The community which suffers men, women, and children to receive so little as from twenty to thirty-six cents a week—there being nearly a million of these sufferers—must be strangely constituted. As an offset, we have seen that the Queen has an annual income of two million dollars, while the Dukes of Sutherland and Devonshire, and the Marquis of Westminster, respectively, have incomes twice as large as the Queen's. Millions on one side; cents, and few of them, on the other.

Medical men practising in Lancashire have warned the Government that the operatives cannot be expected to retain health for future labor on the few cents per week allowed him. Hitherto the miserables have chiefly suffered in silence. They have been patient in their pain. But can this continue? Is it for human nature to submit to starvation, while the lords of princely mansions, noble parks, and garden-trimmed demesnes dash by them in their coaches and four, from one scene of luxury to another? England, within the next three months, will probably be the scene of a servile war, for the right.

The King of Greece.

It is natural that here, where the poetic genius of Halleck and the lofty eloquence of Webster, Clay, and Everett created a *furore*, over forty years ago, in favor of the liberation of Christian Greece from the thrall of the Crescent, we cannot look upon the recent revolution—so bloodless yet so complete—with the usual indifference to petty foreign incidents. In Greece, the land of early letters, and arms, arts, and freedom, we must always feel an interest—and the more so, as we have done and are doing, in this Western continent, whose very existence was unknown to and scarcely suspected by Eastern antiquity, what has already made us nearly as much celebrated, after less than a century of national existence, and infinitely greater in the peaceful pursuits of science, invention, industry, and commerce. On this account, we propose to state, as briefly as possible, but as fully as the present extent of our information may permit, what is the precise position of Greece, after having cast off the unpopular and unfortunate sway of the Bavarian prince, Otho.

In August 1825, when the Revolution yet hung trembling in the balance, as it were, yet with strong hopes of success in the minds of all who love freedom, and cherish the memory of an illustrious line of warriors and statesmen, orators and artists, poets and philosophers, the representatives of the Greek nation signed a solemn act, whereby Greece was placed under the absolute protection of England. Next came a memorial from the Hellenic Government, requesting that Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, the widowed son-in-law of the British monarch, might be appointed Sovereign of Greece. No immediate action was taken on this proposition, but it gave great satisfaction to George IV. and his ministers.

Early in 1826 occurred the visit of the Duke of Wellington to St. Petersburg, nominally to congratulate the young Czar Nicholas on his accession; but really to conclude and sign the terms of a convention for the protection of Greece. This convention, by the way, did not go to the length of making Greece an independent nation, for it kept her a dependance of the Ottoman Empire, paying an annual tribute, enjoying liberty of conscience and freedom of trade, and governed by native authorities, in whose nomination the Porte should have a voice. This convention was signed in April, 1826, and the Greek struggle for freedom was continued by means of pecuniary aid from the Philhellenes of England, Germany, and France.

Chiefly owing to the strenuous exertions and representations of Mr. Canning, then Foreign Minister, a treaty between England, France, and Russia was signed in July, 1827, by which the contracting Powers agreed to offer their mediation to the Sultan, the terms being that, as the war had already lasted a long time without his being able to put an end to it, they proposed that he should retain only a nominal sovereignty over Greece, and that, if he declined this, within a month, that the national independence of Greece should be acknowledged, in the usual manner, by sending to and receiving consular agents from Greece, and establishing commercial relations with her. It is probable that should the European Powers ever proffer their mediation, in *our* civil war, this action of England, France, and Russia will be cited as a precedent. It is especially worthy of consideration that the offer of mediation, which really involved the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, commenced with the justificatory plea that the war had been continued for a length of time, without the Sultan's having succeeded in quelling the rebellion. *This*, we predict, will be the opening statement of any European offer of mediation which may be made to *us*.

The Sultan indignantly rejected the proffered mediation, and energetically prepared for action. Then, the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia assembled in the Ægean Sea, from which rendezvous they proceeded to attack the Egyptian fleet, commanded by Ibrahim Pacha, acting for the Sultan, whose powerful vassal he was, and blockaded the Bay of Navarino, where it lay. Finally, the Sultan, still denying the right of any Powers to interfere in his proceedings against rebellion, the Allied fleet defeated the opposing naval force, in what is called the Battle of Navarino (October 20th, 1827), and completely routed and destroyed it. Greece had been in Moslem sway for centuries. Christendom went in to the rescue, and triumphed. A single naval battle, one of the most devastating on record, had secured the liberation of Greece, and placed her once more among the nations of Europe. The cause of humanity and religion had triumphed. It was a war of religion and of race—the Cross against the Crescent, and the Christian against the Saracen, as in the time of Richard and Saladin.

After having unsuccessfully tried to govern Greece, as a nation, by a President, it was resolved to introduce Monarchical institutions. The crown was formally tendered to Prince Leopold, who probably would have accepted it in 1826, but when the offer was actually made (early in 1831), he not only saw how badly Greece had got on since her independence was established, but already had assurance of being called to govern the newly formed Kingdom of Belgium—the crown of which had already been offered to and declined by the Duc de Nemours, second son of Louis Philippe of France. Two other princes were then named—the Duke de Leuchtenberg, grandson of the late Empress Josephine, of France, and Prince Otho, of Bavaria, then a youth of sixteen. France protested against the choice of any one at all connected with the Napoleon dynasty. Eventually, Leopold accepted the sceptre of Belgium, which he has swayed with equal prudence and success, and Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria, was declared King of Greece.

The Allied Powers, finding the newly formed kingdom without cash or credit, raised for it a loan of $12,000,000, and further guaranteed that the sum of $5,000,000 should be paid to the Sultan, in consideration of his surrendering the territory necessary to constitute the newly-established State. King Otho, who arrived in Greece early in 1833, commenced his reign, under a Regency, by proclaiming a general amnesty, by excluding from office all partisans of Russia as well as all extreme republicans, by granting the freedom of the Press, by placing the administration of justice on a sound basis, by organizing an army (which included a Bavarian force of 3,000 men), by endeavoring to suppress the bands of robbers, who appeared in great numbers in the Morea, and by withdrawing from the faith of the Catholic and adopting the faith of the Greek Church—not one of his new subjects believing him sincere in this apostacy. What occurred in Greece, during the thirty years of Otho's reign, is too well known to be here detailed. A negative character, with limited capacity and unusual obstinacy, his whole career has been a very striking illustration of

"The right divine of Kings to govern wrong."

His heart was ever in Bavaria; he was German to the core, and never felt at home in Greece; he was dictated to by his wife, also German, but strongly in the interest of Russia; he had no administrative power, and allowed Greece to become involved in pecuniary trouble, besides neglecting to pay the interest on the money lent him by the Allied Powers to commence his rule with; in a word, he reigned like a feeble-minded man, and has fallen without regret from any quarter.

The question arises—who shall succeed Otho? The nobles of Greece are too jealous of each other, it is to be feared, to permit a Greek to govern them, either as President or King, and are too fond of show and rank to accept a Republican form of Government. Among the persons named as likely to be offered the crown of Greece are Prince Alfred of England and Nicholas Maximillianowna, Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince of Eichstadt, who is great-grandson of the Empress Josephine of France, third cousin of Napoleon III., and nephew of the Czar Alexander. Eugene Beauharnais, son of Josephine, married a Bavarian Princess, and had two sons, one of whom was first husband to the late Queen Donna Maria of Portugal, and the other married the eldest daughter of the Czar Nicholas of Russia, who became a widow in 1852. Prince Alfred was born in August, 1844; the Duke of Leuchtenberg exactly a year earlier. Both have the disadvantage of youth.

It appears to us that, under the treaty which established Otho as King of Greece, and assigned his youngest brother Adelbert as his successor, in the event of his demise without children, that neither an English nor a Russian prince is eligible to the throne of Greece. Many years have elapsed since we perused that treaty, nor can we now conveniently refer to it, but our strong impression is that one of its clauses expressly prohibited any member of the royal houses of England, France, and Russia, from becoming King of Greece.

It is true, as events have shown, that modern treaties are held binding only during convenience—as witness the manner in which those of 1815 have been set aside—and therefore the Duke of Leuchtenberg *may* be placed on the throne of Greece through the combined interest of the Emperor Alexander and Napoleon, whose near relative he is. Certainly, England would not allow any of Queen Victoria's sons to accept such a dangerous gift of doubtful value as the sovereignty of Greece. As for Prince Alfred, *he*, of all others, cannot take it, for he is designed, by special family arrangement, and with consent of the great family of German rulers, to reign over Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the death of his uncle, the present Grand Duke.

There was a whisper of an intention of calling Garibaldi to the throne of Greece. It is next to impossible that the great European Powers would permit him to appear in any such capacity. Turkey and Austria, both of whom have territories adjacent to Greece, would be in perpetual danger from such a warlike neighbor. Our own opinion inclines to the belief that France and Russia, combining together, will succeed in having the Duke of Leuchtenberg elected King of Greece. It is in his favor, for this end, that he has been brought up as a member of the Greek Church.

The Washington Picture

The unanimous action of our City Councils yesterday afternoon, authorizing the purchase of Rembrandt Peale's celebrated equestrian portrait of Washington, is worthy of the well-known patriotism and public spirit of our people, and will merit and receive the approbation of every one. That this superb specimen of American art should be placed in Independence Hall, as the crowning ornament in that valuable collection of hero and patriot portraits is most proper, and will render our "ark of freedom" more attractive than ever, increasing that respect which is already ripening into reverence.

Auction Notice.—Sale of Carpetings, &c., Furs, Fire Proofs, &c., &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the sale of velvet, Brussels, Venetian, cottage, and list carpetings, sheepskin mats, cocoa matting druggets, two fire and proof safes. Also, an assortment of furs, consisting of pelerines, capes, cuffs, and muffs, (including velvet and Brussels carpets partially damaged on the voyage); to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10½ o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

A favorable opportunity to engage in a profitable and safe mercantile business is presented by an old and well established house on Market street, whose advertisement for "a partner" will be found in another column.

Sale of Law Books this Afternoon, Friday, at 4 o'clock, at Thomas & Son's auction rooms; now arranged for examination, with catalogues.

Stocks and Real Estate—Tuesday next, 25th inst., at the Exchange—catalogues on Saturday.

New Hampshire Politics.

Concord, Nov. 20.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the Hon. Ira A. Eastman for Governor and James S. Leheny for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions affirm the platform to be the preservation of the Constitution as it is and the restoration of the Union as it was.

There was a large attendance, and entire harmony prevailed.

General McClellan Declines a Public Reception.

New York, November 20—General McClellan has declined the public reception proffered him by his friends in this city.

Gen. McClellan in New York

New York November 20.—Gen. McClellan visited Gen. Scott to-day, and will be serenaded this evening if the rain does not prevent.

Fire at Chicago.

Chicago, Nov., 20, 1862.—The building Nos 203 and 245 Water street, occupied by E. A. Ingalls, commission merchant, and D. Assler's rectifying establishment, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss on building and stock is $35,000. The amount of insurance is not ascertained.

From Oregon and California.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—Telegraphic advices from Oregon mention the hanging of four highway robbers by the vigilance committees at Florence city and Lewiston, Washington Territory. It is believed that an organized band of highwaymen infest the mining region.

An Italian schooner of fifty tons arrived here to-day from Masellon, bringing $128,000 in treasure.

Sailed, ship Windward.

The trade is moderately active. Sales of 1,000 firkins butter at 23c, closing firmer; 60,000 lbs San Francisco cordage sold at 9¾@10; 25,000 lbs barred, 12¾c; cheese, 10c; drills, 50c; Eastern hops, 30c; pegs, nails at $4.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, November 20, 1862.

The Exchange of Prisoners

The following announcement of the result of the recent exchange of prisoners of war at Aiken's Landing, is officially made, by order of the Secretary of War, and all officers and enlisted men interested will be governed according:

First. All officers and enlisted men in the United States service, who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland, up to November 1st, 1862, except the officers and enlisted men captured and paroled in September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, and not hereinafter mentioned; and all deliveries of prisoners up to November 11th, 1862, made to the United States authorities, in the peninsula and its adjacent waters, are included in this exchange.

Second. All officers and enlisted men captured and paroled at Santa Rosa Island, October 4th, 1862.

Third. All officers and enlisted men captured and paroled at Chambersburg, Pa., October 4th, 1862.

Fourth. The 11th Ohio, captured at Clarksville, Tennessee.

Fifth. Officers and enlisted men captured at South Mills, North Carolina.

Sixth. One hundred and four non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the 2d United States Cavalry, 1st United States Infantry, 6th United States Cavalry, 2d United States Artillery, 3d United States Infantry, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th United States Infantry, 4th and 5th United States Artillery, sent from Annapolis, Maryland, to Fort Columbus, New York, October 4th, 1862.

Seventh. All officers and enlisted men captured at or near Richmond and Lexington, Ky., by the forces under the command of General Kirby E. Smith.

Eighth. All officers and enlisted men delivered to Captains Lazelle and Swan, on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th, and 26th of September, 1862, and the 18th of October, 1862.

Ninth. All officers and enlisted men at Cumberland Gap on the 2d and 11th October, 1862.

Tenth. Company A and Company F, 5th New York Artillery, a detachment of the 8th New York Cavalry, 39th, 111th, 115th, 125th and 126th Regiments of New York Volunteers, all captured at Harper's Ferry, and now at Camp Douglas.

Eleventh. Bunt's battery, two captains, three first and one second lieutenant, and two hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers and privates taken at Harper's Ferry.

All paroled officers and soldiers who come under any of the foregoing classes, now absent from the several camps of rendezvous established in paragraph three of General Orders 72, of 28th June, from the War Department, whether with or without leave, except in cases of sick leave, granted by the proper authority, will immediately repair to the camp, as follows—namely: Those in New England, to Camp Joe Hooker, Lakeville, Massachusetts; those in New York and Pennsylvania, to the camp at Elmira, New York; those in Ohio, to Camp Wallace, near Columbus; those in Illinois, to Camp Butler, Ill.; those in Michigan, to Camp Backus, Mich.; those in Wisconsin and Minnesota, to Camp Washburne, near Milwaukee; and all others in Western States, to Camp Benton, Missouri.

The commanders of the several camps, except Camp Wallace, Ohio, and Parole, at Annapolis, and Benton Barracks, Missouri, will, from time to time, as sufficient numbers are assembled, forward them to the general camp established in General Order, No. 70, Camp Wallace being substituted for Camp Chase.

The paroled troops in Indiana absent from Camp Morton or other camps established by Governor Morton, not on sick leave, will immediately repair to the camp at which their regiments are stationed, or to Camp Morton if the regiment is in the field. The regiments at these camps will receive special instructions.

Military commandants in the different States will furnish transportation to all paroled officers and soldiers who are to report under this order, and will furnish the names of all persons so provided, with the amount paid for each, to the commander of the camp to which they are sent, who will forward it with any additional transportation to the commander of the general camp, to be finally entered upon the company rolls, unless it is shown that the absence was authorized. Commanders of camps temporarily established for the accommodation of paroled troops who are now exchanged, will immediately forward all who may be present to the nearest of the general camps above named.

Another Naval Capture.

The Navy Department have information of the recent capture of the steamer California, from Mobile, bound to Havana, loaded with from 500 to 1,000 bales of cotton. She was captured by the United States steamer Montgomery. The information was brought by the United States steamer Connecticut.

Congressional.

The near approach of the session is bringing members in shoals. Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hale, of New Hampshire, and Trumbull, of Illinois, are already here. Wade is on his road, and Preston King and Judge Harris, of New York, send word to friends to engage their rooms. Gurley, of Ohio, is here, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, is reported ready for starting.

The War Rumors.

During the past four days there have been all sorts of stories prevalent about battles in front of Washington, and also on the Upper Potomac, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. All such stories are false. I have it from high authority that they were mere rumors, started to influence the bids for stock recently awarded by Secretary Chase. As yet, no contests beyond the ordinary daily skirmishes have taken place.

Counsel for Gen. Porter.

Gen. Fitz John Porter has retained as counsel before the military commission Hon. Charles Eames, of this city, former minister to Venezuela, and once editor of the *Constitution*, when that paper was the organ of President Pierce.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

At the office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company it is confidently believed that the heavy rains of the past few days will cause such a rise of water in that stream as will bring down the large fleet of boats now along the line with heavy cargoes of coal. The weather is mild, with rain falling nearly all day.

Relieved from Duty.

Dr. Warren Webster, of the regular army, who has had charge of the Douglas Hospital, in this city, for a year past, has been relieved from duty, and ordered to report to General Burnside.

Absent Officers Dismissed.

One hundred officers, absent without leave, were yesterday stricken from the rolls, and their names will be published shortly. This is the first instalment of the thousand now absent, skulking.

For Tennessee.

B. C. Truman, Esq., of *The Press*, left here this morning to return to Nashville. He is on Governor Johnson's staff, and is his bearer of despatches.

General McDowell's Case.

The *Star*, of this evening, says that Gen. McDowell will undoubtedly be acquitted, having always performed his whole duty, and that he will have no accusers before the court of inquiry.

Appointment.

Henry C. Hilloway, of Indiana, has been appointed by the President commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain.

Case of the Minnesota Savages.

Commissioner Dole has received a letter of inquiry from the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, desiring information as to the truth of the reported sentence of three hundred Minnesota Indians to death by Gen. Pope, accompanied by a petition for revocation of said sentence, concluding, "our object being of peace and good-will to our fellow-men."

General Seymour.

Brigadier General Seymour has been relieved of his command in the Pennsylvania Reserves, and will report to General Hunter, to whose department he has been ordered.

General Wadsworth in Active Service.

General Wadsworth left Washington to-day, to take a command in the field.

Out of the Draft.

Bartley Hagan, of Luzerne county, and Charles Berger, of Montour county, Pa., have been released from draft on account of alienage.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized John E Schnetze, as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at St. Louis, and Otto Tank, as Vice Consul of the same Kingdoms, at Green Bay.

Suspension of Travel.

General Beintzelman has issued the following order: "Hereafter the Long Bridge over the Potomac will only be used for Government purposes. Neither private vehicles nor citizens on horseback will be allowed to cross the Long Bridge, but must go by the way of the Aqueduct Bridge."

Indian Affairs.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, arrived in our city yesterday, and had an interview with Commissioner Dole in regard to the affairs of his nation, which he represents as very friendly to the Union; and, having suffered for their reason, he is very anxious to secure the protection of our Government. We understand that he has been encouraged.

More Exempts from the Draft.

The War Department to-day decided that mail-carriers, postmasters' sworn officers, and others connected with the postal service, are exempt from the draft.

The Illinois and Lake Michigan Canal.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, and Congressman Arnold, of Chicago, had an interview with the President to-day, urging the completion of the Illinois and Lake Michigan Canal.

Naval Orders.

Captain John C. Cash has been appointed a paymaster in the Marine Corps, in place of Major Russell, deceased.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry J. Rodgers has been ordered to the steamer Daylight.

An Important Capture.

The schooner T. A. Ward, of the Potomac Flotilla, captured a party of six men, endeavoring to cross the river. They had $21,000 in their possession, $18,000 of which was in gold.

Military Governor pro tempore.

General Martindale assumed the duties of Military Governor of Washington to-day, in the absence of Gen. Wadsworth.

Gen. Sigel's Headquarters.

General Sigel has removed his headquarters from Centreville to Fairfax Court House.

Theatrical.

Cuba is dancing at Nixon's to crowded houses. Mr. and Miss Gouldock close their engagement at Ford's on Saturday, to be followed by Mr. and Miss Richings. Miss Weston is still at Grover's.

Postal Affairs.

The Postmaster General orders the following:

On route No. 3,316 (Buchanan to Westminster, Maryland) the service is extended to Union Bridge, via New Windsor, increasing the distance eleven miles; to take effect November 22, 1862.

A new office is established at Bousseville, Venango county, Pa., and Joseph Tauan appointed postmaster. Bousseville is a flourishing village, embracing a population of about one thousand permanent and thrifty people, many of whom are employed in the mining operations for rock oil. These enterprising people will now receive regular mail facilities six times a week, on route No. 2,790, Garland to Oil City.

At Waverly, Luzerne county, Pa., James McAlpine is appointed postmaster, vice Benjamin M. Green, removed.

At Eastville, Northampton county, Va., Miss Mary E. Birch is appointed postmaster, vice Robinson Nottingham, resigned.

Decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

George Burd, of Mortonville, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, for the eighteenth district of Pennsylvania.

The following decision has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in regard to harness and upper leather:—1st. The tax on harness leather is seven mills per pound, and is to be paid but once, whether the leather is tanned and finished by the same parties, in the same place, or by different parties, in different places. 2d. Finished or curried upper leather, except calfskins made from rough leather, hemlock tanned, or from rough leather, tanned in whole or in part with oak, on which rough leather the tax of seven mills, or one cent per pound, as the case may be, has already been paid, and is not subject to an additional tax in consequence of such finishing or currying, wherever the latter may be done.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The Army Delayed in its Advance.

The Railroad and Bridges Being Repaired.

SKIRMISH NEAR WARRENTON.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

Acquia Creek, Nov. 20.

It is probable that General Burnside's army will be delayed, at least a few days, in the forward movement on Richmond. The railroads and telegraph on the line from this point to Fredericksburg, which were destroyed by the rebels before they evacuated this region, will have to be rebuilt, and this will consume, unfortunately, some valuable time. The bridge from Falmouth to Fredericksburg, across the Rappahannock, and also several other bridges of minor importance, will have to be rebuilt. However, the Government has plenty of hands at work repairing these damages, and I hope to be able, in a day or two, to chronicle that all is remedied and that the army in full force has commenced its march for Richmond.

[Despatch to the Associated Press.]

Washington, Nov. 20.—Information from the Army of the Potomac to-day states that the rebel cavalry recently approached Warrenton to reconnoitre, but Gen. Pleasanton, with his cavalry, gave them a severe check near that place.

Accounts from Falmouth, dated to-day, state that during yesterday afternoon the enemy's pickets were scattered along the bank of the Rappahannock, and conversed freely with our own, but no firing took place.

Only one small camp of the enemy was visible from Falmouth last night.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

NARRATIVE OF ESCAPED PRISONERS.

BOMBARDMENT OF ST. MARY'S.

Gen. Kirby Smith Sick at Chattanooga.

Marine Hospital at Paducah Burned—Fire at Memphis.

Cairo, Nov. 20.—A letter from Corinth says that John Porter, of the 21st Ohio, and Williams, of the 23d Ohio, arrived there from Atlanta, Georgia. They belonged to a party of twenty-five men sent out by General Mitchell last summer, and were captured by the rebels. They make the following statement: Captain Andrews, Geo. D. Wilson, Marion Ross, P. G. Shadock, and William Campbell, of the 2d Ohio; Wooldgin M. Scott, of the 1st Ohio, and Samuel Slavers, of the 33d Ohio, were tried at Knoxville, and hung in Atlanta, June 18th. The others remained in prison until twenty-two days since, when they broke jail, but as they scattered as soon as they got out, it was impossible to tell what became of them.

The following are from the Grenada *Appeal*:

Chattanooga, Nov. 13.—Forrest's Cavalry had a skirmish with the Federals on the Franklin road, on Tuesday, and killed 20 and wounded 50 or 60. Being reinforced, Forrest withdrew.

Kirby Smith is sick at Chattanooga.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 13th, says on Sunday last the Federals attempted to land at St. Mary's, Georgia, but were repulsed. The gunboats then shelled and completely destroyed the town.

Cairo, Nov. 20.—A depot for contrabands has been established at Grand Junction.

The Marine Hospital at Paducah was burned on Monday night. All the persons within it escaped and most of the furniture was saved. The building was worth $100,000. Great consternation prevailed, owing to the impression that this was the herald of a rebel attack, and pickets have been placed around the town.

A fire at Memphis, on Saturday, destroyed three manufacturing establishments and six dwellings. The loss was heavy. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Nov. 19.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—Generals Thomas and Schuyler Hamilton, and Parson Brownlow, have arrived here, the former to confer with Gen. Rosecrans.

Edward Cooper, having been exchanged for Judge Foster, has arrived here from Gen. Bragg's headquarters at Tullahoma.

Lieutenant Northrup, of Gaston's battery, has been dismissed from the service for misbehavior before the enemy, the first use of the authority lately delegated to General Rosecrans by the Secretary of War.

The flag of truce conveyed a number of rebel women through our lines to-day.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

INTERVENTION RUMORS.

New York, Nov. 20.—The steamship Persia arrived this evening from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th inst.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a rumor that France has made overtures to Russia in favor of the great Powers making a move towards mediation or recognition of the Confederate States.

The *Morning Herald* learns that the proposal of France for a joint intervention to recommend the suspension of hostilities has been laid before the Governments of Russia and England, and is favorably received by the former.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has debated the matter of the steamer Alabama, and finally directed that a letter be sent to Earl Russell, calling his attention to the destruction of ships containing British property, by armed cruisers under the Confederate flag; and desiring to know what is the opinion of the British Government as to the position of the owners of neutral property.

The London *Times* professes to see in the New York journals evidences of reaction in America, and cherishes the hope that the worst is past, and that there will be a speedy return to reason and humanity.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks it possible that Gen McClellan may be trying to deceive the enemy by declaring himself unable to move, in order to make a rapid attack before the enemy is concentrated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The official report of the soundings taken by the steamer Porcupine, in the interest of the Atlantic Telegraph, is published. It is decidedly favorable as to the gradients on the Irish coast. Cyrus W. Field was visiting the principal commercial towns in the interest of the enterprise, and was very hopeful of success. He and Mr. Cobden had been speaking at Manchester on the subject.

FRANCE.

It is reported that seven powerful French steamers are to be placed on the line between Havre and New York.

The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes 70f. 70c.

ITALY.

The Italian Government has protested against the recent encounter between the Austrians and Italians, on the banks of the Po.

THE LATEST

BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Nov