MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TENTH LEGION, FIFTY-SIXTH NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

THEIR RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES—PRESENTATION OF COLORS AT THE EVERETT HOUSE, ETC.

The Tenth Legion, Fifty-sixth New York State Volunteers, arrived in this city from Newburg at an early hour yesterday morning. On landing at the foot of Fourteenth street, North river, the regiment was met by about three hundred gentlemen, natives of Orange and Sullivan counties, resident in New York, who had previously made extensive preparations, in order that New York should hospitably entertain the representatives of these districts on their way to protect the American Union from the treacherous hands of rebellion.

On landing the officers were conducted to the Everett House, where a sumptuous breakfast was awaiting them. Some two hundred sat down to breakfast, among whom was Commodore Stringham, who himself hails from that portion of the State where the Legion was raised. The old hero of Hatteras Inlet celebrity looked well and hearty, and was the object of general interest. To a response to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. Walsh, the Commodore rose and offered a few remarks. He jocularly alluded to the fact that Col. Van Wyck would now have more than two counties to look after, for he was embarked in the preservation of all the States in the Union. He hoped that when the Tenth Legion returned from the wars they would return with the honor of having discharged their duty manfully and well.

Col. Van Wyck spoke for some time after the Commodore, and was loudly applauded.

The Colonel and his officers then proceeded to the foot of Fourteenth street, where the Legion was waiting, when the whole body was conducted to opposite the Everett House, where they were presented with a splendid stand of colors.

A platform was erected in the square opposite the hotel, upon which the presentation took place. The soldiers were drawn up in solid square, and the proceedings commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shilling, Chaplain of the Legion, the men joining in the prayer most heartily, with uncovered heads. The occasion and the scene itself at the time were decidedly solemn and impressive. The utmost silence prevailed during the prayer. The men, as they stood clasping their muskets in one hand and their caps in the other, seemed to appreciate to a high degree the peculiar solemnity of the whole proceedings. The sun shone out, flashing across the hundreds of bayonets that were carried in the ranks, and the enlivening breeze fanned the silken folds of the colors which were about being presented. The weather could not have been finer than it was for the display. It was a pleasing sight to see men who were so soon about to confront the horrors of war so eloquently and simply praying to the great God of Battles.

After the prayer the men sang a soul-stirring song, composed expressly for them, entitled the "Rallying Song of the Tenth Legion, New York State Volunteers," the first verse of which is:—

We have come from the mountains,
We have come from the mountains,
We have come from the mountains,
Of the old Empire State;
With the Stars and Stripes above us,
And the prayers of those that love us,
Every single soldier of us
Is prepared for any fate.

At the conclusion of the song Mr. Woodward welcomed the Legion to New York in the name of the Sons of Sullivan and Orange counties, and concluded by introducing Mr. John C. Hammock, of New York, who would make the presentation speech upon the occasion.

Mr. Hammock came forward, and was received with loud applause. He commenced by congratulating the men of the Legion on their splendid appearance, and was certain that they would render good service in the present struggle. They had come from a neighborhood abounding with historical associations, and which produced great and patriotic men—such as De Witt Clinton, Commodore Stringham and others. He concluded an eloquent and lengthy speech by presenting a stand of colors to the Legion in the name of the Sons of Orange and Sullivan counties.

Colonel Van Wyck returned thanks for the presentation in an appropriate address, in which he dilated upon the present existing state of affairs, and asserted that this struggle for constitutional liberty should never be abandoned until every single rebel in the country shall have laid down his arms. He was certain that should those colors which had just been presented be fated to fall in battle, the men of the Tenth Legion would fall with them.

After the Colonel's speech Commodore Stringham, who was on the platform, being requested to come forward and show himself to the soldiers, was received with enthusiastic cheers. The Legion was then got into marching order, and, headed by a delegation of the Sons of Sullivan and Orange counties, marched down Broadway to the Park Barracks, where the men were provided with refreshments. Broadway was crowded with people, and the soldiers were cheered enthusiastically on their journey through our streets.

The Legion is composed of 1,452 men in all. Attached to it are two companies of cavalry, two of artillery, and one of sharpshooters. They are armed with Enfield rifles, to the end of which are attached large sword bayonets, which made quite a formidable appearance. Being reared among the mountainous districts of Orange and Sullivan counties, where men have to live mainly by their physical labor, they possess the stamina for first class soldiers. Colonel Van Wyck, who commands the Legion, is well known, being a member of Congress for the Tenth Congressional district of this State. The officers are well selected, and there can be no cause of complaint upon that score.

The following are the officers of the Legion:—
Colonel—Charles H. Van Wyck.
Lieutenant Colonel—Vacant.
Major—Wm. H. Sharp.
Adjutant—Ed. H. Evans.
Quartermaster—John C. Gerard.
Surgeon—Dr. Vaneten.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Shilling.
Company A—Captain Marvel.
Company B—Captain Charles F. Thayer.
Company C—Captain Frederick Decker.
Company D—Captain Wheeler.
Company E—Captain W. J. Williams.
Company F—Captain Melville Wells.
Company G—Captain Fuller.
Company H—Captain Jocelyn.
Company I—Captain Erdbacht.
Company K—Captain Hart.
First Artillery Company—Captain Peter C. Regann.
Second Artillery Company—Captain Fitch.
First Cavalry Company—Captain W. J. Conklin.
Second Cavalry Company—Captain McConnell.
Sharpshooters—Captain —— ——.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Fifty-eighth regiment of New York State Volunteers left last evening for the seat of war. The vacancy in the list of field officers has been filled up, and they now stand as follows:—

Colonel.....W. Krzyzanowski.
Lieutenant Colonel.....Fr. G. Hamm.
Major.....Theodore Lichtenhein.

SECOND NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

DEPARTURE OF THE REGIMENT TO-DAY.

Captain George Hogg, commanding Company C, First battallion, Second regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, was the recipient of a handsome testimonial yesterday in the shape of a serviceable sabre with sash. It is a token of esteem from his many friends, and will certainly be worn with honor by its possessor. The committee, with their chairman, John McAuliffe, Esq., at their head, waited upon Captain Hogg at the Tammany Hotel, where the sabre was presented in an appropriate speech by Captain Laing, of the Seventy-ninth regiment, who, it will be remembered was severely wounded at Bull run, to which a fitting response was made by the recipient. Major Buell was also presented with a handsome watch by his brother officers. The regiment will leave their camp, at Elm Park, Staten Island, to-day, and proceed immediately to the seat of war.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT.

Quite an interesting event came off yesterday at David's Island in connection with the Third Irish regiment, Col. Enright, and the patriotic Irish-American ladies of New York, who, loving the Union as they do with their whole souls, wrought and presented to the regiment two beautiful flags—one the glorious Stars and Stripes, and the other the green flag of Erin, which has fluttered over many a bloody field, both in the Old and New Worlds. The steamboat Sylph left James slip at eleven o'clock in the morning, freighted with an immense crowd of persons, the majority, of course, being the fair and beautiful daughters of Erin's lovely isle, who are always anxious to illumine the military pageant with their sweet presence. Dodworth's band was on board, and was not sparing in its melody during the trip.

About two o'clock the presentation took place, Mr. W. E. Robinson, on behalf of Miss Sarah Sweeney and a host of other ladies, presenting the American flag in an appropriate manner. The Irish "sunburst" was presented by the Rev. J. M. Dillon, C. S. C., Chaplain to the regiment, who made a few eloquent remarks on the history and prestige of the flag. Colonel T. F. Meagher followed, briefly observing that he hoped the regiment would never yield either of the flags to a traitor's hand. On the return trip a splendid collation was served on board the boat, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to make all present enjoy themselves to the fullest extent.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

A stand of colors was presented to the above regiment yesterday at twelve o'clock, by Professor Butt, from a committee of New York merchants. The Professor, in an eloquent speech, presented the noble regiment with this splendid offering from some of the leading New York merchants. Colonel S. K. Zook responded in a short, soldierly and truly patriotic manner, and appeared deeply affected with the ceremony, which was one of great solemnity.

Camp La Fayette, where the regiment is now located, is one of great scenic beauty, and the camp, decorated with evergreens and floral arches, added greatly to the grandeur of the scene. A tent was erected on an eminence in the grounds of Mr. Ryers, J. P. (who kindly threw them open for the occasion), in which was spread a bounteous repast, and of which the numerous visiters and officers of the regiment partook with much enjoyment.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday last, a very interesting ceremony, in connection with the presentation of a stand of colors to the Sixty-first regiment, took place at the camp of the regiment (Camp Harris), Staten Island. The peculiar interest of the occasion was that the colors were the gift of a number of ladies of this city, and that at the presentation the fair donors were assembled in great force, and by their earnestness and encouraging smiles aroused an enthusiasm in the hearts of the gallant officers and brave men not always perceptible on these occasions, when it too often happens that a regiment, through delays and long winded speeches, are made the victims of these presentations. But there was an earnestness and promptitude imparted to the proceedings at Camp Harris that to soldiers and spectators rendered the whole affair really enlivening and pleasant. A little before three o'clock the regiment was drawn up on the parade ground, and after the usual brief company inspection a line of battle was formed. The officers then came to the front, saluting Colonel Cone, who stepped a few paces in advance of the body of ladies, under whose battery of smiles and encouraging glances the said officers evidently staggered for a space till rallied by the voice of their commander, Colonel Cone, who briefly addressed them in a tone which indicated that his words were specially intended for their private ear. His words were short and pithy, and when he concluded, Mr. Henrique, on the part of the ladies then and there present, with banner in hand, stepped forward, and in a neat speech, expressive of the feelings of the assembled fair ones, presented the flag to Colonel Cone. The guard of honor then marched forward, when the Colonel, placing the same in the hands of the proper officer, addressed the ladies in a strain that, before he concluded, brought sympathetic tears to many eyes. He assured his fair listeners who had that day honored the camp with their presence, and the regiment of which he felt proud to be the commander, with the gift of the splendid banner which now waved in front of their ranks, that the Sixty-first would ever remember the occasion; that the flag that day presented to them would henceforth on their especial care, and beneath its proud folds in the strife of battle—in the struggle of the deadly conflict—in the hour of reverse it might be, or in the hour of victory—they would ever remember the gentle hearts who bade them go forth in defence of their beloved country, but with melting eyes—mute but eloquent appeal—reminded them that mercy tempered justice—that the truly brave are always merciful. With a determination to carry that banner to victory they would never forget the gentle beings who, in the sad crisis of the country, felt it to be their duty to bid them go forth in defence of the constitution and laws. The recollection whose gift that flag was would never be forgotten, either in the battle or after it. The Colonel then asked his men to give three cheers for the flag, which they did with a will, accompanied with three more for the ladies who presented them with it.

After the presentation of the colors the friends of Capt. Russell, of Company H, presented him with a complete outfit, comprising sword, sash, belt and all the adjuncts to the full equipment of an officer of his rank. The presentation was accompanied by a short speech, expressive of the approbation which his friends felt at the manner in which his duty had been discharged. In addition to this a handsomely framed testimonial, expressive of the kindly feelings of his friends, was presented to the Captain, after which the party adjourned to the Colonel's tent, where a fine luncheon was provided, and the health of the corps and the success of the new colors were drunk in various glasses of good champagne.

The Sixty-first are now one thousand strong, and are armed with the Enfield rifle, which they seem to handle with great ease. They also go through the different evolutions with great accuracy and precision, showing that the three months they have been encamped on Staten Island have not been wasted. Colonel Cone, with his regiment, expects to march for Washington on Saturday next.

THE LADIES OF DUTCHESS COUNTY AND THE SOLDIERS.

The ladies of Fishkill, who are mostly all descendants of our revolutionary sires, have nobly testified their love of the Union by making and sending to the Ladies' Central Relief Committee a host of comforts. This is a great deal better than talking. "Actions speak louder than words." Many a poor soldier will no doubt remember the ladies of Fishkill in his prayers.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Twenty-Third Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Kurtz, will arrive in this city on Saturday morning. They will be received at pier No. 3, North river, by the Sons of Massachusetts, who are requested to meet there at nine o'clock. The regiment will be escorted to the Park barracks, where they will breakfast. The officers will partake of a *déjeuner* at the Astor House, provided by the Sons, at which many of our distinguished citizens will be present. Rev. Dr. Tyng will make the welcoming address. The following gentlemen have been selected by Colonel Frank E. Howe as marshals:—Captain Samuel Hathaway, Colonel O. D. Ashley, Major J. W. Currier, Dr. F. Willis Fisher, and Captain W. H. L. Barnes. Badges can be obtained of either of these gentlemen, and tickets to the welcoming breakfast at the Astor House or at No. 203 Broadway.

THE BROOKLYN GREY CADETS,

Of Brooklyn, E. D., Captain Hubert Taylor, numbering thirty-six muskets, with a detachment of twelve drummers from the regimental drum corps of the Brooklyn Greys, passed our office yesterday morning on their way to Camp Lafayette, Staten Island, to bid farewell to their drill officer, Captain B. F. Gott, Company C, Fifty-seventh regiment, prior to his departure for the seat of war. It was also the intention of the boys on this occasion to present Captain Gott with an elegant portable dressing case, as a slight token of their esteem.

THE ELECTIONS.

The New York State Election.

In our list of Assemblymen, in yesterday's issue, we placed the Assemblyman elected in Richmond county as Union and republican. It should be Smith Ely, Union and democrat.

Additional returns from different portions of the State change our table of members of the Legislature. In the Albany Senatorial district John V. L. Pruyn, democrat, is elected, instead of Werner, republican.

William Doyle, democrat, is also elected over William G. Wood, Union and republican, in the Fourth Assembly district of Albany county.

The following are the Assemblymen elected in some of the districts not given yesterday:—

MONROE COUNTY.
Dist. 2—Elijhaz Trimmer, democrat.
RENSSELAER COUNTY.
Dist. 3—Sylvester Waterbury, democrat.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Dist. 2—John F. Morris, Union and republican.

The returns from the Third Judicial district, although yet incomplete, indicate the election of Theodore Miller, democrat, over Erastus Cooke, republican. Full returns, however, may confirm our statement of yesterday, in which we had Cooke elected.

The following are the successful candidates on the county and judiciary ticket of this city:—

Sheriff—James Lynch, Mozart.
County Clerk—Henry W. Genet, Tammany and Mozart.
Supervisors—Elijah F. Purdy, Tammany; Orison Blunt, Union and republican.
District Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, republican and Mozart.
Supreme Court—Thos. W. Clerke, Union and democrat.
Superior Court—Cladius L. Monell, Tammany; John M. Barbour, Mozart.
Common Pleas—John R. Brady, Union and democrat.
Marine Court—Edmund L. Hearne, Tammany.
Coroners—Dr. Louis Naumann, Union and republican; Captain John Wildey, Union and democrat; Dr. J. W. Ramsey, Union and republican; Edward Collin, Union and republican.

RETURNS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Wyoming County—Fourteen of the sixteen towns in this county give Ballard, 2,365; Jones, 1,024; Bruce, 1,611; Talmadge 755 and Wright 997.

Saratoga County—Full returns from fifteen towns and parts of four others give Ballard 4,525; Jones, 2,805; Talmadge, 4,072; Bruce, 762; Wright, 2,801. The places to hear from will increase the Union majority about 150.

Clinton County.—The returns of this county give the Union State ticket 550 majority as far as heard from.

Essex county gives the Union State ticket 1,000 majority.

Albany County.—The election of Theodore Miller (dem.), for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District is claimed as certain.

The *Evening Journal*, from meagre returns received, believes that Wright is elected Canal Commissioner, although still claiming some chance for Bruce.

The Maryland State Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7, 1861.

The whole vote polled in this city yesterday was 21,000. The Union ticket received an average of 17,722.

Augustus W. Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor, has a majority of 14,375 in the city, and it will reach nearly 30,000 in the State.

The Kansas Election.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 7, 1861.

The election yesterday for county and a portion of the State officers passed off quietly in this county. The officers are about equally divided between republicans and democrats. There was but one State ticket in the field.

The Wisconsin State Election.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7, 1861.

Later returns show large democratic gains. Racine county, which usually gives 1,000 republican majority, is reported to have gone democratic. The result is very close and doubtful.

New Counterfeit in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1861.

A fairly executed counterfeit on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, five dollar notes, was detected to-day. This most dangerous counterfeit has been issued for some time, and it is believed to be in extensive circulation throughout the country. Parties have been arrested here while attempting to pass them. The only difference of the counterfeit from the genuine is that the letters in the name of the bank are less regular, and the figures on the side are shaded too deeply. The vignette is perfect.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

EXPULSION OF EX-POSTMASTER FOWLER—THE BANKRUPT LAW CONSIDERED—ADOPTION OF HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING GENERAL SCOTT—SUFFERINGS OF THE UNION MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LINE OF ARMED STEAMERS BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN AND CHINA—MEMORIAL RELATIVE TO THE KEEPING OPEN OF THE CANALS, ETC., ETC.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, Mr. Peletiah Perit in the chair. It being understood that the Rev. Messrs. Conway and Taylor, and Mr. Foster, from North Carolina, would be present and explain the destitute condition of the loyal citizens of North Carolina, a large attendance was present.

After going through the usual routine of organizing the meeting, Mr. BURNS moved that Isaac V. Fowler, ex-Postmaster and a defaulter, be expelled from the Board, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS called the attention of the Board to the present bankrupt law. He said that it was the desire of merchants generally that the law should be so arranged as to afford equal protection to the debtor and creditor, that the city of New York suffered greatly from it, and it was full time for it to be equitably arranged. He notified the Board that a meeting of the merchants for that purpose would take place next Monday evening, in parlor H of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at eight o'clock.

Messrs. Elwood Walter, President of the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company and Secretary of the Board of Underwriters; Mr. Ezra Nye, formerly of the Collins line of steamships, and Geo. D. Morgan, special agent of the navy at this port, were appointed trustees of the Nautical School in New York harbor, for the purpose of educating boys in seamanship and navigation.

Mr. DUNNING DURE, after making some complimentary remarks upon the career and retirement of Gen. Scott, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce at this, its first meeting after the retirement of Lieutenant General Scott from the command of the army of the United States, desires to join its voice to that of the constituted authorities of the nation and of the people at large, in bearing testimony to the signal services of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, and to his illustrious example as a man, a soldier and a citizen, through a period of more than half a century. In war always successful; in adverse circumstances never discouraged; in the moment of victory never unduly elated; provident of the blood of the soldiers, and steadily set against any self aggrandizement at the cost of a single life unnecessarily hazarded; alike in peace and in war respecting the sanctity of the law and subordinating arms to the civil authority. He passed through his long career without a stain upon his name, or a departure from the character of an able, upright Christian, soldier and gentleman.

Once and again, when foreign war seemed to threaten our country, we have turned instinctively to the great soldier as our mediator for peace, and never in vain; and now, when the crime of the age—the rebellion of the Southern States—broke out, his whose warning voice in advance was fatally unheeded, stood forth faithful among the faithless, and with his great name and his strong arm, bearing aloft the flag of our Union, sprinkled at times past with his blood, and blazing all over with his exploits, he planted it on the dome of the Capitol, and, inaugurating the new President beneath its folds, rescued the nation from anarchy.

Later still, when baffled traitors, rushing to arms, beleaguered the capital with overwhelming forces, and the head of the nation called all loyal men to the rescue, Winfield Scott, at Washington, was our sword and buckler, and to him flocked instantly thousands and tens of thousands of our countrymen.

And now, when the sublime uprising of the people has arrested the danger, the glorious veteran, broken with the trials of war, asks permission to remit to young and able hands the chief command, and gracefully retires, crowned with every honor that a grateful country can bestow—faithful in all the past to one flag, one constitution, one country and one great name of America.

The Chamber of Commerce deems it a privilege to express its sense of such eminent services, and to place upon its records the memorial of grateful appreciation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be presented to General Scott.

Mr. BURNS said that the proper way to present these resolutions to General Scott would be the appointment of a committee to present them personally. He was confident the general would appreciate that course.

Mr. PHELPS thought that the better way to present them would be by letter, as the General was completely run down with visiters, and was too fatigued.

Mr. BURNS knew that General Scott would make it convenient to receive the committee. The great cause of trouble with the General was that the greater number of those who call upon him do so for the purpose of obtaining his autograph, or on business connected with the government. It was finally resolved to appoint a committee to wait upon the General at the Brevoort House, at nine o'clock this morning, and present him with the resolutions. Messrs. Duer, Sufferin, Blunt, Marshall, Low, and the President, Mr. Peletiah Perit, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Low spoke of the necessity of having a line of steamships, properly armed, established between San Francisco and New Orleans, for the protection of American commerce, as also to obviate the delays and necessity of having to communicate with China through England. Mr. Low took this occasion to state that he had received advices direct from China in twenty-five days, which took seventy-five to come by Europe. He then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, asking for the establishment of a line of steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, to be suitably armed for the protection of American commerce on the Pacific, and of sufficient speed to insure a rapid transmission of the mails.

Messrs. Low, Nye and Colman were appointed as such committee.

Mr. OGDEN, after speaking of the necessity of keeping open the canals, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a memorial from this chamber, signed by the President and Secretary, be sent to the Canal Commissioners, asking them to keep open until the last possible moment the canals of this State; as also asking them to give early notice of the same; and also that the committee be requested to use every exertion to open the canals at the earliest possible moment in the spring.

Messrs. Ogden, Marshall and Dodge were appointed a committee for that purpose.

During the meeting, as the Rev. Messrs. Conway and Taylor and Mr. Foster were present, Mr. F. Dodge took occasion to allude to the destitute condition of the loyal Union citizens of North Carolina, saying that as these gentlemen from North Carolina were in attendance a full and accurate account could be had.

The President informed the gentleman that a meeting was to be held at Cooper Institute for that purpose, when the reverend gentleman would have every opportunity of making a full statement on the subject referred to.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Personal Intelligence.

Mrs. Fernando Wood gave birth to a fine boy on Tuesday last, the day of election. Thus the Mayor had two triumphs on the same day.

Miss Lizzie Pettit, so well known to New York society as an accomplished authoress and lovely woman, was married recently to Peter Y. Cutler, Esq., LL. D., a distinguished member of the New York bar, and Professor of Law in the University of New York. The ceremony took place at Undercliff, on the Hudson, the country residence of General George P. Morris, the poet, and under his auspices, he giving away the bride in the presence of a number of distinguished persons, friends of the parties.

A farewell address, signed by the Mayor, magistrates and principal merchants of Belfast, was presented to Theodore Frean, Esq., late United States Consul at that port, previous to his departure from Ireland. All the foreign Consuls united in the compliment.

Governor Tod, of Ohio, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Metropolitan.

Ex-Governor Doty, of Wisconsin, Commissioner to the Indian tribes in Utah, will proceed westward, to fulfil his mission, to-day by the Hudson River Railroad.

The Hon. Edward Everett was in the city yesterday, and intended addressing the North Carolina meeting yesterday evening; but was called home in consequence of the news of the death of his eldest son, Dr. Edward Brooks Everett, who died at the residence of his father, in Boston, on Wednesday, at the age of thirty-one years.

Hon. E. R. Thomas, of Boston; A. M. Darling and Dr. E. R. Warner, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Gramercy Park Hotel.

Dr. H. B. Pulsifer, of Philadelphia; F. G. Buffum, Dr. H. Dyer, N. Woodbury and O. F. Winton, of Boston; N. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, and O. Dunn, of Kentucky, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

T. Appleton, H. Williams and wife, F. Mohlm, of Washington; G. W. Danforth, of Hartford; B. S. Moore, of Springfield; M. Mentzer, of Pittsburg; S. H. Godfrey, of Connecticut; C. R. Paryah, of Peoria, and L. W. Coe, of Waterbury, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel Enright, of the New York State Volunteers; Major Patten, of the United States Army; B. B. Taylor and J. H. Kain, of the United States Navy; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg; C. J. Fox, of Washington; Rev. E. M. Stone and wife, of Providence, and T. and B. Lewis, of California, are stopping at the Astor House.

Lieut. R. Wells, Lieut. T. K. Hudson, Lieut. Brand; Lieut. R. Sweepabanks, Dr. G. Monteath, H. D. Macauley; Edmund S. Clapp, R. B. Trollope, R. K. Heaven, C. R. Drew, H. Austin, F. B. Renshaw and J. N. Mercer, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Immortalite; W. Eddy, of Massachusetts; Samuel Glover, of New York, and William Sim, of Ireland, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel Pakenham and Mr. Stevenson, of England; Hon. W. D. Shipman, of Hartford; Hon. W. H. Russell and wife, Mr. Pomeroy and wife, and Mrs. Rodman, of New Haven; E. Galusha and wife, of Troy; W. Dodd, of Cincinnati; E. N. Shelton and wife, of Derby, Conn.; E. W. Benson, of Salem; W. Truker, of New Rochelle, and J. Hedden and family, of Springfield, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. S. Clarke will take his benefit at this favorite place of amusement to-night, when he will appear for the last time in the character of Salem Scudder, in Bourcicault's drama of the "Octoroon," to which will be added the farce of the "Toodles," by particular request. This combination will no doubt secure a full house to-night, as all will be anxious to see it.

NEWS FROM GEN. WILLIAMS' DIVISION.

OUR HATTERAS CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT CLARK, HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 29, 1861.

Condition of the Troops—Dead Bodies of the Enemy Drifting Ashore Daily—Fortifications Increasing—Correspondence Between Colonel Hawkins and General Wool—Captain Barnard Ordered to Report for Duty to Brigadier General Williams—Rebel Steamer Firing Towards Fort Hatteras—Some Vessels Supposed to Belong to the Expedition Seen to Pass Port Hatteras—Arrival of the Spaulding—The Effects of the Late Gale, &c., &c.

Anticipating the arrival of the steamer S. R. Spaulding from Fortress Monroe, I "drop a line" from this desolate sand bank, where the roar of the hungry sea, the howling of the infuriate winds and the "cussing" of soldiers at the elements, the climate, the neglect or inefficiency of Uncle Sam, keep up perpetual jargon. For three days we have been treated to a "norther," and if our army were half so efficient at inflicting discomfort and disease upon the enemy as this "norther" has proved in relation to our half clad, houseless, blanketless troops, the campaign would soon end. This is a great place for harmonizing opinions, or, at least, hushing dissensions of all kinds, except such as relate to the neglect aforesaid.

Of local news there is but little of importance to report at this time. The enemy continue to reconnoitre the sound with their saucy fleet of steamers, always sending the Fanny in advance, as if to boast of their late victory, which, if all accounts are to be trusted, was a very dear one to them. The islanders from Chicamacomico report dead bodies of the enemy reaching shore from time to time yet, and the brave boasters have been very shy of and ever since. Under General Williams' energetic rule, the fortifications are daily increasing at Fort Clark, but we have no gunboats yet which can contest the sound with the foe. There must be some object in keeping land forces here other than for blockading purposes, as one steamer of the size of the Monticello would be as effectual in holding the post and the inlet as all of us put together. If the object is to discipline raw troops, and make soldiers out of mobs, it is a bad place, unless they could be more promptly clothed and better protected from the tempests, which prevents them from drilling or labor more than half the time. The wisdom of great minds must be called upon to explain the precise object of keeping these regiments of infantry here. I am not posted, and am incompetent to discover it of my own accord. General Williams works as industriously, and with as earnest an air as if the entire campaign were dependent upon his action, and Hatteras were the culminating point at which final victory should proceed. This is commendable, and bespeaks the soldier. If volunteer forces, officers and men, could be educated into this spirit of doing duty without "arguing" the whys and wherefores, which belong to and repose profoundly with superior officers, there would soon result much more efficiency, strength, and less dissatisfaction and foolish grumbling, bordering on insubordination, than now characterize the volunteer army. The *on dit* of the day here is the arrest of Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, of the Ninth New York Volunteers, for disobedience of orders. This is a case which cannot fail to attract much attention in military circles, and in which your readers will be more or less interested. Colonel Hawkins is much better known to your New York readers than to your correspondent, but this matter will have to turn upon its own merits, and not upon the character of the parties implicated. The history of the case is simply this:—Captain Barnard, of the New York First, was transferred by Governor Morgan (now Major General) from the First regiment to the Ninth, without consent of Colonel Hawkins, or anybody else, so far as my knowledge extends, and, in Colonel Hawkins' opinion, in direct violation of the army regulations, which specify that such transfer shall only be made with the consent of the commanders of the regiments from and to which the transfer is made. Captain Barnard, having been so transferred by Major General Governor Morgan, proceeded to Fortress Monroe, and was sent by General Wool to Hatteras, under orders to report to Colonel Hawkins, there in command. Colonel Hawkins, feeling that the transfer to a command in his regiment was too great an insult to be meekly borne, also believing himself sustained by the "regulations," refused to recognise Captain B., and returned the following letter to General Wool:—

FORT CLARK, HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 8, 1861.
Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Commander Department of Virginia, Fort Monroe, Va.:—

SIR—I do not acknowledge the right of Gov. Morgan to appoint and transfer officers over my head into my regiment, without my consent, and I will resist the appointment and transfer of Captain Barnard, even though it cost me my commission.

If, in the end, Capt. B. should succeed in obtaining a company in my regiment, I shall then, if not dismissed beforehand, resign my command. With very great respect, I remain, your faithful servant,
R. C. HAWKINS.

Capt. Barnard went back to Fort Monroe. Gen. Wool ordered him to remain until he could hear from Governor Morgan, and on the 18th inst. returned the captain to Hatteras with the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA, FORT MONROE, Oct. 18, 1861.
SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 77.

Capt. Leon Barnard, Ninth regiment New York Volunteers, will proceed to Hatteras Inlet and report to Brigadier General Williams for duty. By command of
Major General WOOL.
W. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. A. A. Gen.

Capt. LEON BARNARD, Ninth.

Capt. Barnard arrived at Hatteras on the 22d October and reported to Gen. Williams, who at once, in compliance with Gen. Wool's order, assigned the Captain to duty with his regiment, ordering him to report to Colonel Hawkins, whereupon, to make a short story shorter, Colonel Hawkins again refused to recognise him as a captain of a company in the Ninth regiment, and was accordingly ordered under arrest by Gen. Williams. So stands the matter now. Whatever may be said of the wisdom, policy or soldierly conduct of Col. Hawkins in this matter, one thing is certain: he has the entire sympathy of the officers and men of his own command, and all outsiders, "so far as heard from." It is not necessary to detail the causes which render Captain B. so offensive to Colonel Hawkins and his regiment. They are familiar to your readers, who recollect the affair of his shooting one of his own men in the First New York last spring, at Newport News, rendering it impracticable for him to resume command in that regiment, and hence necessitating transference to some other, where his life would be more secure. As a matter of course, there are two sides to this case. The Captain undoubtedly has a defence, but his offence to the company and regiment to which he has been assigned is none the less, nor is it likely to become so. After the arrest of Colonel Hawkins, the command devolving upon Lieutenant Colonel Betts, the order of Gen. Williams was complied with, and Capt. Barnard, so far as permitted by circumstances not necessary to mention, is in command of his company. If Col. Hawkins is not protected by the law in his position, and he must be dismissed from the service for this offence, of course it will be "all right," but not useless disgraceful to the parties who have compelled the necessity.

While writing the above the sound of cannon in the distance, answered from Fort Hatteras, created some stir in camp, and quite an interesting spectacle occurred in view of the "Banks," although, as it resulted, of an entirely innocent nature. Sensation correspondents would call it a naval engagement, and the telegraph would blazon it all over the country, ending, however, with the significant paragraph, "The loss of the enemy not ascertained, but supposed to be severe. Our loss none." The affair was, simply a rebel steamer in the distance, on the Sound, so distant that we could only see her smoke stack with the naked eye, fired half a dozen shots, supposed to be directed toward Fort Hatteras. We could see the graceful curl of the smoke on the horizon; then, after ten or fifteen seconds, the report would reach us. But which way the balls went we could only guess, as they did not come near enough to demonstrate the point. The Stars and Stripes, a splendid gunboat lying in the Inlet, fired several return shots, supposed to be aimed at the sound of the enemy's gun, and equally as effective and interesting.

Ships of all kinds and shapes and sizes have been passing us to-day, bound South, supposed to be a part of the great naval expedition talked of for some weeks past. You will hear from it perhaps before we do.

Nov. 3, 1861.

The Spaulding arrived on Friday afternoon, the 1st inst., laden with lumber, provisions and clothing for the Twentieth Indiana regiment. She unloaded a part of her cargo, when the wind, which is always "fresh" here, increased, blowing from the southeast. Before midnight it was a terrible tempest. At day break the sea had broken over all barriers and made its way to the sound, covering the sand bar for three miles. Our sand and sod fortifications were soon dissolved; the sea rushed in fearful torrents across our camp, compelling us to resort to the main fort, as the highest point of land, for security. The parapet of the fort was attacked by the flood, and had the tide been at flow for an hour longer, there would have been nothing left of the celebrated sham, Fort Clark. The point was passed, however; the tide receded, and the wind changed a point, so that on Saturday night and this morning, although the water runs over the "Banks," there is no immediate danger. The clothing and provisions landed from the Spaulding were carried out into the sound and lost in the night, with the exception of a few boxes of shoes, blankets and pantaloons, which our Quartermaster succeeded in getting on to a sand knob, which was above water. Fort Hatteras and surroundings suffered great damage also. We have had no communication for several hours, as a new inlet has been created between Forts Clark and Hatteras. And now, what? There is one thing very certain. Among the winter months these posts are untenable, even if the sea permits the forts to stand. If the troops now here move up the island to a point of safety they will be "bagged" by the enemy. The choice is, then, unless removed speedily, to be taken by the enemy, or "gobbled up" by the hungriest sea that ever opened jaws upon any continent.

Death of Job Collamer.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7, 1861.

Job Collamer, Assistant Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, died at five o'clock this morning.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

Nov. 7.—*The United States vs. Nathaniel Gordon, Captain of the Slaver Erie.*—Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, including those of the crew of the Erie. The prosecution rested, and Mr. Joachimssen opened the case for the defence. One of the former owners of the Erie testified to the fact that the vessel had been disposed of in Havana previous to her departure for the coast of Africa. Warren, the mate, also testified to the fact of her captaincy having been transferred in the Congo river from Gordon to a Spaniard. The case then rested on both sides. The summing up will take place to-day (Friday).

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7, 1861.

Arrived, steamer Uncle Sam, from Panama.

Trade is dull. Butter via the Isthmus is selling at 27½c. Lard at 13½c. Candles heavy.

Movements of General Scott.

A large number of persons called at the Brevoort House yesterday to pay their respects to General Scott. None were, however, admitted, except members of his family and a few intimate personal friends.

An invitation to be present at the meeting at Cooper Institute last evening was declined by General Scott, on account of the state of his health, which forbids him to incur any additional excitement or fatigue.

General Sandford waited on General Scott on Wednesday evening, and tendered to him a full military escort to accompany him down to the steamer Arago, when he embarks for Europe on Saturday next. The offer of such an honor was, however, respectfully declined by General Scott, as the excitement which would unavoidably attend such an ovation would prove very detrimental to his health.

General Scott having signified his willingness to meet the members of the Union Defence Committee in his parlor at the Brevoort House, Governor Fish has issued a notice directing the members of the committee to meet him at the Brevoort House at half past ten o'clock this (Friday) morning.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, complimentary resolutions were adopted, which will be presented to General Scott at half-past nine o'clock this morning, at the Brevoort House.

The Germans and the