TEXAS.

The Removal of General Frederick Steele.

Explanation of His Violations of Strict Neutrality in Dining with Maximilian's Officers and Dancing with Mexican Senoritas.

He Falls a Victim to the Monroe Doctrine.

General Weitzel Succeeds to His Command.

&c. &c. &c.

Our Brownsville Correspondence.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 23, 1865.

GENERAL STEELE RELIEVED.

By special orders, No. 73, headquarters, Military Division of the Gulf, dated New Orleans, October 7, 1865, Major General F. Steele, commanding the Western district of Texas, has been relieved. By the terms of the order he is granted thirty days' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he is directed to report to the Adjutant General at Washington by letter. It has, however, since transpired that he has been assigned to the Department of Columbia, including the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

Though granted a more important and extended command in recognition of services which could not well be ignored, yet it is understood among the well informed that the General's removal grew out of certain supposed manifestations of sympathy toward the imperial authorities on the other side of the Rio Grande inconsistent with the present relations of our government toward that unhappy country. This subject has been fully commented on by several Northern journals, and in a spirit, I regret to say, antagonistical to a brave and meritorious officer. The reports upon which these comments have been based seem to have been taken from obscure Mexican journals, published in the interest of "the Emperor," which were evidently actuated by a desire to make it appear that our government was favorably disposed toward Maximilian, or from the lips of lying and interested gossipers, who knew little of what they were speaking, and cared to know less.

Having reached this frontier soon after General Steele had arrived and assumed command, and having carefully watched and noted the manner in which he has performed his intricate duties, I consider it no more than just to a gallant officer to correct some of the false impressions which have gone abroad through the country in reference to his course here.

While naturally I have no means of knowing the precise instructions given General Steele upon assuming command of the district, yet, as it is well known that our government had determined for the present to maintain a strict neutrality between the conflicting powers in Mexico, it is fair to presume that his instructions were in accordance therewith. At the same time we recognised the republic, with Juarez at its head, as the legitimate government, and openly expressed our sympathy for the liberal cause. These facts were well understood upon our occupancy of this frontier by parties on both sides of the river, and in the official and social intercourse which has taken place between the respective representatives of authority nothing has at any time been said or done inconsistent therewith; and upon the very few occasions upon which these representatives have met they have been freely acknowledged and commented upon.

SOCIALITIES.

It may seem somewhat strange that a few social courtesies, extended and returned by officers and gentlemen of different nationalities, even under the peculiarities of the present case, should be so represented as to cause extensive and most unfavorable comment by a large and influential portion of the press of the country, and eventually result in the removal of a distinguished officer, whose highest crime, as defined by his opponents, is that he dined *mal apropos*. Yet as such has been the case in the present instance, I may properly refer to the details. It is a somewhat curious fact, considering the comments referred to, that during his stay upon the Rio Grande General Steele has not extended a single social invitation to any imperial military officer, nor has he received one.

During the late visit of Senor Robles, Minister of Public Works under Maximilian, to Matamoros, he called upon General Steele, in Brownsville, and was, naturally enough, received with courtesy. Before leaving he requested the General to dine with him at a "fonda" or restaurant in Matamoros, which was accepted. The dinner took place on the 6th of August, and as I am creditably informed was well gotten up, considering the circumstances. Little wine was drunk, and only one toast given, and that by the host. I forward it verbatim. It will be seen that it is not distinguished for originality. It was as follows:—"The distinguished American officers here present." General Steele responded, simply thanking the gentleman for the compliment. I may, parenthetically, observe that the affair created no great sensation on this frontier. Your indefatigable correspondent, who might have been at the dinner, had he chosen, did not think it worth reporting.

On the 15th of August, Napoleon's *fête* day, a dinner was given in Matamoros by Mr. Nieter, the Prussian Consul in that city. General Steele was invited and accepted. Several other American officers were invited. I have not heard that any declined. Good dinners were a luxury. Vegetables were scarce. Government did not furnish them, nor could they be purchased. The men were dying by hundreds of the scurvy, and the officers paying twenty-five cents and half a dollar of their hard earned pay for a single onion, that they might not die. So the fortunate ones accepted. Let us hope it may not be counted unto them for unrighteousness, though several imperialist officers with red pantaloons and highly ornamented blue coats were also present. The dinner was a success. I have heard it so pronounced by competent authority, though I did not taste the viands.

After dinner wine was brought on the table and drunk, as is the custom in this country and others outside of old New England. Several toasts were offered. It has been said that General Steele here toasted the Empire. Nothing could be more absurd. His toast was as follows, remembered and repeated to me by a distinguished officer who sat near him:—"The United States and Mexico—from their proximity they must have a community of interests. May their relations hereafter be friendly, and may they mutually assist each other in the development of their vast natural resources."

It is worthy of notice that in the remarks made and toasts offered particular pains were taken not to offend the prejudices of the Americans present, well known to be in favor of the liberals. The toast of Senor Robles was as follows:—"I drink to the government of Mexico, whatever may be its form, which will secure the lives and property of the people and give prosperity to the country."

As has been remarked, this dinner was given on Napoleon's *fête* day, and yet no allusion was made either to him or to the Emperor Maximilian, nor were toasts offered or drunk in their honor by any one, whether American or foreign.

THE BALLS.

During our stay here three balls have been given by the citizens and officers in Matamoros at the theatre. As was the custom before the war, and has been since, tickets were sent over to the headquarters here for the use of such officers as might wish to attend. This custom has existed for many years, too under an unlimited number of governments. Let us hope that it will continue. Dancing and its concomitants have reached a high state of perfection in Mexico, and the opportunities for social pleasures upon this frontier are extremely limited. Pardon us the balls, oh fastidious ticklers for the Monroe doctrine and erudite expounders of international law! Surely no word of treason to the great doctrine was spoken as we whirled through "the windings of the mazy," with Senoritas dark, but charming, for whom we had the language of the eyes alone.

General Steele was present on two or three of these occasions. At no one of them was he present longer than an hour. During the season of festivity held in celebration of the glorious days of Mexico's war of independence, alike interesting to liberal and imperialist, the General danced twice. His partners were charming, and though for the four years of the war and two years prior thereto he has had no leave of absence, no chance of visiting his friends or of indulgence in social intercourse, yet I am happy to say he acquitted himself admirably. The result of early education was evident. The General dances well, and for this who will cast a stone at him? For four years the General has been in the field, without an hour's intermission, save when moving to assume a higher and more important command, won by his gallantry and great abilities. Surely the limited indulgence in social intercourse herein faithfully described has not cemented one stone of the fabric upon which rests the bogus empire of Maximilian.

THE COMMAND,

by the departure of General Steele, devolves upon Gen. Weitzel, the senior officer present. The following is a copy of the order published by the latter:—

General Orders—No. 8

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 21, 1865.

In accordance with General Orders No. 7, C. S., headquarters, Western District of Texas, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district in addition to his present command.

The following named officers, in addition to the present staff, are announced on the district staff. They will perform their duties as such in addition to their duties as staff officers Twenty-fifth army corps.—

Lieutenant Colonel D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Major E. E. Graves, Aid-de-Camp, United States Volunteers.

Captain L. Weitzel, Aid-de-Camp, United States Volunteers.

Captain T. T. Graves, One Hundred and Fourteenth United States Colored Troops, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

Captain L. C. Hart, Second United States Colored Cavalry, Acting Ordnance Officer.

O. WEITZEL, Major General Commanding.

Official—D. D. Wheeler, Adjutant.

General Steele will leave this place to-morrow morning for Brazos, from whence he will proceed to New Orleans and New York, where he will take the steamer for San Francisco, on his way to his new command.

He will be accompanied by Colonel Wittlesey, A. A. I. G., and Lieutenant Kent, A. D. C.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

It is confidently stated here, and upon good authority, that the colored troops on this frontier are to be withdrawn and for the most part mustered out. They will be replaced by four or five regular regiments.

Several of the regiments raised in the Northern States are now *en route* for home, including the Twenty-ninth Connecticut and the Twenty-second United States colored troops.

PERSONAL.

General Slaughter, who formerly commanded the Confederate forces on the Rio Grande, and late a resident of Matamoros, has gone to the city of Mexico in the interest of certain mining companies. The General, who is a mild spoken, agreeable gentleman, professes himself satisfied with wars and rumors of wars, and proposes henceforward to turn his attention to his personal interests. He is debarred from returning to this country by an order of General Sheridan, forbidding the return of those who crossed into Mexico to avoid the effects of Kirby Smith's surrender.

The General emphatically denies selling the battery which had been crossed over the river prior to our arrival here, and which was returned upon the demand of General Steele, and an investigation has convinced the representatives of authority here that he was guiltless in the premises, the battery having been taken over by the men after the officers had left it.

GOV. MAGRATH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

He Grows Weary of His Long Confinement and Begs Piteously to be Released—A Case for the President's Consideration, &c.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18, 1865.

The following letter is from ex-United States Judge and ex-Governor A. G. Magrath, of South Carolina, now confined as a prisoner in Fort Pulaski, and is a piteous appeal for release:—

FORT PULASKI, Nov. 8, 1865.

MY DEAR —— It costs me an effort to seat myself and write you, because the subject of my letter is always a matter of great consequence to me and at the same time of great trouble to my friends, who are able to do anything for me. And the thought that the sight of my handwriting brings annoyance to my friends is to me a source of inexpressible pain. Still, my condition here is so torturing to me that, instigated by the letters which my fellow prisoners have received to-day, I am forced to write you and ask if it is not possible to accomplish my liberation? Every other Governor of a reconstructed State is at large. Every other judge of the United States who resigned is at large. Why should I be detained? What have I done? Who strove in the State more earnestly than I did for years to avert a separation? Who was held more responsible than I for having stayed the action of the State? And when I did resign, what other course could I pursue than that which I did pursue, in resigning at once, that a successor might be appointed? Would this be condemned? If so, what was the alternative? Was it to continue, and either thwart the action of the government, or renounce opinions which I honestly entertained? If this be true, what is my offence but in having such opinions? And can that be censurable when with me the conclusion was not a matter of choice, but of necessity, because of the convictions I had. I could go further; for you know that because of an adherence to the like convictions I became obnoxious to the government at Richmond. The opinion I had of that government had excluded me from its confidence and deprived me of its favor. Certainly, in the entertainment of my opinions and in the adoption of my conclusions I have shown that I was endeavoring to seek the truth, and in the search I maintained consistency.

If Judge —— is opposed to me it can only be from some private pique. To Mr. Seward I am wholly unknown, and what can Judge —— have against me? Can I not point to my course during the time that I held the commission of the United States and ask him, or any and all else, to say in what is there wrong?

Am I not entitled to claim that I met the Court of the United States in South Carolina, an effete institution, little known or respected, and that under my auspices and direction it had risen to as great consequence and enjoyed as much respect and confidence as any other court in the State? Was it not known to all that in the increase of its business the road was opened for the lawyer of South Carolina to the Supreme Court, where but few before had ever found their way, and that the unhappy convulsion which shook the country alone prevented that more extended intercourse from which so much good was expected? Or will it be said that I closed the court and stopped the action of the government? Could I close the court, except so far as I was the judge, by my resignation? Could not a successor have been appointed? Could not Judge —— have opened the court? Could not all business have been under the law transferred to the courts in Georgia?

No matter what my private opinions may have been, you know that opposition to the movement in the State was utterly idle. You know that the only organized party in the State by which opposition had been made was broken up, and that its leading members in different parts of the State had dissolved its unity. You know that in the summer of 1860 Mr. Boyce published his letter, in which he urged separate State action in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, although he had been one of the leaders of the anti-secession party in 1850. You know that soon after Mr. Orr published his letter, in which he counselled a movement as soon as four States were ready to act. You know that these and other leaders having thus spoken, there came to be but one purpose everywhere, and all felt that upon the happening of the contingency which was then contemplated the choice must be made by all whether they would go with the State. Is not all this true? Who knew more of the facts than you? And if true, why should I be imprisoned when every other functionary who has held any of the offices which I have filled is at large?

My application for amnesty is a full and faithful explanation not only of conduct, but also of opinion. My assurance of future obedience to the government is given in the strongest terms. My willingness to aid in carrying out the policy of the government and reassuring the harmonious union of the States is expressed in language as sincere and strong as any one has used.

Can I not, under such circumstances, have that relief which my discharge on parole would afford? If the President is so disposed let the pardon depend upon my conduct in the future. Is this asking too much? Can it be obtained? I would not trouble you again if I knew any other to whom I could write and who would be able to act in the matter. Yours, very truly,

A. G. MAGRATH.

Official Vote for Governor of New Jersey.

	Ward.	Runyon.
Atlantic	1,262	1,023
Bergen	1,811	2,281
Burlington	5,387	3,919
Cape May	735	440
Camden	3,365	2,767
Cumberland	2,743	1,856
Essex	11,616	9,170
Gloucester	2,083	1,393
Hudson	5,156	5,279
Hunterdon	3,094	4,369
Mercer	4,118	3,767
Middlesex	3,379	3,470
Monmouth	3,145	4,197
Morris	3,702	3,506
Ocean	1,421	811
Passaic	3,365	2,666
Salem	2,279	2,017
Somerset	2,022	2,225
Sussex	1,815	3,245
Union	2,774	2,808
Warren	2,248	3,582
Total for Ward	67,520	64,731
Total for Runyon	64,731	
Ward's majority	2,789	

A Murderer Respited.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 22, 1865.

William Willis, who was to have been executed at Kingston to-morrow, for the murder of a Mrs. Rockwell, has received a respite from the Governor, postponing the execution until the 15th of December.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

SAN JUAN, Nic—Steamship Ericsson—Captain Potter, wife and four children; Thomas Stevens, C Moses, R James, D Mayer, 4 N Clenethon and wife, Mrs H C Clark, J B Dickerson and wife, E K Jones, B May, J A Cameron, C H Smith, G W Burbest, L W Burdict, J North and wife, Mrs A Henderson, infant and child; B F Henderson, J Bowne, T C Bowne, Johnson, S E Lowe, Mrs D Preston and infant, S Rothchild and wife, E M Daniel and wife, L C Syers, wife and two children; D B Lyman, Dr Maux and wife, J Levine, N Eisen, Mrs Hill, Mrs Weber, Mrs Patterson and wife, S L Patterson, P J Patterson, Mrs R Hazard, E C Miller, H T Hitchings, S M Mapes, wife and son; D B Chambers and wife, W W Harvey, J W Clark, Miss Schooles, E Precht, D F Holbrook, J J Doty, W Master, S A Stansbury, G L McCarty, Mrs Wall, F Herold, E A Belloag, G F Buckley, Harry Jones, F S Olmstead, wife and four children; Miss Errington, A N Griswold and wife, Miss Ida Tuthill, W Underwood, F H Myers, H P Myers, Mr and Mrs S Dell, Mrs Stellhouse, A R McKinsey, G W Parkins, H W Mitchell, Mr Gregory in the first cabin—and 181 in second cabin. 305 in steerage. Total 788

NEW ORLEANS—Steamship Neshannock—W J Farris, M Mayer, H Marsh, J Mayer, C Chammage, C H Smith, J H Brown, J Hager, L Dunnine, P Dunnine, D McCann, A W Masters, G H Thompson, U S N; H K Boyd, T E Cloutier and wife, W M Hall, A Camman, W W Mall, C Potthoff, S W Blanchford, E R Johnson, Geo Wilkson, S Smell, J L Graeper, M Sewell, B Marix, C Hagerty, Miss Sewell, J W Vosper and wife, Miss Sewell, Capt Elder, R F Rogers, Frank Drew, F R Van Dike, G H Smith, A J Curth and child.

NEW ORLEANS—Steamship Champion—John Daly, C S White, Major Ketelhas and servant, M H Taber, W R Thomas, J Spear, T Chancellor, Captain Sheldon, D W Dimmick, J W Hyde, Captain Griswold and wife, Major Ross, J M Rand, Colonel Torrance and wife, Adjutant Spalding and wife, Lieutenant Leonard and wife, J Bishop, Captains Bennett, Clark, Washburn and Allen, Lieutenants Bevin, Mott R McDonald, W Crane, E S Bristol, J M Payne, D A Woodsworth, Captains Marshall and Thorp, H Swofford, W Oakes, Lieutenants Perry, Sprauer, Carpenter—and 746 soldiers of the Twenty-ninth Connecticut regiment.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Alhambra—Major Gen Q A Gillmore, Gen Ruggles, Capt W Townsend, 54th N Y Vols; Capt C L Rundell, 54th N Y Vols; Capt Inwood, 54th N Y Vols; J Sullivan, D Quilty, E Robreno, F Robeny, John Kenefick, B F King, H L Burt, Chas F Dodge, F Christman, Thos Cartwell, Richd Wish, Dr Kollock, J Manix, Miss C E Mann, Mrs Lynhan, Miss L Read, Miss R Read, Mrs Glover and child, Mrs Benson—and twenty in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

NEW ORLEANS—Steamship Fung Shuey.—Fred Brown, G F Reardon, M de Lezardi and servant, H Coleman, H J Keene, E M Gauncheau, G W Lindsay, J H McVean, Mrs Desha, Mrs Dr E Wilson, Miss Garzon, Mrs Garzon, A Elmgrober, Jas Bell, D E Forman, W B Wilkinson, C H Fix, Miss Weenforder, Miss Bower, P Rauld, H Belloey, L Elmgrober, lady and child; Mrs M Flora, Mrs McVittie, Mrs E Lyman, Miss Mary Lyman, Mrs P A Clarke, Master R L Miller, Mrs Churzer, V W Waldhein, J Merredyth, J B Nicholson and lady, A B Coombs, George E Straus, Wm Riddier, lady and two children; Miss E Vernon and sister, Florence U Buskirk, J J Hammond, G H Wardwell, R A Volk and servant—and others.

EVACUATION DAY.

The Celebration To-Morrow—The Military Parade—Order of Procession, &c.

The celebration of the anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British forces—an event which transpired on the 25th day of November, 1783—used to be attended with grand and imposing military parades, civic processions, dinners, banquets, fireworks, speeches and orations. In fact, it was a kind of second edition of the Fourth of July, and was as thoroughly observed in almost every particular as that great national glorification day. For the past ten years, however, Evacuation Day has not been so widely and extensively attended to. This is partly owing to the lapse of time, which has in a measure obliterated the important event, the departure of the foreign enemy from our shores, from the public remembrance, and partly to the failure on the part of the municipal government to appropriate funds for the purpose of paying for illuminations and pyrotechnic displays. In 1855 one thousand dollars were thus appropriated. In 1865 nothing is said about the day excepting by the newspapers and the military. The exciting scenes of the last four years rendered all parades and celebrations, excepting the national day, nearly unnecessary. Hence Evacuation Day has become almost obsolete, and it will be commemorated to-morrow by a parade of the First division, National Guard. Governor Fenton will review the military from the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

An incident which occurred on the 25th of November 1783, as related in the papers of that period, may be found interesting:—

It is said that when the British troops left the city the Union Jack was hoisted on the liberty pole at the Battery, and nailed to the top, and to prevent it being taken down the ropes were cut and the pole well greased. The Americans were, of course, puzzled to know what to do with the objectionable colors, and divers unsuccessful expedients were tried to get the flag down. At last an ambitious Yankee, whose name unfortunately has not been transferred to posterity, covered himself literally in sackcloth and ashes, shinned his way up to the emblem, tore it down and planted in its stead the glorious Stripes and Stars. This was witnessed with admiration by the people and with deepest chagrin by the English, who were not yet out of sight of the shores.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

The parade of the First division promises to be one of the finest which has taken place in this city for years. All the regiments, with two or three exceptions, have filled their ranks to the maximum number since the conclusion of the war, and the interest in our National Guard has received a strong impetus in consequence. The following is the order of parade:—

Troop of Cavalry—Escort.

His Excellency Governor Fenton, Commander-in-Chief
N. Y. S. N. G., and Staff.

Major General Charles W. Sandford, commanding First Division N. G., and Staff.

Colonel Brooke Postley, Third Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
Brigade Staff.
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Benj. L. Trafford.
Second Regiment, Col. Thomas M. Reid.
Seventy-seventh Regiment Thomas Lynch.
Ninety-ninth Regiment, Col. John O'Mahony.
Twenty-third Regiment (Brooklyn), Calvin E. Pratt.
First Regiment Cavalry, Col. D. C. Minton.

Third Regiment Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John H. Burke.

Colonel Lewis Burger, Fifth Infantry, Commanding Second Brigade.
Brigade Staff.
Fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Dodge.
Sixth Regiment, Colonel Joel W. Mason.
Twelfth Regiment, Colonel William G. Ward.
Eighty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Frederick A. Conkling.
Ninety-sixth Regiment, Colonel John D. Krehbiel.
Fourth Regiment Artillery, Colonel Daniel W. Teller.

Brig. Gen. William Hall, Commanding Third Brigade.
Brigade Staff.
Seventh Regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark.
Eighth Regiment, Colonel Joshua M. Varian.
Ninth Regiment, Colonel John H. Wilcox.
Thirty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Chas. M. Catlin.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Eugene Le Gal.

Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, Commanding Fourth Brigade.
Brigade Staff.
Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Joachim Maidhoff.
Twenty-second Regiment, Lieut. Colonel James F. Cox.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel James Bagley.
Ninety-fifth Regiment, Colonel L. R. Pinckney.
One Hundred and Second Regiment, Col. John N. Wilsey.

The following orders have been issued from different regiments:—

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1865.

This regiment will parade on Friday, the 24th inst., in compliance with division and brigade orders, and will assemble at the Armory at half-past ten A. M. Commandants of companies, band and field music will report to the Adjutant promptly at eleven o'clock, when line will be formed immediately. Field and staff mounted.

The Commander-in-Chief will review the division, and it is especially desired that every member be present.

By order of Colonel JOEL W. MASON.
J. H. INGERSOLL, Adjutant.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

1. In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed and equipped (without knapsacks or overcoats), on Friday, 24th inst.

Roll call of companies at twelve o'clock noon.

Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

2. The members will have their overcoats and fatigue caps at the Armory, to be worn should the weather be unfavorable.

By order of Colonel EMMONS CLARK.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, NOV. 18, 1865.

In compliance with Division Orders, this regiment will assemble at the Armory on Friday, November 24, 1865, in full fatigue, with white gloves and overcoats. Line will form on Grand street, right on Broadway, at eleven A. M. Field, staff and troop will parade mounted. The non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the adjutant fifteen minutes previous to the time of formation.

J. M. VARIAN, Colonel.
T. A. VAN TASSEL, Acting Adjutant.

Previous to the division parade to-morrow the Eighth regiment, Colonel J. M. Varian, will proceed to the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Secor, Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street, for the purpose of presenting to that lady a flag, which the regiment received from her in April, 1861, just previous to their departure for Washington city in response to the call of the general government. This flag, having been carried by the regiment during its several terms of service in the Union army, is to be returned to the donor as a testimonial of the high respect which the regiment entertain for her as a noble, patriotic lady. The presentation will take place at twelve o'clock.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

In compliance with general orders from brigade headquarters this regiment will parade on Friday, November 24, 1865, in full uniform (white gloves).

Line will be formed on south side of Washington place, right on Broadway, at half-past twelve M. Field and staff, mounted, will report to the Colonel at same time and place. Non-commissioned staff, drum major, with band and drum corps, and first sergeants, with their companies, will report to the Adjutant on the ground at a quarter before twelve.

The Commandant desires that the full strength of the regiment should be shown at this review, as it will be the first time in over four years that it has taken its place in the First division, and he therefore hopes every officer and man will make every exertion to be present.

By order of Colonel J. H. WILCOX.
HENRY S. BROOKS, Adjutant.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1865.

In compliance with division and brigade orders this regiment will parade in full fatigue, with overcoats and white gloves, on Friday, the 24th inst., at eleven o'clock, at the armory.

Overcoats of the United States pattern will be furnished those members who are unprovided.

The field and staff will parade mounted.

The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant at half-past ten A. M. precisely.

By order of CHAS. M. CATLIN, Lieut. Col. Com.
A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1865.

In pursuance of division and brigade orders this regiment will parade, in full uniform, on Friday, the 24th inst., and will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief.

The regimental line will be formed on Canal street, right resting on Broadway, a half-past ten o'clock A. M. precisely.

Commandants of companies, and and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes previous to the formation of the line.

Field and staff will report to the Colonel at half-past ten o'clock A. M., precisely.

By order of THOS. NORTON, Lieut. Col. Com.
P. J. HEALY, Adjutant.

Police Intelligence.

THEFT OF SILK ON BOARD A SHIP.

Detectives Farley and Eustace yesterday arrested Thomas Whitsey, late a seaman on board the steamship City of Edinburg, on the charge of having, on the 28th day of August last, stolen five pieces of dress silks, valued at eight hundred dollars in gold, from on board the steamship. After his arrest the prisoner confessed to Captain Thomas F. Roskall, and also to the detectives, that he had taken one piece of silk. William Cooper, employed on board the City of Edinburg at the time of the theft, deposed that Whitsey asked him to wrap a piece of silk, containing seventy-five yards, around his (Whitsey's) body, beneath his outer garment, which was done. This occurred in the quartermaster's room on board the steamship. This piece of goods he accused states he subsequently threw overboard to avoid detection. Whitsey says that the boatswain and two others took the remainder of the goods; but this story is not believed. Justice Ledwith committed Whitsey for trial in default of two thousand dollars bail. Cooper was required to find five hundred dollars bail to insure his appearance as a witness. Some of the silks have been recovered.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.

On Tuesday night Thomas Kirby, attached to the boat 499, lying at the foot of Houston street, North river, but belonging to New Brunswick, N. J., entered the barroom 37 Cherry street and fell asleep in a chair. Before awaking, it is alleged that William Baxter stole $100 in Treasury notes from Kirby's pantaloons pocket. The theft was witnessed by Bridget Prendergrass, an inmate of the place. Baxter was arrested and Justice Dowling committed him for examination.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Our Lima Correspondence.

LIMA, Oct. 28, 1865.

A Military Scare—Movements of the Rebels Under Canseco—Reported Desertion of Entire Regiments to the Insurgents—The Bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish Fleet Postponed Sine Die—Chile Defiant—Immense Demand for the New York Herald in Peru, &c., &c.

We have had a military movement here recently of an alarming but bloodless character. On Sunday, the 15th inst., an officer, followed by a small band of soldiers, dashed through the main avenue of the city, shouting at the top of their voices, "Victory! Victory!"

In the belief that Canseco was near at hand, a terrible excitement prevailed in town. Thousands gathered in front of the Presidential mansion, anxious to learn the particulars of the victory. At last, after three hours' shouting and gaping at the closed windows of his Excellency, the following communication was vouchsafed by the Secretary of War:—

"A battle has taken place this day near Chucklacayo, seven leagues distant from Lima, and the always victorious troops of the legitimate government have utterly annihilated the advancing hordes of the infamous rebel leaders. Our brave soldiers are at this moment in full pursuit of the cowardly enemy, and before to-morrow's sun rises the army of the arch traitor Canseco will have ceased to exist, save in memory."

The glorious news was received silently and without a single cheer. Unfortunately, however, for General Pezet, at least, the truth leaked out, and the great victory at Chucklacayo proved nothing but a grave military blunder. Two regiments of infantry belonging to the legitimist army accidentally met in a gulch, and in their patriotic zeal each believed the other to be the "enemy;" the consequence of which was that, for three or four hours, they wasted a deal of powder. Finally, their ammunition being exhausted, some of the most daring climbed to the top of the adjoining hillocks and thus discovered their mutual error. Explanations were made, accompanied by sundry draughts of *aguardiente*, and then the two regiments marched peaceably to their respective headquarters. This is a true and faithful history of the great feat of arms at Chucklacayo.

While General Pezet was chuckling over the splendid achievement of his men Canseco was not idle. He quietly embarked his army and commissary stores at Cerro Azul, and landed them safe and sound at Chilca, a small port distant twelve leagues from this capital and five leagues south of Gen. Pezet's headquarters. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that the news of the disembarkation reached this city only by the English mail steamer San Carlos, on the 25th inst., although General Canseco's transports and steamers had to make several trips from Cerro Azul to Chilca, about forty leagues apart, in order to transport his army and artillery trains. From here to Chilca the road is perfectly level; four leagues are rails and the remaining eight leagues can be travelled in less than two hours.

The news spread rapidly through the city, and thousands rushed to the Callao telegraph office. By the by, that is the only telegraph line in Peru, and but nine miles in length. The report of the San Carlos was, a few hours later, confirmed by the arrival of the Peruano. A rumor was industriously circulated that General Pezet, the legitimate President, would instantly depart, in order to take command of the army in Jerson, and on the 26th the President issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Lima, informing his loyal fellow citizens that he was compelled by the interests of the public weal to leave them, perhaps for a few hours, or it might be for some days, in order to punish the daring traitors who sought to destroy the peace of this most happy republic, and he trusted to their loyalty for the maintenance of law and order during his absence. On the same day the President was reported to have left Lima for the field of action, but I am credibly informed that sober second thoughts prevailed, and that his Excellency remained at his splendid summer palace at Chorillas, distant four leagues from the headquarters of the army; so that no stray rebel ball can reach him. No reliable information has, as yet, been received from the seat of war, although all kinds of rumors are in circulation, and it is even asserted that several regiments have passed over to General Canseco.

A few hours may decide, if not the fate of the republic, perhaps that of the patriotic aspirants for the disbursement of the guano funds. Canseco and some other leaders of the revolution are undoubtedly true patriots at heart, notwithstanding that they are making war against the constitutional government, and are regarded by many as the enemies of order.

FROM CHILE

we have no news of special importance. The blockade and capture of vessels continues. Several of the prizes have been fitted out as blockaders of the minor Southern ports, and a prize court is held on board the Villa de Madrid, Admiral Pareja's flagship. In answer to an official inquiry by the English Minister, whether it was the intention of the Spanish admiral to bombard the port of Valparaiso, the latter replied that so far he had received no such orders from his government, but he had no doubt that if Chile continued to refused to give her Catholic Majesty's government the satisfaction required measures would be adopted consistent with the laws of civilized warfare to coerce the Chilean government to comply with the reasonable demands of Spain. The Chilean government, by way of reprisal, has ordered all Spanish subjects residing within the republic to be sent to the capital, and there to be kept under police surveillance; that their property should be laid under embargo, that the banks should withhold the return of their deposits, and declares void the transfer of all property belonging to Spanish subjects, either to neutrals or Chilean citizens, from the 24th ult.

The Prussian brig Maria Theresa arrived last night at Callao, from Lota in fifteen days, and reports that the United States Pacific squadron was at anchor in the Straits of Magelin. The Chileans residing here are much gratified by this news.

At Pisagua the Chileans attacked the Spanish residents there, and it is reported that several subjects of her Catholic Majesty have died from the injuries received. The insurgents then attempted to force the captain of the steamer San Carlos to convey them to a port of Chile, but unsuccessfully. The blockade of the Chilean ports is beginning to prove more prejudicial to Peru than even to Chile.

Inferior flour is $7 per 100 lbs., and the pound of bread is 12½ cents, and other provisions in proportion. The nitrate of soda manufacturers in Tarapaca had to suspend work because their products could not be carried to the seaports.

POPULARITY OF THE HERALD IN SOUTH AMERICA.

On the events of the day the Lima press is mute, a most convincing proof that without the liberty of the press there can be no popular liberty.

An establishment like the NEW YORK HERALD is far beyond the comprehension of the South American mind. The combination of experienced and talented editors, possessing business and political acumen, together with correspondents in all parts of the world, and the tact, truth and sagacity employed in the political columns of the HERALD, are far beyond the possibility of Spanish-American attainment. The daily circulation of the HERALD by far exceeds the daily issues of the entire South American press. It would take the presses of the Lima *Comercio* at least four days and nights to print a single edition of the HERALD. It is to be regretted that the HERALD cannot be purchased in Lima. In Callao the price of the Weekly is thirty-seven and a half cents per copy, and add to this one dollar fare to Callao to a resident of Lima, a number of the HERALD costs one dollar and thirty-seven and a half cents, and even at that rate within a few hours after the arrival of the mail steamer not a copy can be had.

The last mail from New York we received in the unprecedented short transit of fifteen days and three hours.

THE LATEST.

I have to the last moment delayed to mail this letter, expecting momentarily additional news. A courier has just arrived and reports that the revolutionary troops have advanced three leagues during the night, and the army of General Pezet expects their attack behind its intrenchments, and in the position chosen by his generals. Canseco's attempt to outflank Pezet's army had failed. This morning part of the revolutionary cavalry appeared within two leagues of this city. All business is suspended and it is impossible to divine what the next hour may bring forth. It is asserted that Canseco's troops are in a position where there is no water, and that he must either retire or fight at a great disadvantage.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the NEW YORK HERALD should be sealed.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 56	MOON SETS	morn 9 34
SUN SETS	4 37	HIGH WATER	eve 12 00

Port of New York, November 22, 1865.

CLEARED.

Steamship Montezuma (Br), Hamshaw, Kingston, Ja—Howland & Aspinwall.
Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Indian River, Emerson, Indian River, Fla.
Steamship Annie Baldwin, Mobile.
Steamship Weybosset, Parrish, Savannah—Wakeman, Gookin & Co.
Steamship Euterpe, Eldridge, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Chase, Roath, Savannah—Lewis L Jones.
Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Charleston—A Leary.
Steamship Commander, Terry, Wilmington—A Leary.
Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore—J S Small.
Ship Veritas, Carey, Melbourne via Boston—J W Elwell & Co.
Ship Milton, Smith, Bombay and Cleta via Boston—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Ship Asia, Cowen, San Francisco—C Comstock.
Bark St Jean (Fr), Phillippe, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Conquest (Br), Crocker, Falmouth for orders, &c—Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Wm Mason (Br), Small, Smyrna—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Najada (Ham), Mass, Pernambuco and Bahia—Sloman & Edye.
Brig A V Goodhue (Br), Crosby, Point a Petre—Edmiston Bros.
Brig Corira (Br), Dexter, Cienfuegos—Moss & Ward.
Brig Teresita (Br), Hill, Cienfuegos—Tucker & Lightbourne.
Brig Ruby, Phillips, Boston—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Emma & Gertrude, Laughlin, Black River, Ja—G Wheelwright.
Schr Wapella, Payson, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, Newbern—J S Davis.
Schr L A Johnson, Culver, Baltimore—A Abbott.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, Philadelphia—G N Stranahan.
Schr Horace, Francis, Bridgeport—M Briggs & Co.
Sloop Sophia, Parsons, New Haven—H S Rackett & Son.
Steamer J R Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Nicaragua Nov 7, 6 PM, with passengers, to D N Carrington. Nov