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THE NEWS.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 11, 1862.

A small force of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance yesterday morning at Salem, which is thirteen miles from Warrenton. They were hovering in the rear of our army, evidently watching our movements and endeavoring to cut off transportation supplies.

The information received respecting the rebel army shows that A. P. and D. H. Hill's commands were encamped in and around Culpeper Court-house yesterday; that Longstreet's command lies between Culpeper and Gordonsville, while Jackson holds Chester and Manassas gaps.

There was heavy firing in the front yesterday, between Pleasanton and Stuart, but the result was of no importance.

General Bayard still remains at Rappahannock Station, with the enemy in force on the opposite side of the river.

The following favorable address was read to the forces composing the Army of the Potomac yesterday, at dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Retortown, Virginia, November 7, 1862.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac

An order of the President devolves upon Major General Burnside the command of this army.

In parting from you, I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear you. As an army, you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest associations which can exist among men—unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major General U. S. A.

Special Dispatch to the Star.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Nov. 11, p. m.—Gen. McClellan has been detained at Warrenton, engaged in the work of putting the reins firmly in the hands of Gen. Burnside. It must necessarily take the latter some days to get the proper insight into the details of the situation as it existed when the command was transferred to him; precious days and hours, indeed, in view of the fact that Lee and Longstreet are apparently striving to mass their troops at Culpeper, to fight their battle for the possession of Gordonsville somewhere about there.

It is to be hoped that the delay of the army at Warrenton, made necessary to enable its new commander to get fairly into the harness before risking a decisive engagement, may not prove advantageous to the enemy by enabling them to be better prepared to meet the shock of battle where they are than they would have been if our army could have advanced on the day after McClellan was superseded as it advanced on that day and the day before.

An engine and car have been at Gainesville for twenty-four hours, awaiting the arrival of Gen. McClellan and his personal staff. As he will be at Warrenton this morning, and take the car at Gainesville, he will doubtless reach Washington this evening. It is said he proposes to stay, while there, at the residence of his friend, Gen. Sackett.

Special Dispatch to the Star.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Nov. 11.—Col. Wm. Bliss, reported the railroad in good order from Catlett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar Run bridge; and, indeed, all the way up to Rappahannock station.

Contrabands coming into our lines at Rappahannock station, report Longstreet in command of the forces at Culpeper; that Gen. Lee, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say that Gen. A. P. Hill's force continues with Jackson, somewhere in the Valley, and that Longstreet's forces, and others, at Culpeper, were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond. On Saturday last, they add, Jackson was not moving towards Culpeper.

There is no doubt whatever of the entire safety of the Rappahannock railroad bridge. A train that passed this point yesterday certainly went out as far as Warrenton Junction.

Special Dispatch to the Star.

GAINESVILLE, Nov. 11.—Scouts from Ashley's Gap and Snicker's Gap yesterday, reported the enemy's pickets at both, and a Union lady sent to our lines under a flag of truce, reports that Gen. Hill's forces were, two days before, laying on the other side of the Gap. Gen. Sigel is here to-day. Col. Steadman, of the Sixth Ohio cavalry, and Captain Dahlgren, of Sigel's staff, are understood here to have been in command of the party sent out by Gen. Sickles, that captured forty prisoners, scotch cavalry, on the day before yesterday, in Frederickburg.

They had but eighty men, and, attacking the town, routed the rebels, though they had five companies of the Fifteenth Virginia cavalry and three of the Ninth Virginia cavalry—600 in all. Besides the forty prisoners they made, they took twenty-three horses with their equipments and two wagons loaded with clothing. They had one killed and three wounded or missing. The bridges over Potomac Creek and Accokeek Creek had been destroyed by the rebels; also, the railroad between Frederickburg and Aquia Creek, as far as possible.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Warrenton, Monday Evening, November 10.

General McClellan was to have left yesterday for the North, but the transferring of a command like this could not be accomplished in a day, and he was therefore compelled to remain. At 9 o'clock last evening, all the officers belonging to headquarters, assembled at the general's tent to bid him farewell. The only toast given was by Gen. McClellan: "The Army of the Potomac."

General McClellan and staff, accompanied by Gen. Burnside, to-day bid farewell to this army, visiting in succession the several army corps. As the general rode through the ranks the form and lateral features of the veterans were dipped to greet him, while the thousands of soldiers gave vent in continuous rounds of applause to their feelings.

The general and his staff will leave by special train to-morrow for the North.

FROM COM. FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

Capture of a Rebel Steamer with English Colors, Loaded with Munitions of War.

The Navy Department has just received intelligence from Commodore Farragut, of the capture of the Caroline, a vessel fitted out at Havana and doubtless a rebel pirate. She was captured by the United States steamer Montgomery, Chas. Hunter, commanding, one of the Mobile blockading vessels, which fell in with the Caroline and chased her six hours, during which the latter threw overboard many boxes and bales of merchandise. She showed English colors after the Montgomery commenced firing at her, but did not leave to, until she had been struck twice by her shot.

The captain, as usual, professed to be bound for Matanzas, but she miraculously got out of her proper course in a gale of wind, which blew in just the wrong direction to drive her where she was found—some three hundred miles out of her course. The crew, however, says that she was going into Mobile that night. The cargo has not been examined, as yet, but the vessel, doubtless, contains munitions of war designed for the rebels. She was captured on the 28th of October, and was sent north at once for adjudication. The vessel was registered as the English steamer Caroline, but was formerly the American steamer Arizona, built in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1858, and was 582 tons burden. The papers show that she has 19,000 pounds of saltpetre on board; and the captain, after being told that he should sent in, acknowledged having arms on board.

Com. Farragut's Operations on the Gulf Coast.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from Rear Admiral Farragut, dated Pensacola Bay, Oct. 15th. After stating that Galveston and Corpus Christi, with Sabine City and the adjacent waters, are now in our possession, he says: "A short time ago I sent down the coast of Texas Vol. Lieut. J. W. Kittridge with the barque Arthur, the little schooner Sachem and a launch, with which force he said he could take Corpus Christi and the waters adjacent, whence we heard of so many small craft running to Havana. He succeeded very well, took the place, made several captures, and compelled the enemy to burn several of their vessels; but on one occasion, venturing offshore with his small boat, he was surrounded and taken prisoner and carried to Houston, where they paroled him on condition that he should go North, and not serve until regularly exchanged."

Next sent the Kensington, Acting Master Crocker, commanding, with the Rachel Leaman and a launch, with a howitzer, to Sabine Pass. He succeeded well. He found at the bar one of the mortar schooners, Henry James, Acting Master Pennington commanding, which he invited to take part with him, which he did; and, according to Acting Master Crocker's report, performed his duty with great credit. They took the fort, and are still going ahead bravely, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with dispatches.

Next sent Com. Kenshaw with the gunboats Owaseo, Harriet Lane, Clifton, and Westfield, to take Galveston, which he did in the shortest time, and without the loss of a man. It appears that the first shot from the Owaseo exploded directly over the heads of the men at and around the guns, (their main reliance,) and the enemy left.

A flag of truce was hoisted, and the preliminaries arranged for a surrender, which took place on the 9th inst.

Corpus Christi and the adjacent waters are all still held by the "Sachem" and other small vessels. I regret that the next exploit of our vessels was not as bloodless as the preceding one. I enclose you the report of Lieut. Comdr. Ransom, by which it is seen they captured fifteen hundred cattle en route for the enemy, and succeeded, by great perseverance, in getting them down to New Orleans. In the attack on our transports, however, coming down the river, Lieutenant Charles Swasey and one or two seamen were killed. He was the executive officer of the Varma, when she was sunk in passing the forts on the Mississippi, and was afterwards transferred to the Scotia, where he lost his life. He was a young man, of modest mien, and would, no doubt, have continued to live as he did in the faithful discharge of his duties.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Capture of a Valuable Rebel Steamer.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARTFORD, PENNSACOLA, October 29, 1862.

The United States steamer Montgomery came in this morning with a prize, in the shape of a fine side-wheel steamer, loaded with arms and munitions of war, which she caught about fifty miles off Mobile, after a chase of seven hours. When about being overhauled, her crew commenced to throw arms, &c., overboard, but did not succeed in making way with much of her cargo before she was boarded and claimed as a prize.

She was originally called the Arizona, but her name has been changed to the Caroline, and was commanded by Captain Forbes, of New Orleans, but a native of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. She was from Havana.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—An error in the original count has just been detected, and elects A. H. Rice to Congress by twelve votes, in the third district.

Vessel Wrecked.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The barque Jane Anderson, of Boston, went ashore at Barnegat Shoal on the night of the 8th inst. She went to pieces before morning. The crew were all lost. One body was found this morning.

THE SIOUX.—The President received a telegram, (conting the Government four hundred dollars,) on Monday evening, from Gen. Pope, giving the names of the three hundred Sioux who have been condemned to be executed. The President replied, calling for a synopsis of the evidence, to be sent by mail. It is not probable that the wholesale execution which is proposed will be sanctioned by the President.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The Baltimore American was quite clear on Monday morning that the removal of Gen. McClellan "was rash and impulsive," but on yesterday morning gives a column of reasons for regarding it as just the thing which ought to have been done.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10.—The United States mail steamer Rhode Island arrived this morning from the Gulf, and reports all quiet in New Orleans, Mobile and Hilton Head. She brings a large mail from the Mobile blockading squadron.

The Monitor came up the Roads to-day from Washington. The steamships Atlantic and Ericsson arrived here this morning, and are now at anchor in the Roads.

All hopes of intervention gone. The prospects of European intervention have dissolved like a snow-wreath. But a short time ago there were hopeful indications that England and France were about to take some action in this war that would be favorable to the South. This opinion was refuted not only in the journals of the enemy, but in the minds of intelligent foreigners on this side the Atlantic. It is known that on the strength of the calculation of our national existence being early recognized by England and France, transactions have been made to some extent by foreign capitalists in Confederate bonds at eighty-six cents on the dollar.

There is, however, no mistaking the significance of the speech of the British Secretary of War, in which he asserts that the South "has not as yet accomplished her independence," and must be regarded as a belligerent holding an uncertain position in an undecided war. The British Government will in no way, and at no time during the continuance of this war, recognize the Southern Confederacy as one of the independent Powers of the earth, or interfere to limit the duration of this war.

The Southern Elections. The Examiner of the 8th, speaking of the result of the Northern elections, says: "These astounding manifestations from the North convey the idea of an emphatic and impressive popular verdict against the abolition faction which has ruled the Government at Washington. The Northern papers attempt to lessen the value of the results of the elections in the eyes of the South. The value, however, is determined by the circumstances, and the principal idea on which the recent canvass in the North was conducted, was that the Democrats were a peace party in disguise, and with this issue thrust in their faces, the people of the most powerful States in the North have given unprecedented majorities to the Democratic candidates, and a blow to the abolitionists at the ballot-boxes that will stagger them into the background."

Twenty-six Federal prisoners are announced as having been received at the Libby Prison on Thursday night, via Lynchburg; and seven prisoners were received on Friday from the White House.

The Examiner complains that "while the soldiers who enlisted to fight are engaged at Drury's and Chapman's Bluffs in falling trees and shooting up to their heads in mud and water, the troops in numbers greater than their own."

On several occasions, Captain Dahlgren's men were completely surrounded, and all avenues of retreat were apparently cut off; but they were not to be conquered. They forced themselves from this embarrassing position, with the loss of but one man killed and another wounded. After having at least twenty men killed and as many more wounded, the rebels fled in great consternation. There were thirty-four of them captured, all of whom were brought in this evening, with the exception of six, who were paroled. A large accession was also taken by Capt. Sherman and Lieutenants Miller and Carr deserve much credit for the part they took in the affair. They acted with great coolness and discretion.

Latest from Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Nashville, says Rosecrans and staff arrived last night, having left Bowling Green at 6 in the morning, on the train to Mitchellville, making the remainder of the trip (forty miles) on horseback, without interruption by guerrillas. The forests were blazing on the greater portion of the route. Many dwellings were destroyed. The inhabitants, forage, and stock were all gone. There are reports about the people being in a starving situation.

At Nashville, thirty thousand bushels of corn and other substantial were in store when McCook's corps arrived.

The recent attack of the enemy was a reconnaissance in front to enable Morgan's guerrillas to destroy the railroad bridge. We lost about thirty killed and wounded.

McCook has driven most of the rebel guerrilla clear back from the city.

The enemy are still in considerable force at Murfreesboro', but are retreating rapidly beyond the Tennessee river, destroying everything as they retire.

A supply train, of one hundred wagons, arrived from Mitchellville last night.

General Rosecrans has occupied the old headquarters of General Buell.

Maj. Gen. McClellan, accompanied by his personal staff, arrived in Washington yesterday, just in time to take the cars for Trenton. We learn that salutes were fired in his honor as he reached Warrenton Junction, Bristol station, and Manassas Junction, and that the troops at those places vociferously cheered him. At one of them he was called upon for a few words in parting, when, from the platform of a car, he said, (as is reported by a passenger.) "Stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good-by." When Gen. McClellan was discovered at the railroad station in this city, the soldiers in that vicinity gave him repeated cheers.

Within the last two days, twenty-five hundred convalescents have arrived here from Harper's Ferry; also, about one thousand recruits and rear guards, who were prevented from going thence to the main body of Gen. Burnside's army by the rebels, who molest the retreating column. The rebels attempted to capture the Potomac, above Harper's Ferry, on Monday, but were prevented by a portion of General Geary's forces.

The STEAMER WYOMING.—The Navy Department has just received information of the arrival of the U. S. steamer Wyoming at Manilla, from San Francisco.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The particular attention of the reader is called to the report of the Court of Inquiry into the Harper's Ferry surrender.

By the latest returns from Michigan, it is ascertained that the Congressional delegation from that State will stand five Republicans and one Democrat.

A telegram dated at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 10, says that the removal of Gen. McClellan creates intense excitement there. Senator Harris, in a morning law School, said he was grieved and indignant at this removal, regarding it as a fatal mistake. He has written a letter to Gen. McClellan stating this as his opinion.

Keep cool, Mr. Senator. All statements alleging disaffection in the army, in consequence of a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac, are pronounced by those who have the best means of knowing to be without foundation. Soldiers are very much like other men, prone to worship the rising sun.

It is ascertained that the assignment of Burnside to the command of the Army of the Potomac is without limitation. Hence the reports that any other general will take the position are not well founded; this is, at least, the present state of affairs.

The Wilmington Journal, of the 4th inst., says: "We learn, by a gentleman just from Masonborough Sound, that, early this morning, the blockaders commenced firing on a large English brig, supposed to be engaged in running the blockade. The brig was run ashore off Marlborough. At about 8 o'clock, the blockaders commenced firing on the State Salt Works. As we go to press, the firing is plainly heard in town. We do not know the damage the brig has sustained. She had not been taken possession of when our informant left."

Fears are entertained of the capture, by the rebels, of the two companies of the Second District of Columbia volunteers, who left this city last week, in charge of a large number of convalescents. Their destination was McClellan's headquarters, in the field; and it seems to be pretty certain that some of the convalescents were captured by Stuart's cavalry.

The address of General Burnside to the army of the Potomac on taking command is one of the best things of the kind that has transpired during the war. The modesty, the patriotism, and the whole-heartedness of the man is manifest in every line. God bless Gen. Burnside, and may the whole loyal country rally to his support, and victory after victory perch upon our banners.

General Burnside's headquarters are now at Warrenton.

The St. Louis Evening News says it has seen a private letter from Springfield, which says that General Schofield is moving back to that point. The security of forage in Arkansas is said to be the cause of this backward movement.

The steamer Saxton, of the Philadelphia and Boston line, has been seized by the Government to convey troops on an expedition southward. As the steamer was engaged in her regular trade at the time, consignees should understand that she was not chartered by the Government, but seized.

Hon. Joseph Holt's letter to Collector Barney, of New York, is an able and patriotic paper. We shall endeavor to find room for it in our paper to-morrow.

The San Francisco merchants have pledged themselves not to receive or pay out legal tender notes except at rates of discount, but adhere to gold and currency at its standard value. It is their intention to have a pledge to this effect throughout the State, and to refuse to accord it declining.

There was a rumor in this city, late last evening, that all of Gen. Sigel's staff, with a thousand men, had been captured at Warrenton. This cannot be so, as the General could not have been there, nor his staff either, as Warrenton is the headquarters of Gen. Burnside.

It will be seen, by the dispatch from Boston, that Hon. A. H. Rice is elected to Congress, and not Mr. Steyer.

Arrival of the Glasgow.

The British steamer Glasgow, Captain Roskell, has arrived from Liverpool, which port she left on the 23d October, and Queenstown on the 29d. We give a few items brought by the Glasgow:

ENGLAND. The United States war steamers Tuscarora and St. Louis were cruising in the Mediterranean in search of the Confederate steamer Alabama (late 290) and another iron-plated Confederate vessel. The Tuscarora left Cadix so suddenly that she did not wait for some of her officers, who were one shore. She overhauled the English mail steamer Cyclon the day before the latter reached Gibraltar.

The Emily Farnum, Capt. Sines, which arrived at Liverpool on the 23d from New York, reports that on the 2d of October, when off the coast of Newfoundland, she came in sight of a steamer, about 1,300 tons, with English colors flying. The steamer bore down for them until she was within gunshot range, when she lowered the English ensign and hoisted the Confederate flag, at the same time sending a shot across the bows of the Emily Farnum, in order to make her leave to. Capt. Sines then discovered that the stranger was the Confederate war steamer Alabama (late 290.)

A boat came alongside the Emily Farnum and conveyed the captain, along with his papers, on board the Alabama. Captain Sines, her commander, at once seized her register and papers, but on perceiving her cargo was oxen in England, and also on receiving a promise from Captain Sines not to bear arms against the Confederate Government, he released them. He put on board a number of seamen, being the crews of the different vessels which he had destroyed.

Captain Sines reported having destroyed thirty whalers, one of which had been out for four years, and was returning to New York with a full cargo of oil. Altogether, seventy-four distressed seamen were brought here by the Emily Farnum.

TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in regard to the tax on advertisements, that the last proviso of section 88 of the excise law exempts a newspaper whose total circulation does not exceed 2,000 copies from all taxes on advertisements; and the last proviso but one of the same section exempts the receipts for advertisements to the amount of \$1,000; consequently, they will be assessed only on the excess over one thousand, and then only when the circulation exceeds two thousand copies.

LOCAL NEWS.

Amusements.

MR. AND MRS. COULOCK.—The most delightful performance of the season thus far, was given at Ford's Theatre last night. Mr. Coulock, in his famous impersonation of Lake Fielde, is likely to be long remembered, in its emotional power and graphic expression, by all who saw it. Miss Coulock, as Rose Fielde, achieved a great success. To-night will be the first representation of a piece that has every body on its tip of expectation, to witness it, namely, the drama of the "Chimney Corner," with new scenes and effects; Coulock appearing as Peter Probit, Miss Coulock as Patty. Let all witness this great drama. The "Spectre Bridgroom" with Bishop as Digory, concludes the performance.

GOVERNOR'S THEATRE.—LUCILLE WESTERN.—"French Spy."—To-night the original play of Madame Celeste, the "French Spy," will be produced with magnificent effects, scenic and mechanical. In the comedy, as well as in the tragedy, Miss Western is terribly beautiful. Mr. Setchell appears as Toby, Mr. J. L. Barrett as Col. De Courcy, Mr. Barron as Mohammed, &c. The performance will conclude with the "Loss of a Lover," in which Miss Western appears, and Mr. Ben Rogers as Peter Spink. To-morrow night the thrilling drama of "The Earl of Lynne, or the Elopement."

NIXON'S WASHINGTON THEATRE.—Last evening, another overflowing house witnessed the performance of Senorita Cubas in the "French Spy," and in the comedy of "The French Spy," and "Senorita Cubas is truly grand. Her broadsword combat in this piece, we have never seen surpassed. We advise our readers not to let this opportunity pass without seeing this truly great performance. Brotherton's "Peach-blossom," with Fannie Brown, Chantrel, and the excellent dramatic company, is also a great and very successful piece, and will enjoy a long run. Both of these pieces are repeated to-night, and should crowd the house.

NIXON'S CRENSHAW GARDEN.—The most successful of the season, on the field of the "Crest of Gold," drew a fine house at the Crenshaw Garden Circus last night. It is a beautiful spectacle—better than anything in the hippodramatic way ever seen in Washington. This afternoon and night, the circus will give a grand and magnificent performance of a series of startling experiments. The performances will be augmented by the daring feats of Eaton Stone and the lively sallies of Dr. James L. Thayer.

CANTERBURY.—A splendid bill of attraction is offered at this popular place of amusement this evening. Miss Penney, Mortimer, and southern comedians, the three great stars, together with the full corps de ballet, will appear in new and magnificent acts. Miss Julia Mortimer will also appear in the grand afterpiece entitled the "Swiss Cottage," together with Mr. Geo. H. Edison, one of the most successful comedians of the middle, and stand not upon the order of going, but go at once.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER OF THE SECOND DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Wm. C. Davis, of company H, Second District regiment, died at the camp of that regiment, on Monday last, of cholera. He was a brave and steady soldier, and a man of high character. He was a native of New York, and had been in the army since the commencement of the war. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was highly respected by his fellow soldiers. He was a devoted family man, and was loved by all who knew him. He was a brave and steady soldier, and a man of high character. He was a native of New York, and had been in the army since the commencement of the war. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was highly respected by his fellow soldiers. He was a devoted family man, and was loved by all who knew him.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—On Monday, Sept. 23d, the detective officers under Superintendent Webb arrested a young man by the name of John Garcia, on the charge of stealing a horse, the property of a lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. He was carried to the Seventh precinct station house, where he was held in custody. He was a native of New York, and had been in the army since the commencement of the war. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was highly respected by his fellow soldiers. He was a devoted family man, and was loved by all who knew him.

THE GERMAN KELLEY ASSOCIATION, by reference to an advertisement in another column, meets, this evening, at Temperance Hall. The executive board of this relief society is composed of men who appear to exert their efforts to further the interests of the association. It is a noble and patriotic organization, and we are glad to see it organized, and our German citizens are doing themselves credit by the liberal manner in which they are contributing to its support. It is hoped that arrangements will be made for a grand meeting on the 12th inst., at which time, to-night, to hear how donations have been applied, and in what condition the patients, at the various hospitals, have been found.

I. O. O. F.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the District of Columbia, held last Monday night, the following were elected officers for the next year: William R. McLean, M. W. G. Master; Samuel E. Douglas, R. W. G. Master; Jackson Edmondson, R. W. G. Warden; John T. Bangs, R. W. G. Secretary; and Joseph M. Johnson, R. W. G. Treasurer.—re-elected; J. R. Piper, Representative to G. L. of the U. S. After the transaction of other business, the Grand Lodge adjourned until the evening of the 12th inst. in December, when the installation will take place.

SOLDIERS' PAY.—The Government has been paying, quite promptly, on proper vouchers, the soldiers' pay, and other arrears, as fast as they can be reached, until recently, when the Paymaster's Department has run out of funds. It is hoped that arrangements will be made for the prompt payment of the soldiers' pay, and that they are dependent on them for the necessities of life.

PROMOTIONS.—We are glad to learn that our worthy Provost Marshal, Major Doster, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He deserves the compliment. None are better fitted to his position, or more faithful to his duties than Lieut. Col. Doster.

SEIZURE OF TWO SCHOONERS LOADED WITH WHISKEY.—Two schooners, one named "Belvidere," and the other we have not learned, commanded by Smith and Armstrong, and sailed for Alexandria. They were loaded with whiskey. The masters and crews are in the Central guard house.

CLOTHING FOR THE CONTRABANDS.—Nearly two thousand dollars worth of clothing, bought by Lieut. Col. Doster for the contrabands, out of the funds realized from the goods brought higher from the South and sold at auction, is being distributed among them to-day. This interesting class of people have suffered rather than improved the Government so far.

ATTENTION, APPLICANTS.—Dr. Velley is yet engaged in an extensive practice in this city, and we would call the attention of the poor, pauper, and afflicted of their own sinit to the best sources of remedy. First, give up your present course of life at once and forever; and, secondly, call on the most skillful physicians, (and none are better than Dr. Velley,) and be cured of the disease which is now undermining the constitution and sending you to a premature grave.

SOFT AND HEARING.—DISEASE OF THE THROAT. We refer our readers, particularly those afflicted with any of the above maladies, to the care of Dr. Wm. Moschler, the well known European specialist and artist, whose success in the restoration of the sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, has been very great and numerous. Those who are afflicted with any malady of the throat, as enlarged adenoids, should lose no time in consulting Dr. Moschler, as the treatment of such malady, Dr. Moschler is at 227 Pennsylvania avenue opposite Willards.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE—STEALING CONTRABANDS.

On Monday evening last, the chief landress of the Harwood hospital, Rachel Sturges, contributing, who came within our line at Aquia Creek, and had General Wadsworth's military protection on her person, was surprised at the unaccounted absence of her husband, Sandy Sutherland, employed at the Patent Office hospital. She applied for help, and requested Dr. Johnson, surgeon in charge, to go with her to the city jail. When there, she was told she could come in; but, as soon as she stepped into the room, she was confined to a cell. Her three children, infants, were left at the hospital, and her distress was extreme. Dr. Johnson went indignantly to the provost marshal and demanded redress. On investigation, it proved the notorious "Free Africa" had run the husband into the jail, although he had a protection on his person.

The provost marshal instantly sent down Lieutenant Brennan and ten men to search the bodies of the slaves—peaceably, if he could; forcibly, if he must.

The guards on duty refused to obey the order; the provost guard having been marched in, the jail guards, seeing that resistance was useless, succumbed, and the two fugitives were brought down and delivered over under protection.

The mother was restored to her children and the husband placed under the protection of the bayonets of the United States, at the Patent Office hospital. It is about time the infernal business of negro-stealing was stopped in this city. There is too much of the free and intelligent Northern element now inhabiting the city, to allow the disgrace much longer. Yet it never can be stopped while these villains can pursue their nefarious calling under color of the fugitive slave law. Let that law be abolished and then abolish all officers of the law who favor such outrageous proceedings as the kidnapping of free people, and stop it with a free city in truth. In the name of humanity, we thank Gen. Wadsworth and Col. Doster for what they have done in this and similar cases, and even they are powerless to save the victims of the slave power in many cases, in consequence of that law which there is no good prospect for continuing in existence.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following deaths of soldiers occurred since our last issue: Albert J. Brown, company K, 15th N. Y.; Finley hospital. Thos. D. Davis, company K, 132d Pa.; Soldiers' Rest. Joseph S. Hallizer, company A, 131st Pa.; Finley hospital. Isaac Minor, Fort Pennsylvania, Tenally Chapel hospital. Marcus M. Spaulding, company C, 16th Mass.; Argory Square hospital. Sergt. Edwin E. Slade, company G, 8th Pa. Cav.; Patent Office hospital. Lewis Slinger, company F, 61st N. Y.; Judiciary Square hospital. Sergt. Patrick Perry, company E, 27th Ind.; Harwood hospital. Isaac Linn, company D, 156th Pa.; Island Hall hospital. Corp. Frank Woodworth, company A, 8th Ind. Cav.; Epitaph hospital. Wm. E. Franklin, company F, 2d Ind. Vol.; Judiciary Square hospital.

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.—The following are the rates which bankers and brokers are buying and selling Bank of America—The legal tender notes being the standard: Buying - Selling Gold - 20 p. c. prem. 30 p. c. prem. Silver - 20 p. c. " 30 p. c. " U. S. Notes - 20 p. c. " 30 p. c. " Banks of issue in Washington and Georgetown - Washington. Georgetown. Bank of Metropolitan. Farmers and Merch's Bank of Washington. Bank of Commerce. Farm's & Merch's B'nk.

THE BULLION BANK redeems their notes in U. S. Treasury notes, when any amount from one dollar upwards is presented.

WHITEHOUSE GALLERY.—409 Penn. av., next door to the Telegraph office, continues to attract throngs of visitors to obtain cards of sitters of their selves and friends, and to view the portraits of the illustrious and celebrated establishment. Card likeness of our