

FITZ JOHN PORTER is in plain Major Fitz-John Porter leaves very shortly for Cincinnati, to act as judge advocate in the trial of Gen. Buell.

Lord Lyons.—This gentleman has returned to Washington. He had an interview with Mr. Seward yesterday morning, and also with the President.

General Halleck.—General Halleck returned to the city last evening from the front, whither he has been on a tour of inspection of the army of General Burnside.

General Halleck.—The Star of last evening says that "General Halleck is, next to General McClellan, perhaps the best strategist in the country." Complimentary, very!!

Gen. Fremont.—The Star of last evening says that Seesh was in high glee over the report of General Fremont's appointment to a new command. We don't see the point. Will the Star please explain!

Mr. Brinsmade.—It appears, from the New York papers, that this lady has been confined in prison for a month or so by Marshal Kennedy, on account of alleged Seesh principles. This is said to have been an unjust and an unwarrantable proceeding, and Marshal Draper has released her from duress.

A Great Battle.—The enemy is said to be in large force in Virginia near our front. He doubtless means to bring on a battle, and from various indications which we observe, we judge that he will have an opportunity to try his steel. When the trial hour comes, may he receive at our hands the chastisement due to his audacity.

North Carolina.—The news from North Carolina, in the Richmond papers of the 10th, although probably not accurate in details, may be relied upon as indicating the general object of the expedition from Newbern, viz: An attack at or near Weldon, upon the great railroad leading to the South.

The St. Louis Democrat, of Tuesday, (the latest date we have received,) insists that Blair is defeated by Knox, in that Congressional district. Per contra, Mr. Blair's friends insist that he is certainly elected. The dispute seems to turn upon the returns of the "soldiers' vote," and will probably not be finally settled except by the House of Representatives.

Gen. Sherman is said to contribute one thousand dollars, from his own private funds, "for the support of the poor of Memphis, who are suffering terribly." If these "poor" instead of being white people were negroes, we should never hear the last of it. In New Orleans the whites subsisting upon Government charity, in whole, or in part, outnumber the blacks fifteen to one.

New Views of Strategy.—A year ago, expeditions to North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida, to divert the attention of the rebels and weaken their forces in Virginia, were considered master-pieces of "strategy," by persons who now denounce the pending expeditions of the same character, as "fancy" operations. Then, Gen. McClellan was in the chief command of the army, and it was the card of these persons to praise everything which was done. Now that Gen. McClellan has been relieved, these persons have become "soberheads," and find fault with everything.

Some of the persons objecting to operations on the Southern coast at this time, do so on account of the President's proclamation. They dislike to see our armies moving into the cotton States, where slave are numerous. That is a very delicate place for the shoe to pinch at.

Major General Fitz John Porter on Wednesday issued a general order, from camp near Warrenton, announcing that, by direction of the President of the United States, Major General Hooker has been assigned to the command of the fifth army corps. In this order he says: It has been my privilege to lead the little band of regulars, the permanent army of the United States, inheriting the names, the records and the traditions of regiments that have borne the banner of our country through all its wars. It has been my privilege to lead noble regiments of volunteers, coming from different States, but becoming equally national through having the same purpose, the same dangers and the same sufferings; and, in conclusion, among the most gratifying of my thoughts of you will be the assurance that your subordination and loyalty will remain, in the future as in the past, firm and steadfast to our country and its authorities.

Scott on Buchanan.—We have purposefully abstained from inserting the personal rejoinder of Lieut. Gen. Scott to Ex-President Buchanan because we regard it in the light of an individual controversy, and the times demand that our columns should not be given up to such personalities. It is well known, that while Gen. Scott is a loyal man, in the sense of a professional soldier, he has always been influenced, to a great extent, by his Virginia birth and antecedents. No one who knew him was surprised that he should be willing, in a certain contingency, to say, as he did, of the seceded States, "Wayward sisters, go in peace."

The critics of Gen. Scott on Mr. Buchanan, therefore, are to be taken *cum grano salis*. There is no question that if he had been more efficient himself, our country would be in a different condition from what it is now. The general shows, in reply to Mr. Buchanan's assertion to the contrary, that at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion there were "available troops within reach of the government;" and that it was the neglect of the late administration to call on him to push them forward that lost Sumter, Morgan, Pickens, McRae, Jackson, and other Southern forts. He asserts that with even the comparatively small regular forces at his command, if President Buchanan had authorized him, he would have suppressed the rebellion in the East.

Gen. Scott is both to believe that the late President was privity to the withdrawal by Gen. Floyd of the 115,000 extra muskets and rifles, and 130 pieces of heavy artillery, from the Northern magazines to those of the South. Still Mr. Buchanan asserts that he was cognizant of this outrage, and we do not see why he should not be believed.

In this letter, as in his other documents on this subject, Gen. Scott makes it plain that Mr. Buchanan was opposed to the retention of the forts in the Union by force. Such will be the record of history.

Daily National Republican.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

NO. 302.

THE NEWS.

FROM GENERAL SIGEL'S ADVANCE.

BRILLIANT DASH OF GENERAL SIGEL'S BODY GUARD.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

PROBABILITY OF A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Brilliant Dash of Gen. Sigel's Body Guard.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

GALESVILLE, Va., Nov. 11—8 a. m.—Every one here was startled, yesterday morning, by a rumor that the whole of General Sigel's body guard had been captured by the rebels at Fredericksburg, and that this had been occasioned by the treachery of a scout.

This caused the utmost excitement and dejection. Later in the day news of a different character was received, which quite changed the aspect of affairs. General Sigel's body guard was safe—not a man of it captured; but they were in Fredericksburg, had a severe fight and captured a large number of the enemy.

To give a somewhat detailed statement of the affair, we will begin with the starting of the expedition. It left here on Saturday morning, numbering fifty-four men. Captain Dahlgren, chief of the staff, commanded the party. Capt. Spera and Lieutenants Miller and Carr, of the First Indiana cavalry, accompanied the expedition.

They moved on to Warrenton, and reached there about noon, and were joined by ninety men of the Sixth Ohio cavalry. Together, they proceeded through the forests until they reached Stafford Court House, where they remained over night.

The lieutenant with ten men first crossed, and then the remaining guard followed in less than fifteen minutes, the Ohio men being left on this side of the river, to act in co-operation with the others.

The entering of the Union soldiers was so sudden that the rebel troops stationed there were taken completely by surprise. Scattered throughout the town of Fredericksburg were 500 Confederate soldiers, the most of whom were cavalrymen.

They were unable to gather their forces together immediately, and this was a slight advantage for our men. They at once attacked all of the enemy that they met. A brisk fight immediately ensued.

The rebels were terrified at the yells which our men gave, and this had partially the effect to scatter them for a time.

They returned strongly reinforced from the struggles and pickets who were outside of the town, and who had come in when the hostilities commenced. Our men were then so surrounded as to be completely hemmed in, without an apparent avenue to escape through.

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This expedition, without doubt, effected one of the most glorious achievements of the present campaign.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, concerning the Affixing and Collecting of Excise Stamps on Documents, etc.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC QUIESCENT YESTERDAY.

GEN. BURNSIDE IN CONSULTATION WITH HIS OFFICERS.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

THE TEARING UP THE RAILS ON THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD, ON ARRIVAL OF REBEL TROOPS.

OUR SOLDIERS RETREAT TO THEIR BOATS.

BEAUREGARD THREATENS TO ATTACK PORT PULASKI.

A NEGRO COMPANY DOING PICKET DUTY—THREE CAPTURE A DEPUTY MARSHAL AND TWO PICKETS.

ST. CATHARINE'S ISLAND EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

THE HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS GOOD.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WARRENTON, Nov. 13, 1862.

Nothing worthy of record has transpired today within the lines of the Army of the Potomac.

Major General Burnside has been engaged with several of his principal officers on matters of business.

New York, Nov. 13.—Advices from Port Royal, per the Western World, report that a military and naval expedition, including three hundred Rhode Island troops, had left that place and one of the results was the tearing up of the rails, for some distance, of the Charleston and Savannah railroad. A large number of rebel troops arrived from Charleston and interrupted the work, when our forces retreated to the boats.

Rebel deserters report that Beauregard intends to attack Port Pulaski about the 17th instant, and that the engines are to be removed from the privateer Nashville, to be placed on one of the rebel rams, of which several are about ready.

A negro company are doing picket duty on St. Simons Island. Two boats' crews of them recently proceeded up the Darien river, and captured a rebel deputy marshal and two pickets.

St. Catharine's Island has been evacuated by the rebels, who took their negroes with them, after killing two who refused to go.

The health of the troops at Port Royal is good.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The steamer Orizaba sailed for Panama to-day, taking \$135,000 in treasure for New York, and \$40,000 for England.

There have been but few sales, recently, from the hands of importers and jobbers. Business is diminishing, and the fall trade is evidently drawing to a close.

The latest sale of legal tender notes was at 82. Thirty-five thousand dollars was shipped in today's steamer for the National Sanitary Fund.

The bill appropriating \$30,000 towards fitting out a cavalry company from this city to go to Massachusetts regiment was indefinitely postponed, in the board of supervisors, last evening.

Congressman Phelps leaves to-day, by the overland stage, to Washington.

Another dispatch says the steamer Orizaba has \$1,055,000 for New York.

Exciting Mining Speculations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Bullion continues dull. The recent discoveries in the silver mines of Mariposa county cause much local excitement. Over six hundred claims were located on a line thirty-five miles long, some of which have been partly opened, and choice specimens of rock obtained, yielding \$300 per ton. There is such a rage for the discovery of new mines that companies are organizing and selling before the developments take place.

The mining companies organized in San Francisco within a year, have a nominal capital stock of over seventy millions. Such speculations were never before equalled; but legitimate mining operations are stipulated thereby. The next promise is to be unusually active in its mining developments.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 12.—Sylvester Buel, formerly of Albany, New York, was found on board the steamship City of Washington, on the 10th inst., and made his way to the shore, and attempted to make his escape by jumping through the embankment of the river, but being unable to land was drowned.

General Corcoran and staff arrived here this morning.

Major General Dix went to Suffolk to-day to review the troops at that place.

The Petersburg Express, of November 10, has the following:

"THE RECOGNITION HUMBLED." The ghost of recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, after having been solemnly evoked for the tenth time, has again been dismissed to the shades below, where we hope it will remain for the balance of the war. We are tired of this French recognition of this phantom, and wish never to see it again paraded before the public eye."

By a letter to Hon. Wm. D. Sewell, of Bath, written on board the steamship City of Washington, Oct. 21, it appears that the pirate Alabama, or "230," was seen from that steamer on the previous day, cruising in the track of our outward-bound ships, and that if the captain had then telegraphed the fact to our government, a swift vessel might have reached the locality in season to have prevented some of the mischief made by the pirate, if not to have captured her.

Ex-Gov. Isaac G. Harris issued an order at Murfreesboro', Tenn., on the 28th ult., appointing officers to enroll all persons in the respective districts over 15 and under 45 years of age, and to forward separate lists, together with duplicate lists, of over 18 and under 35, to the adjutant general of the State.

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.—It is reported that Gen. DIX has replied to Gov. Andrew's published letter on this subject. The reply will undoubtedly elicit a rejoinder from Gov. Andrew. Ultimately the whole correspondence will probably be given to the public.—Boston Transcript.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—The baggage car and express train coming West, and containing the mails, express money, and baggage, was entirely destroyed by fire at Longwood Station, on the Great Western railroad, last night.