The New-York Daily Tribune.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORS OF A REVERSE ON THE LEFT.

THE CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

A VICTORY FOR THE PAPAL PARTY.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Investigation of other Questionable Events

THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL PORTER.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1862.

REPORTED REVERSE TO THE LEFT WING.

Reports that the left wing of the Potomac Army has suffered a reverse are flying about the hotels this evening, but we are enabled to say on high authority that no reports of any serious fighting have been received by the Government. There may, however, have been a little skirmishing.

THE CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Persons familiar with the politics of Europe regard the resignation of Louis Napoleon's Ministers, including Thouvenel, Fould, and Persigny, as indicative of a victory of the Empress Eugenie, the great leader of the party which supports the Pope in his undisturbed possession of Rome. It is also believed that this change of the Cabinet will lead to, if it does not spring from, a modification of the Anglo-French policy, of which Count Persigny is the most ardent apostle. M. Drouyn de l'Huys, successor to M. Thouvenel, is more strongly inclined toward a close alliance with Russia, and to a policy decidedly more favorable toward this country.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The report is current in circles likely to be well informed, that Gen. Halleck testified before the Military Commission, which has substantially concluded its investigation of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, that that post might and should have been relieved. There is reason to believe that more than one living General is also somewhat seriously implicated by the evidence. It is not true, as stated, that Col. Miles is altogether exonerated.

INVESTIGATION OF OTHER QUESTIONABLE EVENTS.

It is understood to be the intention of the Government to institute a thorough military investigation into all the questionable occurrences of the war from its commencement up to date. The affair of Ball's Bluff, the curious features of the campaign on the Peninsula, the extraordinary failure to support Gen. Pope in front of Washington, and the alleged destitution of the Army of the Potomac, which prevented its following up the success of the battle of Antietam to the destruction of the Rebel army, are spoken of as among the points which will before long be made a subject of examination and report. The charges preferred by Gen. Pope, by Gen. Burnside, and by Gen. Martindale against Fitz-John Porter, will, it is believed, have the precedence in order of investigation.

PROPOSED PROMOTION OF GEN. OGLESBY.

Brig.-Gen. Oglesby has been recommended for promotion to the rank of Major-General for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the recent fight at Corinth, which turns out to be, now that we have the official reports, one of the most brilliant and decisive actions of the war. The Rebels, by their own confession, outnumbered us three to two on the field of battle, and yet were badly whipped. Gen. Oglesby was severely wounded in the action.

GEN. ROSECRANS'S COMMISSION.

The commission of Gen. Rosecrans, as Major-General, has been dated back to the 21st of March, 1862, the time when he ceased to command the Department of Western Virginia. This has been done partly as a reward of the gallantry and success of that officer, and partly to enable him to outrank the Major-Generals who will have to serve under him in his new department.

PAYMENT OF CONSULAR AND MINISTERIAL DRAFTS IN GOLD.

Agreeably to the suggestions of Secretary Seward, who thinks that the credit of the country would suffer abroad were any other course pursued, Secretary Chase is still paying Consular and Ministerial drafts in gold. The Consul at Athens, who drew his draft here yesterday, received the balance of his salary in the precious metal.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1862.

SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, one of the New-York allotment commissioners, has just arrived here bringing with him the allotment rolls of forty of the additional regiments of that State under the new levy. These allotments of pay amount to three millions of dollars per annum—an average of nearly ten dollars a month for every man making an allotment for the benefit of his family. The rolls of other regiments, under the late call, are not yet completed. An effort will be made by these commissioners to induce all the other States to take advantage of this system, which has proved so eminently successful to the large number of regiments already in the field. These gentlemen say that the soldiers by this means are saved from many of the temptations to which they would otherwise be subjected, while their families are relieved from want.

LISTS OF CASUALTIES

According to an order just issued by the War Department, hereafter, after every battle, skirmish or other engagement, the commanding officer of each regiment, battery, or other detached portion of a regiment then present, will, in addition to the lists transmitted through intermediate commanders, promptly forward and direct to the Adjutant-General's office, a correct return of the killed, wounded, and missing of his command. This order is rendered necessary by the fact that many of the returns by being transmitted through the Brigade headquarters are delayed and lost.

REQUISITIONS ON THE TREASURY.

Claim Agents are informed that by their agency the payment of requisitions at the Treasury can be facilitated. Claims are paid in regular order according to the date of the requisition, unless the parties elect to take certificates of indebtedness bearing six per cent interest, in which case, on being notified, the Secretary of the Treasury directs payment forthwith—25 per cent in money, and 75 per cent in certificates—the latter being used by the Treasurer as rapidly as the necessary forms can be gone through with—hence there is no necessity for any intermediate agent.

THE MILITARY ROAD ACROSS THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Capt. John Mullan, U. S. Army, who has recently constructed an important military road across the Rocky Mountains, in Washington Territory, has returned to this city. According to instructions from the War Department he will proceed at once to organize a force of topographers, etc. on the final reports and maps of the line of road. It is considered that the Government has never undertaken a work of more importance in a military point of view than that now completed.

THE POSTAGE CURRENCY.

The National Bank Note Company having brought the daily delivery of postage currency up to $58,000, there is now a slight falling off, owing to the process of some changes in the arrangements, but this will soon be recovered, and the daily delivery of currency carried up to $100,000.

The Proposed Colored Emigration to Chiriqui—Address to the President—His Reply.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1862.

The colored people of the District of Columbia, for whose removal Congress made an appropriation and gave the President authority in the premises, have sent a delegation to the President, and the delegation has delivered to him the following letter:

TO THE PRESIDENT—Sir: The undersigned, on behalf of their colored brethren and themselves, have called upon your Excellency to learn when we can take our departure to the land promised us by yourself in the address you made to us in this your Executive Mansion.

We have learned from the Hon. Senator Pomeroy, the Agent of Emigration whom you appointed to conduct us to Chiriqui, that he is ready, his equipment engaged, his provisions for the emigrants bought, that a vessel suitable has been found, that the consent of the Government with its agreement to receive us as citizens with "equal rights and obligations" has been obtained, and that he only waits your orders to announce the day of sailing, and that he can sail within a week if your order is given.

Many of us, acting upon your promise to send us so soon as one hundred families were ready, have sold our furniture, have given up our little homes, to go in the first voyage—and now, when more than five times that number have made preparations to leave, we find that there is *uncertainty* and *delay*, which is greatly embarrassing us, and reducing our scanty means until fears are being created that these means being exhausted, poverty in a still worse form than has yet met us, may be our "Winter" prospect.

We have seen it stated in the newspapers that you do not intend to let us depart. We are not willing to believe that your Excellency would invite us to make arrangements to go; would tell us that we could not live prosperously here; would excite hopes within us, and stimulate us to struggle for national independence and respectable equality; and then, when we had made ourselves ready for the effort, in confident belief of the integrity of your promise, that its realization will be withheld.

Congress has placed both the power and the means in the hands of your Excellency to aid in removing us. You began the movement. You appointed Senator Pomeroy, in whom not only the colored people but the whole country have confidence, to see that justice should be done us in our removal. He has said that he is ready.

We, therefore, earnestly beg that your Excellency will now give him explicit orders to sail before the cold weather sets in to pinch us here—before the storms of Winter shall make our voyage a dangerous one.

President Lincoln, through his Private Secretary, replied to the deputation of colored men who had called upon him to express their disappointment in the delay of their being sent, as promised, to Central America, that he (the President) was as anxious as he ever was for their departure; that he had placed everything in the hands of Senator Pomeroy of Kansas; and that he could not now see the deputation of colored men, but that he would do so in the course of a few days.

The Election—Arrangements for the Transmission of Returns.

TO EDITORS, REPORTERS, AND TELEGRAPHERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

To simplify matters, and reduce the pressure on the telegraph line, on Tuesday night, you are hereby requested to send to the Associated Press the *full vote* of the towns heard from *for Governor alone*.

The vote by counties, or trustworthy estimates thereof, is also desirable, and may be sent in addition to the foregoing.

The vote for other candidates on the State ticket should not be telegraphed.

As regards Congressmen, majorities will be preferable to full returns, and in relation to members of Assembly, the names of the persons elected, with their politics, is all which is required.

Attention to these regulations will greatly facilitate the Press and the public in arriving at an early knowledge of the result of the election. Respectfully, &c.,

D. H. CRAIG, Agent Associated Press.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome street, corner of Elm, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 323.—Capt. ——, Precinct ——: The Police telegraph instrument after sundown on Nov. 4th inst. will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the Central Office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire, or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one station-house and another during the period of transmitting election returns, unless on an order from the Central Office. You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your precinct to your station-house without delay, thence to be sent immediately by election districts to the Central Office. The Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Precincts will send those returns forthwith by special messengers. The remaining stations and sub-stations will transmit by telegraph.

Direct the men who are so engaged in bringing the returns of the canvass to the Station-House to also bring with them the returns of the Associated Press, which you will deliver to the special messenger duly appointed to receive the same. No question relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered from the Central Office; but, as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed, the result will an alarm be transmitted to every Station-House, for the information of the residents in its vicinity.

Sergt. —— is especially detailed to operate the instrument at your Station-House from sundown to 12 o'clock, midnight, and Sergt. —— from 12 o'clock until the canvass is ended.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt. Metropolitan Police.

The VIth Congress District.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: Seeing my name attached to a circular, and also in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, purporting to indorse Orison Blunt for member of Congress from this district, I would respectfully State, that being a member of that Convention I attended the same and voted for the Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, but being in a minority, of course submitted to the nomination of Mr. Blunt. But feeling it to be the duty of all Union-loving citizens to stand by the Administration at this time, and feeling confident that Mr. Conkling is not only the strongest man of the two, as well as a decided Union man, and one who will stand by the President in all his great and glorious acts, I feel that I would be doing an act of injustice to the promptings of my own heart, were I to support in the coming contest, any gentleman from this district, other than the Hon. Frederick A. Conkling. By giving this a place in your columns you will very much oblige,

Yours, respectfully, J. J. RADDEAU.

No. 100 Bedford st., IXth Ward. New-York, Nov. 1, 1862.

Brooklyn.

There are two Assembly Districts in Brooklyn in which stump candidates are running against the regular Union nominees—*Marquis D. Moore* against HENRY A. BOWEN in the IId, and a Mr. *Perry* against CHARLES L. BENEDICT in the VIth. As we know no reason why these self-made candidates should be preferred to those who have been selected by their Union fellow-citizens, we entreat every citizen who would sustain the Union and its Government in this fearful crisis to vote for the regular Union candidates. To do otherwise is to throw the District into the hands of the Seymourites, and perhaps throw away thereby a United States Senator for six years ensuing, as one has very probably been thrown away, by just such selfish and suicidal factiousness, in Pennsylvania. Men who mean to stand by the Union! do not withhold nor throw away a vote, but cast it where it will tell!

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND BULL RUN.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE EXPEDITION.

Secretary Chase Among the Soldiers.

RECONNOISSANCE TO NEAR WINCHESTER.

Rebels in Strong Force on the West Side of the Blue Ridge.

Probable Engagement with Stuart's Cavalry.

HEAVY CANNONADING AT UNION.

The Rebels Re-enforced from West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1862.

The following has been received from your special correspondent with Gen. Sigel:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1862.

An expedition sent out yesterday, to make a telescopic examination of the country beyond Bull Run returned late last night. They ascended the mountain a few miles above Thoroughfare Gap, and saw the enemy's pickets beyond Middleburg, at which place there was also visible quantities of smoke as if buildings were burning. Indications of a camp were seen beyond. In the direction of Leesburg troops were seen. Scouting parties of the enemy were seen around the country, and the expedition narrowly escaped capture.

Secretary Chase, who was accompanied by his daughter, arrived at headquarters yesterday afternoon. In the evening he was serenaded by the band of the Massachusetts 33d Regiment, and the band of the 73d Ohio. The 61st Ohio, Col. McGroaty, tendered their respects to the Secretary during the evening, and as an old Ohio boy he was called upon to make a speech. He responded by saying that he had been used to making speeches, but during the past 18 months his time had been wholly occupied in raising money wherewith to pay the gallant volunteers, who had so nobly responded to their country's call, and expressed the belief that something decisive would soon be accomplished.

The Fight at Philimont—An Artillery Engagement of Five Hours—Retreat of the Rebels—Occupation of Snicker's Gap by our Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 2, 12 p. m., 1862.

Gen. Pleasanton came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Philimont, about eleven o'clock yesterday. The fight, which was conducted wholly by artillery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy retreated to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. The enemy's force consisted of a portion of Stuart's cavalry and one battery. Five of them are known to have been killed.

This morning, Gen. Pleasanton renewed the attack at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock, he was re-enforced by a brigade of infantry. At 1 o'clock, the Rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss up to 3 o'clock to-day was one killed and four wounded. During the action, a Rebel caisson was exploded by one of our shells. The enemy's loss is not known.

The firing in that direction was very heavy from 3 o'clock till dark, but the result is not known.

Gen. McClellan visited the front during this afternoon.

A heavy dust was observed to-day at Ashby's Gap. In what direction the Rebel troops were moving is not known, the distance being too great.

Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day. Three brigades of Rebel troops were at last advices advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns. Firing followed, but the results are not yet known.

Reconnoissance to Within Three Miles of Winchester—The Rebels in Strong Force Between Snicker's Gap and Philimont.

WHEATLAND, Va., Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

Our cavalry made a reconnoissance yesterday to within three miles of Winchester. At dusk a large force of the Rebel cavalry, with artillery, was discovered on the slopes in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap, where the enemy have also recently elected a signal station.

Heavy cannonading was heard last evening at Purcellville, and it was supposed there that a skirmish was going on between Gen. Bayard and Gen. Stuart.

In the reconnoissance toward Winchester we captured a number of prisoners.

A reconnoissance this morning reveals the fact that the Rebels are in strong force between Snicker's Gap and Philimont, on the western side of the Blue Ridge.

The prisoner arrested yesterday has been taken to headquarters. Little doubt exists that he is a spy. Provost-Marshal Mitchell went to the house where he was arrested, and by adopting the following stratagem obtained another proof of his guilt: He informed the people of the house that the prisoner had confessed all, and had sent for his clothes, which were immediately given up. Among them was found a complete Rebel uniform. The prisoner says that he came within our line to avoid the Rebel conscription.

Reconnoissance and Skirmishes with the Enemy's Pickets—Probable Fight Between Gen. Bayard and Gen. Stuart's Cavalry, &c.

PURCELLVILLE, Va., Nov. 1, 1862.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry, in Gen. Pleasanton's command, was yesterday employed in reconnoitering the country about Snickersville Gap. Capt. Crane, commanding the regiment, took two squadrons round to the right, and passing the end of Short Hill, saw the enemy's pickets posted along the slope of the Blue Ridge. It was positively ascertained by personal observation that the enemy have a large force in the Shenandoah valley just beyond the Gap.

Lieut. Balder, of the same regiment, went with another detachment across the country to the left, striking the Aldie and Snickersville pike about a mile and a half from the Gap. He charged on about twenty-five Rebel pickets, drove them in confusion into the woods, and captured two carbines and two swords and belts.

Lieut. Thompson, one of the General's aids, who went yesterday afternoon to communicate with Gen. Bayard, commanding the cavalry in Gen. Sigel's command, was stopped on his way by a column of Rebel cavalry passing down the pike leading to Aldie. He heard cannonading and saw shells exploding in the direction of that place. It was supposed that Gens. Bayard and Stuart were having a fight. It was ascertained that Gen. Stuart had passed through Snickersville Gap the day before to this side of the mountain, with several thousand cavalry and four pieces of artillery. He encamped at Union that night and yesterday pursued his way down the valley on a trot.

Gen. Pleasanton's command has been very actively engaged in scouring the country in the extreme front. On Thursday Companies A and B of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. Patten, went out to within a mile of Snickersville, driving in the Rebel pickets. At that point the enemy were found with a line of flankers extending to the woods on the side of the mountain. The sound of their drums was soon heard, and the noise of their artillery rolling on the turnpike. About 600 Rebel cavalry were seen behind a knoll close to Snickersville Gap. Infantry or dismounted cavalrymen were also seen in that vicinity. A few shots were exchanged. We took two prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. Babbitt, of the Eighth New-York cavalry, made a reconnoissance to Union and Bloomfield. The Rebel pickets were found six miles from Union, and were driven toward Snickersville. From Union the Rebel pickets fled to Bloomfield, within a short distance of which our party found three or four hundred Rebel cavalry formed behind a high stone fence, on the road between Snickersville and Middleburg. Our reconnoitering party passed within carbine range of them, and went two miles further parallel with the Rebel line, but no encounter took place.

A supposed Rebel spy was caught on Thursday, near Goose Creek, by our picket. A court martial was immediately convened. The proceedings were commenced last evening and resumed this morning. The case is not concluded yet.

The Rebels still appear in force in the vicinity of Berryville, and, with artillery, cavalry and infantry, appear determined to hold Snickersville Gap while their army operates in the valley.

Yesterday Lieutenant Ward, of General Pleasanton's staff, returned, having successfully established a line of communication between our cavalry advance in this locality and that of Gen. Sigel's command.

Advance of the Union Cavalry to Philimont.

PHILIMONT, Va., Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

Our advance under Gen. Pleasanton left Purcellville this morning, and proceeded to Philimont, which was reached about 11 o'clock. A hundred Rebel Cavalry were chased out of the town.

Philimont is about four miles from Snickersville. The town and the gap are in plain view from here.

The enemy is reported to be in considerable force at Upperville.

A detachment of our cavalry was sent to occupy the town of Union, where Gen. Stuart encamped with his cavalry a few nights ago.

Out of 21 citizens of Philimont arrested by Lieut. Kean, the Provost-Marshal, immediately after our occupation of the place, only two took the oath of allegiance. Nineteen avowed themselves bitter Secessionists, and distinctly refused to take the oath.

Results of a Balloon Reconnoissance from Bolivar Hights—Cannonading at Union.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

Professor Lowe made a balloon reconnoissance this afternoon from Bolivar Hights. Rebel cavalry were discovered in some force a short distance this side of Charlestown, and three sections of battery stationed so as to command the turnpike which passes through the town.

The Rebels display themselves quite freely, with the evident design of provoking an attack from our forces on Bolivar Hights, hoping to draw them within the reach of their masked batteries. They had evidently not reckoned on the balloon, and the plan won't work.

The cannonading at Union could be heard quite plainly on Bolivar Hights.

The correspondent of *The Baltimore American* was arrested, or at least ordered to be arrested, in consequence of the publication of contraband news in that paper on Monday and Tuesday last, and was also notified that a repetition of the offense would be followed by the exclusion of their correspondents from the line. The War Department did not pass the reports in question, as they were not telegraphed, and a portion of the same information sent to *The Herald* was suppressed by the Government censor at Washington.

The Rebel Forces Re-enforced by the Army from Western Virginia—More Rumors of Peace Propositions.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

Secessionists here inform me that the Rebel forces of Western Virginia have joined Gen. Lee's forces in the Valley. They have been added to Stonewall Jackson's immediate command.

I have trustworthy information that after the next general engagement propositions of peace will come from Richmond.

The Rebels Still at Thoroughfare Gap—Attack on the Union Cavalry at Aldie.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

The latest news from the front is that the Rebels still hold Thoroughfare Gap, with a small picket. Gen. Bayard's cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon at Aldie. He encamped last night two miles east of that place, from which fact it is inferred that he repulsed the Rebel force.

The Capture of the Rebel Steamer Anglia—Preparations for an Attack on Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

Tidings reached here this evening of the capture, in Bull's Bay, of the steamer Anglia, laden with valuable army stores and bound for Charleston.

When the Anglia left Nassau news had been received that the Yankees were working night and day on iron-clads, with a view of attacking Charleston soon.

Arrival of Major-General Banks in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1862.

Major-Gen. Banks arrived here by the midnight train on Saturday and was welcomed by a great crowd, who gathered at the depot with a band of music.

Gen. Banks briefly returned his thanks and was escorted to the Parker House.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Capture of Mobile by Union Troops—Affairs at Helena and Memphis—The Quarrels of the Rebel Generals, &c., &c.

CAIRO, Nov. 1, 1862.

We have a rumor, by way of Corinth, that Mobile is ours. The report was brought in by Rebel prisoners taken by our scouts.

Corinth dispatches of yesterday say that the mail messenger came in there to-day from Chevalle, and reported that our scouts had scoured the country as far South as Ripley, but discovered no trace of the enemy.

An arrival from the South reports all quiet at Helena.

In Memphis, orders have been issued by Gen. Sherman that all steamers with cotton and other merchandise shall be convoyed by gunboats upon proper notification at Cairo or Memphis.

A Memphis letter says Villipigue's Rebel brigade has moved from Holly Springs.

The only news from Tennessee is that on Friday night our pickets were driven in at Chevalle. This is thought, however, to indicate a reconnoissance rather than an attack on our forces. The Rebels seem to be coming up by way of Grand Junction, and thus be in a position to menace both Bolivar and Corinth. It is barely possible that they have not enough men to make an attack, but have pushed their column in a threatening manner in order to gain time at Holly Springs and other points south.

There is a conflict of authority between the Rebel Generals in Mississippi. Gen. Pemberton was sent to the command of that department on the presumption that Gen. Van Dorn would be in Tennessee or Kentucky. But the battle at Corinth prevented this, and now Van Dorn refuses to come under and acknowledge his authority.

The Lynchburg Republican of the 24th says the constitutionality of the Conscription act will be tested in the Court of Appeals in Virginia. The case is made up by Confederate State authorities.

The Grenada Appeal says that Jackson, Longstreet, Polk, Hardee, Pemberton, Kirby Smith, and Holmes have been promoted to Lieut.-Generals.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2, 1862.

Advices from the army in South-East Missouri state that after the recent success of our forces at Pittman's Ferry, Cols. Lazar and Dewey, with their forces combined, pushed on as far as Bellinger Mills, five miles from Pocahontas, where they fought Burbridge, completely routing his forces, and capturing a large number of prisoners, including many Rebel officers.

A later dispatch from Col. Lazar says he has captured and dispersed 300 of Boone's command.

Gen. Fremont was last night presented by the Germans of St. Louis with a magnificent sword, which was long since purchased for the purpose. About a year ago a dime subscription was started among the Germans to raise a suitable amount for a testimonial, and $1,000 was speedily collected, and a sword ordered from Tiffany of New-York. The weapon is a superb one.

The blade is of the finest steel, with a gold scabbard. Gen. Fremont's recent arrival here afforded the wished-for opportunity, and last evening was chosen for the demonstration, which commenced with a torchlight procession. The multitude gathered together was very large, and the enthusiasm unbounded. About 15,000 people were present, and it was one of the greatest demonstrations our city ever witnessed. A sash of white satin, having upon it a bust of Fremont in gold, was also presented by the ladies.

Fight Near Marshfield, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS, MARSHFIELD, Mo., Oct. 22, 1862.

To Major-General CURTIS: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 20th I received information of a party of Rebels moving toward a point eight miles from this place, and *en route* to join the Rebel forces in the line of the south-west. I took one hundred and five men of the 10th Illinois Cavalry and started at 5 p. m. to intercept them; came on their pickets at 8½ o'clock, and drove them in and attacked the main force, about two hundred strong, killing and wounding many and capturing twenty-seven prisoners. Among them is a Captain, who informs me that Col. Dorsey was in command. We also captured a number of horses, shot guns, rifles, &c. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. This party was organized by Buckner and Hughes, who sign themselves Majors in the Confederate army. They scattered in every direction through the mountains. A large portion of them are running in the same direction they came. They were so completely surprised that they never tried to collect again. The largest trail I could find, we followed for ten miles, when they likewise scattered in every direction, and I ordered Capt. McMahon's Company of State militia to gather them in. They are completely disorganized. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN STUART,

Lieutenant-Colonel 10th Illinois Cavalry, commanding.

Cairo, Nov. 1, 1862.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

The steamboat Georgia, from Washington, arrived this morning with fifty Rebel prisoners, to be sent up the river for exchange.

Major-Gen. Dix arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, on the steamboat City of Hudson, from Washington.

The flag-of-truce boat Metamora, in charge of Major R. W. Shenk, returned at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Aiken's Landing, bringing down eighty paroled Union prisoners, and Mr. W. P. Wood, Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison. A portion of the Union prisoners from Salisbury, N. C., had reached Richmond, and were not allowed to proceed from there. They were remanded to prison there. Assistant Surgeon George D. Slocum of the San Jacinto, captured at City Point, unconditionally released, was brought down on the Metamora.

Samuel S. Brush of the 5th Iowa, and a recently paroled Union prisoner, died to-day on the flag-of-truce boat, on the way down the river from Aiken's Landing.

The Burning of the Ship Alleghanian.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

The American has a private letter in reference to the burning of the ship Alleghanian by the Rebels in Chesapeake Bay, off the mouth of the Rappahannock, on Tuesday night last. The letter says that after the flames had been subdued by one of the United States steamers, they broke out again, and the vessel was burned to the water's edge.

Attack on a Wood Train near Bull Run by Rebels.

A wood train sent out yesterday by the Military Railroad Department, Orange and Alexandria Road, for firewood, having on board a pretty large force of wood-cutters and laborers to load the wood, was fired into by the Confederates, the rails taken up, the engines and cars thrown from the track, and a large number of the hands captured. The engineer escaped, proceeded to Fairfax Station, and telegraphed the result. It is about time the road was guarded or abandoned. This affair occurred two miles beyond Bull Run Bridge.

[Washington Star, Nov. 1.

RAVAGES OF THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

SHE IS OFF SANDY HOOK.

CAPTURE OF SIX MORE VESSELS.

ALL BUT TWO OF THEM BURNED.

The Crews Put in Irons and Nearly Starved

RELEASE OF THE BRIG BARON DE CASTINE.

The Several Crews Sent Home in Her.

BONDS TAKEN FOR RELEASED VESSELS.

The Officers Threaten to Shell New-York.

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1862.

The brig Baronde Castine of Boston, Capt. Saunders, from Bangor 19th ult. for Cardenas, arrived here this afternoon. She reports on the 29th ult. lat. 39 long. 69 was captured by the British pirate Alabama. Capt. Semmes agreed to liberate the brig for a bond of $6,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after peace is declared. Capt. Saunders gave the bond, and was then informed that he must take as passengers the crews, numbering 45 in all, of several American vessels which had been previously captured and burned by the Alabama.

The crews were sent on board the brig, but extra provisions were refused, and Capt. Saunders bore away for the nearest port to land them.

The following is a list of the vessels taken and burned by the Alabama:

Bark Lamplighter of Boston, Harding, from New-York for Gibraltar. Captured Oct. 15, in latitude 41 30, longitude 59 17, and burned.

Ship Lafayette of New-Haven, Small, from New-York for Belfast, Ireland, with a cargo of wheat and corn. Captured Oct. 23, in latitude 40, longitude 64, and burned.

Schooner Crenshaw of New-York, Nelson, from New-York for Glasgow, with a cargo of flour. Captured Oct. 26, in latitude 40, longitude 65, and burned. One of the crew of the Crenshaw joined the Alabama.

Bark Lauretta of Boston, Wells, from New-York for Madeira. Captured Oct. 28, in latitude 39 45, longitude 68, and burned.

Capt. Semmes informed the prisoners that on Oct. 10 he captured the ship Tonawanda, of and from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, with passengers on board and detained her for five days, and released her for a bond of $80,000 payable as above.

He also captured the ship Manchester from New-York for Liverpool, and the brig Dunkirk from New-York for Lisbon, and burned them, putting their crews on board the Tonawanda.

Capt. Harding of the bark Lamplighter makes the following report: 15th ult., at daylight, lat. 41 30, long. 59 17, wind south with thick weather, saw a ship standing to the southward; in half an hour the weather cleared up a little, and she altered her course and stood across our bows with the British flag flying; and then made her out to be a steamer; when within a mile he fired a gun, hauled down the British flag and ran up the Confederate flag; and hove to and he sent a boat on board, demanded my papers, and declared me a prize. We were sent on board the steamer. I was allowed to take one trunk, and my officers and crew one bag each. Capt. Semmes ordered his First Lieutenant to go on board of the bark, and burn her immediately. I begged him to save my ship; but he replied, "I hope to be able to serve you a d—d sight worse yet." They then went on board to burn my ship. I was permitted to go with them. When we went into the cabin, they asked for liquor. I gave them all I had. They drank some, and emptied the remainder on the floor. Then they took the oil cans out of the locker and poured the oil on the floor; and then, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they set the vessel on fire. We were then transferred to the steamer, and put in irons and almost starved. The pirate then continued to cruise under sail, but with steam up, until she captured all the above vessels. The crews were all put in irons as soon as captured. Those on board of the Alabama had full files of *The New-York Herald* and pictorial papers containing an account of the former captures by the Alabama, Capt. H. was informed by the second lieutenant and several of the petty officers that their next destination was New-York, as they meant to throw a few shells into that city. Capt. H. represents the Alabama as very formidable, but he does not think she is as fast as has been reported. When he left her the crew were mounting two large pivot guns, one forward, and the other aft. He thinks they were 100-pounders.

Capt. Small of the ship Lafayette, reports that when he was introduced to Capt. Semmes he produced his British Consular certificate, and remarked to Capt. Semmes that he supposed that would be sufficient protection. Capt. Semmes replied, "the New-York people are getting very smart, but it won't save you; its all a d—d hatched up mess." He then gave orders to burn the ship.

Movements of Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

Orders have been issued for ten regiments to leave for the seat of war before next Saturday.

No Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1862.

The Committees of the various Precincts have reported to the Draft Commissioners 4,300 volunteers not previously reported by the Enrollment Assessors.

This is 1,000 more than is required to fill up the quota of the city, rendering it certain that there will be no draft in Philadelphia.

The Draft Commissioners announce officially that the Volunteers from Philadelphia number 34,851, being 1,439 over the quota required to fill the call for 600,000 men.

Claims for extra credit, beyond that ascertained by the Enrollment Assessors, were made by 113 precincts. The remaining 101 precincts made no claims.

The Commissioners report that no draft will be necessary in Philadelphia, the quota being filled.

Arrest of Judge Semple Orr—The Case of Judge Lackland.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

The Republican of this city learns that Judge Semple Orr was arrested at Jefferson City, Mo., on Thursday last by order of Gen. Loan. The cause of the arrest of Judge Orr, we understand, is that he delivered a speech in which he declared the proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves was unwise, impolitic and uncalled for, and because he expressed doubts of the ability of the Administration to carry out, lawfully, the purposes of the proclamation.

Judge Lackland, who was also arrested for publicly denouncing the Proclamation and the paper currency of the country, has been paroled to enable him to prosecute a forgery case in which he is engaged as counsel.