The War for the Union.

BY TELEGRAPH!

[From Friday Morning's Bulletin.]

PARTICULARS FROM OUR FLEET.

SIGNAL VICTORY—BEAUFORT IN OUR POSSESSION—FIFTY-FIVE CANNON, 500 MUSKETS, AND IMMENSE STORES CAPTURED—A DESCRIPTION OF PORT ROYAY AND BEAUFORT.

QUINCY, Nov. 14.

Capt. Steadman arrived at Washington at noon, bringing dispatches of Naval expedition. He is bearer of two rebel flags—one Palmetto, and the American flag first hoisted in South Carolina over Ft. Walker.

Capt. Steadman reports that the captured forts are magnificent earth covered ways and bomb proof, and that all our troops had to do was to occupy them.—They can be held against any opposing force.

Among the most efficient vessels were found to be the new gun boats, of which the Navy Department had 23 constructed expressly for such purposes; and their success, both in the gale and under the fire, was perfect.

Commander Dayton of the Pocahontas, is the brother of Gen. Dayton, who commanded the rebel force. Capt. Steadman who brings the dispatches, is the son of a former Mayor of Charleston.

On the reception of the official dispatches the following order was issued:

To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a National salute be fired from each Navy Yardy M. the day, after the reception of this order.

The official dispatches brought by Capt Steadman are in substance what has previously been sent by telegraph.

N. Y. dispatches say orders have been received from Washington, to ship large quantities of ordinance stores to Port Royol immediately.

The Tribune's Washington dispatches of 13th says, since Halleck and Buell left Washington for their commands this morning, both are fully possessed of the plans and policy of the Administration of the Commander-in-Chief henceforth. It is believed that their will be a thorough unity of action among the Generals commanding the several departments, and all their actions will be parts of one campaign.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The Associated Press' account of recent victory and movements of our fleet is substantially same as others, but gives a few more particulars. The steamer Winf. Scott reached the rendezvous on the evening of 3rd, with loss of master and bow stove in. She threw over her 3 rifled cannon, all her freight, the muskets and equipments of her 400 men, and everything but her rations to keep her from sinking; and but for the labor of the soldiers in bailing, her fires would have been put out, and nothing then could have saved her. The stramer Bienville went to her relief, when her chief engineer, his associate and 13 seamen jumped aboard the Bicuville, leaving the Scott to her fate. Their action nearly created a panic among the soldiers, who gave up all for lost. The Capt. of the Scott put the chief engineer in irons and brought him and the recreant seamen back, when things went on better.

Col. Clark of 5th Pa. Reg't, which were on board the Scott, describes the night as one of horror. The gale was terrible, and the Stott was taken in tow by the Vanderbilt, which had cut clear from the Great Republic.

In the gale the steamer Governor went down with 20 men—the Pemlina taking off all who could escape.

The Siminole had 5 shots in her hull. The Wabash had her machinery disabled Five of 20 guns of the fort of Hilton Head were dismounted. There were 1800 rebels on Hilton Head and 1500 on Royal Point. We have captured 55 cannon, 500 muskets and any quantity of amunition.

The road by which the rebels escaped is covered with rifled muskets, &c. We have taken two hundred blankets, tents for 3,000 men. The rebel guns were all 32 pounders; 4 being rifled, cast this year at Richmond. The others were from Norfolk, including an English gun captuered in last war. The muskets are English. Chief engineer of Susquehana was killed. Thirty dead rebels were found, and more are being found having been horribly burried in the sand. Georgia troops ran first, and the South Carolinians last. A German artillery company who served the guns stayed till the last.

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT.

Port Royal entrance is an inlet from the Atlantic, in latitude 32° 8m N, 50 miles southwest of Charleston, and fifteen miles northeast of Tybee Inlet, the entrance of Savannah River. The opening from the Atlantic is between Edding Island, and Hilton Head Island, and at that point is about three miles wide. The prolongation inward of Port Royal Entrance is called Broad River and Port Royal River. Running up for about 25 miles, bending off eastward through the Coosaw River, and coming out to the Atlantic again through St. Helena Sound, you have an irregular area of about 25 by fifteen miles. This amphibious region is cut up by numerous regions inlets and creeks into a great many islands (sea islands) of various sizes, the chief of which are Port Royal, St. Helena, Paris, Ladies, Coosaw, Morgan, Dathhaw, Edding, Chaplin, Prentis, and Hunting.

Port Royal Island, the chief of the group above mentioned, is surrounded by the Broad, Port Royal, Coosaw and other rivers, is about twelve miles long and six wide. On the east side, about midway stands the town of Beaufort, on the Beaufors River, the approach of which does not admit vessels of over eleven feet of water. Beaufort is about ten miles from the sea, and sixteen miles in a southwest direction from the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and this important line is itself directly approachable by water through Broad River and Saint Helena Sound and Cambahee River. A force movement up the river from Beaufort, via Beaufort and Coosaw and Port Royal rivers, would strike the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at about midway between Charleston and Savannah, and about 50 miles from either city—a fact which renders obvious the immense importance of that line, viewed in strategetical light. Beaufort is the Newport of South Carolina, and has a white population of about a thousand.

It is thus described bg Sir Charles Lyell in his travels in the United States:

"Beaufort, a picturesque town composed of an assemblage of villas, the summer residence of numerous planters, who retire here during the hot season when the interior of South Carolina is unhealthy for the whites. Each villa is is shaded by a verandah, surrounded by live-oaks and orange trees."

The town of Beaufort was founded in 1700. It was called Beafort in honor of Prince Henry, Duke of Beaufort.

Beaufort District is the southernmost district or county of South Carolina, and hss an arrea of 1,540 square miles. It is separated from Georgia by the Savannah river, and is bounded on the northeast by the Combahee river, and intersected by the Coosawhatche. The surface is low and level, the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, Indian corn and potatoes in gseat abundance. It it is one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 38,805, of whom no less than 32,279 were negro slaves!

The region around Port Royal Entrance and Island has a strange, eventful and romantic history. It was in fact the first settled spot on the coast of North America.

[From Saturday Morning's Bulletin.]

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS FROM THE FLEET.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect route. They left everything—arms and equipments of all kinds, even to officers swords and commissions, all the letters and papers both public and private; order books and documents of all kinds were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information. Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal. The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic.

The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gun boats proceeded to Beaufort and found but one white man in the town, and he drunk. All plantations up the river seem deserted, except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who as the boats passed came down to the shore with bundles in their hands, as if they expected to be taken off.

They seized all the letter in the post office. After the capture of the forts, about 1500 men were safely landed and established on shore. The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells.—The force of the enemy as ascertained by their papers was 400 men under Gen. Drayton of South Carollna.

Our victory is complete, the rebels leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running. But 4 persons were found, and two of them were wounded. All hands of the fleet are represented as acting in the most gallant manner. The reporters who accompanied the expedition from N. Y., are on the Bienville, with full particulars.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 12.

Tribune's Dispatche says, the entire fleet formed in two grand lines for the fight. The Wabash led, and the Bienville, flanking in a movement which was in a circle, first detivered broadsides into Ft. Beauregard on the northwest, and as the fleet came round raking Ft. Walker on the southwest. Both forts responded vigoronsly. The Pawnee and Mohican got aground and were considerably damaged. The rebel loss is supposed to be 300. Gen. Drayton commanded at Ft. Walker, and Col. Eliot at Ft. Beauregard. The rebels retired across Skull Creek to a village about 25 miles in the interior, where it is thought they intend making a stand. Negroes have already begun to pillage Beaufort, and the white population had fled to Charleston on a small steamer by the inside passage.—Col. Sherman has hundreds of negro laborers. There was a panic at Savannah and it is believed its capture would be easy. It is understood Sherman would improve the defense before making a forward movement. In the forts were found supplies of amunition and stores of the best description. Com. Dupont will immediately survey the harbor, and place buoys and erect lights. The position will be made the base of permanent operations. The fleet stood within 802,000 ft. of the forts, using 5 second fuses, and poured shells into them at the rate of 200 per hour. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burnt in the ships. The Wabash was struck several times, as was most of the fleet, but every ship was in fighting condition when the rebels took to their heels. The surgeon of Ft. Walker was killed. At Chaston next day 13 minute guns were fired indicating the burrial of a Brig. General. The troops had not occupied Beaufort when the steamer left, being better occupied in strengthening their position. The steamer Beanville arrivod at Ft. Monroe this morning from Port Royal Sunday, with intelligence of complete success of the naval expedition. Our loss was 8 men and one officer, the latter the chief engineer of the Mohican. Ft. Walker and Beauregnard were captured. Beaufort was taken, and only one white man was found in the place.

QUINCY, ILL., Nov. 15.

Norfolk papers have been received at Baltimore containing news from Richmond of 11th. Col. Corcoran and 18 other prisoners captured at Manasas, had been selected by lots to be hung by way of retaliation for Capt. Baker and crew of privateer Savannah. The Hon. Mr. Ely drew lots for Corcoran, who is now in prison at Charleston. In case the court at New York condemn the crew of the Savannah to death, the Federal officers will be immediately hung.

The Charleston Mercury of the 10th had the followingg: "The Yankee prisoners are all safely in jail, where they will abide the fate of our brave privateers at the North. Should one drop of Southern blood be shed by Northern Courts for defending the South on the Seas, it will be paid with interest at Charleston. Self-protection, the enforcement of the laws of nations and humanity, alike require in this instance, full and ample retaliation.

The Charleston Mercury says, that the Federals would capture large amount of cotton in the vicinty of Port Royal. The Mercury of the 9th publishes a letter with with the startling lead lines in Gapitals "Naval Attack on Port Royal, Batteries abandoned—The enemy in full Possession—We are in the midst of a nest of conflicting rumors which reach us yesterday from Port Royal. Early in the day it was generally believed that the abandonment of Ft. Walker was owing to the supply of powder being exhausted.

The Mercury says, there is no doubt the fleet will succeed in capturing an immense amount of Cotton of the best quality. We understand our force to have placed formidable obstructions in the river below Beaufort. General Lee is at work near Beaufort, and Gen. Ripley at Bazos landing for the defense of the Charleston and Tennessee Railroad.

A dispatch dated 'Pocataligo, November 6th, retired in 2 steamers by Pope's Ferry, and is now in Bluffton. He reports the number of casualties from 30 to 50. Gen. Donovan retired by way of Ladies Island and Beaufort to Port Royal. Beaufort had not been burned as was reported. It contained an immense amount of Cotton, but it is well known Bluffton would be burned in case of attack. The Railroad from Pocataligo to Charleston and Savannah in in the greatest danger.'

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down some twenty ppssengers all whom said they were leaving Dixie on account of the high price of living therd, and the unsettled state of society. All their baggage was searched. Southern papers were very scarce. Only three were on board, and from them we gathered the following:

"Augusta, Geo., Nov. 11.—A report is current here for the past few daAs that black flags have been hoisted at Savannah, Charleston, and other places on the southern coast, which indicate that quarter will not be given to the invaders, and no quarter will be asked. The Norfolk Day Book has the following advertisement: "Attention Rattlesnakes! Charge with full poison, and be prepared to strike We find many subjects in this town who must feel the force of our venom. Call early at the Hall and hear the Big Snake Little Snakes keep your eyes open, and bring in those unfriendly to our cause.'

'By order of the BIG RATTLE."

HALLIFAX, Nov. 14.

Niagara from Liverpool 2d via Queenstown 3d arrived here this A M, her dates are two days later—Paris Correspondent of the Independence Belge, professes to have reliable information regarding the Mexican Expedition. He says that it has ulterior objects, and that it the Southern Confedracy can hold its own untill January next, France and England will recognize it and break the Fedral blockade. This statement is pronounced in England to be utterly untrue. The Times publishes a letter from Hon Theo Fay, American Minister to Switserladd, mainly devoted to the refutation of Earl Russell's late 5peech at New Castle in which he asserted that one side in America is strivsng for Emsire and the other for independence or power, Mr Fay protests in the strongest terms against Lord Russell's reasonings and complains of the spmpathy accorded to the Rebels by the English and continental journals. The Times criticises Fay's letters and altho' it carries some probabilities to the farthest points it is not to be compared with the absurd and peevish utterances of Cassius M Clay anothea of Lincoln's diplomatists. N Y dispatches of the 14 say, Secy Chase will appoint a collector for Fort Beaufort. Cotton will at once be shipped from there to England.

[From Sunday Morning's Bulletin.]

A COUNCIL OF WAR TO BE HELD.

GREAT DISTURBANCE IN THE REBEL RANKS—GEN. HARNEY GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE—$2,000,000 WORTH OF COTTON SEIZED—MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDEL TAKEN PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

The Tribune's special says Gen. Burnside's division is expected to depart immediately on the arrival of a portion of the vessels constutiting the fleet now at Beaufort.

The World's dispatches say Gens. Stone and Banks are in town. A grand council of war is to be held to-day, which will be participated in by McClellan, the President and all acting Major Generals. The question of an advance will be decided. Our spies and scouts report great disturbance in the rebel ranks, and the rapid moving of troops. There is also great activity in the army here.

The Tune's dispatch says there is evidently an intention on the part of the Government to follow up the blow so successfully struck on the South Carolina cost. Gen. Harney has gone to Fort Monroe. It is thought he will take command of the re-enforcements, and participate in the campaign on the Southern coast.

The Herald's dispatch says Mr. Dodge, chief police of Baltimore, was here to-day, and reported to the War Department that information was brought to Baltimore this morning by boat from Fort Monroe, that Gen. Sherman had seized 2,000,000 dollars worth of cotton in vicinity of Beaufort. S. C., and that numbers of citizens there had professed loyalty to the government.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo, 11.

Sterling Price began to move with his army, 27,000 men and 25 pieces of artillery, Saturday morning towards Pineville, McDonald county, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State. Ben. McCullough woke up his camp Friday night, and next day was marching towards Perryvile, Carroll county, Ark. A gentleman recently from the rebel camp says Price designs to go into quarters at Cross Hollow, Warren county, Ark; that all his rebels who wish to go home have already returned, and that they now intend to fight outside of Mo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

A large English steamer, loaded with munitions of war for the rebels, was captured by U. S. Frigate, and taken into Key West. She is no doubt the frigate which was known to be fitting out at Greenock with the intention of running the blockade.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.

Old Point boat has arrived here.—Charleston papers of 12th inst., state Gen Lee is making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort. The place is not occupied by Gen. Sherman. Negroes are engaged in removing cotton and every property, and that two yankee gun boats are aground near the village. The Charleston Courier states there is little cotton stored at or near Beaufort.—Messrs. Hope and Bayard, who reside in Hilton Island, set fire to every building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mess of ruins behind. The guns of the Lady Davis and Huntress have been placed in a battery at Port Royal Ferry under command of Donevan, where a stand will be made. A large number of families have left Savannah for the upper country. According to the Charleston papers there were no signs of Gen. Sherman taking possession of Beaufort. The Ruttlage Mounted riflemen started for Beaufort Sunday morning. A detachment of mounted riflemen of Col. Chingman's regiment was also on the way. The Charleston Mercury contains the manner in which the Southern Confederacy have prepared for the emergency.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Champion brought $479,000 in treasure. Among the passengers were Senator Smith Gen Sumner and seven hundred men of the 3d infantry. Ex-Senator Gwynn was also a passenger under arrest. Calhoun Denham and Brett of California were arrested as the Uncle Sam was entering the bay of Panama by order of Gen Sumner. Papers compromising them with secessionists were found aboard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Steamer Coatsecolcos has from Port Royal 13th P M arrived here last night the troops had all been landed and the stores and ordnace from the various vessels of the fleet were being discharged

A number of the transports woulld be soon ready to leave.

It is rumored that the Union pickets on the opposite side of the island near the Savanah ferry had been attacked by the rebels. Reinforcements were being sent from the fort.

The Federal troops would take formal possession of Beaufort on thursday (14)

The Coatsacolcos passed the gun boats Monticella and Conticillion the 13th off frying pan shoals bound south.

QUINCY, ILL., Nov. 16.

Col. Jemmeson's 1st Kansas Cavalry Regiment left Leavenworth for Sedalia, Mo., on 14th. Jemmison has issued a proclamation to the people of the pro slavery country of Mo., warning them of his approach, and threatening death and destruction to all if they don't stop giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Jemmison says traitors will everywhere be treated as outlaws, enemies of God and man, too base to hold any description of property, and having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. The last dollar and the last slave will be taken and turned over to the general Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

Hinton Rowen Helper, of N. C., author of "Impending Crisis," has been appointed consul to Buena Ayers, and Anson Stager of Ohio, appointed general Sup't Government telegraph. A large delegation of prominent citizens of Baltimore, have visited Washington to make an appeal in behalf of working men.—They say treason of minority has involved the whole city in distress. Another source of trouble has disabled the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The Secretary of the Treasury had an interview with the commissioner of the associated banks this P. M., at which an arrangment was made for the taking of the third 50 million dollar loan.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.

The amount of the Federal loan taken thus far by the citizens of Baltimore is $10,000,000. The ships Lydia and John Cottle were seized as rebel property today.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Richmond Examiner of 14th says, intelligence was received in this city last night, and conveyed to the War Department that large forces of Federals, 40,000 stsong, had invaded the eastern shore of the State, crossing from Sommerset to Acconac county. Our whole force there is not more than 1,800 and it will be impossible to get re-enforcements to them across the water.

FT. MONROE, Nov. 15.

The Frigate San Jacinto has arrived here with Messrs. Mason and Slidell as prisoners, taken from an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas.

NEW YORK, 16.

Gen wool granted Mason and Slidel permission to send open letters to their friends this evening. Therman with 15,000 men is now at Annapolis ready to embark. The current report is they are to re-enforce Gen. Sherman. The fleet is understood to have gone to Pensacola. The news of another exploit may be expected soon. Gen Sherman is reported to have seized Pinckney Island all all the able bodied negroes. No attempt has been made to land on the main land.

BOSTON, 16.

Capt. Hunter of the steamer Delta from Burmuda at Hallifax, reports when he left Bermuda the British Steamer Fingal and the rebel steamer Nashville were in port. The Fingal had transported her cargo of arms to the Nashville and the latter had put the Messrs. Mason and Slidel and suit on the Fingal, which would take them to England; while the Nashville would run the blockade with arms. The name of the British vessel they were taken from has not yet been learned.

All the documents and papers of Messrs Slidell and Mason were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed. The Capt. of the British vessel delivered up Slidel and Mason under protest.

The panic at Savannah in consequece of the victory of the fleet was so great that even men were running away. Small-ware merchants who were packing up their goods to leave, have been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods.

Savannah, Nov 14---The Federol fleet is reported to have passed Fernandrina, yesterday, bound South.

The Richmond Dispatch says "we have information of S C have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag to which allusion has been made since the attack on the coast of that Siate.

It is believed Gen Lee has received orders from War Department urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of War. It is said this will be disregarded by S. C., that the same course will be pursued as that adopted by Gov. Wise at the time of the John Brown raid "when S. C. is done with the invaders the Confed Governmeut can have them."

[From Tuesday Morning's Bulletin.]

QUINCY, Nov. 18.

Washington dispatches says Government will make Beaufort an open port.—The capture of Mason and Slidel created great joy at Washington, as did also the brilliant exploit at Port Royal. Sec'y. has issued a letter to Commodore Du Pont; said rebels still crowding the troops into Winchester to oppose the progress of Gen. Kelley. Gen. Johnson's force congregated at Centreville; but few at Manassas.

FT. MONROE, Nov. 15.

Slidell and Mason was taken from an English Mail steamer on the 4th, off Bermudah.

Lieut Fairfax and thirty-five armed men, went on board with five officers and picked out the commissioners. They made a feeble resistance, but were induced to leave. The Captain of the steamer raved and swore, calling the U. S. officers piratical yankees, &c. The Secretary also resisted, but himself and colleague accompanied their employers.—Slidell had his wife and four small children, who were allowed to proceed to Europe.

Commander Wilks had an interview with Gen. Wool, who expressed the conviction that he did right.

Government has advices that the Federal troops occupied Beaufort and are fortifying it.

Ssveral meetings of Bank Commissioners had lengthy sessions this afternoon, at which Secrytary Chase was present. They concurred in the 3d $50,000,000 loan.

Cairo dispatches of the 16th say, the steamer Tyler took Camp Jackson prisoners to Columbus, Ky.

The Memphis Appeal says many Federal prisoners have been sent to Memphis. Col Dougherty, 22nd, Ill., had recovered. Gov. of Tenn has issued an address to the people calling for arms.

Gen. Hunter repudiated the treaty entered into between Fremont and Price, relative to conducting the war.

The steamer City Washington from Liverpool 6th has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

News unimportant, London papers are discussing the American question with much earnestness. While they think many acts of our Government illegal, they condemn Lord Lyon and Earl Russell for indiscreete interference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

Herald's dispatch says Gen. Sumner has not been assigned to any command; but McClellan, who was formerly a Capt. under him, will detail him to some important position.

Soon after England, France and Spain signified their intention of interfering in Mexican affairs, our Government sent a man of war to the Gulf to look after our interest. Another vessel was sent up the coast to Tampico to prevent the transmit of rebels across the country and the shipment of cotton from the rebel States. These precautions had effect in preventinn trafic about to be maugurated.

Lieut. Henry A. Wise has been appointed chief of ordidance in absence of Capt. Harrod. This P. M., 500 steamers under Capt. Wainwright went to Cairo.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

The Times says when the news from Port Royal reached Manassas, 3 South Carolina regiments declared they would go home. They were not permitted to. The Second New Jersey Brigade, 4 regiments, have been ordered to Annapolis, whence they go to South Carolina.

The naval force at Newport News has been increased to check rebel expeditions now fitting out at James River.

Mr. Savage, vice-consul to Havana, who has been to Key West, says a force of 15,000 rebels is gathered off Santa Rosa Island, 20 miles from the Fort, intending after being reinforced, to make a night attack upon Wilson's Zouaves. They were discovered and driven away with great loss.

4,000 Federal troops on their way up the Potomac, sent a boat ashore with Gen Dix's proclamation. It was well received by the Union men.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.

This morning at ten o'clock Col. Anthony, with 150 mounted men, was attacked on an open prairie, about ten miles from this place, by 700 rebels, under command of Upton Hays. After a desperate struggle the rebels retreated, seeking shelter in the woods, from which they were again routed. Col. Anthony then fell back about six miles to await reinforcements which will be speedily forwarded to him. This is supposed to be the same band of rebels that captured a part of Capt. Schields' company of Fremont Hussars, near little Santa Fee. It is said there are upwards of a 1,000 armed secessionists in this county.

[From Wednesday Morning's Bulletin]

QUINCY, Nov 19.

It is thought some difficulty with England will grow out of the arrest of Mason and Slidell. Toronto Globe and Leader have severe articles of seizure of these traitors.

The Globe says it will add to the digniy of the American Government if the captives are liberated. The Leader says it is an insnlt which the best Government on earth wouldn't submit to

Ellsworth, the father of the late Col. Ellsworth, has been appointed miliary storkeeper.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Steamer Cosmopolitan arrived from Havannah 12th. The Spanish fleet for Mexico is now only awaiting the arrival of vessels now past due from Spain. The Mexican news is not favorable to the Juarez Government. Dissatisfaction of Gen. Oretoga, who has returned to his State of Zacatecas, tells against Government. Marquease, though once defeated was approaching the valley of Mexico. It is supposed, however, he would be beaten. The Constitutional guaranty suspension by Congress has been restored by edict of Guartz. The report tha Mexico had acceded to the demand of England and Spain was not believed at the Capital.

Charles Jeffard has been re-arrested, charged with the murder of Messrs. Walton & Matthews. He has once been acquitted of the crime. Felix Lanchers, awaiting trial for the murder of his father-in-law, attempted to kill a fellow prisoner named Mayer yesterday P. M.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision restoring Mayor Wood, old police, to office and pay.

St. Louis dispatches say Gen. Hallock has arrived. Hunter has left part of his army at Sedalia and part has arrived at St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.

Col. Jennison at the head of 900 men moved on Independence early this morning. The town was surprised and citizens "carelled" in the public square.—The Union men and rebels were separated. Col. Jennison then in a proclamation announced that he would hold the latter responsible for the safety of government trains.

The stores of D. J. Porter, J. M. Frazier, and Morse & Fisher, the proprietors of which are with Price, were confiscated. Porter's house, and 3,000 bushels of wheat owned by a Captain in the rebel army, and the two "Newlan" houses, three miles from town, were burned by order. They were a rendezvous for rebels.

Seventy horses, 20 wagons, and 50 negroes, and also the mail were confiscated.

[Owing to the storm last night the reports here failed.]

A general order has lately been issued from the war department at Washington, designating the following Departments in the West, by which it will be seen that Nebraska is in that under Gen. Hunter, whose headquarters is at Leavenworth:

First. The department of New Mexico to be commanded by Col. Canby.

Second. The department of Kansas, to include Kansas, the Indian Territory on the West of Arkansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah, to be commanded by Major-General Hunter, headquarters at Ft Leavenworth

Third. The department of Missouri, including Missouri, Iowa, Minnesoto, Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas, and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, to be commanded by Major General Hallock.

Fourth. The department of Ohio, consisting of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and that portion of Kentucky to the east of the Cumberland River, and the State of Tennessee, to be commanded by Gen. Buel, headquarters, Louisville.

The following, though not of so late a date as we have published, will be new to most of our readers, and is the most gratifying intelligence:

PARIL, KY., Nov. 12.—Gen. Nelson met the rebels on Friday last, at Pikeville, Pike county Kentucky, and won a glorious victory.

Later.—Col. Labe Moore attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, and Col. Burns of Ohio in front, with 600 men.

Harris falling back and Moore pressing forward until the enemy were bro't forward into the midst of Nelson's whole brigade, when our forces pressed them on all sides, killing four hundred and taking a thousand prisoners. The balance were scattered in all directions. The loss of the federals is small.

Brigadier General Breckinridge—Douglas' Prediction.

On his memorable journey home from Washington, shortly before his death, Senator Douglas remarked to a distinguished Kentuckian whom he chanced to meen at Indianapolis. "I know your man Breckinridge better than you do yourself. Mark my words, sir: within a year from this time John C. Breckinridge will be a Gen. in the rebel army!" The result shows how thoroughly Mr. Douglas did know his former friend. The year has but half passed since the prediction was made, and to-day Mr. Breckinridge holds a commission as Brigadier General in the army under Buckner, at Bowling Green.

The Southern rebels have become dissatisfied with their flag of stars and stripes They propose to have a new one. The substitute proposed is one with a blue field and a spread white eagle in the center. Change as often as they may, they will never find a flag equal to the glorious olg one of the Union.

Negotiations are now pending, through which it is expected that at least five or six hundred of the men belonging to Col. Mulligan's Irish Brigade will be released from parole, and made free to take up arms in defense of their adopted country If this greatly desired object should be attained, they will almost to a man go back under their old officers.—*Chicago Times.*

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(FOUNDED, 1732.)

Flushing, Long Island, Near New York.

PRICED CATALOGUES, which are sent to purchasers of Trees and to applicants who inclose stamps No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Raspberries, Currants Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Stocks for Engrafting, &c. No. 3—Wholesale Catalogue for Vegetable, Agricultural and Flower seeds, and Trees and Shrub Scions, &c. No. 6—Descriptive Catalogue of our Unrivalled Collection of 160 Select Varieties of Strawberries, with a REJECTED LIST and Directions for Culture. No. 8, Wholesale List of Native and Foreign Grapes. No 9—Catalogue of Bulbous Flowers of every Class, Together with Trees and Herbaceous Peonies Dahlias, Primroses, Polyanthus, Cowslips, Auriculas, Paises, Iris and other Rare Flowering Plants. No. 10—Wholesale Catalogue of the same. No. 13—Catalogue of Greenhouse Plants. No. 14—Descriptive Catalogue of 320 Native and 120 Foreign Varieties of Grapes.

N. B.—The prices have been greatly reduced, and those who desire will please send their Lists, which will be priced at the lowest rates.

November 21, 1861. [n20-tf]

Notice of Attachment.

John O. Clark, Pff. vs. William F. Wilson, Dft. } Before C. N. Winkler, Esq., office in J. P. District for Brownsville, Kn.

On the 28th day of October, A. D. 1861, sued an order of attachment to the above action, for the sum of sixty nine dollars and sixty cent.

O. H. HEWITT, Atty for Pff.

November 21, 1861. [n20-3w] $3

TO THE PUBLIC.

We leave all our business in the hands of H. M. Atkinson. All owing us will pay immediately.

D. J. MARTIN & CO.

November 14, 1861. [n19-tf]

CHOICE LIQUORS.

Wholesale and Retail.

Evan Worthing,

OF THE

Union Saloon

BROWNVILLE,

Has just received a choice lot of the best brands of Liquors, which he will sell by the Barrel, Gallon, Quart or single Drink. The following is a partial list:

BRANDIES:

French,
Cognac,
Apple,
Raspberry,
Peach,
Cherry,
Blackberry.

WINES:

Port,
Hungarian,
Sherry,
Malaga,
Medara,
Champagne.

WHISKIES:

Bourbon,
Rye,
Scotch,
Irish,
Monongahela,

And a variety of common articles.

BILLIARD SALOON AND

Ten Pin Alley.

WHITNEY'S BLOCK,

Main Street, Brownville.

November 14, 1861. [n19-6]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John R Chaffee vs Wheeler, Rainey and Johnson } Before C. N. Winkler, Esq., office in J. P. District for Brownsville, Nemaha county, Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory, against C. W. Wheeler, R. T. Rainey, and Homer Johnson, in the above entitled cause, and in favor of John R. Chaffee, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and two cents debt, and nine dollars and seventy cents cost and accrued costs, I, J. W. Coleman, Sheriff of said county in said Territory, have levied upon and will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of W. T. Dix's Hall, the place where the last term of the District Court for said county was held, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described personal property, to wit:

Thirty acres out of the north west fourth of the north west fourth of the south west quarter, of section 21, town 5, range 15 east, and the south east fourth of the south east fourth, of section 20, town 5, range 15 east, and the east half of lots No. 3 of section 1 fourth section 28, town 5, range 15 east, containing 20 acres, and Lots 3 and 4, in block 21, and lots 5 and 6, in block 6, and 13 in block 62, in the city of Brownville, taken as the property of Wheeler, Rainey and Johnson, to satisfy an execution against them, and in favor of the above named plaintiff.

J. W. COLEMAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 14, 1861, n19-5w $12

NOTICE!

All persons having claims against the confederate tribes of the Otoe and Missouri Indians, are hereby requested to present them, properly authenticated, at the Otoe and Missouri Agency, previous to the 20th inst.—I will be in attendance up to that time, for the purpose of fairly considering all claims that may be presented.

JNO. P. BAKER, United States Indian agent.

Otoe and Missouri Agency, Nov. 1, 1861. n18.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

UNION ARMY VICTORIOUS.

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE STORE FOR BARGAINS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

COME AND SEE ME.

DEN'S NEW STOCK.

I have this day received my

FALL STOCK

OF

Hardware and Queensware,
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Powder and Shot,
Choice Liquors,
Furniture &c.

To which I take pleasure in calling the careful attention of the public, feeling assured I can offer such inducements to purchasers as they never before have had in this place. I have purchased under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and will give my patrons the benefit of my good fortune.

I Buy and Sell for Cash,

OR PRODUCE IN HAND.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER AND

WARRANTED!

W. E. DEN.

Brownville, Oct. 31, 1861. n17

To disabled Soldiers, Seamen and Marines and widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed in the service.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,

Attorney for Claiments,

Bounty, Land and Pension Agent,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled or wounded received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions of deceased soldiers. Bounty Money and arrears of Pay due soldiers' widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Nov. 7, 1861 n18-tf Washington, D. C.