

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1862.

Deft.—on the 24th inst. in this city, aged 67 years, Captain GEORGE HALL, formerly a clerk in the department of the Treasury of the United States, in which from the commencement of the present government, to within twenty months of his death, he acquitted himself, in his station, with industry and talents. The 13 weeks of his confinement having been marked by no specific delinquency, his death was the effect of a general attack of nature, he died without a struggle. As a feeble companion, and one possessed of genuine wit and humor, he will be long remembered by a numerous and respectable acquaintance.

In our relation of the late news from G. Holabue, we have been drawn into a little lie, when we stated that perbuis of color were permitted to return. The fact is they are prohibited from returning to that Colony, and Mr. P. Adams, in the consequence of directions received from Headquarters, has instructed the Commissioners of France in the United States not to give passports to any person of color for Guadeloupe.

Information received from Algiers, as late as the 16th of August, states, that on the 5th of that month two French 7 1/2, a corvette, and brig of war, under the command of a rear-admiral, arrived at Algiers, having on board General Lile, a French agent. On the next day the agent demanded a remission of all pecuniary claims on the French, an admission of the Italian Republic to a free navigation, the severe punishment of two Algerian captains, by drawing aboard national dispatches, and forcing a French captain at Tunis.

He further demanded the extradition of three Napolitan vessels, with their crews and crews, captured by Algerine corsairs, on the coast of France, and did declare that France would not give a Mediterranean passport to any national vessel whatever.

In all these demands the Day reluctantly acquiesced. Eight corsairs were destroyed when the French were in sight, and the ships they returned, and did not sail until the 14th of August.

On the 17th of August a French vessel of war arrived from Paris, after a passage of 12 days, bringing an aid de camp of Bonaparte, with letters to the Day, intimating that he would double his vengeance on the regency in case of any further irritation, and would erase Algiers from the list of piratical nations.

The two Algerian captains have been put in prison and have been severely punished, and it is said that they would have left their heads cut for the interposition of the French Agent.

The French are to have Lecalle, which they mean to fortify, and are to enjoy the commercial privileges specified in the treaty made in December last, as if further fact that they demand a fortified battery at Bonn.

No English agent or naval force had appeared at Algiers—Spain had acquiesced in her previous arrangements.

It was apprehended at Algiers that the Day, in order to recover his popularity, which had been much shaken by his submission to the French, would seek a rupture with either the Danes, Swedes, Dutch or Americans.

A letter from Malaga, dated August 19, rates commodore Morris, with the frigate Adams, and the Schooner Enterprise, to be at Malaga, waiting the office of Mr. Simpson's negotiation at Titian. Admiral De Winter, with three fail of the line, and five small vessels, proceeded from Malaga on the 9th August for Algiers, to accommodate the difference between the British Government and the Regency of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The Swedish frigates still continued to grant convey to the Americans.

New Jersey.—The May County has returned a Federal majority, and a confirmation. From the best information we possess, it appears that the assembly will be equally divided, and that in the council there will be a republican majority.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Northumberland County. For Mr. Keen 2,746

Mr. R. B.	221
Repub. majority.	2,325
Andrew Gregg, republican, is elected member of Congress without opposition.	
Lancaster County.	
For McKean	2,914
Reis	2,187

VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Oct. 4, 1862.

A political view of the General Assembly of this State for 1862, from the best information we can obtain, viz.

Counties.	Republican.	Federal.
Bennington	11	3
Co. Land	18	6
Addison	13	5
Chittenden	9	12
Franklin	8	11
Windham	3	14
Windsor	15	6
Orange	9	7
Caledonia	5	8
Chloris	5	5
Essex	4	4
	96	81

The whole number here collected is 13 flour of what is expected. The republican majority, here stated is 15.

The Baltimore American files the following to be the result of the Maryland Election for state representatives.

Republican.	Anti-Republican.
Washington, Frederick, Prince Georges, Anne Arundel, Baltimore county, Harford, Cecil, Queen Anns, and Talbot, all republicans.	26
Kent 3, Caroline 3, and Somerset 2.	8
Baltimore city 2, and Annapolis 1.	3

Anti-Republican.

Allgany, Charles, Montgomery, St. Marys, Calvert, Worcester, and Dorchester, all anti-republicans.	28
Somerset 2, Kent 1, Caroline 1, and Annapolis 1.	5
	33

Republican majority, 14

The American add, And, if any ground has been lost by the republicans, it can hardly be attributed to that apathy which prevailed then in the late declining campaign. In proof of this, it is deemed sufficient to cite Calvert, where the republican strength is so great, that it was not even calculated, that every Co. would have had the audacity to raise her drooping and dejected head. This impulsion induced the republicans to conceive it was unnecessary to turn out, and by this means, the opposition, by stratagem, obtained the victory.

[We notice the following publication, taken from a Federal print, merely to give the ready disposition of a certain description of men, to misconstruct whatever sensation their remarks, respecting the justifications to the Government, for the purposes of party misdeeds. The letter of General Washington, in answer to Mr. Adams, is an evidence of his justice, and is not susceptible without proof, of any such inference as is attempted to be drawn from it.]

The following copy of a letter from General W. H. Wingfield to Alexander Adams, Esq. of Pennsylvania, President of the Court of Common Pleas for the fifth circuit of that State, to us cavalierly convey the opinion of the first man America ever produced, respecting the party now in power, that it merits universal attention and remembrance.

Mount Vernon, March 4, 1759.

Sir, Your favor of the 31st January, enclosing your Charge to the Grand Jury of the County Court of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Pennsylvania, at the last December Session, has been duly received, and for the enclosed I thank you.

I will, sincerely, that your good example in endeavoring to bring the people of these United States more acquainted with the laws and principles of their government, was power. They only require a proper understanding of the to judge rightly on all great national questions—but unfortunately infinite more points is taken to blind them by one description of men, than there is to open

their eyes by the other, which, in my opinion, is the source of most of the evils now labour under.

With very great esteem I am, Sir, You most obedient servant, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Alexander Addison Esq.

The following are the particulars of the mode of proceeding against the English Judges. At ten in the morning all the officers of the Police spread themselves through the coffee houses, and the reading rooms of the Palais royal; they instantly, and without showing any order, seized and carried off all the daily, weekly and monthly publications they could find, and took them to the foot of the great staircase of the Tuileries, where they were heaped in the midst of a circle formed by the invalids, of whom the guard of that body is composed. The following morning the same execution was renewed.

Mr. NECKER has published a new work; it is called *Last Views upon Politics and France, offered to the French Nation*. Yes, says the author, they are the last; they are the last Views I offer to the French Nation—the last; that would fail my age and my health, which becomes weaker. I have flown the political inconvenience of those timid combinations, which, borrowing fine traits from Monarchy and some from Republicanism, have neither the majestic unity of the one, nor the animated movement of the other. I have traced two plans of Government, one, under the name of hereditary and tempered Monarchy, the other under a Republic one and indivisible, and submitting, as such a public relation, to the laws of the church, have terminated the work by reflections upon finance, and I have defined the path for the present time and for futurity.

From the Richmond Examiner.

TO J. T. CALLENDER.

In the American Revolutionary War, I fought for my Country—I hid her approbation I was honored with her confidence in the public Councils. The wheel of Fortune became adverse and my decrepitude from the palsy constrained me to ask for a substitute. The Cincinnati, among whom were Generals Marshall and Wood, Call Carrington, Heath and Beatty, republican champions, readily contributed to, and have given me a subsistence for life—Several of the gentlemen differ from me in politics; but does that authorize me to abuse them? Does that circumstance lessen their talents or the courage? No. Early last year, I informed Mr. Thomas Jefferson, that I was in want; he immediately replied Mr. George Jefferson of this city to pay me fifty dollars, which was done.

I wrote to Mr. Jefferson the President, that I wished to return, but I left to Kenton to, and requested some little aid to support me on my journey; he generously sent me thirty dollars more. I have heard that you, like myself, are poor; that you have children in Philadelphia that are in want, that in your distress, having mentioned your sufferings in the cause of liberty, that good man, the President, whom I have known for thirty years, whose character as a man of benevolence, talents and virtue dignify the human form, sent you, at different times to the amount of one hundred dollars: For his charity, you have repaid him with the vilest abuse.

Such base ingratitude, null on ferocious reflection, bring your confidence to the quick.—You boast that your writings turned Mr. Adams out of office and placed Mr. Jefferson in the Presidential chair—Motel's vanity!

No, Mr. Callender you are much mistaken; the feditious law, and the improper and rigorous conduct of Judge Chase, did more injury to the Federalists, than the writings of a thousand Callenders.—You, Mr. Callender, have no more weight with the independent Republicans, than the fly on the wheel of a coach contributes to its motion.

You have made a wrong estimate of your talents, and your consequence; you are of importance to neither party, Republican or Federal. The Republicans supposed you, because they thought you the victim of persecution, and the martyr of liberty. By your base abandonment of principle, you have drawn down upon yourself eternal infamy and disgrace, and this without securing the confidence or esteem of the Federalists.

They consider you as a second Judas, who have sold your principles for gold, and while they regard the treason they must abhor the traitor.

Know also Sir, that there are very many gentlemen who refused in this city as well as many others who dwell at

distance from it, who have been so benevolent to you, and shall have my grateful and respectful thanks during my exile.

ROBERT LAWSON. Richmond, Oct. 16, 1862.

From the Bee.

Major Seth Weatmore, of Winchester, in Connecticut, the gentleman who was to lately honored by a profection and fine for rebellion by the federal party in that State, has been fined eleven dollars, and is to be taken to the State Prison to represent them in the legislature.

District of Columbia, Oct. 21st, 1862. LEGIONARY ORDERS.

The General having by order of the meeting of the first Legion, The officers commanding companies will please take notice that ten o'clock in the morning is the hour of assembling at the race ground in the City of Washington. It is hoped the companies will be in uniform, and order for inspection agreeably to law.

By order, Wm. D. BEALL, Adj.

MILITIA MUSTER.

The enrolled Citizens attached to Captain ANDREWS'S company are requested to meet on Saturday the 30th inst. at nine o'clock, back of the big Hotel, equipped agreeably to law.

By order of the Captain, J. C. O'REILLY, Sergeant. October 26, 1862.

CAVALRY ORDERS.

The Washington Troop of Cavalry will appear on the race ground on Saturday the 30th inst. at eight o'clock in the morning precisely. It is earnestly hoped that every member of the troop will be punctual in his attendance, as on that day there will be a legionary review, and fines will be strictly exacted of absences.

It is particularly desirable that all the gentlemen belonging to the troop will appear completely equipped on this occasion.

By order of the Captain, N. LUFFBOROUGH, Adj. 25th October, 1862.

All Hands to Ho!

AMERICAN ADAMS, P. STERRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their friends, that they will immediately upon a Bellfleur and Infer House, where gentlemen can be supplied, on the shortest notice, with wines and spirits of all sorts—Any party can have a private room, and if they want amusement can be supplied with Billiards, and we pledge ourselves to give every satisfaction in our power to a generous public.

QUINN & SIMS, 31.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT after the first day of November next, by an act of the Corporation of the City of Washington, it is required that all persons being owners of any horse, shall pay off the same in the Centre Market House until eleven o'clock of each day, & until that hour eleven o'clock is withheld for selling or exposing to sale in any other part of the City. It is expected that those concerned will be punctual in their compliance with the law of the Corporation which has been made on this subject, and published in the papers of this City.

JACOB CRAWFORD, Clerk of the Centre Market.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on Saturday last, TWO HORSES,

BELONGING to the subscriber, residing at Bon Greenfield's Point. One of the Horses is a bay, about 15 hands high, rough fluff all round, when rode, presents a fine mark, and carries his head straight; has no peculiar mark—name much worn by collar.

The other is a bay, about 14 hands high, has a white mark on his forehead, which extends with a small interval, to his nostril—name also much worn by collar. Where the head ball puffs back of the ear, the bridle has the hair cut in a small spot; is a trusting horse, has a fine jute below where the mane is worn by the collar. Below the knee there is a small scar on the hind leg.

TEN DOLLARS reward will be given for apprehending the thief, if taken, and securing the Horses.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, 1-13C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Panchoos callers Angus Ram, of 3d and 4th prof. Offer to the Subscriber. Wm. BRENT, Sept. 30, 1862.