TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE.—The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRSSS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition; having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Forner, 417 Chestant street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

At a late hour last night we received a telegraphic despatch stating that in the encounter near Leesburg, which resulted from the advance movement of General Stone, the largely superior force of the enemy enabled them to gain a temporary advautage, and in the battle the country lost one of its noblest and bravest defenders, Hon. E. D. Baker, the eloquent Senator from Oregon, who was acting as Colonel of the California Regiment, (which is composed almost entirely of Philadelphians.) under a commission recently issued by Governor Curtin. We have so frequently referred to the remarkable and honorable career of Colonel Baker that our readers are all familiar with it. Among the numerous instances which the history of our country has afforded of the elevation of the sons of toil and poverty to elevated positions. his own memorable example will ever be one of the most conspicuous. From the positions of a poor newsboy and of a struggling weaver in Philadelphia, he rose to be one of the most distinguished members of the United States Senate. He distinguished himself as an officer in the Moxican war, and was one of the Representatives in Congress of Illinois from 1849 to 1851. He soon afterward removed to California, where, at the time of the great Lecompton struggle, he was one of the most able and resolute defenders of the right. His eulogy on the lamented Broderick was one of the finest oratorical efforts ever delivered. Emigrating to Oregon, he was elected one of the United States Senators of that State, and his replies to the leading Secessionists in the depates of last winter were read with intense satisfaction by all loyal men. In the very zenith of his noble career he has been stricken down, sinking

With all his country's wishes blest." Our army on the south bank of the Potomac centinues to steadily advance, entrenching each important new point it occupies, and thus making it doubly sure that we shall have no more Bull Run affairs; because, even if it is unsuccessful in an attack upon the enemy, it can fall back in good

order to strong posts.

Gen. McCall's fine division, the Pennsylvania Reserves, continues to occupy an advanced position. His reconnissance in the vicinity of Dranesville, is reported to have been successful in gaining important information. A number of other reconnoitring parties have pushed forward in different directions. The latest rebel accounts of the attack upon our blockading squadron, at the mouth of the Mississippi, state that it was the United States sloop-ofwar Vincennes, and not the Preble, which was sunk by their iron-clad marine battering-ram. The Vincennes was a vessel of 700 tons burden, carrying twenty guns. She was built at Brooklyn in 1826, and as she had seen her best days her loss to the navy is not very great. The following is a list of some of her principal officers:

come of her principal omeers:

Commander, Robert Handy, of Rhode Island;
lieutenant. John E. Hart, of New York; surgeon,
S. Allen Engles, of Philadelphia; paymaster, R.
C. Spalding: midshipmen, O. A. Batcheller, of New York; B. F. Haskin, of New York; M. W. Sanders, of California; E. M. Shepard, of New York; boatswain, J. Shankhead; gunner, William Wilson; carpenter, A. O. Goodsoe; sailmaker, N.

Lynch. The Washington Star says that "a letter was addressed by Mr. Ellet, Civil Engineer, to the President of the United States some time since, calling the President's attention to the powers of the steam battering ram as a means of harbor defence. It is a noticeable fact, that in this letter Mr. Ellet distinctly alludes to the probable loss of some of our blockading vessels at the mouth of the Mississippi, which he thought were exposed to the assault of a steam ram in course of construction at New Orleans, and against which he regarded the guns of the fleet as no adequate protection," It is

said that Mr. Ellet's plans will probably be adopted in the harbors of some of the Northern cities. So many conflicting rumors are telegraphed from Missouri that it is evident the aspect of affairs there is constantly changing. On Sunday, we were informed that Price would undoubtedly make a its admiration of the great popular apostle. stand, yet yesterday we were told that he was again retreating. Gen. Albert S. Johnston, one of the ablest men in the rebel ranks, is reported to have been chosen to command the army of the encmy in that quarter, and this indicates that they attach great importance to its operations, and expect it to perform great achievements. Some conjecture that a sudden movement is to be made against St.

A Washington despatch announces that the Administration is convinced of the necessity of the reorganization of the Union forces in that department, and that Gen. Fremont will not be continued in command of it.

The editor of the Baltimore Evening Patriot has conversed with several refugees who have recently arrived in that city from the Southern States, who say that the Union feeling is still strong in North Carolina, East Tennessee, Northern Ala bama, and in Northeastern Mississippi. They also state that "one account gives 13,000 men in and around Norfolk, and 110,000 at and about Manastas. Another account stated that the quartermaster at Norfolk served up 35,000 rations daily. The diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, which we published yesterday, is commented upon at length in the New York journals. They all concur in commending the Secretary of State for his pointed rebuke of the suggestion that we should be governed in our official interpretation of the American Constitution by the views of the law officers of the British Crown. But a difference of opinion is expressed in regard to the probability of the preservation of friendly relations with England. The Herald thinks that there is

"a manifest purpose" on the part of that country "to provoke a quarrel" with us, while the Times believes that Mr. Seward "has touched a chord that will vibrate through the nation, assuring it of harmony at home, and of the respect and strict impartiality, if not the kind offices, of other na-This correspondence will probably add new fuel

to the warm discussions of American affairs which are appearing in the Canadian journals. Almost as plain a line of distinction between the friends and focs of the American Union is there being drawn as exists between the loyal and rebellious States.

does ign of distinction between the friends and to endure thirst and hunger under a scorching sun; but in a grove near the city the does ign of the soldiery with The Montreal Herald is an advocate of British intervention in favor of the South. It construes Mr. Seward's recent circular into a menace against Canada. It "supposes" that the Rankin Lancers, instead of being sent South, may be employed to " watch the line of the Detroit river against Bri- | the city from destruction. tish designs." It alleges that France and England, "which forced open the closed ports of Japan and China, are not likely to allow a more important trade to be sealed up to them for an indefinite period, without making some effort, without interventing, in some way, to ward off the dreadful calamities which seem to be impending;" and that " unless the naval expedition at present about to sail from New York, or other Northern ports, meets with a speedy and decisive success, we may not unnaturally look for French and English intervention, probably by or before the first of

On the other hand, the Toronto Globe carnestly denounces the "infamous proposal to take a step which would establish the Republic of New Dahomey on 'a safe basis," and says that a recognition of the Southern Confederacy or an attack on our blockade would create a war between the United commanding battalion.

States and England in which Canada "would be W. RENWICK SMEDBERG, first lieutenant Fourblockade would create a war between the United ravaged, her cities burned, and her population and finances wasted in a fratricidal war," and it contends that while a few may be "willing to encounter these evils in the effort to establish a slave State of unprecedented power and influence, the people of Canada are opposed to a policy which would put the country back twenty-five years."

Another Sub-Atlantic Telegraph.

accorded a concession to certain capitalists for establishing a submarine telegraphic line between France and America. A company has been formed at Paris, on the Société Anonyme principle, for carrying this project into operation. The capital will be \$3,000,000 in \$100 shares. There is great hope, in consequence of the report of practical and scientific men in favor of the complete feasibility of the scheme, that from the care taken to provide against the self-destruction of the submarine cable, the contemplated scheme will succeed. The outer covering of the conductor will be of hemp alone, impregnated with a solution rendering it proof against the deteriorating effects of sea-water or insects. It is proposed to carry the line from Brest, the most northwesterly port of France, to the Azores, and thence to the American mainland, taking one of the Miquelon Islands en route. These are two islands off the south coast of Newfoundland, forming, with the adjacent isle of St. · Pierre, a small colony, belonging to France, with an area of 85 square miles.

Daniel S. Dickinson. One of the great speeches of this distinguished statesman will be found entire in Tur.

Press to-day. It was delivered early in September, and has since been repeated. Its truths are fresh and its arguments apposite. It touches the right chord, and is addressed with manly eloquence to the single issue—the issue of standing by the Government in the struggle of protecting and perpetuating that Government. The venerable orator grapples with the war question with singular energy. He discards partisans and party appeals, except those devoted to the flag, and teaches a lesson to every man who, in this hour of peril, insists upon maintaining a political organization. Da-NIEL S. DICKINSON has occupied many public positions. He has been Lieutenant Governor of his own State, and a Senator in Congress, and is now running as a candidate for Attorney General on the Union ticket in New York. He was one of the most carnest opponents of DougLAS in 1860, and dedicated himself, with characteristic earnestness, to the support of BRECKINRIDGE. Some of our readers have charged that we have regarded the Breckinridge Democracy as beyond the pale of forgiveness. Our answer is, that he who is for our country is our friend, and he who is against our country, our foe. However we may have differed with DANIEL S. DICKINSON in the past, we greet him as a brother now, when he not only stands by the flag of his country-not only supports the Administration in the present just and holy war-but chastises, with his great intellectual powers, all men with whom he lately acted that do not follow his example. The speech of Mr. Dickinson cannot fail to produce the best impression upon the men who voted for John C. Breckingings in the free States. They will see how he appreciates the doctrines involved in this contest, and how he regards the candidate he supported in 1860. It would be a proper and a poetic sequel to his glorious efforts in favor of the Union if the certain majority that will elect him Attorney General of the State of New York should be so large that, hereafter, no man in that Commonwealth will dare to oppose the glorious

truths in the speech we print to-day. England's Grievance. Mr. SEWARD has administered a severe but

merited reproof to the British Government,

for presuming to put an interpretation, according to its own political views, on the Constitution of this country. Lord Russell, as the Foreign Minister of England, commissioned Lord Lyons to lecture our Executive on various matters, and to refer to the opinion of the law-officers of Queen Victoria as settling the question of our President's power. Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, the lawyers in question, apparently are in a state of dark ignorance respecting the Governmental system of this country. As for the suspension of the habeas corpus privilege during actual civil war, it is justified by necessity; and were we to go abroad for an example, it would be found in England, where the habeas corpus act has been suspended, sometimes by Act of Parliament, and sometimes by Order in Council, some twelve or fourteen times since the accession of George the Third. Our Government, we contend, has a clear right, in times like these, to arrest all persons, citizens or not, against whom there is a prima facie case, as happened with Messrs. PATRICK and RAHMING, British subjects in this country. If there be one point of international law more clear and indisputable than another, it is that which ordains that every one who, either as sojourner or visitor, enjoys the protection of the laws of any country, is bound, in return, to pay the homage of obedience to those laws. Strong suspicion rested, from their ambiguous conduct, on PATRICK and RAHMING, and they were arrested, just as if they had been American citizens so charged. England has repeatedly done the same, with less cause, and then sent the prisoners out of the country,

under the severe provisions of the Alien Act. THE Pittsburg Post is exercised because loyal Democrats hold up the example and the opinions, the living actions and the last words of Stephen A. Douglas. Like some others, the Post thinks nothing is to be made by reviving a recollection of the deeds of the dead patriot. It has "no desire to keep open his tomb and exhibit his scars!" It "cannot imagine what good it will accomplish," adding that "even sincere sorrow will not revive the dead, and if we must weep, let us not do all our mourning in the streets!" This is novel philosophy in a paper that has over-advertised We had supposed that the final injunction of Douglas to his countryman, was his richest legacy, not to be squandered, or misrepresented, and, above all, not to be forgotten. There is more potency this day in the name of the dead patriot, in his eloquent denunciation of party organizations in the midst of this war. and in his celebrated motto that there can be but two sides to this question—the one that of country, and the other that of treason-than all the theories of trading politicians. It is a good thing for a grateful people to cherish the actions and the counsels of their departed statesmen and heroes. If it is right to refresh ourselves with the memory of Washington and JEFFERSON, and CLAY, and WEBSTER, is it not also right to recall the character and the example of Stephen A. Douglas? The words that Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Henry V, before the battle of St. Crispin, have always been quoted to illustrate the

obligations of the living to those who sacrificed themselves for their country, and are singularly applicable to our benefactors: "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot,
But they'll remember, with advantages,
What feats we did that day. Then shall our name;
Familiar in their mouths as household words—
Harry the King, Bedford, and Exeter,
Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloster—
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd.
This story shall the good man teach his son,
And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remembered."

The Army Thanks Philadelphia. It is related, when the Roman legions pene-

trated the far East to drive back the barbarian hordes which threatened the stability of the empire, that at Antioch the majestic Pagan temples blazed with the fires of sacrifice for their success, whilst they were themselves left despised Christians refreshed the soldiery with food and drink. Under the eagles the grateful legions swore friendship for the Nazarenes, and years afterwards they remembered their oath when they eagerly rushed forward to save

In these days, in an unostentatious way, the Cooper Shep Volunteer Refreshment Association have entertained our troops with substantial food, and sent them forward to the war for the Republic with words of cheer. From the Fourteenth regular infantry comes the following acknowledgement to the association, which we publish with great pleasure:

Headquarters Fourteenth U. S. Infantry,
"Camp Stone," Perryville, Md.,
October 18, 1861.

The officers of the Fourteenth Regiment U. S.
Infantry, being desirous of expressing their gratitude to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the exceeding kindness shown to them, and the men under their command, on the occasion of their passage through that city yesterday evening, take this method of thanking those to whom they are so much indebted. John D. O'Connell, captain Fourteenth Infantry,

teenth Infantry, adjutant Second battalion.

RICHARD F. O'BEIRNE, first lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry, Q. M. and C. S. Second battalion.

DAVID B. McKibben, captain Fourteenth Infantry, commanding First battalion.

JONA. B. HAGER, captain Company B, Second battalion. VM. HARVEY BROWN, captain Company C, Second HAMLIN W. KEYES, captain Company D, Second attation.
The First battalion Company E, First battalion JAMES F. McElhone, first lieutenant Company H, Second battalion. JNO. HUBART WALKER, first lieutenant Company G, Second battalion.
PATRICK COLLINS, second lieutenant Company H,

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Mr. Upham, 310 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated London News and Illustrated News of the World, of Octo bor 5, with their usual quantum of fine engravings, —the pictorial history of the time, in fact. From Mr. Uphan we also have the Cornhill Magazine for this month. Its most striking features are two nor this month. Its most striking features are two new chapters of Thackeray's Adventures of Philip; the Picture Sale, by Richard Doyle; a further portion of the Struggies of Brown, Jones, and Rebinson, by Anthony Trollope, and Barbara Fleming's Fidelity, a fine ballad by Mary Howitt.

Second battalion

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO NS, MILITARY SHOES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, &c .-GANS, MILITARY SHOES, TRAVELLING-BACS, &c.—
The early attention of purchasers is requested to
the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, military shoes, caps, travelling bags, &c., embracing
first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern
manufacture. Also a large invoice of boots and
shoes, partially imperfect, to close a concern. To
be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers,
Claghorn & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234
Market street.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1861. Nothing can prevent a meeting between the bostile armics in Virginia but a continued retreat of the rebels. We are in hourly expectation of a battle. Our troops are confident and eager for the fray, and their gallant commander, surrounded by his staff, is visiting all points to see that the necessary preparations are perfected. Two theories are suggested as to the morale and strength of the enemy-the one that their troops are disheartened, and the other that they are full of determination. My own opinion inclines to the latter conclusion. We must bear in mind that the railroad connections of the rebels are extensive and supply their deficiency of other transportation, enabling them to throw a vast body of troops upon any salient point. Our army must, of necessity, move slowly, entrenching at every step, and fortifying every position, thus, in effect, diminishing the advance. Late information gathered from an intelli-

gent friend, who has just returned after a care-

condition. At Falls Church he had a conversation with an old Virginian, who gave him some interesting particulars in regard to the forces under Beauregard. They had fallen back two weeks before. Their supply of flour was ample, and so of fresh beef, but they were badly clad, very little attention being paid to regularity of uniforms—but well armed. Another authority, by no means so credible, states that there are three hundred thousand available men under the command of the traitor generals in Eastern Virginia; that they are fierce and resolute, and will fight to the last-Although, as I have said, a battle may be precipitated at any moment, it is possible that some two weeks may elapse before our advance will be enabled to reach Centreville. which is seven miles distant from Fairfax. The latter post is supposed to have been occupied this morning by the division under Slocum or Smith. Once in possession of Centreville, and the surrounding heights, four miles from Bull Run, we shall be enabled to shell the fortifications of the rebels and drive them upon Manassas-where they are expected to make another stand. Meanwhile, McCall is advancing towards Leesburg, from the right, heavily supported. When Leesburg is occupied, with a strong force at Fairfax, extending towards the river on the left, in the neighborhood of the rebel batteries, the enemy will be almost completely surrounded. The one great fact that gives assurance to the troops and to the country, is that, while the army has been advancing from

all points along its former base of operations,

each division is perfect in all its appointments.

and each corps d'armée within supporting dis-

tance, and ready, at any moment, for offensive

or defensive measures. We shall have a victory if we have battle; but General McClellan cannot hasten his steps for the purpose of pleasing those who are beginning to revive the "On to Richmond" cry. It is easy to recall misfortunes and blunders, but would it not be well; at the same time, to give our young General the benefit of the fact that he neither created the one nor the other-that his task was to repair errors and calamities, and that, although the winter is rapidly approaching, it has taken time to bring our army into its present splendid condition? If any man has been energetic it has been McClellan. It is also easy to anticipate evil, but if we defeat the enemy his demoralization is certain. There are those here who contend that General McClellan ought to have been confined to the simple duty of protecting Washington, and those who insist that the numbers of the enemy have been greatly overrated. These latter demand a forward move at every hazard. Now, when it is understood that the present programme was agreed upon when he assumed command, is it not reasonable that he should be trusted to the last, or

at least till he has fought and failed?

Public Amusements. ITALIAN OPERA .- Our Philadelphia Opera House which unprofitable times—wherein art languishes have left for a long time to shows of horse-taming, and exhibitions of school children, will be reopened on Wednesday evening, for the first benefit of Mr. Vilman. The exigencies of the occasion entitle Mr. Ullman to more than usual encouragement, that citizens, for their own credit, will assuredly bestow. The advertisement of the manager con tains the best compliment to his energy and enter

"I appeal," he says, "to the great public, who owe to me the satisfaction of having heard Sontag, Piccolomini, Angri, Lagrange, Gazzaniga, Adelina Patti, Laborde, Formes, Thalberg, Sivori, Henri Herz, Vieuxtemps, and various other musical celebrities, and to whom I have given the splendid spectacles of a 'Juive.' the 'Vespers.' the 'Huguenots,' &c.

"Generosity and liberality form one of the leading traits of the national character, and I have no doubt that I shall meet with extensive support, if not in acknowledgment of long and faithful services to avoid the bad moral effect the closing of the opera for an entire season would produce in the South and Europe."

Having thus stated his case, it depends for the public but to support his cause, and the impresario, having chosen for Wednesday evening the glorious

entertainment of "Il Ballo in Maschera," will doubtless meet with a liberal reply in the shape of a full and fashionable house. WALRUT-STREET THEATRE .- A comedy in three acts, called "Black Sheep," was produced at the Walnut, last evening, with a strong cast that more than atoned for a rather commonplace plot and

moderately-individual characters. Mr. Hemple represented a pseudo philanthropist. that, finding his way to a wine cellar, is robbed of certain documents by Mr. Vining Bowers. The same establish the claims of Herbert Lester, a poor artist (Mr. Adams,) to a fortune, out of which he has been defrauded by Mortmain, (Mr. Johnston.) Herbert is thus enabled to reject a proposition to unite him-self to an ancient widow, Barbican, (Mrs. Thayer,) and rewards the self-denial of Ethel Maynard, (Miss Richings,) whom he has long loved with the gift of his hand. These ordinary incidents were pleasantly portrayed, especially by Miss Richings, Mrs. Thayer, and Mr. Adams. The former, always correct, but too often cold and unimpassioned, sang two pieces of music Mr. Hemple was very laughable, but too broad in the drunken scene; and the conception of Mr. Bowers-a young tradesman who is hired for fashionable balls to make a figure among the dancers,

and introduced as a viscount-was extremely The comedy, combined with the very old seenic drama of "Zembuca," wherein Mr. Richings, Miss Gray, and Mrs. Cowell appeared, made an agreeable entertainment, that was witnessed by the bes house of the season. Both pieces will be repeated

to-night.
The Black Swan, otherwise known as Miss E. T. Greenfield, a charming colored vocalist, gave a concert at Sansom-street Hall last evening, assisted by Mrs. M. L. Brown, Miss Sedgwick, and "Mario." The house was filled with people of both

J. S. CLARKE, whilom a poor supernumerary a the Chestnut-street Theatre, and having made himself a Philadelphia reputation that has become national, appeared in New York last evening. The Herald (standard in such matters) says: "Whatever may be the diversity of opinion upor

to be generally conceded that, now that we have lost Burton forever and Jessesson for a time, Mr. Clarke ranks as our first low comedian. His every movement is mirth-provoking, and those who de-light in broad humor will unfailingly find it at the Vinter Garden while Mr. Clarke is there. MRS. Bowers.—We extract the following from the London Times of October 4: "Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the American lady who

appeared with so much success at Sadders' Wells as Julia, in the Hunchback, is now engaged at the Lyceum, where she efficiently sustains the character of Geraldine, in Mr. Falconer's comedy—Woman; or, Love against the World; Mrs. Charles Young having transferred her services to the Mrs. the Haymarket. An actress endowed with such in-telligence and sensibility as Mrs. Bowers, is sure to make her way wherever a field is fairly open for the display of her talents; and the readiness with which she has passed from ideal representations to the defineation of ordinary prose characters, at once shows her versatility and her willingness to once shows her versatility and her willingness to adopt any line that may be in accordance with public taste. Many actors do themselves considerable injury by settling permanently on a pinnacle the height of which is wholly disproportionate to their power of attraction. If they made themselves ordinarily useful, and did their best to contribute towards the formation of a strong company, they would be everywhere welcome; but he who resolves to be 'Aut Casar aut nullus,' will in nine cases out of ten find himself compelled to account the latter playarity. accept the latter alternative. Within the last dozen years or so the world has looked on a series dozen years or so the world has looked on a series of Hamlets, Shylocks, &c., who have come forward, received loud applause, and then have been utterly forgotten, though they have proved their possession of qualifications which might have done good service had they been less infected with that vaulting ambition which, when it has overleaped itself, often subsides into misanthropy and discontent. People ambition which, when it has overleaped itself, often subsides into misanthropy and discontent. People who do not care to see Mrs. Bowers in tragedy may be glad to accept her as an actress of ordinary comedy or drama, and thus, as a member of a working company, she gains a chance of remaining prominently before the public, which might never have been afforded had she determined to perch immovably on the top of the histrionic tree."

SALES BY THOS. BIRCH & SON .- This morning, household furniture at the Auction Store, No. 914 Wednesday, elegant private residence and furniture, 1834 Arch street.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important from General Stone's Column.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS LEESBURG. The Federal Troops Attacked by

the Rebels. COLONEL BAKER KILLED.

McCALL'S DIVISION. Rumored Removal of Gen. Fremont.

The Extravagance of His Expenditures

ful inspection of two days of our camps, enables me to state that our soldiers are in fine the Alleged Cause. surplus from the sum appropriated by Congress re-REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF HUM-

BOLDT, KANSAS, BY REBELS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS IN MISSOURI. Special Despatches to "The Press."

> WASHINGTON, October 21, 1861 IMPORTANT FROM GEN. STONE'S COLUMN.

The Federal Troops on the Virginia Side.

RECONVOISSANCE TOWARDS LEESBURG

The following despatch from Gen. STONE'S command to the headquarters here has been received EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 21 .- This morning at 1 clock five companies of the Fifteenth Massochu. setts crossed the river at Harrison's Island at daybreak. They had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburg without meeting the enemy, and they still hold on, supported by the remainder of the regiment and part of the Twentieth. A gallant reconnoissance was made early this morning, by Major Mix, of Col. VAN ALLEN'S cavalry, and Capt. STEWART, assistant adjutant general, from Edward's Ferry towards Leesburg, with 30 cavalry. They came on the Fourteenth Mississippi rebel regiment, received their fire at 35

vards, returned it with their pistols, and fell back n order, bringing in one prisoner. We have posession of the Virginia side of Edward's Ferry. Additional accounts say that, up to three o'clock o day, General STONE held his own position satisfactorily, though his comparatively small force upon the island is engaged with some four thousand of the enemy. A subsequent despatch, received late this afternoon, says

masked, with about 4,000 men. A prisoner who was taken mentions that he has 4,000 rebel troops, and expects reinforcements." General Stone at that time believed he could occupy Leesburg to-day, and hold it. The despatch is dated Edward's Ferry.

"General EVANS (in command of the rebel

forces) has four field pieces and three pieces

Latest and Important Particulars. FALL OF COL. BAKER.

WASHINGTON, 21-Midnight.-General STONE crossed the Potomac, this morning, with one portion of his command, at Edward's Ferry and another at Harrison's Island.

Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncer. tain numbers, and a part of General Stone's comand, as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and continued, without much effect, until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Colonel BAKER, (Senator from Oregon.)

The Union force engaged numbered about 1.800. and were attacked by a force supposed to be from At this juncture, Col. Baker fell at the head of

his brigade, gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. Immediately before he fell, he despatched Major

Young to General Stone, to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and General Stone immediately proceeded in person toward the right to take comnand, but in the confusion created by the fall of Colonel BAKER, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss. Gen. STONE reports that the left wing retired in

good order. He will hold possession of Harrison Island and the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. STONE during the night. The remains of Colonel BAKER were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday. He held his commission as colonel

from the State of Pennsylvania, having lately reeived it at the hands of Governor Curtin, as commander of the California Regiment.

GEN. FREMONT'S REMOVAL DETERMINED ON. The Extravagance of His Expenditures Confirmed

by the Congressional Investigating Committee.

THE PAYMENTS SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. In connection with the fact that payment has

een suspended of the debts created in the Department of the West, it is proper to state that the investigating committee appointed by Congress to nquire into all contracts, and now in session at St. Louis, have, in their examination, discovered great irregularity and extravagance in the public expenditures. In view of all the circumstances, it is apparent

that the Administration will yield to the necessity of completely reorganizing the entire department to accomplish which General FREMONT will be transferred or assigned to some other duty. The President and his constitutional advisers are letermined that this department of the service hall be managed with prudence so far as they have and can exercise the power to control it. While the steps necessary to be taken may affect the standing or position of some few individuals. it is considered better such changes should be made rather than the great interests at stake should suffer by hesitation or inaction on the part of the Go

vernment. The Purchase of Cloths in Europe. The statement of the Boston Journal, on the 18th nst., that letters of credit for £12,000,000 storling, or nearly \$60,000,000, have been sent to Europe by the Government agents, to purchase army woollens is regarded as another evidence of exaggerations which sometimes occur and cause mischief. On a careful inquiry, it is found that the sum of \$400,000 was sent, and \$400,000 more is to be sent in thirty days, in all less than one million dollars, to secure cloths to be made up in this country, to meet the pressing wants of our soldiers in the field, until our own manufacturers can supply the goods now so

It was a wise precaution on the part of the Government officers, whose duty it is to see and know that the wants of the soldiers are provided for. The greatest care was exercised in the selection of agents to execute the order. GEORGE P. SMITH, Esq., formerly of Pittsburg, a gentleman of unplemished character and large experience as a morchant, was requested by the Department to aid Col. THOMAS in selecting and purchasing material, which he does without compensation for his services, but solely to assist the Government from the best and most patriotic motives. The policy of the Secretary of War in supporting home manufactures when it is possible to be done, without positive injury to the service, has been so frequently exercised in a practical shape for the benefit of our manufactures that no question can arise in this case, Non-Extension of McCormick's Reaper

The Commissioner of Patents has decided adversely on McCormick's application for the exten-sion of his reaper patent of 1847, for the following 1. That the invention is one of great utility and

Patent.

importance to the public. 2. That the sums already received by Mr. Mc-CORMICK, and the sums he is entitled to receive from infringements, together, amount to an adequate remuneration, and therefore the patent hould not be extended. The parties residing in the State of New York and opposing the extension, were represented by Judge DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, and ROBERT W FERWICK, of Washington City.

The Advance of the Pennsylvania Reserve. Gen. McCall's division still remained at its advanced post near Leesburg this morning. It is presumed from this movement that the division inder Gen. McCALL will cross the Potomac. The armies are now getting very close together. From a reconnoissance made yesterday afternoon, under the immediate superintendence of Gen. McCLEL-LAN, it appears that there are some forty thousand rebels within four or five miles of our advanced guard. An engagement was anticipated this norning, and our troops were under arms before daylight, in every way prepared to maintain their ground. The village of Fairfax appears to be trongly fortified, but the general theory is that our troops must march to Manassas Junction before the rebels will show fight, and that they would not do it then if they were not strongly entrenched behind a line of masked batteries.

General McClellan and the Westeru De-

partment. A report prevailed on the Avonue to-day that General McCLELLAN would be sent West to put the army there on a fair war-footing, the quarrels between FREMONT and BLAIR having left affairs in a very questionable and complicated state. Of course, there is no foundation for the report. General Mc-CLELLAN cannot, under any circumstances, be spared from the Potomac. He is in daily consultation with General Scott, and they carefully revise each other's plans before they are put into execu-

The Forty-ninth Pennsylvania-Mott's Battery.

The Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, under command of Colonel W. M. H. TRUIN, were still encamped near Lewinsville this morning. Captain Morr's battery is on a beautiful little knoll adjacent. A large rifle pit is in front of the battery, in which three companies are constantly stationed The Secretary of War. SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE BY GENERAL General Camenon and Adjutant General THOMAS

> arrived here this morning. Steam Floating Battery From information received here it is believed that the armored ship or floating steam battery now being built after the Ericsson plan will be completed before the other two are finished, the work upon it being of less magnitude. A large

Fremont's Transportation Facilities. Information is received here that FREMONT'S transportation facilities have been largely augmented within two days. General PRICE has, however, crossed the Osage river, and is sixty miles in advance of General Fremont's army, with the prospect of widening the distance. Gen. FREMONT'S army is in five divisions, under the ommand of Generals McKinstry, Hunter, SIGEL, ASHBOTH, and PRICE. It is thought in St. Louis, as advices here inform the Executive, that Price's game is to run South, and, uniting with McCulloch, strike for St. Louis in the absence of

the Union army. The Report of a Chain Across the Potomac is not Credited

The report of a chain across the Potomac was made by the officers and crew of the Resolute. Mr. S. N. Monse, a very intelligent man, who was on hoard of the Resolute at the time of the encoun tor with the rebel batteries, made drawings of the shore and position of the chain and the vessels. He says nothing but the resistance of the chain, or some other hidden object, could have caused the the hawser to part; and his observations admit of no doubt in his mind as to the fact that a chain lies across the pathway of the shipping. He says it is buoved up with rafts, and in one place he said it was connected with a boat, sunk, but supported under water by a floating raft of plank.

On the other hand, it is stated that the hawser may have parted without any extraordinary resistance; and the fact that vessels have come up since without meeting with this obstruction go far to corroborate the statements that such an impediment is without an existence.

The decision at the Navy Department is that the schooner struck a ledge and caused the hawser to part. Either this or the theory that the hawser, when tight, was cut by a rifle shot will afford a more satisfactory explanation than that of a chain across the river. There is a strong feeling against the officers of the Resolute for running away and leaving the Fairfax to fall a prize to the enemy.

From the Virginia Side of the Potomac. On Saturday, when two companies of the Twentysecond New York Regiment, belonging to General Key's brigade, advanced to within a mile of Fairfax Court House, they ascertained from the inhabitants of that neighborhood that when the rebels retired the condition of the roads was such that they were compelled to leave six pieces of artillery behind them, which remained there until the Sun day previous, when the rebels in force returned and took them away.

On Saturday night, a private in the Fourth Michigan Regiment, while on picket duty a mile beyond Barrett's Hill, on the Leesburg turnpike, received a severe wound in the arm from a rebel From the description of the latter, he is supposed confined for some ten days in a slave-pen, in that city, but released by the Government, and who is now acting as a scout. Orders have been issued that, in the event of his capture, he he hung forthwith.

A Government construction train advanced out on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, to-day, a mile and a half beyond Falls Church, finding the road that far in good condition. Major Johnson, of the Seventeenth New York Regiment, who commands the pickets of that regiment on the Leesburg turnpike, beyond Falls Church, reports that a body of rebel cavalry made their appearance at one o'clock to-day, within a

mile of his outpost. A detachment was sent out to effect their capture, but they succeeded in making their escape. Captain MUNDEE, assistant adjutant general for General Smith's division, with a small escort, advanced on the road leading from Lewinsville to within a short distance of Vienna on a foraging expedition. The result was the bringing off of about

sixty loads of hay and 250 bushels of oats. Everything in that direction was reported quiet. The reconnoiting expedition sent out by Gen. Mc-CALL, which advanced to Drainesville on Saturday, returned this morning, the object of the expedition having been accomplished, and valuable in-

formation obtained. The main body remained at Drainesville on Sunday. The engineers, under an escort, proceeded to the right as far as the Potomac, three miles distant, and on the left as far as the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad.

Rebel pickets were encountered by the escort of the engineers, and sharp firing ensued. The result was, five rebels were killed, one of whom belonged to the Louisiana Tiger Regiment. None of our men were injured.

Court of Inquiry. A court of inquiry is now sitting at Camp Wiliams, Va., in the case of Col. D. S. MILES, who ommanded the fourth division at Centreville during the fight at Bull Run. It was alleged, at the time, that Col. MILES acted in a very unofficer-like manner, and some very hard things were said against him. Lieut. SALINGER, of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, says that he was with Col. Miles during nearly the whole time, and he saw nothing wrong in him, further than that he was la-boring under an illness which he had contracted some days before. There appears to be some mistake as to the identity of the Colonel, which will be clearly shown. The person who flourished a sword and cut up some strange antics by tumbling into a carriage at Centreville on the day of the fight, was

a civilian from Philadelphia, and not Col. MILES, as many at the time supposed. Release of a Philadelphian.

WILLIAM M. BULL, Esq., of Philadelphia, who has been here for some days, has succeeded in obtaining a release for JAMES W. PACKARD, who was arrested in your city and sent to Fort Lafayette, on the charge of treason. Secretary SEWARD made out the papers on Saturday, and Marshal MURRAY proceeded to New York with them this morning. Mr. PACKARD was charged with being connected with Mr. SLOAT, a manufacturer of sewing machines, at Richmond, Va., but we learn he clearly established his innocence of any treasonable designs against the Federal Government. He says that he is, and ever has been, a loyal Union man, and that he was glad to escape from the rebels at Richmond

Naval Court of Inquiry.

Commander C. H. Poon, having asked an inquiry into his conduct while in command of the Brook lyn, in respect to the escape of the rebel steamer Sumpter from the Mississippi river, in June last, a court of inquiry upon the case has been ordered to convene in this city on Wednesday. The court consists of Captains SHUBRICK, STRIBLING, and SANDS; judge advocate, George M. Weston. The Report in Relation to the Vincennes. The report published in some of the morning papers purporting to be official, and stating that it was the Vincennes and not the Preble that was sunk at New Orleans is not from the Navy Department. No official report has been received, nor is one expected in less than ten days.

The Hospitals-Pay of the Sick Soldiers. The large number of soldiers who are confined in the different hospitals, some of whom are convalescent, suffer much inconvenience from not receiving their pay. Several of them would start for their bomes immediately if they could but obtain the money due them to defray their expenses. Others stand in need of many little articles which would conduce to their comfort if they had the means to buy them. Some measures should be adopted to have these poor, unfortunate men, who have been wounded in the defence of the dearest rights of the Union, paid off promptly. If the matter was properly brought before Secretaries CAMERON or SCOTT, it would no doubt receive their earliest attention. Some good Union-loving philanthropist should move in the matter, and we have plenty of

A Grand Review. General Casey this afternoon had a grand re-

view at Meridian Hill. He is the provisional brigadier general, and forms the different regiments into brigades. Among the regiments in the review were two from Pennsylvania, one from Rhode Island, one from New York, one from the District of Columbia, and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New Jersey.

The Washington Post Office. The arrangements of the Washington post office do not seem to give general satisfaction. There are a very large number of strangers in town, besides the immense army of the Potomac, who are ever over-anxious for their letters; but still the old regulations are adhered to with the same tenscity as if Washington was only a quiet country village. On Sunday, the office is only open one hour during the day, and during the week not before eight o'clock in the morning. Soldiers are early risers, and will complain.

The Bids for the Beef Contract. The bids for the army beef contract were opened t twelve o'clock to-day. There was a large ga-

hering of contractors present. The following are Jas. Minx, \$4.89; W. H. Mollard, \$1.05; J. H. Dickerson, \$4.73; Jas. Steele, \$5.45; L. Plitt & \$4.10; J. B. White & Co., \$4.15; Jas. Furland \$4.10; J. B. White & Co., \$4.15; Jas. Furlan. & Co., \$3.78; W. M. Sprawkel & Co., \$4.91; L. Frederick & Co., \$4.47; Jas. C. Jordo & Co. \$4.93; J. Baker & Co., \$3.95; Ed Longstreet & Co., \$4.23; S. Gillett & Co., \$5.13 C. B. Markell, \$3.43; G. A. Piper, \$3.993; Robert Neale & Co., \$4.68; W. Durvey, \$4.57½ Norman Fuller, \$4.50; J. J. Duell, \$4.80; T. Dyer & Co., \$4.56; David Allerton, \$4.87½; II. Livingston, \$4.70; S. C. Benner, \$3.98; S. C. Norman Fuller, \$4.50; J. J. Duell, \$4.80; T. Dyer & Co., \$4.56; David Allerton, \$4.87\frac{1}{2}; H. Livingston, \$4.70; S. C. Benner, \$3.98; S. C. Young & Co., \$3.44; T. Graviii & Go., \$4.75; S. H. Jones, \$5.15; Thomas White, \$4.29; J. Mc-Kay & Co., \$4.75; S. H. Carpenter & Co., \$4.04; N. Nathan & Go., \$3.97\frac{1}{2}; D. W. Bradley, \$4.97; James H. Williams, \$4.27; Ed. Williams, \$4.85; Fisher, Thomas, & Go., \$4.33; J. Allison, \$4.20; J. Lother, \$3.75; E. McQuade, \$4.36; H. Einstein, \$4.12; J. Curwin & Co., \$4.49; A. Campbell & Co., \$4.18; J. R. Gheen, \$4.09; L. P. Sanger, 4.48\frac{1}{2}; J. Curwin & Co., \$4.68\frac{1}{2}; J. Y. Wallace, \$4.83\frac{1}{2}; T. S. Mitchell & Go., \$3.60; C. Beers, \$1.21; C. Hehner, \$4.49; J. Carpenter, \$4.10; J. Jameson, \$4.15; S. Wilson, \$4.22; B. F. Hueston, \$4.12\frac{1}{2}; J. B. Wall & Co., \$3.95; Myers & Bros., \$4.34; Clay, Smith, & Shaw, \$5.25; Wolford & Fulton, \$4.75; P. Crowley, \$4.43; H. Becker, \$4.25; A. Hague & Co., \$4.08; J. P. Lunt, \$3.85; J. T. Bush, \$4.19; W. W. Loyd, \$3.55; Fréeland & Co., \$3.73; W. F. Dill, \$3.90; W. H. Meagher, \$4.37; J. E. Preble, \$4.90; Jas. Rittenhouse, \$5.90; B. S. Kunkle, \$3.49; E. L. Fay & Co., \$4.39; J. C. B. Eaton, \$4.20; Cregen & Co., \$4.49; J. Piper & Go., \$3.89; Churchill & Witson, \$5.

The bids of KUNKLE, LOYD, MARKELL, and Young & Co., and Mitchell & Co., were selected rom the best, and were under consideration, the award depending upon the character of the sureties to be effered. One or two bids were lower than those put in by these gentlemen, but they did not appear with bondsmen, and have, in all probability, thus saved themselves from heavy losses. The bid ruinously low.

Miscellaneous. The Reliance went down to join the Potomac flo

illa last night, and the Robert Lesley started this ther at noon to-day. Some forty vessels went down the river yester lay, and safely passed the rebel batteries. A large umber of shots were fired at them, but none struck The steam-packets Chamberlin and Seymour, of Philadelphia, with marcantile cargoes, arrived veserday morning. They were shot at as they passed he rebel batteries, but suffered no damage, it being

The following deaths of Pennsylvania soldiers are announced as having occurred yesterday in the hospitals here: GEORGE MOTZER, fourth Pennsylvania Regiment; E. R. DARLINGTON, Ninth; BARNEY SULLIVAN, Thirteenth; WM. CAMPBELL, Fifth. Also, W. T. ESTELLE, of the New Jersey Cavalry.

n the night.

There is but little news of note stirring this norning. The army on the other side of the Poomac still maintain the position which they took on Saturday. Some little skirmishing has taken place among reconnoitring parties on the outposts, out nothing serious has resulted. The weather has suddenly changed. There was a slight frost last night, and it is quite cool

this morning. Some of our brave volunteers who have not yet received their overcoats begin to feel the want of them. Gov. CURTIN has not yet forwarded the three ompanies from Harrisburg which are necessary to fill up Col. MANN'S regiment. A soldier belonging to the first Pennsylvania Ca valry was shot while on picket duty yesterday.

The amount of forage issued by the Governmen INVESTIGATION OF THE BOILER EXPLOSION laily for use in Washington and vicinity is, of hay, IN THE NINETERNII WARD.—Yesterdny morning Coroner Conrad held an investigation upon the hodies of Patrick O'Neil and Thomas Hilbert, who were killed by the explosion of a boiler at the works of Massrs. Morris and Co., at Richmond street and Lehigh avenue, in the Nineteenth ward. The following witnesses were exam-215 tons; of grain, 180 tons. The household furniture, &c., lost by the cap ure of the schooner Fairfax, on Saturday morning, belonged to Mrs. ELIZABETH EVANS, of Wilwm. Scott was sworn —The witness is foreman of the iamsburg, N. Y., and was valued at about \$2,500. Wm. Scott was sworn —The witness is foreman of the lower portion of the machine shop; he was not present at the time of the explosion; he had visited John Farker, the injured man, who told him that the bollers were two-thirds full of water at the time of the explosion; at five minutes after five o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, there were but sixty-three pounds of steam on, which is considerably less than usual; Hibbert had told him before he died, that O'Neil threw water on the cinders from a hose; they are in the habit of deadening the fires in that way; witness examined the boilers within a few days, and he then believed them to be perfectly safe; the appearance of the fractured iron at present proves that it. was in sound condition; he had no theory whatever as to the cause of the appaint the iron in the hadver was The good discipline and extraordinary ardor of ur troops, in their recent movements, afford a sub-

It is stated that Thompson BROTHERS, bank ers, of New York, have made arrangements. through their agent here, to dispose of a large mount of tressury notes for Government.

ect for military encomium.

FROM MISSOURI. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Sr. Louis, Oct 21.-Union scouts report the total number of armed rebels in Southwestern Missour at 6,000. A man direct from Gen. Price's army says Jackson's rebel Legislature is in session at Stockton, the county seat of Cedar county, which place Ben McCulloch was approaching, with from 6,000 to

The statement in the Washington correspondence f the New York Tribune, that Captain Prince the commandant at Fort Leavenworth, refuses to recognize Gen. Fremont as his superior officer, is JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 21.—The steamer Perry which arrived here to-night with 50 wagons and 140

12,000 reinforcements for Gen. Price.

Her captain thinks there must have been 700 rebels at that place. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

mules from St. Louis, was attacked by the rebels

at Portland, and narrowly escaped being captured

General Zollicoffer Superseded by General Lee LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—The reported occupation of Greensburg by the rebels is premature. A small umber went there and took twenty mules which

had been placed as contraband in charge of Gen.

Ward. Gen. Zollicoffer has been superseded by Gen It is reported that Gen. Ward fell back twelve miles from Greensburg to Campbellsville. He despatched 150 cavalry to reconnoitre, intending that they should return yesterday; but they had not returned when our informant left. Gen. Ward has about 3,000 troops. The advance guard of the rebels at Little Barren, on the south side of Green river, is estimated at 3,000.

The river was very high, and will be impassable by fording for several days. A private despatch to the Journal says General Ward has not fallen back as reported.

FROM KANSAS. REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF HUMBOLDT BY THE SECESSIONISTS.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 21.-The Conservative of this city has advices that the town of Humboldt, Kansas, has been totally burned by the Seconsion ists from the Indian country. It is thought probable that the records and papers of the United States land office were destroyed. The Republican State ticket is formed without regard to political principles. The last Legislature having failed to provide for an election in the coming November, it is claimed, by those opposed to this movement, that the present incumbents hold over till January, 1863. Two hundred wagons and one thousand yoke of

oxen have been sent to Fremont's command within the past week. The steamer Florence arrived here this morning from St. Louis, having come through unmolested.

From Cairo. RECONNOISSANCE OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER. CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 20 .- The gunboat Conestoga made a reconnoissance of the Tennessee river yesterday, as far as the State line. A strong rebel force was discovered near the Tennessee line.

CANNON ON EXHIBITION AT THE MERCHANTS?

EXCHANGE.—The gun, now on exhibition at the Exchange is one of twelve—two batteries—made by the Phonix Iron Company of this city for the Committee of Public Safety. It is made of wrought iron, in a rolling mill, by a process patented by Mr. John Griffen, the superintendent of the Phonixville Iron Works. This gun weighs 1,010 pounds, is of 3½-liches calibre, and is rifled with nine grooves, having one twist in eleven feet. The shot intended for this gun is conical in shape and weighs, solid, sixteen pounds. The shell, of similar shape, weighs fourteen pounds. The extreme range has not been fully determined, but is estimated to be about four miles, point-blank range from five-eighths to three-quarters of a mile. The advantages claimed for these wrought-iron guns, over cast iron, are that of greater endurance, and for the same calibre only about one-third the weight. The advantages over bronze guns are less cost and better adaptability to rifling. The experiments with these guns, conducted by the Ordnance Department, have thus far, we understand, been highly successful and satisfactory.

The carriage and caisson on which this gun is mounted was manufactured by Mr. Henry Shnons, of this city. The beautiful finish of the gun and carriage is attracting much attention and admiration. It will remain at the Exchange a few days longer and can be visited by ladies or gentlemen. The shell to be used in the gun can be seen by application to Mr. Michael Dunn, superintendent of the Exchange. seized two barges loaded with flour, destined for a rebel camp. It is reported that the rebels were in strong force at Blandville, on Saturday; also that Hardee's THE HOSPITALS OF THE VOLUNTEER REFERSIMENT SALOONS.—The hospital attached to the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon is finished, and by the last of this week the beds and all the necessary materials for such an institution will be in their places. It is designed to have fourteen beds placed in the room set apart for patients, and the room is admirably adapted to the purpose, it being removed from noise and confusion. An experienced nurse with several assistants will be in constant attendance to relieve all sick or wounded soldlers who may need aid. Two physicians have volunteered to attend the patients and likewise furnish all the necessary medicines, free of cost,

The hospital of the Union Committee at the foot of Washington street is nearly ready for occupying; the last coat of plaster is on, and the bedding is ready to be moved in as soon as the room is perfectly dry. force, 6,000 strong, was at Belmont, Mo.

The Conestoga returned this afternoon, having

Excitement at Terre Haute. SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS AT WAR. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., October 21.—Two or three companies of the Third Indiana Regiment stationed at Camp Vigo, in this city, under command of their colonel, quietly proceeded to the office of the Journal and Democrat newspaper this evening, and in a short time demolished everything. They then proceeded to several private houses and served thom in the same manner.

The citizens are organizing and preparing to proceed to take their camp, and great excitemen prevails throughout the city to-night in conse-quence of the conduct of the soldiers.

Archison, October 19.—The president of the Pike's Peak Express Company issued orders to-day to stop the running of the pony express as soon as the California telegraph line is completed, which will probably be early next week. It is therefore probable that only one more pony express will be ed orders to-day run. Sent to Fort Lafayette. Boston, Oct. 21.—William Pierce, late of New Orleans, arrested in this city on the charge of complicity with the rebellion, was discharged to-day, on the suggestion of the District Attorney, and by orders from Washington was sent to Fort Lafayette.

The California Pony Express to be Dis-

continued.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—I esterday atternoon, a lad maned George Seybert, aged ten years, was run over by one o' the Bultimore Railroad cars, in Swanson street below Washington, and instantly killed. He was standing on a pile of boards, and, as the cars passed, it is supposed he fell or was knocked off. The wheels passed over him, crushing his head to a jelly, rendering him a most frightful object. The coroner was summoned and held an inquest. Chased by a Pirate. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The ship R. M. Mills, arrived here this morning, reports that on the 19th instant, when two hundred miles E. S. E. of Cape Hatterss, she spoke a brig hailing from Baltimore which that afternoon had been chased by a pirate New York Bank Statement.

BURNSIDE'S MONONGAHELA.—Stockdale & Co. 31 Walnut street, will accept our acknowledgmen for a bottle of Burnside's pure old Monongahela rye whisky, of 1844, of which they are sole agents,

selling at Pittsburg prices. It is very fine indeed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The bank statement for the week ending yesterday, shows

THE CITY.

THE PIRATES OF THE ENCHANTRESS .-

son desired the court to grant the defendants some time. It had been found impossible to secure witnesses, and as the counsel for the Government declined to make certain admissions necessary for a proper defence, it would be

power to make the admission desired by the defence.

Mr. Harrison said that when the day was fixed for trial he was led to believe that these admissions would be made. If they were made now, he would be ready to not brief

go to trial.

Mr. Ashton next read all the facts that Mr. Marrison

ment without detriment to its cause.

Mr. Kelly said he felt confident that, on the trial,

not disposed to be unreasonable in this respect. Afte some further discussion, it was agreed that the case should

THE ARMY VOTE—UPENING OF THE KETURNS.
—Yesterday was the period appointed for the commencement of the count of the vote of the Pennsylvania volunteers. The matter is in the hands of Mr. Knight, Prothonodary of the Common Pleas, together with a committee from each party. The committee met yesterday morning, when Mr. Wm. V. McGrath, Democrat, declined to serve because his request that Capt. McMulin should be appointed a clerk, (nasmuch as he, like John M. Riley, had been sleetinearing in the campe, was not complied with. Mr. J. M. Riley, of the People's Party, then retired, leaving the committee composed of

was not complied with. Mr. J. M. Riley, of the P Party, then retired, leaving the committee comp two Democrats and two People's men as follows: People's—John C. Martin, G. W. Pomeroy. Democrats—John P. McFadden, John Downey. Charles Gilpin, Esq., was also present as couns if. Knight.

A large crowd was collected during the day in front of

A large crown was concetted utining the asy in ront of the Protinontary's office and along the State House row, and the subject was freely discussed. The business of yesterday morning was entirely of a preliminary character. Some two hundred or more envelopes will have to be opened and registered, after which the counting of the votes will begin. It is thought that the result will not be known for at least three or four days.

e explosion. From the works of Morris & Co. the jury proceeded to

the residence of John Parker, for the purpose of hearing his testimony, he being the only person present at the time of the accident who survives. He was too weak to

give evidence, and the jury made up their verdict without hearing his statement.

The verdict sets forth that the deceased came to their

leath from the explosion of a steam boiler; but the jury were unable to assign any cause for the explosion.

steamer Delaware, purch ased from Harlin & Hollings-worth, of Wilmington, Delaware, will arrive at the navy-yard to-day. This is the third steamer purchased by the Government from this firm, the Rescue, now at sea, and the Hattleras, formerly called the St. Mary, being the other two.

them. The Government vessels aftout and on the stocks at this port are the steamers State of Georgia, Hatteras, Miami, and Mystic; stoops-of-war Brooklyn, Tuscarora, St. Louis, and Juniata; and gunboats Wissakickon, Sciota, Itasca, Stars and Stripes, and James S. Chambers. All of the above are steam vessels but three. Some of these will leave in a week or so. The San Jacinto is expected to arrive at the vard.

CANNON ON EXHIBITION AT THE MERCHANTS?

THE HOSPITALS OF THE VOLUNTEER RE-

FUNERAL OF COMMANDER YOUNG .- The fu-

Successor Accurry - Venterday afternoon.

A Bogrs-Coin Case. - John Megee has been

A Bogus-Coin Case.—John Mogee has been committed by Alderman Hibberd to answer the charge of passing bogus half-dollars. Megee passed one piece upon a woman in the Western market, and attempted to passanother upon a man, when he was arrested. One of the counterfeits was found in his pocket, and ten more in his boots. The accused is also charged with having collimited an assault and battery upon the man on whom he attempted to pass the money.

THE COOPER-SHOP REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE

have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of \$130.85 as a donation from the employees of Messrs, Morrick & Sons' Southwark Foundry; also, a donation of \$3.75, in cash, and two barrels of vegetables from Mrs. Clars P.

Miskey, of Chester county.

mains to the grave.

THE ARMY VOTE-OPENING OF THE RETURNS.

go over until this morning.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, boys Kighth. — "The Tempest," and "Napoleon." ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—"The Belle's Stratagem," and "Mazeppa." WALNUT-STREET 'HEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.— ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Corner of Touth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held resterdly alternoon at their office, North Seventh street, Mr. Maris in the chair. The agent's report of the "census" of the house for the week ending October 19. Was read, as follows:

Number in the house, 2,829; number at the same time last year, 2,377; increase, 252; admitted during the last two weeks, 166; births, 6; deaths, 22; discharged, 138; eloped, 23; bound, 3. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 33; number granted neals, 88.

The Treasurer of the Board reported having paid into the Gifty Treasury the sum of \$2,654.64, which is made up from support cases and amount received for proceeds of sale and interest of Pennsylvania State bonds.

The collector of debts, etc., due the Guardians for the relief and employment of the poor of the city, reported having collected the sum of \$349.75, and paid the same to the treasurer. The steward's report states that the easi Frederical amount to \$34.1.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of investigating the responsibility of the surcties submitted by the various officers lately elected by the Bond of POSTFONEMENT OF THE TRIAIN—Yesterday morning, the United States Gircuit Court, Judgas Grier and Cadwalader, met for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of the men taken from on board the Enchantress, and who are charged with treason. The defendants were represented by Mr. Harrison and J. P. O'Neill. Messrs. W. D. Kelley and J. Hubley Ashton appeared for the Consequence. erument.
When Mr. Ashton called the case for trial, Mr. Harri-

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR .- A stated meet-

the tressurer. The stewned's report states that the each received amount to S.4.41.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of investigating the responsibility of the surcties submitted by the various officers lately elected by the Board of Guardians, reported having approved a long list of sureties, which was submitted, and approved.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson, it was Resolved, That the president of the Board be authorized to confer with the officers of principal charitable and benevolent societies of the city with the view of jointly adopting measures whereby fraud and imposition, heretofore so extensively practiced by unworthy persons, may be prevented.

Mr. Ercty offered a resolution, which was alopted, requiring reports of the house to be made hereafter in classes, according to their classification.

On motion of Mr. Ersty, it was also Resolved, That Dr. J. L. Ludlow be respectfully requested to furnish for publication a copy of the lecture delivered by him on the occasion of the opening of the new clipic room of the Pennsylvania Haspital.

Resolved, That Dr. J. L. Ludlow be respectfully requested to furnish for publication a copy of the lecture delivered by him on the occasion of the opening of the new clipic room of the Pennsylvania Haspital.

Resolutions directing that a warrant be issued in favor of Henry J. Murray for the sum of \$48.49, being the amount appropriated by City Councils by ordinance dated October 12th, 1861, that Messra, Stevenson and Whitall be added to the Committee on Estimates; and that the Committee on Insane Department be directed to report to the Board the names of visitors, who, since the year 1855, received from the department certain sums known as advance money; whether those not now in office had, and who had not such funds in hand, and the propriety of making a uniform practice in regard to a discontinuance of such advance money to the visiters. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Whitall, it was resolved that the secretary be directed to inform the insurance offices having per the counsel for the Government declined to make certain admissions necessary for a proper defence, it would be necessary to ask a postponement until this morning, in order to allow time for consultation with Ubarga M. Wharten, who had just been retained for the defence. The admissions which Mr. Harrison desired the attorneys for the Government to make, were, that the letters of marque and reprisals were granted by the so-called Southern Confederation so far as that Confederacy had power to grant them; that the Constitution, laws, proclamation, and proceedings of the 32-Miled Southern Confederacy were what they purported to be.

MY. Ashton opposed the continuance. The case had been fixed for trial to-day, by the counsel for the defence, and now the Government had witnesses present from Boston who were anxious to return to-night. He did not consider that the attorneys for the forernment had any power to make the admission desired by the defence.

Mr. Harrison said that when the day was fixed for

go to trial.

Mr. Ashton next read all the facts that Mr. Marrison desired admitted, and in addition to those already given, he desired it to be conceded that William Stowart, one of the defendants, was a resident of South Carolina, and was there at the time of the passage of the ordinance of secession; that at the time of the alleged offence, and also when the letters of marque were issued, all the courts of the United States in that State and other States composing the Southern Confederacy, were closed, and no longer able to administer justice.

Mr. Ashton said he would be willing to admit that William Stowart was a regident of South Carolina, but he could not admit the other facts. No letter of marque was found with the men taken from the Enchartess, although they formed part of the crew of the Jeff. Davis, a Brivater, since wrecked.

Mr. Harrison, as a further argument in favor of his application for a continuance, stated that he had just received a letter in answer to one sent to Washington for the purpose of procuring a copy of the articles of capitulation entered into at Hatteras. The letter did not contain the copy desired, but gave directions what course to pursue in order to procure them.

Judge Grier suggested that there were certain things which, as historical, could be admitted by the Government without detriment to its cause.

Mr. Kelly said he felt confident that, on the trial. per day for each assistant. Adopted.

Mr. Server submitted a resolution directing the steward to have printed for the use of the Board two s Mr. Kelly said he test connects for the defence to the Court would not keep the counsel for the Government were a strict line, and the counsel for the Government were

Mr. Server submitted a resolution directing the steward to have printed for the use of the Board two separate lists, with names and emoluments of all salaried officers and other employees of the Board, corrected to present date. Adopted,
Mr. Server also submitted a resolution providing that the rules be so corrected as to allow of a transfer from the house agent to the clerk of the duty of conducting the correspondence with the counties and townships in this State in relation to non-resident immates; and also the duty of keeping the accounts of such non-residents and of the pay patients in the institution. Adopted.
Mr. Taylor submitted the following:

Resolved, That the clerk of the House be directed to compute the amount due to George Brewer, late visitor of the Seventh Pror district, to the 21st day of October, inclusive, and that the warrants for such amount be drawn accordingly. Adopted.

Mr. Linnard submitted the following:

Whereas, Great inconvenience is experienced by nurses and other subordinate officers by the delay in the payment of their claims, the steward not feeling it his duty to have the warrants for the pay-roll cashed at the price now asked for: therefore—

Resolved, That all persons on the pay-voll whose monthly stipend amounts to \$7 or upwards have warrants drawn to their order until further orders. Adopted.

Mr. Dickinson offered the following:

Resolved, that the Committees on Hospital and Insane be instructed to inquire into the manner in which the Engineer's Department of the Almshouse has been conducted by the present incumbent, and the condition of the boilers and machinery therein, and report the same at the next stated meeting of the Board.

Adopted. The Beard then adjourned.

ARRESTED.-Peter Airhart, and Louisa, his wife, were arrested on Sunday, in the Twenty-third ward, on the charge of having committed numerous depredations on farmers residing in that section of the country. They were caught in the act of stealing cabluge, and a lot of cabbage, butter, eggs, &c., was found in their wagon. The operations of the accused among spring-houses, &c., are alleged to have been quite extensive. They were committed by Ald. Comly.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC -- Yesterday morning DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Yesterday morning a woman named Margaret Lyon was charged before Alderman Beitler with larceny. She was employed as chambermaid at the Merchants' Hotel, and several articles have been missing from a portion of the house under the care. Two ladies' shawls which had been stolen were found, and Margaret acknowledged having taken them. A gentleman named Hull, from Connecticut, lost \$130 in gold from his room some time since, and it is thought that the accused made way with that. The same amount of money in gold was found in the possession of a woman to whom it was given by Margaret for safe keeping. The defeadate claims this money as her own, and denies having stolen it from Mr. Hull. She was committed for a further hearing. pearance of the tractured from at present proves that it, was in sound condition; he had no theory whatover as to the cause of the explosion; the iron in the boilers was fully a quarter of an inch in thickness.

Washington Jones sworn—I was in the drawing room at work, and I heard a crash, then a sound like the rushing of waters, and then a shower of falling timber and bricks; I looked into the yard and saw that it was full of steam; I lurried out and aided the workmen, who had gathered, in the search for the body of the engineer; I can only account for the explosion by the fracture of the iron caused by a sudden contraction resulting from the splashing of cold water upon it while playing upon the cinders; the throwing of water into the furnace is contrary to orders; there was a good head of water on, and it was thrown on the cinders through a nozzle three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

Edward Colwell was sworn, and testified that he examined the boilers last summer and found them to be in good condition; the fragments of the exploded boiler indicate that the iron was in as good condition as ever at the time of the disaster; he had no theory of the cause of the explosion.

Even the works of Morris & Co. the jury proceeded to

boat which sunk about ten days ago at Lombard-street wharf, and was ruised a day or two since, has been towed over to Point Airy. Yesterday monning, the body of tha lad, James Harken, who was drowned by the accident, lad, James Harken, who was drowned by the accident, was recovered. The deceased was found under the steps leading to the hold, with a rope tied around his arm. It seems that a reward was offered for the recovery of the body, and a boy undertook to raise it. He dived down, tied a rope around the arm of Harken, but was unable to accomplish his object, on account of the body becoming fastened under the stairway. CORNER STONE .- The services connected

vith the laying of the corn•r stone of the Beeseville Presbyterian Church will be held this day, (Tuesday,) at

Presbyterion Church will be held this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, Thomas Brainerd, D. D., John Jankins, D. D., B. J. Wallace, D. D., of this city; Bev. B. B. Hotchkin, of Marple; and Rev. W. E. Moore, of West Chester, with other ministers, will be present to take part in the exercises.

The cars will leave Eleventh and Market streets at 12 o'clock; roturning, will reach the city, at 6.30, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having kindly consented to issue excursion tickets at half the usual fare. Soldier's Funeral.—This afternoon the

funeral of Robert White, a member of Company C, Col. McLean's regiment, will take place from his father's residence, Flat Rock. The deceased died from disease MATTERS AT THE NAVY-YARD .- The iron ontracted while in camp, TRIAL OF A GUNBOAT.—Steam has been successfully applied to the gunboat *Tahoma*, now lying at the Pennsylvania Iron Works. This is the first of the batch of the gunboats ordered in July last to which steam Orders have been received at the yard to equip the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis for sea as soon as possible. Nothing definite is yet known conserning the

companies, 800 men, from Chester county, are now en-camped near West Chester, under the command of Col. Guss. The full quota of men for the war has already been furnished from this county. FLAG RAISED.—A large flag has been raised on the new arsens, at Beach and Chestaut streets. On the occasion patriotic speeches were made by Col. G. H.

A CHESTER COUNTY REGIMENT,-Eight full

United States sloop-of-war St. Louis for sea as soon as possible. Nothing definite is yet known conscrning the Mystic.

The side-wheel steamer Miami has been ready for launching several days, but owing to the machinery not being ready the launch has been postponed. This, how-ever, does not delay her completion, as much of the work can be done on the stocks.

The planking of the sloop-of-war Juntata progresses, and she now begins to assume the appearance of whandsomely modelled and substantially framed vessel. The Juntata, which rates as a first-class sloop-of-war, is being constructed with due regard to strength. Along the interior of her entire frame, bars of iron four inches wide and half an inch thick are being securely fastened in the manner of lattice work, which will brace and strengthen the hull. This, with the ordinary bracing and the heavy planking, ought to render the vessel capable of resisting any amount of strain.

The Tuscarora was still on the sectional dock, but her coppering being nearly completed, she will be let into the A Useful Invention for Workmen .-Workmen, whose places of employment are at a distance from their homes, need no longer have to eat cold dinners. In the wor and wintry seasons especially, the necessity of eating a cold meal frequently drives the workman to the nearest tavern, that he may obtain in spirituous liquor the stimulus and warmth required for the support of his system.

Both the evil and its temptation are avoided by an article intering the cold warmth. The Tuscarora was still on the sectional dock, but her coppering being nearly completed, she will be let into the water to-day. The Government is anxious for the early completion of this vessel, as from her light draft and the formidable character of the battery she will carry, she will be übeful in any kind of servier.

A requisition has been made for stores for the steamers State of Georgia and St. Mary, both of which are being fitted out for the blockading squadron.

Constant additions are being made to the mechanical and laboring force of the navy-yard. There are now on the rolls about twenty-four hundred names. Gas is about to be introduced into the workshops to admit of the employment of a night force. Fifty men are now at work upon gun carriages, which are being made not only for the vessels at the yard, but for the gunboats built by contract, the Government furnishing the batteries for them.

Both the evil and its temptation are avoided by an article just invented by a gentleman of this city, who will shortly apply for a patent. It consists of a workman's dinner-kettle; exteriorily the same as those now used, being of the same size and weight, and can probably be manufactured at the same cost. It is to be made in two sections. The upper one is a complete kettle in itself, with compartments for knife, fork, spoon, napkin, etc., and a separate one for bread, mest, or any similar article of food, is provided.

The lower section, which is detachable from the upper, consists of two compartments, one intended for boiling tea or coftee, and the other for cook ng eggs or other "redlishes." Both are furnished with small faucets, by means of which the coffee may be drawn into a tin-cup, as required, and without the annoyance of "greunds;" and the boiling water may be allowed to run out, after using, without the necessity of removing the upper section of the kettle. He kettle.

Beneath each of these compartments a small spirit-lamp is placed. To gnard against the possibility of fire, they are enclosed by a screen of perforated tin.

A good meal may be cooked by this kettle, and served up warm in about five minutes; the only care and attention required being to light the lamps. Such an article introduced would command a ready sale. We believe the rentor, however, does not intend engaging in its ma

FIRE.-Last evening, shortly before six o'clock, an alarm of fire was caused by the partial burn-ing of the planing mill of George Thompson, at the foot of Shackamaxon-street what. The damage was triding. The place was formerly known as Sloat's Mill.

THE NATIONAL LOAN .- Messrs. Jay Cooke

& Co., during their incessant labors in receiving sub-scriptions to the great National loan, for more than two months past, announce the following aggregate receipts: \$2,817,378.52 Yesterday the receipts were.....

FELL DEAD .- Yesterday afternoon, one of the Fifth-ward police fell dead at Walnut-street wharf. An inquest was held by the coroner. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT .- Judge Stroud .- Horatio G. Jones, assignee of Joseph Ripka vs. Alex. Browns. A feigned issue. Verdict for plaintiff. Lewis B. Lent vs. Kate Barmore, administratrix of Mesley Barmore. An action to recover ront. Verdict for plaintiff for \$218.70.

Joseph Noble, Barnabas Hammett, and Ass Packer, lately trading, &c., vs. James Carter, administrator of John Carter, deceased, who survived Richard Carter, with whom he was trading, under the firm of John and DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—William R. Dickerson vs. Joseph Landenbaugh. An action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff, subject to opinion of Court. Owens and Palethorp for plaintiff; Conarce for defendant.
Catharine Geussemere vs. Christian Schnitzell and
Henry Schmidt, trading, &c. An action on a due bill.
Verdict for plaintiff for S197.29.
Yesterday the Court of Quarter Sessions was engaged
in trying assault and battery cases.

CITY ITEMS

neral of Commander Wm. S. Young, of the United States navy, who died at his residence in this city on Thursday, the 17th inst., took place at New Gastle, Dehware, yesterday, from the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Cowper. Commander Young was in the 49th year of his age, and was well known and highly appreciated by many of our citizens. A number of mayal officers attended his remains to the grave. PURE MADEIRA WINE .- Persons in want of THE DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, Twelfth and Girard streets, desires to acknowledge the receipt of blankets, &c., given to the army by the following persons, viz. Cet. 21, from Harrisburg, two pairs of socks, one shirt, and one quilt; Miss H. A. Jones, of Roxborough, two blankets; Miss. Win. Weightman, 709 Franklin street, six blankets; Names of donors unknown, five pairs of socks and two blankets; Mrs. G., Stevens street, Canden, N. J., one pair of socks and one blanket; Mrs. Geo. W. Halstead, two blankets. poece, we would inform our readers can obtain at Mr. C. H. Mattson's, dealer in fine groceries, Arch and Tenth streets. The wine is the celebrated " Bua brand, and is the choicest imported, and the most highly A WELL-CLOTHED ARMY .- The allowance of

clothing to our soldiers is much greater than to soldiers in European armies. Our troops get one uniform coat and two sack coats a year, and a pair of trowsers every five months. In the French army, the allowance for three years is only one tunic and three pairs of trowsers, while a shell jacket is given every two years. In the Sardinian and Belgian armies, the great coat is expected Sardman and original manes, and great coult is expected to last eight years. A considerable proportion of the garments made for the soldiers in the American army are got up at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. This fact is a guarantee that the men are clegantly, comfortably, and substantially clad.

A SPLENDID BALL.-The navy-yard machinists are to give a grand ball, at Musical Fund Hall, the proceeds of which will be given for the bouefit of the Yolunteers Refrestment Fund. The ball will be a most brilliant affair, as the gentlemen attending will all be clothed in new garments, from the fashionable military and civic clothing emporium of Granville Stokes, 600 Chestnut street. The fine stock of fail and winter garments new on hand at this mammath clothing onmorfum cannot be equalled.