The Press. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The complracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levig to accomplish it. There can be but two sile to the controversy. Every man must be there side of the United States or against jie can be can be no neutrals in this war. "none but patriots and traitors."

THE AFFAIR at Edward' Ferry on Monday, as will be seen of the extended accounts published this morning, proves to have been an advantage, instead of a repulse, to the Federal arms. Notwithstanding the foreclosure of the telegraph by Gen. McClellan, we have ascertained sufficient to show that our gallant men behaved with characteristic courage, and that the loss is not nearly so great as was apprehended.

THE SITUATION. The crossing of the Potomac by General BANES' column, which has probably by this time been fully effected, is the last of the series of slow but certain movements whereby General McClellan has been redeeming the soil lest to our arms by the reverse of Bull Run. By this movement, each of the great sections of the army of the Potomac will be represented in Virginia; and if the rebels do do not hotly contest the occupation of Leesburg, the whole of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad will fall into our hands, thereby affording us facilities for the rapid movement of troops to any point above Washington. By this means, ready communication will be opened between General BANKS' and General McClellan's columns, so that, if safety is in either field imperilled, the whole army may be concentred. General McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves, thirteen regiments, have already crossed into Virginia, to take the place of the advancing regiments in the Potomac fortifications. Fairfax Court House will probably be occupied to-day by General McClellax, who has moved his headquarters from Washington across the river; and as General BANKS has taken command of his column on the Virginia side, a regular advance will probably take place at once. The capacities of these young military leaders will now be tested, and the trust is high in all loyal hearts that they may be equal to the emergency. Loudoun county, of which Leesburg is the court-house town, is the richest and most improved in all Eastern Virginia. Our entire army is now comprised in the northeastern sections of Loudoun and Fairfax. To-day may bring forth great events in the history of the war!

ANOTHER MARTYR TO LIBERTY. The death of EDWARD D. BAKER is a national calamity. He was the soldier-orator of this great war. Profoundly attached to his adopted country, he sought every occasion to exhibit his gratitude to it. He offered his sword and his life to a Democratic Administration, during our conflict with Mexico, and in the present struggle was one of the first to offer the same sword, and the same life, to a Republican Administration. "Occasional" this morning refers at length to his qualities as a statesman; and now, while every loyal heart throbs at the portals of his tomb, Pennsylvania claims the privilege of being the chief mourner. EDWARD D. BAKER was, in fact, a Pennsylvania man. It was in Philadelphia that he He worked for his country. I have spent his early years. It was in the neighboring county of Delaware that he educated him- late, never engaged in jobs, but always strivhe called soldiers to his standard, he looked first and always to our great State. His own favorite regiment was composed of our young men, and the other regiments of his brigade were nearly all Pennsylvanians. Thus, while he represented Illiat the time of his death was a Senator from the Senate he might have been called more a citizen of California than of Oregon-he never forgot our good old State; and when he fell, Pennsylvanians fell with him. The bloody list, when published, will attest how bravely he was supported; and the grief that has destones where the tidings of his death have been received, will be intensified at many a Philadelphia and Pennsylvania fireside by the double blow that has stricken down alike the leader and the follower-the colonel and the private soldier.

A strange and melancholy comparison may be drawn between the character of DAVID C. BRODERICK and the character of EDWARD D. BAKER; and we cannot better illustrate this thought than by reprinting the following paragraphs from BAKER's magnificent eulogy pronounced over the dead body of his friend at San Francisco, on the 18th of September, 1859. His delineation of BRODERICK may be used as a picture of himself:

A Scnator lies dead in our midst! He is wrapped in a bloody shroud, and we, to whom his toils and cares were given, are about to bear him to the place appointed for all the living. It is not fit that such a man should pass to the tomb unheralded; it is not fit that such a life should steal unnoticed to its close; it is not fit that such a death should call forth no rebuke, or be surrounded by no public lamentation. We are here of every station and pursuit, of every exced and character, each in his capacity of citizen, creed and character, each in his capacity of citizen to swell the mournful tribute which the majesty o the people offers to the unreplying dead. The hopes of high-hearted friends droop like fading flowers upon his breast, and the struggling sigh compels the tear in cyes that seldom weep. Around him are those who have known him best, and loved him longest; who have shared the triumph, and endured the defeat. Near him are the gravest and poblest of the State presented by a wise a page noblest of the State, possessed by a grief at once earnest and sincere; while beyond, the masses of the people that he loved, and for whom his life was given, gather like a thunder cloud of swelling and

And now, as the shadows turn towards the east, And now, as the shadows turn towards the east, and we prepare to bear these poor remains to their silent resting-place, let us not seek to repress the generous pride which prompts a recital of noble deeds and manly virtues. He rose unaided and alone; he began his career without family or fortune, in the face of difficulties; he inherited poverty and obscurity; he died a Senator in Congress, having written his name in the history of the great struggle for the rights of the people against the despotism of organization and the corruption of power. He leaves in the hearts of his friends the tenderest and the proudest recollecfriends the tenderest and the proudest recollec-tions. He was honest, faithful, earnest, sincers, generous, and brave. He felt, in all the great crises of his life, that he was a leader in the ranks crises of his life, that he was a leader in the ranks and for the rights of masses of men, and he could not falter. When he returned from that fatal field, while the dark wing of the Archangel of death was casting his shadows upon his brow, his greatest anxiety, was as to the performance of his duty. He felt that all bis strength and all his life belonged to the cause to which he had devoted them. "Baker," said he—and to me they were his last words—"Baker, when I was struck I tried to stand firm, but the blow blinded me, and I could not." I trust it is no shame to my manhood that tears blinded me as he said it.

blinded me as he said it. But, fellow-citizens, the voice of lamentation is not uttered by private friendship alone—the blow that struck his manly breast has touched the heart of a people, and, as the sad tidings spread, a general gloom prevails. Who now shall speak for California? Who be the interpreter of the wants of the Pacific coast? Who can appeal to the communities of the Atlantic who love free labor? Who ntitles of the Atlantic who love free 1800; Many can speak for masses of men with a passionnte love for the classes from whence he sprung? Who can defy the blandishments of power, the insolence of office, the corruptions of Administrations? What hopes are buried with him in the grave!

But the last word must be spoken, and the imperious mandate of death must be fulfilled. Thus, O brave heart! we bear thee to thy rest. Thus, surrounded by tens of thousands, we leave thee to

surrounded by tens of thousands, we leave thee to the equal grave. As in life, no other voice among us so rung its trumpet blast upon the ear of freemen, so in death its echoes will reverberate amid cur mountains and our valleys, until truth and valor cease to appeal to the human heart.

Good friend: true hero: hail and farewell!

Like Broderick, Baker sprung from comparative obscurity. Like that great Senator, he was chosen to the highest branch of the National Legislature amid circumstances of extraordinary interest. Broderick never forgot the people who honored him. Baker was at all times their firmest advocate and friend. The one opposed slavery because it

friend. The one opposed slavery because it demoralized and destroyed the Democratic party—the other antagonized it because it is the source of all our present woes. Broderick was a sacrifice to the same great cause in which Baker fell; and if the truth could be told, the same malevolence that immolated the one in the prime of manhood, selected the other as its choicest victim. They were both unselfish and both ambitious men. Regardless alike of the allurements and emoluments of place, they labored for the highest positions, less for their own sake than for the sake of the country, and were emulous of distinction only as it enabled them to sustain

great and enduring principles. But here we must close the comparison. BRODERICK died without a living relative. To use the expressive language of his almost inspired eulogist—"He died the last of his race; there was no kindred hand to smooth his couch, or wipe the death damp from his brow." Baker leaves behind him a family, a widow and children. Let it be the first duty of the Republic to cherish them as a part of the legacy he has left.

LETTER FROM "OCCAPIONAL." ______ 22, 1861. Asulygrapeen offered up to the great Moloch of T cason. The gifted Edward

A souther victible and the money all the money, all the money, all the money, all the money and the money all the mone y all the money all the mone y all the money all the money all the money all the money all the mone y all the money all the money all the money all the mone y all the money all the money all the money all the money all the mone y all the mone proble and the more pride and the more prove them we know their value wall well wall well wall where is to be your boundary line? Where is to be your boundary administered such a rebuke to the ingrate Kentuckian as recalled the best efforts of our greatuckian as recalled the best effo and a Senator did, and from that single tramp there will spring forth armed legions. Shall one battle determine the fate of empire, or a dozen? the loss of one thousand men or twenty thousand, or \$100,000,000 or \$500,000,000? In a year's peace, or ten
years at most, of peaceful progress, we can restore
them all. There will be some graves recking with
blood, watered by the tears of affection. There will be some privation; there will be some loss of luxury; there will be somewhat more need for la-bor to procure the necessaries of life. When that, whole country, the Union, the Constitution, free Government—with these there will return all the blessings of well-ordered civilization; the path of the country will be a career of greatness and of glory such as, in the olden time, our fathers saw in the dim visions of years yet to come, and such as would have been ours now, to-day, if it had not been for the treason for which the Senator too often seeks to

BATTLE NEAR LEESBURG.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE MOVEMENT OF GEN. STONE SUCCESSFUL ACCOUNT OF COL. BAKER'S DEATH.

HE FALLS PIERCED WITH NINE BALLS.

HIS DARING BRAVERY.

BANKS' COMMAND ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF VIRGINIA SIDE.

GEN. BANKS IN CHIEF COMMAND.

NEW YORK COLONEL MISSING

THE LOSS ON THE UNION SIDE.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA. &c.

The following account of the battle near Leesburg, in which Col. Baker was killed, is from one of the regular reporters of The Press at Wash-

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1861 The contest yesterday, in which the gallant BAKER fell, was not premeditated by either army, certainly not by ours. It was brought about in this way: The scouts of the enemy were discovered by the Thirteenth Massachusetts troops, who were a their breastworks on Hamilton Island. Five companies of these troops on the island were ordered advance and repulse the enemy, a duty which they performed and returned to quarters. The

enemy soon reappeared in concealed numbers, and made an attack upon our men. Reinforcements from the Massachusetts Fifteenth, with some cavalry seen him at the departments early and under command of VAN ALLEN, were sent to their aid. Gen. STONE in the mean time passing his men over with all possible despatch at Hamilton Island and at Edwards' Ferry. The enemy in strong force of five thousand, under command of a General Evans, with artillery. The contest at this point was severe. Col. BAKER reinforced our army by taking the right with his regiment, he in person leading his men on. He fought upwards of an hour, with disastrous effect upon the enemy. Urging them on, he several times waved his hat, and advanced until he was cut down and carried dead from the field. Gen. STONE immedistely took command of the right; but the death of Col. BAKER caused a disorganization of the right wing of the army, from which Gen. STONE was unable to recover, and ordered a retreat, bringing off his dead and wounded. Gen. STONE had about 10,000 in his command, but a portion only of them

> aid to those engaged in the conflict. Gen. BANKS' division had orders early in the evening to advance towards Edwards' Ferry and Hamilton Island, and his division, 13,000 strong, is now in Virginia, with Gen. Stone's division and in command of the united forces of Generals BANKS and STONE. The New York Tammany Regiment, Col. Cogswell, was in the engagement, and the colonel is among the killed or is a prisoner. Lieut. Col. WARD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, is wounded. Our killed and wounded is reported to number one hundred and seventyfive; that of the enemy is not stated, but is be

were enabled to cross the river in time to afford

lieved to be much greater. Our troops held possession of the ferry and the Island during the night, with occasional shots from the enemy reaching them without injury. The firing ceased finally, and our men employed themselves in throwing up breastworks near the river, while the balance of Gen. STONE's division were crossing. They were all over before day, and were immediately followed by BANKS' division. The enemy, as near as can be ascertained, are now 10,000 strong in front of BANKS, and intimations have been received by Gen. Banks that reinforce ments are coming forward. BANKS has 23,000 men in his united command. Another engagement may

be expected at any hour. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another reporter of The Press furnishes the fol lowing account : The skirmish at Edwards' Ferry and in the vicinity of Leesburg, yesterday, was more serious than at first apprehended. The rebels allowed our forces to cross the river without opposition, and, as they marched forward in the direction of Leesburg opened upon them from ambuscades and masked batteries. A portion of General STONE's division had the advance, when the commander, feeling that the rebels outnumbered him nearly four to one besides the natural advantages in their possession maintained his ground until reinforcements, which he sent for from General Banks' column, came up. A spirited engagement then followed. Colonel BAKER, with a portion of his command, led the charge in gallant style. He was at the head of his column, urging his men forward, when he was pierced by some eight or ten rebel rifle balls. He died, it is said, without uttering a word. The Colonel, before he left here on Saturday, had a premonition that he would be killed. He gave directions how he wanted his body disposed of. His friends went up to the scene of conflict, this morn-

ing, to bring his body home, and it will arrive here this afternoon. The rebels fell back with heavy loss, and left our troops in possession of the ground. The rebel loss is reported to be over one hundred in killed. Our forces had three or four killed and about twenty wounded. More skirmishing is reported this morning at

Leesburg, but nothing official had reached here up to 2 o'clock. Col. MURPHY'S Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and Col. STILES' Ninth New York Regiment, which have been encamped at Darnestown, Md., for some days past, received orders to march at daylight this morning, provided with three days

rations, for Edwards' Ferry.

It is expected that the whole of Gen. Stone's and Gen. BANKS' divisions will cross over into Virginia before night, and form a junction with serves at Leesburg.

Gen. McCALL's division of Pennsylvania Re-Gen Jounston's rebel forces are hovering near them. A serious battle may ensue on this line if the rebels have the courage to meet our troops. Col. BAKER when he was killed was on horseback and dressed in full uniform. It is said that one hundred Mississippi rifles were aimed at him when he fell. .

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT. The Star of this evening has the following account of the affair : The object of the movement (crossing the river) of Gen STONE, was to secure the command of the

Virginia shore that his division, and that of Gen. RANKS could be safely transferred to the soil o Virginia. After crossing his advance, he sent out Colonel BAKER, with portions of three regiments, (his own, the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and the New York Tammany Regiment—numbering, in all, about 1,800 men-forming his right wing,) to reconnoitre in force in the direction of Leesburg.

Both his wings-his right and left-were attacked as early as 9 A. M., but repulsed the enemy wherever he appeared. At about 5 P. M. the right wing found itself confronted by near four thousand of the enemy under Gen. Evans, with artillery. EVANS attacked BAKER'S command in front and on both flanks. Baken gallantly essayed a charge, in making which he was killed, and his command suffered considerable loss. The officer left in command of it by his death then very properly gave the order to fall back to a position near the river bank, where he could be supported by Gen. STONE and the other portion of his army that had by that time effected a crossing of the river. This order was obeyed in good order, and he carried with him all his wounded and dead.

Col. Cocswell, the commander of the New

York Tammany Regiment, (Capt. Conswert, of the

Eighth Infantry, United States army,) is among the

Lieut. Col. WARD, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, was wounded in the affair, losing a leg. On reaching the position selected, the right wing turned, and both wings held their own upon it, though under the fire of the enemy, which gradually slackened until midnight, by which time it more than picket, shooting as it were.

BANKS' army duly arrived at the Maryland landing of Edwards' Ferry last night, and has been crossing the river securely since daylight. Gen. BANKS is in person on the Virginia side and has assumed the chief command there. Ere going to press with this first edition of to-day, we have not learned that the enemy have seriously renewed the engagement of yestenday.

from whence it may operate effectively in any re quired direction; its presence higher up the river, to support the important movement of Generals STONE and BANKS, not having been necessary, as the result proves.

P. S —Our total killed, wounded, and missing, in the course of the day, was about 200. The announcement of the death of this gallant

general esteem. At the White House, the intelligence had additional poignance from the warm personal regard existing between the President and the deceased. President Lincoln, in fact, seems to have felt the loss as if of a brother, and walked the floor of his

the same cause.

It was the desire of the President and Mrs. Lin-COLN that the body of Colonel BAKER should be taken to the White House and placed in the East Room; but, the house being just now in the hands of the upholsterers, that course was not practicable and the body will be brought to the residence of Major J. W. WEBB, in this city, Some of our cotemporaries are wholly in error in

announcing the affair of yesterday, opposite Leesburg, as a repulse of the Union troops. On the contrary, it was eminently successful-General Stone his right wing, while engaged in reconncitring in advance of his main operations. While all lament the death of BAKER, and that Colonel Cogswell is probably in the enemy's hands, General STONE's success is still a glorious one.

Late Battle.

Since receipt of the intelligence of the death of Col. BAKER, the greatest anxiety and excitement has pervaded the city. Yesterday afternoon, when very meagre news arrived from Washington, and the rumor being added that Gen. McClellan had forbidden the telegraph to convey reports of the troubles over the wires, the perplexity became positively distressing. A hundred absurd, conflicting, and annoying reports were circulated. It was said that the Philadelphia regiments of BAKER and Owen had been cut to pieces, and that Col. Owen had been mortally wounded on the field of

Not content with fanning the flame already created, a number of discordant spirits berated the Government at street corners, and spoke loudly of mismanagement, recklessness, and cowardice. Toward evening the whole town was inflamed. Haggard mothers, in all stages of alarm, ran up and down before the newspaper offices, and many pitiless fellows, whose fears rivalled their falsity, professed to have certain intelligence of a general rout of the division of the army on the upper Potomac, which bade fair to embrace the main column and had even extended below Washington, where, under the guns of Matthias Point, 10,000 rebels island. were crossing into Mar, and.

Scene at the Continental Hotel. As the hour drew near for the approach of the night train from Washington, the Continental Hotel was filled with curious citizens, who gathered around the telegraph box in the main hall, and debated the items which had been posted upon the adjacent bulletin board. Almost every citizen present had some friend or relative in one of the two regiments, and to the general panic relative to the safety of our column their private grievances were joined. The train came in a few minutes behind time, and the number of passengers was unusually large. Every moment of delay increased the anxiety, and at last a positive and tremulous furore, that lulled the loud speech into a suppressed and fearful buzz, ran through the hall and bar-

At ten o'clock the coach set down a bevy of pas-sengers from the Potomac, who, rushing toward the office to register their names, were met at the threshold by a score of news-gatherers, and forced to disgorge their Washington and Baltimore papers, private and public intelligence, and, in fact, anything of gossip or fact relative to the affair. It was then found that Owen and most of his gallant men were saved; that most of BAKER's veterans remained to avenge his death; and that, so far from the Leesburg battle being a defeat, it was but a short and bloody skirmish, wherein the Union army had won the prestige, and the whole of BANKS' division been enabled to cross the river.

The Death of Lieut. Williams. Among the number killed at the fight at Leesburg, Va., on the 21st inst., was Lieut. JOSEPH D WILLIAMS, of Col. BAKER'S California Regiment. He was from Frankford, and left this city with the regiment as second lieutenant of Captain RITTMAN'S Company (D.) He was killed at Edwards' Ferry. His brother, Sergeant WILLIAMS, of the Twenty-third ward police, left the city for Poolesville yesterday, to bring home the remains. The deceased officer leaves a wife and several

The Troops Engaged at Leesburg. in the contest at Leesburg:

COMMANDING GENERAL.

Adjutant General......Capt. Stewart. Assistant Adjutant General. Capt. John Murray. Aid....James 8, Mackie. ERNEST VANE TEMPEST, and served in the Crimes. He has often been mistaken for Lord ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST, who has recently returned to Eng-

ACTING BRIGADIER GENERALS. GEN. GORMAN'S STAFF. Assistant Adj't General.....Lieut. W. B. Leach. Quartermaster......Lieut. G. N. Woods. GENERAL BAKER'S BRIGADE.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT. Assistant Surgeon Justin Dwinnelle.
Quartermaster F. C. Young.
Captains.
Company A, New York. John Markoe.
Company B, New York. J. Benkin.
Company C, Philadelphia. C. W. Smith.
Company E, Philadelphia. C. L. Ritman.
Company E, Philadelphia. C. E. Wallen.
Company F, Philadelphia. C. Kochersperger.
Company F, Philadelphia. L. Berril.
Company H, Philadelphia. Garrick Mallery.
Company H, Philadelphia. W. P Tomlinson.
Campany K, Philadelphia. E. E. Lewis.

GEN. GORMAN'S BRIGADE. General GORMAN's brigade is composed of the following: First Minnesota Volunteers. Colonel Dana. Ninth N. Y. State Militia. . . Lieut. Col. Halleck.

Napoleon J. T. Dana.
nant Colonel Stephen Miller, of St. Cloud.
W. H. Dike, of Farnhault.
n. D. W. Hand, of St. Paul. J. H. Murphy, St. Anthony Captains. M. W. Downie (Stillwater).
W. B. Farrell (St. Paul).
D. W. C. Smith (Minneapoli

Captain Wilkin has been appointed major of the Second Minnesota Volunteers, and if he has assumed that command the company would then be in the charge of Lieutenant H. C. Coates, of St Departure of Mrs. Baker for Washington.

We are informed that Mrs. Baker took the late rain from this city, last evening, to meet the body of her husband at Washington, and take measures to secure its proper interment. The death of Col. Baker recalls a curious incident, amounting to a presentiment, which happened the day he left this city to join his column. Speaking to Col. Cross-"My dear friend, good-bye; I shall never meet you again." The issue has verified his speech, and Baker, having performed his duty, gave up

Another incident, dating a long way back, but not less veracious, may be here inserted. When a weaver's boy, it was Baker's custom to manage the loom with one hand, and with the other steady a book upon his knee. A friend, coming hastily into the shop one day, saw him thus engaged, and weep-

"What affects you, my lad?" said he; "What are you reading?" "The Constitution of the United States," said the boy; " and here I find that no foreigner can be President; while I am of English birth.

The Death of Colonel Baker

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.-The following General Order. No 10, was issued immediately on the receipt of intelligence of the death of Col. Baker : "It is with great pain that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has learned of the death of Colonel Edward D. Baker, upon the field of battle. Colonel Edward D. Baker, upon the field of battle. Although not a citizen of Pennsylvania, he had been selected by many of her sons as their commander, and he met his death while gallantly leading them into action. The same feeling which inspired his soldiers to regard no State lines when our common country was in danger induced the Commander in-Chief to recognize him, while living, as a Pennsylvania soldier, and impels him, now that he is dead, to bear public testimony to his gallantry he is dead, to bear public testimony to his gallantry

nd worth.

"By command of A. G. CURTIN,

"Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REBELLION.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

THE FREMONT IMBROGLIO. IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

A BATTLE AT FREDERICTON. The Union Army Victorious. Capture of Four Guns from the Rebels.

PROMINENT REBELS RETURNING TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE. FROM KENTUCKY.

ZOLLICOFFER ATTACKS A FEDERAL CAMP. HE IS REPULSED.

Gallant Exploit by Our Sailors. REBEL SHIP BURNED NEAR CHARLESTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The Fighting at Edwards' Ferry-Our Troops Maintain their Position. The most reliable accounts from the upper Potomac, this morning, state that our troops had réturned to their positions in far better condition than was anticipated, and still held the Virginia side of the Potomac.

No Renewal of the Fight at Edwards' Ferry. MIDNIGHT-So far as can be ascertained, there has been no renewal of the fight at Edwards' Ferry. The indications plainly are that the military au thorities are sedulously engaged in strengthening our force at that point. The information received thus far is presumed to be of such a character as not to entitle it to credence in all particulars. The Cabinet.

The Cabinet is in session to-day, and an intens feeling is manifested in reference to the surprise of our arms yesterday, and loss of the gallant leader of the California Regiment. The feeling of each member of the Cabinet before assembling was to advise an immediate movement forward. The and Suith compose the main portion of the right wing of the army opposite Washington. The Pennsylvania Reserve are now in advance of Gen. SMITH'S main body of troops, and will be pushed forward to meet the foe. The contest will be for the possession of Leesburg, which, after the engagement yesterday, was held by the rebels, while our men fell back and held their defences on the

The Fremont Imbroglio. MONT difficulty was very fully discussed. Secretary Chase, the only member of the Cabinet who opposed Fremont's appointment at first, questioned very seriously the propriety of his removal at this time. It was finally decided to send Judge DAVIS, of Bloomington, Illinois, a personal friend of the President, to St. Louis, to examine the accounts of parties who have claims, and such as he declares to be right and proper will be paid forthwith. Hon. John Covode had an interview with the President to-day, and assured him that the removal of Fremont would seriously disturb good govern-

ment in the army. A letter received to-night, dated the 19th. from a prominent officer in FREMONT's army, says, "You cannot conceive of the enthusiasm and earnestness of the army, and of the faith the soldiers have in their General. We are impeded somewhat by want of transportation facilities, but such is the feeling of the troops that they would themselves become the wagons if it were possible. If our men once get near enough to strike, they will make short work of the enemy. Great as was the enthusiasm of the army, it has been increased by the visit of Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant General THOMAS. The men have entire confidence that Gen. CAMERON would be friendly to FREMONT, and would not remove him."

The Beef Contract. The centract for the army beef has been awarded to BENJ. S. KUNKEL and JOHN L. METZLER, of Harrisburg, Pa., provided the bonds are satisfactory. They are from Harrisburg, Pa., and bid

The Potomac Flotilla. The steamer Harriet Lane came up to-day, and will return as soon as weather permits, together with the Mount Vernon, Dawn, and Hetzel, to join the Potomac flotilia. No merchant vessels are moving to-day, owing in part to a severe storm.

The Case of Judge Merrick. Judge Mennick to-day sent a letter to his brother Judges of the Circuit Court relative to his arrest. which grew out of proceedings concerning a recent habeas corpus case. Soldiers guard him in his own house as a prisoner.

It should be stated that the above-named cause of arrest is the general impression, though nothing positive is known upon the subject, and it may be for some other reason. The court to-day made an order citing General Porter to appear and show cause why he had or-

dered the arrest of Judge MERRICK, and thus obstructed the course of justice. Deaths of Pennsylvanians. The following deaths of Pennsylvania and New

Jersey volunteers occurred vesterday in the hos-

pitals here: THOMAS GRAHAM, Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry; DAVID BRINK, Company F, New Jersey Cavalry, and CHAS. RYAN, Company F, Seventh New Jersey Infantry. The River-More Batteries Unmasked. The Navy Department is in possession of a re-port that new batteries with eighteen or twenty guns have been discovered at an elbow of the river. near Mathias Point, where the channel compels all vessels to hug the Virginia shore. The indications are that this is the most dangerous affair yet

discovered on the river. Concealed Forces. The troops brought out by the enemy to attack our men when in conflict with the rebel pickets yesterday, were concealed in the woods. The affair has strong indications of a plot to draw a company or two of our men off and surround and

capture them. In this they were defeated. Our loss in prisoners taken is very light. Fairfax Court House. You may be prepared to hear that our troops are in possession of Fairfax Court House at any moment. The advance is now being made that will

end in a retreat of the enemy, or result in a fight for that point. The affair at Edwards' Ferry may cause some delay in executing the purpose I have indicated. Burning of the Ship Thomas Wattson, off Charleston. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .- The Secretary of the

Navy to-night received the following letter from Flag Officer Goldsborough, dated ship Minnesota, Hampton Roads, Oct. 21:

Sin: By the Vandalia, which arrived here las night, I am informed by Captain Marston, of the Roanoke, that the merchant ship Thomas Wattson, one of those to which you called my attention a short time since, was burned to the water's edge on the 15th inst., while lying aground on Stony Reef, by our blockading vessels off Charleston. It was in attempting to get into Charleston despite of the blockade and the pursuit of our cruisers that she ran on this reef. No arms were found among her cargo. It was made up of salt, blankets, flannels, and a few other articles. She had various national flags on board, and among them a Confederate flag.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. N. Goldsbordugh, Flag Officer.

To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Hampton Roads, Oct. 21:

To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. By private letters received in this city, we learn that the vessel was burned by the crew of the U. S. steamer Flag, who, before applying the torch, took off all the blankets that were probably intended for the rebels. The crew of the ship escaped.]-ED. THE PRESS. The Exportation of Grain to Portugal.

The following important despatch from our minister to Portugal, in reference to the admission of American grain into that kingdom, was received by the last steamer: Mr. Harvey to Mr. Seward.

Mr. Harvey to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Lisbon, September 26, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith translations of two acts passed at the recent sussion of the Cortes, which the King has approved and now caused to be published, that are of some interest to the people of the United States.

The law in regard to the admission of cereals was modified after my despatch. No. 14 was writ-The law in regard to the admission of cereals was medified after my despatch, No. 14, was written, and does not include flour in the authorization, but, as will be seen, is confined to wheat, rye, barley, and oats, in grain. As the requisite information has not yet been obtained from the civil governors of the Provinces, in regard to the extent of injury to the crops, the necessary degree for epen.

ing the ports is still reserved by the King. Little doubt is entertained, however, but that it will be issued.

Private letters, from well-informed sources

speak with great positiveness of shortness of cereal crops in England, France, Belgium. Holland, Spain, and Italy; and all answers to the inquiries made here concur in representing that Portugal will suffer correspondingly, and, perhaps, in even a larger ratio than the others.

The Cortes has for several years successively authorized the Government to admit cereals, as precautionary measure, and it has generally bee exeroised to a greater or less extent. The grain crops appear to be touched with the disease, o something like it, which has so seriously injured the vine. I am, very respectfully, your obedien servant,

JAMES E HARVEY.

the vine. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Ilon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.
Don Prodo, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.—We make known to all our subjects that the General Cortes has decreed, and we sanction, the following law:
Article 1. All foreign vessels of coasting trade which, measuring up to fifty tons burden, shall take the Portuguese flag, and be destined for the coasting trade in the province of Cape Verd, are horeby freed from paying the daties imposed by the law of 12th August, 1852.

Article 2. When the records of the coasting trade in the province of Cape Verd, are horeby freed from paying the daties imposed by the law of 12th August, 1852. 12th August, 1852.

Article 2. When the vessels referred to in the

Article 2. When the vessels referred to in the preceding article shall leave the coasting trade of Cape Verd, and take to some other, they are previously to pay the duties marked in the law of 12th August, 1852.

Article 3. All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

We, therefore, &c. Palace Necessidaes, 10th September, 1861. The King,

The Great Seal of the Royal Arms.

Don Pring, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c.

We make known unto all our subjects that the General Cortes have decreed, and we sanction, the

General Cortes have decreed, and we sanction, the following law:
Article 1. Government is authorized to decree the importation of foreign cereals, wheat, rye, barley, and oats, in grain, and baked bread of wheat or rye, through the inland and maritime ports of the kingdom, up to the end of the month of April next.

To wit: All cereals thus admitted, are only to the same duties as are charged on home cereals.

pay the same duties as are charged on home cere-als, when despatched for consumption. Article 2. Before making any use of the present Article 2. Before making any use of the present authorization, Government must consult the civil Governors of the kingdom, and likewise the Consul General of Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures, as well as the Councils of Districts.

Article 3. After the time designated by the present law, such cereals will still be admitted, regarding which proof shall be given before the Government and the competent fiscal department, that they left direct the port of the r shipment for those of the kingdom in sufficient time to have arthose of the kingdom in sufficient time to have arrived here within one specified date, in case of regular voyage. Article 4. Government will give an account t

eded by the present law.

Article 5. All legislation to the contrary is here We, therefore, ordain that all the authorities to whem all knowledge and execution of these presents doth portain, to comply and observe the same, and cause the same to be complied with and observed. and cause the same to be complied with and observed as therein mentioned. Let the Counsellors of the State, Minister, and Secretary of the State for Finance, and the Minister and Secretary of State for Public Works, Commerce, and Industry, cause these presents to be printed, published, and distributed.

the Cortes of the use made of the authorization con-

Given in the palace of Necessidades, the 11th of eptember, 1361.
THE KING, with Royal Sign.
ANTONIO JOSE D'ARILA,
Shingro Augusto Velloso de Horta.
[The Seal of the Royal Arms.]

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS UNDER THOMPSON

FROM MISSOURI.

FOUR GUNS CAPTURED. Pilor Knon, Oct. 22.-The following despated

vas received here this morning, and forwarded to headquarters, at St. Louis: FIELD OF BATTLE, FREDERICTON, Oct. 22.-In company with Col. Plummer's command, we have outed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000. Our loss was small, and confined principally to the First Indiana Cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Major Gavitt and Captain Hymen, of the In-diana Cavalry, were killed in a charge on a

The command of Col. Plummer, referred to above, was, on Friday morning last, ordered from Cape Girardeau, with instructions to move towards Fredericton and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army. The force consisted of Marsh's Eighteenth Illinois Regiment, a section of Taylor's battery, and Stewart's and Lehman's companies of cavalry, all from Cairo; also, part of Plummer's Eleventh Missouri, a part of Ross' Twentyfirst Illinois, and a section of Campbell's battery, all from Cape Girardeau. The force from this

point was composed of the Twentieth Illinois, Col. Carlin; Thirty-third Illinois, Col. Hovey; Twentyfirst Illinois, Col. Alexander; Eighth Wisconsin, Col. Murphy; First Indiana Cavalry, Col. Baker; Capt. Hawkins' Independent Missouri Cavalry, and four six-pounders and two twenty-four pounders, under Major Schofield, of the First Wisconsin Light Artillery. Fredericton, where the action above-mentioned took place, is the county seat of Madison county,

and is about twenty miles southeast of Pilot Knob.] DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT FREDERICTON.

DEATH OF COL. LOWE.

PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING REBELS. PILOT KNOB, Oct. 22 .- Special to the St. Louis Republican. |- From responsible parties who witnessed the fight at Fredericton yesterday, we gather the following particulars:

the following particulars:

Col. Carlin, with parts of the Twenty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-eighth Illinois regiments, Eighth Wisconsin, Col. Baker's Indiana Cavairy, and Major Schofield's battery, reached Fredericton at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 1 o'clock P. M. was joined by the Eleventh, Soventeenth, and Twentieth Illinois, and 400 cavalry from Cape Girardeau. They then advanced in pursuit of the rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Col. Lowe, who had left the place 24 hours before, and were reported to be rapidly retreating south, but about a mile distant they discovered the entire force of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, partly

in pursuit.
PILOT KNOB, Oct. 22.—(Special to the St. Louis PHOT KNOB, Oct. 22.—(special to the St. Louis Democrat.)—Two robel surgeons came into Fredericton to-day for Col. Lowe's body.

They acknowledged a loss of over two hundred killed and wounded, but it must have been heavier. I counted twenty-five dead bodies in one stubble field. Their cannons were badly managed.

naged.

Jeff. Thompson got information of our movements, by capturing a bearer of despatches from Col. Plummer to Col. Carlin.

FROM KENTUCKY. ATTACK ON A FEDERAL CAMP. THE REBEL ZOLLICOFFER REPULSED.

Camp Dick Robinson reports a fight, yesterday, consisting of one regiment with artillery, on the road to Col. Garrard's camp.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

companied by Brigadier General Cooper. Banks' headquarters, near Darnestown. On Friday night a picket of the Massachusetts Twelfth, after hailing a cavalry messenger who was riding on the tow path of the canal and receiving no reply, fired upon him. All hopes of the latter's ife were abandoned last night.

THE PONTOON BRIDGE FINISHED-PROMINENT REBELS ASKING FEDERAL PROTECTION. JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 22.—[Special to St. Louis Democrat.]—Parties direct from Warsaw say that no news of importance had reached there up to 2 o'clock yesterday. The pontoon bridge was finished, and the river was are bid. o clock yesterday. Ine pontoon bridge was finished, and the river was very high.

R. W. Bolton, sheriff of this county, resigned yesterday, not being willing to take the oath prescribed by the State Convention. F. A. Parsons, county and circuit clerk, and fa-

next week.
Gov. Gamble left here this evening for Washing-

From Warsaw.

From New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22 .- The New Orleans Picame, of the 12th, editorially congratulates its readers on the success of Hollins' flotilla in the Mississippi, and particularly the exploits of the Manassas. It urges the Southern people to be prepared to drive the Northern invader from their soil and coast, at every sacrifice and exertion. A law of the Confederate States rewards the

owners of private armed vessels with 20 per cent. of the value of any United States armed public vessel and armament which they may destroy payable in 20 per cent. bonds. payable in 20 per cent. bonds.

Another law gives \$20 bounty for each prisoner captured on board such a vessel.

The *Picayuma* also says two Federal vessels were to be seen at the passes at last accounts. They were supposed to be the *Richmond* and *Vincayum*. The United States steam-frigate Ningara went eastward before the attack of Saturday.

The Richmond and Vincennes are affont, but the other sloop is not visible, and it is inferred that

she wos sank. The damaged one is believed to be the Proble.
The lumber landed at the head of the Passes was not burnt.
The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal learns that S. B. Buckner has been appointed a major general.
The Galveston (Texas) News says that a hundred companies, mostly cavalry, have tendered their services to General Herbert for the defence of Calvadra. she was sank. The damaged one is believed Galveston.
Telegraphic communication between New Orleans nd Berwick Bay has been completed.

A telegram from Berwick Bay says the Yankees captured, on Saturday last, the schooner Sea Falls,

captured, on Saturday last, the schooner Sea Fatts, with a carge valued at \$20,000.

The Mobile Tribune, of the 11th, speaking of the Santa Rosa affair, says the camp was attack at considerable loss on our (the rebel) side; but doubtless the Federal loss much exceeded ours. The Steamer Niagara. St. Johns, Oct. 22.—The steamship Niagara, from Boston, bound Liverpool, passed Cape Race on Sunday morning.

Marine. Boston, October 22. Arrived-Ships Amelia, from Liverpool; Kingfisher, from San Francisco. Barks D. Godfrey, from Acera; M. B. Rich, from

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—General Todd has been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in North Missouri.

Arrival of the British Gunboat Racer. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The British gunboat Races as arrived from Halifax. Recruits for Colonel Mann's Regiment.

HARRISBURG, October 22.—The three companies ntended to fill Colonel Mann's Second Reserve Corps Regiment are now in Camp Curtin, where they are being equipped. They will go forward in The Mob at Terre Haute, Indiana,

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—The mob at Terre Haute

ndiana, last night, destroyed the Journal office and eight houses of ill fame. Col. Steel was absent at the time, and since his return has taken steps t The Juniata Regiment. HARRISBURG, Oct. 22 .- Col. Wm. D. Lewis, Jr. of Philadelphia, has been appointed, by Brigadier General James, colonel of the Juniata Regiment of Volunteers, and the appointment has been formally approved by Governor Curtin. Col. Lewis will

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

approved by Governor Curtin. Col. Lewis will proceed at once to Huntingdon to take charge of

The Teutonia Off Cape Race, St. Johns, October 22 .- The steamship Tentonia from Southampton on the 10th inst., passed Cape Race on Sunday. Her news is mainly anticipated by the North Briton. the North Briton,
The King of Prussia was received at Compeigne ith great enthusiasm.
Francis II. will not be represented at the King of

Prussia's coronation.
The Bank of Turin has raised its rate of discount The Dank of Links to 6½ per cent.

The Queen of Madagascar is dead. Her son has been proclaimed King, and formally demanded a French protectorate.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE. THE AFRICA OFF CAPE RACE.

FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

STARTLING REPORT! St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 21. - The steamer Africa from Liverpool on the 12th via Queenstown on the 13th passed off Cape Race at 9.30 o'clock last night She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associ-

rices obtained: vices obtained:

The steamer New York arrived out on the 10th inst, and the Kangaroo on the 11th.

It was reported that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The last steamer took out the news that the French Chambers of Commerce were memorializing the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, to raise the blockade. The Daily News says that the accounts are blockade. The Daily News says that the accounts are from trustworthy sources in Paris, who express confidence that the Emperor contemplates the recognition, the want of cotton being severely felt.

The London Shipping Gazetle, speaking on the same subject, says that France and England must act strictly together, and argues that their recognition would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederacy.

It was conclusively reported that the Bank of France was making additional arrangements for accommodations, the two millions from England being insufficient. The loss of cash during the month is eighty-one million francs. The Bourse was weak. Rentes 68f. 35c.

Prince Napoleon had reached Brest from America. A conference on Mexican affairs was about to be held at Paris.

A conference on Mexican affairs was about to be held at Paris.
A decree has been issued appointing Admiral Lagen Viesti commander of the expedition to Mexico.
The interior navigation dues on breadstuffs have been abolished till September, 1862.
It is reported that the French Chambers will be convoked for a short session in January and then dissolved. The Italian Parliament meets on the 5th of November, There were rumors of a dissolution.
Count Cialdini had definitely resigned the Lieutenancy of Naples.

Naples.

Della Marmora had been offered the command of the Neapolitan forces.

The steamer Africa has on board 92 passengers. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET .- This market LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET .-- The Breadstriffs market still continues to advance. Wheat firm, and advanced 2d since Tuesday. Sales at 11@12s for Red Western, 12s@d@12s 3d for Bed Southern, 12s 6d for White Western, and 13s 3d@13s 9d for White Southern. LONDON.-American securities are nominally quoted

with a quiet market.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, WEDNESDAY.—The
sales of the week amount to 16,000 bales at 144f 39c.
The market has been firm and excited. Stock in port Wheat is steady at an advance of 50c@1f. THE VERY LATEST. (By Telegraph to Queentown.) Liverpool.—Saturday afternoon.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales, the market closing firm, but unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters amount to 7,00 bales.

Breadstuffs close steady. Provisions dull.

Breadstuffs close steady. Provisions dull. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted American Securities are steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, SATURDAY, P. M.onsols are quoted at 92% for money.

THE STEAMER NORTH BRITON OFF FATHER POINT. Further from Europe

FATHER POINT, Oct. 22 .- The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Londonderry on the 11th instant, arrived off this point at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She brings 78 cabin passengers and e22 in the

steerage. Lord Monck, the newly-appointed Governor General of Canada, with his family, are on board the North Briton.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queen-town on the 11th.

The steamship New York, from New York, arrived at Cowes on the 10th inst.

The excitement in the Liverpool cotton market continued, and prices on the 10th inst. were quoted ½ @ % d.

tinued, and prices on the 10th inst. were quoted & & fad.
higher.

The Paris Bourse was quiet.

Notwithstanding the anxiety which prevailed in regard to agricultural matters, the people continued to make investments in the English funds. Money in the open market could be obtained at 5% per cent.

It was announced that the Prince of Wales was about to pay a visit to the seat of the Duke of Newcastle.

It was reported that the principal chambers of commerce in France had memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports. for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £17,000 since the last weekly report.

Illinois Central shares are quoted at 39 \$600 cent. discount, and Eric Rallroad shares at 23.

LATEST WAR NEWS. A gentleman just arrived at Lebanon, Kentucky. from New Orleans, gives the Louisville Journal the information that the rebel preparations for the de-

fence of that city (New Orleans) are on a large scale, and so formidable as to render the city secure against assault from any naval force the Government can at present command. Great improvement, he says, have been made recently in the means of defence along the Mississippi river. The batteries of small field pieces at first erected have been changed for heavy siege guns, and many points have been fortified within a few weeks, which were until then assailable and unprotected. There have been sent out from Memphis alone a fleet of ten gunboats, which and been operating between that point and Columbus, Kentucky. Another gentleman, who has just arrived from

the South, has given a correspondent of the same paper an account of his experiences. Georgia alone has 30,000 men in the rebel service, but the State was unable to arm more than half that number. She had sent 5,000 men to Virginia, but when her coast was threatened she tried to recall them, offering to substitute 5,000 raw recruits. Her request, however, was not complied with. The Gulf States have cannon in abundance, but are sadly in want of small arms and muskets. The Bermuda, which ran the blockade, and arrived at Savannah, brought over but six thousand feve hundred stand of arms, and not the almost fabulous number accredited to her. Great preparation is making in North Carolina to resist the contemplated Federal invasion. It is their design to impress the Government at Washington with the idea that the Federal troops

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Broad and Locustreets,—" Il Ballo in Maschera." WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, bove Eighth. — "The Tempest," and "The Limerick Argh-Street Theatre—Arch street, above Sixth.—
'The Lady of Lyons' and "Mazeppa."
WALBUT-Steet 'Ineatre—Ninth and Wainut sts.—
Black Sheep," and "Zembuca." ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the War. TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

Public Amusements.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC-MR. ULLMAN'S BR-NEFITS.—Our readers will have previously perused Mr. Ullman's circular to the public in advertise-ment form, and our editorial endorsement of his claims on the sympathy and support alike of press. public, and those who are more immediately interested, the stockholders of the Academy. Hence we have only to add that the music-loving masses will do their duty this evening, and afford Mr. Ullman that material aid which he asks to enable him to carry out his programme. and, despite the times, give us Italian opera during the coming season, and preclude the necessity of closing the magnificent opera house we have reared for this especial purpose.

To-night is the first of the Ullmann benefits, on which occasion Verdi's latest work and chef d'auvre will be given for the last time, Miss Kellogg appearing in the rôle of Amalia, (vice Madame C son.) in which she has so signally distinguished herself in New York with Brignoli, (whose last appearance but one, in America it is, in his original part;) the fascinating Miss Hinkley retaining her role of Oscar, the page, and Madame Strakosch replacing Miss Phillips in that of the astrologer; whilst in Signor Mancusi, who sustains the baritone rôle, we have a new candidate for lyric honors who has already reaped them in New York, and comes to us highly recommended by the operatic critics of the metropolitan city. We trust to see our beautiful opera house crowded, as it should be, by the clite of Philadelphia, this evening, as a just tribute alike to the intrinsic merits of the performance and the untiring enterprise of the beneficiaire. ARCH-STREET THEATRE. -This evening, "The Lady of Lyons" will be produced at the Arch, with a cast embracing all the leading members of the company. Mr. Shewell will personate Claude Melnotte, and Miss Thompson, who achieved another brilliant success last night in the "Belle's Strategem," will appear as Pauline Deschapelles.
The subordinate parts are consigned to capable per-

lighted. FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING-NARROW Es-CAPE OF PROPERTY.-About 7 o'clock vesterday morning a fire broke out in the drying house attached to the extensive manufacturing establishment known as the "Pekin Mills," under the management of Mr. Solms, located near the Schuylkill, at the upper end of Mana-yunk. The building, which was of stone, and three stories in height, contained a large quantity of wool which was in process of drying. The material was dried by means of hot air which passed through iron slatted floors. The flames spread with great rapidity through the combustible matter, and for a time the destruction of the main buildings of the factory seemed inevitable; but by hard work, good management, and good fortune, the catastrophe was averted.

formers, and we shall probably witness a represen-

tation with which Bulwer himself would be de-

The mills, which are run by water power, are largely engaged in the manufacture of army cloths, and they are kept going night and day, employing about two hundred hands. At the time of the discovery of the fire there was habds. At the time of the discovery of the fire there was a full force of workmen on the spot, and by means of buckets and the ample surply of water at hand the men were enabled to keep the flames in check until the arrival of the Manayunk firemen. These exertions were rendered available by the favorable direction of the wind. A breeze from a westerly direction would have driven the fire directly into the doors opening into the main building, and the outire range of structures, with the adopting factories, would probably have fallen a prey to the flames.

The actual damage consisted in the destruction of the wool in the drying house, and the gutting of the building.

The actual damage consisted in the destruction of the wool in the drying house, and the gutting of the building. The latter was of stone, new, and had been in use but a week or two. The loss on the stock is covered by insurance. The mishap will cause considerable inconvenience to the proprietors of the mills, as it will somewhat cripple their operations at a time when the wants of the Government for army cloths are making an extraordinary demand upon their resources. When we left the grounds about noon, workmen had already commonced to clear away the rubbish to begin the work of rebuilding. The origin of the fire is attributed to some defect in the hot-air apparatus.

At the breaking out of the conflagration, its threatening aspect induced the police at Manayunk to send to the city for assistance, and this fact gave rise to exaggerated city for assistance, and this fact gave rise to exaggerated reports of the importance of the fire. Chief Engineer Lyle immediately repaired to the spot, after the following-named companies had been telegraphed for: Good Will Engine and Good Will Hose steathers, Mechanic Engine, and Fellowship of Germantown. As there was but little left for the city steamers to do, in the way of extinguishing the stames, they gave the people of the locality a specimen of their ability at playing.

THE ARMY VOTE. - Yesterday the State THE ARMY VOTE.—Yesterday the State House row was in a ferment, and all the old political backs grew garrulous, in profitless speculations as to the result of the army vote. Messrs. Martin, Pomeroy, McFadden, and Downing, reassembled in the morning and opened the several packages. But one incomplete regimental return had been received up to last evening. Probably the whole week will be consumed in the examination. The betting stood yesterday two to one in favor of Thompson. More than the usual number of rumors relative to frauds, charged returns, etc., were abroad, and all who had foelishly wagered money, or expected places under the new regime, were sanguine of the realization of their hopes.

THE NATIONAL SAVING FUND.—11113 Case came up again yesterday afternoon, before Aldgrman McCahen. Camille D'Invilliers, of the Board of Brokers, was examined. He testified to the value of certain stocks, formerly held by the Fund, to exhibit the value of the management at the time THE NATIONAL SAVING FUND .- This case stocke, formerly held by the Fund, to exhibit the value of deposits in the hands of the management at the time of suspension. Alexander Gale testified that Captain Colter, connected with the company, had received a note of \$3,200, on the last of December, 1860, with eighty-five shares in the Hazleton Coal Company as collateral. Said note is said to have been among the assets of the Fund at the time of suspension.

Nicholas Caully, one of the depositors, and a signer of the petition recently issued by the company, was examined at length, and much discussion ensued. The investigation was adjourned over till Tuesday next,

THE PHILADELPHIA PRISON SOCIETY .- We regret to learn that it is in contemplation to discontinue the publication of the Journal of Prison Discipline, which has been, for many years, the only periodical in the country devoted to this important branch of public economy. We understand the question is to be detereconomy. We understand the question is to be determined by the society, at its meeting on Thursday evening, the 24th inst. The meeting is held at the room over the Friends' bookstore, in Tenth, above Archstreet, at 70 o'clock, and we hope the members who feel an interest in the subject, and half of whose annual payment is made expressly to sustain the Journal, will be present and prevent, if possible, so unfortunate a step as the discontinuance of this valuable periodical.

TWENT PROUBTH WARD ITEMS .- Workmen were yesterlay employed in laying gas-pipe from the Bridge-street main to the "round-house" of the Penasylvania Railroad, along Thirtieth street, preparatory to introducing gas into the building.

Hamilton street is being graded. The work progresses rather slowly, on account of the quantity of rock to be quartied out. rather slowly, on account of the quantity of rock to be quarried out.

The repairs to the Wire bridge are about one-third completed. The entire woodwork of the structuro was decayed to rottenness, and will probably have to be renewed in toto, although the ordinance of Council, we believe, only provides for the repair of the rodway. King's Hotel, on the Schupkkill, is undergoing various alterations, and being enlarged.

GRAY RESERVES .- This afternoon the Gray Beserves intend going into camp. Their tents will be pitched on the field adjoining the Ridge-avenue Railway depot. On Thursday, from 9 to 11 A. M., they will be drilled by companies; from 11 to 1 o'clock a grand regimental parade will take place; from 2 to 5 the mea will go through the various firings, in companies, platoons, &c., &c., and will form in a hollow square, for the resistance of cavalry attacks. ROBFERY .- Yesterday morning a man named

William Kennedy was before Alderman Devlin charged with stealing \$75 from a flour store at Hope and Master streets. The money was in a bag, which the proprietor had temporarily placed upon the counter. While his attention was called away, Kennedy made off with the funds. He was subsequently captured, and after the hearing was committed to prison. STREET AFFRAY.—Three men got into a quarrel, about eleven o'clock on Monday night, on Besch street, below Laurel. During the wrangle one of them was injured pretty badly. He received an ugly gash, about four inches in length, across the front of the head. The wound is not considered dangerous. Daniel Drum was arrested on the charge of having committed the assault. He was committed to answer. Hugh Durkin, charged with being an accessory, was also committed.

PARDONED .- George W. Peterman, who was convicted of forgery, June 18, 1859, and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years in the Eastern Penitentiary has been parloned. His pardon reached the

APPEALS FROM ASSESSMENTS .- The Board of City Commissioners is now in session to consider appeals from the assessment of roal and personal property, as returned by the assessors of the different wards, for the triennial assessment of 1862. The applicants from the Second ward were heard yesterday, and those from the Third ward will be attended to to-day. DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE .- On Monday

afternoon, a man named William Orr, was found lying in Baker street, in a dying condition, and taken to the Se-cond-district police-station. He had a severe cut upon the head, which, it is supposed, he received by faling down. The man died last night about eleven o'closk. He was about forty-eight years of age. TESTING A GUN .- An officer has arrived here from New York to test a nine-inch Palisren gun, manufactured by Massrs. Matthews & Moore, of the Bush Hill Iron Works. The testing ground is at Calumbia Bridge, on the Rending Road. The experiments were begun yesterday morning.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.—During yesterday, the flags in the city were at half-mast, and a number of them draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of Col. E. D. Baker, who was killed in a skirmish on Mon-

ARRIVAL OF CANNON .- Sixty cannon, for the gunboats, &c., built in this city and Wilmington, arrived from New York, in the steamer Boston, on Monday evening. The guns are 32-pounders.

INEXCUSABLE RUFFIANISM.—A man named Patrick J. White was brought before Alderman Beitler, yesterday, on the charge of committing a drunken assault upon J. W. Bartram, of the Wetherill House. The attack was altogether gratuitous.

Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship in this country, took place this morning. There was a very large concourse, including delegates from various sections of the Order in the country, and a number of military officers. Several military bands were also in the procession.

Baltimore, Oct. 22 .- The funeral of Thomas

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., in which it is stated that six per cent. Treasury notes will be taken at par EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.

-Thomas & Sons' sale, on Tuesday next, 19th inst., will include the splendid mansion, Broad street, desirable smaller dwellings, valuable business property Walnut street, valuable farm, valuable mill and farm, building lots, stocks, loans, &c. See advertisements, austion head Pamphiet catalogues on Saturday.

administered such a rebake to the ingrate Kenest statesmen. Although entirely impromptu, it was as logical, as chaste, and as finished, as if it had been polished and committed to memory in the solitude of his chamber. I had heard him on another occasion, in the House

of Representatives, years ago, when, with signal effect, he advocated the Mexican war, previous to resigning his seat to rejoin his regiment under General Scott: I had read his marvellous oration upon the lamented Broderick, who also gave his life to his country. and was nurdered for his conscientious hostility to the slave oligarchy: I had listened to descriptions of the effect produced by that splendid tribute by those who had the good fortune to be in San Francisco when it was pronounced: But never shall I forget my emotions during his reply to Breckinridge. His mannner, his bearing, his gestures, his voice, his argument, could not have been surpassed, and have rarely been equalled. There was not a Senator, friend or foe, who did not admit that it was the most powerful and successful vindication of the war; the most caustic, yet courteous, chastisement of an incarnate traitor

that had ever been delivered in the Senate of the United States. There he stood, trebly qualified to discharge his glorious duty. An adopted citizen, an Englishman-born, a soldier in arms for his flag; a legislator, chosen by a people among whom he was almost a stranger, he demonstrated alike his personal gratitude to the Constitution which protected and the constituency that honored him, his fervent devotion to the cause in which he had drawn his sword, and his surpassing genius in the fulfilment of his Senatorial trust Colonel Baker was a man of rare attributes. His appearance and address were eminently prepossessing. His eventful and exciting life had whitened his locks, but his face was a

type of the freshest and manliest beauty. In is intercourse with society and the Senate he was a model of refinement and suavity, never indulging in coarse language or angry epithets. In the hottest party contests he preserved his temper: and when he took part in debate, his hardest blows were given with a chivalry and a grace which rendered him irresistible. He was not only gifted in these respects-not only a surpassing orator, but a fine poet. Some of his effusions, now in the possession of a friend in this city, have often reminded me of the choicest gems of Tom Moorc. He was a Republican in politics, a devoted friend of President Lincoln, and an earnest opponent of the rebellion. Yet, with all this he was warmly attached to Douglas during his life, and sought the acquaintance of every Democrat who shared the confidence of that great popular leader. His energy was amazingwitness his perseverance in raising his brigade. He was not a selfish man.

ple on the Pacific border, or to obtain comforts for his men in camp. And how they loved him! How they confided in him! How they clustere l around him! When a mutiny was threatened by some of his discontented troops nois in the popular branch of Congress, and he quelled it more by his gentleness, by his kind persuasion, by his eloquent appeals to the new State of Oregon—and when elected to their self-respect and love of country than by angry menaces backed by loaded muskets and bristling bayonets. I cannot better conclude this heartfelt offering to the memory of this brave and glerious man than by giving a quotation from his great speech in the Senate of the United States directly after the battle of scended like a pall upon thousands of hearth. Bull Run, (to which I have referred,) on the first of August, 1861:

first of August, 1861:

"Now, a few words, and a few only, as to the Senator's predictions. The Senator from Kentucky stands up here in a manly way in opposition to what he sees is the overwhelming sentiment of the Senate, and utters reproof, malediction, and prediction combined. Well, sir, it is not every prediction that is prophecy. It is the eas'est thing in the world to do; there is nothing easier, except to be mistaken when we have predicted. I confess, Mr. President, that I would not have predicted three weeks ago the disasters which have overtaken our arms; and I do not think (if I were to predict now) that six months hence the Senator will indulge in the same tone of prediction which is his favorite key now. I would ask him, what would you have us do now—a Confederate army within favorite key now. I would ask him, what would you have us do now—a Confederate army within twenty miles of us, advancing, or threatening to advance, to overwhelm your Government; to shake the pillars of the Union; to bring it around your head, if you stay here, in ruins? Are we to stop and talk about an uprising sentiment in the North against the war? Are we to predict evil, and retire from what we predict? Is it not the manly part to go on as we have begun, to raise money, and levy armies; to organize them; to prepare to advance; when we do advance, to regulate that advance by all the laws and regulations that civilization and humanity will allow in time of battle? Can we do anything more? To talk about us stopping, is idle; we will never stop.

about us stopping, is idle; we will never stop. Will the Senator yield to rebellion? Will he shrink from armed insurrection? Will his State justify it? Will its better public opinion allow it? Shall we send a flag of truce? What would he have? Or would he conduct this war so feebly, that the whole world would smile at us in derision? What would he have? These speaches of his that the whole world would smile at us in derision?
What would he have? These speeches of his, sown broadcast over the land, what clear, distinct meaning have they? Are thoy not intended for disorganization in our very midst? Are they not intended to dull our weapons? Are they not intended to destroy our zeal? Are they not intended to animate our enemies? Sir, are they not words of brilliant, polished treason, even in the very Capitol of the Confederacy? [Manifestations of appleause in the galleries.]

f applanse in the galleries.]
The Presiding Officer, (Mr. Anthony in the chair.) Mr. BAKER. What would have been thought if, Mr. Baker. What would have been thought if, in another Capitol, in another Republic, in a yet more martial agc, a Senator as grave, not more elequent or dignified than the Senator from Kentucky, yet with the Roman purple flying over his shoulders, had risen in his place, surrounded by all the illustrations of Roman glory, and declared that advancing Hannibal was just, and that Carthage ought to be dealt with in terms of peace? What would have been thought if after the hattle of would have been thought if, after the battle of Cannæ, a Senator there had risen in his place and denounced every levy of the Roman people, every expenditure of its treasury, and every appeal to the old recollections and the old glories? Sir, a Senator, himself learned far more than myself in such lore, (Mr. Fessenden,) tells me, in a voice that I am glad is audible, that he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian rock. It is a grand commentary upon the American Constitution that we permit these words to be uttered. I ask the Senator to recollect, too, what, save to send aid and comfort to the enemy, do these predictions of his amount to? Every word thus uttored falls as a note of inspiration upon every Confederate ear. vould have been thought if, after the battle of

his amount to? Every word thus uttored falls as a note of inspiration upon every Confederate ear. Every sound thus uttered is a word, (and, falling from his lips, a mighty word,) of kindling and triumph to a foe that determines to alvance. For me, I have no such word as a Senator to utter. For me, amid temporary defeat, disaster, disgrace, it seems that my duty calls me to utter another word, and that word is, bold, sudden, forward, determined were according to the laws of were here. word, and that word is, bold, sudden, forward, determined war, according to the laws of war, by armies, by military commanders clothed with full power, advancing with all the past glories of the Republic urging them on to conquest.

Sir, while I am predicting, I will tell you another thing. This threat about money and men amounts to nothing. Some of the States which have been named in that connection I know well. I know, as my friend from Illinois will bear me witness, his own State, very well. I am sure that no temporary defeat, no momentary disaster, will swerve that State either from its allegiance to the Union, or from its determination to preserve it.

great portion of our population are loyal to the core, and in every chord of their hearts. They are offering through me—more to their own Senators every day from California, and, indeed, from Oregon—to add to the legions of this country, by the handred and the thousand. They are willing to come thousands of miles with their arms on their shoulders, at their own expense, to share with the best offering of their heart's blood in the great struggle of constitutional liberty. I tell the Seastor that his predictions, sometimes for the South, sometimes for the middle States, sometimes for the Northeast, and then wandering away in airy visions out to the far Pacific, about the dread of our people, as for loss of blood and treasure, provoking them to disloyalty, are false in sentiment, false in fact, and false in loyalty. The Senator from Kentneky is mistaken in them all. Five hundred million dollars! What then? Great Britain gave more than two thousand million in the great battle for constitutional liberty, which she led at one time almost single-handed against the world. Five hundred thousand men! What then? We have them; they are ours; they are the children of the country.

are ours; they are the children of the country. They belong to the whole country; they are our sons, our kinsmen; and there are many of us who

will give them allod, or retreat one inch from the line—Att divides right from wrong.

Sir, it is not a question of men or money in that sense. All the money, all the men, are, in our judgment, well bestowed in such a cause. When

censed, having for some hours before become little Throughout the night the balance of General STONE'S force crossed the river and threw up temporary works that rendered his position se-

cure, and enabled him to protect the crossing of the division of General Banks, to be essayed this Our information so far, this forenoon, is that Gen.

Gen. McCall's division remains in shout the position its main body has held for some days past,

officer has caused the deepest sorrow in this city, where he was so well known and was held in such room through the night in the greatest grief. Mrs. Lincoln is not receiving visitors this morning from

having effected his object, though with some loss in

Anxiety in Philadelphia Relative to the

The fellowing were probably the officers engaged STAFF. Captain STEWART is otherwise known as Lord

Colonel—E. D. Baker, Senator of Oregon. Colonel—Willis A. Gorman of St. Paul, Minnesots GEN. BAKER'S STAFF.

Assistant Adj't General... Oapt. Frank Harvey,
Brigade Quartermaster... Francis G. Young.
Surgeon.....J. A. Sidell.

This brigade comprises three regiments, mostly
Philadelphians, and consists of the following:
Pirst California Begiment, Licut, Col. Wistor,
Philadelphia Fire Zouwee; .. Col. Baxter.
Philadelphia Irish Regiment.. Col. Owen. Lieut Col. Commanding. ... Isaac J. Wister.

Major. ... Robert A. Parrish, Jr.
Adutant. E. D. Baker, Jr.
Surgeon ... Alfred C. Baker.
Assistant Surgeon ... Justin Dwinnelle.
Onartermaster ... E. C. Young

FIRST MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

amandant of the Arsenal, he said solemnly, his life.

mile distant they discovered the entire force of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, partly posted in the open field and partly in the adjacent woods, with four iron 9-pounders well planted in their front. Major Schofield immediately opened fire, and at the fourth round silenced one of the rebel guys. The engagement then became general, and lasted about two hours, but after the first half hour the rebels left the field in disorder and took to the woods, closely followed by both our infantry and cavalry. Before leaving the field the rebel Colonel Lowe was shot in the head and instantly killed.

head and instantly killed.

Major Gavitt received five bullets while leading a charge thirty yards in advance of his command. Capt. Wyman was killed in the same charge. Our loss is reported at 5 killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 20 slightly wounded.

The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but is supposed to be considerable.

At the last accounts the rebels were in full report with their hargest train and our tracer was treat with their baggage train and our troops wer

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22 .- A courier arrived at between the rebel Gen. Zollicoffer, with from 6,000 to 7.000 men, and Col. Garrard, with 1,200 men, at Camp Wildcat. Zollicoffer made three different attacks, and was each time repulsed with considerable loss. The Federal loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The courier met reinforcements

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 20 .- The First Maryland regiment, Col. Kenly, which for three months have been guarding the Potomac from the mouth of the Antietam to Hancock, a distance of forty-five miles, has been relieved from the arduous duty by the Thirteenth Massachusetts regiment, and arrived near General Banks' headquarters yesterday, ac-As showing an unprecedented degree of health, this regiment, numbering upwards of 900 men, had only four sick to be conveyed thither in ambulances. This is attributed, by the medical officers, to the purgation of liquor from their late camp and its surroundings. Letters for this regiment should now be addressed to the care of General

F. A. Parsons, county and circuit clerk, and father of Gen. Parsons, now in the rebel army, has signified to Gen. Price, the (Union) commandant at this post, his willingness to take that oath or any other Gen. Price may desire. He wishes to return home, and resume the duties of his office.

Dr. Brackman, a member of the Legislature, and Mr. Bell, of Miller county, both of whom have been in the rebel army, and some half-dozen others from this county, who have been skulking in the brush, have sent in their submissions. Gen. Price has ordered them all to report to his headquarters next week.

can make an easy conquest of North Carolina, to invergle them a considerable distance inland, and, at the proper time, to pounce upon and utterly annihilate them. In other words, they flatter themselves that they have all the proparation made necessary to entrap the Federals.

Funeral of Thomas Wildey.

WE refer our readers to a new advertisement of for subscription to the new national loan