The Press

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. BOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armics 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 none but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE.—The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS 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. Borner, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. A description of the battle near Edward's Ferry, which is designated "the Battle of Ball's Bluff." will be found in our telegraphic reports. The enemy were completely foiled in their design of compelling our troops to return to the north bank

of the Potemac. The nation will mourn not only the death of the brave and eloquent General Baker, but of a number of other distinguished officers and gallant soldiers. Among the victims is Lieutenant Colonel Wistar, of Germantown, one of our best and noblest citizens, whose loss, (if his loss shall indeed prove mortal,) will be deeply deplored by a large circle of friends, and by all the loyal hearts of the country he loved and served so well.

Our latest advices from Washington state that the rebels have recently made an important change in their plans. They have effected a complete junction of their forces on the line between Acquia Creek and Manassas, and are making great exertions to strengthen themselves in that portion of Virginia as much as possible. They evidently dread an advance movement to Richmond. and are anxious to hold their batteries at Acquia Creek, which guard one of the most important approaches to their capital, as long as they can, or, failing in that, to tear up the railroad lines leading to the South, and to create obstacles to the onward march of our troops. It is probable that, if strongly pressed, they will abandon entirely their line along the upper Potomac, and that Gen. Johnston's column will all retreat to the main body of the enemy.

Our army on the Potomac is pressing forward vigorously, and will probably soon occupy Fairfax Court House. In Kentucky, the victory of Colonel Garrard over Zellicoffer's force has inspired our treops with renewed energy and determination; and in Missonri the defeat of Lowe and Thompson by Colonel Plummer has had an excellent effect. We publish on our first page an article from the Jackson Mississinnian, of the 28th ultimo, which describes in glowing colors the anticipations of the rebels. Since that period the editor has no doubt discovered the vanity of human expectations, for he must have ascertained that neither in Western Virginia, in Kentucky, in Missouri, nor on the line of Potomac, have the grand results he predicted been achieved. On the other hand, we find in a later number of the Richmond Whig a much more gloomy, and much more faithful picture of the prospects of the rebels. The Whig says:

All the indications point to a long war. At one time we had hoped that the dash—the elan of our volunteers unrestrained, but simply guided by able generals—would have planted our lanners, before frost, in the heart of the enemy's country, and conquered an honorable peace. But a different policy has obtained. We of the South, who were to attack, have adopted a system of defence, and, so far, have uniformly awaited the advance of the foc. Thismay be the safer policy; but we have never been able to appreciate it. Our conviction is that a victorious advance into the enenave never been note to appreciate it. Our conviction is that a victorious advance into the enemy's country is the only road to a lasting and
henorable pence. We must fight, and we must
conquer, before we can make a treaty. If we
cannot do this, we must submit to the fate of the
weaker party. The enemy have dominion over the
sea; he can assail us at almost innumerable points; sea; he can issail us at aimost innumerable points; he can plunder our coasts and penetrate our rivers. He is supreme in the Chesapeake bay; he commands the Potomae; he has possession of Maryland, of Northwestern Virginia, and is contending for Missouri and Kentucky. While he threatens our whole coast, he may assail us at any point of our extended frontier. This whole situation must be altered before we can have peace on any terms comaltered before we can have peace on any terms com-patible with honor and safety.

We have never heard of any plan suggested for the war into the enemy's country. While we stand this side of the Potomac, it is impossible for us to destroy his supremacy at sea, or prevent his preda-tory incursions on our coast. We are subjected to

nite duration, or to a peace dictated by the enemy. The possibility of our success is not within range of accident. To prevent our subjugation or extermination is all we can hope for. We have no skill in strategy, and know nothing of the means at the command of our generals; but if this is all that is left to us, we had as well be looking out for terms of submission, and the sooner the better. An endless war which affords no opportunity for victory or revenge is a bootless

undertaking.

The Southern people who have offered themselves and their all for the prosecution of this war, and who have reposed implicit confidence in the men entrusted with its conduct, have looked for something better. It is not to be disguised that a sense of uncusiness and distrust is gradually sup-planting that generous confidence. A suspicion is gaining ground that all the advantages of our position have not been profited by as they might have been; that the war has not been prosecuted with the vigor and energy demanded by the emer-gency. We hear mutterings and complaints, apart from those connected with the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, growing out of the appointment of so many civilians to high commands. Many of these appointments have filled the country with apprehensions of some great

As the fact that a large number of war vessels connected with the great naval expedition, have recently left Annapolis, has been published in several of our exchanges, no evil can result from an allusion to it in our columns.

Gen. Sherman commands the army, assisted by such men as Brig. Gen. Stevens, Gilmore, of the U. S. engineer corps, and others. The following is a list of the vessels comprising

the squadron:		
Steamers.	Tons.	Steamers. To
Ariel	1,296	Florida
Atlantic	2,845	Locust Point
Alabama	1,261	Marion
Baltic	2,723	Mercedita
Bienville	1.600	Ocean Queen2
Cahawba	1.643	Parkersburg
Coatzacoalcos	1.500	Philadelphia
Daniel Webster	1.035	Roanoke1.
De Soto	1,675	Santiago de Cuba1,
Empire City	1.751	Vanderbilt3,
Ericsson	1,902	

The fleet passed the steamer sailing up from Old 21st ultimo, and no doubt reached the rendezvous on the morning of the 22d. What point to be assailed is wholly a matter of

conjecture, the intentions of the Government being wisely concealed. And it is altogether uncertain whether the demonstration is to be made against Beaufort, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, New Orleans, or some other locality. The New York Evening Post thinks that the uneasiness in the popular mind, caused by the rebel batteries on the Potomac, is unnecessary. Supplies

can, for the present, be delivered at Locust Point, in Baltimore, and transferred by railroad to Washington, and the Post contends that, " meantime, General McClellan knows that the close of the Po tomac, like the enemy's occupation of Munson's hill, is only a temporary inconvenience. Active will break down the prejudices that exisedt. position. movements are impending on the line of the Poto- Reasoning upon great common interests, statesthe discretion granted him without which a general cannot act with effect, he will undoubtedly force the enemy to give battle before many days are past. In that case, the more men the enemy has letached from his main army to guard useless batteries on the Potomac, the easier will be McClellan's victory; and every gun he has with great labor placed on the river bank well, in case of victory, fall into our hands."

The rumor we extract from the Herald, that General Halleck will, on his arrival at Washington, supersede General McClellan, is scarcely credible, but it is probable that he will be assigned to a high command. General Halleck is a New Yorker by birth, entered West Point in 1835 stead third in his class, was breveted second lieutenant 1839, to June, 1840. He is the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," &c. In 1845 he was made first lieutenant. In 1816 he wrote the " Elements of Military Art and Science." In 1847 he was breveted captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy, and for meritorious service in California, where he was Secretary of State in the military governments of Generals Kearny, Mason, and Riley, in 1847, '48, and part of 1849. He was Chief of the Staff to Commodore Shubrick in naval and military operations on the Pacific in 1847 and 1848, and a member of the Convention in 1849 to form, and of the committee to draft, the constitution of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed captain of engineers, and resigned on August 1, 1854. He now appears as a major general, his commission bearing date August 19, 1861. He left California for Washington on the 1st instant. MADE CLOTHING, FASHIONABLE FURS, STOCK OF Several articles in late numbers of Parisian journals defend the policy of our Government with great zeal and ability. The Journal des Debats contends that it is by no means certain that the whole South desires to secede, and that at all events, the has no right to do so. We extract the following forcible paragraphs:

The Americans have always believed themselves to be a people in the same sense as the French or the English.

Is this an illusion? Have they not greater elements of unity than any people have ever possessed? Do they not occupy a territory which, excepting the belt comprised between the Alleghenics and the sea, is one immense valley without any natural separation? Give New Orleans, with the delta of the Mississippi, to one people, and the thousand leagues traversed by the river to snother, and would it not be as much against mature as to give Paris to the French and Rouen to the English? Is not this territory inhabited by a people whe are the same in origin, in language, and in religion? The history of the North and of the South, is it not the same, and did not Washington establish liberty for New York as well as for Charleston? There are, indeed, various interests in this vast empire; but, slavery apart, are there The Americans have always believed themselves

difference at all it is in favor of the United difference at all it is in favor of the United States, for they have no Ireland beyond the sea to govern. * * * * * *

War, doubtless, is a terrible scourge; but let the curse fall on those who bring it down. We must, however, remember that it is a noble and holy thing to contend in arms for our country, for justice, and for humanity. This does the North. By a word the South could end this war. For it is something more than a struggle prompted by vanity or ambition. Let struggle prompted by vanity or ambition. Let every State be content to be sovereign over its own domestic institutions, as each has been for four-score years. No one threatons this Stateright—no one will outrage its sanctity. All that is asked is that the Southern people half refrain from discomplexing their over shall refrain from dismombering their coun-try by a sacrilegious ambition. This point the North cannot yield without the blackest dishonor.

It is imagined in Europe that selfsh interests will prove stronger than the sense of honor, and that the power designated "King Cotton" will trample under foot all the scruples of humanity. I will venture to say that this is a mistake. The descendants of the Puritans are slow to rouse themselves; but once energy them in a curse where selves: but once engage them in a cause where right is at stake, and they will not draw back. He who believes that the first reverse will break their spirit, little understands their mettle. In everything they are patient, and persevere to the end. The Paris Presse is equally decided in the expression of its sentiments. It says: The bursting asunder of the United States, and the erection of two or more nationalities, whether the partition resulted from mutual consent or from the force of events, would mark the end of the Republic. Pence between the new governments could be only temporary. The passions and interests which have provoked the present struggle, formented, as they would be, by ambitious leaders, would find every day new motives for conflict. Questions arising out of frontier troubles, customs dues, river navigation, or the pursuit of fugitive slaves, would challenge frequent causes of war. Every State would set on foot naval and military organizations in view of this continual danger, and each must have a standing army, an effective pothe erection of two or more nationalities, whether

Where Will the War Leave Us? The spirit of Northern unanimity with which this war has been conducted has found few antagonists. A lingering doubt exists, however, in many loyal minds, as to the power of the Government to restore, by coercive means, its ancient harmony, vigor, and fellow-

lice, and a strong interior government. Honce, each would require an active and responsible executive, that is to say, a chief. The Republic

ach must have a standing army, an effect

We cannot, it is said, consolidate sections when their sympathies have been divided, their malevolences excited, and their energies crippled. If the war for the Union should prostrate the rebel armies, make examples of their lead. flag. ers, ruin their commerce, and unfurl again the banner of all the stars, our triumph will be, at most, bloody and fruitless. Suffrage, say they, cannot be free, if enforced by bayonets. Though the spirit of the South should be humbled, its patriotism cannot be rekindled, and between the victors and the subdued a feeling of inequality would always exist. The leaders of the rebellion, who have been the idols of the South, could never be readmitted to our common Congress. The section desolated by contending armies would not revive for a generation, and enterprise and capital would be vainly embarked even if either were preserved, under the medices of Northern garrisons and the sullen animosity of a helotry once chivalrous and free. We should be burdened with million by iderated and ignorant blacks; after years of warfare, the arts, literature, and mechanics would have degenerated or have been destroyed, and it would be left for the North, itself weakened, to look down upon a broken brotherhood, a wrecked

Union, and a cruel and fratricidal victory. Haunted by such gloomy anticipations, thousands of citizens are supporting the war with inward forebodings that a treasonable press may develop into absolute opposition and loud clamors for an early adjustment. But let the picture from the other side be as

fairly outlined and filled in with its own gloomy

shadows. Where will present peace leave us, if, by any shallow artifice, the enemies of the Union should persuade us to accept it? Our dary place in American geography. The ultimatum would seem to have been forced upon us by a valorous rebellion, and our great wealth would appear to have been employed by braggarts, incompetents, and cravens, that lay down their arms, after a feeble campaign, at the feet of a smaller, less populous, and less pretending section. Chagrined and defeated, intestine rivalries would begin in the North. Abroad we should be pitied and at home contemned. The flag that the oppressed respect | no doubt, be invested by our troops without and the tyrannous fear would wend its way striking a blow. Rebel guerrilla parties continue over the seas almost unnoticed and always to be very troublesome. They deliberately murder insulted. Our prestige being lost, the ambitions of kings and cabinets would be directed against us, and navies at our gates would force inglorious treatics and demand dishonorable relinquishments. We cannot be at peace and united; for the rebel Confederacy, less qualmish than we, will accept no cessation of hostilities but in the promise of full recognition. Losing the South. we should lose Maryland, and therefore our capital. The pleasantest stretches of the broad Southwestern plains would be shorn away, and the people of the Pacific, consulting their own isolated and impregnable position, would proclaim themselves independent of both the North and the South. The gallant spirits that have held Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia would execrate the cowardice that left them shelterless to their enemies, and, relapsing into

a disordered and crippled Power, the memory of our disgrace would go down to our children and make succeeding ages blush. An issue so galling every manly citizen will spurn, preferring national annihilation to confusion at home and dishonar abroad.

But to the healthy mind that looks not through a glass so darkly, a better prospect shines clear in the future. A few years of warfare may lessen our numbers, but cannot impair our strength. Our physical degeneracy, induced by the slothful arts of peace, will and died. Point Comfort to Baltimore, on the evening of the be shaken off in the active duties of the field. Taught hardihood and patience by a period of battles and encampments, a Roman virtue will survive the crisis, and purer men take the place of corrupt and dishonest legislators. True genius and true courage will rise to the surface, while meanness, whether of spirit or of principle, sinks to its appointed depth. The soldiers of Pennsylvania, New England, and the West, finding pleasant homes in the sunny South, will impart their enterprise and industry to the ancient denizens, and forget something of their own coldness and selfish-

The victors, associating with the vanquished, men will no longer be called agitators or fanatics; and thus, involuntary servitude, the real cause of all our woe, will be calmly discussed and equitably removed. The Federal power will be strengthened, and its maintenance made the common ambition. We shall have vindicated our republican system, and likewise the capacity of our citizen soldiery. Prepared for future aggressions, we shall not be approached, and capital and labor, secure from interruption, will be attracted hither from afar. to people and beautify the millions of acres where the forests are yet green and the prairies

are desolate. The memory of this war will suggest no reof engineers July 1, 1839; was acting assistant | criminations, for revenges outlive generations | Point. professor of engineering at West Point from July, only in romances, and the children of Pennsylvania and Virginia will visit Manassas together, as the sons of the Roundhead and Point batteries. Cavalier mingle at Nottingham and Naseby. And with all reverence for peace and its bless. ings, it would seem to us that the genius of our Republic, gathering from her store of by vessels drawing eight feet of water. Several bounties the rarest of all, threw down this war, of the vessels which have run the blockade came as Nature gives the winter and the rain, to re- by this route, under the shore, and escaped notice. vive the national energy, encourage the arts, and re-establish private virtue and public law! Blood-letting is sometimes the only cure for | Reported Intervention of European Powsystems, and in all histories the path to empire leads over buttle-fields

> LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, READY-Goods, &c .- The attention of purchasers is request ed to the large assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery, readymade clothing, fashionable furs, &c., embracing about eight hundred lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsted, linen, cotton, and silk ; also, invoices of steek goods from houses declining business, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue for cash, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, the sale to be continued without intermission all day and part of the evening, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HORSES .- Mr. Herknes will sell on Saturday the entire establishment of a gentleman breaking up his stuble, comprising a them they became water-soaked on the wharf and pair of valuable horses, two Watson carriages, harness, &c.; also a pair of horses, by order of executors of C. J. Coxe, Esq., deceased; besides about 40 matched and single horses, and a large collection of desirable carriages.

LARGE SALE STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,-Thoin this vast empire; but, slavery apart, are there any interests that are conflicting? Can any one show, then, how the unity of England is more perfect than that of her old colony? If there is any bills. mas & Sons invite attention to their sale on Tues. day next, 29th inst. See advertisements and handLETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Oct. 23. The great battle between the patriots and the traitors, unless all the auguries are false, will take place within a very few days. Upon its issue incalculable interests depend. The defeat of the enemies of the Constitution and the Union will undoubtedly break, if it does not crush the head of the rebellion. The gloomy prospect for our arms in Missouri, and in ruth in the whole of General Frémont's military district, demands that we should win a victory here, at the heart of the Government. The fact that the campaign in Western Virginia may be said to be nearly over, owing to the approach of winter, and the almost impassable condition of the roads, is another incentive to the triumph of the army of the Potomac. The patriots in Kentucky, in Eastern Tennessee, and the naval expedition for the extreme Southern coast, will all be encouraged, should a successful blow be struck by General McClellan. The rebels, under Beauregard, are, however, as conscious of these things as we are. The soldiers of the Republic will fight under many cheering and glorious auspices. The soldiers of treason will fight like desperate and reckless men. A bloody, and probably a protracted conflict, is, therefore, inevitable. But I feel, as I write, that the victory must be ours. I feel as if the God of Battles was on our side, and that He who, for his own wise ends. has permitted our wicked foes to achieve some advantages, will now turn the light of his beneficent providence upon our cause-making the path to our armies bright and plain, and driving from before their bayonets the robber horde arrayed against our sacred institutions. It is probable that General McClellan, in anticipation of these great events, will again direct that no despatches shall be sent unless revised by his officers. This arrangement, however, cannot be maintained if the result is as decisive as we expect it to be. Let us be as patient as is possible in the state of suspense that now disturbs the public mind. My confident belief is, after much inquiry and exami-

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

nation, and no little toil, to ascertain the truth,

that when the day of trial comes, it will be a

day of unparalleled triumph to our immortal

OCCASIONAL.

Full Particulars of the Battle of Ball's Bluffs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ONLY PART OF GEN. BANKS' COMMAND IN VIRGINIA. Gen. McClellan's Order in Relation to the Death of Gen. Baker.

THE RUMORED REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT. THE REPORTED EUROPEAN INTERVENTION NOT TRUE. DISAFFECTION AMONG THE REBELS.

GENERAL BANKS WELCOMED IN VIRGINIA IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. A CANNON FACTORY IN MEMPHIS BURNED.

GEN. POLK'S COMMAND REMOVED TO NEW ORLEANS. PREPARING FOR THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

special Despatches to "The Press

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1861. The Other Side of the Potomac.

The deplorable condition of the roads on the other side of the Potomac, owing to the heavy rains of the past two or three days, has somewhat retarded the movements of our troops. The roads are almost impassable for artillery and army wagons. Our pickets. however, have been advanced. There is evidently but a small force of rebels at Fairfax, which will, our pickets at every opportunity. Gen. McCLEL-LAN is almost constantly in the saddle, "surveying the vantage of the ground," and personally superintends every forward movement. The base of his works are on the Potomac, and he is determined to

have his troops so fortified, that they will not, under any adverse circumstances, have again to fall back upon them as they did at Bull Run. He will successfully maintain every inch of forward ground which he takes. Reconnoissance in the Vicinity of Fairfax

Court House. The brigadier general in command sent out two scouting parties, twelve mounted men in each, two days ago, with compasses, field glasses, and two days' rations. They were ordered to ascertain the state of affairs in Fairfax. They advanced on both sides of Fairfax Court House to a line parallel with the village, but discovered no traces of the enemy. In Fairfax a few cavalry were discovered; but they obtained unquestionable evidence that no resistance was contemplated at that point. The scouts returned last night. It is the purpose of our army to advance and take possession of the village immediately. Our officers believe that no material resistance will be shown until the rebel army find themselves again fortified at Manassas Junction, or

upon the memorable hills near Bull Run. A Major Killed by a Fall from his Horse. Major Lewis, New York Twelfth Regiment, from Syracuse, while returning to dine with his wife at her boarding-house, on Capitol Hill, on Monday, fell from his horse, dislocated his neck,

Near the same place a cavalry soldier fell from his horse, and killed himself. Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

Three Pennsylvania soldiers died yesterday a the camps: II. BILBERRY, Corporal, Company A, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve; CHARLES BIDDLE. Company M. Thirty-third Pennsylvania, and GEO. WATKINS, Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania. Fremont.

Thousands are inquiring whether General Fre-MONT is or is not removed. I can say that he is yet at the head of the Western Department of army; that the order to recall or supersede him has not been issued; but that he will have his commission cancelled there is no doubt; and, if offered. it is more than probable he will not accept any other

Matthias Point. The discovery of eighteen guns on new batteries at Matthias Point, has checked navigation very materially. It is already known to your readers, that Sickles' full brigade went down two days ago to a point in Maryland, opposite Matthias Point. Their perations there will, it is confidently asserted in official quarters, effectually silence the robel battories in that vicinity.

The Blockade of the Potomac. The steamer Harriet Lune went down the river again last evening. Yesterday afternoon, the tug Puscy brought up to the navy yard the steamer Hugh Jewkins, which was disabled and sunk by collision with the Robert Leslie.

The gunboat Yankee ran the blockade day before yesterday, and brought to the Harriet Line the news in relation to the new batteries at Matthias The Union, the Philadelphia Ice Boat, and the Satellite are between Matthias Point and Shipping

Two or three nuncies, with ovsters, have run the blockade within the last two days. There is a swash channel near the Maryland shore, opposite Shipping Point, that is navigable

the river. ers-the Peculations of Cotton Brokers. It is well understood that the reports of the in tended interference with our blockade by European Powers are, for the most part, the inventions of game buginess

No vessels have arrived here to-day from down

Senator Baker. Senator BAKER made his will and paid his Washington bills before he went out at the head of his regiment. I am informed he had a strong presentiment of his fate.

Funeral of a Soldier. This afternoon the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment buried at Camp Pierrepont, with military honors, private BILBY, of Company A. The deceased died in camp of typhoid fever. He was a native of Jersey Shore, Pa., and much esteemed by all his com-

Another Speculation in Oats. A contractor brought here 5,000 bags of oats containing two bushels each. Before delivering were rejected. They were then sold to a private individual at 25 cents per bag. He dried them again, put them in bags, and sold them to the Government at 45 cents per bushel. This is one among the many speculations which are daily taking place

around us. Miscellaneous. Senator Baken's funeral will take place to-morrow, and there will, no doubt, be a most solemn and imposing demonstration.

East from California, is to have a high position as- probably prisoners. signed to him, his military talent being regarded as of the first order. There are a large number of applications here for

the release of minors from the army. Mr. McKaig, one of the Secession Sanstors of Marvland, arrested last month, has been released from Fort McHenry. The following Pennsylvanians died yesterday in the military hospitals: Corporal BILBERRY, of the Fifth regiment; and privates CHAS. BIDDLE, of

the Twenty-third, and George Warkins, of the Eleventh. ASBURY DICKESS, late Secretary of the Senate. which position he occupied for many years, died in this city this morning, at an advanced age-probably ninety years. Lieutenant Charles E. Hav, Third Regular

Cavalry, has been appointed an aid-de-camp to General HUNTER. The sun shines out brightly to-day, after nearly two weeks of dreary, dismal, rainy, weather. This is cheering to the soldiers, who have suffered much

The remains of Col. BAKER arrived here this afternoon. They will be placed in the Congressional Burving Ground. Col. SMALL's regiment will form a portion of the escort. The trouble on the Potomac continues. The

rebels appear to be anxiously waiting for the Pen-

sacola to sail. When she is ready they will hear from her. A report prevailed last night that Secretary CA-MERON had been poisoned by some of the friends of General FREMONT. Of course, it was ridiculous. General VAN VLIET has ordered the vessels laden with forage for the Government to land at Locust Point, Bultimore, instead of coming up the Potomac. Large supplies of Government stores are at

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF. FULL PARTICULARS.

the mouth of the Potomac.

ONLY A PORTION OF BANKS' DIVISION IN VIRGINIA. Gen. McClellan's Order on Col. Raker's Death

GEN. LANDER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED. Poolesville, Oct. 22.—The following report o

the battle of Ball's Bluff, midway between Conrad's Ferry and Edwards' Ferry, and opposite Harrison's Island, which occurred yesterday, is gleaned from authentic sources : On Sunday night, Col. Devens, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, who had for some time guarded

Harrison's Island with one company, ordered Capt. Philbrick of Company H. and Quartermaster Howe, of his staff, with a detachment of 200 mon, to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg. They crossed from the island to the shore, and executed the order by approaching within three-fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to their starting point about ten o'clock at night, discovering, as they supposed, a small camp, one mile or more from Leesburg.

On reporting to Col. Devin, the latter with about 300 men pushed forward by direction of Gen. Stone in the same locality with orders to destroy the camp. At daybreak the scouts returned to Col. Devin, who remained with his command concealed, and word was sent back that no enemy was in sight, Capt. Philbrick's company taking an advanced position, while the remaining companies were concealed as a reserve in case of an attack on the advance. When about a mile and a half from the river, and five hundred yards in advance of Col. Devin's reserve, Capt. Philbrick, accompanied by Col. Devin in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississippi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserve concealed in the rear, on the appearence of a body of rebel cavalry. In the skirmish Capt. Philbrick had a difficulty in getting near enough to the enemy for his smooth-bore guns to have much effect, wherers the others used long-

range rifles on our forces. At daylight, and the same hour that Col. Devin's command left the shore to make the advance, Col. Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, sent over one company of his regiment, which remained on the shore to cover the return of Col. Devin. The Coloinforced during the morning by 300 more of his regiment, under Lieut. Col. Ward

About one o'clock he was attacked by a considerable force of riflemen who attempted to outflank him. Fearing that they might be successful, and after resisting them for some time, Colonel Devin slowly retreated, in perfect order, to the river, where General Baker had arrived with a battalion of the California Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wistar.

Gen. Baker then took command, first complimenting Col. Devin for his successful resistance to a superior force, and giving his command, now less than 600 men, the right of the line of battle; the centre and left being formed of about 300 of the Massachusetts Twentieth, under Col. Lee, and the California battalion, about 500 in number, under Two mountain howitzers, commanded by Lieut.

French, and one piece of the New York battery, commanded by Lieut. Bramball, were in front of the contro, just previous to the commence The attack was commenced by the enemy on our right, but was soon directed more heavily to the centre and left.

For about two hours the battle raged terrifically; a complete shower of leaden hail fell. Three several times the left of the line made an advance, but were compelled to retire as often. The right was better protected, and held their An order came from General Baker to throw two companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts to the

contro. which was immediately executed. This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay. The left was hard pressed, but remained firm. About this time the news spread that General Baker was killed. While in the act of pushing a cannon forward, with his shoulder to the wheel, he was pierced by six balls. He was evidently the object of the enemy's sharpshooters. After this there was a cossation of the fire for a few minutes, during which Colonel Gogswell, of the

Tammany Regiment, arrived with two companies. and, he being the senior officer, the command de-In a short time it became evident to Colone

Coggswell that the day was lost, and he thought it best to cut his way through to Edwards' Ferry, where Gen. Gorman was in charge, throwing over reinforcements by direction of Gen. Stone, who was within sight of the battle-field at Edwards' Ferry,

directing the general movements. An order was now issued to transfer the Fifteenth Massachusetts from the right to the left, which was executed as calmly as at a battalion drill. Col. Coggswell soon became satisfied of the imand gave an order to fall back towards the river, which was executed as well as the circumstances

would permit. They reached the river bank about twenty minutes before nightfall. Here, the Fiftcenth deployed as skirmishers along the shore. The only means of conveyance to the island wa a large boat, capable of carrying about forty persons, which was overcrowded and swamped, and another boat of small dimensions. The troops remaining along the shore made a desperate resistance, and it is believed that the enemy took comparatively few prisoners in consequence. Those who could swim plunged into the water, many carrying their arms with them, and others

throwing them into the river, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Some escaped by availing themselves of the darkness and the heavily-wooded banks, but several are known to have been drowned in the waters

The behavior of our troops, before a superior number of the enemy, was marked by noble bravery and endurance. Near the close of the action. and after the day was considered irretrievably lost, the two companies of the Tammany Regiment, which had just arrived, made a desperate charge on the enemy, but were met with a terrific fire. It is probable that the officer who appeared in front and gave the order to make this charge was a Secession officer, and was mistaken by our men for one of their commanders.

The brave Lieutenant Bramhall, of the New York Ninth battery, lost one of his guns and was himself wounded severely but not fatally. The gallant Lieut. French, of the howitzer batday was lost and his men scattered. He was shot in the left breast and ankle, but not mortally. On reaching the island, which he did by throwing his sword and revolver into the river, and swim ming across, Col. Devins at once posted thirty of GEN. BANKS WELCOMED IN LOUDOUN COUNTY. his men to prevent any attempt of the enemy at pursuit. This force was subsequently augmented by the arrival there of other companies from the Maryland shore, under Col. Hinks, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts. Col. Devins received a slight contusion in the

breast from a musket ball. THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. Lieutenant Colonel Wistar, of Philadelphia, in command of the California Regiment, is supposed

to be mortally wounded. The following commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Fifteenth were killed : Capt. Rockwood, of Company A. Capt. Simonds, of Company B. Capt. Bowman, of Company C. The following were probably killed Capt. Studley, of Company D. Second Lieutenant Grout. Second Lieutenant Vussal, of Company E. Capt. Gatchell, of Company K.

The following were wounded in the same regiment: Licut. Col. Ward (leg amputated). Capt. Sloan, Company F (slightly) Capt. Forehand, Company G. First Lieutenant Holden, Company G Capt. Philbrick, Company H (slightly). Col. Lee, of the Massachusetts

Major General Halleck, now on his way to the Col. Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, are

As an instance of the weight and concentration of the enemy's fire, the clothing and equipments of Quartermaster Howe, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, bore the marks of four rifle shots; one ball passing through the crown of his cap, and another flattening on the plate of his belt, yet he was uninjured. Most of the wounded have been conveyed to their respective encampment hospitals. The enemy's force was very large. Their posi-

tions were well selected from a familiar knowledge

of the country. There is at present no means of ascertaining the loss of the enemy, but it must have been immense, as our few pieces of artillery were served with accuracy and terrific effect. It is proper to state, in connection with the fore-

going, that Gen. Stone's orders to Col. Baker were to advance a brigade, including a battery, to the support of Col. Devine, and to attack the enemy in force only in case of a knowledge of their inferior numbers and of his ability to defeat them, but under no circumstance to bring on a general engagement between the main forces of both sides.

> LATER. ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 23 .- During a skirmish, last evening, nearly opposite this point, General Lander received a painful flesh wound in his left leg. The ball has been extracted, and no danger o life or limb is apprehended. Our pickets now extend a mile inland from Edwards' Ferry, and about the same distance up Goose Creek, occupying the bridge.

and a half miles up the river towards Conrad's The enemy evidently selected our officers for the marks of their riflem WASHINGTON, Oct. 23-Midnight.

It appears, from despatches received to-night that General McClellan and General Stone were all day on the Virginia side, but returned at night to the Marvland shore. There has been no picket firing to-day, and all has been quiet. General Gustavus W. Suith (the ex-Street

Commissioner of New York, and now in the service

of the rebels.) was not in the fight, the rebel army being commanded by General Evans. The Secretary of War, in order to relieve the prevalent anxiety, has sent a special messenger to Edwards' Ferry for a complete list of the killed and wounded, which, however, up to this evening, had not been prepared at that point. The battalion commanded by Major Parrish, attached to the California Regiment, was not in the

engagement, being employed on picket duty at the Adjutant Harvey, of the California Regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner. The body of Colonel Baker was brought to this city at six o'clock this evening, under an escort of his late command, and accompanied by several relatives and immediate friends. It was taken to the residence of Colonel G. W. Webb.

The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Col. Baker was wounded by two balls in the nead, one through the heart, one in the body, and another in the arm. After he fell the rebels endeavored to secure the body, but his friends, after vigorous contest, succeeded in bringing it away. Skirmish near Fairfax C. II.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- Reconnoissances were made yesterday by two companies of Col. Friedman's regiment of cavalry, under command of Captain Brown. They proceeded to Vienna, and thence in the direction of Flint Hill, two miles and a half from Fairfax Court House, driving in the rebel pickets until they came within sight of their encompment, which was located on the road leading to and within a mile of the Court House. From observations made, it is supposed that the rebels have a force of from 3,000 to 4,000 at that

Several persons residing outside of our lines were arrested to-day, on strong suspicion of giving secret information to the enemy.

Another Account. I am officially informed that only a portion of General Banks' division of the army were thrown across the Potomac yesterday, and that they now command both sides of the ferry in strong force. General McCLELLAN was with General BANKS yesterday, and was at the army ferries at eight o'clock last night, when, on consultation with BANKS and STONE, it was decided that they had a force in Virginia equal to any emergency that could possibly occur, (the number is not stated); and that those troops remaining on the Maryland side of the river would not be moved across. Thus, the published reports that the whole division is in Virginia are incorrect. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Gen. McCLELLAN reports that the men worked heroically yesterday. and that at eight o'clock in the evening, when the ferry boats, pontoons and canal boats, were made fast, the men went cheerfully to work to provide each for himself, a shelter from the storm, where they could rest during the night. General Mc CLELLAN'S presence infused increased onthusiasm into the men, as I am informed by officers who came down to-day, and spirit and animation prevalled throughout the camp.

From the most reliable information received this morning, there was no further fighting yesterday at Leesburg or Edwards' Ferry. Our troops were busy entrenching themselves on the Virginia side, preparatory to a further advance, which was

expected to take place to-day. As usual, the most absurd rumors prevail. One is, that the rebels have burnt Leesburg, and fell back. Another, that our forces lost in killed and wounded about five hundred men. And still another, that after Colonel Baker fell at the head of a portion of his brigade, his men suffered terrible slaughter. None of these rumors, as far as we can learn, have any foundation in fact whatever. But all accounts agree that our forces were successful,

GEN. M'CLELLAN ON COL. BAKER'S DEATH.

The following official order has been issued from the headquarters of the army : HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Washington, October 22, 1861.

General Orders, No. 31. The Major General Commanding, with sincerc sorrow, announces to the army of the Potomac the death of Colonel Edward D. Baker, who fell gloriously in battle, on the evening of Monday, the 21st October, 1861, near Leesburg, Virginia. The gallant dead has many titles to honor. At

the time of his death he was a member of the United States Senate for Oregon, and it is no injustice to any survivor to say that one of the most eloquent voices in that illustrious body has been silenced by his fall. As a patriot, zealous for the honor and interests of his adopted country, he possibility of reaching Edwards' Ferry, as desired, has been distinguished in two wars, and has now sealed with his blood his devotion to the national flag. Cut off in the fulness of his powers as a statesman, and in the course of a brilliant career as a soldier, while the country mourns his loss, his brothers in arms will envy while they lament his fate. He died as a soldier would wish to die, amid the shock of battle, by voice and example animating his men to brave deeds.

The remains of the deceased will be interred in this city with the honors due to his rank, and the funeral arrangements will be ordered by Brigadier General Silas Casey. As an appropriate mark of respect to the momory of the deceased, the usual badge of military mourning will be worn for the period of thirty days by

the officers of the Brigade lately under his command. By command of Major General McClellan S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

The Disunion troops that attacked the force of Gen. Stone that had crossed the river up to 9 A. M. on the day before yesterday, outnumbered it five to one. That they were severely punished and completely foiled is evident in the fact that while so greatly outnumbering ours they failed to be able to drive them pell mell into the river, which was the evident design of Gen. Evans.

RELIABLE INFORMATION. tory, fired four shots with his own hands after the | EASTERN VIRGINIA PEOPLE GROWING DISCONTENTED. MURMURING IN THE CAMPS.

Disaffection Among the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. Reliable information from Virginia confirms the

stories of discontent and murmuring, not only in the camps, but among all classes, at the management of affairs by the Southern Government, which, while it subjects them to continual sacrifices and privations, brings no advantages in return. It is believed that but for the overawing presence of the Southern army. Eastern Virginia would now be ready to return to loyalty. Many ovidences of satisfaction and signs of welcome are displayed by the inhabitants of Loudoun county towards the newly-arrived troops of Gen.

sent us a new edition of this work, published to-Arrival of the North Star. Arrival of the North Star.

New Your. Oct. 23.—The steamship North Star, with the San Francisco mails of the 1st inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

She brings 536 passengers, including the old officers and crew of the sloop-of-war Lancaster.

Her specie list amounts to \$1,000,000.

The North Star passed the steamer Northern Light on the 18th.

The Panama Star has received intelligence by a British steamer from St. Thomas that the pirate Sumpter was still cruising among the Windward Islands.

There is no news from the interior of New Graday. Also, the Atlantic Monthly for November.

There is no news from the interior of New Gra-

nada except that the States of Canca. Antioque, and Santander are in arms against Mosquera.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO. REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE MEMPHIS ARSENAL

Gen. Polk's Command Removed to New Orleans.

The Rebels Preparing for the Naval Expedition.

CAIRO, Illinois, Oct. 23 .- A gentleman who ar ved at Paducah to-day, from Memphis, reports that the arsenal and cannon foundry at that place were entirely destroyed by fire a few days since. It is reported that a portion of the force at Co-umbus, Kentucky, under General Polk, has been sent to New Orleans and Mobile, and that only ,600 rebels are now at Columbus.

FROM BALTIMORE

Sentence of one of the Rroters of April UNION DEMONSTRATION AT THE MARY-LAND INSTITUTE.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—Judge Bond to-day sentenced John Konig, one of the rioters of April last, to one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine, at the same time telling him that the testimony would have warranted his indictment and conviction for rder instead of riot, and that all who took part in that riot were guilty of murder.

There was considerable excitement at the Fair of the Maryland Institute to night. A committee of the Home Guard, accompanied by a large delention of citizens, proceeded to the hall and de-uanded that the band should play the national nanded that the band should play the national airs which had been suppressed on account of some of the audience hissing them.

Whilst the committee were consulting with the managers, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," which was received by an immense audience with applause, the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and with cheers for Scott, the Union, Dix, and McClellan, by a large growd which had ga-

and McClellan, by a large crowd which had ga-Fighting in Western Virginia. PIGRUING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 21.—On Wednesday night
lest a messenger arrived at Elizabeth, Wirt county,
reporting that a party of rebels were committing
depredations in the neighborhood of Burning
Springs, eight miles distant.

Captain Hill, of the First Virginia Cavalry, stationed at Elizabeth with forty of his company. tioned at Elizabeth, with forty of his company, started in pursuit of the rebels. When six miles beyond Elizabeth, he was fired into from the side of a hill, close to his road, by seventy-five rebels. He returned the fire, killing twelve, wounding one, and taking five prisoners. Two of Captain Hill's troops were wounded.

On Friday night, a force of two hundred rebels attacked Elizabeth, but were repulsed by Captain Hill, with the aid of a few Home Guards; but litbeyond Elizabeth, he was fired into from the side

le damage was done on either side. On Saturday night the rebels robbed and burned several houses at Burning Springs, stealing a number of horses, etc. Capt. Hill was reinforced Sunday morning, by four companies infantry from Wheeling, under command of Lieut. Col. Richmond.

There are from three to four hundred rebels in Wirt county, most of whom belong to that and adjoining counties. Colonel Richmond is now in pursuit of them.

Licut. James A. Lezure, Q. M. Thirteenth O. V.,

died here last Friday, of typhoid fever Embezzlement at St. Louis. Sr. Louis, October 23.—An investigation into the affairs of the Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Co., of this city, reveals an embezzlement of \$22,-000, by John W. Clark, the secretary of the com-

Forwarding of War Supplies. NEW YORK, October 23.—The transports now loading for Washington will proceed to Locust Point Baltimore, whence the cargoes will be forwarded by rail. Large quantities of ammunition and stores are now being sent to St. Louis by rail. Trial of Pirates at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A notte proseque has been entered in the case of A. G. Faris, one of the crew of the pirate Savannah, and he has been accepted as a witness. A jury is being empannelled. Movements of European Steamers. New York, Oct. 23.—The steamship Asia sailed at noon, with ninety passengers.

The steamship Eina takes the place of the Glasgow, and will sail on Saturday.

Earthquake at Calais, Maine CALAIS, Oct. 23.—A shock of earthquake distinctly felt about 8 o'clock this morning. [BY PONY EXPRESS.] SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 22 .- The puny express passed

East to-day with San Francisco advices of the 16th inst.

Ship News.—Arrived—October 12, French bark St.
Ann, from Havre; Oct. 14, ship Avon, from Liverpool;
Oct. 15, steamer Arsimba, from Panama; ship Roduma,
from Boston via Honolulu; ship Lucretis, from Hong
Kong; French corvette Galathea, from Honolulu.
Salied—Oct. 12, bark Oregon, for Sydney; bark Canilla, for Melbourne; Oct. 17, ship Franklin Haven, for
Liverpool; ship Thrasher, Magian, for New York.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade continues quiet. Sales of Candles at 23:221;
crushed Sugar 13 ½ 313½; Rio Coffee 21; sales of 100
cases of Drills, standard, at 12 cts; 14hnus Butter 28;
Brandy \$2.50; Octaves ex-Nabob 45:247½; 1,800 boxes
Virginia Tobacco, assorted brands, at full rates.
The ship Inspector, from Liverpool, has arrived with
1,950 tons coal; 25 casks Cumberland coal sold at \$10;
12 do. nut coal \$36; 92 tons hard at about \$22.
GENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rothing of interest has occurred in California since the last express. General Fremont's movements in Missouri form the principal topic of conversation and newspaper discussion. Old Galifornians, the press, and well-informed men, generally concur in representing Fremont as totally incompetent to creditably discharge the duties of his present position. His personal friends mair tain that he have a larger and think he would be proved. Mr. Harrison. To show that these proceedings were actually had.

Mr. Wharton. For the purpose of showing a Government de facto, claiming to administer justice and regulate its affairs.

Mr. Ashton objected. First, because there was no evidence that the book contained correct copies, and, second, that it would not amount to a justification.

Judge Grier suggested that it would be better not to of his present position. His personal friends may tain that he is brave and during, and think he would dis-tinguishing himself in command of a brigade, but few believe him fitted with either the business capacity or military skill and judgment needed at the head of a great army. Calculating men say that it will cost one hunired million dollars to accomplish under Fremont, what and searchine major general.

Orders have been issued for the transfer of five companies of Colonel Lippitt's Regiment of infantry, under the command of Major Curtis, and five companies of infantry of Uol. Judass' Regiment, to reinforce the various Ports in Organ.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. The ship Roderigo brings dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 26th ult.; but the news is not important. The difficulties between the French Commissioner and the Hawaiian Government have been referred to Natural Commissioner and the Hawaiian Government have been referred to Natural Commissioner and the Commissioner and the Commissioner and the Commissioner and Commissioner and

The uniculities between the French Commissioner and the Hawaiian Government have been referred to Napoleon for settlement, and the French man-of-war foliathea, not being any longer wanted to menace Honolulu, had sailed for San Francisco.

The ship Carrington, strived at this port yesterlay, was only 26 days from Japan. She left at Keoragoona the U. S. steamer Saginaw, and other vessels.

The bark Daniel Webster was sold to the Japanese Government for Sila,600, in Mayion Adjars. The bark Daniet is coster was son to the Japanese Government for \$19,000, in Moxican dollars.

The schooner Neva, about which so much has been said of late as likely to turn privativer, had arrived at Kanngun, where she was overhanded by the Saginate, On examination of the vessel and papers she was found to be all right. Her captain, after vainly trying to sell her to the Japanese, sailed for this port two days before the to the Japanese, sailed for this port two days before the Carrington sailed.

There is no news of special importance from Japan. Business had improved somewhat at Yakohoma since the new tea and silk had come into market.

The survey of Neegeta, one of the five ports ceded to the United States by the treaty, has been abandoned for the present. the United States by the treaty, has been abandoned for the present.

The menal larga British naval force was stationed at Yeddo and Yakohama. Dissatisfaction was said to exist among the American residents at Yakohama, on account of the unequal rate of exchange on dollars for itzeboos, the rate now being two itzeboos and a quarter for one Mexican dollar. The dollar now passes for less than two-thirds of its actual value, as guarantied by treaty, and as it formerly passed, and that too, it is stated, under the sanction of the minister and consul. A petition had been signed by the American merchants and citizens of standing in Yakohama, and forwarded to the President, asking in the strongest terms the appointment of a new minister at Yeddo, and a consul at Kanagawa.

The schoner Cornelia Terry, arrived at this port yesterday, from Plover Bay, Arctic Ocean, makes the following report: Sailed from Plover Bay Sept. 18th, in company with the schoner Sea Wilch, Taylor, and the whale ship John Howe, Wilden, wanting one whate to fill up, and would cruise a short time, and then sail for this port. FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

A Case of Fraun.—A man named Edward McQuade was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, and taken before Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of fraud. The complainant was Peter Long, a drover from Athens county, Ohio. It seems that McQuade and a man named Nelson Werntz are in partnership, and sell cattle on commission. George Grecory is also connected with them in some manner. Long came to the city on the 22d ult., with sixty-two head of cartle, which Werntz wanted to buy for \$30 per head, but Long refused to sell under \$32. Finally an arrangement was effected. Werntz was to take the cattle, and pay \$30 for them. The extra two dellars were to be the commission for selling, and, if more was obtained, the balance was to be divided between McQuade, Werntz, and Long. The cattle were sold for about \$1,600, but the money was not fortherening. Werntz was applied to, but said that he had no money; McQuade was to settle the bill. McQuade was then called upon, and said that it was "all right," but refused to pay when visited at his house, because it was right. Shortly afterwards warranta were issued for the arrest of Werntz and Gregory, the latter having been prominent in effecting the sale. They were arrested, but Gregory escaped from the officer. Werntz was held in two thousand dollars bail to answer. Long then made arrangements to go home, and as he was about starting was called on by Werntz, who said that he thought he could raise him some money. After a consultation with McQuade and two others he returned with three hundred dollars, which was inmediately pocketed by Mr. Long, in the presence of the party. He was then asked to sign a receipt in full, which he refused, of course. McQuade threatened to have him ar-Publications Received. HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the November number from Peterson & Brothers. It completes the 23d volume of the most widelycirculated monthly in the world, and contains nearly 900 pages octavo, and nearly 400 engravings. In this number, besides the continuation of Thackeray's and Trollope's serial stories, are several other good articles, among which may be particularly distinguished Bayard Taylor's account of a visit to the Duke of Saxe Coburg, Benson J. Lossing's biography of Benedict Arnold, J. B. Thorpe's sporting notes about the Fox and Foxhunting, and a very minute and elaborate account of the method of producing pure gold, as practised at the assay office, New York, written by Waldo Abbott. The three last-named articles are abundantly illustrated. So is the Editor's Drawer, that amusing include of anecdote and wit. The readers of Harper may thank us for giving them (in strictest confidence) the names of the authors of other papers, as whispered in our ear by that chatty "little bird" which tells us so many secrets. The illustrated poem, "The Women of Weinsburg," is by Laura E. Pohlman. "Olly Dolly," by Jane G. Austin; "Night Revellers," a naturalist's chapter, by Charlotte Taylor; "Modern Austria," by John by Charlotte Taylor; " Modern Austria," by John C. Abbott; "When thou Sleepest," by Charlotte Bronte; "Cause and Effect," by Mary E. Bradley; The Game of Chess," a poem, by N. G. Shepherd; "The Angel Sister," by T. S. Arthur; and the charming domestic anecdote entitled "Mrs. Stirling's Reception." by Louise Chandler Moul-

ton. This is, we do think, the very best number of Harper ever published. number from W. B. Zieber. It has a fine portrait Frederick the Great, (in his youth,) and the usual good selection of reading matter from the

English periodicals. KING ON THE STEAM ENGINE .- From Messes. Peterson we also have, in one volume Svo, with numerous engravings, a new and enlarged edition, revised by Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. N., of Lessons and Practical Notes on Steam, the Steam Engine, Propellers, &c.;" by the late W. H. King, U. S. N. This is one of the best, because eminently plain and practical, treatises on the Steam Engine ever published. ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL .- Petersons have

THE NUT CROP. Shellbarks and chestnuts THE NUT CROP.—Shellbarks and clostnuts were never more abundant in this section of the country than they are at the present time. The country stores in the "shellbark region" are fairly greaming under the weight of nuts stored away on the story next to the roof. At some stores bushels upon bushels of them have been received. The price paid for shellbarks has been from 80 cents to 81 25 a bushel, and chestnuts from 5 cents to 8 cents a quart. The ruling price up country last week, for shellbarks, was 80 cents, and for chestnuts 5 cents. Some storekeepers in Doylestown bought them at equally low rates, though they have been retailing chestnuts at 12 to 18 cents a quart. THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. American Academy of Music.—Broad and Locust rects.—" Il Ballo in Maschera."

WALRUT STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sis. Black Sheep," and "Zembuca. WHEATLRY'S CONTINUESTAL THEATHS—Walnut street, thore Eighth. —" The Tempest," and "A Row in the Arch-Street Theatre—Arch street, above Sixth.— "She Would and She Would Not," and "Mazeppa." Assembly Buildings.—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut treefs.—Wangh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the

the court all the morning.

Cant. Jno. C. Fifield, sworn.—I have been following the soa for three years; I have sailed from Boston and Philadelphia; I last sailed from this port on the brig John Welsh, bound to Trinidad. Cuba; reached there and left for Palma; did not reach there; I have seen William Smith; first saw him on board the John Welsh, and next on board the Joff. Davis; I was captured by the Joff. Davis on the 6th of July, about nine o'clock in the morning; William Smith was prize master; I was on board the Joff. Davis three days: I recognize the prisoner; I did not see the capture of the Enchantress; when the Joff. Davis three days: I recognize the prisoner; I did not see the capture of the Enchantress; we wive all ordered below; all the prisoners on the Joff. Davis was within three miles of the Enchantress was boarded; saw them raise the Confederate flag; saw Smith leave the Joff. Davis for the Enchantress; he went as prize master; the Joff. Davis did not sail that evening after the capture; I saw the Enchantress make sail and stand away; on the Joff. Davis the game were set ready; the port holes were opened and the swired; and made to bear on the Enchantress as she came up; she had four waist guns and the swired; they had boarding pikes, pistols, cullasses, and muskets, about fifty in number; also shot-guns; these were kept in the cabin; I was in the cabin, slept there; the muskets and guns were said to be loaded; the double-barreled guns were loaded with buckshot, and the muskets and guns were said to be loaded; the double-barreled guns were loaded with buckshot, and the muskets and guns were said to the majes of the majes of the Joff. Davis were not on deck to load the guns; when making ready to seize the Ma

number of men who were after provisions; the sails of the Jeff. Davis were mostly hemp, which led me to be-lieve her a foreign vessel; American vessels have white sailr, while European vessels have the hemp sails, and

Mr. Briest recalled.—The gross value of the cargo of

ment as to compel its citizens to an obedience to its laws, under penalty of sequestration of his property and his compulsory enlistency teither in the land or naval ser-vice. Indiscretion had nover be a an indictable offence

if the defendant acted under this authority, he was not filled with the malice required to be established by the Government

Foveniment.

Mr. Barrison offered in evidence the Constitution

laws, and proceedings of what is called the Southern Confederacy, as contained in a book called "Moore' Rebellion Record,"

Mr. Ashton. For what purpose!
Mr. Harrison. To show that these proceedings were

As there was some difficulty in selecting all the ordinances, &c., required, this part of the case was deferred

until to-day. Edward Rochford, one of the crew, sworn—I am a na

until to-day.

Edward Rochford, one of the crew, sworn—I am a native of England; I was living in Georgia; Smith is a resident of Savannah, Georgia; has been a pilot for several years; he was in Georgia at the commencement of the trouble; he has a family there; I saw Smith on board the Jeff. Daris; Mr. Coxetter was the captain; the letter-of-marque was read to the crew; on the 12th of June, the captain called all hands aft in the harbor of Charlesten; he read the letter-sof-marque issued by Presioent Jefferson Davis; these letters gave power to wage war against the United States; all hands on board one gazed under these letters; Smith was one.

Mr. Harrison. Can you state how far the militia law of Georgia at that time compelled persons to render military or naval service! Objected to.

Witness continued: We left under those letters-of-marque; we left Charleston harbor on the 28th of June; after our cupture we were put on the Albatross and taken to Hampton roads, and lay at anchor there shout twenty-four hours, and afterwards taken up the Potomac; Smith was on beard; when at anchor we were about three-quarters of a mile from the Virginia shore; in the Potomac we lay there about forty-eight hours; afterwards came to Philadelphia; at the time Smith shipped the United States courts were closed; I have known Smith four years; his character for peace and quiet was good. The witness here left the stand.

After seme discussion among the counsel, the urt adjourned.

A Case of Fraun .- A man named Edward

he court all the morning.

Cant. Jno. C. Fifield, sworn.—I have been following the

He next tried James Conner & Sons, Bultimore, under & still different name, and with no better success.

Mr. Franklin, having sufficient evidence for this purpose, obtained a warrant for the man's arrest on the charge of forging bills of exchange purporting to be drawn by Thomas Deniel, St. Thomas, W. L. to the order of Sanuel P. Musson, Son, & Co., payable at the brench house of the firm at Bristol, England, for the purpose of defrauding Bowen & Fox, of this city, and others. TEMPRE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signer Blitz's Endertainment. TRIAL OF WILLIAM SMPTH, CHARGED WITH

purpose of defrauding Bowen & Fox, of this oity, and others.

This was done last Scaueday. In the meantime the officers traced the man to a private boarding house, in Third street, above Lorshard, and arrested him last evening at Dock street and Exchange Bace. Thus far he has not made a dollar. When asked his name he said "Gromer."

He was locked up for a licaring, which will take place in a day or two. At his bearding-house the officers found a variety of bills of exchange, of a similar character to the above, some of which were not yet filled.

The fraud is one of the most axtensive ever attempted in this country. To work up the case has required the attention of Mr. Franklin day and night for five days. TRIAL OF WILLIAM SMFIH, CHARGED WITH RACY—YESTERDEY'S PROCEEDINGS.—Vesterday morning the trial of William Shills charged with piracy, was resumed in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and Cadwalader. The number of spectators was much larger than on the previous day—the court room being crowded almost to suffocation. Among the visitors present we noticed Capt. Pendergrast, commandant at the navy yard.

Smith, the prisoner, is, perhaps, the most unconcerned parson present. At times he joined in the laugh occasioned by some ludicrous form of expression adopted by the colored man, Garrick, in giving let testimony. The witnesses for the Government occupied the attention of the court all the morning. SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT

He next tried Bowen & Fox, of this city, by opening a correspondence with thom from Wilmington, Del. He enclosed them hills of exchange for £1,700, played the

same foreign-letter game with them, and with equal non-success—Mr. Franklin being continually at his listle. He next tried James Conner & Sons, Bultimore, under a

Special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Cuerch.—A special Convention of the P. E. Church of the Discess of Pennsylvania, was convened yesterday morning, in St. Andrew's Church, Eighth Street, above Spruce. The body is assembled at this time, by proclamation of Right Rev. Bishop Potter, for the election of an assistant bishop to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Right Rev. Bishop Bowman, who suddenly expired while on a travelling tour in the western portion of the State. The morning session was occupied in the usual preliminary religious services, which were participated in by Bishops Hopkins, of Vermont, and Unfold, of Indima.

By request of the Rev. Bishop Potter, who occupied the chair, a sermon on the life and character of the Isto deceased was preached by Rev. Dr. Stevena, rector of St. Andrew's, who took for his text the following, from Isaiah xxv, 8: "He willswallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces."

These words, said the speaker, had been uttered seven hundred years before Christ, by the prophet commissioned to heruld his advant. They were the first streaks of the morning, giving evidence to that sevent which was to bring with it the long-promised relief. While the death-hed and graveyard show, indeed, that death has a certain kind of victory, yet there was a power greater than death; and this fact had been established on the battle-field of Jerusalem, where Christ was the victor. Only at the Resurrection could it be said that death had been swallowed up in victory. But the emblems of mourning, and all other possible tokens of respect which the Church exhibited, were due to him whose loss was so deeply deplored.

The departed Bishop received his first foverable impressions of the Protestant Episcopal doctrines at Wilkosbarre, where he was for a time engaged in studying law, but eventually derated all his energies to a qualification for the ministry. He was thoopathy a Pennsylvanian, and his labors had been almost entirely confined to our-mids

lieve her a foreign yessel; American yessels have white sails, while European yossels have the hemp sails, and these being darker you can tell whether they are foreign; the lieutenant (Postell) told me they tried to look as much like a French yessel as possible; the guns were covored up when the Jef. Davis captured the John Welsh; the covering was raised about the time they fired a gun; when they captured the John Welsh they fired a gun; when they captured the John Welsh they fired a gun; it was loaded with ball; it was not a blank cartridge; Captain Deveraux was released at the time I was, and put on board the Mary Goodell; the Jeff. Davis then had twenty-one prisoners on board; the Mary Goodell, and blourded by a large party, emissting, in part, of marines armed.

Cross-examined.—I know the usages of the sea; the firing a shot across the bow is to bring a vessel to; it is usual to fire a blank shot first, and, if that is not attended to, the shot is free; we could see the swivel from the cabin; the ship's company consisted of a commander, and Postell was the first lieutenant; Steward was the second lieutenant; Babcock was purser and assistant surgeon; there was a surgeon; there was a captain of marines; the marines were not uniformed; they seemed to be a distinct body of men from the rest of the crew; I saw the captain and purser of the Backbantress; I was told he was appointed prize master: I think the purser told me; I did not hear any instructions given to him; my accommodations in the cabin were as good as the vessel afforded; the captain and purser had state rooms, but the captain of the marines lept in the cabin we were allowed to have our own provisions taken from my ressel; I heard the shot, which was fired at me, go past.

Re-examined—I have been a sallor 16 years; have met United States yessels; nover knew a United States vessel to fire a shot first to heave a vessel to; always a blank shot fired.

Mr. Briest recalled.—The gross value of the cargo of the Enchantress was about \$8,000. fore Resolved, That this Convention, recognizing the hand of God in this visitation, desires to bow in humble sub-mission to His holy will, and to look to Him, who slone can bring good out of evil, for such a measure of His grace on all our churches, as may render to them even Resolved, That the late Assistant Bishop has left to the Church monuments of wise and assistmous labors that can never perish, the memory of a pure and generous character, dignity and propriety of demeanor that cannot Mr. Briest recalled.—The gross value of the cargo of the Enchaptress was about \$8,000.

Themas Acklin, the first mate of the John Welsh, corroborated the statement of Capt. Fifedd, of the same ship, He saw the second lieutenant make out the list of the prize crew, and Smith was sitting alongside of him at the time. The witness gave the same list of officers on board the Jeff. Ducts; they had petty officers, such as boatswain, &c.; there were a captain and lieutenant of marines.

character, dignity and propriety of demeanor that cannot be forgotten.

Resolved, That we record with devout gratitude to God our sense of Bishop Bowman's exalted personal worth, his "many excellent gifts," his moderation, tolerance, charity, frugality, sympathy, beneficence, and untiling devotion to his work—a precious legacy to the diocese in which his whole beautiful life was passed, and to whose service it was sacrificed.

A copy of the above resolutions was ordered to be sent to the family of the deceased.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Assistant Bishop.

A number of names were proposed for the office. It was then decided to proceed to an election. Rev. Messes. Buchanner, Bensley, Miller, and Cracraft were appointed tellers.

Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D. D. Bev. S. H. Weston, D. D. Rev. B. W. Morris, P. D., Rev. Dr. Mason, D. D. Rev. Dr. Vaughn, D. D.

The whole number of votes on the several ballots was 153, a majority of which is necessary to a choice; consence of the clergy; Bala in case of a rejection, the vote must be taken over again.

Among other members of the body, we noticed several holding positions in the army as chaplains. Their names and positions are as follows: Rev. Mr. Eagan, of Col. Chotman's regiment; Rev. Mr. Errhen, of Col. Rush's regiment; Rev. Mr. Hummond, of Col. Lyle's regiment; Rev. Mr. Gries, of Col. Davis' Ringgold regiment; and Rev. Mr. Laugdon, chaplain to the American minister to Rome.

The Convention will re-assemble this morning at ter the book was produced, and nir. Harrison has seen tested the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy and the various Secession ordinances.

Objection was again made, but the Court admitted it in evidence as historical, and, in the absence of the original, the next hest evidence.

Mr. Wharton referred to the President's proclamation of file 15th of April, 1861; the proclamation of Jefferson Davis on the 17th of April, 1861; the proclamation of Commander Pendergrast, April 30; the proclamation of President Lincoln, April 31; the proclamation of Commander Pendergrast, April 30; the proclamation of Victoria, to show the state of hostilities in the apprehension of the civilized Powers; also, a copy of Twisse's Law of Nations, containing a historical statement of the occurrences in this country; also, the Secession ordinances of the various States, the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, the fact of the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the 18th of February, 1861.

As there was some difficulty in selecting all the ordinances. A PHILADELPHIA LIEUTENANT KILLED.—
Among the list of killed at the recent skirmlsh at Edwards' Ferry was Lieutenant Joseph D. Williams. He was a resident of Frankford, in the Twenty-third ward, and was twenty-six years of age. When Coloned Baker was forming his California regiment he was elected second lieutenant of Company D. Captain Ritman, and left the city with the regiment. He was highly esterned by all the members of his company. Lieut. Williams leaves a wife and fro children to mourn his loss. Sergeant Williams, of the Fifteenth police distrint, the brother of the deceased, hus left for Poolsville, to bring on the remains. The deceased was a spring maker by

on the remains. The deceased was a sprin

THE DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, THE DEPTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, Twelfth and Girard streets, desires to ucknowledge the receipt of donations, given to the army yesterday by the following-named persons—viz: Mrs. L. Carter, S eventh street, below Pine, 2 blankets; from 1331 Vino street, 4 blankets; An Old Soldier, 3 blankets, who said, when presenting them, that "the thought the public service needed them more than he dhl?" Mrs. Aspinwall, 1032 Spruce street, 10 blankets; Mrs. Whetham, 2320 Green street, 2 blankets; name of donor unknown, 5 pairs socks; Mrs. C. Golquitt, 3 blankets; Chas. Hale, 2 blankets; Mrs. C. G., 5 pairs socks; Mrs. Ann Crosby Smith, 6 pairs socks; Miss Sallie A. Martin, 4 pairs socks; Mrs. A. R. Littie, Sixth and Green, 2 blankets. colored men got into an altercation at Seventh and Bed-ord streets, and finally one of them cut the other with a ford streets, and finally one of them cut the other with a razor. The wounded man is named Andrew Scott. He was slightly injured in the back, but received a very seri-ons wound in the stomach. The gash was about the inches in length, through which a portion of his entrails protruded. The sufferer was conveyed to the Ponnsyl-vania Hospital. He was alive yestenlay morning, though in a critical condition. The assailant was not arrested.

John E. Newport, Esq., of this city, recently appointed consulto Turks and Caricos islands,
had arrived at the Grand Turk on the 24th of September, and entered at once on his official duties. The
Royal Standard, a journal published at Grand Turk,
gives Mr. Newport a flattering notice.

The same paper, in its American article, enlogizes
General Fremont for his proclamation establishing maxtial law and declaring freedom to the slaves of rebels.

Coroner's Inquest.-An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday afternoon, at No. 1312 South Thirteenth street, on the body of an infant which had heen accidentify smothered to death. It appears that the mother of the child was found lying upon it, in a

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY FOR THE HOME Grand.—An adjourned meeting of delegates from the Fire Popartment was held last evening, in the Supremo Court Russin. There was but a slim attendance of those present, indicating that the project of establishing an artillery regiment by the firemen of the city, did not meet with that hearty response calculated to insure success. It was, therefore, determined to abandon the undertaking, at least for the present.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise. The following proclamation, appointing a day of general thanksgiving and praise, has just been is-

PENNSYLVANIA. 88 .

In the name and by the authority of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION. When was, Every good gift is from above, and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right, and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies: Therefore

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Common containing remittances. The man had already sent to Mr. Crain his bills of exchange, and paved the way for their negotiation by offering to establish an English agency, through him, at that point, for the purpose of transmitting fish, herring, allewives, lumber, etc., to the West Indies, and in return to receive sugar and molasses, suggesting that a fine market existed there, host seed in the Eastern States, and Canada. The business thus to be done was represented as amounting to the sum of about a million a year. see, suggesting that a fine market existed there, Nova Scotia, the Eastern States, and Canada. The business thus to be done was represented as amounting to the sum of about a milition a year.

The writer of the letter to Mr. Cram expected to be in Portland in a few days, to negotiate permanently with Mr. Cram for the establishment of an English agency. In the neantime, this forger was anxious to purchase tobacco on a contract, held-by his house in the West Imidies, for the Danish Government. He desired that first and second bills of exchange, enclosed in the letters sont to Mr. Cram, for \$\$\$5,000, should be negotiated, and asked that a third bill, which he expected, would be sent to him (the sharper), should be taken from the post office by Mr. Cram, and opened, and that a certificate of deposit should be sent to the forger in the usual way.

The object of the sending the third bill of exchange in this way is obvious, as it was written on fine banking apper, undersed John Hart, Portland, Minine, shunged was identical with the manuscript of the foreign letter.

Having get his clue, Mr. Franklin traced the operations of the forger to the well-known banking-house of August Belincut & Co., of New York, where he tried to negotiate £3,000, sking an exchange of their draft for his, under an assumed name, West India drafts being at a premium. Mr. Franklin at once telegraphed to Belmoct & Co. the character of the fraud, and averted the intended cheat.

Potter presided, J. Clayton, Esj., and Rev. I. A. Childs acted as secretaries.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the Convention on the death of the late Bishop.

The following were appointed said committee:
Rev. Messrs. E. M. Van Densen, H. W. Ducachet, M. A. Do Walfe Howe, J. M. Avitsen, and Thomas M. Howe. Before adjournment the committee reported the following:
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to release from his labors on earth the Right Rev. Samuel Bowmun, D. D., late Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and to bear him in kind exemption, from the angulsh of protracted sickness to the rest that remaineth for this people of God, bestowing on him the instant realization of his faith, and leaving the Church disappointed of the fond hopes which his past fidelity had inspired; thorefore

the laws of the United States, containing the President's preclamation.

Mr. Page recalled.—The Enchantress is now on her way from St. Jago to some Northern port. She sailed from Philadelphia on the 22d of Angust 19th.

The Government here closed its case.

The defense was opened by Mr. O'Neill, who contended that under the definition of the crime of piracy given by the District Attorney—viz., that it was a violent taking with a felonious intent—it was necessary for the jury, in rendering a verdict of guilty, to find that the prisoner was at heart in this business. They would lay before the jury documentary evidence showing that the position of the Southern States was such, however wrong, that it removed from the prisoner the felonious intent—the main basis of the offence. It would be contended that the Southern Confederacy was such an existing Government as to compel its citizens to an obedience to its laws, the laws of the United States, containing the President's Several blank votes were cast, probably in mistake

tion, is represented by three lay delegates, besides its elegical representation consisting of nester and assistants. The former have the power to accept or reject the nomince of the clergy; and in case of a rejection, the vote

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY FOR THE HOME

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COOPER-SHOP VO-CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COUPER-SHOP VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON.—The following contributions were, resterday, presented to the Cooper-Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee: From the workmen in the ship yards of Messrs. Hillman & Streaker, and Jacob Bierly, Konsington, \$93.50 — presented by P. Brealey. From the employees of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, \$42—presented by J. P. Poddle.

sued by Governor Curtin:

Is the of October has the postmaster of this city received advices from Mr. Cram, prominent in trade in Portland, Mc., of his belief that a stupenduous fraud in foreign bills of exclosing was being consummated by parties in Philadelphia. He requested Mr. Walborn to call the attention to it of the local authorities, in the hope of averting the commission of the act. As a matter of course, Mr. Walborn rought out Petrelive Franklin, we are latter than the state of the course of the first proposed to beinging the matter to a Mr. Walborn sought out Detective Franklin, we are happy to ray with a fair prospect of bringing the matter to a successful issue. Allying himself with Detectives Geo. II. Smith and Joshua Taggart, they found a man applying at the post office for letters from Portland, Maine, containing remittances. The man had already sent to wealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the peo-ple of this Commonwealth that they set apart THURSDAY, the 28th of November next, as a day of

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

swain, &c.; there were a captain and lieutenant of marines.

Thomas S. Patterson, U. S. Deputy Marshal, testified to making the arrest of Smith and his companions, on board the Albatross, at the navy yard, on a warrant issued by the U. S. Commissioner.

To Mr. Wharton.—I took them in irons; they were ironed hand and feet; the men were in the hold of the vessel; I went on board the Albatross two or three days after the arrival; I don't know who made the oath upon which the warrant was Issued.

Mr. Ashton next offered in evidence the Appendix to the laws of the United States, containing the President's