FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—" The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be 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 age, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORNEY, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. We publish further particulars of the battle at Ball's Bluff, from which it will be seen that our loss, although serious, was by no means so great as some exaggerated statements represented it to be. The official account states that 79 men were killed, 141 wounded, and 400 missing or taken prisoners. Of these. 237 belonged to Col. Baker's regiment. We rejoice to learn that the gallant Licut. Col Wistar is out of danger.

The details we publish, on our first page, of the Santa Rosa fight show that the rebels were forced to beat a hasty retreat, after suffering considerable The Union version of the naval battle at New

Orleans also shows that the rebel accounts of it were grossly untrue: that not a man in our soundron was injured, and that none of our vessels were The unscrupulous and plundering spirit of the

rebels is well illustrated in the following article. copied from the New Orleans Dolta, in relation to prominent citizens of New York:

prominent entrens of New 10rk:

"Among the prominent victims of the barbarous resort of the Lincolnites to the confiscation of the property of Southern citizens, we rejoice to include the name of William B. Astor, who is owner of six hundred shares of the stock of the Bank of Louisiana, worth in ordinary times one hundred and fifty dollars per share. Thus may the contribution of the said Astor to the Lincoln course has small safe. the said Astor to the Lincoln cause be amply set off. There are many other Lincolnites who will also have to contribute largely in a like manner to the fund of the Confederate States. Even that wretched ingrate. George Opdyke, who made all that he is worth in this city, has his lots and houses, which will pass into the hands of honester men. We think the aggregate value of nester men. We think the aggregate value of the property which will thus be appropriated will exceed the estimate generally made, of \$15,000,000. There will be a general dissolution of a great number of our mercantile firms in this city. The apprehension, however, is, that there will be a great need of close and searching scrutiny to discover the sleeping and silent partners of many of our firms. It is well known that many of the bitterest Black Republicans have for years kept up their partnership relations in this city—have drawn thousands and millions from the profits of business here, which have been used to injure, malign, and thousands and millions from the profits of obstaces here, which have been used to injure, malign, and destroy our institutions and undermine our liberties. There will be a keen pursuit for all such. Woe to the disloyal cirizen who shall aid in their concealment and protection from liability under the

A despatch from Fortress Monroe to the Baltimore American, dated October 23, says that "all the vessels belonging to the great expedition have arrived, and the enormous preparations for its de-parture are now so far completed that it will doubt-

The Washington Star of last evening alleges that "the New York Tribune is incorrect in saying that on the day before yesterday, or, rather, on the night before last, the removal of General Fremont from his command was finally determined on, in Cabinet council. We know that no such determination had been reached up to cleven o'clock last night. The subject matter is, however, understood to be still under consideration."

The expedition destined for operations down the fierce desire to be avenged for some disap-Mississippi is to consist not only of gunboats but of floating batteries, which are thus described in the They are of solid timber twelve inches square,

and lying in three tiers of this timber deep. This is strongly bolted together, and forms the hull of the vessel. Wells are cut through the upper tiers, about four and a half feet square, and lined with zine to keep out the water. These wells serve for magazines or places for keeping the ammunition. There are four of these in each boat. The solid platform is 60x25 feet heigh longer in the midplatform is 60x25 feet, being longer in the mid ple than at the ends, each end being sharpened. The whole is covered with thick plank. Entirely around the outside of the float is a parapet or bulwark of iron three-eighths of an inch in thick-ness and six and a half feet in height. This is inclined inward, so as to give a glancing direction to any shot that may strike it. The armament of these floats is to consist of six 64-pound mortars, three upon a side and so arranged as to deliver their charges over the iron parapet that surrounds them, and which protects those who serve them. There are 28 of these monstrous batteries to be built. 26 of which are nearly ready for use, and the remainder are begun. There is no machinery on board of them for locomotion, but it is intended to

tow them by means of gunboats. Rumors of rebel plots to destroy the Croton Aqueduct have been in circulation in New York for some time past, and, although they have some slight foundation in threats of excited individuals, it is scarcely probable that any such scheme has been seriously devised. The St. Louis Evening News, of Monday last,

says that loyal scouts have ascertained that the whole rebel force in southeastern Missouri does not number more than about 6,000 men, and it thinks that Hardee is still in Kentucky.

Russell on the United States Constitution Of course, when Lord Lyons recently undertook to lecture the United States Government upon the Constitution which bound us together as a nation—an Union which, with the departments—or, rather, by the agents of God's help, no domestic treason, no foreign these departments. All such complaints supintrigue shall break—he was but obeying in- ply acceptable texts to the desperate politistructions from headquarters. If Lord Lyons discharged the shot, it was Earl Russell Chet- prostrated by, their adherence to the Buchater known as "Little-John") who moulded it. non Administration. Themselves steeped in Except in cases of sudden and extraordinary emergency, an Ambassador does not initiate tions, they unblushingly address unsuspecting an unpleasant correspondence, in the name of and uninquiring men, and assume the part of the Power he represents, with the Government censors of the present Administration; conof the country to which he is delegated. In- scious, all the time, of the general fallacy of deed, in his recent despatch to Mr. Seward, their allegations. That an immense amount we find Lord Lyons distinctly intimating that of money will be needed, and must be expendhe communicates a complaint from "Her

Majesty's Government." Earl Russell holds the office of Foreign Secretary in that Government, and it is his duty to instruct the diplomatic representatives rished at all times, under the same circumof England. It was a curious chance which stances that now environ us. That numbers cast Lord Russell into that office. He en- of these men care no more for the principles tered it, most probably, on Dogberry's prin- involved in this struggle than if they never ciple of being "the most desartless man," had enjoyed the blessings of our free in-He had previously tried a number of situations, showing a singular incapacity, em- look upon the war as a great job, and broidered upon extraordinary pretence. He every contract as fair game; and are as had nearly ran the round of office-as Pay- indifferent to the fame of the Admimaster of the Forces, as Home Secretary, as nistration and the honor of the Govern-Colonial Secretary, as First Lord of the ment as if they owed it neither respect nor Treasury, as President of the Council. All gratitude. Some of this class seem to think he wants to complete the circle is to take the, that every advantage they can take of our great seal as Chancellor-or be enthroned at soldiers in the field is an evidence of tact or Lambeth as Archbishop of Canterbury. Long talent, and they coolly shelter themselves beago, Sidney Smith publicly told him that he hind their almost avowed irresponsibility, and would fearlessly undertake the command of leave our public servants to carry whatever the Channel fleet, and that no one would odium may result from their misdeeds. But know, by his face or manner, that every ves- it is right to say that all who are employed by sel had become a wreck. Lord Russell, who the Government in supplying the army and the undertakes to interpret the Constitution of this country, has shown profound ignorance or by the disgraceful ambition of cheating the of the Constitution of his own. In literature, gallant defenders of our flag. I know that it as in politics, he has awfully blundered. He can say, as Beau Brummel's valet did, "these Cabinet to secure agents and contractors of are our failures.?? Biography, history, ro- known loyalty and respectability; but if they mance, poetry, didactic essays, political dis-exercised superhuman vigilance they could quisition, and the drama, have been attempted not stop every leak and detect every knave. by him in turn, and with equal mediocrity of If there should be an investigation, as of ability and success.

Forty years ago, then representing his the Administration, it will appear that father's pocket-borough of Tayistock, Lord every facility has been extended to those John Russell perpetrated a remarkable "Es- who have undertaken this herculcan task, by say on the History of the English Government | the President and his Cabinet, and also, I have and Constitution, from the reign of HENRY no doubt, that no shadow of suspicion will VII. to the present time," in which he stoutly attach to either the one or the other. They maintained, (his own ducal father being a know that nothing so effectually demoralizes a great borough-monger,) that there was " no- good cause as when it is attainted with corrupthing half so sweet in life," for a nation's good, tion. The people, therefore, ought to receive is the maintenance of the system of mis- with many grains of allowance all stories representation, whereby a couple score of pow- charging dishonesty or carelessness in the erful noblemen and rich landlords nominated different departments of the Government. some three hundred members of Parliament; This is a duty we owe alike to the cause and a power which, under the Constitution, be- to our public servants. If we are really for longed solely to the people. Ten years after the one we must confide in the other. But that book was published Lord John Russell there are other duties that cannot be postponed brought in the Reform Bill, which abolished a or neglected. While we demand of the Adgood many of the rotten boroughs-preserving ministration the most careful and conscientious only those belonging to his own father and attention to all its responsibilities, we must other Whig noblemen and gentry.

What can such a partisan know of the Con- while expecting great deeds from our sol stitution of the United States? He has shown we must all stand ready, when called upon, to his utter ignorance of that of England. In place ourselves in the breach, and to show 1821 he wrote a book to show that black was that our patriotism is as practical and effective white and in 1831 he fathered a reform-bill as theirs. The loyal army now in the field is a which proved that white was black. To-mor- very small portion of the vast and almost countrow, if it suited party or personal purposes, less population of the adhering States. Lord Russell would bolster up something wholly at variance with his book and his bill. He, forsooth, has the insolence to teach this war should be narrowly watched, and that nocountry what its written Constitution means. thing like favoritism, extravagance, or cor-He will wince under the cool and cutting re- ruption should be tolerated, let us take the proof which Mr. Sewand has administered in case of John Charles Fremont. He was the his able reply to Lord Lyons' despatch.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE CARPETING, PINE PRINTED FLOOR DRUGGET, Rugs, &c. The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive assortment of 350 pieces rich English tial and able men. He was so strong in the velvet. Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, rugs, mats, hassocks, &c. Also a choice line of rich printed druggets, and medallion crumb cloths, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 102 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street,

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

can be so inspired in favor of a wicked and

remorseless rebellion against a benevolent and

indulgent Government-what should be the

spirit of the free States? We have everything

to arouse us to enthusiastic and self-sacrificing

action. The loss of the Union would be a ca-

lamity to every class and every interest in the

loyal States. While it would deprive them of

political power, it would leave them the prey to

factions, and the victims of an entirely new

It is a mortifying thing to admit, but I will

spond whenever a reverse overtakes it, this

generally gives way to indignation that any-

thing like disaster should befall the men fight-

ing in so glorious a campaign. Others cannot

induce themselves to believe that the war will

be a protracted and bloody war. Habituated

to the arts and blessings of peace, it is hard to

convince them that they may not go on as be-

fore, enjoying life and its pleasures, and leav-

ing the stern responsibilities of taking care

of the country to their servants and represent-

atives. The injury that a crafty demagogue

or politician may inflict, by taking advantage

of these popular peculiarities, is beyond any

reasonable estimate. Such a man, unscrupu-

lous and untiring, cherishing in his heart a

pointment, or else intimately associated with

the common enemy, is always found putting

to loyal men who take little part in public af-

this not a contractors' war ?" " Is it not a war

the bills, remember that." "Why not make

peace before peace becomes impossible?"

"Why not have a National Convention?"

This sort of a politician next drops into the

other key, and asserts his own attachment to

the Government, his strong hostility to Seces-

sion, and his readiness to sacrifice his own

interests, &c. If he happens to have a son

or a relative in the army he makes the best,

"that he has given a hostage of his sincerity,

and that it is unjust to hold him responsible

for any feeling but that of a desire to do the

best under existing circumstances." Men

navy are not stimulated by mere love of money

is the constant study of the President and his

course there will be, into the acts of

Speaking of the anxiety of the President

and his Cabinet, that the expenditures for the

especial idol of the Western Republicans, the

intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln, possessing

high claims upon the organization of which he

was the candidate for President in 1856, and

immediately surrounded by a host of influen-

affections of his peculiar partisans that, when

the President modified his celebrated anti-

slavery proclamation, the threat was freely

made, that if the President deserted Fremont,

they would rather have Fremont than the

the attitude of open and bitter hostility.

moral, social, and commercial condition.

allied, personally and politically, to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, has been, or will be, re-Washington, October 24, 1861. primanded, and probably displaced, because However the approaching conflict may be his expenditures have been extravagantly and decided, new and imperative duties will be loosely_I will not say dishonestly_made. imposed upon the people of the loyal States. The Secretary of War, who has been bitterly In the South, the Secessionists compel nearly assailed by disappointed contractors for be-EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF the whole body of the population to enter the stowing favors upon his particular friends, and army. To this policy may be attributed, in a who was the known advocate of the appointgreat degree, the advantages achieved by their ment of John Charles Fremont as a major soldiers. Utterly regardless of uniforms and general in the regular army, proceeded at once arms, they rush into the field, pell mell, and to St. Louis, and, in company with Adjutant freely offer their lives as a sacrifice. Those General Thomas, applied himself to a who refuse are forced to leave. It is stated searching investigation of the whole case. that in the battle of Bull Run there were thou-It is doubtless upon his statement, sands armed only with shot-guns, and that and the report of the members of the Van Wyck investigating committee of the last many of their regiments presented a most motley and singular appearance. In the ma-Congress-some of whom were present at St. jority of the Southern towns the offices of the Louis during General Cameron's visit therelawyers and the physicians, and the shops of that Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, the Presithe mechanics, are closed-signifying that dent's confidential friend, has been sent for the able-bodied men are off to the wars, the purpose of thoroughly probing this unleaving only the women and old men behind. It pleasant business to the bottom. This examis believed-and I mention it simply as an eviple ought to convince the country that no dence of the economy which has been rendered considerations of a personal, private, or interested character, can influence the Presinecessary in the South—that the females are all engaged in weaving coarse jeans and linseydent or his Cabinet to tolerate anything which woolsey for the troops, and that such a thing looks like the suspicion of favoritism or coras a new suit of broadcloth is a novelty Noruption. thing is wasted. The strange sight of the most extravagant and thriftless people in the world suddenly conforming to frugal habits, and submitting to the loss of many of their accustomed Richmond papers of the 17th instant, two days luxuries, is constantly made manifest. One

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

later than our previous advices, contain the follow fact may be mentioned to illustrate this secesing intelligence: The Richmond Examiner of the 17th says sion frenzy. Hundreds and thousands of the "The Georgia Legion, now encamped at the Fair Grounds, under command of Hon. Howell Cobb, were yesterday furnished with one thousand En-field rifles, with sword bayonets attached. These soldiers wore rough cloth shoes during the summer, in order to reserve their heavy brogans for the winter. If such is the spirit in celebrated weapons need no praise. They are in the hands of parties who know how to use them." the slave States—if intelligent communities

From Manassas.

[From the Richmond Examiner, October 17.

The late news from Manassas is full of interest.

Passengers from there by the Central train, yesterday, report that Fairfax Court House had been abandoned by our troops, on Tuesday violates. abandoned by our troops, on Tuesday night, and that the sheds in the neighborhood, previously occupied by us, for the quartering of our soldiers, had been burned, to prevent the enemy from turning them to useful account. Our troops are said to have retired in the direction of Centreville. All Tuesday night the trains from Manassas to Fairfax ware busity amployed in transporting troops and were busily employed in transporting troops and carrying supplies back to Manassas.

Passengers also state that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fairfax, yesterday morning, for half an hour before the train left Manassas.

not withhold the utterance of the unpleasant truth in these times, that a. strange lethargy The Santa Rosa Fight. A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, describing the Santa Rosa fight, says:

"I scarcely know whether we achieved a victory or suffered a defeat. We did the duty which we is exhibited by our people. I do not charge this to a want of patriotism. Far from it. It results from over-confidence in our resources or shiered a deteat. We did the duty which we went to perform, and did it well; yet we shot down our own friends in numbers. Indeed, I think as many of our men were shot by friends as by foes. Night skirmishing is a dangerous business, especially in an unknown country, as was the island of and our strength. The great body of our citizens believe that nothing can permanently defeat the good cause. They repose their hopes upon the army; and though apt to de-

> Killed and Wounded. The Pensacola Observer has the following semi-official statement of the killed, wounded, and pri-

Soners:

Killed 21: wounded 38: prisoners 22: among whom is Lieut Sayre. The surgeons, who were arrested while in the performance of their duty, have been released upon parole, not to serve again in the State of Florida.

We have 18 Yankee prisoners, instead of 15, as Federal Vessels Chased Out of Pamlico

Sound by Confederate Steamers.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday says: The steamer Rounoke, Captain Hobbs, arrived here last evening, about So'clock, from Roanoke The Roanoke left the island at 6 o clock on Mon

day afternoon, and her captain reports that the Confederate steamers Curlew, Fanny, Raleigh, Winstow, and Edwards, left on Sunday afternoon, under the command of Commander Lynch, for Hat-teras. Very heavy fiving was heard on Monday following in the direction of Hutterss, which began at daylight, and continued until 8 o'clock; but no reports from the expedition had reached the island when the Roanoke left. fairs such questions and points as these: "Is when the Rounoke left.

The captain further states that it was reported that two Federal war steamers were cruising in Pamileo Sound previous to the departure of the expedition, but that they were chased out by our of the Republican party alone?" "When the tax-gatherer comes you will have to foot

steamers [News by Telegraph to the Richmond Examiner.] Macon. Ga., Oct. 16.—The Convention, this morning, passed a resolution recommending Congress to open all the ports of the Confederate States free to old an time parts of the confederate states free to all countries at peace with them.

Macon. Oct. 16, P. M.—The Convention this morning adopted, with great enthusiasm and unanimously, a resolution recommending Congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and to

throw our ports open for free trade to all nations who maintain peace with us. Some slight modifications and additions were or rather the worst use of this, by declaring made to the action of the Convention on yesterday upon the subject of advances upon cotton.

A resolution was also adopted requesting Congress to alter and adjust coins, weights, and men surcs to a decimal ratio.

A series of resolutions were also adopted in rela

like this do more harm than if they assumed tion to the sequestration act, and recommending that the payment of debts sequestered be not re-quired during the war, that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due the North be allowed as a set-There is nothing upon which an intelligent people are so sensitive as taxation. If the idea can be lodged in their minds that the off; that the courts be empowered in certain case to modify the retroactive effect of the bill; and that the property of Northern residents laboring under the disabilities of coverture of infancy be exempted money they pay out of their pockets-especially if it is in the shape of a direct tax for the disabilities of coverture of mancy be exempled.

A committee, consisting of delegates from
Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, was appointed
to examine into the plan for a marine battering
ram, submitted by J. R. Butts, of Georgia. the maintenance of the Government—is recklessly squandered or dishonestly applied, they will first become gloomy, then dissatisfied, and finally ready for any adjustment or any change.

I notice, even in some Republican papers, al-Trip of the Steamship Pawnee to Fortlusions to profuse war expenditures, and, in ress Monroe. more than one, unfriendly insinuations as to An officer on board of the United States steame

Paunee, who was transferred from the Harriet the manner in which contracts are awarded by Lane, writes as follows, from Fortress Monroe: " As soon as we heard of the Pocahontas and Se minole being fired into, as you are aware, we replaced the machinery which was being removed, cians who prospered upon, and finally were we approached the battery at Freestone Point we were saluted with a round of musketry, followed the most unparalleled rascalities and corrupby the discharge of a heavy field-piece. Ther came whizzing along a solid 32-pound shot, which struck us forward, under our bow gun, entering about three inches into the side of the ship, and and then, glancing, fell into the river. The second shot tolds better. It made an entrance through the ship's side, directly under the after-quarter boat, and lodged in the iron case on the opposite side of the ed, in this war, is as true as that an immense ship. The shots then followed very quickly, and were amount has already been expended. Bad men remarkably well aimed. My opinion is that they will flourish by taking advantage of the necescan hit any object within their range nine times out sitics of the Government, as they have flouof ten. We ran the gauntlet of this fire without returning a shot. This annoyed our brave tars but our captain knew his own business best. When we reached the anchorage at Potomac creek, we took on board three hundred marines. We are now anchored abreast of Fortress Monroe. We are ound down along the Southern coast, and are destitutions, is, unhappily, too true. They termined to have our full share of the fight. We tried the range of our new rifled gun on Snell's Point this afternoon. The distance is nearly five miles, and our shot fell only a few feet short. We could knock the works there to pieces, if it were necessary. We have named the gun "Paddy Bowen's pet," in compliment to our late brave commander. This evening, some rebel tugs showed themselves near Snell's Point, but not liking our appearance, they made their way back towards Norfolk. A large number of vessels arrived yesterday and to-day from the North, with Go-

Public Amusements.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The disability of Signor Brignoli, by which we were deprived of opera on Wednesday night, had the pleasant result of introducing the new faces and voices, as well as the old, in a short concert. By last evening, there fore, they had grown familiar, and the individualitics or mannerisms of the new candidates were not so glaring. We had but to enjoy the music and fine spectacle, and think of other and peaceful days, when Amodio-the sea singing over him now -Formes, the blithe little Patti, Celson, Piccolomini, and a series of other gifted spirits, had ap peared in their favorite roles.

Un Ballo in Maschera, the latest and one of the best of Verdi's works, was produced last night, with Miss Kellogg as Amelia, and Mancusi as Reinhart. In some respects, the new cast was more effective than the former rendition of the same opera. Madame Strakosch sang the part of Ulrica, the astrologer, in replacement of Miss Phillipps; her voice does not now possess the roundness and fullness of the latter, but she was capable, consistent, and earnest throughout.

Signor Brignoli, said to have been suffering from sprained ankle, was received with the ancient burst of applause, and rendered Richard with more than his usual vigor, cim, and finish. The first act of the opera made Signor Mancus

popular. His voice might have been more flexi-, but his manner was unimated, and he possesses a highly expressive face, not too full in the forehead, but very broad and powerful below, so that, with a muscular figure, he made a fine appearance and sang well. Maneusi's voice is a fine, clear, and ringing one, of excellent timbre, and he sings in ourselves set the example of frugality; and the best Italian school, without the solidity of Amodio, who was not a baritone, but a basso to up; he has all the best qualities of Ferri, without his tremulo. Miss Kellogg, without the fine voice, form, and

face of Colson, sang with considerable success, and was once or twice encored. She lacks animation and expression, and might judiciously improve her stage-guit, which was at times almost ludicrous. She has somewhat improved under the faithful tuition of Signor Muzio. Her voice has gathered strength, and her method displays the aptitude of finished artist. Her duo with Brignoli, in the third act, received an immediate and unanimous encore, and her grand aria, in the second, received similar compliment. Miss Hinkley dressed well, and her pretty shape and limbs were shown to good advantage in the livery of Oscar, the page. The ball scene was devised in the usual magnificence. and the scenery and appointments were throughout

To-night's performance-see advertisement-will commence at seven o'clock precisely. FURNITURE SALE THIS DAY .- We invite atten tion to the sale of elegant cabinet ware, and other household furniture, books, and other articles, to be sold this morning, at Birch & Son's, No. 914 President; and yet this strong man, so closely | Chestnut street.

JATEST NEWS FUNERAL CBSEQUIES OF COL. BAKER, BY TELEGRAPH. THE REBELLION. The Battle near Ball's Bluff.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. APPROACH OF THE BEBELS IN LARGE FORCE.

OUR TROOPS WITHDRAWN TO THE MARYLAND SIDE. THE DIFFERENT ARMIES IN THE SAME POSITION AS REFORE THE BATTLE,

Rumored Crossing of the Lower Potomac by the Rebels. THE FUNERAL OF COL. BAKER. RECONNOISSANCE NEAR FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

POLK STILL AT COLUMBUS LATER FROM KEY WEST.

Capture of a Vessel with Arms Intended for the Rebels. IMPORTANT FROM CUBA MASON AND SLIDELL ARRIVED AT CARDENAS.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1861.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE LOSS. Killed, 79; Wounded, 141; Missing or Prisoners, 400.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Gen. McCLELLAN is now at his headquarters. and from the best data obtained at Harrison Island up to late this evening, it is believed that the numer of killed is 79, wounded in our possession and in possession of the enemy 141, missing, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or wandering in the woods on both shores of the river, not exceeding 400. The total loss in killed, wounded, and missing 620. This will be reduced by men returning to camp, as they are constantly coming in.

The officers and men behaved with the most extraordinary courage. They were pressed by an verpowering force, but stood firm until their vhole supply of ammunition was exhausted, and then retreated to the river, and threw their guns and swords into the river, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of them.

Col. RAYMOND LEE and staff were furnished with a skiff to make their escape. The Colonel gallantly refused, and gave orders to use it for conveying the wounded across the river. It was filled with wounded, who reached the Maryland shore in safety. The humane and gallant officer was taken prisoner. All credit is due to him. Col. Cocswell took command when General BAKER fell, and behaved with the greatest coolness

and gallantry. He is also a prisoner. General McClellan returns with renewed confidence in the action and efficiency of his soldiers. The conduct of General BAKER, in his effort to rescue the Massachusetts and other men, under fire, was heroic beyond description.

Col. Joshua T. Owen, of the Second regiment of the California Brigade, arrived here to-night, direct from Edwards' Ferry, and has related the following additional particulars in regard to the recent engagement : The force was 1.736 on our side. killed, wounded, and missing, 237 belonged to Col.

BAKER'S Regiment. Capt. VAUGHAN, who was sent over to bring the dead, reports that a large number of the rebels slain were carried away, while others were interred on the battle-field. The impression is that their killed far exceeded ours, owing to the efficiency of Lieut. Col. WISTAR, who was wounded in the

shoulder, arm, and jaw, is considered out of dan-Capt. MARKOE, of Philadelphia, was wounded in the arm and taken prisoner. Lieut. WILLAMS, of Capt. PUTNAM'S company,

was killed. Col. Owen further states that, immediately previous to the fall of Col. BAKER, the enemy made a flank movement to turn the latter's line. Col. BAKER perceiving this, immediately wrote an order to be conveyed to the companies of the Tammany Regiment, which had just arrived, and while immediately facing his command to meet the flank movement, and about giving orders to charge, he was killed, falling ten feet in advance of the

The field on which the battle was fought is circumscribed within an area of six acres. Lieut. BENNETT, who was taken prisoner, reports that Col. HATTON, of the rebel army, was killed at the commencement of the engagement. This morning none of their encampments or troops are visible, except perhaps a soldier occa-

sionally passing along the roads through the opening of the forests. and, at midnight, steamed down the Potomac As | The List of Killed and Wounded not yet Received.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24-Midnight.-The War Department has not yet received an official account of the killed and wounded, nor has it been received from the Associated Press correspondent. This delay is probably occasioned by the desire not to mislead the friends and families of the soldiers by the publication of an incorrect list, which can only be avoided by the use of the utmost caution in its preparation.

From Edwards' Ferry.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 23, via Washington, Oct.

24.—Yesterday Captain Vaughan, of the Rhode Island battery, went over the river with a flag of truce to recover some of the dead bodies, and ascertain the fate of others. About 5 P. M., to-day, a rebel brigade was seen proceeding in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and disappearing behind a wood, where it is stated there is an earthwork mounting seven guns. The point is between the river and Leesburg, two miles

from the latter place, and about three miles from Edwards' Ferry. It is supposed they are the same troops that attacked our pickets yesterday. About the same hour General Aborerombie sent word to headquarters that the enemy's forces were advancing towards his position on the Virginia side,

from above and below, and asking for reinforcements. His command was seen drawn up in line of battle near the shore, and orders were issued to push over a strong force to his relief. Up to the present hour (10 o'clock P. M.) no attack has been made.

Five persons were arrested at Poolesville to-day, on the charge of being Secession spies. They were examined and remanded to safe keeping. The skirmish of yesterday was fought. on our side, exclusively by the independent corps of Andrews Massachusetts Sharpshooters and Company K of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment. The enemy's force consisted of one regiment each from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. The latter attempted to flank our little force, but the terrible fire from the Sharpshooters (a rebel falling at each shot), and the firmness of company K, provented the execution of their plan. The loss of the enemy was great, while only one of our men was killed.

THE LATEST.

our battery on the Virginia side.

The skirmishers were aided by several shots from

Approach of the Rebels in Large Force Our Troops Withdrawn to Maryland

EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 24.-Yesterday. earning that a large force of the enemy were approaching, and had arrived at two points above and below, and in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw our troops from the Virginia shore, both at Edwards' Ferry and Harrison's Island. This was rendered the more necessary from the high stage of the water and the prevalence of a further orders. gale, which made it a matter of impossibility to row over a sufficient force to make our n there perfectly secure against a general attack. The forces at Harrison's Island were removed first, in the face of, and unmolested by, a large body of the enemy, who, wisely perhaps, forbore to

make any demonstration. Gen. Stone commanded the division opposite Edwards Forry, and removed them during the tempestuous storm in the night with safety. Clen-Stone was among the last to leave the shore, and no accident whatever occurred. The numbers of the enemy are not known to

outsiders, but it is inferred that they had between 13,000 and 30,000. Their positions were in dangerous provinity to the ferry, and a night attack would have been disastrous to our small numbers there.

Requisition on Pennsylvania for Troops. HARRISBURG, Oct. 24.-The War Department made a requisition on the Governor to-day for five companies of heavy artillery, and asked that Col. Angeroth, of Philadelphia, shall enlist and command them. The Governor approved of the requisition, and the companies are to be enlisted. subsisted, equipped, and armed, by the National Government, under the order of the 25th of September, as contained in the proclamation.

The remains of Col. BAKER were followed to the silent tomb to-day by a long procession of mourning relatives and friends, officers of the army and navy, and civilians. The Colonel had few enemies, but many friends in the city, who knowing his private virtues feel deeply the loss of the patriot and soldier in the meridian of his life and usefulness. By order of General McCLELLAN, the necessary preparations for the funeral were assigned to Brigadier General CASEY, commanding the Provincial brigado near Washington, who called to his aid the services of Captain Jour HALL, Commissary of Subsistance of the staff of the brigade, and Colonel J. W. WEBB, the friend of Colonel BAKER, from whose residence the procession moved, after the funeral services were closed, in the following ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Funeral Escort in Column.
Regiment of Infantry.
Brigadier General Silas Casey and Staff.
The Clergy of the District and Officiating Glergy.
Pall Bearers mounted.

Pall Bearers mounted.

Col. A. J. Anderson Pall Bearers mounted.
Coloned McCarry, (Col. A. J. Anderson, Colonel Wilson, The Hearse, Colonel Small, Brig. Gen. Hooker, Brig. Gen. Burnett.
The relatives and friends of the deceased.
The Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, with side with side with the Carriage of the General-in-Chief of the Army and The General-Staff of the Army.

Officers of the Army.

Officers of the Army.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Survivors of the War of 1812.
The President of the United States and Members of the Cabinet.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Suprem Court, and District Judges of the United State
The President and Secretary of the Senate.
Senators and Officers of the Senate.

Foreign Ministers and Suites.

Foreign Ministers and Suites.

Members and Officers of the House of Representative Justices and Officers of the Court of Claims.

Members of the Sanitary Commission.

Societies and Fraternities.

Citizens and Strangers. The procession moved at 12 o'clock from the residence of Colonel WEBB, corner of Fourteenth and H streets, and proceeded down Thirteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, and thence to the Congresional Burying Ground, where the remains will re

main until removed by his friends. The hearse was preceded by a detachment of twelve men from the California regiment, selected from those who rescued the body of BAKER, on the field, from the rebels. They had previously carried the coffin from the house to the hearse, and, arriving at the cemetery, they deposited it in the vault. After the process of embalming has been completed, the body will be sent to California, and buried in the Lone Mountain, near the grave of Senator BRODERICK.

The committee of citizens from the Pacific coas now here, entrusted with the arrangements, consists of Senators LATHAM and McDougall, Gen. Den-VER, GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Mr. E. FLASAGAS, and SAMUEL B. SMITH, of California, and GEO. R. SCHELL, of Oregon, and WM. H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory.

The Supposed Intrigue against General McClellan. Those who are supposed to be engaged in embarrassing and trying to displace our young and vigorous General have already taken alarm at the loud and indignant protest which has been raised by the loyal press in all quarters. The response of General McCLELLAN to his assailants is his unceasing, untiring, and herculean energy and vigilance in all parts of his great military district.

Gen. Banks' Division. General McCLELLAN remained with the army at Edward's Ferry yesterday and last night. We are not advised at the Departments of the precise state of affairs there. A rumor goes current through the city to-day that an engagement took place yesterday, but from all I can learn there is not a word of truth in the report.

Aside from the above statement, we learn from undoubted authority that not more than four hundred of the Fifteenth Massachusetts remain alive. Almost every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned is wounded, while the loss of arms is without parallel. In this gallant regiment, there is probably not a gun left, and but two swords were brought from the scene of the slaughter.

A Reconnoissance in Force. A reconnoissance in force was made to-day from Gen. SMITH'S division, consisting of two companies of Col. FRIEDMAN's cavalry, five companies of inand two pieces of artillery. The resu was the capture of eight robels, fully uniformed beyond Vienna, and further information obtained of the position and forces of the rebels in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House. Accounts from the other side of the river repre-

Col. FRIEDMAN was to-day authorized by the War Department to raise another regiment of cavalry, and a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War was gent to Governor Curtin in furtherance of that object.

Important Movements. Some very important movements took place in our army last night and to-day. We are not at liberty to give particulars, but it looks as if Gen. McCLELLAN was now going to work in earnest, and we may expect to hear of a signal defeat of the rebels in a very short time-probably before Mon-Rumors.

It is perhaps best to pay no attention to rumor which I cannot fully corroborate by subsequent facts. I have invariably adopted this rule, but will depart so far from usage as to say that a report prevails that the enemy are showing strong indications of an effort to throw a portion of their army across the river at Matthias Point. It is said that they have proved the feasibility of the movement by first sending over, in the steamer Page, flat boats, atoons, and scows, some five thousand men, and afterwards (yesterday) ten thousand, in both cases returning them by the same conveyances. I have made inquiry at the Navy Department; but no facts, either to substantiate or refute these rumors, have been received there. But, suppose such is the fact, and admit that they do cross over and land 10,000 strong, what would be the probable result? Simply a division of the enemy's forces, which could not fail to be terribly disastrous to that wing of their army which had ventured a landing in Maryland. Gen. Sickles' brigade is at Port Tobacco, opposite Matthias Point, from whom, or by the river, we will very soon be n possession of despatches, if it should prove there is any truth in the rumors to which I have referred. It is certainly known, through the crews of oyster boats, which came up this morning, that the Geo Page was crossing the river, and her deck was crowded with men at each trip she made. Our force in the flotilla is not large; a number of the best boats have gone off to join the naval fleet at Annapolis. That fleet is now required on the river to give us once more the possession of the river and its banks, and drive the rebels into the interior.

False Rumors. Extravagant and baseless rumors supply the place of actual news of interest. Unfortunately, they find their way all over the country, through the medium of travellers from Washington, who depart hence with full supplies of hotel and mere street gossip and conjectures.

The Medical Department.

The Medical Director, Dr. TRIPPLER, under instructions from Major General McCLELLAN, is now in New York, having visited Philadelphia for the purpose of making arrangements for the accommodation of all the sick and wounded now in hospitals at Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis. He has already rented a number of large buildings, including the Girard House, and, it is supposed, will seoure the State Arsenal and other edifices. The hospitals thus cleared in this city, Annapolis, and Baltimore, will then be held for the use of those who may be wounded in the forthcoming battle.

The Naval Expedition. Vigorous preparations are made by the rebels for the purpose of defending New Orleans against the expected attack of the naval expedition. As I have said, in repeated instances, the information given by a number of the newspapers of the movements of this great armada has served the most fatal end of supplying intelligence of our movements to the

The West Chester Jeffersonian and the Christian Observer. The following order from the Postmaster General in regard to these treasonable journals, has been addressed to the different postmasters in Chester and Delaware counties, and its injunctions will apply to all other offices where these infamous sheets

"It appearing to this Department that the Jeffer Loss of Grain Vessels in Lake Huron sonian, a newspaper published at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and the Christian Observer, published at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are used for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of the United States, and are giving aid and comfort to the enemies now at war with the United States, it is ordered that said papers be excluded from all the post offices and mails of the United States until

" By order of the Postmaster General, "John A. Kasson, "First Assistant Postmaster General." Judge Merrick.

On Tuesday Judges Monsell and Donlor united in an order to be served on the Propost Marchal General Ponten, to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be issued against him for as the court alleges, "obstructing the process and course of justice, and the administration of it in the particular case set forth in the letter of their

associate, Judge Mennick," who was under surveillance in his own house. Yesterday, however, the President instructed the marshal for the District of Columbia not to serve the rule, but to return it to the court, with the explanation that the President has, for the present, uspended the privilege of the writ of habens corpus WE WOULD call the attention of our readers to in cases relating to the military, for reasons of public necessity. the advertisement, in another column, of a course

Sick Pennsylvanians in the Hospital. According to the hospital reports, made yester-Morton. day from Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and Kalorama, there were one hundred and forty six sick Penrsylvania soldiers confined in them. They receive the best of treatment, but still there are many little articles, which the hospitals do not next, 29th inst. Pamphlet catalogues to-morrow provide, that their friends might send to them.

The Star of this evening contains the following interesting items: Rumored Crossing of the Lower Potomac by the Rebels.

The tug Murray, Captain PARKS, has arrived at he navy yard from Indian Head. Captain PARKS reports that the George Page was seen in the Poto muc between Shipping Point and Evansport yester day at noon. It is supposed she ran out of Acquia Creek, screened by the darkness and fog during the prevalence of the storm night before last. Yes terday afternoon she was observed to cross over to the Maryland side, and Captain PARKS, with his glass, could see that she was crowded with men. She was only observed to make one trip. She crossed at Budd's Perry, (between Evansport and Shipping Point.) where the river is about 1 miles wide. She is covered and protected by the Confederate batteries, which have recently thrown balls from their rifled guns across the river, and te a distance of two miles into Maryland. Several small boats have been observed crossing

at or near the same point. A schooner with wood, which run the blockade yesterday, heard the firing between the Island Belle and Freeborn and the Matthias Point batteries quite distinctly night be fore last. There were lying at Indian Head yesterday the Harriet Lane, Yankee, Hate, Wyundank, Her-

bert, and Murray, (which last has come up.) The wood schooner mentioned, reports that all the Government transports at Smith's Point have gone around to Annapolis. Another Arrival from Down River.

Four oyster boats have arrived this morning. two of which left Patuxent river (Mill creek) on Satur day, at 3 P. M. As they came up the river, they saw no batteries at Matthias Point, but saw several hundred soldiers on the Point, armed with muskets. Passed Acquin Creek. Saw the George Page firing up and come down to the end of the old steamboat wharf, as if she was coming out after night. Pro ceeding up the river, passed the batteries at Quan tico, which fired twice at each vessel as they passed but did not strike either. The Confederates were seen building a battery at Cockpit Point. They and cut all the woods down behind, and left the front trees to cover the battery till ready to open. At Quantico they saw the Fairfux, which the enemy appeared to be unloading. They also saw the schooner Mary Virginia, of Washington. oaded with wood, also taken by the Confederates. The upper flect was laying at Indian Head. The enemy has a fishing boat anchored under Cockpit Point, mounted with two small guns; also, the chooner Blossom, mounted with two guns, lies in Acquia Creek.

A Strict Watch Needed. We understand that, last week, the schooner George Emily, Captain Sureve, was taken posession of in the Patuxent, by a force of men near 200, who compelled Captain Sharve to carry them to St. Mary's, Md., from which point they expected to proceed down to Point Lookout, to make their way from there into Virginia, to join the army. They gave him up his vessel. A good many o them were from Baltimore and the county. A sovernment vessel is needed there badly-and men that are not asleep either.

Confederate Money. We hear that one or more of the Alexandria panks are receiving what they term Confederate money. They should be instantly closed by the provost marshal there, and the assets in their aults used by his agents to redeem their promises to pay, as far as they will go. It is high time that traitors in Alexandria should be treated as traitors. Colonel William Raymond Lee, of Massachusetts.

General Stove, in answer to an inquiry from

Washington concerning the fate of Colonel LEE, of Massachusetts, telegraphs that the enemy's pickets say that he is a prisoner. There is nothing known loading to the impression that he was either killed or wounded. The Old Theatre Lot.

The lot on D, near Fourteenth street, on which the old National Theatre formerly stood, has been leased. A building is to be erected on the ground, and will present in front four stores. In the rear a concert-room, 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep, and a billiard saloon, capable of holding sixteen tables, will be erected. There is a great demand for stores, and every available spot is being taken up for the purpose of erecting new ones.

FROM MISSOURI. Fight in Carrol County----The Rebels

Sr. Louis, Oct. 24.—Col. Morgan, with 220 men of the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some 400 ebels, on Big Hurricane Creek, Carrol county, last Saturday, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners, and putting the balance to flight.

Col. Morgan had fourteen wounded. FROM CAIRO.

Exchange of Prisoners-Gen. Polk Still at Columbus-The Town Well Fortified.

CAIRO, Oct. 24.-Col. Boxfard and Capt. Dres ser, of Gen. McClernand's staff, accompanied by several other gentlemen, went to Columbus yesterday on the propellor Sumpson, for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners. The party were cordially received by Generals Polk and Pillow.

Sixteen prisoners were released. The town of Columbus is well fortified. A battery of eight 24-pounders are placed in the upper end. Two forts are being built a mile and a half above the town, but no guns have yet been mounted. The number of rehels at Columbus is not over

Important Canture of a Rebel Steamer Loaded with Army Supplies. NEW YORK Oct 24 -A letter from Key Work dated the 20th, furnishes the following interesting intelligence :

The steamer Salvor, from Havana, with contraband goods, was captured as she was about entering Tampa Bay, Florida, by the United States steamer Keystone State, and towed to Key West. Her cargo is said to consist of 600 pistols, half a million percussion caps, 600 dozen hats, eight cases of shoes, 400,000 cigars, and 400 bags of coffee. Captain Scott, of the Keystone State, refused to give the prize up to the United States marshal for adjudication, and to obey the order of the United

States Court, and sailed with the prize for New The United States consul at Havana sent intelligence to Major French of the sailing of the Salvor from Havana, and also that another vessel, loading with arms and munitions of war, would leave on the

There being no naval vessel at Key West, she will undoubtedly slip into Tampa, which is not now blockaded. Major French had arrested Charles Fift, a member of a large commercial house at Key West, and confined him in Fort Taylor. It is supposed that he is acquainted with the circumstances connected

with the steamer Solver, and he will be detained

as a witness. Mr. Fift lately took the oath of alle-Important from Cuba.

THE BEERL STEAMER THEODORA AT CARDENAS-MASON AND SLIDELL PASSENGERS. New York, Oct. 24.-A letter from Key West, dated the 20th, reports the arrival at Cardenas, on the 16th, of the rebel steamer Theodora, from Charleston, with the French consul and family, and Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the rebel commiss to France and England, as passengers.

Re-Election of Governor Pettus, of Mississippl. Augusta, Ga., October 16.—The Mississippi election returns are meagre, but they indicate the re-election of Governor Pettus.

Election in Western Viverius POPULAR VOTE IN FAVOR OF A DIVISION OF THE STATE.

WHEELING, Oct. 24.—The election for a division of the State, as ordered by an ordinance of the last Convention, came off throughout Western Virginia to-day. The vote in this city and county is not full, but is overwhelmingly for the division. The reports from the interior, as far as received, show a still greater unanimity. Thirty-nine counties are included in the new State, Messrs. Lamb. Paxton, and Battelle are elected delegates from this county to the Convention which meets on the 26th of November to frame a Consti-

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—The schooners W.n. Nelson, Flying Cloud, L. M. Mason, Union, E. J. Gray, A. Carson, and three others, names unknown, all grain laden and bound for the lower lakes, went ashore on Presque Isle, in Lake Huron, on Tuesday night. The three first named will prove a total los r tugs, with steam pumps, have been sent out Arrival of the Gunboat Connecticut

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The United States steam

muda on the 21st. Nothing had been heard there of the rebel steamer Nashville. The Federal Fleet off Charleston. CHARLESTON, October 16.—The Courier, of this morning, states that the Federal fleet off this port consists of seven vessels.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.—The November number has reached us. It is a trifle too political for our taste, but contains a good deal of excellent reading matter. The Editor's Table is fresh and racy as ever. The ballad on Dr. Russell, entitled Cive Tymes hys Correspondente," is witty and quaint as if poor Maginn had written it in one of his happiest moods. It is pleasant to see the patriarchical Knickerbocker holding its own, and more, in these

of lectures on natural philosophy by Mr. Henry ELEGANT MANSION, GENTREL DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY, VALUABLE MILL, FARM, &C. -See Thomas & Sons' advertisements, auction head. for their sale of stocks and real estate, Tuesday LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Only Five Days from the Pacific.

SALI LAKE CITY, Oct. 24.—The pony express passed here at 6 o'clock P. M., with San Francisco dates to the afternoon or the 16th inst.

Sair News.—Arrived Oct. 16th, ship Oracle, from Liverpoot; burk Midas, from Newesstin, Sailed Oct. 16th, ship Parama, for Coquito: 18th, ship Margaret, for Hong Kong; ship Sword Fish, for Hong Kong; bark Glimpse, for Sydney. limpse, for Sydney.
THE MONEY MARKET.—The market continues quite easy: sight exchange to New York 4234 \$\psi\$ cent. The question of danger to the treasure shipments from pirates is again agitated, and some of the newspapers advocate a petition to Government to send a steam war vessel to Aspinwall, at least once a month, to receive and convey the California treasure to New York. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENUE.

The market for general merchandize is quiet, excepting a few articles for which there is a speculative demand. Candles continue with quite heavy sales here, and to arrive at 22.023c; and sales of J. H. & Co.3. Lard at 16c; 3,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine at \$1.30; Isthmus Butter at 26.030c; Alcohol, in bits, 62%c; hayer Raisins, \$4.50; Nails, in kegs, \$2.30.

GENERAL NEWS.

CENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL NEWS.

The officers of the General Government to purchase a site for a fort at Line Point, near the entrance of San Francisco harbor, and five miles distant from the city, have met with a check through the decision of the Supreme Court. A jury recently appraised the property at \$125,006, which the owners refuse to accept, because the Government, through its agents, once offered a larger sum. The court decided that the case must be decided by ascertaining if such higher price was offered as set forth, so as to bind the Government. The Government for the Duchanan Administration.

The official returns of the State election are just announced. The whole vote cast is a fraction under 120,000. Sanford, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 36,036; McConnell, (Breckinridgo) 32,751; Converse, (Union Democrat) 30,000.

Captain T. J. Steeples, commanding the steamer Pacific, was shot at Portland, Oregon, on the 10th instantial submer will have an ambien. He died a few days subsequently. disequently.

Gen. Sumner will leave on Monday, the 21st inst., by

THE CITY.

teamer for Washington, with nine companies of regulars under his command, who go to New York. One thousand U. S. arms go ferward by the same

camer. Col. Wright succeeds Gon. Summer in command of the

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locust ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.— Wives as they Were and Maids as they Arc"—" Ma. WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THRATEE—Walnut street, pove Eighth.—"The Tempest," and "A Row in the WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sta .-ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the TEMPLE OF WONDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-

nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment

Tidings of the Recent Battle at Ball's From Lieutenant Harry Rockafellar, United States Army, who reached this city from the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry last night, we glean the following addiional items of intelligence relative to the battle of the 21st instant:

Both the columns of Generals Banks and Stone had inally effected the passage of the Potomac with all their

Up to the hour at which the train left, (3 P. M.,) no

official list of the killed and wounded had been received nt the office of the War Department, although anxiously awaited by Secretary Cameron, who had despatched a special messenger to gain such information.

General McClellan had expressed himself satisfied with the result of the engagement, although expressing regret at the death of Colonel Baker, with whom he was on terms of the greatest intimacy.

Many hundreds of the wounded had arrived in Washington, and were distributed among the various hospitals.
It was said that those of the Philadelphians wounded,

Edwards' Ferry, the robels having fallen back consider-Colonel Lee, of Massachusetts, was said to have been taken prisoner.

It was thought that the list of killed, wounded, and missing would be furnished to the Department late last evening, or at any rate by noon to-day. The battle had occasioned an intense sensation i Those of company D, of Frankford, known to be unded and who escaped are as follows:

probably be sent home to-day or to-morrow.

Corporal William Hartley, and his brother, private Richard Hartley. Privates Sewall Randall, mortally wounded; Henry ita Innes Patterson and Nichalas The following are missing, being either taken prisoners drowned: or drowned:

Thomas Palmer, William Batt, Emmet Brett, John Johnson, John Fisher, John Castor, David Chipman, James Grew, William Catbaugh, John Greenhalgh, John Heap, John Hogau, Samuel Hooley, George Hart, John Lesher, Richard Standing, Robert Smith, Oliver Snyder, John Stott, John Stokes, Henry Zepp, and brother, Thomas Zepp, and George Machin.

From one of the guard who accompanied the body of

Second Lieutement Wade.

Lieutenant Williams to this city, we learned that Colonols Owen's, Baxter's, and Morchead's regiments were the time. About six hundred and fifty of Baker's regiment were in the fight, of which only three hundred and fifty had been accounted for up to Wednesday evening. It is said that when Colonel Baker first crossed the run with his men the rebels scattered in all directions, but were soon reinforced in large numbers, making their time our men were completely overpowered. Some of our men, after being taken prisoners, were placed in scows, which were shoved into the middle of

he stream, and then used as targets for the Mississippi riflemon to fire at. The dead were stripped and robbed of all their clothing. and their bodies horribly mutilated by bayonet thrusts and otherwise. It was currently reported that General Banks had possession of Leesburg, the advance of Colonel Baker eing a mere feint to allow our main force to cross the

river at a lower point. COL. BAKER'S REMAINS-PROBABLE INTER-MENT AT LAUREL HILL CEMETERY .- A rumor obtained extensive currency yesterday that the remains of Col. Raker had reached this city from Washington, in the forenoon, and had been conveyed to the residence of his clatives, at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Wallace. One of the deceased Colonel's body-guard, and who was of course with him in the action at Leesburg, informed us that the rumor was most probably true. He further states that at least five hundred Phila-

learned that the rumor referred to was, to say the least, premature. It is quite certain, nevertheless, that up to late hour last evening no definite arrangements whatover had been consummated for a final interment, although a funeral ceremony had taken place in Wash-

delphians were killed or wounded in that unfortunate

The relatives of the deceased left this city for that point in the noon train yesterday, to make an effort to secure the bringing of the remains to Philadelphia. Only a week ago yesterday, the Colonel was in this city, and then expressed a desire that in the event of his fall he should be buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, where several of his connections already repose. He then seemed impressed with a conviction of the fate that awaited him, but was only sad on account of his wifeand children, who are now residing in California. The former left Philadelphia for that State, only six weeks since. She had always been more or less opposed to her

husband assuming a position in the army, and in parting, enjoined upon him "to be careful." "What would you do," she asked, "in case of a battle! Promise me that von will not rush headlong into danger." " Do !" exclaimed the gallant officer, smiling at the womanly earnestness and tender solicitude that had prompted be remark, " What would you wish me to do but my duty ! I shall lead my men into action, though I should be the first to fall !" The world has known how gallantly that promise was

President Lincoln and Colonel Baker were intimate in childhood. They attended the same school, joined in the same boyish sports, and were constantly together; and when they had grown to manhood, their intimacy had ripened into ardent friendship. In a conversation which occurred between them only a few weeks since, the deceased expressed a conviction that he would soon be shot in battle. The President endeavored to dissuade him from entertaining such gloomy forebodings, but added: "Colonel, in case you should be one of those singled out to fall in this contest, which I pray to God may never be, it is my purpose that the interment shall be here in this city, in the capital of the nation, in the Government emetery." Colonel Baker spoke no word of dissen and it is probable President Lincoln knew nothing of his to his relatives in this city. He however begged of the President that the news of his death, which he felt must occur, should not be announced to the public, and, above all that the sad tidings should be withheld from his wife as long as possible. The went into battle in full regimentals, and wearing a

black plume (not a yellow one, as has been stated). His conspicuous figure was at once the mark of hundreds of the same moment fell back disordered, and his corpse would have fallen into the hands of the rebels, who saw their opportunity, had not Colonel Cogswell, upon whom the command next devolved, dashed to the front of the line and shouted "For God's sake don't let them get the body!" The left wing of the corps, which was withdrawn, was commanded by Adjutant Baker, a son of the deceased, who was almost crazed on receiving the intelli-

mortally wounded in the battle to Balls build; is descended from one of the oldest Quaker families of Philadelphia. He was born in Germantown in 1823, and is consequently about thirty-two years of age. He was educated at the West-town school in Chester county, Pa., and thence entered Harvrford College. He graduated from that institution when about 18 years of age. Heing of an adventurous turn, he set out shortly after, with about thirteen kindred spirits, to reach California via the overland route, and on foot, without lawing given to his parents any previous intimation of his intentions. Half famished, and four of their number having died on the route of sheer starvation and exhaustion, the party reached San Francisco about three months afterwards. From this point, young Wistar with one or two of his old companions, started for South America, where his talents as a descrip ive writer found full scope for exercise, in the recital of his counties adventures "by land and sea." His contributions to the leading periodicals and quarterlies of the country, filled with univalled descriptions of seenery, and landscape pointing by pan,

at once stamped him as a gifted and original writer. Afat once stamped him as a gifted and original writer. After some years of loiterings in the South American wilds and jungles, he returned to San Francisco. Here he entered the office of Colonel Baker as a student-at-law. Previously, however, when that gallant officer took command of an Illinois regiment during the war with Mexico, young Wistar was appointed to a captaincy, and wen an envisible reprintion for heroic daring all through the compaign.

Upon the conclusion of the war he returned to this city, where he had been residing with his grandfather, in a sechasion and quiet but little comporting with one of his restless disposition.

When Colonel Baker had determined to organize his Culifornia regiment in his city, he sent for his former Culffornia regiment in this city, he sent for his former law-pupil and offered him a captainey. The offer, as may be supposed, was readily accepted. Shortly after captain Wistar was promoted to a flentenant coloneley, which rank he now holds. rank he new holds.

Richard Wistar and Dr./Casper Wistar, the latter a celebrated author, anatomist, and traveller, were both ancestors of Lieutenant Colonel Wistar. Dr. Wistar was appointed physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary in 1787, and in the same year was elected a member of the College of Physicians and of the American Philosophical Society. In 1789 he was elacted Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia. Subsequently he was made President of the Society for the Abolition of Stavery, and died in the year 1818.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. WILLIAMS' REMAINS.—The body of Lieut. Joseph D. Williams, of Frankford, arrived in this city at one o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The deceased left Frankford as a second lieutenant, in Captain George Rittman's Company A, Captain Markoe. The body arrived in charge of Sergeant Williams of the Frankford policy a brother of the deceased who went on for the purpose of bringing the remains to this city. The following guard, detailed for the purpose, also accompanied the body: Sergeant Frederick Everett, Corporal Lewis Evans, and Private Nicholas Carty, who is wounded in the head. On the arrival of the body, Wr. S. Gartland, a well-known undertaker in this city, kindly furnished a milliary hears—, which approveded to the Baltimore depat. The collin was wrapped in an American flag, and quietly taken to the residence of the mother of the deceased. Mr. Gartland also furnished carriages for the guard. The deceased will be build on Sunday afternoon. The interment will take place at Cedar Hill Cemetery, in the Twenty-third ward, in a lot domated by the Frankford Conneil, U.O. A. M. Great distress prevailed throughout Frankford last evening, in consequence of the diastrons news. Company D, of Baker's Brigade, made up almost entirely of young men residing there, was in the thickest of the fight, and suffered severely, and the suspense of their parents and friends is very great, as there is a large list of them still missing. ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. WILLIAMS' REMAINS .-

SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISOPAL CHURCH—SEGOND DAY.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Convention reassembled, Bishop Porter in the chair.

The portion of the church set apart for visitors, including the gallery, was filled principally by ladies.

The proceedings were opened by the singing of a Paalm.

This was followed by the morning service of the Church, conducted by Rev. Drs. Killikelly, of Lancaster, Stattorly, of Pittsburg, and Leeds, of St. Peter's Church of this city.

The minutes of Wednesday's sessions were then read and approved. and approved.

Dr. Hare moved that the usual invitation to Clergymen and Students of Divinity, not of this Diocese, be extended. Agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. Howe was placed on nomination for Assistant Bishop. sistant Bishop.
Rev. Dr. Vanghn road a private letter which he had received from Rev. Dr. May, requesting that his name may not be used as a candidate.
Rev. C. M. Butler, of Washington, D. C., was placed on nomination.

on nomination.
On motion of Dr. Mombert, of Lancaster, the Convention induled in silent prayer for a brief interval.
The fourth ballot for Assistant Bishop was then proceeded with. The following was the result: Dr. Leeds.
Dr. Butter
Dr. Coxe.
Dr. Goodwin.
Dr. Hare
Dr. Kerfoot
Whola number of votes.
Whola number of votes.
Weeksay to a choice. There being no choice a fifth ballot was taken, wit

Butler, Van Dusen. Mortoner in the contract of th Dr. Butler.
Dr. Leeds.
Dr. Hare.
Dr. F. M. Peters. — Blank.
Doubtful,
Whole number of votes......

A motion to postpone this proposition prevailed, and the Convention proceeded to a seventh ballot, The seventh ballot resulted as follows: Dr. Stevens.
Dr. Howe.
Dr. Morton

Whole number of votes.

Recessary to a choice.

A motion was made to adjourn until five o'clock this afternoon, and voted down.

The Convention then took another ballot. The vote upon the eighth ballot stood as follows:

61 Stevens..... Morton..... 2 Butler Dr. Hare 1
Whole Buntler of votes 155
Necessary to a choice 77
The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock in the

termoon.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock_P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION. The hour for reassembling having arrived the Convention immediately proceeded to further balloting. The following is the result:

following is the result:

9th. 10th. 13th. 12th. 13th.

Bev. Dr. W. Bacon Stevens... 53 48 73 74 85

Rev. Dr. G. Leeds... 43 58 62 57 59

Rev. Dr. M. A. Ds. Wolfe Howe 98 27 2 9

Bev. Dr. C. M. Butler... 7 16 13 15 8 M. Butler..... 7 J. Morton..... 7 5 were necessary to a choice. The Rev. Dr. Stovens naving received 85 votes, was declared the nomines o

Some difficulty was experienced in regard to the manner in which the votes of the laity should be east; many members of the Convention preferring to vote viva voce. The matter was finally settled by the elections of the Convention of the Conventi ay delegates now proceed to manifest their approval or lisangroval of the manifestion of the Rey. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D., to the office of Assistant Bishop, by bal-Stevens, D. D., to the office of Assistant Bishop, by ballot, and that their ballots state their approval" or "not approval."

A motion that the Convention take a recess of twenty minutes in order to allow the laity time to consult in regard to the candidate of their choice was voted down by the Convention.

the Convention.

In consequence of an unfounded rumor relative to the loyalty of Dr. Stevens, which had gained considerable currency since the meeting of the Convention, the lay members of the body expressed themselves desirons of some official information which might countereat the evil influence at work. When the name of Francis R. Brunot, of Pittsburg (the first of the laity, in alphebetical order), was called, that gentleman areas and addressed the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, who occupied the chair, requesting some declaration as to the loyalty of the nomineo of the clercy. ne Convention. nee of the clergy.
The Rev. Bishop answered that, so far as he was in-

A resolution was adopted providing that the salary of the deceased Bishop (\$3,500 per annum) be continued to the Bishop elect.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Rev. Dr. Stevens, and inform him of his election.

After the lapse of a few moments the committee intraduced the Assistant Bishop elect, who made a few remarks, of which the following is an abstract: "Beloved brethren, I cast myself entirely upon your confidence and support. It is your suffrages that have placed me here, and I shall look to you to uphold my hands while I wage the war of the Lord against the Amalekites of Satan in this world. I feel as though I had no strength or wisdom of my own, and hence I shall, I trust, ever or wisdom of my own, and hence 1 shall, I trust, ever seek at the highest sources of strength the strength of bad, and at the highest sources of wisdom the wisdom of the Holy Ghost. With St. Paul, I can say that *Christ

the Holy Ghost. With St. Paul, I can say that "Christ Strengthening me, I can do all things; but without the trength, am helpless."

"Brethren, I accept the office in humble consciousness of it, fully aware of my defects of character, mental and moral; and yet I shall bring to the discharge of these duties a heart, I trust, haptized by the Holy Ghost; a mind endired. I trust, by the anointing Spirit; and a body which, I here, in the presence of God and this assemblage, lay, as a living secrifice, at the foot of the altar."

After the usual forms prescribed for the occasion had been completed, the body adjourned finally. Rev Dr. Stevens will continue to officiate as rector of St. Andrew's until the time of his ordination, which will

THE EXTENSION OF THE FAIRMOUNT WATER Works —By the explosion at I. P. Morris & Co. s works on Saturday evening, one of the heavy iron contings intended for the new water works at Patemanne was destroyed. It will probably require six weeks to re-The foundations for all the pumps are nearly finished, the last course of stone work now being put on. Four of the pumps with their gearing are being placed in position. They are from the works of Messrs. Pusey & Jones, at Whinington. They are to be connected with the 30-inch mains which are already laid. Each of them is capable of discharging 120,000 gallons of water per hour. They are of 18-inch bore and 6 feet stroke, and will receive their supply of water from the sides of the dunser. They will be connected with large air-ressels, by which means they will work without jarring, and discharge a continuous volume of water through the forcing pines.

pipes.
The turbines are nine feet in diameter, and of two hundred and thirty horse power, although ordinarily they will yield but one hundred and thirty-six horse power Their upright shafts are of wrought iron, and eight deceased, who was almost crazed on receiving the intelligence of his father's death.

In case the remains should be brought on to this city, they will be laid out in state at Independence 11all. The only parties of the purson of the accessed to be seen in the fore-bay by three large elliptical flumes thirty states with the laid out in state at Independence 11all. The only parties of the purson of the accessed to be seen in the fore-bay by three large elliptical flumes thirty, they will be laid out in state at Independence 11all. The only parties of the purson of the accessed to be seen in the strict upper ends are built in the access at the inches, which wears a calm and placid, though determined expression, as in life. His features are not at all disfigured. His body was completely riddled with ride balls, however, any one of which had reached a vital part. Ho was struck in the head with but one ball, which entered the brain about an inch behind the right temporal bone, and must alone, and in any event, have caused innches in diameter. The water driving them is conduct bone, and must alone, and in any event, have caused instant death.

The rumor of his having been brought to this city yesterday probably originated in the arrival of the remains of the late Lieut. Williams, a gallant Phihadslphian killed in the same engagement. The body was met at the Baltimore depot by a number of the friends of the deceased, and was escorted to his late residence, at Frankford. The roffin was placed in a hearse, and, being wrapped in the matlenal fleg, attracted much attention as it passed through the streets.

Sketch of Lieutenant Colonel Wistar, reported to have been mortally wounded in the lattle of Ball's Bing is descended from one of the oldest Quaker families of Philadelphia. He was born in Germantown in 1828, and is consequently about thirty-two years of age. Ho was educated from that institution when about 18 years of age. Reing of an adventurous tuen, he set out shortly after. with about thirteen kindred spirits, to reach California via the overland route, and on foot, without luving given to the underly adopt the same times and twenty long. Their bottoms are placed, are in the southers met in the matther of the cremisins of the wheels after building. The while line. The outflow of waste water from the wheels at residence, at Frankford. The offined in a through the surface of the Schuylkill river, the gates being thus placed so as to prevent the possibility of the atmospheric air gaining except the passibility of the atmospheric air gaining acts to the wheels alone wheel cylinder is always below the surface of the Schuylkill river, the gates being thus placed so as to prevent the possibility of the atmospheric air gaining except the wheel, 8 feet in diameter; and weighling 6,800 pounds. It is 18 inches to the wheels alone or passible to the canker families of the friends of the

and was interested a constant source of unager to income the four visitors.

The turbines will possess many advantages over the breast wheels, utilizing about 80 per cent. of the water-power, while the latter, at most, cannot transmit over 40 per cont., and require semi-diurnal stoppages during low CAUGHT IN THE ACT .- Yesterday, a man giving the name of John Quigley was before Alderman Ogle, charged with picking the pocket of Goorge W. Young, at the Baltimore depot. The accused was de-tected in the ret, and was committed to answer at court,