ford.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but putriots 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 20 order a year arc, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Forner, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The fullest particulars of the late battle of Ball's Bluff that could be obtained up to the hour we went to press, with a list of the wounded, will be found in our telegraphic reports. In the midst of the gloom caused by its disastrous results, it is gratifying to know that in other quarters of the country our arms have been victorious. We publish on our first page further particulars of the repulse of Zollicoffer by Col. Garrard, in Kentucky, and of the recent victories gained in Missouri. The defenders of the Union in those States have been greatly encouraged by these successes, and look forward with confidence to a series of brilliant

triumphs.

The arrival of the Pennsylvania regiments at Louisville has had a very inspiriting effect. They have been welcomed with the proverbial hospitality of Kentucky. The Democrat says that after their debarkation from the fleet, they "took up their line of march for the Mashville depot, passing in review before General Sherman and staff, at the Galt House, and moving out First street to Broadway. The column was more than a mile in length, four abreast, including the infantry and artillery. The latter consisted of eight six-pound brase guns, and caissons complete. including army forge, &c., and one hundred and twenty horses." They went

into camp at Oakland, on Tuesday. The correct accounts of the fight on Santa Rosas Island, which was originally represented to be a rebel victory, show that it was in reality a costly failure, and that they are mortified and disheartened by their signal repulse. This view of the battle is fully substantiated by the letter of our special naval correspondent on board the United States frigate Niagara, and by the statement of Mr. Packard, a Union man, who recently escaped from Pensacola.

The letter of our special correspondent on board the steamer Atlantic, one of the vessels connected

with the great naval expedition, will be found deeply interesting. The nation anticipates great results from that important enterprise, and we truet these expectations will be realized. The fleet has evidently the power to strike a vigorous blow at any point it may be assail. The trial of William Smith, one of the pirates belonging to the rebel privateer Jeff. Davis, was concluded yesterday, by the rendition of a verdict

of guilty against the prisoner. The charges of Judges Grier and Cadwalader were marked with great force and ability. A motion for a new trial was made, but even if it is not granted, and the prisoner is sentenced, we presume he will not be executed, while so many of our soldiers are in the possession of the rebels.

AT LAST we have the details of the affair at Ball's Bluff or Edwards' Ferry, on Tuesday last. They will create alarm and grief in the loyal States, particularly in Pennsylvania, a number of whose sons were in the command of the lamented Colonel BAKER. We publish a full list of the wounded, and as many particulars in regard to the killed and missing as we could obtain. We have no heart to comment upon this tragedy, so sad and so unexpected, who are grieving for the loss of their dearest and nearest, we feel that the best way to remember and to revenge the patriotic dead is to teach the living the duty of defending their

THE TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE of the Mayor of San Francisco, California, dated yesterday, was received on the same day by Mayor Woon, of New York! It appears in our columns this morning, and is a practical vindication of the liberal legislation of the last Congress of the United States. We live in an instant and instinctive patriotism. The thunder of the ballot-boxes is fitly accompanied by the lighthing of the telegraph, in favor of the

WE NOTICE numerous complaints as to the manner in which our soldiers are clothed and fed, sometimes coming from the soldiers themselves, and more frequently from newspapers. As a contrast to this spirit, we reprint an extract from a letter lately received in this city, written by Captain SAMUEL RINGWALT, of Chester county, who, at the age of sixty-two, accepted the position of quartermaster in General McCall's division, and who displays in all his actions as much ardor and sincerity in the cause as many younger men:

"We are sleeping on our arms, and expect to move at a moment's warning. We have lately had so many orders and countermanding orders, that they no longer excite us. I live on the common rations of a soldier. I have lost all relish for butter, cream, and milk; have forgotten how they taste, and would not exchange my food for Willard's bill of fare. The common tent life and bedding agree with me admirably, and, thank God, I never enjoyed better health and vigor.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1861. The natural and national impatience of our people, so freely exhibited in reference to the operations of our land forces, is beginning to manifest itself in regard to what is charged as the delay of the navy in attacking the Southern coast towns and fortresses. You, of course. published vesterday the ample double contradiction of the boastful falsehood claiming rebel victories at the mouth of the Mississippi and in the harbor of Pensacola. Late intelligence from one of our United States frigates off Fort Pickens discloses the fact that, so far from being worsted in these affairs, at least in that quarter, the result was a substantial gain to our arms; and no doubt when the materials and munitions now being conveyed to different points by the naval expedition are put in use, we shall hear of other the regiment were on picket duty, at the mouth of gallant achievements. I must repeat, what I have frequently asserted, that nothing can be looked for from our fleets until November or December. An experienced sea captain sustains the theory that the best months of the whole year for maval movements are the months of November and December; that the heavy gales-so devastating along the Atlantic in the winter-do not begin until about the 1st of January; and besides, if we had landed our troops on the Southern seaboard during the autumnal and sickly season, there is no estimating the number of lives we should have lost by the havoe of disease among unacclimated men. The public has been gratuitously informed that the great naval expedition has sailed, and now we may begin to hope for success in that quarter.

General McClellan does not seem to have lost any of his confidence and energy since the Evans. They fought well, and suffered severely. affair at Ball's Bluff. He is in the highest It is supposed their loss in killed and wounded is spirits, and I learn, from the best authority, that the army under his command is equal to one hundred and fifty thousand well seasoned troops, and ready to be led to the attack at any moment. Although this affair was undoubtedly a disaster, and, under ordinary circumstances, might produce delay, yet in contrast with the enormous army under his on parade. When he discovered how impossible it control, and his long-prepared programme, it was to break the enemy's line with the small force may be regarded as a matter of comparatively he had, and that it was impossible to retreat across from Poolesville, by telegraph: subordinate importance. It ought to be borne in mind that, in our advance into Virginia, we are contending against a foe that knows his ground, and against the influence of secret enemies, who convey every item of intelligence to the rebel leaders. I do not doubt that in a the Colonel's sword, as is supposed. Captain Sorgt. Maj. H. Bastian. Co. K, right side and elbow very short time you will receive good news, Bernel, of Company A, rushed at him, shot him | Color Sergt. Randall C. Wood, both legs. and that the men so long panting for an opporfunity to meet the traitors to our country in an open field will be gratified. Occasional.

EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C .-Thomas & Sous sale on Tuesday next, 29th inst., will be worthy of attention, comprising splendid mansions, genteel dwellings, business stands, valuable farm, mill, building lots, &c. Peremptory sales, by order of Orphans' Court, Administrators and others. See advertisements and pamphlet

catalogues, issued to-day. MAGEE'S ENVELOPES, sold at 316 Chestnut street, we may inform our readers, are the Union envelopes which pass through the post office. His de-All should use them.

The Press. LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Battle of Ball's Bluff. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Latest from Gen. Banks' Column.

REBELS IN GREAT FORCE AT LEESBURG.

They are Building Entrenchments. OUR TROOPS SHELL A REBEL BATTERY.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac.

Latest from Kentucky Rebel Company Made Prisoners by

Union Home Guards THE VICTIMS OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1861 From Our Special Correspondent. I have just returned from Edwards' Ferry. here were two engagements. One at Edwards Ferry, in which the New York Second. DANA'S

Minnesota regiment, detachments from Major Mix's cavalry, the Massachusetts Ninetcenth, New York Thirty-fourth, the Seventh Michigan, and Colonel MURPHY's Pennsylvania regiment-in all, eighteen hundred men, with two guns-were ongaged. General GORMAN assumed command on the Maryland side, having charge of transportation. Colonel Tompkins commanded on the Virginia side. He crossed on Sunday last, and, on the afternoon of that day, forming a line of battle on the hills, shelled the woods for two hours, but saw no enemy. Companies of skirmishers were sent forward, escorted by cavalry. They advanced a mile and a half from the shore, and lay on their arms all night. On Monday the forces slowly advanced. On Tuesday morning an Indiana regiment arrived, with a company of Sharpshooters belonging to LANDER'S brigade, to act as skirmishers. As the Sharpshooters advanced, the enemy opened fire, the Mississippi Thirteenth being among the number. A company of the Seventh Michigan Regiment took the bridge two miles from the Potomac. General LANDER arrived on Tuesday afternoon, but refused to take command, being unwell. He offered to do anything in his power to assist Colonel Tompkins. As he rode along the line the pickets of the enemy wounded him in the leg. About 4 o'clock on that day a sharp skirmish occurred. Two howitzers opened on them, when they retired behind embankments. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded. These victims were removed at night in wagons. At this time the Federal forces numbered 4,400 men, with two guns, and thirty cavalry. Two men were killed and one wounded on our side. All Tuesday night the cars were heard running from Winchester on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. Large reinforcements came to the enemy. We had twenty thousand men on the Maryland side, but having no transportation, with the river behind our forces, tioneral McCLELLAS, who by this time had arrived, directed our forces to recross the river. Gen BANKS crossed to Virginia on Tuesday afternoon,

but came back and made his headquarters at Edwards' Ferry, where his division now is Conrad's Ferry is five miles above Edwards' Ferry. There Colonel Baken crossed at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning with a force composed of the first battalion California Regiment, who received orders to and we have certainly no wish to complain. be at Conrad's Ferry by sunrise. Provisions were At a moment when we are looking forward to cooked and other arrangements made, and under a grand and essential victory for our dear the command of Colonel Baken they arrived. the men singing and glorying in the near prospect country, we have few words to give to a de- When they got to the ferry, they found that the of a fight. Adjutant LETFORD, Capts. Zulich and feat. However we may grieve with those Massachusetts Fifteenth and four companies of the LANE Tommany Regiment had crossed during the night. The means of transportation were two flathouts capable of carrying thirty men each, and a small metallic life-boat. Opposite Conrad's Ferry is Harrison island, three miles long. The Virginia shore is steep and rugged, with a narrow path, allowing men to climb up in single file. On Monday afternoon, before the battalion all crossed, Colone BAKER arrived, and about two o'clock assumed command, his forces numbering 1,800 men. About one hundred yards from the shore he formed his line of battle. The Massachusetts men advanced as skirmishers, firing on the rebels, who returned the fire, but gradually fell back within a mile or two of Lecsburg. Suddenly the enemy opened extraordinary age; what required months to fire from concealed rifle pits, committing great achieve, less than ten years ago, is now ac- havoc. Colonel Baken came up to support complished in a few minutes! California the advance. The country was full of underspeaks to Washington and New York with growth to the right and left, and some of the enemy were concealed in a cornfield. Sharpshooters were stationed on trees to pick off our officers. The fight lasted three hours. It was impossible to send reinforcements; and, though our men fought with desperate bravery, and numbers on the Maryland shore were eager to join them, a want of means of transportation kept them from going to the rescue. Col. Baker was attired in a plain dress, on foot, marching among his men, and encouraging them,

> to fall back in dismay. When the rebels advanced, the Federal forces charged savagely to obtain Col. BAKER's body. After a desperate fight, they succeeded in obtaining it. At sundown, the Federal forces commenced retreating, followed by large bodies of the rebels. In recrossing the river many were drowned, it being almost impossible to manage the unwieldy

and, while forming the line for a bayonet charge,

bonts. The rebels took possession of the heights o the brink of the river to shoot our men as they were swimming over. The cause of the repulse is universally attributed

to the want of facilities for transportation during the fight. Lieut. Col. WISTAR was not mortally wounded. Lieut. WILLIAMS is dead. Captains MARKOE,

OTTER. KEFFER : Lieutenants PARKER, KERNS HOOPER. HARRIS. and KENNEY, are prisoners. Lieutenants WADE, TEMPLETON, YURREE; Captains BURRELL and HICKS, were all wounded. Captain RITTMAN. Lieutenants FISKE and JOHNsox, are safe. These are all the officers of the California Regiment who were engaged. The uninjured portion of the regiment of Colone Baker is now in its old camping ground.

The Tanumany and Massachusetts Regiments were badly cut up. The survivors are all in their old position. J. R. Y.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. A Full and True Account of the Battle

A large number of persons related to men belonging to Baken's brigade are of course anxious to hear of their condition. I send you some of the incidents of the battle, as gathered from the conversation of the officers and men. Lieutenant Colonel WISTAR had only six hundred and fifty men with him. The remainder of

the Monocacy, under Major Pannisu. The river at Conrad's Ferry is very deep, say 15 or 20 feet. Col BAKER was ordered to cross over with his brigade in two flatboats, or scows. There is an island in the middle of the river about 300 yards wide, on which the troops first landed. From the island to the Virginia shore the distance was about 500 feet, and the water very deep and rapid them from each direction. This fact is corroborain its flow. To get across this Col. Baken was supplied with only one scow and a small boat. On the Virginia side there is a bluff rising abruptly from the river's bank at an angle of forty-

five degrees. Up this ascent the troops had to

The bluff was thickly wooded, and covered with sharpshooters. As one boatload landed, these sharpshooters would open fire upon them, and before the second hoatload could got across most of the preceding boatload were wounded. It is well ascertained that the enemy were 4.500 strong, and were under the command of General double that of our side. They were well armed, (oh, the traitor FLOYD!) but poorly clad, scarcely any of them having uniforms.

Lieut. Colonel WISTAR behaved nobly, and distinguished himself by deeds of valor. He was severely wounded shortly after getting into action. BANKE was as cool and collected as though he was the river, he declared his purpose to die rather than surrender. He placed himself in advance of his Lieut. Col. Wistar, right elbow joint. line, and, waving his hat, cried, "Now, men. fol- Capt L. Biensall, Co. G, contused wound of back. low me; if we break them the victory is ours!" | Lieut. Robt. Templeton, Co. K, right shoulder. Instantly be was pierced with balls, and fell dead. Lieut, Frank Wade, Co. D. right shoulder. A rebel approached the body in order to carry off Lieut. J. Templeton, Co. K, left shoulder. dead, and brought the body of the noble Senator | Sergt. Eldridge Bunn, Co. A, right leg. and soldier within the lines. Captain HARVEY, Sergt. John Thatcher. Co. A. breast. assistant adjutant general of the brigade, formerly an English officer, behaved heroically, and althogh | Corp. Frank G. Lambert, Co. II, right arm.

Only 1,500 of our men succeeded in crossing over the river. It was dark before Colonels BAXTER'S, Owen's, and Moreneab's regiments began to cross. When it was ascertained that our troops had been repulsed, and the boat sunk on the other side of the island, and Colonel BAKER killed, these regiments were stopped from going over. The men were greatly excited at hearing the shouts and firing across the river, and were all eager to go to the rescue of their comrades. And when finally they were ordered to remand for them in all the loyal States is immense. tire, they did so reluctantly, but in the best order | Joshua Steambeck, Co. G, right leg. possible under the circumstances.

Col. JOSHUA T. OWEN, of the Second Regiment. neceeds Col. BAKER in command of the brigade. He is from Philadelphia, and is a discreet and efficient officer. He commanded the Twonty-fourth Regiment in the three-months service.

The Barbarity of the Rebels. Nearly every hour brings us a different account f the recent sud conflict near Locsburg, or Edwards' Ferry, or Ball's Bluff. There is no denying the fact that a great mistake was made. The theory which gains most credence is that our officers were deceived by rebel spies whom they paid liberally, and were led into an ambuscade, The river was very high at the time, and there was but one scow to carry our troops across. From all the various accounts, it seems that our troops had but three pieces of artillery with them, and they were taken over in the early part of the day, and were subsequently captured by the rebels. We had no battery on this side to protect our troops after they had crossed over. Those who remained on this side were compelled to witness the slaughter of their brothren in arms without being able to render them any assistance. There had been no provision made for their crossing. From the best information that can be obtained this morning, we learn that our troops have again all recrossed to this side, as the rebels were found to be in large force a few miles in front of them. Stragglers are continually coming in, and from them we glean much additional information. " The battle was not so disastrous as we might be led to suppose. We have not, evidently, lost more than four hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. When the official reports to the departments reach you, this will prohably be verified. But for each bravery, no troops in modern history surpassed in determined courage and true discipline our troops engaged in the action. Old Pennsylvania and old Massahusetts have covered themselves with undying

vincible soldiers, stood with them shoulder to Shoulder. There are many circumstances and surroundings connected with the battle of Ball's Bluff which deserve to be noticed. In the first place, the whole movement was rash, unnecessary, and it is said by gentlemen who are direct from Edwards' Ferry this morning, unadvised by high military authority. But Col. Baken, brave as a lion, and other equally brave men, have paid the penalty. If to the great dead this terrible mistake is chargable. "let the dead past bury its dead." The rebel loss, from what can be learned on the spot, was terrible. On the part of our troops it was open, honorable war-fare, with all the usages of civilized war observed. On the part of the rebels and traitors, it was a brutal massacre. They rifled the pockets of the dead and wounded, stripped them of every vestige of clothing, and in many cases out the throats of ne helpless on the field, or blow their brains out

glory, and the Empire State, with her almost in-

with revolvers. The Ninetcenth Massachusetts Regiment, al hough not in active battle, detailed Captain W. H. WILSON, with company II, to take possession of Harrison's Island, who did duty there more noble and humane than often falls to the lot of men. They held the island, and not only saw to the transport of the troops to Virginia, but to the return of the survivors and of the dead and wounded. The deeds of barbarity related by an eye-witness, who is a distinguished member of the medical faculty of Philadelphia, perpetrated by these rebel fiends, are almost beyond the bounds of credibility; but when wounded men were driven deliberately, naked, into the river, and then shot, it will tell of some of the least barbarous acts of this thicking and assassin chivalry.

A gentleman who came down this morning states that all our troops were withdrawn from the Virginia side yesterday. But a rumor was prevalent four miles from Edwards Ferry that they were sent over again in the afternoon, to the number of 60,000, to march on Leesburg, and took possession of the place, stationing their pickets two miles in advance. Our men experienced many severe hard-

In the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. MURPHY, orders were received on Monday night at 7 o'clock, to march immediately, and they left in high spirits for Conrad's Ferry, the band playing "Carry me back to Old Virginny," and of Co's. E and B, and Capt. RICKARDS, Co. I, were at the time absent in Washington upon business of the regiment, but being telegraphed hurried back by special conveyance, and arrived upon the ground with Gen. McClellan, before daylight, to take charge of their commands. The regiment then received marching orders to Edwards' Ferry, where they all supposed the crossing was at once to commence to Virginia; when, instead of these hungry and tired soldiers getting their breakfasts upon their arrival, they cleaned up their Minnie muskets, and prepared to use them. The continued rain, from the first start until that moment, had rendered them almost useless, and before the work was done, marching orders were again received to go to Seneca Mills and Muddy Branch, nine and twelve miles down the Potomac, to guard the Marvland side from the Chain Bridge to Edwards' Ferry. The poor soldiers obeyed the order, as they obey all of them, with alacrity, although they hoped to have had an opportunity to show their prowess in a better field. Colonel MURPHY has the full confidence of his men, and they will follow him

anywhere. The loss to the California Regiment will be severely felt in Philadelphia. The death of Capt. CHARLES KOCHERSPERGER, the proprietor of Blood's Dispatch, is reported. But gentlemen who came down this morning say that his company slightly in advance, and waving his sword, he was was stationed some miles from the scene of battle, killed. The news of his death caused one column and that his reported death must be a mistake. But the universal sentiment in Gen. BANKS' division, with both officers and men, is that this reverse of arms must and shall be obliterated by many glorious triumphs, and the barbarous brutality of traitors shall meet with something in the future that partakes more of retributive justice than oaths

administered to perjurers. Returns from Edward's Ferry. Gen. BANKS telegraphed to the War Department to day that the killed on the battle field, on our side, would not exceed 75 (seventy-five.) This does not include those drowned in boats and in attempts to swim the river. In one boat which attempted to cross there were about 100; the boat swamped and 70 were drowned, and one was wounded by a bullet from the enemy on the

oanks of the river. The missing, when the roll was called, yesterday, was 900; but it is known that a large proportion of this number escaped to the woods, and, if not picked up and made prisoners by the enemy, these vill return to camp. It is known, however, that the rebels are in occupation of the ground above, below, and in rear of the field where the engagement took place, and our men will have some difficulty in eluding their vigilance. During yesterday quite a number of the scattered made their way back to the ranks, and, for some days to come, the number of missing will continue to diminish.

Captain Young, of Colonel BAKER's regiment, informs me that the second battalion of the regiment was not engaged, but the first battalion was in the hottest of the fire, and, when he left, the returns indicated a loss of 300 from the battalion, in killed, wounded, and missing. Generals Banks and Stone Return to Head.

quarters.

Our troops have returned to their encampments very much in the condition that our men returned to Washington after the Bull Run affair. Those who were present at the engagement say that our men resisted the enemy with heroic bravery, and were overcome at last only by the overwhelming power of a force vastly superior in numbers. They

found the enemy rushing upon them from three sides of the field, and pouring a constant fire upon ted by an examination of the body of the gallant Colonel BAKER, which showed two perforations in the forehead and one in the breast, while another was discovered in the side from bullet that passed in by the side of one arm and came out under the other. There is no doubt of the individual bravery of each soldier in the ranks of Colonel BAKER, while he, the braves of the brave, was at their head. It is said by many here (as the matter is criticised pro and con with intense interest) that Colonel Baker should have retreated; but Captain Young, who was by his side, says there was no possibility of doing so. To retreat, either up or down, he would but advance nto the fire of the enemy. A retreat to the river, Captain Young states, would afford no better seenrity; for they were without a force there to cove their retreat, and without facilities for crossin over the river. This statement of Captain Young is corroborated by others, and is, no doubt, correct

List of the Wounded. The following list of wounded in the engagement on Tuesday, was to-day received at headquarters.

Corp. John Paul, Co. H, right leg. severely wounded, still continued to discharge his | Corp. Stephen W. Makey. Co. G, right wrist. Corp. Wm. Herkley, Co. D. left wrist,

> Corp. Frederick Piper, Co. P, right hand. PRIVATES Andrew F. Hooper. Co. A, shot through the right side, and since died. George N. Hooper, Co. A. through the shoulder blade. Sewell Randall. Co. D, through left side and leg

since died. Christian Schaffer, Co. G. left shoulder. Frank Ellis, Co. A, right shoulder. Wm. Brunel, Co. G, nose and left eye. William Holland, Co. G, right leg.

F. M. (or Phil.) Mahan, Co. G, left knee. C. K Dulton, Co. P, injured internally. Charles W. Kelly, Co. H, left leg. Jumes Patterson, Co. D, hip. William Coles, Co. G, foot. Godfrey Chewble, Co. G, foot.

Samuel G. Murphy, Co. G, leg. Henry Cole, Co. F, knee. Henry Rich, Co. D. leg. Edward B. Taylor, Co. A. right arm John Harvey, Co. A; stomach. Jacob Lutze, Co. A, right thigh and cut in the neck. Phomas R. McKerney, Co. L, left thigh and foot. Henry H. Allen, Co. A, left leg. Richard P. Nichols, Co. C, ankle and heel William Smith, Co. G, hip. Lewis Rand, Co. G, thigh. Charles Pillig, Co. A, hip. James H. Sloan, Co. C, back. L. G. Truinn, Co. C, arm. Patrick L. Burke, Co. G, fractured herneas. John Lipsey, Co. A. arm. Charles R. Smith, Co. L. leg. Godfrey Shubee, Co. G, right foot. John Reynolds, Co. G, hip. Philip Smith, Co. G, superficially. Edward Mann, Co. G, left thigh. Edward Wisner, Co. A. both shoulders. Bailey Watson, Co. II, right thigh. John Stanley, Co. G. shoulder, Wm. Fisher, Co. A, finger. John Lipnett. Co. A. arm R. J. Jostin, Co. H, both buttocks Richard Hartley, Co. D, foot. Stiles Bonson, Co. D. arm.

Wm. Thompson, Co. G. leg. James Tallen, Co. G, leg. Philip Smith, Co. G, leg. Andrew Mark, Co. L., foot James Culligan. Co. M, finger Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Liout. Col. George H. Ward, left leg. Capt. S. S. Sloan, Co. F, left foot.

Capt. A. Walter, Co. G, right foot First Serg't II. P. Georgeson, Co. A, right arm. First Serg't Diamond Draine, Co. F, right side of the head. Serg't Geo. E. Tiffany, Co. G. right arm and ab Corp. Jas. P. Adams, Co. F, side of the head. Corp. Fred. B. Robbins, Co. G, throat.

Corp. Helda S. Holbrook, Co. G. right shoulder

shoulder.

Corp. George F. Daniels, Co. B, right wrist and

Corp. Henry Collar, Co. H, in groin. PRIVATES. Lewis Hale, Co. H. left shoulder. Frank Marble, Co. (t. both shoulders, Joseph H. Apgood, Co. A, in hip. Francis Geilen, Co. I, in leg. L. Dana, Co. II, in foot. Henry H. Rugg, Co. C, in shoulder. Heben H. Arris, Co. D, internal injury. Thomas H. Alney, Co. II, in groin.

John Holland, Co. C, in hip. Charles H. Stone, Co. H, right leg and ankle. Ralph T. Finney, Co. D, in both thighs. Harris Day, Co. D, in left foot. George B. Simons, Co. B, right thigh. Wm. L. Fuller, Co. G. right leg. E. B. Pitts, Co. H, left thigh. E. R. Brown, Co. H, neck. Augustus Bemick, Co. A. neck and left thigh. Edward ---, Co. A, left ankle. Thomas A. Southwick, Co. H, left thigh. Samuel B. King, Co. K, right thigh. Samuel C. Smith, Co. C, right hip. Wm. Sawyer, Co. II, right shoulder. James Kelley, Co. G, right arm. Dorman C. Jude, Co. II, left leg. Edw. C. Arnold, Co. II, right arm. Alonzo B. Belknap, Co. G, right chest. E. L. Adams, Co. F, left check.

Abner H. Rice, Co. G. abdomen. Edward Harrington, Co. H, wrist B. D. Seaver, Co. D, arm. Simon Sullivan, Co. H. left thigh Charles E. Preston, Co. G. head. Mat. Brenan, Co. E, contusion. Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment.

Capt. Schmidt, Co. E, in the left hip, right thigh, and back. Capt. Disher. Co. C. bullet-wound in head. Capt. Putnam, Co. H, right arm amputated. Lieut. Lowell. Co. E, right hip. Lieut. Holmes, Co. A, bullet-wound of abdomen. Serg't H. M. Warren, Co. E, gunsho Serg't Mohonsky, wounded in leg-Serg't Riddle, Co. I, right ulna. Corp. Dwyer. Co. A. thigh. PRIVATES. Jas. S. Seaton, Co. I. ankle.

Chas. Lowe. Co. II, arm.

Jas. G. Warren, Co. D. gunshot wound. W. R. Little, Co. I, right arm. C. Pierce, Go. E. scaln. William Grady, Co. A, finger. John Dalan, Co. G. left arm James Riley, Co. G, gunshot wound. Uriah J. Steuben, Co. E. arm. Patrick McDermot, Co. A. right knee Wm. Babcock, Co. A, left shoulder. Wm. Hathaway, Co. H, right side. A. Emmons, Co. I. finger.

Joseph Bert, Co. I. through the thigh. E. R. Graves, Co. II, left shoulder. George C. Pratt, Co. I, right knee. Patrick Crowley, Co. G, elbow. Charles Congille, Co. H. right shoulder, slightly. Albert Sherman, Co. D, right foot and head.
Albert Stackpoke, Co. I, above right trochante Wm. Edson, Co. A, through from left to right side. Josiah Proctor. Co. D. raking wound in back.

Julius Streick, Co. I, right elbow. Tammany Regiment. Sergt. Patrick Swords, Co. K, left side of head. Corp. Thos. Stapleton, Co. A. contusion of leg. Peter McGeever, Co. K, left thigh. Edw. Gallagher. Co. K, right arm, amputated.

Edward Reid, left breast. John Stager, Co. I, contusion. Michael Gillingham, Co. A. wounded. Daniel Fenney, Co. A, back. Third Rhode Island Battery. Sergeant H. A. Tucker, right leg.

PRIVATES. James W. Maidson, leg. N. C. Haskins, shoulder-blade broken. John Aspinwall, shoulder. George Maidson, left side. O. W. Matheson, both legs.

First United States Artillery. Private Archibald Allen. Co. I. left shoulder. Private John Nixon. Co. I. right arm. Cavalry. Private Colet Sears, contusion.

List of Killed in the Tammany Regiment. Capt. Alden, Co. II. Corporal Duncan McPhail, Co. C. PRIVATES.

Thomas Bailey, Co. A. Daniel Graham, Co. E. James Danver. Co. K. John Sullivan, Co. K. John Cabill, Co. K. Ed. Sullivan, Co. K. Daniel Graham, Co K. The above list contains the names of all known to have been killed in this regiment. Doubtiess some in the list of missing have been killed. No further official account of the casualties had been received at headquarters up to 10 o'clock to-

night.

The Battle of Ball's Bluff-Philadelphians Eugaged in it. Yesterday the body of Charles Ferguson, wh was killed at the recent battle of Ball's Bluff, reached the city in the train from the Baltimore depot. The deceased was a member of Company P. Capt. Hicks, of the First Regiment of Baker's Brigade. He was pierced with six bullets, one in the elbow, and the balance in the feet, ankles and legs. He evidently died from the loss of blood. The deceased was conveyed to his late residence at Kessler and Norris streets, Nineteenth ward. He was 27 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. His body was accompanied by a guard of Fire Zouaves. He was connected with the United American Mechanics, Odd Fellows, and one or two other organizations in this city. A young man named John Johnson, aged 19 years, whose parents reside at Second and Diamond streets, Nineteenth ward, was also killed. He was shot in the abdomen, and was picked up by two of Baxter's Fire Zonaves, named George Stay and Lewis Peze, who placed him on their back and swam with him to the Maryland shore. The noble fellows then carried him a distance of about two miles to the hospital, where he soon expired. His body will be brought home and buried from his late residence. We are informed that Emanuel P. McCormick,

of this city, a private of Company P, Baker's First California Regiment, a young man only 19 years of age, was one of the six who volunteered to go out and recover the body of General Baker, under a galling fire from the rebels, at the battle of Ball's Bluff. He was, up to the time of his enlistment, in the office of Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, who speaks highly of him while he was in his employ. Among the prisoners was Sergeant Benjamin Fleck, who resided at the corner of Sixth and Berks streets. Nineteenth ward. He was formerly a conductor on the Fifth and Sixth-street Passen ger Railway, and leaves a family. Corporal James C. Hufty, of Company C, California Regiment, who was also taken prisoner in the engagement, is a son of George W. Hufty, Esq., City Controller. A letter from Major Smith, of this regiment, announces his safety, and states that the "California boys" acted well. Captain Robert C. Hicks, of Company P, was wounded in the shoulder, during the action, while gallantly distinguishing himself. He is now at wounded in the shoulder, during the action, while gallantly distinguishing himself. He is now at Poolesville, Md., and is rapidly recovering from the effects of his wound. Captain Hicks was a citizen of Philadelphia, having resided here the greater portion of his life. For some years he was engaged in the gas-fitting and plumbing business in West Philadelphia, and at the time of the breaking out of the war occupied the position of purveyor of the Table 1 and 3 detailed of this city. Having raised the First water district of this city. Having raised an independent company for the three years' service, recruited wholly in this city, he was ordered with his command to Fortress Monroe, where the company remained until attached to Baker's California Regiment. Captain H., has a wife and

several children, who reside in the southern section

of the city.

Most of the members of Company D, Captain George Rittman, resided in Frankford, and when the news of the affair reached that place much anxiety was munifested by their friends as to their

The following is a complete list of the members of Company D who are still missing, being either drowned or taken prisoners: Corneral Thomas Palamer, aged 24 years, of Frankford. William Batt, aged 21 years, of Frankford. Emmet Brett, aged 23 years, of Frankford. John Johnson, aged 19 years, residing at Se vansk and Germantown road. John Fisher, aged 24 years, married, of Frank-

David Chipman, aged 25 years (served five years in the regular service), of Frankford. William Colbaugh, aged 28 years, married, o Frankford. James Grew, aged 25 years, married, of Frank John Greenhalgh, aged 22 years, of Frankford. John Heap, aged 20 years, of Frankford. John Hogan, aged 23 years, of Frankford. Samuel Hooley, aged 40 years, wife and three

John Castor, aged 22 years, of Frankford.

children, of Frankford. George Hart, aged 21 years, of Frankford. Robert Lesher, aged 21 years, of Frankford. Richard Stand, aged 45 years, married, of Frank Robert Smith, aged 21 years, of Frankford, who was last seen to jump into the river and attempt to

Oliver Snyder, aged 27 years, of Frankford. John Stott, aged 19 years, of Frankford. John Stokes, aged 22 years, of Nineteenth ward Henry Zepp, aged 18 years, and brother Thomas, aged 22 years, of Nineteenth ward. Geo. Aucklin, aged 21 years, of Frankford. Capt. Rittman was not with his company in the engagement. He had been detailed as officer of the day, and, therefore, could not cross on to the Virginia side. The captain lives in Main street.

Frankford, and served with distinction in the

Mexican war. Most of the men of Company D

were with Small's Brigade, when attacked in Bal-

swim to the Maryland side.

imore, on the 19th of April. None of them sustained any serious injuries at the time. Latest from General Banks' Command, EDWARDS FERRY, Oct. 24, P. M.—The rebels luring this afternoon were busily engaged in and around their fort between Leesburg and the river fronting on Edwards' Ferry. They had previously removed their ordnance, but from their movemeats it was judged that they were engaged in re-

placing them. The fort is located on the crest of the first range of hills from the river, several hundred yards to the left of a piece of woods, with a breastwork connecting it with and extending into or in rear of the

To the rear of this elevation is Leesburg. Parties of horsesmen have at different times during the day come up to the fortifications, and viewed our batteries ranged along the hill above the ferry. Between the fort hill and Leesburg, there ovidendy rests a large rebel force. The smoke from their camp-fires has been seen all day. It is believed, however, that their main body lies nearer to, and directly opposite the ferry.

They have not exposed themselves in any force, but their pickets and small reconnoitering parties have several times been seen. have several times been seen.

During the afternoon a train, consisting of about
100 wagons, appeared on a more distant hill to the
right of Leesburg, and encamped there under the

Towards dusk a considerable body of cavalry were seen approaching a farm house near the river, a mile above the ferry, where, during the afternoon, several bodies of officers had paid visits.

It is thought that this house had been occupied so the headquesters of some bright of division. as the headquarters of some brigade or division.

The regiments engaged in the affair of Monday have not yet completed their reports of the losses sustained. They will be made as perfect as possible and returned to morrow. sustained. They will be made as perfect as possible, and returned to-morrow.

The various regiments located in this region are endeavoring to make themselves as comfortable as the limited facilities of the country will admit.

EDWARDS' FERRY, October 25.—Last night our scouts went over the river, and picketed the shore for half a mile back, and north of Goose Creek. Not a sign of man or horse was heard, except the splash of the oars of a boat some distance up the river.

This morning, the rebel pickets were seen at various points on or near the viver, above the ferry. Some are mounted, while others are on foot. No large bodies have been perceived; but it is known that they are concealed by the wooded range of hills half a mile back from the river They still occupy the fort, but apparently not in any great force, although a very heavy body lies any great force, atthough a very heavy too, hes directly in their rear.

At midnight there was continued firing at the mouth of the Monocacy. It resulted from the shelling of a rebel camp by our batteries. The enemy did not reply to our shots with any large guns. At the headquarters the affair is not spoken if as a fame mank circuitagenes.

of as of any great significance.

The result of our firing has not yet been fully ascertained, beyond the fact that the enemy retreated from their position. Their number is re-ported to have been small.

Privates Tuttle Clemens, Mather, and Raymond, of the Third Wisconsin regiment were killed, and private Ross of Co. C, Third Wisconsin; Corporal Pratt, Co. A. Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, taken

prisoner by the rebels. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. The Exchange of Prisoners. The question of an exchange of prisoners is beginning to be discussed in various quarters. Complaints are being sent forward by such of our officers and men now in confinement at Charleston and Richmond, demanding action on the part of the Administration. The percentage of prisoners held by the Confederate States is largely over the number confined at Fort Lafavette and elsewhere. Necessity, which is the mother of law, in all cases,

may compel a disposition of this vexed question at an early day. Private accounts from the Upper Potomac, this norning, represent that the soldiers reported as missing are from time to time coming in, while others, who were carried down by the current of the river, are known to be now under shelter in tenements on its banks. Lieutenant PHILIP CASEY. of Company B. Thirtieth Regiment of New York State volunteers, died of dysentery, in camp, at Upton's Hill, yesterday. His remains will be

taken to Troy for interment. Pennsylvania Troops in Kentucky. Letters received in this city from Louisville. Kentucky, state that the Pennsylvania troops who recently arrived there were not only welcomed with enthusiasm, but pronounced the finest body of men that has yet been enlisted for the war in that military district. It is supposed that Brigadier General SHERMAN will immediately place them in camp and prepare them for active duty.

Philadelphians on the Battle Ground. Dr. Robert K. Smith, Major WM. A. DELANEY Captain GRAY, and WM. H. MASON, of Philadelphia, have returned from the battle field, where they have been rendering good service to the wounded.

Presentation of Flags. Dr. REX accompanied ex-Governor Pollock Dr. HARNED, and Professor BOOTH, yesterday afternoon, to the encampment of the Forty-fith Pennsylvania Regiment on Mason's Hill. Mr POLLOCK presented, in a neat speech, on behalf of some citizens of Philadelphia, a handsome suite of regimental flags. Col. Koltes, Gen. BLENKER and others, made patriotic speeches, and the affair passed off very pleasantly.

General McClellan Again in the City. The General returned at five P. M. yesterday. Though the affair at Edwards' Ferry was not by his direction, yet he speaks of the men, with a single exception of some small portion of the artil lery, as having been entirely satisfactory. The Cabinet.

The Cabinet has never met under a more solemn sense of the responsibility that rests upon its deliberations than it has done to-day. Each member before it assembled, at twelve o'clock, seemed to feel, and could not conseal the feeling that the nation was watching with intense interest the re sults of their deliberations, decisions, and actions.

FROM MISSOURI.

ROLLA, Oct. 24.-Reports regarded as reliable

say that the band of rebels which have been in-festing the country west of here, are concentrating festing the country west of here, are concentrating at Springfield; also, that part of Price's army arrived there, and the balance was soon expected.

Another report says orders had been issued from the rebel headquarters requiring all the Texan troops to march to Houston, the Arkansas troops to Little Rock, and the Missourians to Camp Walker.
HEAD QUARTERS AT PILOT KNOB, Mo., Oct. 25.
—Col. Boyd of the Twenty-fourth Missouri regiment, commandant of this post, announces that the proclamation of General Fremont as modified by Walker. the President declaring martial law, will be rigidly enforced in the counties of Jefferson, St. Francois, Washington, and Ironton, and that all persons taken in arms against the Government of the United States in an irregular warfare, or who may be found in any manner in burning or otherwise injuring railroad or other bridges, or cutting telegraph wires, or injuring any public property, will be summarily shot. Also, that the sympathizers with the rebellion, who are constantly visiting the station on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and giving information to the robals will heterotice be arrested and dealt with as

The War in Kentucky. LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 25.—Information from Camp Wild Cat says General Zollicoffer has repeated beyond Loudon, and is supposed to be falling back to Cumberland. Forty-three mounted rebels, armed with United States muskets, revolvers rebeis, armed with United States mussets, revolvers, and bowie-knives, and confessedly bound for the rebei army, were surrounded and taken prisoners by twenty-four Home Guards under Captain Ceaddock and Major Buckner; also, four other men and forty horses. The former were aiding the cavalry

rebels, will hereafter be arrested and dealt with as

1,500 rebel troops there, are sick, and from five to ten dving daily. The Vote in Western Virginia. WHERLING, Oct. 25.—Further reports from the different counties show that the ticket for a division of the State has carried almost manimously. The vote is not full owing to the prevalent disturb-

Direct Telegraphic Communication with the Pacific.

FIRST MESSAGE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .- The Overland California Telegraph has been completed. The following message was received this afternoon: SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.

TO THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK: San Francisco to New York sends greeting, and congratulates her on the completion of the enterprise which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic. May the prosperity of both cities be increased thereby, and the prosperiously of this leader. jectors of this important work meet with honor and reward. H. F. TESCHEMAKER,

Mayor of San Francisco.

Et. Josephs, Oct. 25.—The Pacific Triegraph was completed to San Francisco yesterday, and was in fine working order last evening. The first through measage transmitted over the line is from Shippen Fleid, Chief Justice of California, in the absence of the Governor, to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

In consequence of the line being closed east of here before we received notice of the line working last night, we were obliged to hold the message, with others, over night. The enterprise is a complete success. Press despatches and private business forwarded from here up to twelve o'clock last night were laid before the public in California this morning.

GLEVELAND, Oct. 25.—The following message from H. W. Carpenter, president of the California State Telegraph Company, was received here to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—To J. H. Wade, President of the Pacific Telegraph Company:

We greet you across the continent. You beat us by a day or two, but we forgive you, and for it receive our congratulations.

This conspil-tion of the last link of the American Telegraph connects Cape Race with the Golden Horn, traversider, weather the property of the present of the party of the property of the prop This completion of the last link of the American Telesgraph connects Cape Race with the Golden Horn, traversing nearly five thousand miles with one continuous wire, and bringing those two points within two hours telegraphic time of each other.

The next westward extension of the line will be via Behring's Straits to the mouth of the Amoor river, to which point the Russian Government is already constructing a line, commencing at Moscow. This is the extension which Mr. P. D. Collins projected and has been for so long a time advocating.

structing a line, commencing at Moscow. This is the extension which Mr. P. D. Collins projected and has been for so long a time advocating.

The completion of the American telegraph to the Amoor river will leave scarcely anything further to achieve in telegraphic enterprise. It will connect America with Europe via Moscow, and through lines either already built or projected, with all the important commercial points in China, India, Jeddo in Japan, and even Melbourne, in Australia.

Some time ago, the Russian Government told Mr. Collins, that when the working of a line from St. Louis to this city became a fixed fact, they would look upon that fact as proof of the practal-lifty of a line from hence to Moscow, and would thenceforth proceed more rapidly with their own line to the Amoor.

The proprietors of the Pacific line having been for some time convinced of the perfect feasibility of Mr. Collins' project, as well as of its vast importance to the whole commercial world, have become much interested in the enterprise, and hence it is their intention to push it forward with all practicable speed. Mr. Collins is now at the Eastward, whence it is his intention, at no distant day, to proceed to St. Petersburg, in the further pursuit of his gigantic enterprise. f his gigantic enterprise. It is understood that the Russian Government has dready an agent in the Eastern States, looking into the working of the American telegraph system.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE OFF CAPE RACE.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 25 .- The steamship City f Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 16th inst., passed off Cape Race at 7 o clock this (Friday) evening. Her advices are three days later. Eord Russell has declared that he could see no harmony in America, whether the South surrenders or is subjugated.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTHESS MONROE, Oct. 24, via Baltimore. - The weather has been most favorable for completing the preparations for the movement of the fleet now assembled here. All the armed vessels and transports have probably arrived here, and Hampton Roads presents, especially at nights, a magnificent appearance. The steamer Spaudding will not leave for Hatteras before Monday.

The Steamer Africa at New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 25. - The royal mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 19th inst., arrived at this port this evening. Her advices have been telegraphed from Cupe Race.

THE CITY.

Public Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The last of the "Ullman benefits," at the Academy, last evening, was greeted with a tolerable house. "Betly," the plot of which is derived from a farce called the "Swiss Cottage." and the comic opera in French, "Les Noces de that, if we are to believe the management, was the farewell of Brignoli and Hinkley. To say the least, the pieces were inadequate to the artists and the occasion, being without passion, incident, or character. Brignoli in "Betly," not having an aria to sing,

introduced one from the grand opera of "Anna Bolena." His duet with the basso was marked by all his native tenderness. Miss Hinkley, a selfpossessed little actress, with a fresh, clear voice, made a pleasant feature of the part of Betly, and Susini, with his grandeur of style-somewhat out of place in comic opera-sang excellently, and with much applause. The piece was unmercifully reduced, so that a stranger obtained little idea of the fiction that underlies it.

"Les Noces de Jeannette introduced M Dubrouil -whose voice was so harsh and faint that he apologized in the heart of the performance-and Miss Kellogg. The latter looked and sang much better than on the previous evening. The celebrated song of the piece was seldom better given, and, altogether, she seemed to have acquired in a day strength, expression, and sprightliness. The regular opera season will commence about

February, although it is not improbable that, in the meantime, we shall have transient entertainments at the Academy. Next week Mons. Hermann appears, in slight-

of hand performances. CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—The "Tempest" will be withdrawn after to-night, and on Monday a sensation drama, from the French, translated and adapted by a prominent Philadelphia attorney, will be produced for the first time in America. The drama in question, entitled the "Siren of Paris," narrates the experience of a young girl who is employed by a noted roue and gamester to entice youths to a resort where they are robbed and ordered. The innocence of the heroine, and a lad (Mr. Wheatley) who discovers the crimes, form features of the drama that cannot fail, if properly produced, to have a long popularity. The new scenery, properties, etc., of the play are said to be above mediocrity.

MR. FORREST IN BOSTON .- Mr. Forrest's appearances in Boston have been a succession of brilliant triumphs worthy of his renown. Our Boston exchanges teem with commendations of his renditions, some of which are enthusiastic to a high degree, and others carefully analytic. We shall ne blish. next week. a carefully-written article, embodying the current opinion of his merits. It is plain that these mature performances of the great tragedian have been worthy of his earlier efforts.

Arrival of Refugees from Norfolk.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. PEGRAM—UNIONISTS IN VIR-On the 19th inst., a telegraphic despatch from Washington stated that the rebel steamer Nashville had run the blockade at Charleston, and lett for Europe, having on board ex-Senators Mason and Slidell. It was said that they had been dopated ministers plenipotentiary to England and France, to receive the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or, failing in that, to place their bandling Government under the protecting shadow of one or both of these Powers. It was further stated, not by the Washington reporter, but by many of the Southern papers, that Lieut. Pegram, formerly of the United States army, was in command of the Nashville.

By the arrival of a Philadelphian, who escaped from Norfolk about two weeks since, we are placed in a position to incontrovertibly deny the latter assertion, and, therefore, by implication at least, to impeach the truthfulness of the entire story. GINIA. therefore, by implication at least, to impeach the truth-fulness of the entire story.

Our communicant is a ship-joiner by trade, and at present an employee of the navy yard in this city. Previous to the rebellion, he resided for many months in Nortolk. While there, he received the appointment of master ship-joiner in the United States mavy yard at Pensacola, and at once proceeded to Florida to assume such position. Not being acclimated, he was attacked with the yellow fever; but, recovering, he returned to Morfolk. The national troubles shortly after commenced, and, being an uncompromising loyalist, he was closely watched and the object of continued suspicion on the part of the rebels. schooly watched and the object of continued suspicion on the part of the rebels.

On the 10th inst. he managed to clude the vigilance of the Inquisition, and escaped from the State, being compelled, however, to leave behind considerable property, which may possibly be confiscated.

In reference to the Slidell and Mason matter, he informs us that a short time since he conversed with a gentleman now in the Government service, who has a wife and children residing in Norfolk, and who, being desirous that they should return Northward, went on Thursday last, in the launch of the Camberland frigate, to meet the Norfolk flag-of-truce beat, so that he might be thus enabled to communicate with them. To his surprise he found this boat under command of Licutement Pegram. This was on the 19th; consequently, that officer, even supposing it possible for him to have been disloyal to his country, could not have sailed from Charleston on the 18th inst., in command of the rebel steamer, as reported.

steamer, as reported.

The following is a brief sketchrof the personnel of several of the most prominent editors of Norfolk. It may be worth recording as an evidence of the utter insincerity of their devotion to their own bad cause. Ewing, the editheir devotion to their own bad cause. Ewing, the editor of the Examiner, had previously published a paper at Williamsburg, Va., but it had not net with any degree of success. He is a native of Massaclausetts, and his paper had been largely supported by the advortising of Northern merchants, who were made to believe that its circulation was something fabulons. Although one of the first to espouse the cause of accesson, the people of Norfolk have no confidence in him whatever.

The Southern confidence in the fealty of the editor of the Day Book (John R. Hathaway) has also been rather impaired of late. It is said that he has been bought over to an advocacy of the Secession cause, at a less price than would be paid for an ordinary field hand in busy times, and by a Northean renegade named Harris, who made a large fortune from the Federal Government

over to an advocacy of the Secession cause, at a loss price than would be paid for an ordinary field hand in busy times, and by a Northean renogade named Harris, who made a large fortune from the Federal Government in the fulfilment of contracts. Harris owned property in New Jersey some months since, but we understand has had it conveyed to some relatives, who at present reside in that State.

Yesterday we had an interview with another person of lately returned from the South." Mrs. W. reached this city, from Norfolk, about a week since, accompanied by her children. Her husband and son yet remain in the South, there being no provision for their departure or escape. The mayor of Norfolk has declared that no more males, whether loyal or stherwise, citizen or for-eigner, shall leave that city for the North, except in a military or official capacity.

Mrs. W. states that, in a conversation with some lady friends, a day or two previous to her leaving, she learned that the property of the gonthman an account of glylose Southern tour we have given about to be confiscated and sold by the Government. Her triends made an unsucvasiful effort to induce her to remain behind, as her preperty would probably be appropriated in all the momer, in case she removed from the State.

The sid anneal larvis, will said in The law state in the property of the gontleman an account of glylose by the following the state of the market. They had obtained possesion of Norfolk, in consequence of me insufficiency of food and cotting, is pronounced by her to be greatly exaggerated. The soldiers whom she saw strolling through the six for sea she reposed from the State.

The six launched. The sea in The Bro out for sea in The Bro out for sea in The Bro out for sea. In the Bro sea.

The Mrs. W. interest of the market in a conversation with some lady friends, in consequence of me investigation to be a supportated in the six press allowed to prove the market. The Bro out for sea in the sea in the six press and the later than the property sea in the s

were selling at 25@30c ♥ pound. Coffee sold at 45@50c P pound, and was scarce. Sugar brought twenty cents. The stock of flour was large, and the best brands rated at \$5.50er6 P barrel. But little difficulty was experienced in obtaining clothing, as textile fabrics were being brought from North Carolina and New Orleans. being brought from North Carolina and New Orleans.

Nevertheless, business of all kinds was much depressed, and the approach of winter was tooked upon with gloomy forebodings. Very many ladies were engaged in assisting to make up winter clothing for the troops.

It is the impression of Mrs W, that many hundreds of troops in the rebed areay are fighting under the mistaken notion that, unless they should be victorious, their homes would be pillaged, their lands desolated and destroyed, and their entire properties apportioned among the Northern soldiers in bounty grants. Such an opinion was frequently expressed in her presence by persons claiming to be intelligent.

She came North by way of Old Point Comfort, where she was furnished, by General Wool, with a pass through Baltimore, which, however, she was not called upon to exhibit.

xhibit.

The family of a prominent naval officer lately in coinmand of the San Jacinto are new in Norfolk and axious to return to the North. The officer, whose toyaky is beyond all question, left Philadelphia in the early pert of hast week, for the purpose of making an effort to secure their coming home.

There are hundreds of Unionists similarly situated, not alone in Norfolk, but in Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and other Southern cities. The sentiment of fearless loyalty is a rankling thorn in the side of Seca-

THE PIRACY CASE—A VERDICT OF GUILTY RENDERED.—Yeslerday morning the United States Cir-cuit Court was again crowded, as it was generally known that the pulges would instruct the jury, and that the case would be disposed of.

CHARGE OF JUDGE GRIE ..

Judge Grier, in addressing the jury, said: The defendent, William Smith, whom you have in charge, is indicted for the crime of piracy. It is proper that the court should give you a definition of it, so that you may apply the testimony to the enge.

It is briefly defined "as robbery on the high sen." [5] Wheaton, 153.] As the sea belongs to no nation, but to all nations, and as the offence is usually committed without the particular municipal jurisdiction of any nation, it is an offence against the law of nations, and may be punished by any nation, whether committed by natives or foreigners. Firstes or robbers on the ocean are called hastes humani generis. But every nation has the offence and the punishment defined by their own municipal laws. aws.
Of the several acts of Congress on this subject, we

of the several acts of Congress on this subject, we need only refer to the third section of the act of the 15th of May, 1820, as the one which defines the offence as charged in the indictment. It is as follows: [Court here read the section.]

First, The offence is robbery—a crime defined by the common law as "the follows and violent taking of any money or goods from the person of another, putting him in fear."

The enithet follows here for in fear."

The epithet felonious has reference to the intention, which must be, "unimo furandi," for the purpose of steals which must be "unimo infanti," for the purpose of stealing or appropriating the thing taken.

There need not be absolute personal violence used;
if there be threats, and the person robbed submits peaceably, through fear of violence. When the robbery is
committed by several, acting together, all are equally
guilty. Nor need the money or goods taken be on the
person, revided they be in the possession of the owner,
such as household goods, or cattle in the field, or, as in
this case, "upon a vessel and its lading," as defined in
the act.

Third. The robbery must be committed on the " high

the act.

Third. The robbery must be committed on the "high seas," &c.

If you believe the testimony, (which I need not repeat to you.) The charme, as thus defined, appears to be fully established. In fact, if the case rested here, the learned comised of defendant seem to admit that they could not resist a conviction.

But it is contended that, though property may be taken "by violence on the high seas," yet if it be done by anthority of a State in prosecution of a war against another State, the persons acting under such suffering are not guilty of piracy and cannot be punished as such. This is no doubt true; for piracy has been defined "ins depredation on or near the sea without authority from any prince or State." [6 Bac. Abr. 163.]

Those having such authority are treated as enemies, or as having the privileges of enemies in open war. Thus, Turks and Algerines, though acting as freebooters on the ocean, (according to Sir Leoline Jenkins,) could not be treated as pirates, because they acted under a commission from States with whom the Government had treaties, and had acknowledged to be states in the great family of nations. But it does not follow that every band of conspirators who may combine together for the nurpose of rebellion or revolution, or overturning the Government or nation of which they were citizens or subjects, become jivo facto a separate and independent member of the great family of sovereign States.

A successful rebellion may be termed a revolution; but until it has become such, if has no claim to be recognized as a member of the family, or exercise the rights or enjoy the privileges consequent on sovereignty. "When a civil war rages in a foreign nation, or in our own, and one part separates from the old established Government, and orects itself into a distinct Government, the courts of the United States, "Every Government is bound, by the law of self-prepartments of the Government of the United States. Every Covernment is bound, by the law of self-pre servation, to suppress insurrections, and the fact that the number and power of the insurgentamay be so great at to carry on a civil war against their legitimate sovereign will not entitle them to be considered a State. The fac will not entitle them to be considered a State. The fact that a civil war exists for the purpose of suppressing a rebellion is cenebusive evidence that the Government of the United States refuses to acknowledge their right to be considered as such. Consequently, this Court, sitting here to execute the laws of the United States, can view those in rebellion against them in no other light than traitors to their country, and those who assume by their suthority a right to plunder the property of our citizens on the high seas as pirates and robbers.

I do not think it necessary, on the present occasion, to follow the wide range of questions which have been drawn into the discussion of this case by counsel, or to refute the sophisms and platitudes put forth by speculating theorists or political demagogues on the constitu-

lating theorists or political demagogues on the constitu-tional right of any portion of this one natin, or of any of the States composing it, to destroy the Constitution and Union because they are displeased at the result of an election. The right to second is not to be found in the Constitution, either in its letter or its spirit. If so, it would be felo de se. It is a Government and Constitu-tion ordained by the people of the whole United States for all time, not a mere temporary compact of indepen-dent and sovereign confederates. Judge the tree by its fruits, and we see the results of this misorable nodificula heresy in the present situation of this miscrable political heresy in the present situation of our country (we need not go to Mexico), with more than half a million of men in arms drenching our fields in blood.
This fratricidal war is not only the fruit of this doc

This fratricidal war is not only the fruit of this doctrine, but the demonstration of its iniquity. What are our mighty armies arrayed for, but to compel, by force of arms, its acknowledgment by those whom reason cannot convince of its absurbity! Why prate about the right of an oppressed people to change their government by a revolution! Can that justify the treason and rebellion of those who were never oppressed, but who seek to substitute a military tyranny for the purpose of conquest and oppression!

Of the whea of dureas, I need only say that I am sorry indeed that there is not some evidence to support it! for Of the plea of duress, I need only say that I am sorry indeed that there is not some evidence to support it; for I should give to see these poor fellows, who have been led astray by wicked demagogues, become the scapegoars for the greater initiality of others. But the dispensation of mercy is not with us. Your duty is to render a true verdict, and that of the court to pronounce the sentence of the law thereon. Whether, under all the circumstances of the case, a proper policy might not suspend its execution, is a question for the Executive to decide.

Certain points have been presented to the court, on which we are requested to instruct the jury. My opinion of them may be inferred from what I have already said, and I have requested my learned brother to notice them more particularly in his remarks to the jury.

CHARGE OF JUNGE CARWALADER After giving an outline of the whole of the proofs, I After giving an outline of the whole of the proofs, he said:

The counsel for the presecution contend that those who participated in the capture of the Enchantrets and her cargo were guilty of piracy under the act of Congress of 15th May, 1826, which cancits that any person committing upon the high seas the crime of robbery in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any of the ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, shaul be adjudged a pirate. The offence thus described in this act is, in the several counts of the indictment, stated in different specific or particular forms, in order to meet alternative aspects in which the case might be presented by the evidence. The indictment also contains an averment showing that the case is within the jurisdiction of the count under the énactment that the trial of evimes committed on the high seas, or in any place out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may first be brought.

One of the robins of law, on which the causual for the trict where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may first be brought.

One of the points of law on which the counsel for the defendant have requested instructions to the jury, is, that the court has no jurisdiction of the case, because, "after his apprehension on the high seas," he was "first brought into another district"—meaning the Eastern district of Virginia—"and ought to have been there tried." This instruction cannot be given. When he was taken prisoner, and was detained in the recapturing vessel, he was not apprehended for trial within the meaning of the act of Congress. His first apprehension for this purpose, of which there is any evidence, was at Philadelphia, after his arrival in this district. Whether he had been proviously brought into another district within the meaning of the act is unimportant. It has been decided that, under this law, a person first brought into one dis-

that, under this law, a person first brought into one dis-trict, and afterwards apprehended in another, may be tried in the latter district. Therefore, if you believe the In the arguments of the counsel on both sides, the

In the arguments of the counsel on both sides, the general question of the lawfulness of privateering, as a method of naval warfare, has been debated. In a national war, between independent States, privateering is at present lawful, except where it has been abolished by treaty. In such a war, a commissioned privateer is to be treated as a part of the belligerent naval force of the Government which has granted the commission. This beretofore established rule of the law of nations cannot, so far as the United States may be concerned, be changed otherwise than by act of Congress, or by treaty with foreign Governments. No law of Congress to this effect has been enacted; therefore, neither the Executive nor the judicial organs of our Government can, at present, rightfully condemn the practice of privateering. But these remarks apply only to privateering in a legitimate war, in which the commissioning Governments that of an independent States, the commission of a revolutionary government, whose existence is not recognized by that of the United States, can confer no such authority as will change the legal character of piracy, the mercel will be to it, the page of private or in the page of private or in the page of private or private or private or in the page of private or private or private or private or private or properties. by merely giving to it the name and form of priva-teering.

The jury, after an absence of about half an hour, ren-The jury, liter an ansence of about nation bout, rendered a verifict of GULITY.

The prisoner appeared to be entirely unmoved at the rendition of the verifict. He was ordered to stand up and look upon the juriors when they gave their verifict, but he did not biench at the ordest.

Mr. G. M. Wharton made a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, and the court admirance. The

Arrest of an Old Oppender.—Officer Ware, of the First Police District, took into custody, at Seventh and Washington streets, on Thursday afternoon, a man named Bichard Lane, on suspicion of farcent. Lane was observed in a wagen, and his horse here evidence of having been driven very rapidly. The vehicle was left at Seventh street, in front of a store, for a few minutes. The officer then instituted an examination, and found two army sacks, marked "S. C. 5 A. B." These lugs contained army gloves, stockings and handkerchiefs by the dozen, and a lot of writing paper, pencils, &c. As Lane's character was known to be bad, it was not supposed that he had come by the articles honestly, and he was taken into enstody on suspicion of having stolen them. The property, it is thought, belongs to some military company. Lane was taken before Alderman Beitler presterday morning, and was committed for a hearing on Tursday next. The apersol is an old offender. He has served one year in prison for perjury, He was also convicted of the charge of robbery several years ago. ARREST OF AN OLD OFFENDER -Officer

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—There are now about 2,300 men employed in the many yard. Gas has been introdered into the werkshops during the week, 80 as to admit of working upon double time.

The Junious is still on the stocks. She-Lof 1,500 tons burden.

The side-wheel steamer Miami will be very soon launched. She is 750 tons burden.

The Hattenus, a new steamer of 1,250 tons burden, will sail in a few days to join the Southern-expedition.

The State of Georgia, now on the dock, will be ready for sea in two weeks. She is 1,200 tons burden.

The Browleys of 2,100 tons burden is being rapidly fitted out for sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEYSTONE STATE-CAP-TURE OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.—Last ovening, about Yo'clock, the steamship Keystone State, Captain G. W. Scott, arrived at the navy-yard, having in tow the prize steamer Saftor, from Key Word. The Suttor attempted to enter Tampa Day, Florida, on the 14th inst, and was to enter Tampa Bay, Florids, on the 18th linst, and was seized by the Keystone State on the same day. Finding her papers to be irregular, she was ordered to be taken to Philadelphia. At the time of her capture there were two passengers on board.

They stated her cargo to be 600 pistols, 500,000 percussion caps, 600 dozen of felt hats, 3 cases of shoes, 400,000 segars, 400 bags of coffee, cases of dry goods, &c. It is supposed there are also cases of arms concaled under the coal. The following parties were arrested on board the vessel, and imprisoned at Fort Taylor: James McKay, former owner of the steamer; Dr. R. H. Barrett, and Wm. G. Bangh. Before the war the steamer ran as a regular packet between Tampa Bay and Hayana. Revana.

The officers of the Keystone State are Captain G. W.
Scott; Lieute. Edward Donelson, Caldwell, and Seeley; Chief Engineer, Jesse Davis. She left hero on the 19th of July, and, among other places she visited, was St.
Thomas, Kingston, Barbadoes, Fort an Span, Curacoa; Havona, Key West, Porto Cabello, Surfnam, Aspinwall Altogether, she has sailed about 16,000 miles in search of the scircus Summices.

Altagether, she has sailed about 15,000 miles in search of the privateer Sumpler.

At St. Thomas, she made a circuit of the whole island. She arrived at Port-an-Spain five days after the Sumpler had left that place, The Sumpler was last heard of at Surinam, where she arrived on the 19th of Acquet and remained until the lat of Soptember. The August and temained shift the lat of Soptember. The
Keystone arrived at Surinam on the 19th of September.
On Monday last, when off Cape Hatteras, the Keystone
encountered a severe blow, which broke the cable, and
parted her from the prize Sulver. The prize, which had
been placed under the charge of Lieutenant Donelson
and twenty men, dritted to the westward, and the Keystone to the sastward. The latter had to travel about
167 miles before overtaking the Natron, which, when
found, was steering in the direct course. On last Saturday, the Keystone spoke the steamer Flag off Charleston. All on board were well.

A PARK OF ABTILLERY FOR THE PENNSYLE A FARK OF ARTHUBERT FOR THE FENNSYLE YANIA TWENTY-NINTH.—The Twenty-ninth Regiment, P. V., commanded by Colonel John K. Murphy, is the only Philadelphia regiment under General Banks, and is composed entirely of Philadelphians. We learn that Governor Curtin shortly intends furnishing it with a "park of artillery." Such artillery could not be placed in hetrer lands, as Colonel Murphy's skill and proficiency as an artillerist have won him a reputation of which he may well be proud.

TESTING THE DAHLGREN GUN .- The large TESTING THE DAHLGREN GUN.—The large Dahlaren gun secently cast by Messy. Matthows & Moore was yesterday test-4 in the vicinity of Belmont Cattage. On the Schuylkill, under the supervision of Lieutenant Mullany, of New York. About three hundred persons were present. The charge used consisted of eleven pounds of pounder and a hellow ball weighing eighty-five pounds, filled with sand. Sixty shots were fired during the day, occasioning a report that might be heard in every section of the city. The testing will be continued to-day and during part of next week. MR. FINNEY, of Ohio, will lecture on "Our Country's Crisis; Its Cau sesand its Effects," to-morrow evening, at Sansom-street Hall.

Sons of Temperance.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Grand Worthy Patriarch, Joseph R. Bolton; Grand Worthy Associate, Jas. M. Lyle; Grand Scribe, Joseph W. Martin; Grand Treasurer, Isaase Baker; Grand Chaplain, Wm. W. Barnes; Grand Conductor, Wm. Bitting; Grand Sentinel, Akrain Brown.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS .- The Board of City Commissioners are still in session to consider appeals from the assessments of real and personal property for 1862 as returned by the assessors. The cases from the Fifth ward were heard yesterday. On Monday morning those from the Sixth ward will be taken up.

THE ARMY VOTE .- Messes. Martin, Pomeroy, MCF adden, and Downing, the committee appointed to examine the election returns from the various camps, are still engaged in opening the packages and registering the votes. Unwards of one-shalf of the packages have been opened. They are all returns from companies. But few ward tickets have as yet been found, but the Legislative ticket has been pretty generally voted. Several days will probably clapse before the work of counting can be commenced. CHARGED WITH PICKING POCKETS .- Yester-

day afternoon Joe Riley, a well-known pickpocket, was charged before Alderman Beitler with picking the pocket of a man named Schrack, during the parade on Thursday, of a gold watch and chain. He was arrested by detectives Levy and Somers, and committed for trial at court. Schrack recognized Riley as the one who was near at the time and pushed against him.

MEETING FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Another meeting for the promotion of the spiritual and moral welfars of our soldiers will be held to-morrow evening at the First German Reformed Church, Race street, below DONATIONS OF BLANKETS .- Captain Archam-

bault acknowledges a present of blankets for his men from Mrs. E. W. Moore and Mrs. A. Yardley. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1861.

The stock market continues depressed. State fives

closed at 76 and City Loans at 91% for the new issue and 83 for the old. Pennsylvania Railroad securities were firm at previous quotations. Reading Railroad shares vere dull, and the market, for fancy stocks sympathize with its leading security. North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes were a shade better. In the money market there is no change to report, Peterson's Counterfeil Detector was issued this morning, with its usual list of contents. There is one feature of this detector which makes it very valuable to its subscribers, but which is one that its patrons seem very rone to overlook. This feature is the publication, every month, of a list of the engravings upon spurious banknote plates known to be in existence, and likely to be altered into counterfeit notes upon some new bank every onth or every week. Thus the Detector was no sooner sned this morning than there was an effort made all over terfeit five-dollar bill upon the Bank of Syracuse. Now terfeit blate, long since described in Peterson's Detector.

having on its left end at the top the figure 5 in a circular medallion the coat-of-arms of New York below, and the word FIVE below. The vignette is a group of three female figures, the centre one scated within a large figure 5. and that on the left hand holding a tablet, and the onon the right a sickle, with train of cars, barrels, &c., in the distance. On the right end is a medallion head usually poorly executed, with a figure 5 above and the word FIVE below. Our readers ought to make themselves familiar with this plate, as well as with the description of all those given by Peterson's Detector, as they ere likely to be constantly used in the production of new notes on banks not hitherto used for such a purpose. The Mifflin County Bank at Lewistown, Pennsylvania

a new institution organized under the late free-banking law, having its notes secured by Pennsylvania State stocks, will shortly commence business. Robert S. Wiliams, of this city, is chosen cashier. The bank is in the hands of good parties, and will be solid. The following is a statement of the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad during the week ending Wednesday, October

Increase....2,997 57,292 Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Reported by S. E. Slaymaker, Philadelphia Exchauge.

FIRST BOARD.

100 L Island R. ..cash 10 500 N Penna R 6s. ... 53½
150 do.cash 10 10 Norristown R. ... 45
5 Mechs' Bank söwn 10½ 1000 Penna R 2d mort 83 BETWEEN BOARDS. 1000 Cam & Am 6s '75 81 % | 2000 Cam & Am 6s '75 81 % CLOSING PRICES_STEADY.

New York Markets-Yesterday. CANDLES are quiet, and the business is very light; adamantine continue to sell at 18% DITC, and sperm at 28% 38c for plain patent.

GENNY CLOTH is inactive; the last sale was at 10% cash, but holders now gonorally demand 10½ c.

WOOL.—The market retains its howevery and firmness, but the small supply restricts business: the sales include 10,000 lbs domestic fleeces at 50c, and 40 bales Cordova at 33% 334c. There is an auction sale of East India amounced for Wednesday next.

GENNY BAGS are quiet, and quoted at 134,213%, ceah and 6 months. eash and 6 months.

Corper.—There is no change to notice in manufactured; new sheathing is quoted at 24c, and yellow metal at 18c. American ingot is quiet, with sales of 400,000 is lake at 20020 jc.

DRUGS, &C.—We notice sales of 1,000 kegs Nowcaste bi-carl. Soda, 50 cases Spanish Licerice paste, and 2,000 lbs Tenqua Beans, on private terms.

Tenacco.—There is a fair demand, especially for Kentucky, and prices are firm: sales 275 hids. Kentucky at 8 k at 13 k c; 100 hids Maryland and 100 khds. Ohio ou private terms.

HAY.—There are no new features to note in the market; the demand continues active, and prices are firmed at 60x85c for shipping, and 70x75c for roted-lots.

Oil Cake is in light stock and stendy. City is quoted Off. Cake is in light stock and steady. City is quoted at \$30.338, in bags, and bbls., and Western thin oblong at \$33, in bags, and bbls., and Western thin oblong at \$50, time and interest.

Leads—Pig is firm at the recent improvement; sales 65 tons foreign at \$60, time and interest.

Leaner.—Eastern space and pine is quiet and steady at \$10.042.

Off. Meal is firm, and in demand at \$1.60 for State and Western.

Springer is quiet and firm, at 44 \$44, c. cash.

Provisions.—We quote: Pork—Mess \$P\$ bbl \$15.25 \$6 15.75; raime, \$5.56 bert—Country mess, \$55 \$5.50; rountry prime, \$4.44.60; repacked Western, \$5.50; raimer mess, tres \$10.50 \$6 \$17.50; raimer, \$5.44.60; repacked Western, \$5.50; rountry prime, \$4.44.60; repacked Western, \$5.50; rountry prime, \$4.44.60; ropacked Western, \$5.50; rountry prime, \$6.50 \$6 \$1.60; rountry prime, \$5.50 \$1.60; rountry at \$36.238, in bags and bbls., and Western thin

New York Stock Exchange-Uct. 23.

The State of Georgia, now on the dock, will be ready for sea in two weeks. She is 1,200 bons burden is being rapidly fitted on the sea.

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The Browleys has just arrived, and is ordered to be immediately related.

The Brystie is a very old vessel. She has just arrived from Africa, and will probably be combined.

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