

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF EATRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—" The camspiracy 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 "TATLOR" PRESS On which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Forney, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Lakest WAR NEWS. We publish this morning additional particulars in regard to the battle of Ball's Bluff, which will materially assist our readers in obtaining a correct idea of that unfortunate engagement. It will be seen that the Philadelphia troops concerned in it acted with great bravery, and that the memory of the gallant Colonel Baker is fully rescued from the charge of having violated his orders. We also present to our readers all the intelligence we could glean in regard to the dead, wounded, and missing. The rebel accounts of the battle have already been obtained from Richmond. As usual, they exaggerate the importance of their achievement, and publish many absurd falsehoods in relation to it. As they claim to have taken a large number of prisoners, a very large portion of our soldiers reported to be missing are probably new in their possession, and it is to be hoped that before long some arrangement will be made by which they can be enabled to return to their homes

or to rejoin our army.

It is our pleasant duty to announce this morning several important victorics, which will cheer the heart of the nation, and pave the way, we trust, for still grander triumphs. Gen. Kelly, formerly of this city, has gained a decided success over the rebels at Romney. The body guard of Gen. Fromont. only 200 strong, has driven back from Springfield (Mo.,) 2.000 rebels drawn up in line of battle, and our soldiers now occupy that important position In a second battle at Wild Cat. Zollicoffer has been repulsed with considerable loss. And the reports of the Union successes at Fredericktown, Mo., and at Lexipgton, Mo., are fully confirmed. We learn, too, by the official report of the late naval engagement at New Orleans, that, although the Richmond was somewhat injured by the rebel ram, or plated tug-boat Manassas, none of our war ves-

sels were sunk.

The whole tenor of our late intelligence (except that which relates to the disaster near Edwards' Ferry) is of a cheering character. The description we give of the great naval expedition (which we presume is now at sea) will gratify every reader who is anxious to witness an imposing and overpowering demonstration against the important points of the Southern coast, and justify the expectation that an exhibition of the power of the nation, worthy of its character, is about to be made. General Fremont is successfully advancing in Missouri, General Sherman in Southwestern, and General Nelson in Southeastern Kentucky, and General Kelly in Western Virginia, General McClellan is, of course, not inactive with his immense army on the line of the Potomac. The nature of his plans is much concealed, but that he is

zenlously striving to do his whole duty, none can doubt. In all these important operations our own State is doing her full share. The recent statement of the forces now in service and about to enter the field did great injustice to Pennsylvania. The Harrisburg Telegraph shows, by official records, that she has furnished more soldiers than any other State, having row actually in the field 82,317 men, and preparing to enter it 17 regiments and 6 companies, to be composed of 18,253 men, which will make a total of 101,070 men.

fully alive to the importance of his position, and

A Battle at Romney.

cess has been gained at Romney, in Hamp- positions under the Admir disorder toward Winchester, in Frederick county, twenty-five miles from Harper's Ferry. The particulars of the fight are not stated, save that, with trifling loss on our side, many Confederate troops have been killed, three pieces of cannon and a quantity of camp and transport equipage taken, and several prisoners captured. The Union troops were probably Indianians and Ohioans.

Colonel Kelly will be remembered as the the commencement of General McClellan's an assassin; but having recovered strength, and losing nothing of his original spirit, he has repeated his undertaking and won another victory.

vantage ground. No rebel advantages have been gained in that territory, and after our most disastrous repulses, some cheering infor the details of this battle.

THE enormous foreign demand for breadstuffs, which absorbs all the shipping at the Eastern ports not used by the Federal Government, will insure a most lucrative trade to all the railroads leading to our great commercial depots. Would it not be wise for our authorities, in view of the absence of so many citizens heretofore engaged in agriculture, and the great domestic consumption in the coming year, to take time by the forelock and prevent too great an exportation of domestic produce?

As our troops advance into Virginia, and gather the ripening and ripened corn from the luxuriant fields of the Old Dominion, it is a matter of general remark that no preparations have been made to sow the seed for another crop of grain. The soldiers of the Republic,many of them farmers, and most of them industrious and frugal men,—are taking the hint afforded by this significant negligence, and are absolutely marking out plantations for themselves; many of which will hereafter be occupied by generations who are entitled to the soil won by the best blood of their forefathers.

Important from Richmond.

Last Saturday evening, U. S. Marshal Millward arrested a person whose name was entered on the books of the Continental as "Armstrong." spy. On a partial examination he proved to be a class of clandestine enemies. The venerabl From the Examiner we learn that the Rebels admit a loss of over three hundred killed in the battle, or reconnoissance, at Ball's Bluff. They assert that the river was " black" with the retreating and flying troops of the Federal regiments. The rebels engaged were Mississippi and Virginia troops, and the Examiner adds that when the contest grew close the Mississippi troops threw away their rifles, and used bowie-knives. The attack upon the rebels was twice made by our troops, and twice repulsed. Rebel reinforcements were sent for, but were not used. Mr. Armstrong left last evening for New York.

Public Amusements. ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- "Romeo and Juliet," as produced on Saturday night, called out the resources of the fine stock company, and enhanced the reputations of Miss Thompson, Miss Wells, and Messrs. Mortimer, Gilbert, and Shewell. The new sensation plays which have been in preparation for a

long time will be produced this week. CONTINENTAL THEATRE. -"The Siren of Paris," said to involve better noting and more beautiful scenery, than any of the late French importafions was be played at the Continental to-night, with effective accompaniment and excellent ap-

HERMANN- THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR -This new claimant in the occult art of Prestidigitation, who has been crowding the Academies of New York and Brooklyn, will arrive to-day, and will give his initial performance at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, (the sale of reserved seats commencing this morning.) Mr. Hermann has achieved so high a reputation in New York that his advent here is anxiously awaited. He will be assisted by the full Germania Orchestra, who will give an instrumental Concert between the parts.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH PARIS PRINTED AND DTHER DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &c .- The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, Paris dress goods, silks, shawls, kid gloves, velvet, and Paris bonnet ribbons, fancy goods, &c., comprising about eight hundred and fifty lots choice articles in silk, worsted, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, the sale to be continued without intermission all day and part of the evening, by Myers, Clagborn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Foreign News. From Europe our latest advices are to the 17th instant. We can briefly state the most interesting leading points. From Paris there is a report, eagerly adopt-

some of the leading Chambers of Commerce in France, urging the necessity of obtaining cotton, the Emperor NAPOLEON contemplates an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy. We disbelieve this rumor. In the first place. Napoleon has hitherto acted with great loyalty in preserving strict neutrality in our Civil War. In the second, Breadstuffs are of more importance to France, just now, than cotton. There is a dearth of food in France. and this must increase during the next nine months. France has to purchase two hundred n.illion dollars' worth of breadstuffs, and twothirds of her needed supply must come to us of the North and West. Let her acknowledge the rebellious South, and all direct intercourse between her and us roust cease. France would still have to purchase food from us, but it would reach her in a roundabout way, by which fifteen per cent. would be added to the price. The cottonocracy of England, seeing before them the trouble certain to arise-between this and next April-by the Lancashire laborers being thrown on starvation wages, strongly urge the British Ministry to acknowledge the South, and thus obtain cotton. England wants food from us, as France does,

princes for having joined the Federal army, talks saucily of mercenary soldiers and Dugald Dalgetty, and affirms that any British merchant or financier taking any step for raising a loan for the United States would soon find his position in the estimation of mankind seriously compromised. We believe that, as yet, all necessary funds for carrying on this necessary war have been raised among ourselves, without going to the counting-houses of Rothschild, Baring, Gurney, Berend, and Co. Spain and France are making great preparations for the descent upon Mexico, and it is reported that, in order to facilitate the settlement of the Italian question, Francis II., ex-King of Naples, will be made King of Mexico. He is a Spanish Bourbon, and will be twenty-six years old next January. The question, Would Mexico have him? does not appear to have been asked.

though not to such an extent.

Poland is in a state of siege, and Warsaw is occupied as a camp by a Russian army.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1801. In seeking for the causes of the last disaster to our arms, do we ever think that Treason may have contributed to that sad result? In truth, the chief obstacle in our path is the lurking and secret disaffection of those who profess to be friends of the Government. Their vigilance is untiring. Acting upon the theory that every expedient, no matter how dishonorable, may be used against their generous country, they resort to falsehood, perjury, and even assassination. It is easy for these instruments of Davis to deceive the Government, and to baffle the scrutiny of its agents. Obtaining admission into society by a noisy advertisement of their loyalty, they can possess themselves of the whole scope of the policy of the Administration, and convey every item of information, through a thousand avenues, to the headquarters of the conspirators. It is generally believed that, on two recent occasions, important movements of the army were known to the enemy before they By reference to our news by telegraph, it were made. My own conviction is that these will be seen that another signal and loyal suc- traitors are not confined to persons holding civil shire county, Northern Virginia. A strong, many quietly living here, and all through the rebel force entrenched near that town was loval States, but that not a few of them consurprised by General, formerly Colonel B. F. tinue to wear the American uniform. This Kelly, and utterly routed, retreating in great uniform is used for the double purpose of receiving the bounty of the Government, and of

grievous disadvantages, it may require a long time before we can firmly and finally re-establish our institutions upon enduring foundations. Some of the most active emissaries of the rebellion are to be found in the free States, especially among the class that clamor for peace. With the aid of a cypher, known only to the initiated, they can communicate many hero of the splendid success at Philippa, in valuable secrets to their sympathizing friends: in the South, and they are encouraged alike career. On that occasion he was wounded by by the cruelty of the traitor leaders, and the moderation of the Federal Government. The first, not content with forcing their people into the army, or into yielding their substance to its support, punish indiscrimi-Strangely enough, we have learned to look nately conscientious neutrality. The second toward Western Virginia as our peculiar tolerates known and noisy enemies of the country, and seems to be delicately sensitive of touching their sacred persons. Jefferson Davis confiscates the Southern property of telligence from Rosecrans or Cox, McClel- citizens of the free States, and the property of LAN or KELLY, has inspired us with renewed every Southern citizen not known to favor his hope and confidence. We shall look anxiously conspiracy. Our Administration disdains retaliation, save in certain trifling exceptional cases; such, for instance, as the seizure and sale of ships and other property, and the confiscation of that part of the proceeds representing the interests of established traitors. The

following extract from the Louisville Democrat of October 24th exposes the manner in which the property of the friends of the Union, found in the South, is treated by the so-called Confederacy: "The confiscation of the property of Union men

by the thieves of the Southern Confederacy, with a calculation upon the forbearance of Union men. They had better not calculate too largely upon that forbearance. If they resolved to shoot prisoners, retaliation is the only policy to stop it. Confication of property is the same sort of outrage, and it is in order to stop it in the same way. There is a good deal of property in this state owned by men who have east their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy, and if our Union men are robbed by this secret den at Richmond, they can be paid back and forepresent in this State. they can be paid back out of property in this State whose owners are now making war upon the State whose owners are now making war upon the States and the United States. Harsh as the measure is justice requires it, and Kentucky will not suffer this robbery of her people without retalination. Better stop this confiscation. The Confederates will only have the more to pay in the end, and their friends who have taken up arms, or run away from this State, may make up their minds that, if Union men are robbed by the rebels, these fugitives and enemies of the State will have to refund. Nothing less will be justice to our people, who are loyal to the Government and to Kontucky."

It ought to be recollected, however, that the last Congress failed to pass an act providing He was discreed to be in possession of a number of for the confiscation of rebel property, whether the Bichmond Examiner of the 24th inst., and his slave or real estate; and this will account for deportment led to the suspicion that he might be a the non-action of the President against a large loyal man, born and resident in New England, and patriots, Messrs. Crittenden and Wickliffe, was of course released. How he came into pos- of Kentucky, and their Union colleagues, session of so late a number of the Secession organ of protested from their seats in the House of Representatives against the stringent statute reported from the Committee on Judiciary. The consequence was the enactment of the following emasculated law: "AN ACT TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY USED FOR

INSURRECTIONARY PURPOSES. Be it enacted, &c., That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Govern-nent of the United States, after the President of ment of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by procla-mation, that the laws of the United States are op-posed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by posed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffor the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and

to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and ondemned.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any ich the same may be seized which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the At-

torney General, or any district statorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such an attorney in which were the reasonable shall be for the use of which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That when-SEC. 4. And be it further enucted, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lowful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States; or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such

sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been em-ployed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this Approved August 6, 1861.

While Messrs. Crittenden, Wickliffe, Jackrican journals, that, induced by memorials from son, Menzies, Mallory, and Wadsworth, the Union delegation in the House, were insisting that any more radical confiscation act would greatly embarrass them in their offorts to maintain the Government in Kentucky, John C. Breckinridge, in the Senate, was attempting to give the most infamous construction to the bill, as it passed, by alleging that its object was a mere Abolition foray upon the institutions of the South. The Republicans vielded to the appeals of the loyal Kentuckians. and now the latter daily realize the mistake they committed in not aiding in such legislation as would have effectually protected themselves from the fiends who are seeking to take their property and their lives. It is not-let me say to the whining sympathizers with Secession in Philadelphia and New Yorkthe Republicans who now demand the confiscation of the property of all-who ask that the heavy hand of the Government shall be laid upon their and our enemies. These enemies, so infuriated against what they call the "Lincoln army" and the "Abolition mercenaries," exhibit little humanity when they come to treat their brothers, their kindred in blood and in marriage. They destroy the most costly and magnificent public im provements, fire the dwellings and devastate The Times soundly abuses the Orleans the cultivated fields of their own fellow-Kenuckians and Tennesseeans, and avow their

determination to exercise the same barbarism

apon them which they have displayed against he Northern soldiers. Among the first acts of Congress at its forthcoming session will be the passage of such a confiscation law as will meet all the requirements and exigencies of the times. Meanwhile, the friends of the rebels in the loyal States can do nothing better than to admonish Mr. Davis and his Government that, for every dollar confiscated by the latter, ten will be exacted by the constituted Federal authorities. Of course, expedients of all kinds will be resorted to by these men to save themselves from the operations of such legislation. Some will probably assume the attitude of ultra devotion to the Union; others will sell out and attempt to secrete the proceeds, and it may be that still others—although this class will be small enough, in view of the gloomy condition of the whole Southern countrymay be induced to emigrate to Richmond, Charleston, or New Orleans, and give practical effect to their real emotions. But, as the Louisville Democrat well observes, "all Union men robbed by this secret den at Richmond can be paid out of the property of those who are now making war upon the Union." The whole system by which this glorious Government is being impaired and broken the system of spies, resulting in the murder of some of the best and bravest of our brothers and friends—the system of persecution of good men on one side, and protection of bad men upon the other-the system of repudiation and of savage warfare-must be annihilated, even if martial law is proclaimed over every foot of our terri-

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

From our Special Correspondent.1 POOLESVILLE, October 24, 1861. I have been endeavering to obtain, as far as pos sible a plain and reliable account of the engagement of Monday and Tuesday. There are a mul titude of rumors and stories in circulation, extravagant and exaggerated. The air seems to be laden with death and disaster. This little village is filled with excited soldiers, all of whom have tune to mourn. We have the same number of fearful and harrowing recitals which accompanied the Manassas affair, and which would go far towards firing the national indignation, if any reliance could be placed upon their correctness. Avoidassisting to destroy it. Laboring under these ing these tempting sensational topics, it shall be my purpose to confine this narrative to what I saw. and what I heard from calm and sensible partici pants in the affray.

About five miles from Poolesville, on what is called the Leesburg road, is Edwards' Ferry. Leesburg is about ten miles distant, and is in the midst of a mountainous and charming country. It can be seen very plainly from an elevated field behind the house where I am now staying, and, as it nestles away in the blue hills, presents a pretty and attractive picture. The road to the Ferry is narrow, stony, and furrowed into deep ruts by the multitude of teams traversing it. Large forests of scant and neglected timber abound, and through these forests the path has been made. During my ourney it was crowded with troops and transportation, which increased in number and density until we came to the Ferry. We suddenly come upon an open country as we approach the Potomoc. The Marvland shore is high, but gently rolling from the bank. Large meadow lands, well-fenced in, slope down to the water. The Chesapeak Canal pushes its narrow, artificial, and sluggish stream quietly along, and on the banks a few wooden buildings have been erected, apparently for the accommodation of those who manage the ferry in times of peace. The Potomac I should take to be from one to two hundred yards wide. The recent rains had swollen it, and it had a yel low, turbid, and angry look, the current being strong and incessant. The opposite shore was sparsely wooded, and swelled gently upwards in a neat and attractive bank, traversed by a narrow road which leads to the town of Leesburg.

At this point, so far as I am able to understand it was General Stone's idea that the main body o the army should cross. In order to cover the ad vance, however, it was determined that a feint should be made, by throwing a brigade over the river at Conrad's Ferry, a point some four or five miles farther up the Potomac. At Conrad's Ferry

the disaster occurred, which I shall relate at the proper time. On Sunday afternoon, the 20th of October, Gen Gorman received orders to advance with his bri gade to Edwards' Ferry, and cross into Virginia The New York Second, Colonel Tompkins, eight hundred and fifty men, and the Minnesota First, Colonel Dana, eight hundred men, advanced, a about four in the afternoon, and formed in line o battle, on the Maryland hills. Fire was opened from six pieces of artillery, and continued for two hours, the gunners shelling the hills, the woods, the hills beyond, and every available point where it was supposed the enemy could be concealed. and our troops slept upon their arms. In the mean time two companies of the Minnesota regiment crossed in a boat, under cover of our guns, and after making a thorough reconnoissance for a mile

or two, reported that they neither heard nor saw On Monday morning, the Second New York, the First Minnesota, and a detachment of 30 cavalry under command of Major Mix, crossed the river, advanced up the hill about 300 yards to an open field, and formed in line of battle. Gen. Gorman remained on the Maryland shore to superintend the transportation, the operations in Virginia being under the supervision of Col. Tompkins, the senior colonel in command. Skirmishers were thrown forward, but no enemy was seen. Other troops were then sent across, comprising detachments from the Nineteenth Massachusetts, Major Howe; Thirtyfourth New York. Col. Ladren; Seventh Michigan; Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Murphymaking in all about 1,800 men. During Monday our skirmishers slowly advanced, the cavalry scouting in the direction of Leesburg, without seeing ar enemy. On Tuesday morning, an Indiana regiment crossed, and our forces advanced to a point about a mile and a half from the shore. A company of sharpshooters also arrived to act as skirmishers At this time we had arrived in front of an open piece of ground, in which were a white farmhouse and a barn. The house and barn were occupied by a company of the Mississippi Thirteenth, who opened fire upon our pickets, but fell back before them. A company of the Seventh Michigan pursued and took possession of the bridge rossing Goose creek, a small stream flowing into the Potomac from the direction of Leesburg. The bridge crossed the creek about two miles from the river. About two o'clock on Tuesday, and while this skirmish was taking place, General Lander arrived, and was tendered the command by Colonel Tompkins. The General said he was satisfied with the aspect of affairs, and the disposition of the roops, and declined to interfere; offering to lead a regiment, however, or perform any other duty that might be necessary. While riding along the line of pickets, during the skirmish with the Mississippians, a ball struck him on the leg, inflicting painful, but neither a severe nor a serious wound,

but does not threaten any other annoyance. About 4 o'elock, the enemy, to the number of three hundred and fifty or four hundred, appeared in a cornfield, making an attack upon our skirmish. ers. Our men replied with spirit : and, after soveral volleys had been exchanged, we opened upon them with two howitzers, killing and wounding many, upon which they abandoned the field and retired behind their embankments. This engagement lasted until dark, when our men bivouscked for the night. In this skirmish we had two mon killed and one wounded, taking a wounded prisoner, who died shortly after his capture. forces, which had been gradually reinforced during the day, now numbered some forty-four hundred infantry, one company of riflemen, two guns, and thirty cavalry. Late in the afternoon General Banks crossed, and spent an hour or two in exlabor, any law of the State or of the United States of the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and his quarters at Edwards' Ferry. At night Gene-

which may detain him in his tent for a few weeks,

ral McClellan arrived, and remained at the quarters of General Banks. Our men bivouscked in an open stubble-field. which had been ploughed up. The night was very cold, rain fell constantly, the men had no blankets, The fight, which had been thus procipitated unor and no food other than hard biscuits and raw bacon. Colonel Baker, and which certainly was not antici-Here we began to feel the grave and fatal mistake which arose from a want of transportation. Had our generals possessed the means of crossing the river, we could have held the Virginia shore, and instantly advanced upon Leesburg. There was nothing at the service of General Gorman but three

danger and delay. General Banks had moved a greater part of his division up to Edwards' Ferry, and had twenty thousand men ready and anxious to go over. But at the rate at which mon were sent over on Tuesday, it would have taken four days to make the passage. The blunder was a fearful and to this enterprise a fatal one. Our troops bivouseked within three miles of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. All night long | maimed a week or two before the fight, and he cars were heard running, pouring in troops from Winchester and Manassas. Johnston was bringing his whole force up, preparing to make a stand at Leesburg whenever we cared to advance. During sday our forces remained, but still no progress was made in the transportation of troops. Wednesday night, it became evident that Johnston was at the head of a large force. We could not make an attack without running the risk of a defeat; our communications were so uncertain and insufficient that our army could not be supported, and the great force we had was unavailable. In consideration of

the retreat commenced, and shortly after daybreak our forces had all returned to Maryland. I rode over to the Ferry again this afternoon Everything is quiet. Our troops are encamped on the Maryland side. General Banks' headquarters are on a hill above the river, some distance from it, with a company of gaily-dressed Philadelphians doing guard duty, under command of Capt. Collis. A company of cavalry are on the hills reconnoitring, several pieces of artillery are unlimbered and ready for action, crowds of soldiers swarm along teams, and angry teamsters are swearing and whipping their horses because the roads are muddy. A company of Colonel Murphy's Philadelphians are slowly marching down the road, singing something about "Pennsylvanians do your duty," to a very familiar tune. The sun has gone down, and the night is very clear and cold, and one rides through these lonely and almost leafless woods, filled with camps and blazing with camp fires, thinking strange

thoughts. After all, who wouldn't be a soldier? And I write this letter in a tent, the guest of a gallant and hospitable officer, for Poolesville has no accommodation beyond a bar-room floor or a hav-loft. There is eager and busy life all around me; distant drums beat martial music, and distant fifes toy sweetly with the autumn air. A company of soldiers are round a camp-fire, in heavy blue coats, nursing their guns and laughing cheerily over some merry jest. And an old song breaks upon the ear which I had heard a hundred times, but never with so much feeling as I hear it now. "Gay and happy," "Gay and happy,"—so we go in peace and war, by the hearth and in the tent; let the clouds be as heavy as they will, the sunshine will silver their gloom. J. R. Y.

NEAR CONRAD'S FERRY, Oct. 25. The sun had not risen, although the sky was giving golden tokens of his coming, the air was eager and nipping; the camps were quiet and silent, the earth was covered with a white and heavy frost, which gave everything a bleak and dreary look, as I mounted my horse and, saying farewell to my hospitable host, rode towards Conrad's Ferry. I arrived at the camping ground of the California Regiment, some three or four miles from the camp, where I remained during the night, and some five miles from the Ferry. There seemed to be a deep pall over this regiment, and a more sorrowful company of men I never saw in uniform. The recollection of the disaster which had recently taken from them their gallant and gifted commander, and so sadly thinned their ranks, seemed to weigh upon them. This regiment has been very unfortunate, and while conversing with an officer in his tent, I was strikingly reminded of it. He was telling of Baker's fall, when from a distant part of the camp came the mournful notes of the dead march. "They are burying a private." he said, and then after a pause and with much feeling added: "that's a familiar tune with us sir, and we've heard it often and often since we came into

the army. 11 As I intimated in my letter of yesterday, it was Gen. Stone's purpose to make a feint by crossing the Potomac at Conrad's Ferry, intending the real advance from Edwards' Ferry. Accordingly, about three o'clock on Sunday morning he sent Col. Baker a despatch, a copy of which has been given to me, and which was as follows:

"2 T. M. "TO COLONEL BAKER-"Soon as you get forces in position make a dash at Leesburg; shoot down any lawless depredator that may leave the ranks. General Gorman is moving upon the left, and I expect to be in possession of Leesburg STONE.

The Second battalion of the California Regiment was at the mouth of the Monocacy, doing duty under Major Parrish. The First battalion, at three o'clock on Sunday morning, received orders to be at Conrad's Ferry by sunrise. The cooks were roused, rations cooked, the commands placed in readiness, and at four o'clock the battalion, under command of Colonel Baker and Lieutenant Colonel Wister, moved, arriving at the Ferry at the time indicated in General Stone's orders. They learned that, during the night, three or four companies of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, Colonel Devens, and the New York Tammany Regiment, Colonel Cogswell, had crossed during the night; the remainder going over in the morning. Here the California Regiment halted until about ten o'clock, when heavy firing was heard. This being the signal to move, it commenced to cross the river.

Before proceeding, let me say a word relative to the nature of the country around Conrad's Ferry, and it may serve to explain the nature of the en-Harper's Ferry, where the Potomas forces its way through by an extraordinary effort of nature. The range of the mountain extends into Maryland, and lines the horizon above the Potomac, terminating in steep bluffs, and occasionally undulating like at Edwards' Ferry. One of these bluffs rises on the Virginia shore, above Conrad's Ferry. I should take it to be about fifty or a hundred feet high. It is only approached by a single bridle-path, which winds upwards, and which can only be traversed with great caution. Our men could only ascend in single file, and even then with difficulty; and in many respects the landing appeared to be as peril ous as Wolfe's celebrated ascent of the Heights of Abraham. In the middle of the Potomac, and rather closer, if anything, to the Maryland than the Virginia shore, is an island about a mile long, or perhaps less, and known as Harrison's island, and in width a furlong or two. In crossing, therefore, our troops had to debark on the island, and re-embark, before they could attain the other shore. which made the operation even more tedious than it would have been under ordinary circumstances. The means of transportation consisted of two miserable flatboats, capable of carrying thirty men each, and a metallic life-boat carrying ten men. They were managed by inexperienced boatmen, who knew nothing of the river, and were compelled to pole their craft through the water. The current was very strong, and, in some cases, boat loads were swept down the river past the landing place. On reaching the island they crossed and were taken to the Virginia shore in boats equally as worthless as those which brought them from Maryland. Indeed, so slowly were the troops transported, that it was far into the afternoon before the whole battalion reached Virginia. The battalion, I may say, consisted of companies A, Captain Markoe, and Lieutenants Williams and Parker; company C, Captain Otter, Lieutenant Kern ; company D, Captain, Ritman, Licutement Wade; company G, Captain Berrell, and Lieutenant Templeton; company H, Lieutenant Larris; company L, Lieutenants Urie and Fisk; company N. Captain Keffer, and Lieutenants Johnson and Hooper; company P, Captain Hicks, and Lieutenant Kenney - the battalion numbering in all about six hundred men. Adiutant Baker remained on the Marvland shore to superintend transportation.

Climbing up the bluff, the battalion formed in the line of battle, in a field some hundred yards in a direct line from the shore. In the meantime, a company of Massachusetts Fifteenth, which had been in the advance as skirmishers, came upon a party of rebels, of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, who were in a field of undergrowth. They firedthe rebels retreated, and the Massachusetts men, afraid they would give the alarm, continued in eager pursuit, in the direction of Leesburg, until they lost sight of the enemy. Proceeding around a piece of woods, however, they came suddenly upon a ravine behind which the enemy had sheltered. The rebels rose, fired a volley into the Massachusetts men, with fearful effect, and ran into the woods. Afraid of an ambush, the Federals did not pursue them, but commenced to fall back to the main body, carrying their dead and wounded. The suspicion that the woods contained a large body of concealed rebels was just, for the moment the retreet commenced a regiment issued from the trees and fired. The Massachusetts men fought bravely, slowly retreating, and suffering great loss. Baker heard the firing, and with his whole force

general. This was the way in which the battle really commenced. The ground was exceedingly unfavorable to our forces. On each side of them was a cornfield, in front was a wood and very dense undergrowth, extending to their right and left. In the undergrowth the rebels were concealed, while sharpshooters were stationed in the trees to pick off the officers, and to this cause is generally attributed our large loss of captains and line-officers. Colonel Baker himself saw a rebel in a tree, and pointed tration with all his ability. When he heard of the him out to a soldier, who brought him down. When the main body of our forces advanced the pursuing rebels came down with a yell, halted sud- and the seamen, and the money. The rebels denly, and then retreated among the trees and have beither. The army will not fail us, and undergrowth. During this charge Lieut. Berry, the naty never did."

advanced to their relief, and the action became

of a Virginia regiment, was taken prisoner by Captain Markoe and a private of Company A. He had been a clerk in our departments until last spring, when he went to Virginia and joined the

pated by our men, now commenced in terrible earnest. The rebels numbered over four thousand Colonel Baker maintained his ground : his men fought with desperate valor, and gallantly held their ground, in the hope that reinforcements or four old scows, difficult of management, the river would arrive, either from Gen. Gorman on the left, or from their friends in the rear, who were endeavorwas rough and heady, and the crossing was full of ing to cress. But the endeavor to cross was a vain one. The reinforcements came over so slowly that I am assured that hardly enough of our men arrived to take the place of the killed and wounded. Colonel Baker was in plain dress, wearing a regulation hat with a black plume. He had no distinguishing mark as colonel, and was not unnecessarily conspicuous. His right hand had been kept it in his breast. He constantly passed up and down the ranks encouraging his soldiers, saying "Men, don't run till I run." "Keep your courage up," and other words of cheer. He was exceedingly anxious for a bayonet charge. Indeed, said my narrator, "the Colonel and more faith in the bayonet than in any other weapon. He was constantly drilling us in the bayonet exercise, and when on parade or drill he insisted upon our going through every movement." The fight had progressed for some time, Colonel Baker had given the order for a charge, the line was forming, he these things, General McClellan felt that it would had gone a few paces in advance, and, with a drawn be folly to give the enemy battle, and consequently sword, was cheering his men and waving them to an advance, when suddenly he fell, pierced through directed a retreat. At midnight, of Wednesday the heart and brain.

The word passed along the line that Baker was dead : and, on the instant, as it were, there was a general falling back. The rebels advanced, shouting and cheering. Captain Cogswell, of the California Regiment, seeing the body of his dead commander about to fall into their hands, ordered a charge, for the purpose of obtaining possession of it. Then began a fearful struggle, and in the effort to obtain the remains of the dead colonel more men fell than at any time during the day. The charge the fields and fences; the road is blocked with was desperate; the rebels suddenly fell back be care the awful impetus of the Federal forces, and the body of Colonel Baker was carefully carried away, and sent to his camp.

The remainder of the story is soon told. Our men fought until darkness came, when they retreated. The evening advanced. The bluff, so hard to ascend, was far more difficult to descend. The boats, so unmanageable in daylight, were more so in the darkness. Many jumped into the river and swam across. Many were drowned by the swamping of the seews; many were shot by the rebels, who took possession of the bluff and fired at our retreating forces. Who survived, and who fell-the names of the gallant living and the lamented dead have been recorded by the telegraph and the statistician-nothing else remains for your correspondent. I have told you the story as it was told to me, and as nearly correct as my judgment can make it.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

THE ORDERS ISSUED TO GENERAL BAKER.

Affairs in Western Virginia.

BRILLIANT ACTION AT ROMNEY

GEN. KELLY ROUTS THE REBELS.

Three Cannon, Many Prisoners, and their Camp Equipage Captured.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

GENERAL FREMONT'S BODY GUARD DEFEAT 2,000 REBELS.

The Stars and Stripes Floating Over Springfield.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1861 The Army of the Potomac. There were no movements of note, yesterday, over the river. A review of General Fitz John PORTER'S division, near Ball's Cross Roads, and an nspection by General McCLELLAN, is spoken of by many good judges who were present as indicating great military proficiency on the part of the men. Colonel Young, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, a good authority, says the movements of the

troops were equal to those of United States regumade towards Fairfax Court House by two cavalry scouting parties, who on their return'reported that the enemy had evacuated Fairfax Court House. Orders were then given by General McClellan to Generals Wadsworth and Keys to move forward and take possession of that vil-The men sprang to arms in a joyful mood, the cavalry were mounted, and all were ready to advance, when General McDowell (acting, no doubt, upon orders from headquarters) countermanded the order. This announcement came like a thunder-clap, and was received with ill grace. It was caused, probably, by the result of the affair up the river, and we are in duty bound to believe that it was for the best; but the men did not, could not, view it in that light. They were disappoint ed, dissatisfied, and vexed; the officers received the order not to go forward with no better grace and mutterings, and groanings, and high words were freely uttered throughout the two brigades. I write what I know, and give it for the purpose of verifying, in connection with the efficiency of the army, as shown above, a willingness, nay, an

almost irresistible desire to go forward. Expected Arrival of Hon. William M Gwin. The magnetic telegraph, although prostituted in Secessia to the uses of the traitors, sends an unfortunate fact for them in heralding the departure from San Francisco of ex-Senator William M Gwin and Calhoun Benham, so well known as the second of Terry in the fatal Broderick duel. Mr. Gwin ought to be a sympathizer with the enemy and when he lands his movements should be watched. I believe his family are now quietly

and vigilantly observing the course of events in the city of New York. Fifty Thousand Seamen. It is estimated that in the respective squadron of the great naval expedition, nearly all of which has sailed, or is about to sail, there are fifty thousand hardy seamen, composed in great part of whalemen, for years accustomed to the terrible toil and privations of Arctic voyages; fishermen, inured to the trials of the extensive Northern fishing banks, and every class of men familiar with the accidents and excitements of the deep. This vast army of weather-beaten soldiers of the sea know only one motto-that is, obedience to orders. They differ, in this respect, from any of the new land levies, who, taken from the easy walks of life, require time to acquire submission to the rigors of the camp. Imagine a gunboat expedition, under the lead of some dashing sailor, manned by these Northmen, thrown into the bayous of the Mississippi, precipitated upon the plantations of South Carolina or Alabama, burning with the recollections of their country's wrongs, and recalling the fearful atrocities committed upon their New England brothers at Baltimore, Bull Run, and Ball's Bluff! Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The order of the Secretary of War, directing Brigadier General FRED. LANDER to protect the workmen in relaying the track over that portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railread which was torn

fearlessly executed by that noble officer. This will prove to be not only a salutary measure to the Government, but will pour priceless blessings upon many of the ungrateful merchants of the Monumental City. count of the unusual and somewhat general failure of the crops abroad, and the fact that our people, depending upon themselves, will buy very little from foreign nations, will pour in upon us a perfect torrent of gold and silver. At no period in our

history have the loyal States been so wealthy as

up by the Secessionists some months ago, will be

they are at this day. Compensation to Loyal Men. I learn that the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Major General McCall, as they supply themselves from the fields and granaries of the Virginia farms, acting under the instructions of their chiefs, take an account of the supplies obtained; thus showing that even in the midst of this shameful and shameless rebellion the Government is ready to compensate all loyal men who may have been compelled to fly rather than remain to give assistance to our troops.

Hon, Robert J. Walker. This distinguished statesman is now on a visit to his relative in this city, and sustains the Adminisdisastrous reconnoissance at Ball's Bluff, he ex claimed. "Do not let us despair; we have the ships

Important Late Intelligence from Richmond, Va. The Sunday Chronicle publishes

from Richmond papers of Thursday: OUR VICTORY AT LEBRURG.—The victory of Colonel, (now General) Evans, at Lecsburg, on Monday, was even more complete and glorious than we yesterday reported it. In addition to the despatches we then published, one was received by the President, Tuesday night, from the chief of General Beauregard's staff, Col. Jordan, in which he says:

General Beauregard's staff, Col. Jordan, in which he says:

"I have to report the capture of 600 prisoners and 1,200 stand of arms. Their killed and wounded amount to between 1,000 or 1,200. The rout was total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. The forces engaged were the Eighth Virginia and the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments—the Thirteenth Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us."

These great results, be it remembered, were achieved by 2,500 men, fighting against 10,000, with five batteries of artillery on their side, and none, in use, on ours. One man to four, with a nene, in use, on ours. One man to four, with a strong artillery force helping the four. History shows few feats of arms so splendid. Henceforth the name of General Evans will take its place on the roll of heroes, and his unconquerable troop have achieved a deed that will make their memo ries glorious for generations to come. To have been with Evans at Leesburg, will be for each one been with Evans at Leesburg, will be for each one of them, hereafter, an indisputable proof of duuntless valor, and will constitute for each a title and passport to the gratitude of his countrymen. With forces ornelly disproportioned, they have stricken the presumptuous invaders a blow that has sent them staggering and shricking back from the soil their footsteps polluted, and that must make the giant usurpation at Washington shudder through all its frame. all its frame.
We are, as yet, without the names of any of the

We are, as yet, without the names of any of the brave men who have fallen on our side, martyrs in the sacred struggle for imperilled liberty and a belenguered land. We sympathize in the anxious solicitude of those whose friends met the fortunes of this memorable fight, and some of whom now sleep beneath the soil their self-devotion has consecrated. They have fallen nobly, as true men, and the country mourns with those who are beroft. Let this be their consolation.

HERSLAYS EXPECTED —Orders were vesterday HESSIANS EXPECTED.—Orders were yesterday given to the officers in charge of the Yankee pri-

soners to prepare for the reception of six hundred more of Old Abe's mercenaries. The capacious tobacco warehouse of Robert A. Mayo, on Twenty-fifth, between Main and Cary streets, was thereupon engaged for their reception. They will be here about 9 o'clock this morning. All the inconveneers and trouble they may be put to while venience and trouble they may be put to while here or elsewhere will no doubt be "taken out" in left-handed prayers for their master, "Old Abe." –Examiner

-Examiner.

THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are glad to learn that Brigadier General Hill is putting everything in motion in his department on our coast. He is erecting new batteries, and putting everything in order for the reception of the enemy. We learn that our sounds will be covered with armed vessels to meet the foe at every point. We observe that Gen. Hill makes a requisition upon the people of Craven for one fourth of their slave force for two weeks to aid in the construction of the hatteries. He slav propagate fourth of their slave force for two weeks to aid in the construction of the batteries. He also proposes to accept a regiment or battalion of volunteers for "local defence" from the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, and Lenoir, to serve in the counties where they belong, except in an emergency.—Whig.

Softening.—The Memphis Appeal learns that Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, has become so softened to the Confederate States, that he even whispers of raising a regiment for the war.—Ibid.

TERRE are more than a thousand invalid soldiers, at this time, in the hospital of Staunton, and about five hundred and fifty in the hospital at the Rockbridge Alum Springs.—Ibid.

Official Rebel Report of the Recent Battle. Brigadier General Evans, in his report of the Ball's Bluff uffair, reports their killed and wounded at 300, as published in Thursday's Richmond papers. To this, 75 or 100 per cent. may be added; proving, conclusively, the efficiency of our arms. Six Hundred Prisoners.

The Richmond papers, before me, of Thursday last, say that six hundred of our men were taken prisoners, and that they would arrive that morning and he imprisoned " in the capacious tobacco ware house of ROBERT A. MAYO," which was being made ready for them. This "in durance vile," will prove to those unfortunate braves a vile endu-

Mason and Slidell. The Sunday Chronicle says: " Reliable information has been received at the State Department

that Mason and SLIDELL made their exit from America via Mexico, and not by the route originally indicated." Pressure upon the Executive

We have a little army of politicians in the city, who are urging the Executive to action. A Senator, in the round of his calls, paid a visit to Gen. McClellan, and, after some plain talk to him, was invited by that officer to the review. yesterday, at Ball's Cross Roads. "I came here, sir, not to see oliday play, but work," was the reply,-whether judicious or not I leave to the judgment of your readers.

The Opening of the Pacific Telegraph Line. Since Friday, when the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph was opened, the President has received a number of despatches over that line: Governor Downey, of California, expresses, in the name of the people of that State, their congratu-

lations at the completion of the noble enterprize that places them in immediate communication with the capital, and with their fellow-citizens in the East. May the goldon links of the Constitution ever unito us a happy and free people.

Leland Stanford sends from Sacramento the following: lowing:
"To-day California is but a second's distance from
the national capital. Her patriotism, with electric
current, throbs responsive to that of her sister
States, and holds civil liberty and Union above all

Chincoteague Island. Lieut, ALEX, MURRAY, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, now in command of the United States gunboat Louisiana, off Chincoteague Island, eastern shore of Virginia, has rendered efficient service in protecting the loyal population of that island from attacks of the rebels from the main land. They trust that the Government will not withdraw him. When he got aground upon the island they volunteered and rescued him from a most critical position. They watched and stood by him from Sunday morning until Monday afternoon. Lieut. MURRAY has returned to them his warm thanks for their kindness and hospitality.

The Louisiana is a new steamer, built for J & STEPHEN FLANIGAN, of Philadelphia, and was intended to run between New Orleans and one of the Texan ports. On two occasions Lieut, MURRAY displayed great gallantry and promptitude, and showed the fact that his ship was capable of performing efficient service; first, when he drove the iron-clad Yorktown back into the James river, and under the rebel guns; and next, when he was attacked from the main land at Wishes' Point, by three hundred men, and with two cutters containing twenty-four men, forced them to fly and leave schooner which had been beached, and fired and destroyed her. I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Connon for the above

nformation, who owns a number of oyster vessels and trades between Chincoteague Island and Philadelphia and New York, under a license from the President of the United States. He advises me that the ovster and terrapin trade will not, therefore, be interrupted during the winter. All Quiet on the Potomac.

As far as can be ascertained, all is quiet on the entire line of the Potomac to-day. Miscellaneous.

Mr. H. ROCKAFELLOW, of Philadelphia, the young man who lost an arm at Bull Run, and was captured and taken to Richmond, has been appointed by General CAMERON to a \$1,200 clerkship in the War Department. Mr. Rockafellow, it will be remembered, recently escaped from Richmond with the prisoners set free by the rebels. Mr. JAMES C. KELSH, of Philadelphia, was yesterday appointed sutler of HARLAN'S cavalry regi-

Col. MAX EINSTEIN yesterday received official notice from the War Department that he was "mustered out" of the service on the 3d inst. His regiment, which is now a mere skeleton, is in charge of a lieutenant colonel. The regiment will no doubt be filled up by Gov. CURTIN and another colonel appointed. Col. EINSTEIN says that he recaptured at Bull Run six pieces of cannon, fifty horses, one hundred muskets, two baggage wagons, and handed them over to Gen. McDowell. The father of the late Colonel ELLSWORTH is in this city. He expressed a desire to visit Alexandria and see the house where his son was killed.

Search for the Pirate Sumpter. A PIRATE NEAR HATTERAS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- The United States steamers Powhatan and Iroquois, in search of the pirate Sumpter, were at St. Thomas on the 14th inst. Sumpter, were at St. Thomas on the 14th inst. The steamer San Jacinto was also there, on a cruise, and for home; all well.

The British brig Spartan, arrived at St. Thomas, was overhauled after a chase of twelve hours, on the 5th of October, in lat. 19, long. 47, by a barkrigged steamer, but was released on account of being an English vessel. The officers of the steamer, would not tell her name, but on the arrival of the brig at St. Thomas her captain was invited on board brig at St. Thomas her captain was invited on board f one of our men-of-war, and, on seeing a picture of the Sumpter, he at once pronounced it to be the same vessel. She was very light, and could not The necessities of France and England, on ac
have had much coal in.

The British schooner Telegraph reports that off Hattens, on the 22.1, a schooner, supposed to be a have had much coal in. pirate, came near enough to read her name, and then stood down for the brig Robert Kirk, from Arecibo for Baltimore, which was in sight.

The British brig Howard was spoken on the 19th, in lat. 30 long. 69, by a pirate schooner, but could not ascertain her name.

> ALBANY, Oct. 27.-The National Union Committee, the old American party organization, has adopted the Democratio State ticket, with one exception, substituting Mr. Tallmadge for Mr. Wright for Canal Commissioner. The warehouse of Schoonmaker & Johnson, at Cocymans, was burglariously robbed last night of \$1,300, and a large number of checks, which had been endorsed by the firm.

From Albany.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore, Oct. 25.— The stemmer Cambridge has arrived from the blockade of Beaufort, S. C. Her captain confirms the report that the steamer Albatross lost two men by drowning during an unsuccessful effort to land a few men south of Beaufort, and to cut out a pirate.

Loss of the Bark Mongol. SAN FRANCISCO. Oct 25.—The bark Mongol, from Boston for the Amoor, was a total loss, on August 17th, in the Amoor.

RETREAT TOWARD WINCHESTER.

NEW CREEK. Va., Oct. 27.-Brigadier General B. F. Kelley marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked the rebels entrenched at Romney yesterday afternoon. He routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated towards Winchester. Our loss is triffing. That of the enemy has not been ascertained, but is believed to be large.

Official Despatch of Gen. Kelly. WASHINGTON, October 27 - Lieutenant General Scott to-day received the following despatch, dated Romney, Va., Oct. 26, P. M. ! "In obedience to your orders I moved on this place at 12 o'clock hast night, attacked the enemy at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and drove in their outposts, and, after a brilliant action of two hours, completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners. Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

what extent. " Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLY, commanding. General Kelly's Column.

This gallant Virginian has not only recovered from his severe wound, inflicted by the treachery of rebels, last summer, but is again actively at work in the field. His headquarters have alternated lately between Grafton and New Creek. He has had six regiments under his command, and these have been stretched in line from Cumberland (Maryland) to Grafton. Their principal business has been to guard the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between these points, and to keep the Secessionists from making incursions out of the valley of Virginia into the western part of that

By his movement upon Romnoy, the Secession forces in the valley of the Shenandoah are outflanked, and Winchester, only 25 miles from this point, is seriously menaced. By this route Manassas can be completely turned, or a march made upon Richmond through Staunton, without regard to Beauregard's army.

It is doubtful, however, whether Kelly has sufficient force to do more than maintain himself. If he has more than enough, there will be a forward movement upon Winchester. The crossing of the river at Edward's Ferry, by Stone's column, was evidently intended to be in concert with General Kelly's advance, from the northwest, in the same general direction.

Romney Is situated in a bowl of mountains. There are rich fertile valleys running along their bases. The country surrounding is productive of the cereals. The town itself is one of the most thriving in that part of Virginia. Many of the inhabitants still long for a restoration of the old Union. It can be easily fortified and held. But its possession, except as a point to guard the rear of an

advancing column, is of little military importance Winchester is the strategic point of that region. Col. Wallace's Indiana Zouaves, early in June last, whilst stationed at Cumberland, made a dash upon a party of Confederate troops stationed at this point, and took all their camp equipage and a large number of arms, routing them completely.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT. Brilliant Action at Springfield.

2000 Rebels Driven Out by Fremont's Body Guard.

THE STARS AND STRIPES RAISED ON THE COURT HOUSE.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—The following despatch was received here this evening: HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR }
HUMANSVILLE, Mo, Oct. 26, 1861. {
To Capt. McKeever, Assistant Adjutant

General:

"Yesterday afternoon Major Zagoni, at the head of my body guard, made a most brilliant charge on a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, and cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the Court-house, and retired on a reinforcement which he has already intend. Our loss is not whether the court is the court of the court is not a present the

which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.
"This successful charge against such very large odds is a noble example to the army.

"Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

"J. C. FREMONT,

"J. U. Panading."
"Major-Gen. Commanding."
"Munbers but 306 Gen. Fremont's body guard numbers The Recapture of Lexington. Major Frank White, who recaptured Loxington recently, at the head of 180 men, and released our sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out some

500 rebels, is the son of a prominent lawyer of

New York. The Battle at Fredericktown. Fifty prisoners, taken at the battle of Fredericktown, have been put to work in the trenches at Cape Giradeau. The report of Major Schofield, who cor manded the battery in the action, shows that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war. Jeff. Thompson escaped on foot, after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 6,000, while our own force was only 4,000. Sr. Louis, Oct. 27.-[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]-HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPART-MENT. YORTZ STATION, Mo. Oct. 26 .- The follow-

ing despatch has been received, announcing a bril-

liant victory at Springfield by General Fremont's

body-guard, numbering 150 men. body-guard, numbering 150 men.

Five Miles Out of Bolivar, 10 A. M., Oct. 25.
General—I report respectfully that yesterday, at
4 o'clock, P. M., I met in Springfield about two
thousand of the rebels formed in line of battle.
They gave me a very warm reception, but your
Guard with one feeling made a charge, and in loss
than three minutes the enemy was completely
routed by 180 men. We cleared the city of every
rebel; and retired, it being near night and not
feeling able to keep the place with so small a force.
Major White's command did not participate in the
charge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant
unnumity and bravery I have never seen, and did
not expect. Their war cry, "Fremont and the one expect. Their war ery, "Fremont and the Union," broke forth like thunder.

Major Commanding Body Guard. Colonel John M. Richardson, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says that Major Zagoni was guided to the town from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon road by Judge Owens. The rebel camp was just outside of the city. Major Zagoni was compelled to pass through a lane, and let down a number of fences and rails, before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire. There was a good deal of street-firing in Springfield and from the houses. Two rabels. who ran out of their dwellings and fired at the body-guard, were killed.

CHARLES ZAGONI.

Major Zagoni was advised of the force of rebels, but he was determined to have a fight. Colonel Pearce, said to be from Arkansas, con manded one of the robel regiments. It is thought that the cause of the increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which it is stated they intend to take South with them, but which will, of course, now fall into our hands. The loss of either side is not stated.

First Telegraphic News from California SWIPMENT OF SPECIE FOR NEW YORK-GENERAL SENATOR GWIN ALSO A PASSENGER. SAN FRANCISCO, October 25 .- The announcement has just been made of the completion of the last link in the overland telegraph. The Pacific to the

Atlantic sends greeting, and may both oceans be dry hefore a foot of all the land that lies between them shall belong to any other than our united country

Nothing of importance has transpired in Califor The steamer Omaha sailed on the 21st instant, carrying \$1,000,000 in treasure, \$870,000 being for New York. Among the passengers are General Sumner, Sc-Among the passengers are treated Sumner, Senator Nesmith of Oregon, Colonel Merchant, Captains Judd, Briggs, Stewart, Hendrickson, Lootes; Lieutenants Upham, Gillis, Williston, Sinefair, Warner, Hudson, Dandy, and Lipp, all of the United States army. Captain Green, of the United States navy, is also a passenger.

Ex-Senator Gwin and Calhoun Benham left somewhat quietly in the same steamer their names. what quietly in the same steamer, their names baving been omitted from publication in the passenger list.

Four hundred and forty regular troops and ten thousand stand of arms were forwarded in the same

steamer.
The schooner Neva sailed for Japan on the 22d, being no longer suspected of privateering intentions.

Arrived—Oct. 22d, ship Nonpariel, from Boston; whaters Carid and Henry Kneedland, from a successful cruise in the Arctic Ocean; 16th, ships Inspector and Oracle, from Liverpool; 21ct, ship Commonwealth, from Boston. Salled—Oct. 18th, ship Panama. for Coquimbo; Oct. 18th, ships Magnet and Sword Fish, for Hong Kong; Oct. 21st, ship Gallatia, for Liverpool; ship Herald of the Morento, for London.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26, via Baltimore.— The British brig Ariel, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, captured at Hatteras, while endeavoring to run the blockade, arrived to-day at Old Point.

BRILLIANT VICTORY AT ROMNEY, VA.

Gen. B. F. Kelley Routs the Rebels,
Capturing Three Cannon
and Many Prisoners.

The Rebel Wagons and Camp
Equipage Taken.

RETREAT TOWARD WINCHESTER.

From Harrisburg.

Commissioners appointed to Commissioners by Governor Curtin, to look after the interests of the Pennsylvania volunteers at and around Washington, and more especially to assist them, by means of the allotment rolls in remitting to their families the money which it is expected will be paid them about the first of November.

J. W. Howe has also been appointed to visit Kentucky. On a similar mission. This is a good and wise move on the part of Governor Curtin, and is alike honorable to his head and heart. It shows that the interests of the individual soldier are not forgotten amid the multiplied duties and cares

that the interests of the individual soldier are not forgotten amid the multiplied duties and cares arising out of the organization of regiments and brigades.

The statement recently published in the New York papers, placing the force that Pennsylvania now has in the field at 55,000 men does us great injustice. Her force is to-day larger, in proportion to her population, than that of any loyal State. She has at this time actually in service 70,000 men. She is now preparing to enter the service thirty re-She has at this time actually in service 70,000 men. She is now preparing to enter the service thirty regiments, consisting of infantry, eavalry, and artillery, numbering over 31,000 men, a portion of which is ready to move at any moment, and the whole of which, it is confidently expected, will be in active service within one month, making altogether a grand army of over one hundred thousand men. These are facts, based upon official figures. It is also true that the material undoubtedly exists within Pennsylvania limits to form at least fifty more regiments, should that number be demanded by the National Government.

Pennsylvania and the War. The Harrisburg Telegraph of Saturday pubished the following table, which purports to show the number of troops each loyal State has now in the field, or on their way to the

seat of war: | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 Connecticut..... 4,188 Michigan..... 18,784 Minnesota 3,000 New York 85,000 5.000 New Jorsey... 9,000 ... 9,000 ... 9,000 New Hampshire 5,000 ... 200 5,200 Oltio ... 51,000 4,000 800 55,800 Rhode Island ... 2,628 ... 750 3,378 Vermont ... 5,000 10,000 1,200 1,100 12,300 Total......384,700 35,500 5,300 425,500

In addition to the above, there are the State and Government troops in Kentucky and Missouri, which may be estimated as follows: Government Kentucky..... 8,000

Total. 18,000 45,000
There are also five thousand volunteers raised in California, five thousand in Maryland, one thousand six hundred in Delaware, and two thousand in the District of Columbia, besides ten thousand regulars, which, added together, will show the Union land forces to number five hundred and twelve thousand men. In its edition of Saturday, the Telegraph corrects the above statement in regard to Pennsylvania, (whose forces were manifestly under-estimated.) by publishing the following facts, obtained from official records:

Under the first requisition of the General Government. Pennsylvania furnished
25 Regiments, numbering in the aggre-These were the three-months men, put

into the field in April, whose term of ser-pice expired in July last. She also furnished A Regiments, called for by the United States directly, for three years, or during the war, amounting in the aggregate to These four regiments were put into the field previous to the expiration of the three-months term of enlistment, and are,

course, still in the service. Also—
15 Regiments, constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, comprising 13 regiments of infantry, 1 of artillery, she has now in the service, including the four regiments just mentioned, and the Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps: 50 Regiments, of which six are rifle regiments, and 6 Companies of infantry, numbering.

6 Regiments of cavalry, numbering...

1 Regiment and 3 Companies of artillery, numbering...

Making an aggregate in service of......
If to this be added the men of Pennsylvania enlisted in Western Virginia, in the District of Columbia volunteers, in the Maryland brigade, in regiments along the northern border of the State, and in northern border of the State, and in Philadelphia for regiments of other States, estimated at..... 6.400 The above aggregate of men now in service is swollen to.....

Of the regiments preparing for service, she has now in camp ready to go into actual service:

Regiments of infantry, numbering,.... 9,423 Regiments of cavalry, numbering..... 3,414 Making an addition of 12.837

contribution to the war, exclusive of the 20,175 three months men, mustered out of service in July last, will be...... 101,070 The quota of men called for from Pennsylvania, by the last proclamation of the President, was 75,000, and thus it is shown by the above, that the authorities have succeeded in exceeding this amount by twenty-six thousand man.! Taken altogether, we submit this statement with pride, because it places Pennsylvania in the position justly her due, of having, first, given birth to the Declaration of Independence, second, that the Convention to form the Constitution was held within her limits, and now she sends forth, from her midst, and from among her bravest and most hardy sons, a larger force to sustain the Declaration of Independence, and vindicate the Constitution and larges, than has been contributed by any other came lows, than has been contributed by any other com monwealth in the Union.

THE CITY.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The steamboat George Washington, which, during the summer months, plied between this city and Cape May, has tately been charactered by the Government, and is now on the docks at the yard of Simpson & Nelli, undergoing repairs. The work of re-caulking, supplying her with portions of new timber, etc., was commenced on Friday last, and she will probably be ready for use by to-morrow. The boat is owned by Captain Whilldin of this city, and, for some time, has been lying at Wilmington, Deliware. It is the intention of the Government to use her for transport purposes.

The ship John Trucks, which was lately copper-bottomed at this yard, had required to the ship-yard of
William Cramp, for the purpose of being completely fitted
out. She is intended for general freighting.
The schemer Sam Rotam, which, prior to the blockade
of the Southern ports, was regularly running in one of

of the Southern ports, was regularly running in one of the Southern lines from this port, is now lying at the nay yard, having been taken thither on Saturday last. She was sold to the Government some time since, having been previously owned by the proprietors of the Keystone line.—The capacity of the Rolam is 230 tons, and her proportions 110 feet in length, 28 feet breadth of beam, and about 8% feet depth of hold. She is being fitted out as a gunboat, and her armament, consisting of two long thirty-two-pounders, is already on deck. She will sail in a few days to take her appointed position. DEPARTURE OF THE REVILLE ZOUAVES .-

DEPARTURE OT THE REVILLE ZOUAVES.—
The Reville Zouaves (named by the lamented Baker in honor of a gentleman who has influonced the recruiting of severat companies for the California brigade) left on Saturday evening for Col. Owen's camp, at Poolesville—taking with them Bev. Father Martin, of St. Mary's church, who has been selected as chaplain of the regiment. The Zouaves are officered by Capt. Davis, and Lieutenants Kelly, and Taylor.

We understand that in compliment to the gallant Irishmen composing Col. Owen's regiment, Governor Curtin has issued an order that they be known hereafter as the Sixty-inful Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col. Sixty-minth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col. Admitted to the Bar .- On motion of Ste-

phen Benton, Esq., Joseph C. Ferguson was on Saturday October 26, 1861, admitted to practice as an attorney li the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for th city and county of Philadelphia. NEW NATIONAL LOAN.-Subscribers will bear in mind, that in addition to the face of the noice, they must pay the back interest from 19th Aggust, receiving it again, of course, when the interest becomes due to the Government. Receipts by Messrs. Jay Cook & Co., during the pust week amounted to \$267,871.42.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT .- Yesterday morning, about 11 o'cleek, a horse attached to a York wagon took fright, at Seventh and Master streets, and rain away. The occupant of the wagon, who had been returning from a funeral, was thrown out and severely injured about the head. He was taken to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were properly dressed. MARINE COURT MARTIAL .- A marine court MARINE COURT MARTIAL.—A MATHAE COURT martial will assemble at the navy yard this morning, for the purpose of trying several important cases. The members of the court are Mayor Zeilin, president; First Lieutenant Jumes Formey, Second Lieutenant McRean; judge advocate, Second Lieutenant Brown.

THE Deputy Quartermaster General, Twelfth and Girard streets, desires to acknowledge the receipt of donations made to the army by the following-name persons, viz.:

Oct. 25, Miss Whaston, 2 blankets; Chs. M. Wagner, 2 blankets; from Harrisburg, some linen, 3 comforts, 1 blanker, 2 pillows, 6 sheets, 1 towel, 1 pair of drawers, and 2 wrappers; Miss Hule, Rittenhouse Square, a box of line and 2 eate of seeks. Oct. 25 Miss Helen Scott.

being no longer suspected of privateering intentions.

Arrivel—Oct. 22d, ship Nonpariel, from Boston; whaters Carid and Henry Kneedland, from a successful cruises in the Arrete Ocean; 16th, ship Anama. for Condition Boston. Sailed—Oct. 18th, ship Panama. for Condition Oct. 18th, ship Panama. for Condition Oct. 18th, ship Panama. for Condition Oct. 18th, ship Bagnet and Sword Fish, for Hong Kong Oct. 2st, ship Gallatia, for Liverpool; ship Herald of the Morning, for London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The market during the last week has been rather buoyant, with improved business. The jobbing trade in Isthmus Butter firm, at 30 cents; escendative sales of Candles at 22a245; Coffee has slightly improved; Wheat is lower, but most other articles are steady.

Later from San Francisco—Marine Disnatel—Commercial Intelligence.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Arrived to-day the stommer Sanora from Panana. Sailed—the ship IWingad Racer for Liverpool, with a valuable cargo of wheat and silver ore. In passing down the harbor she ran on the Aliaterz and knocked a hole in her bottom, making a return necessary. She has seven feet of water in her hold, and her cargo is badly damaged.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 26, via Baltimore.—

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 26, via Baltimore.—

Beston Sailed—det Bish kip Planama. Intelligence of wheat and silver ore. In passing down the harbor she ran on the Aliaterz and knocked a hole in her bottom, making a return necessary. She has seven feet of water in her hold, and her cargo is badly damaged.

The market is healthy. Butter sells at 35 cts; Candles 25a25; Whisky 52; ets.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 26, via Baltimore.— Pa., 2 blankets.

LARGE SALE STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, to-mor-row, at twelve o'clock at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet cata-