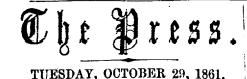
## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.



EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy and that Southern institutions, where they 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 mun must be on the side of the United States or avainst it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors.'

FOR SALE .- The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been prive. for the last nine months. It is in excellent c the article 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

pital."

ess and superiority.

The Lyons-Seward Letters. The Albion, a journal published at New York, and having great circulation and no small influence among Anglo-Americans in the United States and the inhabitants of British America, is ably and judiciously conducted by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, brother of Mr. G. F. Young, who formerly sat for the borough of Tynemouth, in the British House of Commons, and by pen and speech was long the recognized legislative representative and champion of the shipping interest of England. The Albion, conservative and cool upon general politics, has maintained a fair neutrality in the present contest, though it obviously is unfriendly to the revolt of "the so-called Southern Confederacy." From the first, we may notice, it has denied the existence of hostile feeling to this country, on the part of the British Ministry, and has seriously reprobated all unfriendly language thrown at England by some American journals. We were curious to learn what the Albion would say respecting the recent letter from Lord Lyons. and Mr. SEWARD's reply-we were curious, because we look on the Albion's opinion upon a public subject as precisely that of the mass of well-educated English gentlemen, who watch passing events with interest, yet are not decided partisans on any side of politics.

That the British Government should remonstrate on 44 two British subjects having been imprisoned in Fort Lafavette without the ordinary process of law-though released, after more than a fortnight's detention in either case, without undergoing trial, or receiving apology or compensation," was matter of course, the Albion says no less so : that the American Government should reply. The remonstrance and the reply have been published, but, the Albion shrewdly says: "For our own part, we should have been far more profoundly interested in a sight of the original remonstrance, if such there were, than we can possibly be in these ex post jucto missives. What did Lord Lyons say, by pen or by word of month. to Mr. SEWARD, when he first made complaint on behalf of his countrymen? How far was the confinement of Messrs. PATRICK and RAH-MING terminated or abridged by Lord Lyons' expostulations? Were those gentlemen in any degree guilty of treason? If so, why were they not indicted ? Were they altogether innocent? If so, why was no regret expressed for their arrest ?"

Lord Lyoxs complained, (we still quote from the Albion.)

" That the American Constitution forbids, and Con-"That the American Constitution forbids, and Con-gress has not exceptionally authorized, the Presi-dent's exercise of arbitrary power. To this  $M_r$ . Several properly replies, that his Government does not look to her Britannic Majesty's legal ad-visers for an expounding of the Constitution, or for an opinion as to the legality of the President's course. It is enough, he infers, that the same law, or the same want of it, is meted out to British resi-dents as to citizens of the Republic. Discrepancies and esigencies here must be judged and determined here ; just as in England we take it that an Order here ; just as in Finguan we take a regards foreign-in Council would be imperative as regards foreign-ers, whether it did or did not accord with any special act of Parliament. Acts of indemnity-they are not unknown in Great Britain-smo they are not unknown in Great Britain-smooth down difficulties between a nation and its own rulers, not between that nation and a foreign one; and broad questions affecting international rights cannot be, or, at least, should not be, argued with the same technical nicety as pleas in an Admiralty Court. We have nothing, therefore, to do with Congress. If Lord Lyons, in place of eiting a clause in the Constitution of the United States, had anity subsisting between the two nations, which, amity substituting between the two nations, which, he says, is 'at variance' with the late exercise of despotic power, we should have approved the re-monstrance as more timely. As it is, Mr. Seward may chuckle—of course, in a dignified way—when he asserts that the President is "responsible by law before the highest judicial tribunal of the Re-public, and amenable, also, to the judgglent of his countrymen." countrymen. The opinion here delivered is that Lord Lyons has come off second best, in this encounter of keen wits, and that he either had a weak case, or did not make the most of his facts. The Albion adds : "Again, we think that Lord Lyons, if it were neessary to epistolize hereon, omitted two strong grounds of completion, in not exposing the flimsy charges against both Mr. Patrick and Mr. Rahming. Even Mr. Seward's exports statement makes it clear that the former was nothing more than a living post-office, through whose hands passed treasoning post-omec, through whose hands passed trenson-able correspondence; for he is not accused of that peculiar breach of confidence, for the exercise of which Sir James Graham was loaded with oppro-brium, while a certain model State quictly adopts it as a practice. As to Mr. Rahming, sceing that he was not a resident of the United States at all, it is difficult for the non-largel and non-afficiel mind to he was not a resident of the United States at all, it is difficult for the non-legal and non-official mind to comprehend how he could be guilty of treason, even was at the that he tried to ship sannon from Nas-sau. N. P.. to Wilmington, N. C. Such an attempt might be flying in the face of a certain royal procla-mation. and would naturally subject his cannon to seizure. But the question, whether he could be rightfully attrested in transity on a charge of rightfully arrested in transitu, on a charge of treason, because he sought a closed market, might, we opine, be contested." If to convey treasonable correspondence constitute " a living post office," Mr. PATRICK was properly arrested, for aiding and comforting the enemy; and if Mr. RAHMING, whether British subject or American citizen, resident or non-resident in the United States, tried to pass cannon from a British colony into the revolted South, he thereby equally rendered himself an object of suspicion, and liable to arrest. The closing part of the Albion article complains that Mr. SEWARD is "flippant" in an attempt at smartness, but admits "his great success is in the clear and forcible manner in which, in his closing paragraph, he sets forth the national view, as entertained at Washington, of the war, its issues, its conduct, and its obligations. Lord Lyons traversed the weakest point of his case. Mr. Seward, in his reply, expatiated on the strongest of his. -----The Orleans Princes. Letters have been received in this city from Paris stating that, contrary to partial expectation there, the Emperor NAFOLEON has not been in the least "exercised " by the Count DE PARIS and his cousin, the Duc DE PEN-THIEVRE, having obtained commissions in the Federal army of the United States. In 1859, the Duc DE CHARTRES, (second son of the late Duc D'ORLEANS.) served, during the Italian war, under VICTOR-EMMANUEL's banner, and, though then little more than eighteen years old, fairly won his commission of lieutenant in the Dragoon Guards of Nice. He frequently shared the perils of the French army in the field, and, with NAPOLEON's special concurrence, was treated by his officers with the respect generally paid, in Europe, to royal princes. At all events, NAPOLEON has no control, moral or legal, over the ex-royal family of France. The English newspapers generally declare that "the Count DE PARIS, heir to the French throne, as many Frenchmen still affirm," has lowered himself to the position of a partisan soldier, The Times inquires into the motives of these gallant young Frenchmen in taking arms in free America, and conjectures, either that " young and ardent men, the inheritors of a great name, the last scions of a race which has for so many centuries played a conspicuous and influential part in the affairs of men, are pressed by Mr. CORRIE, in regard to consolianxious that the best years of their lives should not slip away in darkness and inactivity," or have had forced upon us, are entirely gratui-

The Southern Conspiracy of 1858. if he had ranged himself with the Democracy Proofs are multiplying every day, that and the gallant DOUGLAS throughout, on the the present struggle with the slaveocracy Kansas questions, and sustained his own early of the South was an inevitable necessiconservative convictions, as expressed to ty; that these misguided people have been Governor WALKER and Mr. STANTON, in that nursing for long years a lip-curling idea of regard, how different would have been the their superiority, mentally and physically,

aspect of the country at present! over the citizens of the Northern States; There were prominent and able men of South Carolina, in that day, (for their own differed from ours, insured them a more elesakes we forbear to name them now,) who apvated intellectual and moral condition. This proached President BUCHANAN at that most self-esteem has been gradually growing more critical period, and almost, with fearful carnand more inordinate. They now avowedly estness, urged that RHETT, YANCEY, and their claim that slavery establishes a more permacondjutors, were bent on breaking up the Union ; and our belief was, and still remains, that if nent, and, therefore, kinder relations between Capital and Labor; and removes entirely from the Administration, by its appointments and their state of society what STUART MILL power, had properly sustained the national calls "the widening and embittered feud be-Democrats in that State, they would have estween the class of labor and the class of catablished and maintained an able public jour-

nal at Charleston, whose efforts would have With all this self-gratulation, (and there has gone far to render powerless the insidious been a great deal of it,) the North, as a secpoison of the Mercury. But no. the most rabid fire-enters,' though evincing a stately indiffertion, would never have quarreled; indeed, there were large numbers amongst us who ence at the very moment toward the Presideemed it, in some degree, well founded. But dent, were placed or kept in the most inwhen it reached the point of absolute intoxifluential and important offices of the General cation in the Southern mind; when their Government, and nothing done to encourage leaders began to put on the lordly air of maswhat was then a brave, decided, and efficient ters toward us; and finally, when, forgetting Union party in the Palmetto State.

every bond of National Union, and every con-The same shuffling and paltering policy was stitutional obligation, they essayed to destroy adopted by the Administration toward the the Government itself, the North became whole South. Union men were scarcely rearoused into a proud and powerful unanimity, cognized ; and Conn himself, turned renegade which must soon dissipate at least some of at the very outset, to his former political the ridiculous assumptions of Southern prowaffiliations-plotting afterward, and preparing with FLOYD, THOMPSON, and others, to destroy A friend has lately called our attention to a a Government they feared they could no emarkable discussion, detailed some years longer control. DOUGLAS, and the Northern

since, in a Cincinnati paper, by W. M. Con-Democracy, were to be left to their fate-a RIE, of that city, as having transpired between fate accelerated by their steady friendship for himself and A. D. BANKS, a well-known edithe South, in all times of difficulty and danger tor of a Virginia newspaper, in regard to what in the past. We suppose, in charity, we must may be termed the Southern conspiracy of regard all these as simply mistakes on the part 1856. CORRIE, with many marked attributes of President BUCHANAN; but they are misof an able and sincere man, has unfortunately takes which have destroyed the Democratic become imbued (in his European residence, party, and nearly undone his country ! probably,) with some very visionary ideas of LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." social organization, and the requirements and duty of the American Republic toward the WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1861. world at large. His disappointments in not Who will be the historian of this war? always having been seconded in his labors for Thousands are preserving the materials, emhuman advancement, exactly as he wished, balming the romance, and accumulating the

have told upon his temperament, until it occasionally becomes thoroughly atrabiliare. To this affection we attributed the suspicions he was pleased to betray in regard to the relations of the editor of THE PRESS with Mr. BUCHANAN, in the publication to which we refer-suspicions which, we presume, have by this time been completely removed. But the conversation with Mr. BANKS, which Mr. Con-RIE rehearses, was what we proposed to exhibit.

In 1856, immediately after the success of Mr. BUCHANAN was ascertained, Wheatland became the Mecca of many a political pilgrim. Among others, Mr. CORRIE had a mission in that quarter, not to look for office, (as he says, and we believe it,) but to induce Mr. BUCHANAN " to take a new and honest departure in Federal politics." On the way thither, at Philadelphia, when he entered the rail car for Lancaster, Mr. C. found Mr. A. D. BANKS of the Southside Democrat, (whom he describes as "young, ardent, able, and sanguine of mind as well as of body,") and Mr. SAVAGE, a Tennessee member of Congress-both also en route to visit the President elect. In the course of their ride, the following characteris-

our illustrious dead is fast filling up. Huntic conversation is said to have transpired : dreds have already fallen. Many will soon be "Mr. Banks soon launched out like a true South-erner and strategist against Northern institutions. He held that they were a failure; that, as they now stood, they had yielded evil rather than good, and that the condition of the people, now wretched, was bound to become worse and worse, till property and liberty were both sacrificed. It was clear to him that we must give up universal suffrage or con-sent to surrender capital and its rights to the de-mands of the mass who were destitute. As to the forgotten, save by those who loved them best. or be remembered only in the memoirs of the chiefs who led them. Even our buried chieftains are for the time omitted from our recollection by the pressure and the presence of the scenes in which we live. Lyon, Greble, Ellsworth, Cameron, Baker, and Winth state of things in the South, it was far sup state of images in the source, it was her superior, there were no jealousies between master and stare; they were of very different races—he superior in-finitely, and they quite inferior by nature. There was no possibility of changing this condition, and no desire to do so on the part of the black laborers. They were as much benefited by having some one to think for them as he was by having many to work for thim , on intellectual nowr were so much work for him; our intellectual power was so much more potent than physical, that force was on the question. It never would nor could be resorted to by machines who had no wish for more than the by machines who had no wish for more than the necessaries of life, with protection. The slaves were happy, the master was content; the union was one of duty and affection, as well as interest, and would be perpetual. Such an institution as slavery, so described, therefore, was the firmest foundation for our political fabric. It was socially self-per-petuating and politically safe. Such was the sum of the conversation on that topic, in which, though strongly tempted, I did not join conclusions, for I did not want my mind put of its bent. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* historian. pudiation, of perjury, and of unmitigated treason? Who, recollecting the course of "There was another matter discussed on Mr. B.'s motion. He told us the South would have with the course of sident of the United States; that Governor Vise field-marks on Washington, deposes the Federal officers, take the Treasury, archives, buildings, ground, &c., declare the Confederation de factor overthown, and the District to have reverted to Virginia, the purpose for which she had conveyed it having failed. He said the thing would have been easy. There were the Confederation de factor viverty housand carality, sets of accourtment to vere ready to take the thing would have been easy. There were thirty thousand men ready twenty thousand carality, sets of accourtment to be perfectly cool and obstract in these delawers to a solition and wherever relatives and the said. I hought it might be well to reply, to a solitican myself; that I knew he was a grandson, and so we were of kin, and wherever relatives tors. I had thought a good deal of the properises the sorter south, ought not to be a signal for the extreme South, ought not to be a signal for even if he got searcely any Southern vote. But that was no conse for appeals to force, overthows ing the letter, form and spirito the Federal com-pact. The South had always been foremost in de-frees of that instrument, and she had no drug, the formed a violation of State rights against the Constitution pact. The South had always been foremost in de-frees of that instrument, and she had no of state rights against the Constitution pact. The South had always been foremost in de-frees of that instrument, and she had no drug the to be a signal for the extreme South, ought not to be forced to strance; or ultimately if the purpose should have properive of the Government which had protected to see Southern genties, so the strancel; or ultimately if the purpose should have the construction itself, asserted by the Supreme South to construction itself, searced with a view is the reportion of the United States, which has looked upon England as its greatest enc-my, would crouch motion. He told us the South would have dis-solved the Union if Fremont bad been elected Pre-Howell Cobb in 1850, would have predicted my, would crouch and crawl before the British ment. I hated violence and all its elements and ment. I nated voltation and that its elements and incidents, but meant to have gone on to the seat of war, if Gov. Wise had marched with a view to call a truce, and have that kind of intimate con-ference which should take place on such an occa-sion between grandma and grandson. I told Banks that I should have entreated her not to stain her venerable hands with blood, nor give to the sugar reterrd of turgets and energing throne to ask its interposition against the home Government, which it has heretofore controlled? Who would have expected to see the day when Southern statesmen would array the Indian tribes against Southern stain her venerable hands with blood, her give to the vulgar red record of tyrants and warriors against their country the stately fame of the august Dominion, &c., &c., quite in the Cam-byses vein, which restored good humor. Then I reminded him of that passage in history which relates the forlorn appearance and swift destruc-tion of the old noblesse of France, who came out of their metrody in other and country where they States, and against the Federal Government, immediately after they had invoked the same Federal Government to protect Southern people from these remorscless savages? These are questions that the historian of this tion of the old *ubblesse* of France, who came out of their retreats in city and country, where they had long been hid from sight, on the sanguinary 10th of August, at the Tuileries. Some two hundred of the marquises, dukes, and lesser dignitaries, in small olothes and small swords, girt the monarch that day for his defence against the awful vencemee of a thousand years As the day, and the days in store for us, will have to examine and to decide. It would be unprofitable to examine the relations of parties and the public men of the the monarch that day for his defence against the awful vengeance of a thousand years. As the waters of Niagara carry down the cataract a wisp of straw, so did the people oblitorate these fuithful, but misguided, friends of past abuses, and of an absolute sovereign, now weaker than the peasant marching against him in his wooden shoes, but armed with the terri-ble bayonet, and fired by the new blaze of free-dom, and the equal rights of all men, from highest to lowest. So it would have been with the Virzinia invasion of the Distriet if it had not been free States since the commencement of our present troubles. It would be uncharitable to select for popular execution those who have taken ground against their country in that quarter. The historian will be amazed that, in such a contest, made sublime by great | against the enemy. principles and great duties, any man or any party should be found doubtful, much less an-Nginest to lowest. So it would nave been with the Virginia invasion of the District if it had not been stopped short of its destination by the sage and sober second thought of its great men and women. By force this Union may be consolidated, but by force it can never be dismembered. The sectagonistic. That which remains to the loyal men everywhere, after the fullest investiga. tion of the alleged grievances which produced, and the ascertained outrages which precipition which attempts that, will find the rest will organize resistance to overthrow the attempt; orga-nization implies leaders and followers, and some one man invested with the supreme command. It will be matched on the other side, and the result tated, this struggle, is the commanding truth that the friends of the Constitution and the Union have the full argument, the entire mowill be matched on the other side, and the result of the conflict will be the election of one chief or it he other, and the unity of the State, all the con-stitutional safeguards having been broken up, and command and obedience substituted thenceforth for law and equality. And that Virginia should do such a thing was beyond belief; or, if she did do it, that she should not be overtaken by all these consequences, was luckily now only a speculation. But my mind was not to be withdrawn from other matters. I did not intend, I said, to look back-wards, but forward—forward into the future, which rale on their side. This reflection is an affluent compensation at such a period. It is a truism as old as the human race, that no nation can be defeated which stands upon a living principle, and is actuated by humane motives. and which, while looking to its own existence, constantly asserts its determination to protect wards, but forward—forward into the future, which had yet to be shaped for the bane or blessing of the liberties of the people and to oppose the aggressions of despotism. ourselves and posterity." In my commients upon the lamented Colo We trust the natural apprehensions exnel Baker, I stated that, in addition to his many other intellectual gifts, he was a fine dation as a consequence of the struggle we poet-a remark that was received by many with surprise. I am permitted to publish one that, "they may not unreasonably believe that tous; and that we shall come out of this war of his fugitive pieces, written by him twelve

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

Another Grand Military Review.

GENERAL STONE'S ORDERS TO COLONEL BAKER.

'Affairs on the Upper Potomac.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED NEAR PADUCAH.

ALL THEIR CAMP EQUIPAGE TAKEN,

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE STILL RETREATING.

Gen. Fremont at Bolivar.

THE LATE VICTORY AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

#### WASHINGTON, October 28, 1861. New Granada.

The state of affairs in New Granada with regard

to the United States is in a delicate and interesting condition. Elevating the flag of State sovereignty and State rights, General MOSQUERA threw his country into a terrible revolution, and on the 18th of July succeeded in entering the capital, through the imbecility of the chief commanders of the con stitutional army and the absence of confidence in them by the troops; but he has not been able to extend his rule to even one-half of the territory or population of the country, and there are now powerful odds against him. Letters from Bogota say that the American le-

gation there favored the obtaining of information by MOSQUERA relative to the strength and movements of his opponents, by which he was enabled at last to attack them with advantage; that in the same manner our minister, Gen. Jones, violating the orders of General BRICENO in the Magdalena river, had months before caused the disaster to the expedition sent by President OSPINA proofs, so that the guilt of the beginning may the Atlantic States under the command of be set clear and the authors of our present that chief, Gen. Jones having caused a steamer to proceed down the river, by which the rebels troubles properly arraigned at the august bar were informed of the position, strength, and plan of of posterity. The just and impartial mind who attack of the Government troops. These letters can analyze this enormous mass of testimony, also assert that, on the evening of the 29th of July, and surround it with the true philosophy of when MOSQUERA most cruelly ordered the murder the war, has not yet appeared. When such a of three eitizens without trial, even denying them man approaches this gigantic task, he will be spiritual comforts. Gen. Jones lent the United first impressed by the contrast presented be-States flag at a ball or soiree given at the house he tween our struggle for freedom and the strugoccupied. gles of ancient and modern nations. A matter-It is known. too, that JONES himself hastened to

recognize the self-assumed Government of Mosof-fact people, a progressive, money-making and money-spending race, and a Government QUERA, presenting to him the appointments of United States consuls for Panama, and asking from more than once said by foreign critics to reim the exequaturs, which were immediately given. semble a new building, rapidly erected, and In consequence of these proceedings of General still redolent of fresh paint and undried walls, JONES, MOSQUERA assumes to have been formally are now engaged in a conflict in which recognized by the Government of the United States, the grandest attributes of the human and therefore attempted to abruptly terminate the labors of the New Granada and United States character are displayed. We, who study the records of other wars, as we thrill Commission, organized nearly five months ago for with alternate anger and delight over the deeds the examination and settlement of the claims of American citizens, through personal animosity of despots and of heroes as we contemplate the against Messrs. HURTADO and POMBO, the former triumph of tyranny and the downfall of liberty, commissioner and the latter charge d'affaires of are daily startled into new emotions by the that Republic.

actors and the events of this exciting epoch. He first attempted to divert the funds provided The gallery which perpetuates the features of by New Granada for the commission, and next to recall or supersede Mr. ILURTADO, notwithstanding the commission, by the terms of the convention, is of a judicial character, and is placed in a position independent of political interference by either of the Governments joining in the arrangement General Jones is now on his way to the United

States, and his successor, Judge BowLIN, has probably, by this time, arrived at Bogota. The above fifth, a number who dld good service in the Mexi facts, though not derived from Government chancan war. ble, and it is known in diplomat

Gen. Stone's Order to Col. Baker. The order of Gen. STONE to Col. BAKER, published in The Press to-day, is pronounced a forgery by Gen. STONE. The original is held by a party in the army, whose veracity is not doubted. Claims Against the War Department. Parties from Philadelphia are here with claim: against the War Department, for debis contracted by Col. BAKER while raising his regiment, and threaten to proceed against his estate, if payment is not made by the War Department. The Department will liquidate all legitimate bills so contracted, but will reject bogus and exorbitant charges, and will defend the family in resisting the payment out of his estate.

The Potomac Blockade. A few vessels have come up the river, and thes whose insurance policy includes the war clause prefer to press their way up, while all others discharge their cargoes below, either at Annapolis or Balti-

**Rumor's Three Last Victories.** 

There is probably no city in the Union where stories of victories are more easily manufactured, and more generally believed, than in Washington. We had, yesterday, the brilliant victory at Romncy, which has been confirmed; then we had the capture of Portsmouth, Va., by a portion of the naval fleet; of the bay within Hatteras Inlet, and the rebel shipping now confined there, by another portion of the lighter vessels in the fleet, and to o this was added a brilliant victory by FREMONT, in which PRICE was effectually whipped, and escaped to Arkansas. These victories were all received and communicated by the newsmongers at Willard's, and were verified by parties who professed to know how the information was received, and were ready to guaranty its authenticity. Today. however, we have official intelligence of victory in Missouri.

Scarcity of Wood and Coal. Wood 13 worth S7 and SS in our city, and coal brings \$6.50 and \$7.50, with an upward tendency. Miscellaneous.

The publication of the details of the great naval expedition. by the New York papers, meets the unqualified disapprobation of the President and Cabi net. It is supposed that the information was furnished by an officer who holds a high commission under Government, and an investigation of the facts will most likely follow. It is common report, that a number of officers in our service not only sympathize with the rebels, but seize every oppor. tunity to make public such movements of our forces as will likely prove of advantage to them.

of Congress from New York, who has been under arrest for some time, on the charge of affording aid and comfort to the rebels. The matter creates

the late naval expedition had captured Norfolk and Portsmouth. On inquiring at the Navy Department, we learned that no such information had

the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington, for sixty thousand troops.

SICKLES' and HOOKER'S brigades are still a Port Tobacco. The report that the rebels have removed their batteries from Matthias Point is not believed.

iority who served with him in the old Twenty

Letter from Garibaldi. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- The following letter from Garibaldi has been received by the United States consul at Antwerp :

[THANSLATION.] (THANSLATION.] (CAPHERA, 10th of September, 1861. (MY BEAR SIR: I saw Mr. Sanford, and regret to be obliged to announce to you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present. "I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union, and that shortly; but if this war should have the main states at present. ine omon, and that shorty; but it this war should unfortunately continue in your beautiful country, I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me, to hasten to the defence of a people who are so dear to mo. Yours. G. GARIBALPI, "To Mr. Quiggle, U. S. Consul at Antwerp."

A Secessionist Ridden on a Rail. Bosron, Oct. 28.-Asa T. Pratt, of Braintree, bostos, Uct. 28.—Asa 1. Frat, of Diministry, who gave expression to strong Secession views in a speech which he delivered at the late Democratic Convention, was ridden on a rail by several of his townspeople to-day.

The Steamer Arago off Cape Race. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 28.—The steamer Arago passed off Cape Race on Sunday morning. Her advices have been unticipated.

Public Amusements, adapted from the opera of the same name, a drama weakly rendered but handsomely placed upon the stage, and well played, attracted a large audience to the Walnut-street Theatre last evening. A number of fine tableaux occur in this piece, but they were tamely arranged, and the encounters which take place at the end of the first and the and of the second acts were so lacking in intensity that they might have been meant for burlesques The principal parts were sustained by Mr. and Miss Richings, although Miss Gray, Mr. Hemple, and Mr. Johnson, made the most of minor characters. A seraglio scene was well painted, and among

the ladies of the harem little Miss Perry, with an intelligent face and more than ordinary cleverness, made a subordinate part amusing. The conception of La Circassienne-a young soldier who assumes female costume, and in this guise infatuates a Rus-

sian military leader-is in itself preposterous, but Miss Richings made of it a pert, pleasant, dashing character, and her transition from lady to lad was Wm. Sellers & Co... iron founders.... 200 200 full tin M. W. Baldwin & Co. locomotives..... 700 450 do. H. Belfield & Co.... brass founders ... 25 35 do. very naturally sustained. The language of the piece was seldom either precise or pointed, but the iorris & Son......locomotives..... Vm. Wood & Co..., domestic goods... situations and incidents kept up the interest, and the audience seemed to testify, by frequent apavy-yard. Bridesburg Arsenal., Government .... Matthews & Moore., iron founders.... plause, their approbation and satisfaction. In the afterpiece, Mr. Adams and Mrs. Cowell ement & Dougherty machinery for Beach-st. Arsenal... army clothing....... 100 do. Mechanical Bakery, bread ........ 1000 made the best of unhappy parts.

MR. J. S. CLARKE will appear at the Walnut-Architectural Iron street Theatre in a few weeks, and play a star engagement, introducing most of his leading comic

H. Nagies Bruner... Government and CONTINENTAL THEATRE.-The "Siren of Paris" R. Ritson ..... drew a thronged house last night, and seemed to

please the patrons of the theatre. We reserve a Dreer & McCreight. , wo notice of the play for to-morrow. Norris & Granlees... cotton goods Campbell & Elliot.... woollen and flan-SIGNOR BLITZ, whose genial personal qualities and professional experience and aptness have made his entertainments popular for more than twenty Savery & Co. years, gives nightly exhibitions during the winterferrick & Sons.....n at the northeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Leibrandt, Robstreets. Folks of all ages and tastes can find profit bins, Marshall & Griffin, all and amusement at the Signor's exhibitions of venriloquism and magic.

 Image: Construction of the system of the THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR .- The first performance of Hermann will take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. The sales of scats at the box office yesterday were very creditable.

EDWIN FORREST IN BOSTON .- We subjoin the following complimentary and just opinion of Mr. Forrest's merits as an actor, taken from a late numher of the Boston Transcript. He will appear in Philadelphia early in December :

Mn. FORREST will enter upon the fourth week of his very successful engagement at the Boston Thentre to-night. on which occasion he will appear as Jack Cade. in Judge Conrad's play of that name. The public will be glad to learn that Mr. Forrest has no intention of relinquishing his pro-fession, and has never authorized any such an-nouncement. At the conclusion of his present engagement in Boston, he will open at the Acade-my of Music. Philadelphia, where he will probably act for two months. From thence he goes to New York, and will there finish the theatrical scason. We understand Mr. Forrest has had large sums offered him to visit Europe and California profes-sionally, all of which he has declined. We are glad of this, inasmuch as the presence of an actor on our stage who has so thoroughly studied into the depths of the great art will be of inealculable service, not only as a teacher to the riging school MR. FORREST will enter upon the fourth week Hilton & Ring..... E. W. & J. Preston, Holt & Lacock..... 5. Solms..... J. B. Winpenny.. service, not only as a teacher to the rising school of young actors, but as living evidence that genius, persistent industry, is

pulses of his genius.

palace.

PHILADELPHIA MANSIONS .--- What strikes every

Englishman with greatest surprise is the extent and

Exchange, Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, who dispose

of so much real estate, will sell a mansion, capacious

and elegant, S. W. corner of Broad and Poplar sts.,

far superior to any which the young and noble at-

larquess-here, it will be purchased and inhabi-

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-

GANS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, &c .- The early attention

of purchasers is requested to the large assortment

of boots, shoes. brogans, soft hats, &c., besides a

full line of travelling bags, embracing a general as-

sortment of desirable seasonable goods, to be pe

remptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing

this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, &

EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.

To-day, at the Exchange, including the splendid

Broad-street residence, and other desirable city and

country property. The valuable farm and the

Fifth and Walnut-streets property, and others, to

be sold peremptorily: See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet

SUPERIOR FURNITURE-Sale this morning, at No.

The Prize Captures in the Gulf.

The following correspondence has been received :

catalogues and advertisemonts.

1728 Green street.

Co., auctioncers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

gether with other articles contraband of war, were o convincing I immediately made her a prize to be United States Government Her passengers rere: William H. Aymer, merchant, of New Orwere : leans, hails from St. Andrews, N. B., and is owner of both cargo and vessel; Thomas Lewis, late of the United States army, and lately attached to the U. S. Arsenal at Washington, has an English passport and travels under the name of John Marpassport and travels under the name of John Mar-tin. Both of these are to go to New York, prisoners of war, in the Nightingale. Dr. D. L. Lefebre, a Frenchman, says he thought he was going to Tampico. I shall let him go on parole. I have directed Stephen R. Hudson, mate, to pro-ceed in the Nightingule, with the eargo and prisoners, to testify in both cases. I estimate the arms to be from 4,000 to 5,000 stand.

espectfully, JAMES ALDEN, Commander. To Flag Officer WM. W. MCKEAN.

THE CITY.

**Business of the Leading Manufactories** 

We present below a table representing the number of

his date and at a corresponding date of 1860. The list

ect as can at this time be made. The factories given

epresent about 8,000 workmen, and more than \$20,-

BUSINESS.

Government ....

woollen and flan

MILLS AT MANAYUNK.

plo f

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yed in 1860.

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domestic..... 230 230 full time ... card manufactu'r, 30 30 full time

woolen goods.... 350 350 15 hours woolen goods.... 170 170 eatton goods.... 100 100 halfdo.

under of hands ployed last year

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full time

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FIRM.

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FIRM.

niel Arbuckle.

. Mason & Son. . . Sutton & Son. .

eph Dobsin, woolles

mill, falls of Schuylkill.

Paper Mills.

s necessarily incomplete; but is believed to be as per-

workmen employed in the leading city manufactories a

A BROAD-STREET MANSION.—One of floo most commodious, elegant, and fashionably situated pri-vate mansions in this city is to be disposed of to-day as auction. It is occured by and for the hast ten years has occupied by Mr. Anspach, a prominent merchant of the city. It was built about 16 years ago by Mr. Benjamin Stile for his own use. For some time it was occupied as a convent by the Sisters of Charity. The was built about 16 years ago by Mr. Benjamin stile for his own use. For some time it was occupied as a convent by the Sisters of Charity. The was built about 50 for from the drawing-room and has Both and bouth wings. The drawing-rooms and rotundo include a space about 100 feet in length. The green-houses consist of two grappeles of the choicest fruits such as Mascatine, Gutawba, etc. The pine-apple house contains a number of plants about 20 of which are in full bloom, bearing a fruit all the year round, fur superior to any imported. Then, there are palms, are ferns, etc. W. were shown a collection of bood camelias and 200 azalias in euclident to plants about there enches in diameter A number of lemon and orange trees are now in full bloom. The lemons are not "forced," but id-surely come to make the sources of a year or so. They require, however, a lemon and orange trees are now in full bloom. The lemons are not source. It is impossi-ble to estimate the value, in dollars and cents, of the orticultural portion of the 'extabilistion. Suce palms, and Norfolk spruces, worth \$50 each, the former cost \$100 many years ago, buy there with the rare mergolis grandifora of South Carolina and Florida are disposed in the merging lago time with a poportunition, and statues of heathen godiesses, carred from ballar marble. Then there are coach-houses, billard-rooms, stables, and all the usual appointments of a first-class musion, which the public have already had an opportunity to in-spect. To Flag Officer WM. W. MCKEAN. Commander Alden, in his communication accom-panying the official reports, estimates the number of arms captured at from 4.000 to 5,000 stand. Many of them are old flint-looks, and some are en-tirely useless from age and rust. The commander adds: "They serve to show, however, that the re-bels must be sadly put to it for arms when such things will pay the freight. I trust, however, that a large portion of them will be found of the first class, and do us good service." The officers and The officers and and enlivened by class, and do us good service." Il crews were in fine condition, and their success, their prizes amounting. in the short space of three months, to the number of sixteen.

A BROAD-STREET MANSION .--- One of the

epect. The grounds are enclosed with a brick wall, (130 feet of it in front faced with marble.) surmounted with iron rail-ings. The editice is one of the hundsomest in Broad street, and we can well credit the assertion that \$50,000 was paid it not many years past.

# MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE .- Last evening the regular stated meeting of the Board of Trade was held, President Morton in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Since the last meeting minety-four new members were proposed and elected. There have been two resignations. The

and elected. There have been two resignations. The president anonunced the receipt of a number of public documents. The following resolutions were off-red by Mr. Thomas Kimber, and adopted by the meeting: Resolved, That the Bourd of Trivle of Philuselphia hail with the utmost gratification the prospect of the early completion of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad by the proposed loan of credit of the Pennsylvania Rail-road formany. and Company. Resolved. That the vast commerce of the lakes, never

by the proposed non-orient of the remericant man-read Company. Resolved, That the vast commerce of the lakes, never so large as during the present year, and which is now literally overflowing the orient year, and which is now literally overflowing the wharves of its great commerciat, port is most eminently worthy the attention of the mor-chants and citizens of Philadelphia, both in view of this new avenue about to be created between our city and the port of Erie, as well as of the channels already opened with other ports of the lakes. Mr. Kimber, in presenting the resolutions, stated that inasmuch as the Boasd of Trade, on a former occasion, had advocated the assistance by the Pennsylvania Rail-road to its sister corporation, it seemed proper to express its satisfaction at the completion of the proposed arrange-ments. This appeared peculiarly appropriate, in view of the long struggles of the Sunbury and Eric road for many years, during a portion of which one of this most prominent of our members, and of our citizens, pre-sided over that company ione to whom Philadelphia owes, more than to any one else, the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad itself-Mr. Sannel V. Mer-rick—as well as in consideration of the great mag-nitude of the trade of the lakes, and its import-ance to our city and State. Mr. K. stated that he had just returned from a visit to New York Central and Erie Road entirely unable to transact the business offer-ing from the lakes, although they had largely raised their rates. The prices of grain were at this moment higher in New York than in Philadeladelphia, while the freights from New York to Europe were almost always lower, thus showing that the trade attracted the facili-ties to transact if to the greatst alwarge. A vote of thanks was roturned to the Secretary for his there are in publishing the Twenty-eighth Report of the society. Adjourned.

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PHILADEXEPHIANS AT BALL'S BLUFF.—In our notice yesterday of the sufferers at Ball's Bluff we mentioned Mr. Charles Cowgill as a "Philadelphian." He is, however, a native of Kent county, Delaware, and resided there till the breaking out of the rebellion. He is a member of a large and influential Quaker family, and his mother's family name is also Cowgill. -A young Philadelphian, aged only inneteen, a member of Company II, California Regiment, was one of the brave men who made the terrible charge for the reace of the body of Colonel Baker, when about to be taken away by the rebels. His name is James S. Smyth. Ho finally swam to the island, and is now safe. - Private Walter. Wingate, of company N, whose home appears among the missing, was at one time engaged in business as a broker, but at the time of his cultament (which was made upon the impulse of the moment after the Bull Run disaster) he was employed as a clork in a large perfumery store on Chestnut street. He was a gra-duate of the Geniral High School. His mother, who re-ued upon him for support, and is not in the nost confort-able circumstances is overwhelmed with grief. PHILADELPHIANS AT BALL'S BLUFF .--- In

PHILADELPHIANS IN THE SPRINGFIELD FIGHT. -Attached to the body guard of Major General Fre-mont, which made such a brilliant exploit at Springfoid, Missouri, oh the 25th, are two young gentlemen belong-ing to this city, viz: Walter Newhall, a son of Thomas A. Newhall, Esa., and Charles Tricehel, a son of the late Dr. Tricehel, both residents of the Twenty-second ward. The former is first, and the latter second lieutenant

## IMPROVEMENTS AT CHERRY-HILL PRISON .-

The irregular area of ground on the castern side of Cherry-hill Prison, extending the entire distance of a square northward from Contes street, has been en-closed by a stone wall so as to correspond with the front-and is now being filled in and graded preparatory to sod-

aracters. Barracks are to be crected on the other side of

Some of our regiments have not yet received their overcoats, and we understand that orders have been issued that no other regiments shall be

winter campaign. There is no lack of improved arms.

best drilled and disciplined regiment in his division. Col. CAKE's regiment is now called the Ninety-sixth, and he has in his ranks, besides a ma-

Some new developments are reported to have been made in the case of Col. KERRIGAN, a member

much conversation in certain political circles. A rumor was very prevalent this morning that een received.

forwarded unless they are properly clothed for the

Col. CAKE is here on business connected with his regiment, which is now encamped-one thousand strong-in Schuylkill county. He says that his regiment has been full since the 18th inst., and is under almost perfect discipline. He is now waiting for his arms and overcoats, and expects to have his regiment here in the course of ten days. Col. CAKE formerly commanded the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania in the three-months service. Gen. PATTERSON remarked that they were the most orderly, and

while we grieve for each and all of themeven these noble sacrifices are lost sight of in the hope created by their living successors. The disinterestedness of the loyal masses, and their readiness to support the Government in a fearless prosecution of the war, by their contributions of men and money, will awaken the surprise, and demand the applause of the

But the discussion of this great struggle will be found to be profitable as a lasson to coming generations in the manner in which parties and statesmen have taken positions in regard to it. Who, five years ago, would have supposed that Jefferson Davis could willingly put himself forward as a representative of re-

circles that MOSQUERA, by high-handed and discourteous proceedings, has placed himself in hostility to the English and French Legations at Bogota. From the Upper Potomac.

Accounts from Darnestown, received to-night say a sufficient force remains at and near Edwards' Ferry to insure safety against any attempt of the rebels to cross or molest us.

General Condition of the Army. The review to-day completes the series of gener

inspection reviews of the army of the Devente. ACCLELLAN most emphatically expresses himself gratified and entirely satisfied with the progress made by the army in military practice. He has so reported to the Executive. He has made himself acquainted with the commanding officers, not only of each division and brigade, but even with the regimental officers, and generally with the men. There is not a man, probably, in the Potomac army whom he has not personally inspected. His face is familiar to every soldier, and in his superior abilities for the important position he now holds the a bloody construction of the doctrines of Cal- army generally have the most entire confidence. These are established facts, and they are not with out great importance.

Generals Scott and McClellan.

Dame Rumor is now engaged in creating a division between these two generals, and has succeeded so far as to propagate a report that in consequence of the senior general's tenacity of autho-rity the junior has tendered his resignation. In all this there is not a shadow of truth. All that General McCLELLAN has asked for is the control of the army of the Potomac, and that has been conceded to the fullest extent. With him, also, as a consequence, the entire responsibility of the acts of that army rest. He asks to have the full control out of no love of power or pride of position, but wholly in view of the fact that, while consultations are important and desirable, a division of his authority naturally tonds to weaken his influence, and render the movements of the army less certain of success.

It is true that one or two veteran army officers have—one of them within the past week--intimated a disapproval of the appointment of General MCCLELLAN over those who have been longer in the service; but these, too, cheerfully leave all private feeling for the public good, and cordially throw the testimony in the scale of entire confidence in the ability of the young general.

Grand Review To-Day. The principal attraction here to-day is a general review by Gen. McCLELLAN, of the troops on this side of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. CASEY. At 11 o'clock the regiments began to leave their respective oncampments at the various points around the city, and march to the review ground on East Capitol Hill. Regiment after regiment passed down the Avenue preceded by their respective bands of music, and led by their comnanding officers mounted. The morning being fine, the citizens, and particularly the ladies, were out in large numbers, and the indications of the city were those of a general holiday.

The review presented attractions of unusual in-terest. Its magnitude, the precision of the evolutions, the aptitude of regimental officers in receiving and giving orders, and the regiments in executing them, all evinced an improvement in military tactics, that commanded general admiration, and could not but have afforded great satisfaction to the superior officers of the army. It is understood that this is the last general review

on this side of the river, previous to a removal of a number of the encampments here to other important positions, preparatory to a general engagement

The Wounded at Ball's Bluff.

The wounded were not brought to this sity as was expected, but are in the hospital at Poolesville. Thirty sick soldiers from Gen. BANKS' army arrived yesterday, via the canal, and are now in our hospital.

Attempt to Break Jail.

Five prisoners in the common jail here, one for murder, and others for counterfeiting, obtaining money by false pretences, &c., had so far succeeded in making their way through the wall, that they had reached the last course of bricks, when the plot was discovered on Saturday. The work had been done with a knife obtained from a colored man in the kitchen.

Selling Goods by Sample.

There is a foolish law on the statute books here, which forbids the sale of goods by sample. In several cases recently, it has been enforced, and the representatives of New York houses have been fined twenty dollars and costs of suit. This law is without justice or reason, and ought to be wiped out of

existence. Our Arms Again Victorious in Missouri A despatch was received at Gen. Scorr's office

The Frize Captures in the Gamma The following correspondence has been received: UNTRED STATES STEAMED SOLTH CAROLINA. SouthWEST PASS, Oct. 4. 1801. Sin: I have to report that the two schooners brought here by me were captured by us. The tother with the Timbalier light. the *Joseph II. Toom.*, we caught, after a hard chase of five hours, at the ontrance of Barra-train bay. As soon as she discovered us she stood to the "southwest. They both i claim to be English. The first, the *Zilda*, was cleared for Matamoros. by Capt. T. O. Sullivan, of Cork, Ireland, and the log is signed by him, but it ap-pears he left her before she sailed and when eap-tured by us she was commanded by an ex-United. States naval officer, William Anderson Hicks of Michandle, and was an officer on the Ward A cadedeury at Annapolis, in March last, and was an officer the *Sumpter* when she left the Ward A cadedeury at Annapolis, in March last, and was an officer in boal, and the Sumpter has needant of New Michans, when the ward A cadedeury at Annapolis, in March last, and was an officer in boal schend, is now in a commanded by an ex-United. States naval officer, William Anderson Hicks of He had carried link Olionfucgossoveril prixes taken hy the Sumpter has enchant of New Orloans, whome his way home vite Havana. He had as passager M. Bachnoff, a merchant of New Orloans, whome has determined to let go on his parole. The eterw list of the *Excided* owns and the was and there also over the sumpty the engines. The shear of the must, and the was and the was and there out the sumpty the engines. The shear of the mark was an officer on his way home vite Havana. He had as passagers M. Bachnoff, a merchant of New Orloans, whome his way home vite Havana. He had as passagers M. Bachnoff, a merchant of New Orloans, whome his way home vite Havana. He had as passagers M. Bachnoff, a merchant of New Orloans, whome his way home of the *Excided* owns and inve ainvery and a tenepombere-sees on expecting the must may be a this morning, from which I obtain a copy : ---the confidence of America in purely Demo- more powerful and more republican than be-ST. LOUIS, October 27. years ago, and now in the possession of an in CAIRO, Illinois, October 28.-A party of thirty cratic institutions has received a shock from fore. TO COL. E. D. TOWNSEND : I have just received | men of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment, while timate friend in this city. Observe how the which it is not likely to recover, and that u Although there were rumors in general cirscouting on Saturday, encountered a party of rebel cavalry and infantry, thirteen miles below this place. the following despatch from General Fremont, last verse applies to his fate : demand may arise for persons qualified by Royal culation at the time, of a contingent insurrecdated Humansville, October 22 : TO A WAVE. Major Zagonyi, at the head of my Guards, made a birth, and by sympathy with the cause of the tion by Governor WISE and others, yet they A brisk engagement ensued, in which the rebels Dost thou seek a star, with thy swelling crest, Oh! wave that leavest thy mother's breast? Dost thou leap from the prisoned depths below nost brillant charge upon a body of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, in their camp at Spring-filed, Missouri, 2,000 strong. He completely routed them, drove them from the town, hoisted the national flag upon the court house, then retired upon a reinforcement which had already joined him. Our loss is not great. The successful charge were routed with the loss of a captain and lieuten-North to supply any such demand ! Really, if were almost universally discredited throughant, and several wounded. No loss on our side. the Times be serious, its friends have cause to out the North. Hardly enough heed was In scorn of their calm and constant flow ? question its sanity. If this last suggestion given them to give point to the common ridiand the whole fleet nearly 400. A stimming blow is to be struck at some point on the Southern coast, and as our people must wait patiently for the result, they should in the me nime visit the mammoth clothing emporium of Granville Stokes, 609 Chestnut street, who has on hand the most superior and cheapest assortment of fall and winter garments ever offered for suite of any esta-blishment in the city. One price only asked for cloth-Or art thou seeking some distant land FROM KENTUCKY. (that a French prince looks out for a throne cule which the matter occasioned whenever To die in murmurs upon the strand? and sceptre in our Republic) be intended as a spoken of. Now, however, we can see that Hast thou tales to tell of the pearl-lit deep, Where the wave-whelmed mariner rocks in sleep Canst thou speak of navies that sunk in pride Fre the roll of their thunder in eoho died ? against such very large Odds is an example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night. C. MCKERVER, joke, it is one of the sorriest we ever encoun-REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED. Mr. Badenhoff, a merchant of item original. I have determined to let go on his parole. The crew list of the Exilds contains not one manufacture with the I have determined to let go on his parole. The crew list of the *Exilda* contains not one Englishman, and, taken in connection with the fact that he had contrived to get so far off his course—over four hundred nulles—against ad-verse winds, not to mention the cargo, so entirely contraband of war—a list of which is horewith sent—I at once pronounced him a prize to the united States Government. One of the bills of lading says. Shipped sixty-one bags of coffee to any port of the Confederate States north of New Jersey, and her crew, judging from ap-poarances, are mostly foreign to the British corver. An abstract which I send you of her argo, taken from the bills of lading found on bardd, being mostly arms and ammunition, toof harness, saddles, &c., necessary for the horses that are to be used in pulling the guns. The harness is com-plete, and is not up in an **-begint** and durable style. The guns and harness are at the armory, Broad and Bace remember, also-and so must all those who were tered. Assistant Adjutant General. upon terms of intimacy with him in those days-13 Killed and 24 Prisoners. What trophies, what banners, are floating free In the shadowy depths of that silent sea? District Attorney for Kansas. WE ARE indebted for a copy of a beautiful how earnestly Mr. BUCHANAN used to speak of AN ACCEPTABLE INFERNAL MACHINE.-A It were vain to ask, as thou rollest afar, ROBERT CROZIER has been appointed District chgraving, published by J. C. BUTTRE, No. 48 the certainty of a Southern rebellion, in case reverend gentleman lately received a suspicious-looking 52 HORSES AND CAMP EQUIPAGE CAPTURED. Of banner, or mariner, ship or star : It were vain to seek in thy stormy face Attorney for Kansas, in the place of Mr. Bugnisbox, which was left at his door. He had fears of an in-Franklin street, New York, being a cluster of FREMONT should be elected. He had then, fernal machine, and he opened it with great care, by cutwho is engaged in the military service. medallion likenesses of Generals Scorr, Mc- undoubtedly, good reasons for this earnest Some tale of the sorrowful past to trace. Thou art swelling high, thou art flashing free, PADUCAN, Oct. 28 .- Three companies of the ting through the bottom. When the box was penetrated, From the Navy Yard. CLELLAN, BANKS, DIX, LYON, FREMONT, WOOL, belief. His correspondence with certain South-Ninth Illinois Regiment went to Saratoga, fortythere was an appearance of gold, and the result of further The blockade of the Potomac by the rebels has How vain are the questions we ask of thee incisions revealed—levelce hundred and eighly dollars in hard cash! Accompanying the monoy was a note giving the names of its donors, and assuring the person to whom it was sent that the most elegant garments for the wear of both soldiers and civilians, were those made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Bockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 603 Chestunt street, above Sixtu. eight miles up the Cumberland river, on Saturday, and ANDERSON. It is exquisitely executed, ern leaders was constant and extensive, all the stopped our shipping, and rendered my reports I too am a wave on a stormy sea; I too am a wanderer, driven like thee; I too am seeking a distant land To be lost and gone cre I reach the strand. For the land I seek is a waveless shore, And they who once reach it shall wander no more. I too am a wave on a stormy sea ; and the likenesses are faithful and spirited. time he was a candidate for the Presidencyfrom the navy yard of comparatively less value. and attacked a company of rebel cavalry 100 strong, The steamer Pascy came up last night, and reports completely routing them. The rebels lost 13 killed, It is printed on a large sheet, and when framed from 1844 to his election. He must have the rebel steamer Page in Quantico creek. The 24 prisoners, and 52 horses and all their camp equipwill make a beautiful parlor adornment. A known, better than any other Northern man, steamer Leslie went down this morning, and will age were captured. The Federal loss was only two copy can be seen at HENRY COHEN's establish- the violent, bitter, and ambitious feeling of the wounded. Southern leaders, during all this period ; and, join the flotilla. OCCASIONAL. ment, on Chestnut street. 

CLINTON HOYT, Company F, HARLAN'S Cavalry ; EDWARD BENNETT, Company H, Fourth Regiment, certain to achieve an exalted and honorable tion, as well in the dramatic as in any other pro-fession, where a high order of intellect is requisite. MCCALL'S division, and ALLEN ESENBRAUM, mu sician, Company G, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Because an actor adopts any particular artiste as a model, it is not necessary that he should be a ser-vile imitator; yet, it is the same in acting as in imitating or in soulpture: a model is necessary for forming our connects out for illing up, and shading of the piece, the inspiration of it, should be left to have died in the hospital.

Some important movements took place among the troops on the other side of the Potomer this morning. A general forward movement will take place in the next few days.

Merchandise is now being transported from Baltimore to this city by express. Three wagon loads arrived this afternoon. They were mostly light It is said that a second railroad track will be laid between here and Baltimore before the 1st of Jan-

uary. A number of Republican Senators and Congressmen are now here.

FROM MISSOURI.

GENERAL FREMONT AT BOLIVAR.

THE FIGHT AT SPRINGFIELD.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

THE COMING BATTLE DISAFFECTION AMONG THE REBELS.

Gen. Johnston to take Command.

RETREAT TO ARKANSAS DIRECTED.

A Ramle with Fremont to be Avoided [Special Despatch to the St. Louis Republican.

CAMP RICHARDSON, BOLIVAR, POLK COUNTY. Saturday night, Oct. 26.-General Fremont and staff arrived here, sixteen miles from Camp Morissey, and encamped this evening on the out

skirts of the town. Boliv#, like nearly all the towns in Southern Missouri, is almost entirely deserted, the stores being all closed and many of the houses abandoned. It is now ascertained that the loss of Fremont's body-guard, in the brilliant charge at Springfield, was six or eight killed and from fifteen to twenty wounded.

taché had entered. In London, it would be eagerly A number of most brilliant instances of daring appropriated as the residence of some rich Duke or were shown on our side. A sergeant had three horses shot from under him, and a rebel placed a ted by one of our merchant-princes, who has pistol at Major Zagoni's breast, and was in the act amassed a fortune by successful enterprise. It ocof firing when the Major severed his arm from the shoulder, and laid him dead at his horse's feet. Col. Carr's Third Illinois Cavalry, and Major

Holman's Sharpshooters have left here for Springfield, and one regiment of Gen. Sigel's division will march there at midnight. Gen. Fremont and staff and Sigel's division de-

part by forced marches for Springfield at daylight o-morrow morning, and will probably arrive there in the evening. Gen. McKinstry was within two miles of Warsaw

last night. Gen. Pope was this side the Osage river, and Gen. Hunter in advance of him, all marching to this point. I understand that in the forthcoming battle Ge-

neral Lane and General Sturgis will have the left wing, General Hunter the right, General Asboththe main column, and General McKinstry will form the reserve, General Sigel taking the advance. Nothing further has been heard from the rebels under General Price, and there is no news of Mc-

Culloch. (Special Despatch to the St. Louis Dem TIPTON, Mo., Oct. 28.-General Kennedy, who has just returned to Sedalia from General Price's army, says that Price's men are much dissatisfied at the prospect of leaving the State, and that they will force him to make a stand within our borders

On the other hand, it is asserted that General Johnston has left Kentucky to take command of the forces under Price and McCulloch, and that, before leaving that State, he sent a courier to Price and McCulloch, directing them to fall back into Arkansas, and not to give Fremont battle until he could first reach them. General Kennedy says that General Fremont will have a much larger force to contend against than he imagines. Considerable numbers of Price's rebels are arriving in this see tion daily, and it is feared that they will renew

their plundering habits as soon as our troops leave

FROM CAIRO. ROUT OF REBELS.

CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT KILLED.

Feror & Nixon... Joseph Ducket... half time full time 69 15 25 half time Cotton Mills. 600 200 full time do. Flour Mills. Pugh's flour mill, the only one at Manayunk. 10 10 All the cotton and wootion mills at Mahay une are now forming the origination of the filling up, and shading of the piece, the inspiration of it, should be left to the imagination and genius of the artist. No inve-terate imitator can achieve greatness as all the faults and blemishes of the original are generally exaggerated, while the beauties are rarely ap-proached or unveiled. Hence, we contend, that by having a model to work from, a more effective pie-

employed on Government work. FRANKFORD COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS E S

hands ployed. hands same ture can be made, and yet not be an imitation. A school for actors to study in is as necessary as for any of the fine arts. If members of the dramatic en of number of ployed at in 3860. Number presont profession would strive to speak naturally, and act so, rather than strain after effects at the sacrifice of nature, they would oftener stir the hearts and arouse the sympathies of their audiences. We have always considered the greatest beauties in Mr. Forrest's acting to be in his quiet and sub-dued scenes, which, at times, are Nature itself, in all its gradeur, as well as touching simplicity. In portraying the more violent passions, there is an intensity about Mr. Forrest's acting that is often wrongly and unjustly attributed to east. Baise a Z 65 100 90 45 275 full time double tim Wyle.... Evans ..... Miller .... two-third Briggs one-half full time larsed, .... 70 70 50 do. half time wrongly and unjustly attributed to rant. Being a man of great power, physically as well as mentally, his delineations of the more robust passions are full time Print and Dye Works. Usual No. 15 Usual No. 30 50 full time while his delicate touches of pathos stir every heart. His great physical powers are simply aids to his intellectual grandeur. There may have been actors who never trod the stage, and poets who never penned a verse, because in their constitu-tional formation can guarding what warting. two-flurda Wilson..... . 50 Harrock ..... Iron Works. two-thirds full time

53 135 40 30 tional formation one quality was wanting. This quality Forrest possesses in an extraordinary de-gree, which he uses in skilful obedience to the im-Vankirk's chandelier fac-tory - 275 200 The hands engaged at the above cotton and wooller

and print works comprise men, boys, and women.

Colt. BAKER AND 1148 WILL(?)—Courpled with the first sad announcement from Washington of the death of Col. E. D. Baker, of this city, came a telegraphic despatch, stating that he had made his will before going into battle. Like many other "special despatches' from Washington, coming through irresponsible sources, it was wholly untrue, being probably predicated upon a re-mark recently made by the martyred statesman and war-rior, that he had "sattled his affairs." A sister of the deceased returned from Washington to her home in this city on Saturday night, and having conversed with her yesterday, we have obtained several facts alike pertinent to our subject and interesting to the public. completeness of American, and especially of Philadelphia mansions One of the young gentlemen in the Prince of Wales' suite, last October, was introduced into some half-dozen houses, inhabited by leading business men and others in this city. He said, what was true, that with the exception of

about twenty of the highest and richest, scarcely any English nobleman's town-house in London, which he and his family occupy from January to August, was half as good as our dwelling-houses public. Colonel Baker died intestate—so far as his relative "up town." This day, at noon, at the Philadelphia

have any means of ascertaining. His business affairs in the Atlantic States will be settled up by his brother, and in San Francisco they have been entrusted to his son-in aw, Mr. Stevens. A despatch from General Stone, which is importan

A despatch from General Stone, which is important as showing that the decreased officer was not chargeable with the rashness and fearful responsibility which have been falsely attached to bis name, is now in possession of one of his relatives in Washington. When he was picked lifeless from the earth the manuscript, stained with his own life-blood, was found lying at his side, having fallen from his pocket. It reads substantially as follows:

failen from his pocket. If ins a his a his and, inving failen from his pocket. If in reads substantially us follows: "Puish ahead. Gorman will reinforce you. Advance as far as you think discrect." Col. Baker knew and appreciated the danger of attempt-ing to cross the Potomac at the designated spot, and ac-cordingly he had intended to cross in the night time. He had been assured, however, that he would be reinforced by way of Edwards' Ferry, (as he might with proper means of transportation, have readily been,) and accord-ingly ac nitesced in the decision of his superior officer. Over two hours wore consumed in transporting the first boat-load of troops, 30 men. When these men had land-ed, they save a body of troops advancing, and supposing that they were the expected reinforcements, they cheer-ed, hüzzad, and waved their lats in air. The sequence is slready known. cupies a lot 240 feet on Broad and 160 on Poplar street; has gas throughout the house, which was built with extra thick brick walls, covered with mastic, for Benjamin Stiles. Esq. : has large marble pillars and steps in front ; and the drawingrooms and rotunda, when thrown open, form a space one hundred feet long. The main building is 65 feet in front, 75 feet deep, and has wings. Art and experience have been pressed into the service to make this dwelling complete in all its domestic details. Three hundred feet of greenouses-for flowers, grapes, and pines; stables and coach-

ed, huzzaed, and waved their lats in air. The sequences is already known. Col. Baker had a singular way of courting self-convic-tion against his better judgment. Before the transit of the troops was commenced, he walked about twenty paces along the Maryland shore, his cress directed across the silver. Calling is Col. Young, he said, hesitatingly, "Colonel, this is very good ground, it seems to me. Don't you think it will answer our purpose? And yet, in his tones and face, were the strongest contradictions of his inverte and very lithe honofulness. house, shrubbery and fruit-trees, billiard-room and fountain complete the lot. Moreover, the furniture, made to suit the house, can be had at a valuation, and \$30,000 of the purchase money left on mortgage. We wish us could afford to buy this

tones and face, were the strongest contradictions of his words, and very little hopefulness. There was a rebel encampment, we are told, just be-hind the shrubbery of the bluffs, of which fact General Stone could hardly have been aware. Had the ordinary precaution of a reconnoitre been taken, the whole dis-aster might have been averted, and hundreds now stark in death, spared to lives of future usefulness.

NAVAL AFFAIRS .- The Keystone State was,

NARROW ESCAPE .--- On Sunday night, about

FIRE \_\_ Yesterday morning, about o'clock, a fire broke out in the browery of Messra. Schweitzer & Grein, No. 715 north Third street. The Heines were extinguished before any considerable damage

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The Keyslone Slate was, pesterday, bing in the stream opp-site the navy yard. She will be put on the sectional dock, for repairs, as soon as the work on the State of Georgia is completed. The United States steamer Hatteras, formerly the St. Mary, which has been undergoing alterations at the yard. Will probably leave for the gull for-morrow. The Hatte-row was built at Wilmington, Bel, some time since, and was lately purchased by the Government. She is of pe-culiarly light draft, and is designed to be used for pur-poses of transportation. Her force, comprising crew, officers, and others, will number about two hundred. She is to be furnished with four 32-pounders and one 20-pound rified cannon. The following are among her offi-cers: Commander, G. F. Emmons; lieutenant, S. L. Breese; chief engineer, A. M. Coret; inrst assistant do, N. D. Bates; acting masters? S. C. Crues, G. B. Hoffaer, E. Brooks; acting master? State of Georgia is rapidly progressing, and it is confidently expected she will be ready to deliver to the Government during the present week. A trial of her machinery was made storet, will be ready to deliver to the Government during the present week. A trial of her machinery was made completion was the eighth of November. A trial of the engines of the new gunboat Hasen, which was launched one day prior to the alove, was made on Saunday last, at the wharf of Morris & Co, Richmond. Her machinery was found to be in admira-bayes. A steamboat, of about 1,509 two boulded to be in admira-bayes. SOLDIER'S FUNERAL .- The funeral of James Coggowelt, second corporal of company C, Galifornia Regiment, will take place this afternoon, from the resi-dence of his uncle, No, 1510 Green street. The do-

MR. JAMES S. GIBBONS' "OVERAINCE DATA press," that is to run between here and Bultimore during the blockade of the botomec, began operations yester-day, fifty wagons starting out on the first trip. The railroad is necessarily of the work of transportation. Mr.

ding. The wall is about two feet high and surmounted with a flag-stone coping. The side of the prison or Twenty second street should be similarly inpre-153, 6 it is equally susceptible of improvement-THE RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION FOR SUR-

GEONS.-The following appointments were officially an-nounced at the Executive Department on Saturday mern-

 THE RESULT OF THE DEATMENT WERE officially announced at the Executive Department on Saturday mennonneed at the Executive Department of Saturday Mennon Department of Saturday hison, Centre.

THE PIRACY CASE .- Yesterday morning,

THE PIRACY CASE.—Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, Judges Grier and Cadwalader, Thos. Quigdey, Edward Rockford, ant Daniel Mullins, three of the pirate erow of the Jeff Davis, captured on board of the Enchantress, were pluoed on trial. A number of technical objections were raised by the coursel for the prisoners, in regard to separate trials, want of notice, and, finally, that the name of Rock-ford was incorrect. The three men were atraigned, and to each count, when culted to plead, Bockford an-swered that that was not his name. A plea in abate-ment was filed in his behalf, setting forth that his name. was Rochford, and not Rockford. The District Attorney filed a replication that the prisoner has ever been called by the name of Rockford. Upon the issue thus joined a jury was called to test

Upon the issue thus joined a jury was called to test

ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN .- Yesterday morn-ASSAULT FON A 'N OMAN. - I CHETTAY INFIN-ing, a man known as George Robinson, alias Lame George, was committed by Ahlerman Dallas, charged with having committed a merderons assault upon an elderly woman numed Condy, at her residence, on Bar-row street, near South. He is alleged to have struck her a violent blow upon the head with a huge club, crushing in the front part of the skull. Mrs Candy is lying in w critical condition, at her residence.

Accidents .- Yesterday morning, a man ACCIDENTS. — Yesterday morning, a man named Edward T. Duvall, aged forty-eight years, a tavern-keeper, residing at the corner of Beach and Ball streets, Nineteenth ward, was run over by a train of cars on the North Pennsylvania Itaitroad, at Oak Lanc, and instaatly killed. His head was crushed and his right arm horribly mangled. The deceased was married, and leaves a wife and four chiltren. Last evening, a man named James Riley, aged about twenty-live years, received a severe cut on the head. Comprise by a full at Eleventh and Market streets. Ho

twenty-five years, received a severe cut on t cauchy by a fall at Eleventh and Market str was conveyed to the hospital.

RUN OVER .-- Joseph Haas, aged about six

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laborer named Patrick Nolan was instantly killed, by falling from a scaffold, at the Burd Orphan Asylam, in West Philadelplat. The deceased was forty-one years of ago, and resided at Had-

### lington.

ten o'clock, Lieutenant Colonel Naylor, accompanied by his wife, while riding down Broad street, drove his horso into a trench, near Spruce street. The animal was extri-cated by the Fifth district police, by means of ropes, after

STRANGLED TO DEATH .- A lad named Alex Such Robinson, 13 years of ago, died from strangulation about noon on Sunday, at his residence, near Twenty fifth and Biddle streets. He had been playing with a pistol-bullet, and swallowed it accidentally. All efforts to relieve the unfortunate boy were in vain, and he ex-pired in about twenty minutes.