## The Press.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1861. THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The excitement in relation to the reported removal of Gen. Fremont has been renewed, and we again have a series of conflicting statements; some asserting that orders have been issued for his deposition, and others denying that allegation. An attempt is being made to create the impression that if he is removed, the real cause will be his antislavery proclamation, but this opinion is clearly erroneous. Thurlow Weed writes to the Albany Evening Journal what he terms a "statement of facts' in regard to Fremont's conduct, which

He has appointed and commissioned, without the He has appointed and commissioned, without the shadow of authority, more than fitty officers, with the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain. i.e., i.e. Col. Andrews, the United Sintes paymaster, was required to pay these officers, and upon his refusal to do so was threatened with imprisonment. He was also directed to make an illumitation of \$100,000. prisonment. He was also directed to make an illegal transfer of \$100,000.

The officers belonging to Fremont's staff are interested in army contracts.—Captain Haskall, an aid, is a partner of Colonel Degraf in mule, hay, and

other contracts.

Capt. Turnly, a United States commissary, was ordered to receive and pay exembitant prices for inferior mules, from Capt. Haskall, and upon protesting against this wrong, was ordered away from the post by Gen. Fremont.

Capt. E. M. Davis, of Gen. Fremont's staff, received a contract for blankers, which, on delivery, provide states and received a contract for blankers, which, on delivery.

proved rotten and worthless, and though condemned were paid for and sent to the hospitals.

The muskets purchased by fren. Fremont, in France, are worthless.

After Gen. Meigs limited the price to be paid for only of 20 contract of 20 contract of 20 contract of 21 50 contract. oats at 30 cents, corn at 25, and hay at \$17.50, a contract was made with Baird and Palmer (Palmer, Cook, & Co., of California notoricty) at 33 cents for cats, 30 for corn, and \$19 for hay, amounting in the

aggregate to \$100,000.

Gen. Fremont, on his arrival at St. Louis, was met by the aid of Gen. Lyon, accompanied by Maj.

Phelps, M. C., asking for reinforcements, which were not sent.

The indebtedness of the quartermaster's department, for Gen. Fremont's command, is over four l ded a bae savillia This disastrons condition of things is attributable to the "malign influences" of Californians with

whom Gen. Fremont became unfortunately conwhom wen. Fremont became unfortunately con-nected in mining operations, and who hurried from the Pacific on learning that he was entrusted with a high military command. These ill-omened men, some or all of whom left a dark record in Califor-nia, seem to have obtained either a voluntary or constrained control of the quartermaster and com-missary departments of Gen. Fremont's military district. The results and consequences are fatal alike to the interests of the country and the usefulness and reputation of the commanding general. They impeach either his head or his heart, and, so far as he is practically concerned, it is not material which, for, whether a wicked or a weak general, Nor are these faults, grave as they are, the only ones to which he is obnoxious. The war is being prosecuted by the army under his command in a way which recalls and deepens the horzors of

m a way when recans and deepens the norrors of vandalism. Without conquering traitors, he is con-verting Union men into enemies. His line of march is marked and memorized by spoliations and ra-vages which disgrace an age of civilization. The Chicago Tribune, a journal whose ultra antislavery tendencies are well known, bitterly denounces the manner in which Fremont has managed the campaign in Missouri. It attributes the sacrifice of Gen. Lyon to a "jealous incompetency which withheld the reinforcements he asked : contends that the retreat of Price might have been prevented if suitable measures had been adopted, and says that the successful inroad and successful retreat of that robel general will probably close the campaign in Western Missouri, "unless the newborn impetuosity of his pursuers, still at a respectful distance in his rear, leads them into a position from which extrication will be impossible, then, at the beginning of winter, and at the end of a season that opened most auspiciously for the Union cause in that State, we may be compelled to announce another and still more disastrous defeat, and the

These are grave accusations, and possibly may be unjust, but they suffice to prove that if General Fremont is superseded it will be for causes altogether unconnected with the slavery question. Some excitement was created been betrayed by the private secretary of Commodore Dupont, or some other person. The New York Evening Post of yesterday, in commenting upon this report, says:

loss of ten thousand men, who will crown Price's

rebellious efforts in the West."

"Our own correspondent with the naval expedi-tion mentions, incidentally, as a matter of small importance, that a master's mate on one of the ships, a crazy fellow, had suddenly disappeared, and it was feared he had, in a moment of temporary aberration of mind, wandered beyond our lines, where he would be shot by the enemy.

"We suppose this is the ground of fact on which the Tribune's alarming rumor is founded.

We may observe, aside from this, that when "We may observe, aside from this, that when a man deserts to the enemy, he does not commonly find it convenient to carry with him such clumsy matters as "maps and charts," of which the insurgents have probably as good a supply as our own Government. "The maps and charts" of a frigate like the Walash are not so easily carried off by one man. They fill a large chest, and this chost is not in the cabir accessible to everybed, but in the salling master's room, under lock and hav. Let us sailing master's room, under lock and key. Let us add, secondly, that as Capt. Fox, Assistant Secre-tary of the Navy, had in his pocket the "sealed orders of the Commodora" at the very time this mythical private sceretary is reported to have run away with them, there is, perhaps, no cause for alarm. Besides, if Jefferson Davis had not learned

learn it too late to derive any material advantage A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. in describing the late battle at Wildcat, Ky., under date of Oct. 25, says:

the destination of the fleet before this tim

der date of Oct. 25, says:

"The loss of the enemy is not yet known, but it was very severe. Our men buried 55 robols whose bodies they found on the field, and picked up some of their wounded. The people beyond Wildeat say that Zollicoffer admits a loss of 80 killed. Our own loss that day was Z Indianians killed in a skirmish and 4 men in battle, and 31 wounded. The attacking force consisted of Mississippians. Georgians and Tennesseans. They were well armed and equipped, and advanced with great firmness. When they were repulsed they threw away knapsacks, blankets, &c., in great quantities. They were generally armed with flintlock muskets, and altered locks, with buck shot guns and navy revolvers for cavalry. A considerable quantity of muskets, shot-guns, and pistols were gathered on the battle field, and several swords were found. It is said that a rebel colonel and a captain were killed."

A correspondent of the same journal, writing

A correspondent of the same journal, writing from Louisville, says that a strong opposition party exists among the rebels. It is bitterly hostile to the movement against Kentucky, which is a gross violation of the so-called States-Rights principles of the Secessionists. He says:

"The invesion of Kentucky gave the party of Governor Brown, of Georgia, a fresh start. The Ultraists had the honesty to say Kentucky had the right to choose for herself, and should have been respected whatever choice she may have made; that if misled it was for time and her own efforts to bring her back. These doctrines were powerful ones whispered in the ears of the army. The influence reached the Potomac army and infected it. The Georgia troops positively refused to invade Kentucky. They had come, they said, at the call of Kentucky. They had come, they said, at the call of Virginia; they were ready to go at the call of the Governor of Missouri, or at the call of the Governor of Kentucky, but not to subjugate the men who, in opposition to the Abolitionists, (as they call all the North, they had called brothers. They look on Kentucky as, and they call her, a sister State—on those of the North as free States. The South Carolina soldiers swore they would throw down their arms first, and other demonstrations were made by other troops so alarming that Davis has been forced, in his proclamation, to offer an excuse for his ill-advised invasion of Kentucky; and how lame and impotent is the conclusion to which his logic brings him !"

The country rings with rumors of treason to the Union in all quarters—civil, naval, and military. The New York Tribune of yesterday prints, under its editorial head, in doubleleaded type, the following extraordinary state-

"One of our correspondents with the great naval expedition writes from Hampton Roads, on Friday evening last, that he had just been informed, upon good authority, that the private secretary of Commodore Dupont, the commander of the fleet, had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of the Commodore. We do not wouch for the truth of this report, but only for the fact that the writer is one worthy of credence. for the fact that the writer is one worthy of credence. It certainly would not be surprising, considering the amount of treason which has attended the movements of our forces hitherto, should another confi-dential servant of the Government prove to have been a traitor. We hope, however, to hear that

With the Tribune, we hope that the report is erroneous, inasmuch as if confirmed it will seriously involve many of those who have been loudest in late professions in favor of the country; but there is no doubt that many of these rumors originate in honest suspicions.

WE ARE FORTY to record the death of Colonel Thomas W. Lloyd, which took place at his residence, mear Williamsport, Lycoming county on paper for people who cannot pay their sub-Sunday last. Colonel Lloyd has held frequent offices of public trust. He was sheriff of Lycoming have not to sell. It is pleasant for a Govern- private secretary of Capt. Duront has absconded county, member of the General Assembly, Superment that boasts of the kingdom of cotton to visor of the West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and for a great number of years was the cashier of the West Branch Bank; in all of which he performed his part so well, that neither the State nor any corporation ever lost one cent during the time he administered their affairs. He was, too, a generous, whole-souled man, and his death will be lamented by many acquaintances and friends, who were not connected with his immediate family

People's Literary Institute. The annual course of lectures delivered under the auspices of this popular literary society is announced to commence on next Thursday evening, the opening lecture of the course to be delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on "War." For several years past the lecture-going public have been indebted to this organization of well-known gentlemen for the best annual series of lectures given in Philadelphia, and from the character of their programme of names for the coming course, its entire success may be safely predicted. Besides Mr. Beccher, the names of Dr. Chapin, Dr. Storrs, Mr. E. P. Whipple, and Mr. W. Curtis are mentioned. Hon. Charles Sumner will probably be infar as ascertained, will be appropriate to the times

tucky, this act cannot be charged, by any peculiar opinions on the subject of slavery. General PREMONT remained at the head of his division after the President had modified his proclamation. The President was only moved to institute an investigation into the military administration of General FREMONT, by the persistent accusations that he had displayed extravagance, favoritism, and ooseness in the disbursement of the publie moneys, and, in order to show his sincerity, no less than four important commissions have gone to Missouri, either directly with the President's sanction or by his order. These were—first, Postmaster General BLAIR and Quartermaster General Meigs; second, Secretary of War Cameron and Adjutant General THOMAS; third, the members of the Investigating Committee of the House, raised on the motion of Hon. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York, to inquire into corrupt contracts made in the several departments; and fourth, the confidential friend of the President himself, Hon. David Davis, of Quincy, Illinois. It must be borne in mind that in no single case has any one of these commissions been actuated by any hostility to Gen. FREMONT because of his peculiar opinions on the subject of slavery—certainly not Postmaster General BLAIR. who has always been quoted as rather an Abolitionist than otherwise ; nor Secretary CAMEnon, who is known to have been the early friend of General Fremont; nor Quartermaster General Meigs and Adjutant General Thomas, because both being military men they had nothing to do with the politics of Major General FREMONT. Assuredly not Mr. VAN WYCK and his Northern associates, who are Republicans of the Prevous school; and as to Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, he being the intimate friend of the President, would never consent to as-

had been his political and personal favorite in 1856. We recur to these facts for the purpose of deploring the effort now making on the part of some who call themselves the friends of the Administration, and who are resolved to charge the removal of FREMONT to political opposition to him by the President and his Cabinet. If displaced, he has been displaced simply and alone because the objections raised against him in regard to his disbursement of the public funds have been sustained by the four important and responsible commissions alluded to, We believé when the President modified the proclamation of General FREMONT he acted upon the most patriotic motives, and the tribute thus paid to the loyal men of Kentucky and Missouri has been vindicated by their subsequent constancy and courage. General FREMONT himself accepted this construction of his proclamation, and obeyed it by remaining in command. Is it not, therefore, most unjust on the part of any man pretending to be the

friend of the Administration and the war to

create divisions among the supporters of both

by trying to charge the removal of FREMONT

to a cause entirely different from that which

actuated the President and the Administra-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1861.

tion? LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Patience is a great conservative element. If we had been a little more patient we should not have failed at Manassas; if we had been less patient our cause would not challenge the admiration and respect of the civilized world. It was the forbearance of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, compulsory in one sense, voluntary in another, which crushed out faction in the free States; and, even if this gave time and opportunity to treason in the South, it also demoralized it at home, by proving its monstrous injustice to reasonable and rightjudging men. The impatient and impulsive character of the rebellion, like a man who loses his temper in a conflict with a cool opponent, will prove to be incalculably beneficial to the Federal arms. Grant that the first blows of the rebel troops have been effective, we have the splendid consolation that those who have dealt them have grown weaker from their wild and maddening exertions, and that those who have received them have collected prudence and strength from the experience. The advocates of the so-called sanddon and brilliant dashes," and the "On to Richmond" gentlemen, as they behold the great army gathered under McClellan-now confessedly more than two hundred thousand strong-admit that when that column moves its demonstrations will be irresistible if slow at first, and its progress unerring if gradually forward. The Secession leaders no longer pretend to conceal from the people of the South the incurable disease preying upon the vitals of the Confederacy. The theory-often set forth in this correspondence—that the whole rebel experiment would be a calamitous failure, is at last reluctantly accepted by the rebel chiefs, and confirmed by daily events. The Southern newspapers, with scarcely an exception, mingle their rejoicings over the early victories of the rebel troops with bitter reproaches of the rebel administration, and candid confessions as to the sufferings of their people, and the rapid diminution of almost all the supplies essential to the prosecution of the war, and the existence of their non-combatant population. Mr. Memminger, the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, gives a doleful account of the present and prospective financial condition of his Government. What an appalling picture is disclosed in the following extract from one of his last communications—being a

letter in reply to the cotton planters: "It would appear that the planters, seriously oppressed as they are by the blockade, have appealed to the Government either to purchase the entire cotton crop of the year, or to make an advance upon its hypothecated value. To both of these proposals Mr. Memminger declines to accede remarking, at the same time, that 'they demand that a new Government very struction are with remarking, at the same time, that 'they demand that a new Government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all lessons of experience, and undertake that which no Government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting;' and the experiment, he says, is proposed, moreover, to a Government engaged in a gigantic war, whose enemies are in possession of all the munitions and workshops that have been collected during forty-five years of peace, whose ficets have been built up at the joint expense of both North and South; who, with all these on hand, are compelled to spend nearly ten millions per week to carry on the war; and 'can we,' says Mr. Memminger, 'expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure?' He reminds the planters, further, that it is not their notes and bonds, nor their produce, which the Government requires, their produce, which the Government requirements which is essential to its existence. declares the experiment of increasing the liability, and thus damaging the credit of the Government, is too dangerous a one to be tried for the furthersness of any interest; even that of action; and he and of any interest, even that of cotton; and he very plainly tells the planters that they must seek relief elsewhere. 'Let the planters,' he says 'divert their labor from option, and take measures for the supply of winter crops.' He recommends the increased cultivation of grain, and other agricultural products, and points to the money capital in banks and private hands as a ready resource.'

If this is the report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, what must be the report of the rebel Secretary of War? If there is no money in the locker, how can the head of the family go to market? If his own people will not trust him, how can the President borrow from strangers? It is easy for Mr. Cobb. Mr. Toombs, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Jefferson Davis, to refuse their salaries as an example to troops who get no pay. It looks well for Southern gentlemen to tell their guests at dinner that the absence of luxuries is a proof that they are ready to submit to any privations for the sake of their country. It is carding silks, wearing linsey-woolsey, and weaving socks and making shirts for their from charges of disoboying or going beyond infighting fathers, sons, brothers, and lovers. It is a patriotic thing for an editor to print a scriptions, much less advertise what they best reason for disbelieving the rumor that the be without a navy to carry cotton to market. It is a morally sublime reflection, too, that while all these cheerful sacrifices are making. they are made for a cause in itself a scandalous violation of all honor, faith, law, and gratitude. If we pursue this thought, we find that the Southern people have paid these costly tributes to their betravers during the summer months, when they maintained communications of some sort, each State with the other, and were enabled to receive from

for their joint subsistence. But what of the future? The answer is to be found in the letter of Mr. Memminger to | division of Gen McCall and Gen. SMITH. This the cotton planters, in the angry or despairing language of the Southern newspapers, and in the no-longer suppressed reproaches of thousands of plundered and down-trodden men, women, and children. Thus is Northern prophecy fulfilled by Secession despondency. If the blockade of the whole Southern Atlantic cluded in the list. The subjects of the lectures. a. coast, of the Chesapeake and of James River. has imposed bitter burdens upon Davis and his hospitals this morning.

foreign ports many of the essentials required

IF Major General FREMONT has been re- associates—if it has been felt by every family, moved by the President of the United States | rich and poor, in the seceded Commonwealths from the department of Missouri and Ken- when only half completed-what will it inflict upon them now that the grand Armada of the honest construction, to General Fremont's Federal Government is going forth, not only to make the blockade vigorously close, but to carry terror and death wherever it is opposed? But we have many proofs not only of discontent among the Southern masses, growing out of the causes alluded to, but of a reawakened spirit of devotion to the old, regular, beneficent Government of the United States. Union meetings are held wherever the flag of the Union is raised. As soon as the strength of our army is demonstrated, the rebel reign of terror is broken, and thousands avow themselves heart-sick of the whole Secession usurpation. I contend that we are indebted for this state of affairs more to the moderation and caution of our rulers than, if possible, to the prowess of our armies. We are indebted for it to the patience with which our representatives, generals, and statesmen have waited the course of events-have refused to be driven by run-mad politicians. In truth, we could not afford to hasten. Mr. Lincoln found the Government almost bankrupted, as well as disgraced, deserted, and betraved. He had to make the tools before he began to work; to build up what had been torn down; to borrow money to replace that which had been stolen; to encourage a dispirited people; to ferret out treason and to take no step without care, in the midst of a crisis abounding in unknown perils and beset by secret and savage foes. Our strength is now as well assured as the weakness of our enemy. We may look forward with proud hope, if not to a speedy peace, at least to such a change as will compel the surrender of the malignants who raised the Secession banner. This is not prophecy, but fact. It appeals alike to practical business men here and to practical statesmen everywhere. It is a sign of encouragement to every department of inist in breaking down a military leader who dustry; a pledge that commerce will shortly revive, and that those vast interests which

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

have languished will soon be stimulated in

the sunshine of a new prosperity.

A Rebel Scouting Party Captured,

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY FALLING BACK

GENERAL STONE'S DESPATCHES TO COLONEL BAKER.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FRUSTRATED. THE CASE OF COL. EINSTEIN.

REVIEW OF GEN. M'CALL'S DIVISION. Important from the Upper Potomac.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BANKS' DIVISION. FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. PRICE AT NEOSHO. LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 29, 1861.

The Confederate Army Felling Rack Scouting parties from Gen. KEVE's and Gen WADSWORTH'S brigades have ascertained that the Confederates have fallen back upon Centreville, without leaving even a guard to protect Fairfax Court House. It was thought at first that in the evacuation of the latter place a feint was played and that the rebels were in force in ambush on the outskirts of the village. Such, however, our scouting parties have ascertained is not the fact. The conclusion, therefore is that they will not risk an engagement on the open plains of Centreville, and that they will, if they have not already done so, retire behind their entrenchands at Manager Imation where they have the railway to aid thom in bringing up reinforcements in case of an attack, and strong entrenchments to defend themselves from our guns. As I stated in this corespondence en days ago, if they risk a general engagement at all, it will be at this point. Retiring to Managens will also afford them an opportunity to draw off a portion of their troops from that point, and order them to their batteries at the terminus of the railway at Acquia Creek, where they anticipate an attack from a squadron of our fleet, and from whence they can send troops along the railway to Richmond, in case they find that an attack is to e made upon Portsmouth, and by the rivers upon Richmond. Necessity compels them now to keep their forces as much as possible upon the line of the railways, when they can be the more readily concentrated on the banks of the Potomac, or, in case of a fire in the rear, back upon Richmond. Our naval expeditions have more than anything else caused the evacuation of Fairfax Court House. Gen. Stone's Despatches to Gen. Baker. Gen. STONE's despatches, three of which have been published, are critically examined and commented upon here. Those published in the North American and Tribune have not yet reached Gen. STONE; the one published in The Press, on Monday, he has seen in print, and it is said that he has elegraphed to Gen. McCLELLAN that it is a "sweeping forgery." Notwithstanding this, it is generally received here as a genuine copy of his order to Gen. BAKER, upon which that officer was acting when he was sacrificed to an unjustifiable imprudence. It is dated "2 P. M," and, without having an epportunity to compare it with other orders and the movements of the army, your correspondent concluded that it was given at 2 P. M. on Sunday. I am, however, inclined to the opinion that the order was issued on Monday, and that the three orders before the public were issued in the

following succession: H. Q. Corps of Observation,
EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 21, 1861.
Col. E. D. Baker, Commander of Brigade:
Colonel: In case of heavy firing in front of
Harrison's Island, you will advance the California
regiment, of your brigade, or retire the regiments
under Colonels Lee and Devins at your discretion,
assumpting command on arrival assuming command on arrival.

Very respect'y, Colonel, your most ob't s't,

CHAS. P. STONE, Brig. Gen. Com'g.

CHAS. P. STONE, Brig. Gen. Com'g.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 22, 11.50 A. M. }

Col. B. D. Baker, Commanding Brigade:
Colonel: I am informed that the force of the enemy is about 4,000, all told. If you can push them you may do so as far as to have a strong position near Leesburg; if you can keep them before you, avoiding their batteries. If they pass Leesburg, and take the Gum Springs road, you will not follow far, but seize the first good position to cover that road. Their design is to draw us on, if they are obliged to retreat as far as Goose creek, where they can be reinforced from Manassas, and have a strong position.

Report frequently, so that, when they are pushed, Gorman can come up on their flank.
Yours, respectfully, and truly,
CHAS. P. STONE, Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

"To Gen. Baker—Sir: Soon as you get your forces in position make a dash at Leesburg; and shoot down any lawless depredator that may leave the ranks. Gen. Gorman is moving up on the left, and I expect to be in possession of Leesburg to-night. At "11.50" on Monday Gen. Stone ordered Gen. BAKER to "report frequently, so that, when they are pushed, GORMAN can come up on their flank." Two and a half hours later he says:
"Gen. GORMAN is coming up on the left." This I think satisfactorily establishes the connection between these "orders," all of which have been obtained from sources which leave no doubt of a poetic spectacle to see Southern ladies dis- each and every one of them being genuine. I allude to the subject only to exonerate the dead

> structions. The Rumors of Treason in the Naval Expedition. At noon to-day the Navy Department had the ith all the mans and charts and sealed orders of the naval expedition.

The George Page Cooped Up. The steamer Puscy came up from the flotilla last

The rebel steamer George Page is now cooped up in Quantico Creck, as our batteries on the Marvland shore bear directly on the mouth of the creek. rendering it a matter of considerable risk for her to attempt an exodus. Several pungies have run the blockade, and come up the river.

The city is again full of rumors this morning. One grows out of the fact that Gen. McCLELLAN could not be present at the grand review of the

was owing to Gen. McCLELLAN having some important matters to attend to, and not from any important forward movement of the troops. Another report was circulated that Gen. Hooken's and Gen. Signales were shelled out of Port Tobacco by the rebels. There is no truth in it. Wounded Soldiers.

Several more soldiers who were wounded at Ball's Bluffs were brought to the city and placed in the

From the Upper Potomac. during the night. No troops were thrown over the river, but those on this side heard the rebels on the opposite side all night, and saw their fires thickly cattered in the woods along the shore. Their contralizing point was a clump of trees on the bluff. where our troops had constructed a picket station, and near the spot where our artillery shelled them during the skirmish on Tuesday last.

When our troops were withdrawn from the Virginia side, on Wednesday, night, the Sixteenth Inliana, occupying the most advanced and exposed position, were not aware of any withdrawal until he rest had been successfully ferried over. They lay upon the cold ground, almost frozen, with loaded maskets in their hands, every moment expecting a furious and overpowering assault from a Sencealed and reinforced enemy, whose number were known to exceed our own by many thousands yet the only murmurs uttered by these hardy sons of the Northwest were at the orders to retire without disputing the ground, inch by inch, with their adversaries. Slowly and mutteringly they retired to the place of embarkation, ploking up and loading themselves down with the knapsacks, canteens, guns, and equipments, left there by others who had

etired before them. The regiment likewise brought with them two prisoners—the owner of the mill on Goose Creek with his son, who it was charged had prepared combustibles to fire the bridge over Goose Creek, but were prevented from carrying their plan into exeoution by the sudden descent upon the bridge by our skirmishers.

The officer of the night, Capt. Collis, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, had a prolonged conversation with a prisoner of war, a very intelligent gentlenan, a non-commissioned officer of one of the Mississippi regiments, engaged in the affair of Balt's Bluff. He left Leesburg on Sunday night, when there were but five regiments there. There were no defensible works at Leesburg, but every approach was fortified commanding the river and land

This prisoner was astonished to learn that on army was not almost entirely composed of Abolitionists and radical Republicans, and that our main object was other than to cmancipate slavery broughout the South. He said, if the fact were generally known to the working people of the South hat our sole object was to sustain the Government and preserve the Union intact, there would be a revolution in the rebel army, and peace restored. He was surprised beyond measure to be assured that Breckinridge Democrats constituted a large com-

ponent of the army.
Capt. Vanghan, of the Rhode Island battery, who went over with a flag of truce, has returned. He was captured by a party who did not understand the law of nations, but was released by the military authorities when the fact became known

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 27 .- Three brigades of Gen. Banks' division left Edwards' Ferry yesterday forenoon, and arrived in this vicinity last night. A sufficient force remains at and near the Ferry to insure safety against any attempt of the rebels to cross or molest us Before leaving yesterday forenoon, the rebel

pickets thickly lined the opposite shore, and taunted our men with their "attempt to invade Virginia," and begging them to come over and pay them an-The division will remain here over the Sabbath. Of its future movements nothing is known, except

to the staff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 .- Accounts from Darnestown state that arrivals from the Monocacy and the scene of the recent battle below show that all was quiet there yesterday. The enemy's pickets frequent the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and occasionally send a leaden compliment to our pickets on this side; but no serious easualties have

The question has been asked why Gen. Lander was absent from his brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in which one of his regiments, the Twentieth Massachusetts, participated. He was in Washington at the time, under special orders from the Government. On hearing of the engagement, he immediately proceeded to Poolesville, and took part in the action the next day at Edwards' Ferry, where he did good service, for which he has been complimented by the commanding general. He naw lies wannde l at his anortors in

Noteworthy Silence. In Gen. McClellan's order, signed by Adjutant General WILLIAMS, a high compliment is paid to the soldiers under Gen. STONE, for their bravery in the late engagement, but no allusion is made to the general in command, C. P. STONE-an omission of

An Important Movement Frustrated. It is said, on good authority, that Gen. McGLEL-LAN had resolved upon a movement upon Leesburg, in which he has been most unfortunately defeated by the injudicious advance of Gen. STONE. Gen. McClellan's plan was this: He ordered Gen. McCALL to reconneitre from Drainville towards Leesburg; Gen. STONE from Edwards' Ferry towards the same point; and if the reports brought hack proved favorable, Gen. McCall was to move upon the Virginia side, while Gen. STUNE surmose. from the river. McCall performed his duty, and returned to quarters; Brown, in making his reconnoissance, saw thirty rebels, an insignificant number, which he proposed to capture, and gave orders to that effect; but in the movement to do so, he discovered that the number had been slightly increased. To meet this increase, he strengthened his reconnoitering party—still, with no intention of inviting or even expecting a general engagement. But the pursuit of these led to the discovery of more rebel troops. At this juncture he found himself involved in the prospect of an engagement, and strengthened himself accordingly. In this way, as I am informed within the circle of Dassas. the departments here, he was brought into that engagement, which has resulted in the defeat of his men, and in the breaking up of a well-laid plan for a decisive and glorious victory to our arms. The result has been terribly aggravating to the commander of the army of the Potomac. He, however, makes the best of it, and is now arranging his cards for a move in another direction, as confident of a triumphant success as he is that he is in command of the army.

Review of General McCall's Division. There was another grand review of General Mc-CALL'S division to-day. General McClellan was not present, being unexpectedly detained on this side of the river. The troops displayed great efficiency in drill, and were complimented by their officers for their soldierly appearance. The Pennsylvania Reserves have made remarks.

ble progress since they have been collected under the command of Gen. McCALL. Diligently have they been drilled since their arrival here, and their evolutions have the precision of those of the regular army. With their new uniforms they make a most attractive appearance. They are devotedly attached to their commander. Resignations and Promotions.

It is reported that Col. WILLIAM B. MANN, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, has resigned his commission. Major WILSON McCANDLESS, late President of the Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, has been elected lieutenant colonel of the regiment.
If Col. MANN's resignation is true, Major McCAN-DLESS will, no doubt, be elected the colonel of the regiment. Gov. Currin has telegraphed that the hree companies destined to complete this regiment will be forwarded from Harrisburg on Friday next. Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Martin, of Rich Valley, Allegheny county, Pa., has been prometed by Scoretary Cameron to a first lieutenancy in the Fourth Infantry, U. S army. Mr. MARTIN is quite young man, and was last winter a page in the

Pennsylvania Legislature. Promotion of Non-Commissioned Officers The following is a list of the promotions of moncommissioned officers of the regular and volunteer service to a second lieutenancy in the regular United States army : 📡

Corporals James L. Thomas and John Cusack : Sergeants Wm. Griffin, Geo. H. McLoughlin, Geo. Dickenson, Henry Szoks, Henry C. Cushing, Wm. Connell, Frederick Devoe, Adam W. Kontingar, Martin Mullins, James A. Hall, Robert M. Hell. Herman O. Reynolds' Claude S. Robertson, Thos. W. Burton, Joseph Kern, Thomas B. Dewees, Henry Gordon, Franklin Cook, Ralph E. Eller wood, Thomas D. Parker, Charles Speed, William: West and \_\_\_ Fosdick All the above-named parties were strongly re-

commended for their intelligent and soldierly qualities, several of them having previously declined commissions, preferring to fight their way up from the ranks. They have all been assigned to their respective companies. A military order, prepared several days ago,

having in view the repair of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which found its way into the newspapers, has not yet been officially promulgated, and the belief is that it has either been suspended or rescinded. Raising Regiments.

authority to colonels to raise regiments. Hereafter the different States for regiments. It is believed that the Government has now as many troops in the field as will be required for the present. The Ball's Bluff Affair.

The controversy between the friends of the late Col. Baken and Gen. Stone grows very warm. There is much diversity of opinion, but the whole matter will soon be settled by the proper officers, and until that is done comment should not be indulged in. Col. STONE is acknowledged to be a very able officer, and Col. BARER is said to have been as discreet as he was brave. Business in Richmond. Va. The only goods offered for sale by the three lead-

ing auctioneers in Richmond, as advertised in the papers of that city on the 24th inst., are negroes-Here are their advertisements in full : AUCTION SALES. FIFTY NEGROES.-We will sell this morning, at 9½ o'clock, fifty likely slaves.

DAVIS, DUPREE, & Co. The American Exchange Bank.

TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES.—I will sell this morning, at 11 o'clock, twenty-five likely negroes.

E. H. STOKES. New York, Oct. 29.—It is reported the American Exchange Bank has passed its dividend for the first time, owing to the heavy Southern lesses that institution has been obliged to sustain by the political difficulties of the country. TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES.—We will sell twenty. five likely negroes to-day, at 12 o'clock.
PULLIAN & Co.

A Rebei Scouting-party Captured. FURTHER FROM EUROPE. A scouting-party, in force, from Gen. HANCOCK Aivision. when near Fairfax Court House, at two o'clock to-day, met, surrounded, and captured, s large scouting-party of rebels. They brought them to the city this evening, and they were sent to the

navy yard. Col. Baker's Remains. Col. Baken's body has been embalined. It will be exhibited, in state, in Philadelphia, previous to its removal to California.

To be Investigated. The Ball's Bluff affair is to be submitted to a thorough investigation by the constituted military No Soldiers in the City.

America:

By the regulations of the Provest Guard the city s almost without a solitary soldier. Not only are squads of ten or a dozen detailed to march round the city night and day, but a soldier, musket in hand, is stationed at nearly every corner, and all soldiers without passes are arrested, while passes are granted only in the most urgent cases. Fremont. The removal of FREMONT is certainly postponed

for the present. Sick Soldiers. The official reports, published this morning, of sick soldiers in our hospitals in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, give a total of eight hundred and ninety-seven. A Soldier Killed.

A soldier who attempted to pass the guard at deorgetown last night was shot and killed. The Case of Col. Einstein-His Protest. The case of Col. EINSTEIN, of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, bids fair to excite much attention. The following order was handed him by the Assistant Adjutant General : Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Oct. 22, 1861.

MAN EINSTEIN, Late Colonel Pennsylvania Twenty-seventh Late Colonel Pennsylvania

Volunteers:
Sin: I am directed to inform you that, in obedience to instructions from the Hon. Secretary of War, you were on the 2d instant mustered out of the service of the United States as Colonel of the Twenty-sevenih Pennsylvania Volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
Gro. D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel Einstein says that he called on Secretary CAMERON and showed him this document. Secretary CAMERON, according to what the Colonel says, disclaimed having any knowledge of it. This morning, Col. EINSTEIN sent in the following protest to the War Department: Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War :

Sin: Having been mustered out of the service of the United States without cause, I desire to present this, my solemn protest to the action of the General Government, and therefore take the liberty of recapitulating to you the numerous circumstances under which I am disabled I was mustored into the service of the United States in the Twentyinto the service of the United States in the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the 10th day of August last, and brought to its service 1,004 men, rank and file. After the battle of Bull Run, and when I had performed my entire duty, as I believed, and still believe, for I stood at my post, without deserting my country's flag, for something unknown to me, by orders of commanding officers, I was placed under arrest. The charges and specifications of that arrest have never been served on me, and I am ignoreant of their neutre. and specifications of that arrest have never been served on me, and I am ignorant of their nature. In this condition I was kept at camp until the 21st day of September, when I was ordered under said arrest to the city of Washington. On the 6th day of Ostober, inst., on application to the paymaster's office for my pay, I was apprised by a clerk (Mr. Brooks) that I had been mustered out of the service of the United States on the 2d of this month. This is the only notice I received of the action of the Government, until the 25th day of Octo-This is the only notice I received of the action of the Government, until the 26th day of October, inst., when the official copy, hereto annexed, and marked A, was presented to me by the Assistant Adjutant General, at his office. Not understanding what offence I had been guilty of, if any, justice to myself demands that I should address your Department, from whence this order emanated, for a satisfactory solution of the enigma; and I cannot but believe that your patriotism and honor will see me fully justified. It is well known that, in the country's hour of peril, I sacrificed my all to respond with alacrity to its call—deserting family, business, and business prospects, to be foremost amongst our flag's defenders. I had not, however, anticipated that, with the readiness thus evinced by me, and the great pecuniarry expenditure then made, that I should be summarily dismissed without the common justice of a hearing, and I now desire to ask of the

justice of a hearing, and I now desire to ask of the Department that the only legacy I can leave to my children—that of fair fame—shall not be thus improperly taken from them. If denied to me, that your Department will order an investigation in my case, that they, the world, and myself, shall not rest in unexplained doubt, and that the record in my case shall be full; ample, and satisfactory.

I remain your obedient servant,

With highest consideration of esteem,

Max Einstein.

Lete Col. Commending 27th Regiment B. V.

Late Col. Commanding 27th Regiment P. V. The Pawnee. A letter received here this morning, states that the United States steamship Pawnee was still at

anchor off Fortress Monroe.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Price at Neosho, Mo. ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 29 .- Thirty-eight more of our Wilmfield solution series to day from Springfield at this place. They left on Thursday last. Gen. Price was then at Noosho, Newton county. On Wednesday about a thousand rebels entered Springfield and took away a considerable quantity of stores left by Col. Taylor.

From the South. LOUISVILLE, October 29 .- The Louisville Courier, (now published at Nashville, and issued from Bowling Green.) has the following despatch : RICHMOND, October 21. The track of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad has been torn up from Fairfax Station to Ma-

Breckinridge, Preston, and Humphrey Marshall arrived at Richmond on the 21st. They were received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm. General John Grayson, commanding the Florida forces, died at Tallahasses. Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has issued an order requiring all persons leaving New Orleans and Jefferson Point, on steamboats, for Memphis, to ob-

tain passes from the Executive office. The Battle at Camp Wild Cat. Louisville, Oct. 29 .- Col. Thomas' official account of the Wild Cat affair says the opposing forces were nearly equal in numbers, and that the Federal forces repulsed the enemy with great loss to the rebels and but little to the Federals.

The Blockade of Savannah. CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER. Bosrov, Oct. 29 .- A private letter states that the sloop-of-war Dale captured a schooner laden with rice while endeavoring to run the blockade of

The Missachusetts Twentieth Regiment. Boston, Oct. 29.—The official report of Lieut. Colonel Palfrey, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, shows ther loss at Ball's Bluff to have been : One officer killed, and 5 wounded; privates, 147 killed, wounded, and missing.

Eight More Pennsylvania Regiments to HARRISHURG. Oct. 29.—Governor Curtin, in accordance with instructions received from the War. Department, has issued marching orders to the following named regiments;
Col. Hatranft's Fifty-first Regiment.
Col. Doge's Fifty-second
Col. Brakes' Fifty-third
Col. Coller's Eleventh
"

The above were all at Camp Curtin.
Col. Datis' 104th Regiment at Doylestown.
Col. Cale's Ninety-sixth Regiment at Pottsville. Col. Gus! Ninety-seventh Regiment at West

Also, on regiment from Camp Cameron, near this These retiments, eight in number, are all full, and splenddly armed and equipped, and will move to their respective destinations during this week.

FIOM CALIFORNIA

Reception of the News of the Death of [By Telegraph.]
San Francisco, Oct. 27, 7 o'clock P. M.—The a nouncement of the completion of the overland telegraph at 7 o'clocklast evening, sent a thrill of joy through the community | Preparations for firing a salute and other demonstrations in honor of the event, were in readines

when the seeind through despatch from the East an-nonneed theleath of Colonel Baker, whom almost every citizen here legarded as a personal friend, and the uni-versal joy was thus changed to sorrow, and the celebra-tion restroyl. recasi joy wis thus changed to sorrow, and the celebration posiponia.

Politicianiwell informed in Oregon nuatters express the opinion hat the Governor will appoint Benjamin Starke, of Pritand, to succeed Colonel Baker in the Senate. His sympathics are said to be with the Secession movement. Seneral Lane is advertised to run, without, however, much hope of success.

The San Isancisco Woollon Factory, valued at \$60.

700, was burned yesterday. The property is insured to the extent of \$40,000 in the following companies: Hanthurg Company, \$10,000; Loudon & Liverpool Company, \$10,000; This \$7,000; Connecticut, \$13,000.

The United States steamer Saranae leaves this port to \$33 for \$4 this in the neighboring waters.

The friends of ex-Senatur Gwin say he departed for the thing of the states of the same say he departed for the states of the same say he departed for the same say he say The War Department has determined not to give Europe in the British steamer Aspinwall, and expects to meet his family at Savannah, who will accompany him OPECON OREGON.

The advice from Oregon are to the 19th inst. The Portland paper friends the most glowing accounts of the richness of the Nez Perces mines, and of new gold discoveries ove that wide expanse of country. Gold, in increasing qualitties, continues to arrive from the mines. The news from the British Uolumbia papers, as published in the Vytoria papers, was never of a more exciting characte. There will probably be another stampade North ned spring, squal to the Brizzer River execitement of 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN. RUSHANS IN POSSESSION OF THE KEY TO THE SEA OF JAPAN. The slip Chate arrived yesterday from Calcutta, via Handai, on the 16th of Bertember, bringing intelligence that the Russians had taken possession of the Island of Isla Sinta, after a short engagement with the Japanese. This island is about 30 miles long, and 15 miles wide, lying midway in the straits of Carco, and forming the key to the sea of Japan.

he for he see of Japan.

\*\*FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

The whaleship John Howland arrived yesterday from the Arctic ocean on the 25th of August, and Plover bay on the 7th of September. She reports that whales, are series and wild this seuson. Suiled on the 23d, ship Rafia Clara, for Callao; 24th, Star King, from Alacid.

The Steamer City of Baltimore at New Public Amusements. York.
The screw steamer City of Baltimore, Captain HERMANN, THE PRESTIDIOITATEUR .- Mr. Her leffrey, which sailed from Liverpool at 9.30 on the morning of the 16th, arrived at New York at 6 o'clock last evening. EARL RUSSELL ON THE AMERICAN WAR. A grand banquet had been given to Earl Russell, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the course of the speech which his Lordship made upon the occasion he alluded as follows to the state of affairs in

"Let us look for a moment at another part of the world, at another country, which, for my part, I have also observed with the greatest interest—the United States of America. It appears to me that it would be a great misfortune to the world if that experiment in free government, which, though not carried out on exactly the same principles as our own, was conducted on principles which had been devised with great wisdom—it would be, I say, a very great misfortune if anything were to happen to that State. [Cheers.] I am sorry to say that those events have happened, and we now see two parties contending together, not upon the question of slavery—though that, I believe, is the original cause of the condict—not contending with respect to free trade and protection, but contending as so many States of the old world have contended—the one side for empire and the other for power. Far be it from us to set ourselves up as judges in this matter; but I cannot help asking myself, as affairs progress in the contest, to what good end can it lead? Supposing this contest ended by the reunion of its different parts; that the South should agree to enter again with all the rights of the Constitution; should we not again have that fatal subject of slavery, brought in along with them—[hurrah]—that slavery which, no doubt, caused the disruption, and which we all agree must, sooner or later. slavery which, no doubt, caused the disruption, and which we all agree must, sooner or later, cease from the face of the earth. [Cheers.] Well then, gentlemen, as you will see, if this quarrel could be made up, should we not have those who differed with Mr. Lincoln at the last election carcould be made up, should we not have those who differed with Mr. Lincoln at the last election carried at the next, and thus the quarrel would recommence, and, perhaps, a long civil war follow. "On the other hand, supposing the United States competent to conquer and subdue the Southern States; supposing that should be the result of a long military conflict; supposing that that should be the result of some years of civil war, should we not have the material prosperity of that country in a great degree destroyed? should we see that respect for liberty which has so long distinguished our North American brethren? [Cheers.] Would not the North be necessitated to keep in subjection those who had been conquered; and would not that very materially interfere with the freedom of nations? [Cheers.] And if that should be the unhappy result to which we at present look for ward—if by means such as these the reanion of the States should be brought about, is it not the duty of these men who have embraced the precepts of Christianity to see whether this conflict cannot be avoided? Gentlemen, I have made these observations to you upon matters, as I have said, deeply affecting to us all, but not matters in which the Government of this country has any immediated. the Government of this country has any immediate power, or, indeed, any immediate interest. Had they been eases of that kind, it would not have been consistent with my duty as Foreign Secretary to have spoken to you in detail on such subjects. But, with regard to the duties attaching to my of-fice, I can only point out to you, if it is at all neces-sary to point out, that the world disturbed by asser-tions of nationality on the one hand, and by assertions of authority on the other, by conflicts and disturb-ances occurring almost daily in some parts of Europe, as well as in America—[cheers]—in these cases, is is the duty of the Foreign Minister of this country, it is the duty of the head of the Government of this country to watch closely as to what happens. to respect the independence of all foreign nations; but not to let go any part of that caution and vigi-lance which becomes the ministers of England at lance which becomes the ministers of England at this time; not to impair any part of the influence of this country, because that influence may be used in the cause of freedom and humanity, hear and cheers; not to lower in any respect the power of this country, because that power may be abso-lutely necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe, to vindicute the interpretage of nations and to to vindicate the independence of nations, and to guard our own dignity and freedom."

A letter from the Duke d'Aumale announces the appointment of the two princes, his nephews, as aids-de-camp to General McClellan, and expresses his delicitation to the two princes. his delight at the step they have taken, and at their being on the right side.

A terrible storm had caused great devastation in the department of Gard. The Salle Mine was flooded by water, and the sides fell in, burying 117

workmen. Great exertions were being made to resworkmen. Creat exercions were being made to research my that might survive.

The manmoth iron plated frigato Warrior had made another successful performance at sea. Her speed was 12½ knots, with 42 revolutions of the en-ITALY. General Della Marmora had accepted the command of the troops in the Neapolitan provinces, but he will not possess the civil power enjoyed by Ci-The Chamber of Commerce of Naples had pre-sented Cialdini with a sword of honor for re-establishing public security in the Neapolitan provinces.

The rumored departure of Garibaldi from Caprera is depied.

The official Turin Gazette publishes a decree reorganizing the different departments of the Ministry of the Interior.

Reports of ministerial modifications had been converted but were propounced unformled.

Reports of ministerial modifications had been current, but were pronounced unfounded.

A concordat had been published between the Pope and the President of Hayti. It creates an archbishopric of Hayti and four bishopries The Pope is to nominate, and a special article allows the selection to be made from the white race.

The London Times bitterly denounces the recent allocution of the Pope, and says it is filled with the most shameless and unblushing falsehoods, and indicates that the temporal power of the Papacy will die as it has lived.

The Copgregation of the Index had condemned will die as it has lived.

The Congregation of the Index had condemned the pamphlet of the Abbe Passaglia, and would not permit him to defend his work.

The King of Portugal had decorated Baron Rieseli with the cross of the order of the Conception of Villarians. of Villavicosa.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

In consequence of representations made by the Transylvanian Government, the opening of the Transylvanian Diet had been adjourned to the 15th of November. Several magistrates of Transylvania had prohibited the public functionaries from accepting any election of deputies to the Diet.

The Pinpress of Austria had arrived in Albania, where she would remain some time for the benefit of her health.

Transylvanian Diet had been adjourned to the 15th of November. Several magistrates of Transylvania had prohibited the public functionaries from accepting any election of deputies to the Diet.

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PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen of Prussia made their solemn entry into Konigsberg on the 14th inst. The procession was a brilliant affair, and the town presented a very animated appearance, the houses, &c., being richly decorated. The King was on horseback, surrounded by the princes of the royal house, and the Queen occupied a State carriage drawn by eight horses. After the procession the King received the civil and military authorities at the Royal Castle, and expressed his confidence in the future development of all interests under the free action of the people.

The Prussian journals generally predict the most friendly and estificatory regular. The Prussian journals generally predict the most friendly and satisfactory results from the recent meeting of the two sovereigns at Compeigne.
On the 15th the festivities were continued at
Konigsberg. Their Majesties visited the Theatre

in state, and the city was illuminated. POLAND. A proclamation was published at Warsaw on the 14th, declaring the Kingdom of Poland to be in a state of siege. The military again pitched their tents in the public squares and places of Warsaw. The wearing of mourning insignia was prohibited. Fresh manifestations were announced for the 15th at Haradla. in commemoration of the listile of it Haradla, in commemoration of the battle of SPAIN.

The large factory of cotton goods at Tarragons had been obliged to suspend operations, owing to the scarcity of the raw material.

The Infanta Donna Maria de la Concepcion was improving in health. improving in health.

Three hundred volumes of Spiritualist literature had been publicly burnt by order of the Bishop of

TURKEY. Advices from Ragusa report continued attacks on the Turkish forces by the insurgents, and it was asserted that Omar Pasha did not venture to attack the Montenegrins because he had but little confilence in his army, from which great desertions were taking place.

The Sultan had ordered the reorganization of the Imperial Guard, which is to consist of twenty-five thousand men.

It was reported that the Servian Deputation, before leaving Constantinople, broke off all negotiations with the Porte. The French fleet was to leave the coast of Syria about the 20th instant, but a division of smaller vessels would be left as a protection to the inhabitants.
The Turks are reported to have invaded Montenegro and attacked Sukoov.
The Prince of Montenegro had demanded satisfaction of the Porte through the International Com-

oners. INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA. Further telegrams, in anticipation of the overland mail, due in London about the 18th inst., are re-Matters in China are stated, in a Canton despatch of August 28, to be stationary.

The state of affairs in Japan had not improved.

There is, however, no alarming event to note, although alarms were of daily occurrence. The British consulate at Kanagawa had been turned into a tockade. stockade.

Melbourne advices, to August 26th, report that
the shipment of gold since last mail was confined
to 72,886 ounces. The disturbances between the

uropeans and Chinese, at Lambing Flat, had ter-

Europeans and Universe, av Evening and in minated.

Preparations for further military operations in New Zealand were suspended.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Sept., cotton goods were active, and some descriptions were advancing in price. Nothing new in indigo. Jute was advancing. Freights dull and declining. Exchange 2s §d.

Freights at Bombay were drooping.

Canton, Aug. 28.—Gray shirtings active but unchanged. Tea advancing. Exchange on kondon id lower. SHANGHAR, Aug. 19.—Gray shirtings and ton doclining. Silks unchanged. Freights unaltered. Exchange 14 lower
Foo Chow. Aug. 17.—Tea dull but unchanged. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The tunds continued dull and drooping. Consols on the 15th at one period showed a full of  $\chi_1$ , but there was a receivery, sind they closed at  $92\chi_2 \omega_3$  for money, and  $92\chi_2 \omega_3$  for account. The payment of dividends had not had nuch effect on the money market. Rates continued  $3\%_2 \omega_3 \chi_2$  per cent.,

and in some cases 32 per cent.

Arrivals of specie to the value of about £400,000, from the West Indies and Australia, took place on the 14th inst. Gold continued to flow to the Bank of England. Honorable Conduct of the Snake Indians Honorable Conduct of the Snake Indians.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 27.—Wash Kee, the chief of the Snake Indians, arrived here to-day with a hand of Indians, and returned to Mr. Bromley, the agent of the Överland Mail Company, a number of horses and mules stolen from the Bear River station by the Bannock Indians, he having captured them from that tribe. This is the old chief's first visit to this place. He received suitable presents for his exploit, and is being well one tertained during his stay. He is the best friend the whites have in this vicinity, and were it not for him great depredations upon the whites would constantly be committed.

From Boston. Boston, Oct. 29.—George R. Upton has been nominated by the Democrats, for Congress, in the Fifth district. He is a strong Unionist, and he accepted the nomination, declaiming all partisanship. The European mails to go by the steamer Arabia close to morrow morning at six o'clock. THE CITY.

mann introduced himself to the members of the Press last evening, a number of ladies and gentlement having assembled at the Continental Hotel to witness his manipulations with cards, and hear the mysteries of his art explained. The entertainment came off in a parlor on the second floor, and Mr. John Darcie having briefly introduced Mr. Hermann, that gentleman—a tall, dark German, with full moustache and goatee, and a face cool, keen, and of a Hebrew cast—proceeded to unfold several packs of cards and shuffle them with an oase and rapidity which the oldest gamester might envy.
At tricks of cards, not Heller, Houden, or the Fakir of Ava, might rival Mr. Hermann. The most incredulous were at fault for explanations, and at each trick-performed with the utmost grace-the auditors wondered and applauded. He threw up a pack of cards, and caught, as they fell, four aces, which had been shuffled up with the pack. He told the names of six cards that as many persons had quietly fixed upon in their minds, and having distributed a whole pack among as many persons, the remaining card tallied with another previously placed by a spectator under a hat. His boy, blindfolded, told the true ages of spectatorsmuch to tkeir astonishment—and, likewise, men tioned the names of cards, etc., which visitors had only thought of.

None of these card manipulations will be per-

tormed in public, although we are promised, for tonight, still more wonderful and incredulous feats. TRIAL OF THE JEFF. DAVIS PIRATES .- Yesterday morning the trial of Mullins, Rockford, and Quin-ley, the Jeff Davis pirates, was continued in the U.S. District Court, Judges Gadwalader and Grier. Yesterday an overtien by the statistical to twenty percomptory challenges, The following jury was then selected without diffi-

The following jury was then selected without difficulty:

Bartholomew Kline, jeweler, 1229 Girard avenue;
Henry D. Stever, gentleman, Germantown; Samuol
Redseker, farmer, Maytown, Lancaster county; Alexander Underwood, suddler, York, York county; David E.
Dailey, clerk, Beach street, above Palmer; Charles W.
Dewees, lastmaker, 131 Brown street; Charles flaverstick, merchant, 1207 Brown street; Edward II. Hance,
chemist, Germantown; Montgomery Hood, farmer, Pottstown, Montgomery county; George Mecke, cabinetmater, Franklin Meact, above Coates; Samuel Halzell, 284tleman, 726 N. Front street; James Wells, gentleman,
1906 Coates street. The case for the Government was then opened. The The case for the Government was then opened. The testimony was the same as that in Smith's case. The case was given to the jury by Judge Grier, after which they rethed.

About 6 o'clock the jury came in and rendered a verdict of guilty against all the men. At the request of Quigley the jury were folled, and each man answered guilty when called by name.

NAVAL MATTERS.—Yesterday morning the prize schooner Specie arrived at the navy yard. She was captured by the shoop-of-war Dale, Commander Elward M. Yard, of New Jersey, on the night of the 12th of October, in longitude 81 deg. 40 min. west, and latitude 31 deg. 21 min. north. She was from Savannah, Georgin, and bound for the port of Havana with a cargo of rice. The Specie was placed in charge of Master Henry R. Billings, and a prize crew of five, and sent North, reaching the navy yard yesterday morning. The force of workmen at the yard is being increased almost daily, there being now employed about 2,000 men. The Brooklyn, Krystone State, seliconers Rolan, Racheel Seamen, James S. Chambers, Marin A. Wood, Adolph Hagel, Geo. Maghan, and the bark J. M. Davis, are all being got ready for sea as fast as possible.

Yesterday afternoon, the steamer Ellen left the navy yard, to join the blockading squadron.

The San Jacchio, which is expected at the yard, has not yet been heard from.

Yesterday morning, the George Washington, chartered by the Government for a transport, was taken from the dry dock at Simpson & Neill's yard. She has been recoppered and completely overhauled. She will rull to Futress Monnoe. NAVAL MATTERS.—Yesterday morning the

from the dry dock at Simpson & Neill's yard. She has been recoppered and completely overhauled. She will run to Fratress Monroe.

The work on the schooner Stars and Stripes, also at Simpson & Neill's, is fast approaching completion. The masts, three in number, are up, and the vessel will be ready in a week or two. There is great activity at this ship yard at the present time.

The Surveyor of the Port has seized the schooner Hanry Nutt, which is partly ewned in Wilmington, North Carolina. This vessel had been captured by a privateer and taken into Hatteras Indet. She was subsequently released by Commodore Stringham, when Fort Hatteras was taken. She was then sent to this port, and arrived about ten days since. INSTALLATION OF REV. F. R. HARBAUGH AS PASTOR OF THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The installation services of Rey. F. R. Harbaugh, late of Newtown, N. J., as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, were held last evening, by direction of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in the church, Spruce street, helder Sixth

low Sixth.

After singing and prayer, a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Rev. W. P. Breed, who took for his text levelations 1, 20: "The seven stars of the angels are the seven churches." The sermon was devofor his text accrements.

angels are the seven churches." The sermon was devoted to an exposition of the duties apportaining to the
ted to an exposition of the duties apportaining to the ministerial office, the sibilities incident th sibilities incident thereto. The minister bore the same relation to the church as an angel or message-bearer, diffusing light from Heaven upon the minds of mortals. Rev. James M. Crowell stated to the congregation that, upon examination, at a meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Mr. Harbaugh had been found to be fully competent for the position to which he had been chied. Several questions were propounded to the candidate, in answer to which he stated his willingness to take charge of the church agreeably to the declarations of the congregation. His desire, in so doing, was to promote the glory of God and the good of His Church, and his intention to endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties devolving upon him. Inquiries of similar import were addressed to the congregation, when the candidate was declared to have been duly installed pastor of the church to which he had been called. The charge was delivered by Rev. Dr. Junkin, of this city.

The Deputy Quartermaster General, Twelfth and Girard streets, desires to acknowledge the receipt of donations made to the army, by the following persons, viz. October 28—Mrs. Scott. 2 pair of socks; Mrs. H. C. Philips, some t andages, 2 pair of socks, and 2 blankets; Miss. L. H. Gordon, northeast corner of Franklin and Brown streets, 4 pair of socks; Mrs. S. Hopfins, 4 blankets; Mrs. A. Ritchie, 2 blankets; Mrs. Sarah Milleward, Germantown, 8 pair of socks and 1 blanket; Mrs. Chas. Noble, M. D., 4 pair of socks and 1 blanket; Mrs. Soms. Noble, M. D., 4 pair of socks and 3 blankets; Mrs. John Reybold, New Castle county, Del., 2 blankets; Mrs. John Reybold, New Castle county, Del., 2 blankets; Mrs. John Reybold, do., 1 blanket; Mrs. Honny Reybold, do., 1 blanket; Mrs. Barney Reybold, do., 1 blanket; Mrs. Rowland, Germantown, 1 blanket; a friend, 1 blanket; Mrs. Rowland, Germantown, 1 blanket; a friend, 1 blanket; Mrs. Samuels, 1111 Walnut street, 6 pair of socks; Mrs. Jas. H. Campbell, Pottsville, Pa., 3 pair of socks and 2 blankets; Mrs. and Mrs. Shantz, Falls of Schuylkill, 6 pair of socks; Mrs. Jas. H. Campbell, Pottsville, Mrs. and Mrs. Shantz, Falls of Schuylkill, 6 pair of socks; Mrs. Jas. H. Campbell, 6 pair of socks; Mrs. Jas. H. Campbell, Pottsville, Mrs. and Mrs. Shantz, Falls of Schuylkill, 6 pair of socks; Mrs. Levis Fissat, do., 2do.; Mrs. A. THE Deputy Quartermaster General, Twelfth

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL at Harris burg acknowledges the receipt, from Bellefonte and vici-nity of 37 blankets, contributed by the following parties: Rev. George Fields, Mrs. A. E. Humes, Mrs. Lucy Pot-Hev. George Fields, Mrs. A. E. Humes, Mrs. Lucy Potter, Mrs. J. B. Haie, Mrs. E. G. Humes, Mrs. J. K. Reynolds, Mrs. J. B. Haie, Mrs. H. N. McAllister, Mrs. W. Hillibish, Mrs. J. Butts, Mrs. H. N. McAllister, Mrs. W. Hillibish, Mrs. John Curtin, Mrs. H. Mann, Mrs. J. H. McClure, Mrs. H. Van Dyke, Mrs. Dr. Potter, Miss Ellen Harris, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Samuel Linn, Mrs. G. Tate, Mrs. M. S. H. Armor, Mrs. Dr. Green, Mrs. Kephenri, Mrs. H. Armor, Mrs. F. P. Groch, Mrs. K. Rephenri, Mrs. F. Mitchell, Mrs. F. P. Groch, Mrs. W. P. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Hurster, H. P. Harris, Mrs. H. Brokerhoff, Mrs. Milliken, Mrs. H. P. Harris, Mrs. G. W. Shaffer, 1 pair blankets and 6 pairs socks, Mrs. Rebert Irwin, 6 pairs socks; Mrs. W. B. Mullen, 3 blankets; Unknown, 33 blankets and 29 pairs socks.

CHESTNUT-STREET BRIDGE.—The work of CHESTNUT-STREET BRIDGE.—The work of building a coffer dam, preparatory to the erection of the western abuntment of the Cheshut-street bridge, is still under way, and will be finished in about ten days.

A large quantify of stone for the manurry positions of the bridge has been brought from the quarries at Leiperville; in this State, and is being hewn into the required sizes. Messrs, Simons & Co. have charge of the work.

Seme difficulty between the Port Wardens and Survey Department will probably arise in regard to interference with the navigation of the river. By the erection of the heldge, schwaners and like craft will be prevented from going above Chestnut street. At present two only business done by these vessels above this point, is at the coal what of the City Gas Company, where shipments of gas coal are made for the use of the works at Point Breeze.

EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE PEMNSTLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Co, have now about two hundred men at work upon their improvements at the foct of Washington street, where an elevator is in course of erection. The elevator is to be of iron, and is heing constructed at the Archinectural Iron Works, West Philadeiphia. The front, on Washington street, will be sustained by ten messive iron columns, which have already been put up, and the area enclosed will be sufficient to accommodate a very large business. The pier will be one of the longest on the Delaware front, the extreme and being eight hundred feet distant from Swanson street. I least twonty-six fews of ware will be obtained by the fife of dredging machines, two of which are now in active operation. The work is expected to be complete by January first. EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

—At least as much work is now being turned out from the new arsenal, at Beach and Chestnut streets, as the new arsenal, at Reach and Ghestnut streets, as during the first week in which it went into operation, when thousands of needy females besieged its doors, from morning till night. The system adopted in the distribution of the work may be said to be quite co-mopolitan, as the only adverse discrimination made is in the rare case of those who cannot produce their "characters" in black and white.

About 3.000 applicants per week are here furnished employment. Immense supplies of material for the manufacture of shirts and drawers are stored in the building, and are meted out duily to clamorous representatives of every ward of the city.

A Sanyone Character—Patrick Culligers of

A Serious Charge Patrick Culligan, of A Serious Ullarge-lattick Ulligath of the marine corps, is being tried by a court martial at the navy yard, upon the charge, preferred against him by the Secretary of the Nawy, of having been guilty of secondalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals." It is specified, in addition thereto, that on or about the 22d of the present month he inflicted a severo wound on Corporal Beron, of the marine carpa, by stabbing him in the back with a bayonet. The charge jeopardizes the life of the accused, and the result of the court martial is therefore awaited by many with puinful inflerest.

The Erroriov Reguns .- The complete rethe relation of the army vote lies not yet icen received. It is known thus far that the Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fourth wards have each given majorities for the People's ticket. Murphy's regiment gives Thompson 76 majority. In other wards the voting has not been so spirited. From present appearance, Ewing, Democratic candidate, will be alected by amount 1,000 majority. The complete vote will probably be announced lority. The complete rote will prob this morning.

SURVEY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The committee on the defence and safety of the city have partially completed the apportabilitial survey of the Susuitehanna river. After reaching the month of the Susonehanna, they made a survey across the country to Delawar City. A portion of the party are surveying the interior along the route, so that a man may be had of all the fording places along the Susquehanna and the approaches thereto. The engineer of the commission has returned to this city. SURVEY OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The com-

A Foundanc.-At an early hour last evening Officer Shubert discovered a foundling on the staps of a bone in Parrish street, below Thirtocaph. It was comfortably clad, and apparently about two weeks cld. It was taken care of last evening, and will be sent to the meshouse this morning. ARRESTED .- A man named Henry Jacobs

was committed, on Monday, for stealing door make, in the Fifteenth ward, on Sunday night. He was caught in the act, and had two make in his possession. The latter DONATIONS.—The Cooper-shop Refreshment Committee have received the following contributions \$75 from the sewing woman employed in the United States Arzenal; \$10 from the Commonwealth Bank; and \$10 from Mesers, Jay Cooke & Co.

COOPER'S POINT MATTERS .- At the shipyard of Meesrs. Day & Son, the unfinished schooler which we suggested several weeks ago might be advantageously converted into a Government gunboat, on account of its light draught, is still on the stocks. It planking is not yet completed. The deck timbers are ultimeted. planking is not yet completed. The deck timbers are all in.

The Emma L. Day, principally owned by this firm, is shortly to be hauled up for rebottoming. She recently stranded on the rocks at Holmes' Hole, near New Bedford, and about a dozen holes were stove in her before she could be got off. She then sunk; after some considerable difficulty she was usiged and brought to this part. She will be as good as new after repairs.

The oysicr-boat Part is hinted up on Mesars, Day & Sana' marine suitous for repairs. A New York pleasure-yucht, the Wash, has just been lannehed from this railway, having undergone some afternations for the better.

r. The steamer Girard, intended for one of the Delawars ferry companies, was launched a few days since from Corson's ship-yard. She has been almost restuit and entirely repainted ...

At the same yard the schooner Henry Nutt, which has At the same yeard the schooner Henry Nutt, which has been seized by the collector of the port, being partly owned in Wilmington, N. C., is being cleaned of barnacier, by scraping, and will probably require repairing.

Messes. Tice & Carter have hauled up the schooner Lydia Ogden, which, it will be recollected, sunk some weeks ago, and was subsemently raised. She will require to be re-caulked and re-nailed, and the string-pieces under her beams will have to be re-botted. She will also need two Keelsons, about six inches thick and sixteen inches wide, and a new rudder, main and intheoms. The rigging will probably have to be resewed in toto. The cost of these modifications will not far exceed \$200. Two other vessels, one belonging to Boston, and the ether to this city, have been repaired at this yard during the past week.

Business of this description is, in the main, unusually inanimate at present.

The bark Cordelia is at the saw-raill of Messes. Taylor & Mathers, having a new deck and gunwales put in. She is about 400 tons burden, and owned in Camden.

But few buildings of any kind are now in course of exection. Rents are depressed to a lower point than they have ever reached in previous years.

Messes. Wilcox & Whiting are still engagel boring temmo for Government at their extensive machine-shop. PRIZE VESSELS AT OUR WHARVES .- A num-

PRIZE VESSELS AT OUR WHARVES.—A number of vessels captured by the United States blockading fleet and sent to this port, are now lying at our wharves, awaiting condemnation. The cargees of the several craft will continue to remain unmolested until condemned by order of the proper authorities.

The schooner George N. Baker, loaded with groceries and provisions, and captured as a prize, is lying at Vinestret wharf.

The brig Herald, owned in Windsor, N. S., was captured after running the blockade of the North Gerolias coast. Her cargo is principally made up of tobacco, surpentine, rosin and pitch. The bark Meaco, with 3,000 bags of coffen on board, was taken by the United States steamer Brooklyn, while on her way from Rio for New Orleans. She was owned in Charleston, S. C. The schooner San Juan, with a cargo of sait, was captured withe attempting to enter the part of Elizabethown, N. C., where her owners resibe. The schooner Fair Wind was captured by the United States steamer Quaker City. She was owned by parties in Baltimore, and when captured was returning from Fail river, whither she had taken a cargo of grath. The schooner Albian, another of the vessels captured, was owned in Wilmington, N. C. She has an assorted cargo of considerable value. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c .- The

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—The following real estate and stocks were sold by M. Thomas & Sons, yesterday, at the Exchange:
4 coupon bonds, \$500 each, Restonville, Mantus, and Pairmoint Passenger Ballway Company, 5 per cent.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket, \$172.50,
1 share Mercantile Library Company, \$25.
Lof of ground, York street, west of Coral street, Nine-teenth ward, \$2 by 150 feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$40—\$170.
Lot of ground aljoining the above, 22 by 150 feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$22.50—\$100.
Lot of ground aljoining the above, 22 by 150 feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$22.50—\$100.
Lot of ground aljoining the above, 22 by 150 feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$24—\$100.
Three-story brick dwelling, 419 Wood street, 14 by 40 feet—\$1,975.
Farm, \$4 acres, Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, Pa.—\$126 per acre.
Three-story brick dwelling, 255 North Fifth street, above Race—\$3,750.
The splendid Broad-street mansion was not sold. It was announced that it will be offered at private sale by Messra. Thomas & Sohs.

HAY AND OATS FOR THE GOVERNMENT .- The largest shipmonts of hay, oats, etc., from this port, for the use of the Government, are at present made at the foot of Race street, Delaware avenue. We yesterday counted half a dozen canal-boars and burges at this foot of Race street, Delaware avenue, We resterday counted init a dozen canal-boats and burges at this wharf engazed in the business of transportation. These boats have heretofore been running direct to Washington, but, in consequence of the blockade of the Potomac, they have been obliged to relinquish the old route, and now run to Battimore, from whence their cargoes are shipped by rail to Washington. The number of boats leaving the wharf weekly averages fifteen. Each of these carries: bont eighty tonk of hay; and frequently every inch of available space in the neighborhood of the wharf is occupied as a means of temporary storage.

THE SARANAK ON FIRE—EXCITEMENT ON THE RIVER FRONT.—Quite an excitement prevailed on the wharf yesterday morning. About nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the galley of the Liverpool packet ship Saranak, lying at the Walnut-street wharf. A lot of pitch which had been left on the stove in a pot boiled over, and running over the duck sof fire to some of the woodwork. The fire was discovered by some of the crew, and the force pump on the forceastle of the vessel was imm'd'a ately put into operation. Just over the galley two of the ships' boats were suspended. They took fire, and o evas so badly damaged as to be rendered useless. The ofther was somewhat injured. These boats pricect if the rigging from the flames, and the fire was some extinguished. The interior of the gatley, as well as the farniure and some clothing belonging to the cook, was destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at about \$300. The stroyed. The entire loss is estimated at about \$300, The Saranak is a large vessel, owned by the Cope Stothers, and commanded by Captain Rowland. She has only been in port a few days, and the largest part of her freight is still on heart, but the hold was closed, and no injury was done to the cargo.

THE COURTS - DISTRICT COURT - Judge bliarswood,—Samuel P. Hancock vs. David E. Wood, in action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for DISTRICT COURT — Judge Stroud,—Peter > Penn Gaskill vs. Wm H. Lee. Verlict for plaintiff for \$386.79. S386.79.
A. Lipsett vs. The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, garnishees of M. McNeill, defendant. An attachment to secure money with the garnishers. Verdict for plaintiff for S146.
Wm. S. Peters and George S. Peters, who survive Wm. S. Johnson, late trading, Ac., vs. The Eastern Market, Company, defendant, and Wm. H. Slocum and Lewis D. Hassett, trading, Ac., garnishees. An action on an attachment.

SALES OF THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN PAR-SALES OF THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN PARTES.—At the Merchants' Exchange, to-day, the following portions of vessels will be sold, being the interests of parties in the South:

One-sixteenth part-of the hark Isaac R. Davis, and one-sixteenth part-of the hark Isaac R. Davis, and one-sixteenth of the schooner Clara, the interest of T. J. Hughes, of the same State, and one-sixteenth of the schooner R. F. Tull, the interest of R. G. Grucy, of Louisiana.

The schooner Theresa C., a few days since, was lying near Shackman consistent wharf. She is 31 feet long, 26 feet breadth of beam, and 8 feet depth of hild, with a capacity of 178 tons. She has been in service about eight years, and was lately engaged in the Southern trade.

ARREST OF OLD OFFENDERS .- Yesterday ARREST OF OLD OFFENDERS.—I esterday marning two well-known sneak-thieves were committed to prison by the Sixth-ward magistrate. One of them, named John Nathans, alias Charles Gibson, alias Charles Snith, was charged with stealing a box of tobacco from the store of Lippincott & Brother, on Delaware avenue, above Market street; and the other, Thomas Harver, with the largeout of \$12 in specie, from an express was with the larceny of \$42 in specie, from an expression, in the neighborhood of Sixth and Race streets.

Richard Lane, alias Cockey, was also committed terday aftermon by Police Magistrate Beitler, habeen arrested with a wagon-load of sutters' goods in the proposition of the propo

THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMY CLOTH. -Be-THE MANIFACTURE OF ARMY CHOTH.—Besides the establishments mentioned in *The Press* yesterday, a large number of the cotton and woollon mills in
this city have altered their machinery, and are now exclusively engaged in the manufacture of army cloth.
Among them we notice Messrs. Mills & Kershaw's extensive works, occupying the entire square at the merithwest
corner of Columbia avenue and Ninth street. They are
running night and day, employ two hundred hands, and
turn out about ten thousand yards of blue cloth per
week.

PARADE.—A portion of Colonel Rush's Philadelphia Cavairy Regiment, which is now recruited to nearly one thousand men, has been ordered to Washington, and will leave this week. Yesterday a presentation of colors took place at the camp, and, at the solicitation of many of its friends, a street perside of about five hundred men took place after the sergment. The route was down Twelfth street to Chestaut, down Chestaut to Eourth, down Fourth to Fine, up Pine to Ninth, up Ninth to Locust, up Locust to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Walnut, up Walnut to Sixteenth, and out Sixteenth to the camp.

FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Mayor Henry has re-FOR THE SOLDIERS.—MAYOF ITEMPY HAS re-ceived from a lady a "wadded boot," which is intended for the use of the soldiers on cold winter nights. It is made in a very simple manner. The meterial used is willed muslin, lined with heavy Cauton isannel. The sock is intended to be worn after the wet stockings and coots are taken off. The note accompanying the speci-men says that many ladies who are unable to knit stockings can make several pairs of "wadled boots" in a

NEW NATIONALL OAN.—After the Edward Reserved disaster the gloom which overspread the emmunity somewhat reduced the subscriptions at Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co.'s office towards the great national loan. But with Fremont's successer, and the speedy prospect of friumph by the naval expedition have on fort, afar more lively feeling has, within a few days, manifested itself. The receipts restorday were \$51,600. CATHONIC CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY .- At the CATHRIG CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.—At the solicitation of Governor Curtin, Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood has awarded to Harrisburg the names of several Catholic chaplains for Pennsylvania regiments, the object being to place them in the Briny. On Wednesday, a commission was sent from the Executive to Rev. M. F. Martin, of Pittsburg, who has been appointed chaplain in Colonol Owen's Regiment. He left last Friday for the seat of war. Other commissions will probably be tendered to other clergy nen within a few days.

NEW NATIONALL OAN .- After the Edward's

THE LAKE EXPLOSION. -The firm of I. P. 144E LATE. EARIBOSION.—140 HTML Of 4. L.
Morris & Co.Jaros a strong force of workene busily engaged in repairing the damage done to their works by the
late explosion on the 19th instant. The boiler-house appears to have suffered most soverely, and it will yethesome time before all the necessary repairs are made. The
loss to the firm is variously estimated at from \$5,000 to
\$10,000.

EXTENSION OF RIVER PIERS .- The work of extending two of the piers on Delaware avenue above Market street, was commenced some time since. The bulk heads are now completed and are about heing filled up. The improvement will add much to the business fa-cillifes of the neighborhood. The managers of the Gla

rand estate liave sharge of the work. SALE POSTAONED .- At the real-estate sale of M. Thomas & Sons, in the Exchange, yesterday afternoon, the spendin mansion and grounds, at Broadand Popler street, formedly the property of the late Bonjasmin Silles, was put up, and 553,000 was bid, but the property was withdrawn, with the statement that it would not be sold at less than \$66,000.

No. 447 Maximin street, in the Twelfth work was en-tered on Manday afternoon during the absence of the family, and nobbed of a set of furs, and other articles of ladies' wearing apparel, several cold metallions and chains, and \$30 in specio. The third effected his on-trance by means of the cellar window. FELL Anong THEVES.—An individual hait-ing from Jersey was inveigled into a low den, near Rouseh and Shippen streets, on Monday night, and robbed of less watch scal other valuables. A woman named Elizabeth

Rowe was arrested upon the charge of having committee the theft, and committed to answer. ST. PATRICK'S CHURSH.-St. Patrick's Catholic Church, in Twenticth street, below Escent, is now undergoing some alterations, which will add vastly to its appearance. The brick building forming the porti-wise of the church, and which was formerly occupied as the pasteral residence, has been tone down, and the now pastoral residence will be exclusively secupied.

THE VERDICT .- The verdict of the jury in THE VERMOT.—After vertices at the jury in the case of Anthony Gaylas, killed on Sanday morning last, at the foot of Washington street, by being jammed between a fallpool say and a gate-post, was rendered last evening. It supposes a diaric to accident, and accords with the fasts elicited from the evidence. FATAL CASE OF STRANGULATION .- Last eve-

ning, about eight o'clock, a boy named Howard Dilks, redding with his parents at Tenth and Washington streets, was strangled to death while in the not of swallowing a piece of meat at the supportable. Marine Disaster. San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The ship Rolling Ware was totally lost on the 26th of September, off

Mazatlan.