IRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied te accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone but patriots and traiters."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The Baltimore American of yesterday evening centains interesting information furnished by late arrivals from Fouress Monroe. It says that " the great feature to Tuesday at Old Point was the sailing of the great naval expedition from Hampton Roads towards the Capes. About five o'clock in the morning a gun was fired from the flag-ship Wabash, Commander Dupont, to signify to the fleet to get in order for the departure, and but few minutes elapsed before a second gun was discharged, when the steamer put her paddles in motion and steamed along amidst the cheers of her crew, consisting of over 500 picked men. The other vessels, nearly fifty in number, followed in regular order and in quick succession, especially as steam had been generated the evening previous and kept on all night. Prominent among the fleet was the fine steamship Ben Deford, Captain Hallett, who displayed all his bunting fore and aft, whilst the Cahareba, having in tow several ships, brought up the rear most gallantly. The sunrise of the morning is described as exceedingly beautiful, the horizon being clear, a soft wind prevailing from the southeast quarter, and scarcely a ripple upon the waves. One of the passengers of the Baltimore states that he watched the movements of the fleet through a fine glass, and at the hour of ten in the morning the vessels in the van had entirely

disappeared. Among the passengers on board one of the steamers was a gentleman named Bromwell, who had left Richmond on the 24th ult. He states that the health of Jefferson Davis was much improved, and that the robels at Sewell's Point, by the aid of powerful glasses, can perceive every important movement at Fortress Monroe. He also says that : All the hotels at Richmond, with a single exception, (the "Continental,") were solely occupied by the army, and used principally for the sick. Measles and typhoid fever had been quite prevalent, but the last official report of the Surgeon General announced the health of the army as improving, and the sick less than ever. Mr. B. states that a good brand of Richmond flour sold at \$7 per barrel (wholesale); mess beef \$10 per barrel; corn, per bushel, from 72 to 75 cents; oats 45 to 49 cents per bushel; potatoes 40 cents per peck; print butter 45 to 55 cents per pound; and bacon at 20 cents per pound rate.

cents per pound, retail. pound, retain be and leather trade was lively, but prices The shoe and leather trade was lively, but prices ruled high. A good article of sole leather brought \$3 cents per pound, and hides 26 cents. Brogans, for army use, rated from \$1.30 to \$1.60 per pair by the case, whilst the better kinds of boots and shoes sold at the very highest rates. Mr. B. declares that, as far as the equipments of the Confederate troops are concerned, he saw no difference between them and the Federal troops. All were uniformed, wore light-blue cloth overconts, carried improved wore light-blue cloth overcoats, carried improved arms, and were well shod. Much complaint pre-vailed, however, in regard to the subsistence and Quartermaster's department, especially as the ranswere provided at headquarters, but not distributed among the various brigades with promptitude On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Bromwell had an interview with General Beauregard at his head-quarters, about one mile from Richmond, and he states that the General conversed with him in the most sociable manner. During that day, the General reviewed an infantry division of General Johnston's command, consisting of nearly fifteen thousand men, and it was one of the most imposing military pageants he ever beheld. There were nearly twenty regiments in the line, and as the General and staff, all elegantly uniformed, rode along the column, the men involuntarily cheered him with the utmost enthusiasm. At night, the General gave a handsome entertainment to about sixty officers of the line in his tent, a spacious pavilion. The hill of fare embraced a great variety of dishes, but there was not a drop of liupon the table. He gave a permit to Mr. B. to through all the fortifications between Richmond and Manassas, but from motives of delicacy it was not used. The General stated that as far as he was concerned, he preferred acting entirely on deral army whenever it made an advance of any importance. He spoke of Colonel Totten and Ma-jor Brewerton in the highest terms, as they were his superior officers in the United States Corps of Engineers, and observed with some merriment that the War Department at Washington owed him one month's pay. He denied with considerable warmth that aliens, as he styles them, were prevented from leaving the State of Virginia, and reforred to the publications in the Richmond papers of the Secretary of State upon that subject. If any experienced difficulty it was attributable to the orders of

General Wool, who had refused to receive flags of The latest advices from Missouri state that Gen. Fremont and a considerable portion of his army arrived at Springfield on the 27th ult. They were received with delight by the people. It is supposed that Gen. Fremont will remain at Springfield until all his available forces are concentrated at that point, and then march against Price, who

was supposed to be stationed at Carthage.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 24th ult. contains a letter written by a rebel lady at Leesburg on the 22d ult. which are all's Bluff:

You do not know what we have passed through since yesterday—a fearful battle, more stubborn than that of Manassas, the soldiers say, though, of course, not so extended. Our men fought most bravely. I felt perfectly convinced that we could repel them until about four o'clock, when a wounded soldier arrived and reported that our army was whipped, and that the Eighth Virginia Regiment was cut to pieces. Oh, what a terrible hour we then spent! About five o'clock there came in news that we had gained the advantage, and soon the cheers of victory sounded in our ears; and, although the dead and wounded were coming in and though we knew the sorrow that would be shed abroad, yet our hearts went up in thankfulness to road, yet our hearts went up in thankfulness to

abroad, yet our nearts went up in manatumes to God, who giveth the victory.

It was a glorious victory, gloriously won. Many a noble spirit was sacrificed on our part; but we are the conquerors! We have about five hundred and priare the conquerors! We have about five hundred prisoners. Their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is at least one thousand; ours about thirty killed, among whom is Clinton Hatcher, of Loudoun county, Donahue, of Loudoun, and a son of Governor Pettus, of Mississippi. Many are wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Tebbs, of the Eighth Virginia, was slightly wounded—a graze on the cheek. Colonel Burt, of Mississippi, was badly wounded in the thigh, not mortally. Dr. Martin, of Mississippi, was shot through the lungs, supposed to be mortally wounded. Lieutenant B. G. Carter, Eighth Virginis, was wounded in the hand. Lieutenant Flem (?) had his leg shot off, and Dr. Drock his arm. (?) had his leg shot off, and Dr. Drock his arm.

The National Intelligencer has a letter from an officer in the United States ship Powhatan, which gives full details of her voyage from her first start after the privateer Sumpeer, about the middle of August, until her arrival at St. Thomas, October 9. The writer says: "My opinion is that the Sumpter will finally turn pirate against all commerce. She has a crew

composed of all nations, the greater portion being Portuguese, Spaniards, and English." A private letter from an American gentleman in France gives the following explanation of the recent change of sentiment in favor of the Union

here has been a marvellous improvement in the of the press here within a month. I think food France and England have quite recently come to the conclusion that the shortest way to get cotton and a market is from the United States, 'one and inseparable!' But three weeks ago there were not two journals in Paris that did not seem to aid and abet secession. But our troubles have proved a terrible blow to France as well as to England. The crops of grain and wine in France, I mean, will be the smallest known for thirty years.

'Provisions are so high, and rents and other expenses are also so much enhanced, that the people cannot get along without help. The Government is obliged, consequently, not only to continue its public works, projected on an enormous scale, as we know, but to begin new ones, in order to furnish labor to the working classes, at the same time that here has been a marvellous improvement in

labor to the working classes, at the same time that it has a very much circumscribed market for its produce, and is obliged to pay borrowed money for at least a third of all the bread its people consume.

When the American market opens again, and active, everybody sees that this would all rectify itself in less than two markets.

self in less than two months. "Ever since the advance in the price of bread, which occurred on that day, followed immediately by riots among the people in the faubourg St. Antoine, the press seems to have received a mot d'ordre to conciliate the Northern States—so uniformly has its tone been one of sympathy and encourage ment as compared with that which prevailed before The people think that if there were trouble with America, we might prohibit the shipment of grain, and so increase the price of provisions as to starve them; hence they are impatient of anything in the papers calculated to irritate us, and the Governent and the journals alike have been obliged to heed them and moderate their tone. This is my construction upon the change, and as it harmonizes with a profound respect for the ordinations of a good Providence, I fancy it is not very far out of the way. It is good theology, if not sound poli-It is alleged that the naval expedition sailed

from Hampton Roads without the issue of written orders to the commanders. Private advices received at Washington from Kentucky are of an encouraging character. At a Republican, and never said anything that to, and which, under varied circumstances, are of last accounts the Federal forces were steadily would induce you to believe that I admired daily occurrence throughout the loyal States, are

Public Amusements.

THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—The Academy of Music was filled last night, to witness the second entertainment of Mr. Hermann. He introduced several astonishing tricks not included in his programme of Wednesday evening. He is undoubtedly the best performer in his art that we have yet had in the country. There is a quiet case and grace in his manner, and an avoidance of the usual stereotyped devices which add much to the interest and noveley of his exhibitions, while many of his feats are of the most unaccountable and mys-

terious character. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- To-night Mr. Poter Richings, well and favorably known to citizens at large as one of the oldest and most reliable artistes in America, will take a benefit at the Walnut-street Theatre. In addition to three sterling pieces, viz: "The Blind Man's Daughter," "Ella Rosenberg," and the "Spirit of the Rhine," Mr. Richings will represent Washington, in the allegory of the same ne. He is said to be a faithful picture of the Pather of his Country, and is, moreover, an excellent performer, whose private virtues are not excelled by his professional talents

Recent British Opinion. HERMANN's sleight-of-hand tricks have already amused and astonished a great number. of our readers, and certainly are among the inexplicable wonders of the day. But, across the Atlantic, may now be seen sleight-of-mind performances even yet more surprising.

Last summer, while the British Parliament was in session, Palmerston and Russell-Arcades ambo!-might be observed in a sort of mazy bewilderment over the great question of "the so-called Southern Confederacy " pulled on one side by the Manchester men who weave fortunes, by infant labor, out of cotton, and, on the other, by a lingering doubt whether public opinion, at home and abroad, would not brand them as worthy to be

Forgotten as fools, or remembered as worse, if they suffered themselves to recognize Rebellion the moment its blatant voice was audible. At last, with visible reluctance, the British Ministry avowed the principle of neutrality, and the Queen's speech, at the close of the Parliamentary session, more strongly asserted it. At that time, however, it was easy to see that the British Ministry strongly inclined towards the Southern rebels.

That they should favor a band of traitors is surprising. True it is that Earl Russell, as Foreign Secretary, had proclaimed to the world his full ministerial concurrence in the liberal sentiment that subjects and citizens have a right to revolt. On this abstract right, perhaps, he may have thought favorably of the rebellion and treason of the South. But, if this right to revolt be acknowledged for Italy, for Poland, for America, it cannot be ignored for Ireland. If acknowledged, it would be very proper for the United States, in the event of an Irish rebellion, to recognize the Irish " as belligerents" before they had fought even a single battle, and treat Ireland as a sovereign State, ere she had achieved her in-

Perhaps Lord Russell perceived the anomaly. At all events, he has changed his note, and now wishes it to be understood that his neutrality is a fact. At the same time, we take leave to say that, were he ten times the Earl that he is, he but "keeps the promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope" when Mr. of superseding Fremont. Even those who have KEATE, British Governor of Trinidad, has twice allowed the privateer Sumpter, under the rebel flag, to be supplied with coal at Port of Spain, and when Mr. CRAWFORD, British Consul General at the Havana, puts on his official uniform in order to introduce, with upon whom the particular supporters of Fregreater state, Mason and SLIDELL, the rebel commissioners, to the Captain General of Cuba. It is difficult to reconcile this with the

proclaimed neutrality of England. At a public dinner recently given to him at Newcastle, Lord Russell said: "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 country." Our contest he describes a battle—" the one side for empire and the other for power." Far from showing an alacrity in acting on Mr. W. S. LINDSAY'S amiable advice, to force the blockade, and carry off lots of cotton to England, Lord RUSSELL affirms that the British Government has no immediate power, nor, indeed, any immediate interest, in this American contest, -least of all, he says, either inclination or right to interfere. His words are: "The world, disturbed by the assertions of nationality on the one hand, and by assertions of authority on the other, has conflicts and disturbances occurring almost daily in some | judgment of many who know him well. The parts of Europe, as well as in America. In | report of Adjutant General Thomas shows these cases, it is the duty of the Foreign Minister of this country—it is the duty of the lators, and that he has allowed himself to be 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 vigilance 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; not to lower in any respect the power of this country, because that power may be absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe, to vindicate the independence of nations, and to guard our own dignity and freedom." This declaration changes Lord Russell's former position as dexterously as Mr. HERMANN'S wonderful adroitness in shifting the watch from the line watch from the line

burnt paper into a cambric handkerchief. PALMERSTON has exhibited a decided talent for silence on this subject—his only recent reference to it being a hint to the volunteers, that want of discipline and drill had made the brave An ericans panic-struck at Bull Run. Others of his party have spoken. Lord Wode-HOUSE, late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, lately admitted that the crisis in America must affect the prosperity of England, but added that strict neutrality must be maintained, and avowed his desire for the success of the North. The Duke of NEWCASTLE, who has visited this country, is Colonial Secretary now, and generally looked upon as proximate Premier, lately told the volunteers in his own country that he lamented this civil war, that the Americans were not one whit less brave than the English, "but it is because they had not that experience, that they had not that drill, and that they had not those practical officers, that that disaster took place, which has been so much commented upon, at Bull Run, and that, though the war affected some

branches of English manufactures, no interference should take place, on any pretext." Earl DE GREY and RIPON, also a Palmerston official, regretted that English manufacturers might suffer severely from the civil war here, and that the coming winter might be a great trial for them, but, he said, "If this, unfortunately, should be the case, he trusted that as a man than a writer. Raphael painted the palaces nothing would induce the people of England to resort to any course which might seem likely to them, in the height of that suffering and misery, to cut short the evil, by forcing their way by any illegitimate or unfair means to the attainment of objects which might appear favorable to their own interests." No one, in short, whose opinion is worth having, endorses Mr. LINDSAY's sagacious suggestion to "break the blockade," in order that Manchester should

get cotton. Sir John Trollope and Mr. Henley, exmembers of the Derby-Disraeli Cabinet, representing the Tory party, speak in the same tone of respect for this country and determination not to involve England in the quarrel by interference.

At the Oxford dinner, Vice Chancellor Sir PAGE Wood, touching on the present crisis here, said, "It is not for me to say which is right or wrong, though, no doubt, we have our sympathies, and mine are most undoubtedly in favor of the North." This expression of opinion was loudly cheered and the learned Judge, not having the fear of the Times to awe him, added, "I cannot but regret the course which the press of this country has taken in re- in the day of trial and peril, ready to defend it at ference to America. There is, now-a-days, too much tendency on the part of the public press to introduce what I may term drawing-room politics, in which speculative theories are thrown out and discussed. It was now said that liberal institutions are on their trial. Nothing of the kind. What is really on its trial is whether an enormous continent like America can be governed by one Government, and I cannot conceive how liberal institutions can be said to be on their trial on any other respect." He proceeded thus, by his earnest pulpit appeals in behalf of the pa-"You know very well that I never was gaining ground, and the enemy were falling back the Republican institutions of America, but significant of the deep determination that pervades all classes to sustain our Government and its glonobody will tell you that America could have had different institutions. Once separated from us, where were they to have got their sovereign or their House of Lords? At the same time, they possessed that true Anglo-Saxon character that will always enable them to carry out the principles of self-government. At this moment they are governing themselves and taxing themselves to an enormous extent. All subscribe to the expenses of the Government, and are willing to submit to privations to obtain a recognition of principles for which they are

fighting." Here, then, is certainly a decided change, if not of opinion, at least in the manner of speaking about the great American crisis of this day. There is no longer any question of recognizing "the so-called Southern Confederation," and we believe, in fact, that such a measure, if ever proposed and discussed, has been adjourned sine die. When English statesmen speak and act thus, the newspapers tial this country could boast, and if we are not modify their tone, of course. The Times it- mistaken, Capt. Fred. Winthrop will prove a worself has mitigated its abuse of America and thy successor of the late Major Winthrop.

Americans; and we notice that Mr. Russell, its special correspondent at Washington, writits special correspondent at Washington, writing with more actual knowledge of "the situation" than it was possible for him to possess at first, has considerably changed his tone also. Time and the hour have wrought their usual work.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861. The unfortunate differences in Major General Fremont's military district have been brought to a head by the printing of the report of Adjutant General Thomas in the New York Tribune of Wednesday. [The more personal dispute which has grown out of its exclusive publication is a matter for newspaper men to settle among themselves.]. General Thomas is one of the fairest and most impartial officers in the army. His feelings are strongly enlisted in the cause, and he certainly did not accompany General Cameron to St. Louis with any purpose of doing injustice to General Fremont, or of becoming the partisan of Colonel Frank Blair. General Cameron himself only went to St. Louis in order personally to ascertain the truth of the charges against the commanding officer in that quarter. He has, as I know, warmly sympathized with the President in his desire to give General Fremont not only an opportunity to distinguish himself, but all the advantage resulting from former political associations. No other man could have been more fairly treated by any Administration than Fremont. He has been tolerated in extraor dinary expenditures, and allowed every manmer of defence on the part of his especial friends. With all my regard for Frank Blair, I have not felt disposed to become a partisan in his dispute with his former friend, and it was only when the proofs submitted by Blair became overwhelming, that I saw the necessity for prompt and immediate action in reference to General Fremont. The report of General Thomas, however its publication may be regretted at this time, imposes an imperative duty upon the President, and all true friends of the cause will admit the inevitable necessity been his most earnest friends cannot resist the facts of this report. The President will, undoubtedly, be sustained when he takes the expected action upon this question. The Republicans of the Northwestmont rely-will never allow their admiration of the politician or statesman, nor permit their sympathy with his anti-slavery proclamation, to drive them into what may be construed as an endorsement of acts which have met the stern disapproval of every commission that has gone forward to examine into them; and the attempt making, in some quarters, to ancourse it has been compelled to take in reference to this case, will prove a melancholy failure. If John Charles Fremont is an earnest and self-sacrificing advocate of the war, he will anticipate the decree of the President, and gracefully retire. My hope is, that before the report of General Thomas, and the subscouent order of the Executive, reach him, he will have achieved a great victory over the rebels, which will inspire his countrymen to forgive that which is now almost universally denounced. If there is one thing that we should be able to contra-

champions of the war, will at least refrain from unfriendly and unkind criticisms. OCCASIONAL.

In your paper of westerder under the following

remark applied to our youthful generals: "The

world's history teems with the success of youth.

uniting courage with brains," and, in confirmation

dict in this unprecedented struggle, it is the

accusation that corruption is permitted in the

expenditure of the public money for war pur-

poses. I do not believe General Fremont to

be a corrupt man; and this is the voluntary

that he is surrounded by operators and specu

used to further their plans. In all this pain-

ful affair, the President has acted with charac-

teristic moderation and justice. Understand-

ing the element of which General Fremont is

the somewhat ostentatious representative, he

has proceeded with caution in every step he

has taken; and now that he has determined

that no considerations of party or of personal

feeling shall obstruct his action, it is to be

hoped that those who claim to be the particu-

lar supporters of his policy, and the foremost

of its truth, I send you the following catalogue of "Great Young Men." Don John of Austria won, at 25, the greatest battle of modern times; had it not been for the jealousy of Philip, the next year he would have been Emperor of Mauritania. Gaston de Foix was only 22 when he stood a victor on the plains of Ravenna. Every one remembers Conde and Rocroy at the same age. Gustavus Adolphus died at 53. Look at his captains; that wonderful Duke of Weimar, only 36 when he died. Banier himself, after all his miracles, died at 45. Cortez was a little more than 30 when he gazed upon the golden cupola of Mexico. When Maurice of Saxony died, at 32, all Europe acknowledged the loss of one of the greatest captains and profoundest statesmen of the age. Then there are Nelson and Clive and Napoleon. But these are warriors, and perhaps you may think there are greater things than war. I do; I worship the Lord of Hosts. But take the most illustrious achievements of civil prudence. Innocent III., the greatest of Popes, was the despot of Christendom at 37. John de Medcci was a Cardinal at 15, and, Gaicciardina tells us, baffled with his craft Frederick of Arragon himself. He was Pope, as Lee X at 37. Luther robbed even him of his richest province at 35. Take Ignatius Loyola and John Wesley; they worked with young brains-Ignatius only 30 when he made his pilgrimage, and wrote the "Spiritual Exercises." Pascal wrote a great work at 16, the greatest of Frenchmen, and died at 37; which reminds me of Byron, greater even of Rome, and died, too, at 37. Richelieu was Secretary of State at the age of 31. Well, then, there were Bolingbroke and Pitt, both ministers before other men leave off the cricket. Grotius was in great practice at 17; an attorney general at 24. And Acquiviva—Acquiviva was general of the Je-

suits-ruled every Cabinet in Europe, and colonized America, before he was 37. But it is needless t multiply instances-"The history of heroes is the history of youth."

Flag Presentation in Detroit. The Detroit Free Press, of October 24, comes us containing an interesting account of a flag presentation, which took place in that city on the pre vious day. The flag was a present of Rev. Dr. George Duffield, formerly of this city, and for many years a prominent clergyman in Detroit, to the Michigan Ninth, of which Dr. Duffield's son, W. W. Duffield, is colonel. The presentation specch was made by the father, and was responded to by the son, both addresses being eminently patriotic and peculiarly affecting. Quoting these words, "'Tis the flag our sires and grandsires honored to their latest breath," the venerable patriarch added. "Bless God that there are none of our name that have ever described or dishonored it that he has given me sons who now rally round it

the risk of life!" The Colonel, in his reply, said: "The gift is th more grateful, when I remember that the voice which tenders it is the same to which I have listened for advice and counsel from infancy to manhood and that the hand which presents it has been my support and guidance from boyhood to man's es-

The Rev. George Duffield, Jr., late paster of the Presbyterian Church in this city, Coates street below Fourth, is also now stationed near the home of his father, and is doing good service, we understand. triot's cause. Such scenes as the one here referred rions symbol at all hazards. A cause which thus invokes and enlists the holiest elements of our nature, religion, parental affection, and filial regard, cannot but ultimately triumph. A long continuance of the struggle, should that occur, instead of abating our devotion, would only serve to develop it. Ave. we believe that every drop of loval blood shed in this war, so unnaturally forced upon us,

will prove to be the sown seed of a future patriot. AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT -We are glad to see the Secretary of War making so many appointments from the ranks, and we are especially pleased to notice that of Fred. Winthrop, as captain in the Twelfth Infantry regiment of the regular army. Mr. Winthrop, like his lamented cousin, Major T. Winthrop, was among the first to volunteer in the defence of his country; and, notwithstanding his many advantages of social position, influence, &c. he preferred to serve as a private in one of the New York regiments, and fought most gallantly throughout the battle at Bull Run. The name of Winthrop is one of the oldest and most influenThe opening lecture of the Ninth Course, deli-

vered in Philadelphia, under the ameplees of the People's Literary Institute, was given at Concert Hall last evening. The audience was large, the house, including the platform, being completely filled. The stage was tastofully decorated with American flags, and Kramer's fine crayon picture of "The Defenders of the Union," kindly loaned for the occasion by Messrs. James S. Earle & Sons. The solicitude which Mr. Beecher's audiences tare, for several seasons, had reason to feel regarding his non-appearance, was in this instance spared them by his timely arrival in the city. At the appointed hour he came upon the platform, accompanied by his Excellency Governor Cartin, and staff, which was the signal for rapturous and

rolonged applause. Mr. J. W. White made a happily-conceived and well-expressed introductory speech, expressing the thanks of the managers of the Institute for pas favors, and referring with some little air of triumph to the vindication of free speech in Philadelphia and the part they had taken as an organization in maintaining it. The announcement that Mr. Geo. W. Curtis would lecture on a future evening was eccived with evident delight by the audience, and: the address throughout was marked with frequent applause.

Mr. Beecher said he was to speak on the subject of "Camp and Country." In a few eloquent sentences he then painted the present condition of our country, in a military point of view, as contrasted: with its status one year ago. His lecture was replete with humor and philosophy. In a business. aspect of the case, he said happy was the man who had been born a guasmith. No books now sold like military books. Our schools were advertising military departments, and even sluggards were rising early to read the war news-to learn the latest "blunder;" whether anything had happened on the Potomac; or to ascertain which was pursuing the faster, Fremont after the head of Price, or the Government messenger after the head of Fremont !

And what had wrought this great revolution? The lecturer's answer to this question afforded an open field for his well-known views on the subject of slavery. War, he said, was upon us, and for a time it must swallow up every other interest. He proposed to look at the dark side of his subject first. War was essentially a trial of national strength. In the natural casualties carthquakes, pestilence, and famine-which sweep away large numbers of the human family there was no will o purpose on the part of man. Not so with the ourge of war. He maintained that the world moved on under the general law of destructiveness. Blood was universal food. Thus, death by killing was being constantly exemplified in the habits of man no less than the lower animals. He did not wish to picture the horrid carnage of the battle-field, but he narrated, in round numbers, the deaths caused in various campaigns in the history of the world. According to an estimate made by Edmund Burke, the number slain in war since the commencement of the race amounted to the almost inconceivable sum of thirty-five billions. It was true, that all those who perished thus had merely anticipated their death by a few years; but what made war so repulsive to us was, that through tagonize the Administration, because of the it man usurped the prerogative of God in dispen sing death.

The arts of warfare were next considered. While the means of destruction were annually accumulating, the skill of man was no less potent in inventing means of defence. Notwithstanding all this war spirit in man-manifested as fiercely today as it had ever been-he, the speaker, was of those who believed that the world shall yet experience a universal peace. But this could only be when the world had learned to understand and practise justice.

Taking up the moral argument in favor of war, the army of our Government to-day was said to be but what the police are to our cities—the arm requisite to enforce right, and prevent wrong; and viewed in this light, he could not see that Christianity forbids it. Nowhere in the Sacred page was there a prohibition of the use of physical force for a moral purpose. What supreme folly, he contended, it would be to send out policemen, forbidding them to use anything on their beats, but moral suasion! Ah, no! The thief and the assassin needed a difby repeating the Ten Commandments. Moral suasion to such was simply moral nonsense! The right of taking life, he held, must be admitted by all who professed to believe in government at all—though he thought that the age had arrived when confine ment and labor was more expedient (using the word in its better sense) than capital punishm Some men, he knew, were dreadfully afraid of spoiling their record, and being guilty of inconsistency. This was a mistake. So far from inconsistency being a reproach, it was the golden gate that had saved many a man from being a fool, His mode of meeting the Friendly view of the "war" question was quite original, and was received with laughter, and, we doubt not, conviction that he was in the main right. He ridiculed most effectively the "turn the other cheek," and similar doctrines, when carried to extremes. Literalists, who insist area an extreme rendering or the Bible injunctions to "give to him that asketh," and to "let him that taketh array your coat have your cloak also," were asked what they would think of a magistrate who, if a criminal brought before him should steal the magistrate's cont, would "give to him his cloak also," and let him go! or how a Christian merchant ought to act in the event of a man's entering his store, and

asking for a hundred bales of woollens because they happened to be in demand. There were some evils which could not be eradicated by peaceful remedies; that could only be cured by being burned up. He did not regard Napoleon as a saint, yet he did allege that the King of kings had seen fit to use that great general for a noble purpose—the breaking up of the old rotten doctrine of the legitimacy, and other false theories

and practices that had previously existed. It was not the worst thing that could happen to a man to be slain in battle. If Warren had lived twenty years longer than he did, it would, he said, have been impossible for him to have given such an impetus to the popular cause as was accomplished by his death. Like Samson, there were many in our own day who effected more in dying than they could do by living; of whom were instanced the name of Ellsworth, Ward, Lyon, and Baker. Mr. Beecher was willing to accord to the Father-land a higher military spirit than any continental nation could boast; but he felt that it was not detracting from the sires to say that their sons were every whit their equal. Speaking of the moral corruption of the camps, he held that it was, contrastively, overestimated. For his own part, he had much rather consign his sons to run the full course of camp-life than to run the night in New York or Philadelphia. The moral effect of the discipline acquired in the camp was also enlarged upon. His criticism upon those who are mourning over the present state of things in this country, instead of accepting and doing their duty in them, was full of common sense. Some people regretted their course in the past—wished things had not been left go so far. However this might be the case with others for his own part he had pursued just the course he should pursue had he to live his years over again; He read an extract from a recent speech made by the late Lord John (now Earl) Russell, in which the latter speaks of the two parties in this country as "squabbling," the one seeking empire, and the other power. This, Mr. Beecher said was simply putting a scoundrel and assassin on a level with the some other of Russell's suggestions was also presented in a very glaring light, the audience alternating the while between irrepressible laughter and

thunders of applause. The secret of this war was found in the fact that good and evil cannot always be at peace, and the conflict now begun he believed was destined by God to go until the supremacy of this Government shall be triumphantly vindicated and established. even though it should demand the sacrifice of all that are held most near and dear to us in life. Upon the whole, Mr. Beecher never did himself more credit before a Philadelphia audience than he did last evening. The lecture, of which the above

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETINGS, DRUGcers. Rugs, Mars, &c., &c.—The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive assortment of 500 pieces rich English volvet, Brussels. three ply, ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, printed druggets, rugs, mats, hassocks, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 101 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorit, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

Market street. Rescue of a Shipwreched Crew. QUEBEC, Oct. 31.—The steamer John Bell arrived last evening, from Glasgow. She has on beard the crew of the schooner John Silver, from Halifax, picked up in the Straits of Belle Islo, at midnight of the 26th instant, after being four days on the wreck. The captain and one man had gone

adrift in a boat. Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon. QUEBEC, Oct. 31.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Anglo Saxon was detained forty-eighthours in the Straits of Belle Isle by fogs. She passed the Bohemian, for Liverpool, on the 20th instant.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Arrived vesterday— Whaler Dartmouth, from the South Pacific, with 500 barrels oil Arrived to-day-Whalers Lulia from the Arctic Ocean, with 1,200 barrels of oil, ship Cyclone, from New York. Sailed yesterday Bark Isle of France, for Sydney.

About 20,000 theks of wheat, in good condition, have been saved from the ship Winged Racer. The balance of the cargo is damaged.

Massachusetts Thanksgiving Day, Boston. Oct. 31 .- The 21st of November has been appointed as Thanksgiving Day.

From Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Oct. 31.—A misunderstanding is said to exist between Governor Curtin and Colonel Thomas A. Zeigler, which, it is supposed; will probably lead to the disbanding of his regiment.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. All Quiet Along the Lines.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac. A BECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. SICKLES.

A Large Number of Rebel Boats at Oc-

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC

coquan Creek.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI. GEN. FREMONT AT SPRINGFIELD.

UNION DEMONSTRATION BY THE CITIZENS The Whereabouts of Gen. Price:

Rumored Befeat of Price's Rear Guard and Cap ture of Gen. Rains. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1861. DOUGLAS IRVING, Esq., the British secretary of legation at Washington, leaves in to-morrow's steamer for England, on a six months' leave-of ab sence. He goes the bearer of important despetches relating to our national difficulties. It is to b hoped that Lord Lyons, in view of recent events has advised her gracious Majesty the Queen, that the cause of the Union is certainly destined to a ultimate triumph

Three-vear Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced ssuing three year bonds in satisfaction of the certificates received at the Department yesterday Hereafter there will be no delay in the subscriber receiving prompt returns. When Governor Chase assumed the duties of Se cretary, he found that, of eight millions of bonds negotiated more than a month previously, only about three millions had been issued, and those i

large certificates. The blank certificates for all the denominations of three-year bonds and United States notes, complete, were commenced about the 20th of September, since which time nearly sixty millions have been prepared. All back depositors will be supplied in a very few days. In the mean time, the daily receipts will be issued as they

Washington News and Gossip. Accounts received from along the line of the Po tomac. from Lewinsville to Alexandria, represen everything quiet. Reconnoissances were made yes terday afternoon, which prove very conclusively that the rebel forces are being withdrawn to Centreville and the vicinity of Manassas Junction. General MEADE yesterday inspected his brigade, and carefully inspected the arms of his men. They

are in a high state of discipline. B F. HASKELL, Company D, First Pennsylvania Rifles, diod at the Seminary last evening. CHARLES D'VILLIERS, who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, for obtaining goods under false pretences, has been pardoned by the President. He is to leave the District in thirty days, and not return to it for five years. DANIEL LOSCH, Company I, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, died at Camp Griffin.

The Lower Potomac. It is reported that two schooners, laden with hay and other Government stores, were captured by the rebels yesterday. They attempted to run the blockade. A gentleman, who came up from Port Tobacco this morning, reports that the rebels occasionally fire at the men who are working on the fortifications now being thrown up by General SICKLES and General HOOKER. Sometimes the sho pass inland half a mile. At other times they fall short. It is believed now that communication cut off. It appears that the rebels are strengthening their old batteries and erecting new ones all along the Virginia shore. The large body of rebels who were encamped in the vicinity of Fairfax, it is thought, have been sent down to strengthen these batteries. They, no doubt, are in dread of an attack by land and water.

The Third Congressional District of

Pennsylvania. Mr. John Kline is already here hard at work and in expectation of successfully contesting the seat of Mr. John P. VERREE, of the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania. From the published report of the Committee on Elections, who took the testiment in this case, it appears that Mr.
KLINE had a majority of nine votes over Mr. VERREE. Mr. KLINE contends that if the ballot boxes of the Invitu ward, which were carried of could be found, and the vote recounted, his migority would be considerably increased. It the opinion of some of the politicians here that the committee will report both in favor of M. KLINE and Mr. LEHMAN in the First district

The Army To-day. At noon to-day, General McCLELLAN was in the city, and the despatches from the army over the river, received at his office up to that hour, reported all quiet, and no movement along the lines. The retreat of the Confederate forces has widened the distance between the two armies, until picketshooting has become an impossibility. Maryland State Election.

The State election in Maryland, to take place on Wednesday next, commands intense interest here. There is no probability of the enemies of the Union succeeding in the election of their ticket; but in several sections of the State, the most energetic exertions are made to secure the defeat of the Union ticket and success of the bogus Peace party. It is probable the Government will be compelled to order the arrest of some of those who are openly exhibiting their opposition to the Union.

Improvement of the Army, A party, Senators and others, obtained passes yesterday to visit the encampments in Virginia. They were agreeably surprised at the vast improvement in the appearance and military education of the troops. Impartial judges give the palmato the Pennsylvania Reserves, and that, too, it is gene. rally conceded, with very good reason. The Philadelphia Zouaves moved yesterday from Bladensburg into Virginia. They attracted much atten

Formidable Batteries. An officer from General Sickles' brigade reports that the batteries at that point, now nearly completed, will be equal to the largest erected in the vicinity of Washington. " Retired."

Colonel McCARTHY has been notified, by Gov. SPRAGUE, that his services are no longer required as colonel of the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers. The Colonel, it is understood, is not removed for disability. He will probably be prometed. The colonelcy will be given to a resident of the State of Rhode Island. Official Conference.

The President and the Secretary of War had a long conference to-day with Adjutant General man he is bent upon destroying! The absurdity of Thomas, at the office of the latter, the purport of which has not been made public. Shipping.

Nothing has ventured past the rebel batteries today. Two river boats engaged in the oyster business came up last night.

General Stone's Report. The report of General Stone is the subject of criticism here to-day. It is by no means satisfactory to the public, and rather establishes than otherwise the evidence that General BAKER was guided strictly by instructions from General STONE. General Stone's intimation, that he threw the arraigements for crossing wholly upon General Bais but a meagre synopsis, was in every respect a KIR, is considered a weak effort to throw the respensibility of the disaster upon that fallen general. Igiorance on the part of the commanding general, on hat vital point, is considered criminal. Pot Office Order-Letters from Soldiers. The following order was issued from the Post

Office Department to-day: The Postmaster General orders that all lette enforced "Soldiers," by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States, shall be forwarded in the mail without prepayment of posinge, in accordance with the provisions of the lld section of the act to employ volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861 approved July 22, 1861.

T. P. TROTT, Chief Clerk.

High Prices of Wood and Coal—Petition

to the Secretary of War. I is understood that the Government has given order this morning that no freight belonging to burned to death under the following circumstances: privie in lividus can come over the Baltimore and Washington Railroad until after all the Goverment stores are transported. This necessary measre has caused a sudden rise in the prices of woodand coal. A polition, numerously signed, has ben sent to the Secretary of War, calling for his inerference in the matter. The petitioners set forth at under pretence of the blockade of the Potomac the dealers and speculators in wood and coal have steady raised the price of coal to \$12 per ton, and of woo to \$10 per cord, and they notify the public that they will soon charge from \$15 to \$20 for the same. They recommend the same course as was pursue in April last in regard to the extortionate

prices sked for flour. Avard of Contract for Stationery. The ationery contract for the House of Representative was awarded, to day, to PHILPS & SOLOMO , LATIMER BROTHERS, and H. TAYLOR. Acident to a Pennsylvanian. LEVI LIVIS, quartermaster Forty-fifth Pennsyl-

perly aged for.

A Reconnoissance by General Sickles. A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Gen Sickles and staff, accompanied by a squad of Indiana cavalry, along the shore of the Potomac. about forty miles below Washington, when they were fired at by a battery on the Virginia shore. One of the shots fell short and another passed over

To-day, the pickets of General Warsworth captured a private of a South Carolina regiment, bout three miles from Falls Church. There seems to be no doubt that the rebels have

large number of flat boats at Occoquen creek, manufactured at Fredericksburg, and designed for

rossing the Potomac. Promotion of Non-Commissioned Officers.

In addition to the non-commissioned officers pronoted to second lieutenants, heretofore annour are the following: Acting Sergeant Major Phane TER QUARTER; Sergeant FREDERICK. H. BROWN. and Sergeunts HEARY B. FREEMAN, SAMUEL J. DICK, JAMES P. GALLOWAY, THADDRUS S. KIRIS LAND, and JOSEPH McConnell-all of the Eighteenth Infantry. Also, Sergeants Robert P. King. and James J. SEMPLE, of the Fifteenth Infantry. They remain in those regiments. The Lower Potomac:

There have been no arrivals to-day from the Lowen Potomac. The Cour de Lion started down tonight with coal for the flotilla. Accounts by telegraph, up to four o'clock thisafternoon, represent all quiet on the entire line of

FROM MISSOURI.

General Fremont at Springfield. UNION DEMONSTRATION BY THE CITIZENS. Major Zagonyi's Brilliant Charge. THE LOSS IN THE ACTION:

TWO REBEL COLONELS REPORTED RILLED. The Whereabouts of Price. HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]-General Frement and staff arrived here yesterday, and the Benton Cadets, Colonel Carr's Cavalry, and General Sigel's command, at different periods during the No professed rebels were to be found in the town, and our troops were received with delight. The

stars and stripes were displayed at numerous houses,

and men, women, and children waving handkerchiefs, appeared at almost every doorway. Major White, of the Prairie Scouts, whose command started with Major Zagonyi for Springfield, had been quite ill, and was captured by the rebels while riding in a buggy, and after the fight of Friday was taken several miles out of town by a guard of twenty rebels, but he was resoued by a party of he Green county Home Guards, and is now here. The loss of General Fremont's body guard, in their desperate charge of Friday last, was 15 killed, 23 wounded, and 26 missing. Three of the wounded have since died, and doubtless many of the missing will soon report themselves. The rebel loss is stated at from 50 to 60 killed, and 40 or 50 wounded. The rebels were commanded by Colo-

nels Johnson, Frazier, Price, and Turner, the latter two of whom are said to have been killed. Gen. Fremont will probably remain here until the other divisions of the army arrive. Gen. Price is still reported to be in the vicinity of Carthage, but nothing definite is known of his whereabouts. A Rebel Camp Broken Up.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 31- [Special to the St.

Louis Democrat.]-The compromise entered into by General Henderson with the rebels in Calloway county did not include the band of robbers that plundered James S. Ballin's premises, a few days since. That band will be summarily dealt with. Other measures besides the compromise have been taken by General Prentiss to preserve quiet in these turbulent counties. A detachment of Colonel Boomer's regiment,

under Captain Cook, the day before yesterday capturing a lot of arms and their camp equipage. Rumored Defeat of Price's Rear Guard. and Capture of Gen. Rains. Sr. Louis, October 31.—Intelligence has reached

here that General Sigel has attacked and defeated Gen. Price's rear guard, at Bolivar, and taken General Rains prisoner. This, however, can only be true in part, as General Sigel was in Springfield on Monday last. If a fight has taken place, at or near Bolivar, it must have been with some of the force belonging to General Asboth's division. General Prentiss has gone out on another secret expedition.

Interesting from the Upper Potomac. DATNESTOWN, Oct. 9.—On Sunday last the policy of the polic thirty-one gans with fixed bayonets, twelve haver-sacks, and three knapsacks. From certain indications it is believed that this was the principal boat used in transporting General Baker's command from Harrison's Island to the Virginia shore, and which went down loaded with the dead and wounded of the battle of Ball's Bluff. The guns were the same as those used by the California regiment. The inference is that the bodies of the unfortunate soldiers, becoming lightened by internal decay, rose to the surface; and the boat thus relieved from its weight, floated down with the current. A close watch is now kept upon the river to intercept any bodies which may be carried down by the

current. By the selection of Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury, of the Fifth Connecticut, to the coloneley of the Eleventh Connecticut volunteers, Major Chapman has been promoted by the Governor to be lieutenant colonel of the Fifth, and Captain Henry B. Stone, of company A, has been tendered the commission of major in the same regiment.

Arrival of Prisoners of War at Fort Warren. Boston, Oct. 31 .- The steamer State of Maine

has landed the State prisoners taken from Fort Lafayette at Fort Warren. Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth Regiment are doing duty there.

French Intervention.

From the Philadelphia correspondence N. Y. Tribune. Many timid souls are placing confidence in the last flourish of the rebel trumpet which came over by the last arrival, that France intends to recog-nize the rebels. They forget that these are part of the great system of lying which they have carried on from the beginning, and that there is a regular manufactory of lies established in Europe, inmanufactory of lies established in Europe, intended for exportation to this market, just as Connecticut cigars are shipped to Cuba for the purpose of acquiring new flavor and certain currency
among the fumigating flats by merely passing
through a Spanish custom-house.

These wild stories obtain credence only because
of their foreign origin. It is painful to see how
much we pin our faith on what foreigners say, do,
or think of us. Too many of us believe these
senseless canards. This last one has made a sort of
lull among stocks, and from these the world unfor-

lull among stocks, and from these the world unfor-tunately takes its cue, just as if there never was a time when stocks had no existence, and as if, even time when stocks had no existence, and as if, even now, the earth contained no other good whereby men could live and thrive. Is it not strange that people should take the most fluctuating, changing, uncertain description of property as the great standard for values which so immeasurably overshadow it? But conversing on this subject at our Corn Exchange, I was told by gentlemen who make the subject their whole study, that France is the only country in Europe from which it is impossible to obtain any reliable statistics of the present year's crops. The French Emperor has returns from every department, but he keeps the matter to himself, and has only condescended to assure the people that there shall be no further rise in the price of bread. The only statement published on the subject is that ols of wheat must be imported from somewhere to make up the deficiency. But the quantity may be even greater; still the Emperor gives no sign, but has been looking about him and buying largely, to make good his piedge that bread shall not become dearer. He cannot buy much anywhere in Europe, because all harvests have been blighted, and to make good his piedge that which it is known to have the state of th

dearer. He cannot buy much anywhere in Edrope, because all harvests have been blighted, and hence must come to us, the which it is known he has done and is yet doing. They conclude that until he gets his 80,000,000 bushels of whent, the same being necessary to keep his sans-culottes from turning him out—most of which must come from this country, and all from the North, too—he will not be likely to do anything to cause the North to shut down upon him. He must feed his cansilla or vacate. But they add that when he does get all he wants from us, it will be, in the language of the almanacs, time to look out for stormy weather.

A Little Girl Burned to Death.—An interesting little girl, about nine years of age, daughter of a widow woman named Humes, residing in Newark, N. J., was yesterday morning burned to death under the following circumstances:

The mother, who has four other children, had gone out to wash for a family, and the little girl was attempting to build a fire, whon her dress ignited from the flames, and before assistance arrived she was burned so badly as to survive but three hours afterwards.

So terribly was she burned that the teeth foll from her mouth, and her steel hoops were imbedded deep into the flesh. The mother was soon informed of the catasirophe, and hastened home only to find her disting writhing in agony, and stricken with death; and while the broken-hearted woman was subhire with the thor and rest, then the strings with its standard! Romem—her disting writhing in agony, and stricken with death; and while the broken-hearted woman was subhire with the broken-hearted woman was subhire with the thor with the standard! I hope not so offen that they very centre.

My men, I present you with this standard! Romem—her disting with the title girl with the standard of that constitution within the sound of our miner when when he does get all he was been and sheet had been here the did represented the title propose of our minitary power that not one shall be preserved entire and whole as it was hended from her mouth, and her steel hoops were imbedded deep into the flesh. The mother was soon informed of the catasirophe, and hastened home only to find her flarling writhing in agony, and stricken with death; and while the broken-hearted woman was the control of the catasirophe. sobbit g with a grief that knew no solace, the little sufferer forgot her pains for a moment, and said, "Don't cry, mother dear, I will soon be in Hea-

ven, and there is no pain there." SURVEYING THE SCHUYLKILL.-The Chief Engineer of the Water Works is at present engaged in surveying the Schuylkill from the dam up to Columbi bridge, for the purpose of ascertaining the velocity of the current at an ordinary stage of the water, the swiftness of the flow having much to do with the purity of the water. The river was sounded from shore to shore at various points, and then floats, composed of piece to timber, ten inches square, each having a small flag upon vania Regment, fell on the Avenue, near 41 street vesterder, a Government wagon passed over it, were placed in the river, and their progress noted his rightleg, breaking it below the knee. He was The calculations are not yet completed, but it is estimat taken to the E-street Infirmary, and is there proed that the velocity of the water, from the bridge to the dam, is at the rate of two miles per hour.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.— The House on the Bridge of Notre Dame"—"The Wa-

WHEATLET'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, hove Eighth.—"The Siren of Paris"—"The Ledy of the Linns." n the Liens."
WALRUT-STREET 'HEATRE—Ninth and Wainut sts.—
The Blind Man's Daughter:" "Ella Bosenberg;"
The Spirit of the Rhine;" "Washington." AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Broad and Locust reets.—Hermann, the Prestidigitateur. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut treets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the TEMPLE OF WONDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-

AN INTERESTING AFFAIR AT DOYLESTOWN. Presentation of Colors by Gov. Curtin.

The 104th Regiment, P. V., the Recipients.

DOYLESTOWN, Par Oct, 31 .- The presentation of colors Col. Davis' regiment of Infantry, by Gov. Curtin, was a grand affair to-day. The colors were authorized

nor was empowered with the duty of conducting the pre During the forenoon vehicles of all descriptions passed into town from all sections of the adjacent country. The popular pulse of Doylestown was wild with excitemen and the discourse of mantial music. At least three thou sand strangers came to witness the spectacle, which exceeded in interest anything I have beheld for many a day. The weather deserves a paragraph to itself. It was balmy, spring-like, and delightful, and would have been ast the thing for a May-day party. The sun shone out in cheerfulness, and the autumn leaves seemed turned to green again at the magic of his smile. The very atmoswhere was fraught with an all-pervading gladness, that eaught up the blueness of the sky, and the gilded spires of the town, and wove them into a beautiful picture, with the grandeur of the special scene embraced in the fore-

ground view. The 9 o'clock train from Philadelphia, via the North Pennsylvania road, breight up a very large excur-sion party, including many of your military and politi-

General Biddle,
Col. Ellmaker,
Quartermaster Hale,
Col. May,
Albert R. Foring, Isa,
Surgeon General Smith,
Surgeon General Smith,
Col. Patterson,
Capt. Provost,
Jos. T. Ford,
Wm. C. Ludwig,
Geo. T. Thorne. The Philadelphia Delegation.

in being presented with flags. On Monday of last week it was the recipient of a very handsome American ensign, the donors being the patriotic ladies of Doylestown It is made of silk, is fringed with gold-lace, and bear the following inscription: "Ringgold Regiment, P. V., 104 " It formed a prominent feature of to-day's dis play. At two and a half o'cleck about 8,000 persons had assembled in Camp Lacy, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the town. The One Hundred and Fourth (or Binggold) Regiment was drawn up in "massed square" immediately in front of the speakers' stand. After "Hail Columbia" had been played by the band,

Gov. Curtin stepped forward and made the following ex

tempore address : SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

COL. DAVIS AND MEN OF THE 104TH REGIMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTERS: I am here to-day in obedience to the law of this great Commonwealth, to perform the last act which you deserve at the hands of your fellow-citizens, before you leave to take part in the great struggle which now agitates this hitherto happy and prosperous country. Here, in this vast assemblage of your friends, neighbors, and relatives, this ceremony cannot occur without exciting feelings of pleasure and emotions of pain. It is certainly pleasing to this multitude of people who surround you to know that so many men of this county are willing to defend, at the paril of their lives, the liberty which we have been acoustomed to enjoy; and it is painful for them to separate from you, as you go into the peril of battle to defend that liberty. And yet it is a high performance, and a high duty. This regiment of men was called together through the loyalty of the people of this county, in their devotion to our common country, and through the activity, in dustry, and influence of the gentlemen who command it. And I cm here to-day, recognizing you as a regiment of SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN. dustry, and influence of the gentlemen who command it.
And I om here to-day, recognizing you as a regiment of
Pennsylvania volunteers about to go into the service of
the country, to present to you this beautiful standar!
I deliver to you the honor of the State.
Is there any man here afraid or ashamed to bear this
standard of Pennsylvania, or recognize its legitimate
authority? God forlidd? The legitimate power will perpetunte this fing. Thus protected, with the coat of arms
of Pennsylvania in the centre of the field, upon which
are thirty-four stars, indicating the thirty-four States of
this great Confederacy, I deliver this fing to you, today, that you to all coming generations may declare
that that Confederacy shall be of thirty-four stars, and
not one less! [Applause.]

that that Confederacy small by or many average motione less! [Applause.]

It is written in the law that when you shall have returned to your homes, this flag shall be inscribed with the battles in which your regiment shall distinguish itself, and then filed among the archives of the State for perand then filed among the archives of the State for per-petual memory of your deeds of valor.

It was in Pennsylvania that the fathers of the Go-vernment caught the idea of liberty, which had agitated the nations of Enrope for half a century, and proclaimed it to the world in the Declaration of Independence.

They gave shape and form to the immortal sentiment that man is capable of self-government. It was in Penn-sylvania the Convention sat that formed the Constitution sylvania the Convention sat that formed the Constitution under which we have achieved so much national glory, and power and knowledge, and so much individual prosperity and happiness.

It was on the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, that the stars and stripes, that beautiful emblem of our nationality and liberty, was first unfuried to the winds. [Applause.] This people have always been loyal to their trust. They have always such aimed legitimately-organized power and tovernment; and they have now testified, by the presence of 70,000 men surrounding the capital at Washington, that they will still sustain them, and defend their liberties to the last.

the presence of 70,000 men surrounding the capital at Washington, that they will still sustain them, and defend their liberties to the last.

Yet more. When all agans of peace have failed; when all the congravities of this people has been exhausted; when all that could call our erring brethren back to their loyalty has been essayed in vain, this people have declared that, if the Constitution must be bathed back to their loyalty has been essayed in vain, this people have declared that, if the Constitution must be bathed and troitorous. [Applause]

And now, when armed recommend to the world, we of Pennsylvania declare that Liberty shall be windicated in the blood of the wicked. [Applause.]

I would not speak to you, fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, now on the eve of your departure from the State, if I were not authorized to do so by law. I speak to you in the presence of your friends and neighbors. You look for the last time, many of you, on this beautiful country. You see for the last time the places of your homes, where you were born and have passed the days of your childhood. Ay, more; you separate from your mothers, your wives, your sisters, and your friends; and for all those who surround you, with the dignity of my office and the honor of the State in my hands, I pray that God's blessing may rest upon you!

I feel full of this great question to day; my heart is torn when I consider the condition of my country—my fellow-citizens in arms, and the best blood of my country men to be shed!

And yet our country has been so much favored, and Providence, in the hollow—that disaster and defeat may no more come upon us—and that truth shall win the final triumph. It is so written in the Book of Books. blessings soon must follow—that disaster and defeat may no more come upon us—and that truth shall win the final triumph. It is so written in the Book of Books. It was so enumerated by our forefathers, and woven into our Constitution itself. It is inscribed in the history of the world, and is justified by the experience of past generations. And now, as then, God will be with the cause of truth. [Applause.] Our native country will be restored to peace; the traitors who are now first to draw their swords against it will return to a sense of their duty, and time will lighten all our troubles. What more can I say to you? Never will I see

sense of their duty, and time will lighten all our trou-bles. What more can I say to yon? Never will I see many of you again! How proud would I feel at this moment, in discharging the great office you have com-mitted to me, it I did not know that many of you were to be separated for months, perhaps forever, from your friends and all that you hold den! And yet it is a sweet consolation for you that if you fall you fall fighting for the liberty which your fathers gave you; fall fighting for that matchless Constitution under which we have grown and prospered; fall with the tears of your friends and kin to keen alite your memories; full like breve menand prospered; fall with the tears of your friends and kin to keep alive your memories; full like brave men, who consider liberty for a single day more valuable than a thousand years of bondage; fall in meting out justice to those who would strive to break down this Government, and the liberties our people now enjoy; and when you return, as many, if not all, of you must, thousands of your neighbors will welcome you as they weep to-day at your departure. [Applause.]

Now, as the last act, I commit to you this beautiful flag, and with it the honor of the great State you represent. I give it to brave men, who will defend it in the field, and bring it back with honor. I beg of you, sir, [to Colonel Davis.] to take care of these men, as though they were your children; minister to their wants; nurse

they were your children; minister to their wants; nurse them in sickness; lead them into battle, and head them, and return this flag in honor, or not at all. [Loud ap-During the utterance of this address, many of the vounteers, and quite a number of the spectators, a large proportion of whom were ladies, were observed to shed

The flag was received by Colonel W. W. H. Davis, in

SPEECH OF COLONEL DAVIS.

the following appropriate remarks:

GOVERNOR CONTIN: This sag; the emblem of our country and of her nationality, which you have presented to the officers and men of the Ringgold Regiment, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in obedience to the laws of the Comthe officers and men of the Ringgold Regiment, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth over which you preside, I accept for them. I am not insensible, sir, of the duty which this present imposes on us. I am not insensible, sir, that to our keeping it is entrusted, and sooner than see it dishonored or fall into the hands of those who are attempting to tear down the pillars of our liberty, that we must lay down our lives in its defence. Sir, in behalf of these guilant men, arrayed before you; in behalf of these men of Borks and adjoining counties, I pledge my word to-day, in the presence of this wast people, in the ayas of God, who looks down upon us from heaven, that this flag shall be returned to you and to the archives of the State with honor, or not at all. [Applause.] to you and to the archives of the State with honor, or not at all. [Applane.]

Officers and men of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, a word to you: Into your bosoms this beautiful banner will be delivered for safety. His Excellency, Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has come up here to-day, representing the dignity and honor of the State, in obedience to law, and presented to you this beautiful ensign. You cannot be insensible, my officers and men, of the responsibility it rests uron you. It is given into your keeping, and you must protect and defend it upon the battle-field, and follow it where victory or defeat may lead. This flag is the emblem of your nationality, and

very centre.

My men, I present you with this standard! Remem My men, I present you with this standard! Remember, when you go into battle, that you are carrying, on the points of your bayonets, the honor of your State. Remember that this high trust—the dignity and danger of the Commonwealth—is dependent on you. Remember that, in the Revolution, Pennsylvania was second to none of the thirteen colonies. Remember that, in the war of 1812, the sons of Pennsylvania laid their bones on every battle-field hallowed in defence of the Federal Government. [Applause.] And in the history of 1861, in this unnatural war, as waged by the relects, the sons of Pennsylvania have fought, and bled, and died upon nearly every battle-field. These recollections, soldiers and officers, should inspire you with patriotism and courage; they should strengthen your hearts and nerve your arms to strike that blow which is to seal the triumph of our liberties. [Applause.]

purest title of nobility. Bemembe that banner is another, delivered so geant Daniel Laughlin. This is the [Applause.]
Take it, Sergeant. See that it is not su ou have an arm to strike for it, and that turns to the archives of our State, whence it is given us, it will return covered with glory. [Appr. The regimental band then struck up "Washing March," after which Col. Davis announced that Bucks county Bible Society, through their agent, D. Andrews, would present to each soldier a copy of the New Testament.
The exercises of the day, which were no less solome stan interesting throughout, concluded with a review of the regiment by Governor Curtin and staff. The move-rients of the troops, with but trifling exception, axhibited unusual proficiency of drift, and Colonel Davis was com-plimented by all the military gentlemen present for their soldier-like appearance and the exactitude of all their The review being over, the assemblage, which is esti-mated to have numbered from eight to ten thousand per-tons, dispersed with cheers for the Banner, the 104th Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the American Union, and

army should be noble. The worthy of bearing this ba

Sons, dispersed with cheers for the Hanner, the 194th Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the American Union, and Governor Curtin.

The 194th Regiment has attached to it as 6-gun battery of light artillery, and has tately been presented, mainly through the generosity of Hishop Stevens, with a large and entertaining library.

Officers of the EEGIMENT.

Colonel—W. W. H. Davis.

Lieutenant Colonel—John W. Miclds.

Major—John Gries.

Adjutant—Thompson D. HartSurgeon—Dr. Peck.

Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Robinson.

Quartermaster—James D. Hendsy.

Quartermaster—James D. Hendsy.

Commissary Sergeant—Jumes Rodgers.

The following are the officers of the Artillery Corps, which numbers 120 men: Captain Durell; First Lieut.

Lemuel Gries; Second Lieut. McHyaine.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE COOPER-SHOP RE-FRESHMENT SALOON.—Yesterday afternoon the dedica-tion services of the opening of the new hospital building attached to the Cooper-shop Volunteer Rofreshment Sa-leen took place at the saloon in Otsego street, below Washington avenue. The hospital, which has been fully described in *The Press*, excels anything of the kind yet attempted. It already contains two sick soldiers, who were left there on Wednesday, during the passage of their regiment through this city. Their names are Geo. G. Winthrop and Barney Thornton, both members of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. G. Winthrep and Barney Thornton, both members of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment.

The proceedings were opened yesterday afternoon by calling to the chair the Rev. James Perry, who, after a few remarks, introduced Bev. John Chembers, who de-livered the dedication prayer.

Rev. Dr. Brasinerd was introduced, and mades few appropriate remarks, which were received with unbound-ce applause. applause.
An address by Bev. Pennel Coombs was also well re-

ceived.

Hon. William D. Kelley was the last speaker. He made an eloquent and patriotic speech, and was frequently applanded. The speaker was much moved by the solemnity of the proceedings, and during his remarks many of these present were affected to teass.

The exercises were consistently entremed with music and singing of national hymns, all of which was executed in an admirable manner. The attendance was very large, the saloon being filled to its utmest capacity—a large number being unable to THE ARMY VOTE.—Nearly all the packages containing the army vote have been opened, but some days must necessarily clapse before the result is known with any degree of precision. The committees which have the returns in charge are working diligently to get them in some intelligitle shape, but the work is necessarily very tedious. Rumors are, however, in circulation, which, if true, will make a very important change in the prospects of certain caudidates who were thought to be elected. It is said that tickets for ward officers have been found in sufficient numbers to change the result of the election in the Twentieth and Nineteenth wards in fayor of the Republicans. Among the packages opened was one purporting to be the vote of a regiment commanded by Col.Wm. Schimmelpfenig. The vote given is 912 for Thompson, for sheriff, and 56 for Ewing; 808 for Bumm, and 119 for Dr. McClintock. Nothing definite, however, can be known until the votes are footed up by the gentlemen who have been keeping the count. THE ARMY VOTE .- Nearly all the packages

SAD ACCIDENT-CHILD SUFFOCATED .- Yes-SAD ACCIDENT—CHILD SUPPOCATED.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a fire occurred at the residence of Mrs. Rosanna Smith, in Salmon street, below William, in the Ninetcenth ward. Mrs. Smith left the house early in the morning, and locked the door. Two young children were left at home to amuse themselves as hest they could. Puring the absence of the mother the house took fire in some unknown manner. Before assistance could be rendered one of the children was suffocated. The other child inhaled so much smoke that its life is despaired of. The deceased child is only four years of age. Coroner Conrad proceeded to the Ninetcenth ward to hold an inquest in the case, and was accompanied by Fire Marshal Blackburp, to investigate the cause of the fire.

Fires.—Shortly after 12 o'clock, on Wed-Fires.—Shortly after 12 o'clock, on Wednesday night, a slight fire occurred at the lager-beer saloon of Francis Ritter, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Ogden streets. A strong odor of escaping gas having arisen from the celtar, it was supposed that the meter was out of order. Mr. Ritter went into the celtar to repair the damage, and carried a lighted lamp in his hand. Of course, an explosion followed, immediately upon his entrance. Although the fire was speedily extinguished, an alarm of fire was raised, and many companies proceeded to the spot, but their services were not required. Mr. Ritter was somewhat injured by the explosion.

About neon, yesterday, Donnelly's match factory, No. 39 North Ninth street, was slightly damaged by fire.

Lee was before Alderman McCahen yesterday morning, charged with the larceny of a borse and wagon belong-ing to Mr. Robert M. Carlisle, of the Twenty-first ward. ir. C. had come into town after his fan horse for a few minutes at Second and Walnut streets, During his absence Lee and a companion got into the wagon and drove off. When captured by the police of the Fifth ward the wagon was being driven down Sixth street at a furious rate. Lee was con complice escaped.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS .- The examinations, orally and in writing, of the sendents of the Polytechnic College on the lectures of the session just closed, will be concluded this week. The reception of applicants for admission to the writer session will begin on Monday morning. This session is of four months duration, and the courses comprise geology, champton, mineralogy, mining, mechanical and civil engages architecture, and metallurgy, all being of the most action this practical character.

THE BRIDGE AT THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

—The bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill has been com-pleted, and was opened, during the present week, to the travel of the public. The original design was to build a skeleton bridge at this place; but, as the work pro-sesed, a proposition to roof and close in the structure "al by the contractors. The cost of the ad-was approximate the contractors. The cost of the ad-was approximate the contractors. The cost of the ad-was approximate the cost of the de-was approximate the cost of the de-wall afford considerable rap-cinity on either side of the river. THE CHESTNUT-STREET BRIDGE .- The anti-

THE CHESTAUT-STREET BRIFFIE'S.—The Multi-cipated difficulty between the Port Vardes and La. Department of the city, in regard to the crection of the Chestnut-street bruge, has finally cultimated in a col-lision between the two powers. A notice was yesterday served upon the chief surveyor, directing him to coase operations for the crection of the eastern abutment of the bridge. Notwithstanding this notification, "the work goes bravely on" with the sanction of the Law Department. The Attorney General will probably be consulted ere long, when the matter will no doubt be properly settled. INSTALLATION SERVICES .- The Rev. T. M.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—IRE REV. 1. M. Cunningham was duly installed pastor of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, last evening. The services on the occasion were conducted with the usual formality, under the direction of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Edwards, of the West Arch-street Church, preached an eloquent sermion to a large and attentive congregation. After the dethe West Area-surer control processing. After the de-mon to a large and attentive congregation. After the de-livery of a charge to the candidate and to the congregation about to receive a pastor, the c with singing and prayer. Seriously Hurt by a Fall.—A man named

Martin Gonnof fell from the fourth story through the antichway of French & Richard's drug mill, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets, yesterday afternoon, and was scriously hurt. He was conveyed to the hospital. NEW NATIONAL LOAN .- The receipts of Mr. Jay Cooke, on account of the new Government loss, have, for the four past days of this week, reached

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1861. Stocks were firmer to-day, with small sales. State fives seem to have settled down at 76%, and city sixes at 83 for the old issue, and 91% for the new. Pennsylvania Railroad shares sold at 37%; Canden and Amboy Railroad at 115; Lehigh Navigation at 49%; and Lehigh Valley Bailroad at 49. Commercial Bank stock sold at 40, and Philadelphia Bank at 86. Between boards there was some activity in Reading Railroad shares at

17% to 17-69. The market is noticeable chiefly for the absence of speculative movement. Fancy stocks are teglected. Passenger railway shares are very dull. Bank stocks are looked upon with more or less distrust, according to the opinious held as to the amounts these institutions have lost or had locked up by the suspension of firms engaged in trade with Southern customers. For investtiveness, as compared with the new National loan at par. The subscriptions to the loan have fallen off since the lant men under the bluff on the enemy's side, would probably have not only saved the lives of many brave soldiers, but have added quarter of a million of dollars to the amount since received at the various Government immediate effect upon the financial world of such blunslaughtered is very great and very disastrous, and, in the absence of any other considerations, a mere regard for the success of the Government in its monetary operans should cause a thorough investigation to be made, and the parties found guilty of incapacity or neglect promptly cashiered. The following are the shipments of coal by the Barclay Railroad and Coal Company, for the week ending

York Sub-Treasury in excess of the amount which has been paid out again is only about \$300,000. This is moderate in comparison with the amount afloat—some twelve millions. These notes now circulate in all the channels of trade, and are received and paid out as freely

as bank notes or gold. The Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company contemplate resuming interest payment on the first-mortgage bonds in a week or so. The earnings of the line for the present month promise an increase of some \$25,000 to \$30,000 on October of last year.

The Illinois Central Road has received for lands this mon 41. \$125,000, and has cancelled \$55,000 bonds. Of the \$125,000, there is devoted to interest \$75,000. The imports of Canada for the nine months ending September 30, were as follows:

The following table will compare the imports for the nine months of three years past: | Imports. | 1859 | S24,296,513 | 1860 | 26,266,142 | 1861 | 33,262,120 | 3,555,804 3,761,072 3,954,736 The experts for the nine months were:

| 1861 | | 221,201 | | Product of the mine. | | 3221,201 | | Product of the fisheries | | 332,802 | | Product of the forest | | 7,206,555 | | Animals and their produce | | 2,288,713 | | Agricultural products | | 11,600,161 | | Manufactures | | 199,093 | | Miscellaneous articles | | 345,509 | | \$296,217 493,351 6,393,936 3,100,611 8,170,650 866,123 173,746

Total......\$22,154,114 \$20,095,014
Increase in 1861, nine months.....\$1,159,100 Sergeant, (to Sergeant Stack) Come forward, and receive this flag. You have been chosen, sir, to bear this flag, upon whose folds are emblazoned the arms of the State of Pennsylvania. While your post will be one of danger, it will also be one of honor. In these modern times, it is not necessary that the standard-bearer of the The New York Evening Post of this evening says: The stock market is buoyant and higher. The dis-crimination in favor of the New York roads, to the neglect of the Western shares, is again very marked to-day.