MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861. EXTRACT PROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS ..... The conspi to brenk up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be en the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. We publish this morning a number of rumors in regard to the great expedition. Nothing absolutely certain appears to be known in reference to its destination. The Washington Chronicle says that at an early hour yesterday morning it was generalby believed in official circles that it had arrived at loyal sections, should be made, sooner or its destination, and the same journal contains the following paragraph:

its destination, and the same journal contains the following paragraph:

"It was rumored at Old Point, on Thursday and Friday, that the destination of the naval expedition was Charleston. According to rumor, the ficet will land the greater portion of the troops at Bull Bay, distant thirty miles from Charleston. The army will then march on to Charleston and if opposed by the enemy the city will be shelled by the land force, while the fiect engages Forts Moultrie and Sumpter. Should Charleston be the destination of the fiect, the expedition has reached it ere this, and until further intelligence can be received, great anxiety will be manifested to hear from it.

"Should the greater portion of the expedition land at Bull Bay, but little difficulty would be experienced in reaching a point near Charleston, unless the rebels appeared in overwhelming numbers. The land is level, with but few natural defences for the enemy to conceal themselves. Let the destination of the fleet be where it may, intelligence from it will be received shortly, as the fleet, providing no mishap has attended it by the late gale, has had time to reach New Orleans." Many persons suppose that the destination of the fleet is Beaufort, South Carolina, on the Port Royal harbor, by which that town is approached.

The advantages of this point consist in the fact that if a landing is effected there, our forces could at once threaten Charleston and Savannah-two of the most important cities in the South-and neither of them could be defended without a large concentration of rebel soldiers. We can well imagine the consternation that would be caused in Georgia and South Carolina by the danger of the capture of their chief towns, and the strong desire that would be engendered among the troops from those States who are now stationed along the line of the Potomac to return to protect their own homes In Georgia, too, a very strong State-rights feeling, or jealousy of the Jeff Davis Government, has been organized under the lendership of Go-ring and commercial interests of the world vernor Brown, which would probably be lashed into a furious outburst of indignation if the Confederate leaders should refuse his natural request to have the Georgia troops withdrawn from Virginia. Others suppose that Beaufort, North Carolina, is the destination of the fleet. We have received the London Times of October 19, which contains a letter of Dr. Russell, dated October 4. Speaking of the points that will probably be assailed by our naval expedition, he says:
"Much will depend on the discretion of the offi-

"Much will depend on the discretion of the officers in command as to the places to be taken, and it is not untikely that Fernandina. Pensacola, and the mouths of the Mississpin will be visited with hostile intent. Nor can Texas hope eventually to escape untouched, and the permission given by Mexico to send troops through her territory will add considerably to the dangers and difficulties of the Confederates in that quarter. Fort Macen, which protects the entrance to Beaufort, and a series of internal communications, is probably too strong to be reduced by long range shell fire, as it is a regular fort with casemates, and, as it is armed with heavy guns, the fire of shipping can scarcely reduce it. The spirits of the navy run high, and the recent gallant little affair at Pensacola, where the boats ran in and destroyed a Confederate armed schooner, and spiked the guns of a battery, has given them confidence and a desire to do more. The flag-officer of the northern division of the Atlantic blockading squadron is Captain Goldsborough. The flag-officer of the southern division is Gapt. Du Pont, and Capt. Davis, already mentioned is captain of the fleet. The land forres. vision is Capt. Du Pont, and Capt. Davis, already mentioned, is captain of the fleet. The land forces, numbering some 4,500 or 5,000 men, will be under the command of General Sherman, an artillery officer of repute and ability, and the Marines will be commanded by Major Reynolds, of that branch of the service. Six large steam-frigates, eight correttes and sloops, and a large number of gunboats will form part of the blockading squadrons and the squadrons of offensive operations, and no pains or expense has been spared to make the force complete in all its points. In the course of fifteen or twenty days we may expect to hear that its work has been commenced, but I think for the present the large cities, such as Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, are tolerably safe."

The Wheeling Intelligencer, of November 2d, gives the following account of the condition of affairs near Romney, the scene of the late victory of General Kelley:

General Kelley:

"From Major Frothingham and Lieutenant Coloncl Kelley, whose presence in the city we noticed yesterday morning, we learn something of the condition of things about Romney. The place is so situated that it was not considered advisable-to-forstify it. The hills are thrown about in the wildest confusion, and no particular position will be held, as there is no one hill that is not overlooked by snother. Gen. Kelley will, in case of an attack, select the best positions and fight as long as he can."

Late news from the South puts us in possession of the fact that the rebels have an army of 496,000 of the fact that the rebels have an army of 496,000 men in the field, which are said to be divided as

The amount of small arms proves to be 898,000, which were obtained as follows:

Sent to the South by Floyd while Secretary of I in Southern arsenals......

898,000 that the latter General and Ben McCulloch had united their forces-30,000 strong-at that place. Large quantities of clothes, medicine, and other supplies, had reached Gen. Price, and he expected a number of rifled cannon to arrive today, in charge of General George B. Clarke. It mont battle at Neosho, where he hoped to defeat him, and then march on St. Louis, and make his winter quarters in Central Missouri.

General Scott arrived at the residence of his son at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on Saturday afternoon. The retinue of the General, however, continued on to New York. It consists of the following distinguished personages: Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War; J. D. Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Hon' S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; Adj. Gen. Thomas, U.S. army; Miss Thomas, Van Vliet, United States army; Major General Butler, United States army; Major B. Cameron, United States army; Governor Sprague, United States army; Major S. P. Sanford, United States army; Senator Harris, New York. It is not known how long a stay General Scott will make at Elizabethtown, but it is highly probable that it will be brief, and that he will be in New York during

It is said that General Cameron, as soon as he leaves General Scott, will repair to Springfield, Massachusetts, to examine the armory works there, and to test their adaptability to supply the Union troops with arms. He will be absent from Wash. ington for several days.

THE MANNER in which General Scott retired from the active duties of his great command, and the significant candor with which he states his reasons for retiring, will, it is to be hoped, be accepted as an example worthy of imitation the ladies. At a moment when a good deal of by some of the aged officers in other branches of the military and naval service. It will be tractors and speculators upon the public observed, that besides receiving full pay, in funds, in this the hour of our country's and its military agents, in reference to military operations. Now, if General Scorr can afford magnanimity? At the best, none of our very old generals or commodores can do more than assist the cause by giving it the benefit of their counsel. To insist upon remaining upon the promotion of the comparatively younger officers, who are now doing the duty of their seniors, without corresponding pay or promotion. If the venerable chiefs retire, after the manner of General Scorr, the promotion of others of younger years would immediately follow. Congress will, undoubtedly, enact a law, early in the next seems of the State of Ohio, is among the guests at six nights, producing during his stay four new in the next seems of the Continental Hotel. in the next session, carrying out the reform begun by the voluntary movement of the Lieutenant General. Would it not be well for those who would be reached by such legislation to anticipate it in time by gracefully withdrawing from the service, and by putting them-selves upon the retired list? They would lose none of the honors and none of the emoluments they now enjoy, and would be consulted in all matters in which their advice might be morning, at ten o'clock, the sale to be continued, deemed important.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Mr. Upham's, 310 Chesinut street, we have the Illustrated London News, of Oct. 19, with numerous fine engravings on

The Expenses of the War. The minds of many men are filled with apprehensions that, even if we are successful ir crushing the rebellion, so heavy an expense will be incurred that the mere interest upon the debt will press like a nightmare upon the energies of the country. But they should remember that the preservation of the Union is one of the most sacred objects for which a war was ever waged. It is of inestimable value, and even if the burden of its cost should fall solely upon the people of the loyal States, the end in view justifies any expenditure necessary for its accomplishment. There is another point connected with this subject well worthy of consideration. It should be the aim of our Government, as far as practicable, to impose, either now or hereafter, the burdens of the war upon those whose treasonable wickedness has created it. The disloyal men of the nation, and the dislater, to pay the expenses incurred. Some may think this is impossible, but if, as we hope, the power of the rebellion is broken, its armies defeated, its leaders arrested and punished, or compelled to flee from the country, it may not be so difficult as they imagine. Every other nation in the world in dealing with a great rebellion adopts rigorous and summary measures, and it is distinctly understood on both sides that the man who takes up arms against an existing government risks his life and fortune. If he fails in his desperate enterprise, he certainly loses his estates, if not his existence. If the people of the South, as a body, persist in maintaining an attitude of hostility to our Government, the time may come when popular sentiment will universally demand that the property they so lavishly contribute to its destruction shall be seized and sold to new and loyal owners, to defray a portion of the ex-

Even supposing that no such measure is resorted to, there may be other ways of compelling the disloyal States to make large contributions to our national treasury. The difficulties in which the cotton planters of the South are now involved suggest a mode of rcising an annual revenue in future as large as the interest of the whole war debt. Secession humbly prostrate at their feet, begging for a supply of their products, they find themselves involved in a terrible financial dilemma. Their slaves have depreciated so much in value that they are almost worthless. They have scarcely enough of food to preserve the existence of their "contrabands," and no means of paying their debts or supplying their own wants, because the strictness of our blockade prevents them from sending their cotton to market. They have offered to subscribe a large portion of their whole crop to the rebel Government; but they beg, and beg in vain, for an arrangement by which they may obtain either Southern Treasury notes, or some other currency, in exchange for cantile system that would enable them to disthan the planters of Cuba now bear the burdens imposed upon them by the Spanish Government. That little island supplies all the vast sums necessary to pay the large army employed to keep it in subjection, to maintain the fleet which guards its coasts, to enrich the host of officials who are quartered upon it, and over and above all this, still furnishes to the Home Government a net revenue of fourteen or fifteen millions of dollars.

If we are successful in our efforts to vindicate the national authority, and by maintaining a powerful fleet guard our whole coast, and hold possession of the chief cotton ports of the South, justice to the loyal people of this country, who are now obliged to make a lavish expenditure of their blood and treasure, will demand that the men who organized and encouraged this rebellion shall have imposed upon the products they so proudly boast of an expert duty that will go far towards paying our whole war debt. This is one of the least acts of expiation that should be demanded from the authors of the wicked and causeless existing insurrection. King Cotton having played the part of a remorseless tyrant, if he is caught and chained, may and ought to be made a submissive and profitable servant.

THE MANNER in which a Pennsylvania regiment is fitted out for the war is illustrated in the ceremonies preparatory to the departure of the Ringgold Regiment from Camp Lacy, near Doylestown, in this State, under command of Col. W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown Democrat, an educated and experienced soldier, who, besides serving his We learn, says the New York Herald, of yester- country during the Mexican war, has occupied day, from St. Louis, on the authority of a loyal several important civil positions—among them citizen just returned from the camp of the that of acting Governor of the Territory of rebel General Price, at Neosho, Newtown county, New Mexico. Swords, flags and flowers have been presented to the Colonel, and to many of his officers, and elegant entertainments and eloquent speeches, on both sides, have signalized those who gave and those who accepted these gifts. Apart from these, was said that Price intended to give General Fre- considerable sums of money, and quantities of provisions and clothing of all kinds, have been sent to the different companies composing this fine regiment. The Colonel, for instance, notices in his paper the receipt of \$46 from Miss MARY R. Fox, for the purchase of gloves for the soldiers; \$50 from Miss C. C. GRIES, of Reading, for India rubber blankets for the members of the Ringgold battery, and \$25 from Dr. Stevens for the library of the regiment. The ladies of the village of Newton presented a box of hospital stores, consisting of wines of various kinds, jellies, flour, mustard, pillow-cases, quilts, drawers, and lint. We also observe large contributions of money from various townships in Bucks county to this gallant body of men. It would seem as if Colonel Davis would need extra transportation to convey the donations of the fair daughters of Bucks and Berks counties to the seat of war.
To-day, Governor Currin will present

flag to the regiment of Colonic Guss, at West Chester, where, we presume, a scene not less suggestive will take place than that which occurred at Doylestown bn Thursday, reported in our local columns on Friday. If our brave boys are not spoiled before starting to the battle-field, it will not be the fault of proper censure is bestowed upon army con-

consideration of the eminent services he has tribulation, has it ever occurred to the rendered to his country, General Scorr will embryo historian that the only truly disintebe frequently consulted by the Administration | rested patriots in this crisis are the women? They not only give their hearts' best wishes to the cause, but their time and their talents; to do this, why should not others display equal and that eloquence which is better than the argument of the orator—the eloquence of an unselfish appeal for assistance to the sterner race. They toil, in season and out of season. for the defenders of our flag-sew, knit, cook, active list, however, is simply to prevent the an i collect money and means, and all this without expectation of pay or reward, save in the consciousness and consolation that they are doing good in a great cause, and are serving alike their country and their God.

> LARGE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS, &c.—The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, Paris dress goods, silks, shawls, &c. Also, ladies' fashionable furs, &c., embracing about 745 lots choice articles in silk, worsted, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, to be perempto without intermission, all day and part of the evening, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Wood, including American war scenes, drawn by Frank Vizitelly, its special artist, and also the Illustrated News of the World of the same date, with a very fine portrait supplement on steel, of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, poet, essayist, novelist, and professor.

MESSES. J. R. Lippingoff & Co. have published the Revised Regulations of the Army of this Intel States in a handsome octavo volume, with young paper and good type. Just now, when every good paper and good type. Just now, with the ceneral stepped upon the platform, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. A few were fortunate enough to get a shake of his hand. The party staffed for New York, via Reading and Easton, at 10 o'clock. Gen. Scott at Harrisburg.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, Nov. 3, 1861.

Few men have been more fortunate than Winfield Scott. He has lived through more than two generations and a half, and has sustained a relation to events that have no parallel in human annals. Born in the year 1786, he has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of our republican experiment. If his infant eyes opened upon the dawning glories of the Republic, the fatling vision of his latter days beholds a fratricidal strife which may bury that Republic in a bloody sepulchre. Too young to take any part in the revolution, he was permitted to observe many of the later events, and to mingle with many of the historic leaders of that early American era. He had seen Washington. Like Washington, he is a native of Virginia, and in majestic harmony with the example of Washington, he retires from a field made luminous by his own great deeds-followed by the grateful prayers and praises of loyal millions; clothed with the proud consciousness that his reputation is as bright as his own sword, and that it will be cherished by his countrymen among their most precious memorials. It was impossible that a citizen who imbibed his first lessons of patriotism at the fresh fountain of constitutional liberty should not recoil from the polluting breath of treason. It would have been unnatural if the cotemporary of many of our most illustrious sages and heroes should have been tempted from the path in which they trod, by the degenerate ingrates who boast of being the descendants of men whose teachings they daily dishonor and dis-The armed conspirators had an early and

distinctive distrust and dread of Winfield Scott. They shrunk appalled before the austerity and dignity of his virtues; and when, under the Administrations of Pierce and Bupenses now being incurred for its preservachanan, they began the plot which has since ripened into rebellion, their first step was to send the battle-scarred warrior away from his post, in this city-to seclude him in New York-to surround him with spies-to deprive him of many of his privileges-to make him a mere effigy-a titular and powerless dignitary - the representative of authority without influence to exercise it. The authors of this infamous ostracism were Jefferson Davis and John Buchanan Floyd. They knew that Scott's eagle-eye would detect their intrigues; they knew that, with an instinct-ive love of country, he would expose their designs to the American people. It must, therefore, be remembered, when the fearful indictment is drawn up against these une qualled apostates, that nothing has contributed more to their conspiracy than the success with which they proscribed, embarrassed. and exiled Gen. Scott. Others might be seduced but they knew that he would remain firm. Hence they were prepared for his stern rebuke of their treason, when, at an early stage in our troubles, he drove their emissary from his presence, and in language of immortal eloquence rejected their offer, and renewed his fealty to his country. It was only when the curtain their unmarketable cotton. Nothing would at when the dark machinery, long prepared for was lifted above the drama of Secession, and this moment afford them greater relief, in a the destruction of the Government, was exbusiness point of view, than a political or merposed to the view of President Buchanan, that that most disloyal public servant sent for the pose of their cotton at a discount of twenty or banished head of our armies, and gave back to thirty per cent. from its present, or even its him the power which Davis and Floyd had old prices. Even if such a scheme should be so perseveringly and malignantly withenforced for a series of years, the tax falling held from him. President Lincoln promptly partly on the producer, and partly on the conbowed his frame, and somewhat impaired his great intellectual powers, General Scott's presence, his counsel, his bold and frequent denunciation of the traitors, his readiness, to use his own language, "to offer his life as a sacrifice to his country," and especially the manner in which he trampled under foot the pesti lential heresy of State rights all these inspired the popular heart, strengthened the arm of our new Executive and his constitutional advisers. in the midst of the perils of a dislocated and betrayed Government, and gave an impetus to the preparations for the common defence that could have resulted, probably, from the example of no other living man. The experience of Winfield Scott touches the two extremes of American progress and civilization. The experience of George B. McClellan touches but one. Scott retires in

the seventy-sixth year of his age. McClellan accepts the brilliant baton which he resigns, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. A young man, who has lived a little more than half the period to which his illustrious predecessor has attained, assumes the entire command of the greatest army ever assembled on the face of the earth, to vindicate popular liberty against an unexampled usurpation and an unparalleled despotism. General Scott also won high position at a very early age. He was a brevet major general when but twenty-eight years old. The President, thoroughly conversant with the characteristics of one who resided in his own State of Illinois, for several years, and wisely catching the spirit that honored and promoted Scott for his distinguished services in the successive conflicts at Chippewa and Niagara, did not hesitate a moment in conferring this splendid and perilous distinction upon the young Pennsylvania-born soldier. The old commander-in-chief won battle after battle, medal after medal, promotion after promotion. He has achieved an immortal renown, as well by his intrepidity as by his prudence; as well because he struck boldly at the proper time and at the proper place. Scott's motto, notwithstanding his "sudden dashes" on the Canadian frontier, has ever been, since he took command of the American army, that "they stumble who run fast," and his youthful successor seems disposed to imitate him-at least in this respect. While the latter occupies an enviable eminence, he at the same time occupies a most responsible one. General Washington, however, never achieved a substantial victory until he was relieved from all embarrassment, and placed in supreme command, and I do not doubt that it is written in the horoscope of McClellan that he will be equal to the exacting expectations of his countrymen, and to the shining fame of his world-re-

nowned predecessor. Occasional. A WEEK OF NOVELTIES.—The town amus this week are of more than usual attractiveness. In addition to Herrmann, who changes his pro-gramine after Wednesday, to introduce new and surprising feats of sleight of hand, we are to have sterling tragedies enacted at two of the theatres, and a new play at the third. Mr. Wheatley has secured for four nights the services of E. L. Davenport and J. W. Wallack, Jr., and lady, while Mrs. Garrettson has concluded an engagement with Joseph Proctor, the tragedian.

The three stars and Mr. Wheatley will enact tonight the leading parts in Shakspeare's drama of "Julius Cæsar," Mr. Davenport representing Brutus, Mr. Wallack Cassius, and Mr. Wheatley Mare Antony. A like combination has seldom been witnessed in this country, and if the subordinate characters be even tolerably distributed, we shall see this famous historical play performed in a manner that would delight the immortal bard-himself, could he be resurrected to witness the creation of his genius.

Mr. Proctor has been travelling until recently in Europe—latterly in Galifornia. His initial appearance to-night will be in the part of Virginius, Mr. Adams playing Icilius, and Miss Gray Virginia.

If Mr. Proctor has profited by years of experience -and his friends assure us that he has no equals in certain characters—the performance will be admirable in every respect. Virginius, notwithstanding the repulsive event upon which the drama is founded, possesses great merits that have been made highly effective and impressive in the hands His Excellency David Tod, Governor elect of talent. Mr. Proctor will remain in this city but At the Arch we are to have all the week the suc-

essful new play of "The House on the Bridge of Notre Dame." The story, in the main, is the adventures of one Ernest De Le Garde, who bears a striking resemplance to his natural brother, Zambaro, a young Gipsy. Both of these characters are admirably sustained by Mrs. Drew. The properties of old Count De Torquerolles (Mr. Gilbert) being willed to Ernest; the lad's uncle, the Chevalier (Mr. Shewell) resolves to kill the heir or force him to leave France. Ernest, who has been previously betrothed to a creole, of Martinique, Zoe, (Miss-Price.) is lured to the Willows' Inn, kept by one Regobert (Mr. Mortimer), where he is forced into a duel and wounded almost to death by the Chevaher. The crime is witnessed by Pettisso, a lawyer's clerk, (admirably depicted by Rettisso, a law-yer's clerk, (admirably depicted by Mr. Scallan) who restores Ericse to life and confronts the guilty. Zambaro, the Gipsy, coming fortuitously in, is made the protage of Rigobert, and assumes the garb and guise; of the deceased. In the end, the chest is discovered; Zambaro, refusing to playout his part, is murdered at the House on the Bridge by Rigobert, the Chevalier is denounced, and Zoe is united to the young count, who mysteriously appears in time to make out the denoue The characters commerated are all that are re- are full of encouragement. 

quisite to sustain the plot; but Misses Henri and | Presentation of a Sword to Major General Emma Taylor and Mr. Ringgold are made to play ary personages, of whose careers the drop ping of the curtain leaves us in utter ignorance. Mr. Mortimer, as Rigobert, might have imparted something of his grace and subdued power to Mr. Shewell, who, with physical advantages of a higher order, is generally stilted and unnatural in both mer and declamation. Mrs. Drew's delineations left nothing to be wished in either part, and her transformations were rapidly and handsomely made. Miss Price evidenced her capacity to look and to play serious characters, and all the minor personages said their little with good taste. The your city, made the presentation with the following strength of the piece lay in its scenery, that was of a durable and handsome order, the "House on

FROM WASHINGTON ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

THE GREAT ARMADA. ITS DESTINATION BELIEVED TO BE REACHED.

FREMONT CERTAINLY REMOVED.

THE REMAINS OF COL. BAKER More French Officers Tender their Services. PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

His Speech on the Occasion

INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

HIS REAR GUARD ATTACKED BY GEN. LANE. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. PRICE.

WASHINGTON, November 3, 1861. Certain Removal of Major General Fremont. Colonel FRANK P. BLAIR is now in Washington and it is beyond doubt that the order has gone forth for the superseding of Major General Fre-MONT. Various stories are in circulation upon the Avenue: one to the effect that FREMONT intends to revolt, and to defy the orders of the Administration. Should this be so, and should he attempt to place himself, because of his removal, upon the ultra Abolition platform, hundreds and thousands of Democrats in the Northwest will rush to the standard of the country. It will be impossible however, for General FREWONT to create the im-

pression that he has been displaced on account of his peculiar anti-slavery opinions. Stevens' Submarine Battery. The boasted success of the submarine battery, called the Turtle, at New Orleans, would seem to suggest the propriety of the Secretary of the Navy completing the much-talked-about STEVENS' submarine battery, now remaining unfinished in the

The weather is now calm and beautiful, and no doubt is entertained that a sufficient force can be gathered by Commodore Dupont and General SHERMAN, in order to carry out the entire wishes of the Administration, and the full policy of its military subordinates.

The Government officers have received reliable nformation yesterday, by the arrival of influential parties from Maryland, that attempts would be made by Secessionists to defeat the election in that State by violence, if they could not accomplish it in any other way. Gen. Dix's general order, published in The Press on Saturday, was issued with a view to protect honest voters in their rights; but orders, without a sufficient force to carry them out, are of little avail. The Government have, therefore, in view of these facts, and governed by information received from Prince Frederick county, marched some ten thousand troops into Maryland this morning, embracing General SYKES' brigade, and a number of regiments not assigned, together with cavalry, artillery, and transportation facilities. With this force, added to the troops now at Baltimore, Annapolis, Port Tobacco, &c., every attempt at an improper inter-ference with the ballot-box will be promptly suppressed. The troops went out early in the day,

since which the city has been quiet. From the Upper Potomac, On Friday Gen. STONE sent a flag of truce to Gen. Evans, at Leesburg, to know what disposi-tion had been made of the Federal prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff, and those left dead on the field. The latter replied that the prisoners were quartered in the tobacco warehouse in Richmond, and that the dead were properly interred. He also said that federate Government in relation to an exchange of

Lieut. Col. WISTAR is fast recovering from his Capt. MALLERY, of the California Regiment. lies in a very precarious condition at a farm house near ALEXANDER H. McCLEARY, for a number of years connected with the Philadelphia press, was About one hundred wounded still remain at

Poolesville-all doing well.

Rebel Emissaries in London and Paris. The news from Europe by the last steamer shows that the rebel emissaries in London and Paris are very noisy and confident in their belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an interference in the American struggle for the to an interference in the American struggle for the purpose of breaking the blockade in order to procure a supply of certon, but it is evident that their cause, instead of gaining ground, is losing it, both with the people and the press. In addition to this information, much gratification is afforded by the London Post; the organ of Lord Paramentors, which has a streng article against any interference; and exposing the fallacy of the notion that the recognition of the Confederate States would reopen the cotton trade. On the contrary, it argues that such cotton trade. On the contrary, it argues that such a recognition would only increase the rigor of the blockade, and that any interference with the blockade would be an act of war, embroiling England at once with the United States.

the United States.

The Remains of Col. Baker.

The body of Colonel Baker will be removed hence on Thursday morning, arriving at Philadelphia early in the afternoon, where it will be received by the military and civil authorities, and escorted to Independence Hall, and lie in state during the next day. On Sunday the body will be exposed to the public view at the City Hall, New York, and on Monday will be placed on board the steamer for California, in charge of Charles S. Drew, of Oregon, M. E. Flanagan, of San Francisco, E. M. Bannum, of Oregon, and W. H. Wallace, of Washington Territory, who will accompany the remains as far as New York. mains as far as New York. Recovery of Bodies from the Potomac. Five bodies of the victims of the fight at Ball's

Bluff have been fished out of the Potomac, to-day, at the Chain Bridge. They were so mutilated as to be beyond recognition. Only one of them was apparently wounded. The Army,

With the exception of the movement of some ten thousand troops into Maryland, early this morning, there has been nothing transpiring in the army worthy of note. The General attended church in the morning, and the city has been quiet. Anxiety for News from the Fleet. Intense anxiety is manifested here for news from the fiest. The latest accounts up to noon to-day were reports from sea captains, who passed the vessels off Hatterss on Wednesday. Brutal Assault. Last night, about ten o'clock, as Lieutenant Wu.

Arrangements were made yesterday for a review of the Penusylvania troops here, after which a committee from your City Councils proposed to present to General McClellan the sword prepared for that purpose by order of the City Government of Phila-delphia. The severe storm prevented the review, and the presentation took place at General McCLEL LAN's headquarters in the evening. At seven o'clock the committee, with friends, and a number of our prominent citizens, were assem-bled, when Stephen Benton, Esq., in behalf of

"GENERAL: The Councils of Philadelphia th of a durable and handsome order, the "House on the Bridge" being the finest stage, scene that we have ever remarked. It will not mar the last act if it be made longer and more intelligible. As the piece will have a handsome career, let the amendment be made at once.

I ATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

"General: The Councils of Philadelphia, the city of your birth, have sent us here upon the pleasant duty of presenting you with this sword, in testimony of their appreciation of your services and your individual worth. We represent alike the and general feeling of unison with your efforts of a great community built upon the holy spot where liberty and free institutions received their first form and method. This token is tendered for that which you have already done, to show that through all your toils and dangers, and those so gallantly and successfully led by you, that we of your birthplace have looked on with applause and heartfelt interest.

rest.

"We have the good fortune to be the first to salute you as the head of the proudest army ever assembled en this continent—to say that, with renewed ardor, Pennsylvania stands by your side. To-day we recognize the spirit of the age in the placing of the war-weapon in the hands of youth and heroism. Son of Pennsylvania, your State looks on you. To the last drop in her veins and the last coin in her coffers, she is yours. Be not appalled by the magnitude of public expectation, or be fearful of the result. Let our trust be in God, for our cause is the cause of constitutional liberty and of humanity for all time to come.

"You may regret the occasion for the drawing of the sword. We feel it is in your nature to rejoice when it can honorably be put up; but while

of the sword. We feel it is in your nature to rejoice when it can honorably be put up; but while
it is drawn, and our misguided countrymen hold to
their rebellion, the lives, the honor, and the fortunes of thousands of the State of which you are
the son, are ready to be devoted, each and all, to
the present cause; and they are proud that you
have so large a part in the conflict, shielded as you
have so large a part in the conflict, shielded as you
are to day with the bright and trusty armor of
seventy thousand Pennsylvania soldiers around
this sacred capital.

"We honor you as a representative more are seen

seventy thousand Pennsylvania soldiers around this sacred capital.

"We honor you as a representative mail—as representing loyal Pennsylvania—where every family sends to this contest a father or a son, as opposed to a rebellion against her part and lot in the inheritance from our sires, and in accordance with a sentiment unalterably declared, that she will permit no armed dictation at home or abroad, which has for its object the diminution of a single bond of the Union or the least fibre of its strength.

"General: An active mind led you to leave during peace the art you learned so thoroughly. War has restored you to it with high responsibilities. You have been favored largely with a success which has sealed the good opinion of your earlier promise. From the peaceful arts has risen with you a mighty army, which, it is to be hoped, but not before a decisive blow has been struck, will soon retire again to the same peaceful pursuits. But no foldier of any time or country has carried to his home; or left to his posterity, a prouder recollection of risks and sacrifices than will those of this great struggle for our national existence. Among the last to leave the field will be yourself. Once more restored to your family and friends, bearing with you the applause of your countrymen, and this sword, which, with your other trophies, shall adorn the arches of your house, to remain forever the type and symbol of a manly courage and a loyal heart."

Taking the sword and handing it to General Mc-CLEILIAN, he said:

"Sir, I place in your hand this sword, and may the blessings of God go with it. May yeu handle it with trust in that high power, and acknowledge that the cause in which you are engaged is one of liberty and of constitutional rights for all time to come. In the name of Pennsylvania, in the name of our sacred cause, I now entrust to you this sword, to buckle on your side in the defence of your great and glorious country." CLELLAN, he said : your great and glorious country.' Taking the sword and resting ppon it, General McCLELLAN responded:

"I ask you, sir, to give my warmest and deepest thanks to the honorable body you represent, for this entirely unmerited compliment. I could thank you better if I thought that I deserved it. But I do not feel that I do. Nothing that I have yet accomplished would warrant this high compliment. It is for the future to decide whether I shall realize the expectations and hones that have been centred. the expectations and hopes that have been centred ast and feel that the day is not far dis

Hudson, near Hoboken. This invention, which has already cost half a million of public money, is said to possess extraordinary destructive powers. Would it not be well for the Government to finish it, and send it off, for the purpose of testing its peculiar qualities?

The Great Armada.

Intense solicitude prevails in all quarters to hear news of the great naval expedition. Every variety of rumor is in circulation—one that the storm separated it, and that a number of the transports were lost; another that it escaped the storm, and that a landing had been effected at various points. The weather is now calm and hasnifful and state which may have our hearts' blood, that the other hand, she will play the highest and noblest part.

"I again thank you, and ask you to convey to the Councils my most sincere thanks for the sword. Say to them that it will be my ambition to deserve it hereafter, I know I do not now."

The sentiments of the speakers were peculiarly The sentiments of the speakers were peculiarly appropriate, and the ceremony was touching and impressive. At the close of the General's response, Mr. BENTON introduced the members of the committee to him, and he introduced them to the

members of his staff.
The sword was examined by the military officers Prompt Mensures to Protect the Ballot-mesent, and much admired; and coming as it box. does from his friends, at a time when those new and heavy responsibilities have been thrown upon the General, it was an appropriate and welcome pledge of confidence in our new military leader. Arrival of a Prisoner from Richmond on Parole—An Exchange of Prisoners. Lieutenant ALFRED KANTZE, of the steamer Flag, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels since the 25th of June, arrived here on Friday. He was captured off Hatterss Inlet, while in charge of a mize schooner, and is absent, on his parole, fo the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners. He says that the Federal prisoners at Richmond are suffering from the weather and an insufficiency of clothing. In case an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners cannot be effected, he is to return to his confinement in Richmond jail, within fifty days. the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners. He says that the Federal prisoners at Richmond are Descendants of Rochambeau and La-

fayette Volunteering. The Count de SAYRE, a lineal descendant of Count ROCHAMBEAU, of the American Revolutionary fame, has tendered his military services to the President, and has been-assured that they will be accepted. The same answer has been given to the Baron de Schonen, a descendant of General La-FAYETTE. It is expected that they will soon each the United States. Consul to Nice.

JAMES LESLEY, Jr., chief clerk in the War Department, has been appointed consul to Nice. Nice has been raised to a salaried consulate, under the recent act of Congress, having become, from its po-sition on the frontiers of France and Italy, a place of much importance in reference to American commerce in the Mediterranean. Mr. Ports suc needs Mr. LESLEY as chief clerk in the War De partment.

Consul General to Calcutta. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, until recently attorney general of Pennsylvania, and law partner of Ti TIAN J. COPPEY, assistant United States attorney general, was yesterday appointed consul general at Calcutta.

Appointments from the District. Among the newly-appointed lieutenants of the regular army is Grones W. Hooven, of Washington city, (brother of ex-Marshal Hoover,) who has been assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry, now stationed at Perryville, Md.

The Lower Potomac. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- The steamer Powhata strived at the navy yard this morning, having run the blockade last night. She has been at Annapo its for some time past, and left there on Monday last.

Since Tuesday she has been with the flotilla, o the Lower Potomac, and last night started up. She ran past the rebel batteries in the darkness, although the enemy evidently heard her, and lights were run out and signals made. The pilot of the Powhatan, who knows the river thoroughly, says that any vessel might have passed the rebel tteries last night without incurring any risk.

AND PRICE AT SARCOXIE

WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. PRICE. SPRINGPIELD, Mo., Oct. 30 .- [Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]—A negro, who says he left part of Gen. Price's army at Sarcoxie, in Jasper county, on Monday night, reports that Gen. Lane had just made an attack on the rebels, but he knows

nothing of the result. He says that when ten miles distant from Sarcoxic he still heard the firing of

Last night, about ten o'clock, as Lieutenant Wr.
Bridle, about ten o'clock, as Countenant Wr.
Bridle, about ten o'clock, and the while six miles distant will be called the Mount Vernon road, he heard will disk, on Monday, and that the Mron New Serockie, on Sancoxie, on Ender and the Mright N. B. Palmer, rived kere last miles distant will be called the Mount Vernon road, he heard striple, and the Mright N. B. Palmer, rived kere last miles distant will be counted to Mrond, he would he want will disk, on Monday, and that the Mron New Town will disk, on Monday, and that the Mron New Town will disk, on Monday, and that the Mron New Town will disk, on Monday, and that the Mron New Town will disk not heard fring on Tresday morning.

A MILLION IN TREASURE

Sanwa and A MILLION IN TREASURE

Saw Falkinsico, Oct. 30.—Amined Lancour

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The Expedition Spoken. BALTIMORE, Nov. 3 .- The report sent yesterday in relation to the Naval Expedition was not exactly correct. The fleet was passed off Hatteras abou daylight on Wednesday, and not at night, as was before stated. The report is made by Capt. Hall, of the British schooner James Butler, from Turks Island. The captain, of course, knew nothing at that time about the expedition, but reported that, about daylight on Wednesday when off Hatteras, he passed a large fleet with men-of-war among

had experienced a blow the day previous. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 2, via Baltimore. - No lligence of the great expedition has yet arrived. It is supposed that it yesterday reached its destination. A terrific gale has prevailed here since last evening, but no apprehensions are felt for the A flag of truce will go to Norfolk to-morrow

and some news concerning the expedition will proably be received. The steamer George Peabody arrived from New York this morning, to join the expedition, loaded with stores and beef cattle. Her ultimate destination was Key West and the Tortugas. She went ashore on Hampton bar, but will probably be got off to-night.

The Storm in Chesapeake Bay. BALTIMORE, Nov. 3 .- The storm of last night was very severe in the Chesapeake Bay. Several canal barges were blown ashore and wrecked on heir way from Havre-de-Grace to Locust Point. Six or eight, loaded with coal, grain, &c., are reported ashore at North Point. It is also reported that two or three have foundered, and some lives are supposed to be lost. The water was very high, and overflowed the wharves in the lower part of the city. Some damage has been done by flooding the cellars. There were eleven barges wrecked at North Point during the gale. They were all from ports on the Susquehama, Williamsport, Berwick, Catawissa, and other points. Eight were loaded with coal, two with lumber, and one with oats. All are said to have gone to pieces. Only one life was lost. The names of the boats have not been ascer-

Effects of the Gale. New York, Nov. 3.—The storm of last night New York, Nov. 3.—The storm of last night was very severe in this vicinity. The tide overflowed the wharves, and a large number of cellars in the lower streets, doing great damage to merchandise of various kinds, including large quantities of flour. The docks in Brooklyn generally were overflowed, as well as in this city. The Norwich line boat arrived at two o'clock this afternoon. The boat from Stonington reached here at a later hour, and the Fall River boat has not yet arrived. The boats of these lines, bound east, were anchored at four o'clock this morning in Huntington Bay. The Providence steamer Polican came through, arriving this morning. She reports a brig ashore on Riker's Island.

The contents of a coal and brick yard, en Staten Island, were washed away by the flood.

The steamer Delaware, from Philadelphia, arrived this afternoon, reported having encountered a heavy sea and furious gale.

Wreck of the Ship Maritana.

LOSS OF LIFE. Boston, November 3.—The tides to-day over-owed several wharves doing, considerable damage o merchandise.

The bark N. Cogswell, from Malaga for Boston, ras totally wrecked on Scituate beach. The crew were saved.

The ship Maritana struck on Egg Rock at midnight, and went to pieces. The captain, ten of the crew, Mrs. Pratt and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, five females, and six male passengers, were lost.

Twelve seamen, who were washed on the rocks, were discovered clinging there this morning, when the lite-boat from Hull was sent out and rescued them. Not a vestige of the ship was to be seen. She was from Liverpool, with a cargo of coal, wool, and cotton. Several bodies have been recovered.

The passengers by the Norwich boat, from New York, reached here, by other routes, last night.

General Scott's Progress. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—General Scott stopped last aight at Elizabethtown, at his son's residence. His taff and the rest of the company came on to New York

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARBIVAL OF STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE BLOCKADE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamer City of New ork arrived about eleven o'clock this morning, rom Liverpool, with dates to the 23d ult., and by

telegraph, via Queenstown, to the 24th. GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lordon Times, in an editorial on the efforts, of a class in Lancachire to indepeths British Greyernment to interfere in America and break the blockade, says that England would rather undergo much suffering than break the plain rules of international law. She has recognized the blockade, and must abide by it. To break it would disgrace and stain the reputation of England. England will not commit such an act even to save her greatest manufacturers. The Times, however, says that the blockade is not everywhere effectual, and it reminds the Washington Government that it is only a real blockade that can call for recognition. The article concludes by saying that it would ill become England to be the tool of Southern machinations, the leaders in which, by withholding cotton, count on compelling foreign nations to take their side in

pensable.

Dr. Russell, in his last letter to the London Times, asserts that England and the United States were all but at war three months since.

The Times points to all but the independent operations in Missouri and Kentucky to show the impracticable nature of the war.

A company has been formally inaugurated for restoring the telegraph to India.

FRANCE FRANCE. It is reported that France has sent an answer to the Italian proposition on the Roman question to the effect that financial difficulties in France pre-

the effect that financial difficulties in grance pre-vent at present a solution of the question.

The return of the Back of France continues to excite uneasiness. It is reported that twenty millions of francs have been lost in specie since the last state last statement.

It is asserted that the panic relative to the French wheat crop is premature and exaggerated. INDIA. The Bombay mail of Sept. 27th brings Calcutta telegrams to the 25th. Cotton imports were active and advancing in both markets. The weather was good for the crops. A medium yield of cotton was anticipated in the Northwest. The Bombay Gazzette asserts that in another year England need only look to India for cotton.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Turin, Oct. 23.—A decree issued abolishes the Licutenancy of Naples and the separate Government of Tuscany.

Turin, Oct. 24.—A hand of brigands insulted the French vice consul at Consignola, and pillaged his residence. is residence.

PARIS, Oct. 24:—The interest on Treasury bills PARIS, Oct. 24.—The interest on Treasury bills has been raised to 4½5 per cent.
Lonnon, Oct. 24.—Good bills were readily discounted yesterday at 3 per cent., and in some instances at 22 per cent. Business at the bank was at a stand-still.

There is no apparent mitigation of the insucial crisis at Paris. It is rumored that the bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 21,200,000 since the lags return, and an immediate rise in the rate of discount was in contemplation.

unt was in contemplation.

LATEST COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—The sales of Cotton for two days have been 55,000 bales, the market closing excited, with an advance of %d on all qualities. Speculators and exporters took 35,000 bales. Middling Offeans is quoted at 12d. Breadstuffs are easier. Mixed Corn 82s 8d @32s 9d. Provisions quiet and steady. Lexnox, Oct. 24.—Consols 92 & @92 %. Illinois Central shares 38 @37 discount; Eric shares 27 @28; N. Y. ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT

\$878.000 IN GOLD

FRENCH STEAMER INFERNAL BLOWN UP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing \$878,000 in gold from San Francisco. The Northern Light brings Panama dates to the 24th of October. The news from the Isthmus is Thirty or forty shells were thrown from the rebel batteries over to our entrenchments on the Maryland shore, yesterday, but they did not impede the progress of the work. Some of our 32-pounders answered with three or four rounds, but it is not known whether our shots reached.

FROM MISSOURI.

FROM MISSOURI.

REPORTED BATTLE HETWEEN GENS. LANE

AND PRICE AT SAECONIE. ofore the fire reached the magazine.

The British storeship was injured by the explo-

> FROM SAN FRANCISCO. VOLUNTEERS FOR OREGON AND NEW YORK.

sion. Considerable excitement had occurred in Lima on account of the election, and during a row the troops fired on a crowd, killing from eight to twon-

THE CITY.

The Great Naval Expedition—Rumors
About Town. Since the departure of the great Naval Expeditio rom Fortress Monroe, the greatest curiosity and anxiety has pervaded the community. The people contented themselves during the latter part of the week with discussing the probable destination of the expedition.

Maps of the Southern coast were brought into requisition, and reports of the Coast Survey minutely examined, with a view to ascertain the depth of water em. The weather was then very pleasant. He ined, with a view to ascertain the depth of water in the various ship channels and across harbor bars. From the intelligence which reached the city on Friday that the expedition had cleared Cape Hatteras, and would probably arrive at its destination before Saturday, it was generally agreed that some part of the Carolina coast would be selected for the debarkation and attack; the rival merits of Wilmington, Georgetown, Charleston, and Savannah being canvassed,

in North Carolina or Beaufort in South Carolina was to be the site of the bombardment and capture.

The latter place was finally designated, and yesterday, with this foregone conclusion, rumor made busy with a hundred speculations and reports wherein it was opined that the expedition had already landed, and that Port Royal Island had been seized by the seamen and land forces of Dupont and Sherman. There was, in restity, not the slightest foundation for either or any of these accounts, inasmuch as the only despatch from Fortress Monroe contained no mention of the fleet or its whereabouts. Sounts, masmuch as the only despace from Fortress Monroe contained no mention of the fleet or its where abouts.

At the Continental Hotel groups of anxious citizens heard the interested statements of busy individuals, among whose numerous acquaintances were s-veral that had received "private despatches" One of said glespatches consisted of a gloomy outline of a ferrible storm, that had disabled and scattered the fleet with great loss of life and munitions of war. A second, more terrible still, narrated the destiny of the Wabash, that had been struckbetween wind and water by a ball from a rebel battery; and had gone down with all her crew. A third, more ghastly than all, told of the total defeat of the expedition by means of some hundred sand-bag batteries, and a fleet of gunboats, more memorable than those of the renowned Hollins, that had put out from shore, run down our men-of-war, and wound up the Arnada with the most frightful and destructive casualty.

Hard upon these came the testimony of a reliable gentieman, whose reliable correspondent from a reliable quarter had sent a hasty line informing him of the immens success which the seamen, the marines, and the soldiers had gained; how Beaufort had been burned to the ground, and the white tents of a dozen encampments thrown up along the Carolina shore; the railroad between Charleston and Savannah selzed, half the rebelitoops withdrawn from Manassas, and the whole rebelies aboard alarmed and humbled. The description of Hubert in King John might apply to these excited news-mongers, who

bert in King John might apply to these excited newsmongers, who

"Shook their heads,
And whispered one another in the ear;
And he that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkled brows, with nods, with rolling eyes.
I saw a smith stand with his hammer thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news,
Who with his shears and measure in his hand,
Standing on slippers, (which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,)
Told of a many thousand warlike French
That were embattled and ranked in Kent."
In addition to the groundless rumors relative to the
great expedition, others quite as groundless were affoat
relative to Fremont in Missouri, who, it was said, had
flatly refused to obey the Executive demand to give up
the command of his department, and had, been sustained
by his, whole army, who were in open mutiny, and
threatened to, become more formidable to the Union,
cause than they had, at any time perviously been to the
enemies of the Union. It is enough, in contradiction of
any of these statements, which may be amplified and
passed around during to-day; to state that the telegraph
communication with Pittsburg, was totally suspended
yesteriay, and nothing came over the wires until nine
o'clock last evening, when the line by way of Buffalo
was in operation.

THE STORM, THE FRESHET, AND THE DA-THE STORM, THE FRESHET, AND THE DAMAGE.—After the heavy storm of Saturday came a very heavy freshet yesterday. Having in a measure been foreseen, however, its consequences were pretty well guarded agaidst. The damage done, although considerable in the aggregate, is, in most individual cases, trivial. An embaukment on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad was washed away, by the violence of the storm, on Saturday evening. As a consequence, the train due in this city at 9.20 P. M. did not reach here until noon yesterday. The passengers were scared and hungry, and as the cars steamed into the depot ejaculations of gratitude broke from every lip.

Two Delaware regiments which were to have gone Southward at 11 o'clock Saturday night, were consequently delayed. outhward at 11 o'clock Saturday night, were conso-quently delayed.

On the Schuyikill the new bulkheads of the Pennsyl-yapia railroad, above Market street, were totally sub-merged, and a considerable quantity of the made-up earth washed away. The new culvert just built has un-doubtedly suffored damage, though to what extent we were unable to learn.

Below Market-street bridge several piles of lumber were washed from wharves, where they had been incomwere washed from wharves, where they had been inconsiderately left. At high-tide the water rose as high as three feet above the level of many of the wharves. A number of men were out in batteaux picking up the flooring reporter. floating property.

The river was swollen, rapid, and muddy. The water

MILITARY MATTERS IN AND ABOUND THE

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR CURTIN.—Dr

Hayes, of West Chester, has been appointed surgeon for Colonel Williams' regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. Rev. John McCosker has been appointed by the Governor chaplain to the Minety-fifth (Colonel Goslino's) regiment, now under marching orders for the seat of war. Rev. McCosker is the pastor of the Catholic church at Elizabethtown, and is distinguished for his zeal and ability.

ability.

Rev. John Quimby, of Reading, it is understood, will be appointed chaplain of Rev. J. McCarter's regiment.

Dr. J. Burd Peale, of this city, has been made assistant surgeon in the Pennsylvania volunteer corps.

Dr. W. Morrow Knox, of Baumstown, who was appointed to an assistant surgeoncy a few weeks ago, has been ordered to one of the Pennsylvania regiments now in Kentucky.

Dr. E. B. Scholl of Pending and the surgeoncy and surgeoncy are supposed to the pennsylvania regiments now in Kentucky.

been ordered to one of the Pennsylvania regiments now in Kentucky.

Dr. E. R. Scholl, of Reading, who held a surgeon's commission in the Pennsylvania-Fifth, three-months volunteers, has been appointed a surgeon in the Pennsylvania line now in the United States service. He is attached to the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Power.

D. Webster Bland, of Schuylkill Haven, has been appointed surgeon in the army, and will be attached to Colonel Cake's Ninety-Sixth Regiment.

How STANDS THE ARMY VOTE.—Although

The river was swollen, rapid, and muddy. The water reared over the dam all day, in one perpetual sheet of liquid mud. Dozens of fishermen might be seen on both sides of the river, and crawling up beneath the dam with their cockle-shell boats to scrape the torrent with unwieldy nets. Many hundreds of the finny tribe were caught in the day.

Yesterday afternoon, crowds of persons assembled at the new Fairmount water-works, which it was generally thought must have sustained some damage. Such, however, has not been the case, beyond a slight temporary interference with the prosecution of the improvement. Every one came a ay with a look of disappointment.

The regular trips of the river steamboats were discontinued, as it was considered dangerous to run them on account of the immense velocity and strength of the current.

About a dozen fine rock fish were caught in the alocal was a count of the interfered with this sport. It is believed that the business of the Schuylkill Navigation will not be interfered with this sport. It is believed that the business of the Schuylkill Navigation will not be interfered with this sport. It is believed that the business of the Schuylkill Navigation will not be interfered with this sport. It is believed that the business of the Schuylkill Navigation will not be interfered with to-day. This company has been peculiarly fortunate in such respect during the present season.

The wheels of the Fairmount water-works were stopped all day yesterday. The wheel-licuse was crowded with visitors.

The gable-end of an unfinished brick dwelling, situated at Eighth and Dickinson streets, was blown out last. account of the immense velocity and strength of the current.

About a dozen fine rock fish were caught in the "locks" yesterday morning by means of a net. The rising of the tife interfered with this sport. It is believed that the business of the Schuylkill Navigation will not be interfered with to-day. This company has been peculiarly fortunate in such respect during the present season.

The wheels of the Fairmount water-works were stopped all day yesterday. The wheel-liquae was crowded with visitors.

The gable-end of an unfinished brick dwelling, situated at Eighth and Dickinson streets, was blown out last evening. "Nobody hurt."

The improvements at Windmill Island will, it is thought, be quite seriously delayed by the storm. The channel being cut through the island is filled with water. The upper end of this island, which is but one foot above high water, suffered less than a month since, from a similar clause. Anna on canal accessity of a tender.

Forty-six car loads of cattle passed over the Lebanon Valleyand East Fennsylvania Radroads on Sunday land destined to New York. milar cause.

Delayare avenue presented a unique and animated appearance yesterday afternoon. The waters of the Delaware submerged the whole length of the street, and aquatic excursions were all the rage. Boxes, barrels, casks, and incidents floated around promisconosity, and then sailed off with the ebbing tide. We noticed a box of dry goods sweeping down the river. It might have been rescued had there been any feminines around.

At all of the various camps in the vicinity of the city the soldiers are represented as having suffered indescribable pluvial miseries on Saturday night. The ceaseless torrents of rain filled the trenches about their tents and then crept in beneath the canvas. When the poor fel-

A FINAL HEARING.—That venerable scoundrel, Ganalial Vancott, had a final hearing before Alderman Beitler, on Saturday afternoon, on the charge of swindling. An additional charge was brought against the accused. A Mr. Stackhouse, residing at Bristal, had advanced nineteen dollars, to Gamaliel to enable him to get a large fortune which had been left Mr. Stackhouse in California. It was the old game: forged letters, a pretended will, and an investment of money in sloths, silks, &c. The venerable villain was sent below, in default of \$1,000 bail, to answer. then crept in beneath the canvas. When the poor fel-lows shivered awake yesterday morning they discovered themselves floundering, in an 'alluvial deposit, of which the straw they had gone to sleep on was the most incon-siderable element. At Camp Meigs, so we hear, the ca-valry thorses were surprised beyond expression to find themselves changed to a very clear mud-color. Literally, their owners had made them idols and had found them clay. A DISAPPOINTMENT.—On Saturday morning General Scott and his staffleft Washington for New York, and it was expected that he would take Philadelphia on his route North. A number of persons who were desirous of seeing the old shief gathered at the Baltimore depot upon the coming of the iran at one o'clock; but they were doomed to disappointment. The railroad company had made arrangements for the comfortable passage of the distinguished party over their road, and a splendid sleeping car was sent to Baltimore on Friday night. The preparations were all for nothing, as the General and his friends proceeded North in a special train over the Northern Central Railroad by way of Harrisburg. their owners had made them idols and had found them clay.

At Thompson's Point, on the Jersey shore of the Delaware, just opposite Marcue Hook, affairs took a ludicrous if not a critical turn. The dike at this point having given way, the water came rushing in through the crevasse, and in a remarkably short space of time the meadow-land was submerged for a distance of twelve miles. Shricking women were dragged from secondstory windows by pale husbands, and, with their children, carried to places of safety. Real estate and chattels of all descriptions found a common level in the most approved democratic style: Trunks, picture-frames, old bonnets that had hung on pegs for years, until the cebwebs had made a lining for them—all were hustled from the upper stories, and nothing less than an instantaneous photograph would do justice to their motley aspect.

The Susquehanna was also swollen fearfully at Perryville; the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore road was washed away, and the mails thereby considerably delayed. The number of "special despatches" for the sensation press thus interfered with was immense. Their loss, however, was our gain. The trains will be running as usual lo-day. There was no truth in the report that one of the bridges on this route had been carried away by the gtorm.

SODALITY CELEBRATION.—Last evening the

SODALITY CELEBRATION.—Last evening the Sodality attached to St. Patrick's Church had an interesting celebration on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of its organization. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and the exercises were of a varied and interesting character. A number of appropriate hymns were sung, accompanied by the organ, the choir being under the efficient leadership of Professor Aledo. Fifteen persons were received into membership in the Sodality, and an instructive address was delivered by Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, pastor. He explained the objects of the society, and dwelt at length upon the benefits accruing from membership in it. This Sodality is the largest of any in the city.

AT HIS FOST.—We learn that the report elegraphed a few days ago; that Lieutenant Murphy, of Co. M., California Regiment, was among the victims of Ball's Bluft, is untrue. The company, which is commanded by Capt. Hill, was detailed for picket duty a few miles away at the time of the fatal battle. Their only regret is that they were mable to come to the assistance of their gallant comrades. Lient. Murphy resided in Dugan street, Seventh ward. The news of his safety will the received with much satisfaction by his numerous friends here and elsewhere.

GREAT STORM IN THE CHESAPEAKE. - WC

NEW FIRE APPARATUS .- The Kensington

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.—Tomorrow evening a meeting will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, at Righth and Cherry streets, to take action in regard to the condition of affairs smoog the Indians on our frontiers. This will be merely preliminary to a larger meeting, which is in contemplation. Additional Particulars of the Murder Near New York. On our fourth page will be found some particulars of the recent horrible murder near New York. The jury in the case of Albertina, who hung herself in her cell, ren-

How Stands the Army Vote.—Although no official returns of the army vote have yet been announced, a great deal of diseatisfaction exists among politicians, and the usual charges of fraud are being bandled about. At present, the subject appears to be in inextricable contains, and we need look for no complete record of the vote till the close of the week. The Prothonotary having been placed in possession of a document purporting to be the returns of Company A. Eighty-cipin (Company A. Eighty-cipin (Company A. Eighty-cipith Regiment). F. R. Fritz, of said company, has, made the following certificate:

OAMEGON LIGHT, GUARD.

I do hereby certify that there was no election held on the second Fuesday of October, or at any other time. In Guards, P. Y. and any return made to the contrary is a base fraid and forgery.

Lieut. Fritz gives, take, the following as the names of the milk of the following as the names of the milk of the contrary is a base fraid and forgery.

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NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The State of Georgia was taken from the dry dock at the navy yard, on Saturday, and the Brooklyn will be placed on the dock to-day.

The sloop-of war Tuscarora received her water code, and stores on Saturday and will make a trial trip during. he week.

The British brig Ariel was brought into port Saturda

The British brig Ariel was brought into port Saturda

She was case to The British brig Ariel was brought into port Saturday morning, in charge of a prize crew. She was captured off Frying-pan shoals while trying to run the blockals at Charleston. Her cargo consists of 2,485 sacks of sales was seized by the United States gun-boot Grandy. She was seized by the United States gun-boot Grandy. A contract has been made in this city for the building of an iron-clad frigate for the United States. Overtiment The laying of the keel has been commenced at Kenderston, and it is expected that the vessel will be completed and ready for sea in eight months. The frigate will be 200 feet long, 58 feet beam, and 30 feet depth of had the deed to be 20 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 4½ inches thick on the lower deck. Her armament will consist of exteen of the largest sized rifled cannon. The half of the word being very heavy, and placed close together for grade strength.

The contract for the building of the gunbaat Tahoma was awarded to a firm in West Chester, and the vessel will be ready to hand over to the Grovernment. ngines have already been tried with great satisfac

SUBURBAN AFFAIRS.—Thirty bbls. of ducks were killed in the Susquehanna, below Havre-de-Gruce. 'Monday last—that day being the commencement of the shooting season—by gunners from sink-boats anchord in the river. They were sent by railroad to Philadelphia, New York, and other Northera cities. A profitable trade is carried on every fall and winter by persona who live at Havre-de-Grace, and follow the killing ducks for market. who live at Havre-de-Grace, and follow the killing of ducks for market.

Messrs. Bahill & Malone have been awarded the contract for constructing the new turnpike, leading from Marietta to Mount Joy. The contractors have already commenced their preparations for the work.

All the manufactories in West Chester, now in operation, are running full time on Government work. We notice, among the mills actively employed, are those of Benjamin Gartside & Son, Samuel Eccles, John Gartside, James Campbell, and Abraham Blakeley. All the machinery in these factories is run to its utmost capacity. Mir. Eccles' establishment has been in operation, night and day, Sundays excepted, for the past three weeks. The clock turned out by these mills is a superior article, and is mostly used for making overcoats for the soldier, and is mostly used for making overcoats for the soldier, and is mostly used for making overcoats for the soldier, and is mostly used for making overcoats for the soldier, on Monday lust. The fire was discovered about four o'clock in the morning. Mr. McHenry and his son had just prepared and started a load of paper for Willington; when the mill was observed to be on fire. The supposition is that the fire originated from the drying apparatus; and that it had been burning there since Baturday night, but owing to its being so closely Confined, it made no headway until the draught got to it, by opening the door in the morning. The mill, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed. There was an insurance on it of about \$5,000.

John H. Brinton, one of the former editors of the Jeffernezing has been fined for an exercite of the Jeffernezing has been fined for an exercite of the Jeffernezing has been fined for an exercite of the Jeffernezing has been fined for an exercite of the Jeffernezing has been fined for an exercite of the Jeffernezing has been fined for an exercite of the Jeffernezing has been fined for an exercite of the Jeffernezing and the serecited to the Jeffernezing has been fined for an exercited and th John H. Brinton, one of the former editors of the lef. fersonian, has been fined for an assault (in August last) on the editor of the Chester County Times.

CALIFORNIA RESTAURANTS.—We copy from the San Francisco Mirror, of the 9th of October, 8 few items from the bill of fare of the Clipper Restaurant, in that city; as an example to some of our Philadelphia restaurants—shewing the very low prices charged in the metropolis of the Golden State:

Soups—Mock turtle, oyster, mutton broth, vegetable, v-micelli, bouillon, chicken, oxtail, Scotch, macaroni, 120 each. v-rmicelli, bouillon, chicken, oxtail, Scotch, macaroni, 12c each.
12c each.
12c each.
12c each.
12c each; turkey chicken, 25c each; duck, venison, 12c each; turkey chicken, 25c each; duck, venison, 12c each; beef and tomatoes, 12c.
12c; beef and onto is, 14c.
12c each.
12c each. SHIP TIMBER FOR OUR NAVY YARD. - Nearly

SHIP TIMBER FOR OUR NAVY YARD.—Nearly all of the oak timber now used at the navy yard is brought from Chester county. Mr. Wm. Johnson, proprietor of a steam saw and planing mill in New Garden, is now engaged in filling a contract for over 400,000 feet of such timber; 160,000 feet of it has already been sawed, and brought to this city, via the Baltimore Central road. The principal part is plank, from two to six inches in thickness. The supply of logs for the mill comes from the townships along the railroad, principally from Londongrove. The trees are measured in the woods. A tree that will cut a thousand feet is worth ten dollars. Some trees cut two thousand feet which, of course, is worth twenty dollars. One tree purchased from Wm. Underwood, on Elk creek, will cut three thousand feet. The gauge of wood-choppers are also employed in the neighborhood by Mr. Barrett, of Wilmington. These men are brought up in the timber regions of the North, and understand the art and mystery of hewing logs. They cut and dress immense logs for keels, kelsons, and other purposes. This is a new business in Chester county, and brings in a large amount of money.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.—The business of

THE TRIAL OF THE DAHLGREN GUN.—A statement to the effect that Lieutenant Muliany was assisted by a Mr. Rogers in the trial of the Dahlgren gun, lately cast in this city, needs correction. The entire management of the matter was in the hands of Lieutenant A FINAL HEARING.—That venerable scoun-

A DISAPPOINTMENT .- On Saturday morning

MILITARY MATTERS IN AND AROUND THE CITY.—The Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading have signified their desire to enter the service again, and have written to the Secretary of War to that effect. Ninety-odd names have thus far been placed upon the roll, and in the letter addressed to the Secretary of War they stated that their ranks would be filled immediately if the Government would consent to give them a regular army officer for a commander, and allow them to use the same pieces of artillery which formerly belonged to them. We learn that their offer has been accepted. The guns are at the Washington Arsenal, and are not at the present time in use, and no regular officer would hesitate to accept the command of such a well-drilled company. Capt. James McKnight, their old commander, is now in the regular service, and could without detriment be detailed to the command.

Havrison M. James, a son of Issac, T. James, Esq., of Reading, who went to California some years ago, is now that adjutant of a regiment of Union troops raised in that State to serve in the war for the Union.

The Ringgold Regiment at Doylestown has been numbered the 104th, of the Peninglyvania line, which will be its official designation, and which number will be borne upon the State has presented by his Excellency, the Colonel McCarter's regiment, which has been encamped near Lebenon for a month or mbre. is expected to cover A MERITORIOUS PROMOTION .- Chas. F. Kelly, Eq., formerly assistant quartermaster of the 24th regiment, P. V., Col. Owen, has, we learn, been appointed quartermaster. Mr. Kelly is a well-known Phiadelphian. He was erroneously placed among the list of the Ball's Bluff wounded, the mistake originating in a member of the California regiment, named Chas. W. Kelly, having received a wound. His brother, Captain Thomas Kelly, is attached to the same regiment, and is equally well known in this city.

CORONER'S INQUEST .- The coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the Second-district station-house, on the body of an infant, apparently about two months old. The body was found on the lot at Eighth and Fitzwater streets. Its death was supposed to have been owing to natural causes AT His Post.-We learn that the report ujom the State ring presented by his Excellency, the Governor.

Colonel McCarter's regiment, which hasbeen encamped near Lebanon for a month or more, is expected to move to the seat of war in a few days.

Two sons of Mr. Thatcher, the sash and door manufacturer at Chester, one of whom was slightly wounded in the breast, were in the late disastrous battle to our troops at Leesburg. Another young man named Kenny, who received a portion of his education at the Media Classical Institute, was also in it, and was drowned while, attempting to swim back to the Maryland shore: A young man named Steele, from Haverford, a kephew of Charles Johnson, of that township, belonging to Company C, was, we are informed, one of but ten who escaped of said company in the above fight, and that another from Kelleyville was killed.

John Johnson, aged eighteen years, who was killed at Ball's Bluff on the 21st ultimo, will be buried this morning at ten o'clock. Major General Pleasonton has ordered out a portion of the Home Guard as a military escort.

Messrs. Cox & Co., of Lancaster, have procured a contract for building one hundred army wagons. The wagons are to be of the best material and workmanship, and be ready for delivery by the first of December next.

MEETING OF BALTIMOREANS.—There are at MERTING OF MALTIMOREANS.—There are at present sume three hundred Baltimoreans in this cit, who are working at their respective trades, and who are inversely sojourners, not having given up their residence in the Monumental City. On Saturday evening a meeting to these men was held at the corner of Second and Quarry streets, to make arrangements for going home, for the purpose of voting at the election, which comes off on next Wednesday. One hundred and fifty enrolled their names; the committee having the matter in charge refusing to take any but the names of undoubted Union men.

GREAT STORM IN THE CHESAPEAKE.—We learn by a passenger who left Washington at 230 P. M. on Saturday, that, owing to the tide being fifteen feet high at Havre-de-Grace, they were detained seven hours at that point, and did not reach Philadelphia until five o'clock yesterday morning. He reports that great apprehensions were entertained at Washington for the safety of the naval expedition under command of Commodore Dupont. The tide was higher at Hayre-de-Grace than has been known for ten years. Hose Company will house a new spider, and eight hundred feet of new 10-inch forcing hose this afternoon. Speeches, &c., will enliven the occasion.

dered a verdict of "suicide by hanging." The Herald of yesterday has the following additional particulars of