TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone but patricts and traitors."

The Exchange of Prisoners.

The letter of "Occasional," in Tite Press of this morning, will attract attention on account of the manner in which he grapples with the great question of the necessity of adopting the system of exchanging prisoners. This is an issue of transcendant yet delicate importance, and one which has been so exclusively discussed in private circles, that a writer who has the nerve to give it the benefit of a public and thorough discussion is entitled to consideration and respect,

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have important intelligence this morning from Kentucky and Western Virginia. The command of General Nelson on reaching the rebel camp at Prestonburg, found that the enemy had fallen back about six miles, being evidently unwilling to risk a battle at that point. Floyd has attacked the camp of General Rose-

crans, but it is being gallantly defended by the Union forces, and very little damage had at last advices been done by the enemy. A report has been telegraphed from Springfield. Mo., that the officers who are the special favorites of Fremont are very much incensed by the rumors of his removal. Some of them, it is said, are silly and wicked enough to threaten a revolt.

The New York Express of last evening says that Captain Ashley, of the schooner Andromeda, which arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, from Havana, reports seeing, off Hatterss, on Thursday last, at sundown, a fleet of thirty steamers, bound south. No sailing vessels were in sight at the time. The wind was very fresh, from south-

This statement, it is to be noted, does not agree with the report of Captain Hall, of British brig James Butler, at Baltimore—that the fleet passed Hatteras on Wodnesday night. As the fleet left Hampton Roads early Tuesday morning, it certainly had time to get beyond Hatteras by Thursday night-and we incline to the belief, therefore, that the captain of James Butler is correct. The French ship Jason, also arrived yesterday from Havana, reports a heavy gale from east-south-east on Saturday. Such of her sails as were not carried away were split and otherwise damaged. The Washington correspondent of the New York

"The rebels above us, just this side of Edwards' Ferry, have been making some capital shots of late across the Potomac. One of them, on Friday night, lodged in one of the camps of the Pennsylright, loaged in one of the camps of the Pennsylvania artillerly regiment, severely wounding one of the artillerists. This kind of practice is continually kept up by both sides, above and below Washington. Some of our Parrott guns opposite Shipping Point have been throwing shells at the rebol steamer George Page, some of them exploding directly over her. The rebols began the game long ago, and are vainly endeavoring to stop the erection of batteries on the Maryland shore by the Government troops. According to the latest reports from the lower counties of Maryland, our troops are very busy in throwing up carthworks, and are not so much afraid of sending a shell or cannon-ball across to the enemy as they were ten days ago. That the rebels have collected and constructed a large number of boats is true, but there is no danger of their making any attempt to cross over into Maryland upon them. The rebel generals are too shrewd for that."

The Springfield (III.) Journal thus notices a report, in the Cincinnati Times, that General Fremont challenged Adjutant General Thomas to fight a duel when General Thomas was in Missouri, and says: "If it is true that Gen. Fremont did actually

ion of the man sinks lower than ever. Not because there may not be circumstances under which a gentleman may be excused, if not justified, for sending a hostile message; but because, situated as Fremont was, at the head of an army, in the enemy's country, and expecting a battle at almost every moment, his first duty to his suldiers and to his Government was to take care of himself. What were his petty personal quarrels to the great and pressing business which he was appointed and commissioned to perform? What were the cutrages and false charges! (if they be such) made against him, that they demanded such immediate attention? Why not first finish up the urgent work upon which he was engaged and then if he have now which he was engaged, and then if he have ner sonal insults to resent, or personal wrongs to avenge, attend to them at his leisure? His conduct in thus exhibiting such a testy humor, and demanding satisfaction in the face of the enemy for actual or imaginary grievances, is not merely puerile. or imaginary gravitaness, is not morely putting, but, under, the circumstances, criminal and reckless. No true general, fully conscious of the responsibility of his position, while loading his army out against the enemy, would have made such an exhibition of himself.

"As we understand it, the safety of the army de-

pends, in a very great degree, upon the safety of the general. For the same reason that a general commanding ought not recklessly to expess himself commanding ought not recklessly to expess himself in battle to the fire of the foe, he ought not to allow himself to be made a target for a duglit not to mind himself to be made a target for a duellist's pistols. General Fremont, if he is correctly reported, has been guilty of a very great weakness. He has shown himself, by his lack of prudence, uafited for the responsible position which he occupies. General Thomas not only did right in declining his challenge; but he ought to have had him court-martialed for unofficer-like conduct."

A correspondent at Camp Wildcat, Kentucky, interesting account of the Tennesseans in and out & the Wildcat Battle:

"Two regiments of East Tennessee refugees "Iwo regiments of Last Tennessee refugees left Camp Dick Robinson, forty-four miles distant, the morning before the battle, and had reached a place for encampment two miles and a half from the field, when the night attack was heard. Though much debilitated by sickness, and worn down by the length of the march, they started at the figure, and came up at a dowle ness, and worn down by the length of the march, they started at the firing, and came up at a double quick, ready and eager for action. But all was now quiet, and the poor fellows were sadly disappointed. Going over the battle-field next day, they found among the rebel dead many acquaintances, neighbors, cousins, brothers, and, in one instance, a father. Had they arrived a few hours earlier they would have met them on the hours earlier, they would have met them on the field of carnage. Such are the fruits of this mise-

Hon. J. W. Quiggle (late Consul at Antwerp) and family, who came over in the Arago, reached this city on Saturday last, and are stopping at the St. Lawrence Hotel. Mr. Quiggle ably represented our country abroad, and at the very commencement of our troubles came out nobly on the side of the Government. We believe it is his intention to take up his residence in this city.

HLASKO'S GYMNASIUM.—This day the newly-refitted Gymnasium of Hlasko's Natatorium and Physical Institute, 219 South Broad street, will he epened, for inspection, to the press and the public, between the hours of 4 and 9 P. M. Mr. Hlasko, who has just in roduced the Russian or Turkish Baths into this city, has done more than any other of our fellow-citizens to promote and extend the advantages of physical education.

THE LIBRARY of the late Joseph P. Engles, Esq., will be sold this evening and to-morrow, at Thomas & Sons' Auction Rooms. See catalogues and ad-

SALES BY THOS. BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS .-Household Furniture-At the auction store, this morning, at 10 o'clock. Sale at China Hall-Wednesday. Catalogues

Piano fortes.-Friday, at 12 o'clock, at auction LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO

CANS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment f boots, shoes, brogans, gum shoes, caps, travellingbags, &c.; also, stock goods, and an invoice of boots slightly imperfect, embracing a general assortment ing. at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL, "THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH."—Mr. Reade has here written an historical novel that is pleasant and touching to read. There is a power, a clear, vivid life of description, and a real pathos in the last scenes of the book, an insight into the ways of a distant generation, an analysis and portraiture of character, which male this story not unworthy to take a place beside the historical romances of Scott. * * * It is scarcely necessary to say that a work by Mr. Reade, which extends to four volumes, is full of those affectations and quaintthat a work by Mr. Reade, which extends to four volumes, is full of those affectations and quaintnesses in which he delights. * * * Yet the general impression it leaves is that of a very unusual degree of originality, pathos, and force. It is full of learning, of pictorial truthfulness, of shrewd reflection, and of happy touches. Few shrewd reflection, and of happy touches. Few results are so likely to take a strong hold, not only some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in billing the third. Cassius (or rather Wallack) was stealthy, crafty, and designing, given to passionate expletives, a scornful lip, fiful gestures and advances, and the Market of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other by Bratus in our Government, in various shapes, and some of the first Act, the other b novels are so likely to take a strong hold, not only of the imagination, but of the memory of the reader, and this is a great success in the line of his torical romance. * * * We compare this book with the novels of Walter Scott—and it deserves to be compared with them.—London Sat-Review.

The New Jersey Tragedy. About one o'clock this morning, Mrs. Marks, one of the parties arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the Fellner murder, and the sister of Albertine Flaun, attempted to commit suicide in the Eighth-ward station-house, under the following circumstances. Mrs. Marks, it appears, has been closely watched since her sister committed suicide,

and a woman has constantly kept her company in Between half past twelve and one o'clock this Between halt past twelve and one o'clock this merning, Mrs. Marks seated herself on a lounge, in her cell, and, placing her arms over the back, wrapped herself in her shawl. About one o'clock, the doorkeeper entered her cell, and observing a small spot of blood on the prisoner's hands, he at once approached her, and, removing her shawl, discovered that she had cut the arm lying over the back of the lounge with a small penknife.

The blade of the knife was short and dull, or the woman would undoubtedly have injured herself fatelly. Act it is no danger is apprehended. fatally. As it is, no danger is apprehended.

The knife it is supposed she concealed beneath her under-clothing when she was searched in the station-house.—N. I. Conmercial Advertiser of

The Speech of General Peel, M. P. A speech by General PEEL, M. P., appears in the London Times, just received, of the date of October 16th. The speech referred to was delivered in Huntingdonshire, on the occasion of an agricultural dinner, the Earl of Sandwich being in the chair, and a number of

places at the board. General PEEL, hitherto unknown to cis-Atlantic fame, appears to have been the member in Parliament for the borough of Huntingdon, though his address is remarkable only as an avowal of the utter ignorance of himself and the English people at large, upon the true issues entering into this American war. Having uttered a lament upon war in the abstract, and having deprecated this in particuof "hear, hear!" proceeded to eulogize the Times correspondent, and dwell upon the bad discipline of our soldiery. He said: "If soldiers-and I believe the American volun-

teers are second to none—be not put under officers in whom they place confidence, the best army is but a rabble. [Hear, hear.] We have all heard of but a rabble. [Hear, hear.] We have all heard of troops who never know when they are beaten. [Hear, hear.] I have read elaborate essays, written for the purpose of showing that the Duke of Wellington was beaten at Waterloo, but could not be induced to believe it—[laughter]—but it appears that with the American officers it is exactly the reverse. They know when they are whipped well enough—[laughter]—but it appears to me that they do not know when they win. [Hear.] At least, if they do, their greatest victories have never been attended with any results. What the var is all about I do not very well know. If the abiest of about I do not very well know. If the object of the North were to put down slavery, they would have my sympathy—[hear, hear]—but, as fur as we can learn, that does not appear to be their ob-ject. However, be that as it may, I, for one, must express my hope that this American war may soon

be put an end to." [Hear, hear.] A strange jargon of ignorance, frankness, justice, and prejudice is comprehended in these admissions. And with General PEEL the English masses know neither the causes nor the objects of our struggle. If this were a war for emancipation we might "have their sympathy. If it were a crusade looking only toward freedom in the end, though in violation of sacred compacts, and reckless of the means to be employed, we might hope for their countenance, perhaps their support. But as a crisis involving security, nationality, and a republican government, they are at a does not mean liberty for some millions of black men, they see no reason for the continuance of liberty to more than twenty millions of white men. And, because abolition was not the spirit and object of the war, they are contented to deplore our condition in afterwhy establish freedom for the African if the freedom of the Caucasian cannot be preserved? can it be less so if established for millions of serfs? The idea that our arms uphold is broader than their paltry philanthropy; for it includes the final settlement of the great question of freedom for all mankind. If the world must relapse into despotism, it would be cruel to lift those already slaves into a temporary enjoyment. Let them and us, therefore, be the creatures of kings, and this revolution decide our common fate.

Such is the philosophy of General Peel, and the gentry assembled throw up their hats and shout "hear, hear!" But may we hope, for the credit of the English people, that a conviction of our heroism, and interest in this war, will soon be experienced. We have nothing to hope from the Times and its correspondent but misrepresentation and opposition. The English people, with a love of liberty innate, have but to be conscious that our homes, the triumph of our arms, and they will cheer black man but in our success. Division will be fatal to him and to us, and while in good time-perhaps not far distant—the wish of General PEEL and the gentry in respect to the negro may be gratified, it would be well if the charity of both extended to those of their own hue who are fighting out, at bitter odds, the vindication of their freedom and their Government.

Another Grievance

Captain Jenvis, an English officer, who was employed in this country under the British Board of Ordnance, in 1855, and is now M. P. for the borough of Harwich, has been speechifying at a Tory dinner gathering in Essex. He touched upon the American question, of course, saying that the imports of cotton from the South amounted to thirty-five million pounds sterling, and the value of the cotton manufactured to £50,000,000. Moreover, he suggested that our Civil War would soon place a pipe out of the reach of his auditors, as, in 1860, the tobacco imported from America into England was twenty-six million pounds, whereas not one pound could now be expected from the same source. There may, therefore, be a tobacco as well as a cetton grievance. Cotton enters England duty-free, but as tojust after the battle, gives the following sad, but bacco pays a duty of thirty-four cents a pound, Queen Victoria's revenue is likely to suffer very materially. Another (British) reason for breaking the blockade!

> Public Amusements. HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION -Mr. Herrmann, of whose private editorial seauce

at the Continental Hotel, and public début at the Academy, we gave lengthened notices, continues to attract increasing audiences each evening of his appearance at the Academy of Music, from the simple fact that each of his auditors unwittingly becomes an advertisement of his prestidigitorial skill. His marvellous tact in manipulation, the rapidity and certainty with which he effects his experiments, and the certainty with which the results are produced, we have previously alluded to; but his savoir faire, and refined elegance of style, must be seen to be appreciated. Herrmann is no empiric or common conjuror, but an artist in his line. This and to-morrow evening will be the last of his inaugural programme, as on Thursday he produces

an entirely new one, without repetition of any of his present experiments. The public should bear CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—That the legitimate drama, legitimately produced, has a claim upon the popular heart, none can deny in view of the e audience that congregated last night to witness the representation of Brutus by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Cassius by Mr. J. W. Wallack, and Marc Antony by Mr. William Wheatley. Had the inferior drama—by which we mean the subordinate personages, displays, processions, sceneries, etc.— been of corresponding magnitude, we should have witnessed an unequalled performance of "Julius Casar." As it was, the three characters so engrossed attention that the people were oblivious of many shortcomings of scenery and supernumerary. A press of news-matter forbids the extended notice which this combination deserved. Particularly should we wish to make notice of the relative claims of Mr. Davenport and Mr. Wallack. In many respects the men were types of the characters they assumed. Brutus, with conscious dignity, wearing in his placed face the rectitude within, and having weighed all motives and cast his purpose, resigned, but not reck-less, found a fit embodiment in Mr. Davenport. Cassius, calculating in his malice, keener at hate than close in love, and reckless, where resolved, either of reputation or of life, was one of the of desirable seasonable goods, to be perempterily type of characters which Mr. Wallack loves to sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morn-portray. With more power than Mr. Davenport, Mr. Wallack has less judgment. The one is angular and native both of form, diction, and movement; the other polished, modulated, and scholarlv. Mr. Wallack is by temperament adapted to the pointed, sententious speech of Cassius; but Mr. Davenport not less so to the calm, superior intonations of "the noble Brutus." Cassius and

Wallack are instinctively recognized as envious and passionate conspirators; but Brutus and Davenport have the placid faces and pure tones of the patriot and sage. These characteristics were developed—the one by Cassius in the second multiplicity of words by which evil passions are invariably expressed.

Brutus, disdaining to make a public mob the ar biter of his acts, and, having calmly and briefly spoken, as gravely retiring, was the embodiment, in Mr. Davenport's hands, of the stately Roman who secrificed his friend to the public good. With Mr. Wheatley, of old a favorite in the part of Antony, the two tragedians were loudly applauded during the evening. We shall see them to night, in the great characters of Othello and Iago. WALNUT STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Proctor, as

Virginius, last evening, was welcomed back to Philadelphia by his old admirers. Messrs. Richings and Adams divided the applause with

STONOR RELETY -- It is pleasant to return to our first delight, and witness the manipulations of familiar Signor Blitz, with "Bobby," the learned birds, and the thousand-and-one tricks wherewith the Signor pleases both staid and young people. It may as well be confessed that Signor Blitz, after years of publicity, is still the most versatile, original, and amusing of all the sleight-of-hand performers. As such, he deserves the renewal of popular favor that he has always obtained. He gives nightly performances.

Washington, Nov. 4, 1861. There is one thought which is so deeply enshrined in the popular heart—so repeatedly and anxiously discussed at thousands of hearthstones, that it is no longer possible to prevent its formal and public expression. There are influential and titled gentlemen occupying so many sacred interests involved in it, that the theories of diplomacy must give way before it, precisely as all mere plausibilities subside in the presence of a stern and inexorable necessity. I allude to the question of exchanging the patriotic soldiers of the Republic, now prisoners in the seceded States, for the rebel prisoners of the Federal Government. The allegation that, if our Government shall agree to this exchange, it will thereby recoglar, the General, amid many encouragements nize the rebellion, sinks into utter insignificance when contrasted with the overwhelming arguments which demand generous and candid action on the part of our authorities. Before proceeding to discuss this idea of recognition, (which, I think, can be satisfactorily disposed of,) let us calmly review the reasons that should weigh with the President and his Cabinet in deliberating upon this question. The first duty of a Government engaged in a war of such magnitude as that which has aroused the enthusiasm of our own people, and the sympathies of the civilized world, is to see that every honorable advantage is secured to the brave men who are fighting our battles. This is no rosewater war, in which no lives are to be lost and no prisoners taken. This war is no rivalry between an overwhelming force, myriad handed and irresistible, against a puny and contemptible set of fugitives, but a struggle between two great armies—the one contending for the existence of the only free Government on God's footstool, and the other fighting with demoniac desperation to give organization and effect to a stupendous treason-its leaders stimulated by the fear that defeat will be their own annihilation, and their followers fired with the infatuation that they are battling in a righteous cause. If our preparations are immense, so are theirs. Whatever may be said, all admit that they have achieved some important successes, and are capable of achieving more, and thus that the chances loss to know "what it is all about." Since it of war, in spite of all the precautions we can take, will enable them to overpower detach-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

ments of our troops, and gain possession of other Union prisoners. The national army numbers nearly half a million of men, who have voluntarily risked their lives in defence of the Government, and are willing to expose dinner recreations, and hope, for humanity's themselves to the direful hazards of the battlesake, that we will soon ground our arms, and field-who have sacrificed the comforts of be a peaceful and divided continent. But peaceful, and, in many cases, luxurious homes -and who, in turn, have a right to demand that they will be shielded from all unneces-If self-government be a failure in our case, sary privations—that they will not be exposed to any dangers from which troops in the service of any other nation are exemptand that whatever steps the Administration can take, consistent with a vigorous prosecution of the war, to protect them, shall be cheerfully taken. The flag they follow should be their panoly and their bulwark in every peril. As it

covers and strengthens the citizen in peace, so should it cover and strengthen the citizen in war. It has been truly said, that, unless we establish a system of exchanging prisoners, the patriotic soldier goes into the conflict with many chances against him, and the very flag he adores is of little practical use to him. He may lose his life. He may be wounded, taken prisoner, and thrown into the hands of an infuriated enemy, left to die, uncared for, or he may be captured, and sent, in good health, to a crowded den, subject to all the ills that our flag, our capital, our honor rest upon se flesh is heir to"-disease, starvation, want of clothing, and every manner of opprobrium. us across the water. There is no hope for the | It is notorious that, whether because of the malignity of the rebels, or because they had no medicines to administer to our sick prisoners, many of these gallant fellows have perished since they have been carried into the secoded States. Some have fallen victims to the typhoid and other fevers, and many more have been conveyed through Richmond, to different points, objects of the insolent curiosity of those who came to gaze and laugh at the

"Yankee" captives. Now, when we attempt to realize the feelings of these brave men, we can easily sympathize with the remark of one of them, who said that, unless the principle of exchanging prisoners is adopted, he would prefer death to a capture by the Secession hordes; but we can much more readily imagine the feelings of thousands of loyal families who are interested in the gallant men still confined in the pestilential jails of the South-who pray for their return, who wonder why they are not released, who do not stop to discuss the finedrawn speculations of theoretic statesmen, who ask each other, day and night, what have our husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers done that they are deprived of the benefit of a custom that has been recognized whenever civilized peoples have been at war. For instance, what an irresistible appeal can be made to the passions and prejudices of these deeply interested parties by a malignant enemy of the cause when he tells them that nearly seven hundred Americans were taken prisoners at the blundering reconnoissance or battle of Ball's Bluff-a mistake not theirs! It was their duty to obey orders. It was their glory to fight. It was the fate of some to die under the foeman's fire-others to perish in the treacherous deep, others to fall into the hands

of the victorious enemy.

There is one way, at least, partially to atone for this bloody blunder, this monstrous mistake. At a moderate estimate, ten thousand of your own people are directly interested in the release of the Philadelphia portion of our troops connected with the California regiment, taken prisoners on the occasion referred to. According to the official statement, only eighteen of these men were killed in actual battle; of the remainder, many were lost in attempting to cross the river; others were captured wounded and bleeding; and others, still, were captured unhurt, and sent forward to the dens at Richmond waiting their reception. It would be, I think, a sorry return for the memorable valor of these heroic men, if the wounded were permitted to die in these stifling prisons, and the healthy were left to the ravages of certain disease. Let them be released by an honorable exchange. Let the rebels, now confined, comfortably and hospitably treated, near Boston, who were taken at Hatteras inlet, be sent back, if you please, to renew their war in favor of a dishonored cause. and let the insulted, half-starved, and badlyclothed, patriotic soldiers, still held by the rebel leaders, be returned to the army, that they may renew their glorious efforts in favor of our imperishable cause. Thus would not only Ball's Bluff be partially atoned for, but the same spirit manifested in reference to other prisoners would carry joy to thousands of loyal hearts; give back to us some of the choicest jewels of our army; thrill the army itself with new enthusiasm; make the Administration more popular; stimulate enlistments; help forward the loan; and crush out the miserable insinuations of the internal traitors, who are charging that the President and his Cabinet are, for the sake of mere theory,

forgetting and sacrificing some of the pures and noblest of our champions. New let us consider the argument of those who contend that an exchange of prisoners would result in an injudicious recognition of the Southern rebellion. The desirability of the accomplishment of that end is universally recognized by our soldiers and statesmen. The subject has repeatedly attracted the attention of ministration directed, as it had previously done with a company of Secession cavalry, surprised near Alexandria, that the prisoners should be released on taking the oath of allegiance—a condition that has been of little or no benefit to our cause. Since then, when a small body of the Union prisoners were released at Richmond, our Government evinced its anxiety to secure the release of the remainder by promptly setting at liberty an equal number of Secession prisoners. Brigadier General John A. McClernand, in command at Cairo, Illinois, a short time ago voluntarily proposed to General Polk, in command of the rebel forces at Columbus, Kentucky, to unconditionally deliver his Secession prisoners—an offer which was at once responded to by his opponent. General Evans, in command of the forces near Leesburg, Virginia, in reply to a letter from Gen. Stone, requesting information in regard to the disposition which had been made of the Union prisoners captured at the late battle, stated

that he would immediately communicate with

the rubel Government in relation to their ex- others.

change, and on Friday last a lieutenant of the More Seizures in Alexandria United States navy arrived here from his prison in Richmond, to make an urgent appeal in favor of the release of his recent companions in misfortune. The only thing that prevents those who direct the operations of both armies from effecting the object they profess mutually to have in view, is the diplomatic question in-

ing necessity of an exchange of prisoners? Is it faction of all their creditors, as far as possible. "Times" in Secessia.

in Richmond at \$18 per pair, and common brown sugar at 14 to 15 ceats per pound. At the same time, the farmers of the Piedmont region were utterly without a market for their wheat. Red wheat was then worth, in Richmond, 95 cents, and white 99a101 cents. This is equivalent to 75 to 80 cents further persistent assertion of it? There is for red, and five cents more for white-in rebel scarcely an important camp along our whole shinplasters at 20 per cent. discount—on the farms. At that rate, the rebellion has cost the agriculturists of the Piedmont region of Virginia, in the depreciation of the value of wheat alone, many Going Home to Vote.

within the very shadow of its walls, and to flannt the rebel flag, accompanied by the military symbol of peace, immediately beneath our own glorious ensign. Any arrangement we can make to mitigate the horrors of the war, as a warlike necessity, cannot be construed into a political recognition of the so-called Confederate Government. There is a Gen. Casey's Brigade. wide difference between the formal acknowledgment of the military power of a rebellion and an official recognition of the inde pendence of the States which maintain it.

gerent, even while they refuse to admit it into the family of nations. There is, therefore, so much to gain and so little to lose by an exchange of prisoners, that I hope a system will very soon be adopted by which the prisoners who belong to your city move on Centreville. and to other loyal portions of the country

OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

may be returned to the army or to their

right, on a mere point of diplomatic etiquette.

to unnecessarily jeopardize the lives of many

of our bravest and noblest sons? The dxi-

gencies of the war have rendered absolutely

imperative the frequent interchange of flags

of truce, a still more direct recognition of the

belligerent attitude of the conspiracy. Since,

therefore, whatever principle is involved in

this point has been repeatedly abandoned,

what practical benefit can be derived from a

line from which flags of truce have not at

some time been sent forth or received. At

Fortress Monroe, it is no uncommon oc-

currence for small rebel steamers to run

European nations already talk of the so-called

Southern Confederacy as a formidable belli-

FROM WASHINGTON. NO FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

THE BURNING OF A MILITARY HOSPITAL

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA

A BATTLE ON GAULEY RIVER. GEN. ROSECRANS SURROUNDING FLOYD.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. PRICE. THE RUMORED REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE OFFICERS.

They Threaten to Resign and Make Fremont a Dictator.

SKIRMISH AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1861.

The Army To-day. A review was arranged for to-day, in which three brigades were to drill on Hall's Hill; but the storm bas left the roads in bad condition, in consequence or which the review has been postponed. The army is quiet, and there are no movements reported to-day at headquarters. The Pennsylvania Reserves continue at their encampment, this side of Drainsville, and are reported to-day in fine

condition. The Fleet. Up to noon to-day neither the Navy Department nor the Star office had received any definite intelligence of its precise whereabouts since the zeceipt of the news brought by an English captain, who passed it, sailing along in good condition, and in fine weather, off Cape Hatteras, on Wednesday A. M. last, at daybreak. The recent terrible storm commenced here at six P. M. on Friday, and at Old Point Comfort at two P. M. of the same day. Thus, if it extended south to the latitude in which the fleet must have been, it struck it (the fleet) at least two, if not three hundred miles south of Hatteras. But, judging from the direction and character of the winds prevailing here before, during, and immediately after the storm, nautical men believe that the gale commenced about in the latitude of Hatteras, and that little of it reached as far east as the fleet must have been by Friday morning last by daybreak. Hence there is no apprehension felt at the Navy Department that the recont storm may have seriously endangered or injured the fleet. As by last evening or this forenoon the fleet may have proceeded as far off as the mouths of the Mississippi, if the storm did not throw down the telegraph wires south, the probability is that the Richmond papers of this morning announce its ap-

pearance and landing somewhere upon the coast. Burning of a Military Hospital. At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the lower story of the general hospital, on Judiciary Square, originating from affurnace. The combus-tible parts of the main building and of the right wing, together with the roof, were destroyed. When the flames were first discovered hurried preparations were made for the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, about fifty in number. This was effected in good order, and with safety to the patients, who are now comfortably cared for in the neighboring City Hall, and other buildings in

the immediate vicinity. Most of the chamber furniture was saved. The antiquated and insufficient city fire apparatus prevented the entire destruction of the hospital. The employment of a steam apparatus has become a public necessity. Fortunately, thirty of the patients were on Thursday removed to Annapolis. Col. John Potts.

The newly appointed chief clerk of the War Department, has been connected with that department for nearly twenty vears, and he is thoroughly acquainted with the duties and routine of the office. He was born in Maryland, but is descended from the Pottses, of Pottsville and Pottstown, of Pennsylvania Upon the transfer of Mr. Hour to the War Department, he appointed Col. Ports chief clerk, and it was chiefly owing to his watchfulness that the frauds of the traitor FLOYD were brought to light. His appointment gives great satisfac-

Foreign Consuls Recognized. The President has recognized CAMILA MARTIN, as vice consul of Spain, at San Francisco, and God-FREY SNYDACKER, as consul of the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe for the United States, to reside at Chicago.

From the Lower Potomac. The steamer Resolute came up to the navy yard last night. One of the Federal batteries on the Maryland shore has been completed, and the range of some of our 32-pounder Parrott guns was tried on the rebel steamer George Page yesterday after: noon. Three shots struck her, with what effect is not known, as, the water being very high, she was enabled to run up Quantico Creek out of range. A detachment of seamen from the yard this morning attended the funeral of John Walters, one of the unfortunate boats' crew fired upon at the time of the death of Captain WARD, and who then received a bullet wound in his breast, under the effect of which he has lingered until the present

The Potomac has not been known to be so high for many years as it is at present. The water is twenty feet above its usual mark. The Long Bridge is covered several feet on the Virginia side, and all crossing has been suspended since yesterday afternoon. The Government ferries at Georgetown have also been stopped-the water being four feet above the landings. The only communication now

with Virginia for teams is by the Chain Bridge,

Great Rise in the Potomac.

and the travel by that route is consequently increased to a constant jam. The debris coming down is very great, and many of the dead bodies from Edwards' Ferry will unavoidably float past without being discovered. Recovery of Victims of the Ball's Bluff Fight. Owing to the rise in the water in the Potomac a number of bodies of soldiers drowned at the battle of Balls' Bluff have floated hitherward. In addition to the five mentioned yesterday as having been

recovered at the Chain Bridge, thirteen have been drawn from the river in the vicinity of Washington and Georgetown, and one near Fort Washington, twelve miles below this city. The recovered hadies have been buried. The Commander-in-Chief and his Generals Photographed. BRADY waifed upon General McCLELLAN this

morning, and took pictures of himself, grouped

with Generals A. PORTER, FITZ JOHN PORTER

McDowell, Franklin, Smith, Blenker, and

Provost Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, on Friday, ordered the seiture of the goods of Washington & Co., of Alexardria, to insure the payment of claims made by leyal citizens. One of the members of the firm, a degenerate namesake of GEORGE WASHINGTON, is in the rebel army. Judge PREESE appointed Mr. WRIGHT, who lives in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, the agent of the Government, to volved in the official recognition of the rebel take charge of the property of the late Joux A. conspiracy. But have not all the negotiations WASHINGTON. alluded to indirectly recognized the overmaster-

Provost Marshal D. A. GRIFFITH, and Messrs. BERKLEY and STOUTENBERG, of Alexandria, have been appointed a commission to assess the property left by WITMER & Co., with a view to the satis-On the 18th ult., gentlemen's boots were selling

The First Regiment of Maryland volunteers went o Baltimore without arms this forenoon, to exercise their lawful rights at the ballot-box in the State election on Wednesday. A considerable number of Maryland voters employed in the Quartermaser's Department here, also went home to-day to

General Casey's brigade, consisting of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New Jorsey Regiand a regiment from the District of Coumbia, feceived marching orders early yesterday morning. They left all their tents standing on Meridian Hill, in charge of a guard. They have gone to Port Tobacco, to support Gen. HOOKER'S

Beginning of the Forward Movement. From every indication a large force of our army vill be in possession of Fairiax before dark. This point will be strongly fortified before our troops The Transportation Business.

The Conestoga Wagon Express has been fully

organized, and the teams are arriving almost ourly. Some of them carry seventy-five hundred pounds, and are drawn by six mules or horses. These wagons are mostly from Baltimore, and York and Lancaster counties, Pa. Messre. J. S. Gra-BONS & Co., the pioneers of the line, inform me that they are now receiving goods, by rail and wagon, in three days from New York and two days from Philadelphia. They have established branches in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. What Pennsylvania Has Done.

The reports of the different Departments are eing prepared, to be sent in at the meeting of Congress. It will be conclusively shown that Pennsylvania has furnished the Government with over thirteen thousand more troops than any other tate. This will be gratifying intelligence to the loyal citizens of the Old Keystone. Dead.

The Richmond Enquirer, in a letter from Leesburg, states that C. L. L. HATCHER, of Loudoun county, was among the killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff. HATCHER graduated from Columbian College in this city at the commencement of 1850, and remained in this city till the war commenced. when like many others, he could not resist the Secession pressure, and left to join the rebel army. A Steam Fire Department

The fire last night has aroused the Governmen to the necessity of organizing a fire department in the city. The firemen of Philadelphia have, on several occasions, tendered the Government the use of three or four of their steam engines, and we understand this morning that Colonel Thomas A. SCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of War, has determined on accepting them. He will then organize a fire department similar to that which now exists in Philadelphia. Colonel THOMAS B. FLORENCE, an old Philadelphia fireman, and ex-Member of Con-

The Pennsylvania Reserves The Pennsylvania Reserves were to be paid off to day. A "Fleet" of Army Wagons. A large train of army wagons was to leave today for Baltimore to bring down the forage for the Government which has been accumulating

Searching for Missing Soldiers. A large number of citizens of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have been at Edwards' Ferry for a week past, searching for missing relatives. In very many cases they have been unsuccessful, and many return home without ascertaining the fate of those whom they have sought to find.

Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln left Washington at half past two o'clock to-day, on a short visit to New York. Wounded Soldiers.

There are one hundred wounded soldiers at Poolesville. They are generally doing well. Sick and Wounded Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Hospitals. [The letter indicates the company, the figure the

regiment.]

Columbia College Hospital.—Sergt J S Miller
1 Art, Rufus D Clark H 1 Art, John Harris C 1
Art, Rufus D Clark H 2 Art, John Harris C 1
Art, J Scott H 1 Art, G Fisher D Riftes, T B
Stewart A Kane Rifles, J Bradon 1 3, J D Martin
I 3, J Sharer I 3, Corp C Brocks K 3, J Coffman C 4, J Cokeley H 4, J Fornwalt K 4,
Daniel Winkler C 4, S Gurney H 4, Wm Barnett A 8, Frank Renshaw A 8, John C Cummey
A 3, John Creighton E 8, Charles F Smith E
8, A Bombarger K 8, George Brice K 8, Robert Poland K 8, James McGaley F 10, Byron
Tome H 10, Charles Harper I 10, P S Forry
F 10, G McCool G 10, H C Wilson E 10, M B
Burdett A 8, David Conrad I 8, W Davis C
12, J De Wolf D 12, R N Axton F 12, J S Stewart
H 12, E Coleman A 12, Corp Isaac D Culmary C
12, W H Norris H 13, John Jenkins B 13, G Zeufle F 21, David Fuffey A 31, W J Kelley D 31, T regiment.] H 12, E Coleman A 12, Corp I sake D Culmary C 12, W H Norris H 13, John Jenkins B 13, G Zeufie F 27, David Fürey A 31, W J Kelley D 31, T McAdams E 31, Moses Wells I 31, Corp Wm H Lancaster H 31, J Morchead I 33, J B Baker K 33, O P Finney M 33, W F Morgan B 33, C Braden baugh D 33, W J Grick E 33, B F Morgan M 33. John Shafer M 33, R J Henry C 33, L Davidson E 33, Henry Slagle, I 33, Wm Rowley I 33, Scrg Sim Anspack D 35.

Extrect Hospital—[Burnt down this morning.]
—Benj D Dunkle F 1st Art, Alfred E Groo H 1st Art, John Morrison E 1st Art, William McCluskey

—Benj D Dunkle F 1st Art, Alfred E Groo H 1st Art, John Morrison E 1st Art, William McCluskey B 1st, Lawrence Naughton D 1st, Serg Samuel Caldwell F 3d, Geo W Rorabaugh B 4th, John Williams A 6th, George Deens I 8th, Berkin Mansfield F 8th, Daniel Rigby B 8th, Joseph Shipp B 8th, Jas G White mu'n 8th, Jno Richardson D 23d, Edward Coleman I 26th, Serg John J Lenny A 27th, Ross Wightman A 45th, Serg D S Judd H 46th, Henry Hillens A 46th, Philip Mead H 46th, Ransom L Higby H 46th, Jeremiah Lotts L 46th, William S Keeffer E 46th, Mapity Sawyer E 50th, Daniel Nooman F 1st mounted rifler, Jacob Corwell D 4th Cav, Augustus Small G Cameron dragoons.

gons.

Unron Hospital, Georgetown.—Samuel Craig
1, J H Wittich 3, D N Poets 3, John Doney 6, B
F Parks 6, C B Shaw 6, J Sterr 6, H Kasch 7, G G
Crow 8, W D Ritchie 8, J Creswell 11, James
Owens 11, J M Boren 12, Captain J Horn 12, Lieutenant Kelley 12, T Turnbull 12, T Fingerly 27, H
Mason 27, K Marx 35, Reuben Wetzell 47, Cavairy.—A Davidson 2, F H Barrett 2, H Keppel 2,
A Rosenberger 2, James Filburg 2, George Ervin 3,
Jrech Miller 3, Richard Neely 3, J T Stidham 3,
Charles Ray 3, J G Fell 6. Artillery.—H H Bisbin 1, W T Cline 1. W Frankford 1, D W Taylor 1.

Hospital at Alexandria.—John Dollans A 33d. Hospital at Alexandria.—John Dollans A 33d, John Gross A 33d, Samuel Carron C 33d, Charles Stuchel D 33d, Henry Bargentiek D 33d, Marcus Ayler D 33d, John Bougher F 33d, Jacob Birney F 33d, Corp William Small F 33d, Serg Walter Beason G 33d, Charles Hill G 33d, W G Faucett G 33d, Serg T H Douglass H 33d, Jas H McCormick H 33d, Thos C Anderson I 33d, J H Love I 33d, Wm Innman K 33d, J Foy K 33d, Geo H Leithead L 33d, Capt Thomas Epsy H 33d, Capt J C Hull A 33d, John Beals M 33d, Leonard Fiffe H 33d, John Warner I 33d.

Death of Pennsylvania Soldiers. G. H. Johnson, company C, Berdan's Sharp-hooters, at the Patent Office. W. Mensberger, company G, Twelfth Pennsyl-ranis, at the Union Hotel.

vanis, at the Union Hotel.

Private Crolty, company C, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, at Camp Tennally. Washington News and Gossip The weather to-day is cold and blustery, and the roads are fast drying up. Yesterday the army wagons experienced much difficulty in reaching the different encampments on the other side of the Potomac, in consequence of the heavy washes which took place during the heavy storm of Wednesday.

From the Pacific. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Oregon dates to the 29th ult. give glowing accounts from the mines, \$400,000 in gold had reached Victoria within ten Arrived at San Francisco, bark Entern THE MARKETS.—Butter and Candles are lower; Sugar and Tobacco improved.

Death of a Bank President.

ALLENTOWN, Nov. 4.—Hon. J. Dillinger, president of the Allentown Bank since its organization, died vesterday at noon. The Bark Edward Ashore. New York, Nov. 4.—The bark Edward, Capt. William McIntyre, of New Bedford, 35 days from Monrovia, in ballast, came ashore north of the Highlands, at 2 o'clock this morning. The passengers, numbering eight persons, and the crew, ten, were all saved. The chances of getting the vossel off are poor, as she has lost her rudder, and is thumping severely.

Convicted of Mail Robbery. thumping severely.

New York, Nov. 4—Noon.—The bark Edward has got off, and is now coming up in tow. The Steamers Persia and Arabia. St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 4.—There have been no signs at Cape Race of the passage of the steamer Persia, from Liverpool on the 26th, or of the steamer Arabia, outward bound. The Persia must have passed to the southward.

The Expedition Spoken at Sea. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The schooner Andromeda. arrived here, spoke at sundown on Thursday, the 31st uit., off Hatterss, a fleet of thirty steamers, bound south, the wind at the time being fresh from southwest. The captain reported that he saw no sailing vessels. Chased by a Pirate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The schooner Dashaway reports that she was chased by a hermankredite brig, from Crooked Island passage, for two days, but outsailed the pirate.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF FREMONT. DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE OFFICERS.

Threats to Resign or Create Fremont

Dictator of the Southwest. HEADQUARTERS CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, Ocfrom Liverpool on the 24th, via Londonderry on the 25th, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning. ober 31-Special despatch to the St. Louis Repub wan .- A good deal of excitement has prevailed in In consequence of the derangement of the tele camp for some days past respecting the report of General Fremont's removal, but late Washington advices received at headquarters mention nothing evening. out on the 24th.

General Fremont's removal would cause an im mense excitement, and I suspect no little trouble at camp. A number of officers declare they would resign in that event, or insist upon creating Fremont Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the Administration, which is bitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this department. The list of rebels killed in the battle of Friday

last now numbers 127. No intelligence has yet been received of Genera Johnston having assumed the command of the rebel forces in Missouri. The cause of the cannonading heard in the vicinity of Sarcoxio is still unknown. SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 1.—[Despatch to St. Louis

Armstrong guns alone appear calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

It was reported that Sir Cromwoll Lewis had suspended for the present the issue of a hundred-pounder Armstrong gun, and directed such experiments to be made as shall bring the efficiency of this new ordnance to a decided proof.

The London Times announces that the Queen has offered to confer the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. Fairbairn, president of the British Association, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to the service. It is understood that Mr. Fairbairn declined the honor. and moved via Neosho towards Cassville, Barry Opinions differ as to whether he will march north of that point on Springfield, or continue his retreat into Arkansas. A body of rebel cavaly was seen twenty-five

Democrat.]-Our scouts bring us, this morning,

definite information that Price has left Sarcoxic

has rendered to the service. It is understood that Mr. Fairbairn declined the honor.

A Paris telegram, dated October 25, says:

"The Monitoir, to-day, contains the following:
'A judiciary investigation has established the fact that the congregation of the ladies of Saint Unione at Donai have voluntarily abetted the abduction of Jewess girls.' These facts would have justified the Government in revoking the authorization of the Society of the Saint Unione, but it has confined itself to withholding the acknowledgment of its legal existence. This measure will romind religious congregations that neither their character, whige, nor rules, excuse them from obeying the miles south of here last night by a reconnoitring Generals Pope and McKinstry should be here to-day. General Hunter is on the Pomme-de terre, ten miles south of the Osage, waiting for JUNEARSON CITY, Nov. 4 -General Prentiss has

broken up a rebel camp in Boone county. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars object, nor rules, excuse them from obeying the In the phance of other means of transportation General Fremont is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules. culor reports the sides of the week at 140,000 bales. Lin market was excited, and prices closed 3/26 ld. highlar, with a still unsettled and excited market. Of the sales, 82,000 bales were to speculators and 13,000 to exporters. To-day's (Friday's) sides are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters, closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA

RATTLE AT THE JUNCTION OF GAULEY AND NEW RIVERS. FLOYD'S FIRE INEFFECTIVE.

GEN. ROSECRANS PREPARING TO SURROUND HIM

A FRIGHTENED TELEGRAPH OPERATOR. NO LIVES LOST ON OUR SIDE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The Commercial has ad

vices from General Rosecrans up to Saturday eve

on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, the enemy opened fire with two guns from points opposite Gauley's Ferry and Camp Tompkins, and a noisy fire of musketry. Their object was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in sinking a ferry-hoat on the Gauley river, and threw about forty shells into the camp of the Eleventh Ohio. Not one of our men was killed, and only about half a dezen were wounded. about half a dozen were wounded. The majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and

irregular.

The ferry-boat, which had been sunk by the enemy's shot on Friday, was raised that night, and communication across the river restored.

There was no firing on Saturday on either side.

The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows:

His excort consisted of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War; Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Adjt. Gen. Thomas, and a number of others, besides four members of his staff.—Cols. H. Van Rensselaer, E. W. Cullum, Schuyler Hamilton, and Edward R. Wright, aids. Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, also of his staff, is expected to arrive to-morrow. Gen. Ripley followed on Saturday, in a later train than that on which Gen. Scott and his escort came. Gen. Van Vliet, chief quartermaster of Gen. McClellan's staff, was also of the escort. The whole party, exyas as follows:
The rebels were in possession of the left or west back of New river.
General Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of Gauley and New rivers, on the east side of New river.

General Coxe's brigade and General Rosecrans' headquarters were near the junction of the rivers and between them, and General Benham was below the junction, on the right bank of the river.
Floyd's force is believed to be about 7.000. It was believed in camp that General Schenck's and Benam's brigades would be thrown across the river above and below Floyd, and catch him. staff, was also of the escort. The whole party, except the General and his aids, proceeded to the Astor House. Secretary Cameron was accompanied by three daughters, and General Thomas by one The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by the alarm of the army operator, who daughter. Two members of Governor Sprague's

when the firing opened, sent a hasty despatch to Clarksburg, announcing the battle, and then com-menced to move his office up the Gauley. He was staff were of the number. staff were of the number.

The party came in a special train, which started from Washington early on Saturday morning. It was proposed that General Scott should have an escort to the depot from his residence; but when General McClellan, accompanied by his staff and guard, arrived at the residence of the General, he had cone. two or three miles up the river, when he was over-taken by orders from Gen. Rosecrans to return, and, while returning, his wagon was driven over a precipice, and the telegraphic apparatus destroyed. Floyd's demonstration was rather agreeable to Rosecrans than otherwise. Rosecrans than otherwise,
General Rosecrans was certain he could hold his
own, sun expected to bag his assailants.
Colonel Edgwick, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, is reported to be wounded in the knee by the

guard, arrived at the residence of the General, he had gone.

The whore then proceeded, through a drenching rain, to the depot, where the parting took place. General Scott and his escort then entered the car which had been provided. The train consisted of a sleeping car and a baggage car. It stopped at Harrisburg, where the whole party, with the exception of the General, breakfasted at the house of Donald Cameron, a son of the Secretary of War.

The greetings along the route, though the rain splinter of a shell. CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The Gazette has received the following desparch:
GALLIFOLIS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The rebels under
Floyd opened fire on General Rosecrans' forces The greetings along the route, though the rain fell in torrents during the entire day, were most impressive. At every station very large crowds were gathered, and it was found necessary, on several occasions, for the old here not only to make Floyd opened fire on General Rosecrans' forces yesterday morning from two points, opposite Gauley Bridge and Camp Tompkins.

General Floyd's forces opposite Camp Tompkins are not less than four thousand, but how many at Gauley Bridge, four miles this side, is not known. The telegraphic communication by the Kangwha line is interrupted, and the casualties cannot be assertained. several occasions, for the old here not only to make his appearance, but to make brief addresses. They were always received with the most affecting evidences of real emotion. The fervent blessings of the multitudes, in all the various forms of speech, were the chief features of the demonstrations with which the venerable chieftain was met at every station where his countenance was visible. On several

ascertanced.

There has been no communication with General Rosecrans' headquarters since Friday afternoon. The operator at Camp Tompkins at that time reported fighting going on at Gauley, but gave no particulars, and immediately afterwards the line tion where his countenance was visible. On several occasions military bodies awaited the train, and discharges of artillery constituted a part of the re-There was only a temporary stop at Elizabeth, The Kanawha line was working to Camp Enyart, where the cars were switched on the New Jersey Railroad trick. The train halted for a few minutes, and during the stay Mr. John Stearns. Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad, introduced General Scott to the multitude. twelve miles above Charleston, on Saturday, but nothing was known than of affairs at Gauley. A boat, that left Charleston at 7 o'clock on Sunno information. The General made a short address, referring to the pleasure he felt in again greeting his old neighbors and friends.

MAYSVILLE, Nov. 4.—A gentleman of this city, from Gauley Bridge on Saturday evening, reports that Floyd has cut a road around the hill where General Rosecrans was encamped, and was shelling his camp. General Rosecrans was returning the fire, and had silenced two batteries. Arriving at Jersey City, he was quietly and quietly conveyed to the Brevoort House, where he occupied the ladies' parlor, on the first floor, bordering on the avenue and Eighth street. He had sent a force up a new-made road to attack Floyd in the rear, and would have him com-Though somewhat fatigued by his journey, he was able to see yesterday, besides the members of his own family, a considerable number of persons. letely surrounded. No Federals had been killed when our informant Among these were the principal parties composing his errort, General Sandford and Mr. Howland, Hon. George Bancroft, of this city, and General Halleck, just arrived from California. Washington, Nov. 4.-The War Department has no further news from Gauley river than that

reception.

Barrack Room."

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABOH-STREET THEATRE - Arch street, above Sixth.
The House on the Bridge of Notre Dame;" and a Fa

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, beyo Eighth,—" Othello;" "Uncle John."

abeve Eighth.—"Othelio;" "Uncle John."

WALRUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sta.—
"Nick of the Woods; or, The Jibbenainesay;" "The

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Broad and Locust streets.—Hermann, the Presidigitateur. TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-iut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestaut

LEASE OF THE EAST BRANDYWINE AND

WAYNESBURG RAILROAD TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-

ROAD COMPANY .- On the 15th of August last, the East

The company owes a balance on construction account and for land and rights of way, amounting to \$18,000, to be paid out of cash due on outstanding instalments on common stock and subscriptions now being made to preferred stock, which the company is authorized to issue. This is a pretty fair financial exhibit considering that the road has been built in these unfavorable times for enterprises requiring money in large amounts.

Two trains will be run each way per day by the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company, leaving Downingtown at A. M. and 1½ P. M. Returning will leave Waynesburg at 9 A. M. and 3.20 P. M., connecting at Downingtown with regular trains to and from Philadelphia.

HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—Three

HELD FOR A FURTIER HARRING.—Three young men, named Peter Lewis, Wm. Moore, and Geo. Brown, arrested on Friday night, by Officer Taggart, on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery on the pre-ceding yearing, had a hearing before Alderman Priller. The complainant, named Truxess, keeps a cigar store on Passymk road. It appears that on Thursday ovening, about 6 o'clock, while the fire at Twelfth and Washington.

prises requiring money in large amounts.

2230,000

telegraphed to the press. IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY. OCCUPATION OF PRESTONBURG.

THE REBELS RETIRE WITHOUT OPPOSING THE FEDERAL TROOPS. MAYSVILLE, Nov. 4 .- A messenger arrived this

evening reports that Gen. Nelson took possession of Prestonburg on Saturday morning without re-sistance, Gen. Williams falling back six miles, where it was expected he would make a stand. The Late Storm not felt off Hatteras till Thursday Night. Baltimore, Nov. 4.—A vessel arrived here reports encountering a heavy gale off Hatterss on Thursday night. This would indicate that the gale sprung up there, and that the fleet, being then further south, has probably escaped its fury.

From Kansas: SKIRMISH NEAR LEAVENWORTH - THE REDELS SCATTERED.

LEAVENWORTH, NOV. 3.—A skirmish took place yesterday, six miles east of this place, between a small force of the Missouri militia, under Major Josephs, and one hundred and fifty rebels. The latter were scattered, with small loss. A battation of the Kansas Second Regiment was collected to go to the relief of Major Josephs, but it was not needed. This regiment is being organized.

Portions of Linn county, Kanses, have recently been pillaged by marauding thieves from Missouri. SCATTERED.

Effects of the Gale. Boston, November 4.—Several long stretches of the Eastern Railroad, over the Hampton (New Hampshire) marshes, were swapt away by the storm, and travel on the road will be interrupted for some days. Considerable damage to the bridges and wharves at Portland has also been occasioned by the flood.

The hark Mary C. Portar is ashore at Gloucester, and will have to discharge to get off.

The brig Tyro, of Eastport, cut away her masts in Gloucester harbor, to prevent going ashore.

PROVINCETOWN, November 4.—One hundred and fifty fishing vessels were anchored in the harbor during the gale, and suffered great damage. About twenty went ashore, and a large number were stove by running afoul of each other.

Politico-Religious Mission to Europe. FOILUCE-Religious Mission to Europe.
ALBANY, Nov. 4.—It is rumored here that Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about to start for Europe, probably by the Africa, on Wednesday next, to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern emissaries, and prevent any recognition of the Southern Confederacy by either France or England. General Scott, it is supposed, will go in the same steamer.

will go in the same steamer. Immense Union Mass Meeting at Balti-BALTIMORE, NOV. 4.—A great Union mass meeting is in progress at Monument Square this evening. Intense enthusiasm is manifested by the crowd. The meeting is intended as a grand rally of the Union men prior to the election, which comes off on Wednesday.

Boston, Nov. 4.—Joseph S. Hewins was to-day convicted of robbing the mail of a \$5,000 package. Arrest of John A. Morris. WILMINGTON, Nov. 4.—John A. Morris, lottery manager, was arrested and held to bail to:day.

about 6 o'clock, while the fire at Twelfth and Washington streets was in progress, his dwelling was entered by a buck shed and through a second story window, and the sum of five hundred dollars, one hundred and sixty of which was in gold, and the balance in silver, abstracted from a bureau drawer. Truxess testified that a few days previous to the robbery Moore and Lowis stepped into his store, as though with the intention of nurchasing a lot of cigars, and after lottering for some time, pricing several varieties, requested him to change some money for them, which he did, going up to the bureau to obtain such change. After this evidence was taken Brown was released, and Lowis and Moore were held in \$1,000 each for a further hearing on Thursday. The Jersey City Murder Case—Attempted Spicide of Mrs. Marks. New York, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Marks, another of the women implicated in the Fellner murder, at-tempted suicide last night by cutting her arm with a dull penknife. The act was discovered before a fatal injury was inflicted.

New York Bank Statement. CONSUMPTION OF GAS.—The price per 1,000 A decrease in deposits...... 3,783,425

Statement of a Participant in the Battle of Ball's Bluff-The Dead and Missing Philadelphians. THE STEAMER JURA AT FATHER POINT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SUMPTER AT LIVERPOOL.

AUSTRIA TO RECOGNIZE ITALY.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 4.—The steamship Jura.

The accouchement of the Empress of Austria is

Commercial Intelligence

tations are as follows:

 Now Orleans.
 12 ½

 Mobiles.
 12 ½

 Uplands.
 12 ½

LIVERPOOL, October 25.—COTTON.—The Brokers' Cir-clar reports the sales of the week at 140,000 bales. The

The stock in port is estimated at 614,000 bales, of thich 321,500 bales are American.
STATE OF TRADE.—Advices from Manchester connuc favorable; prices for goods and yarns are still adapting.

Huc involute; permitting to have a declining tendency. Wheat is dull, and all descriptions are slightly

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS—(By the Jura.)

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 25.—Arr., from New York, Arago, at Rochelle; W. H. Wharton, at Flushing; Wm. Miler and Ellen Stevene, at Marceilles; J. L. Bogart, at Havre; Lady Franklin and Patrick Honry, at Deal; Chancellor,

General Scott in New York

From the New York Evening Post.]

Middling. 12 11 % 11 %

the existing crisis

Xesterday we had a long conversation with a corporal f Baker's California Regiment, engaged in the battle opposite Harrison's Island, who gave us some statements of hearsny and of his own personal knowledge relative memorable struggle. The intelligent manner in which these statements were made is their best guarantee o truthfulness, and they are, moreover, identical with facts eretofore made known. It is to be hoped that the validity and intrinsic interest of the narrations will atons for the lateness of their publication. The incidents of he battle have been already portrayed. What we have relate has reference to individual deeds of courage and individual sacrifice.

raphic lines between here and New York, the rapsmission of her advices was delayed till this Martin McDenough, of the Twentieth Massachusetta The steamer Putton, from New York, arrived olded that regiment as it passed through this city. We hanced to be standing near the Volunteer Ref. out on the 24th.

Capt. Semmes, of the privateer Sumpter, had eached Liverpool on the steamer Edinhurgh.

It was expected that the Bank of France will almost immediately adopt some measures to palliate Saloun as the men debarked from the New York boat. and recognizing in the ranks an old acquaintance, entered into conversation with him. Being without employment, and learning that the roll of this company was not yet filled, he immediately joined, and fought like a mad-man in the battle. In the retreat he was wedged be-The accouchement of the Empress of Austria is expected at the commencement of February. It is the general impression that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy will be the basis for the reconstruction of the Austrian Cabinet. The steamship Bohemian, from Quebec, reached tween the rebel advance and our rear. Jumping into the rebel ranks, he siezed a lieutenant by the waist, and lifting him bodily from the ground, hurled him into the midst of our men, who made him a prisoner. Almost Liverpool on the morning of the 24th ultimo.

A competitive trial had taken place at Shoeburyness of rifled 32-pounder service guns of different inventors. The trial was brought to a close without any very satisfactory results. The Whitworth and Armstrong guns alone appear calculated to meet the requirements of the navy instantly McDonough was stabbed by a dozen bayonets. Richard Lester, of the California Regiment, missing, was from this city. He had left the ranks, and was la teen disappearing down a copse, in full pursuit of a robe

officer.
George Merlin, also of the California Regiment, is missing. He had dropped on his knee to take aim at a group of rebels who stood near the edge of a woods. Finding that his cartridges were all gone, he turned to ask some of his comrades, but found, to his amazement that he was effectually surrounded. His astonishment, os may he imagined, was only exceeded by his chagrin. Between a private, named Fairbanks, of the Twen tieth Massachueetts, and a young man, named Heap, of the First California Regiment, a strong attachment is said to have existed. They fought side by side during a great portion of the contest, seeming to rival each other as to the rapidity with which they could load and fire When the retreat was sounded, they leaped into the Po-tomac together. Fairbanks, although a good swimmer, was seen to sink, as though attacked with cramp, and Heap has not since been seen. Both were doubtles

A young man, named Greenhall, of the California, missing, secreted himself, with three comrades, in some inderbrush. Greenhall was an excellent marksman and picked off seven of the enemy who had got between him and the river. One of them, he thinks, was an officer. The rest then hurriedly vacated the spot, and, with his comrades, Greenhall managed to make his way back to our lines. The number of those killed while recrossing in the

poats must have been quite large. In one of the boats a Philadelphian, name unknown, and two men of the Tanimany Regiment, were pulling at the oars. They were compelled to stand upright, and their shoulders were used as rests by their comrades, who kept up a continuous fire. Singular to say, the boat had reached the middle of the stream before one of the oarsmen was struck. They finally fell simultaneously. Their places were instantly supplied; the boat, however, turning with the current, drifted, as they thought, out of danger. In less than fifteen minutes, however, a terrific fire was poured into it, from the skulking enemy, and, filling slowly, it began to sink. The scene then presented was fearful beyond conception. A shrick of horror went up BREARTUFFS continue to have a declining tendency. Wheat is dull, and all descriptions are slightly lower.

PROVISIONS are quiet but steady.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Consols are quoted at the close of business at 92% 292% for money.

Erie shares are quoted at 26%, and Illinois Central at 38238 per cent. discount.

The hullion in the Bank of England has increased 5211,500. from the crew. Men clutched each other in despair, and went down together. Voices that strote to shout for help were drowned in the rushing waters and died away

in gurgles.

Among the rebels was one prominent individual, who wore a red handkerchief tied around his head, but was utterly hatless, coatless, and reckless, standing out in advance of his line. He loaded and deliberately fired at our men for nearly an hour before he was struck down. He was snot by a member of the Tammany regiment who, almost at the same moment, was rierced by a rebe musket-ball.

t Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Gustavus and Queen of the Another rebel was observed to be ensconced on the top of a tree, and, as he seldom fired without inflicting a death-wound, Captain Keffer, of Company N, directed one of his men to shoot him. An instant after the rebet General Winfield Scott arrived in this city by the New Jersey Central railroad at 8 o'clock on Satur-day evening, and repaired at once with his staff to the Braveort House, corner of Fifth avenue and fell from his perch, and went crashing like a log through branch and foliage. Several other adjacent trees were observed to be vacated before much time had elapsed, After the battle one of our men was found stark and linton place.
His escort consisted of Simon Cameron, Secretary dead in the hollow of a log! The manner of his death is supposed to have been as follows: At the commencement of the battle, while a general confusion prevailed, he pro-bably crept into the log (which lay near the river bank). for the purpose of "picking off" the enemy. This shelter was very much decayed and worm-eaten, and was speedily pierced by a rifle-ball. When dragged out, his nusket was found to have been recently discharged. The rific-ball had entered his breast, and passed through the left lung.

In the panic that ensued upon the discovery that the their cover, many scenes, that might have seemed ludicrous in any other juncture, occurred upon the hillside. It was not uncommon for frantic men to leap the whole distance of the bluff and plant their feet on their comrades' backs. A lusty loyalist who had pounced upon a prisoner, slipped at the top of the bluff, but still keeping a desperate hold upon his pray; the two rolled to the bottom in a firm embrace! There was in the California Regiment a gray-haired

private from this city. He had fought hard all day, and had been twice wounded, the last shot carrying away his trigger-finger. He stood upon the banks of the stream divesting himself of his surplus clothing, when a burly ellow belonging to a New York regim him, knocking the breath out of the old man's body. In the hurry and excitement consequent upon the fight. Unionists and rebels frequently fell into each other's lines and began to fire at their own columns. In this way

soners, seeing no chance of escape, lay down in an open field among a number of the dead, as though he were really hors de combat. At length a rebel sharp-shooter, stumbling upon his body, selected it as an excellent one for a foot-rest. Poor Stokes was in tribulation, but held his peace. At length the rebel, having made a very successful shot, sprang up and danced around for joy, well-nigh kneading his foot-stool into a jelly! "Stop! for God's sake !" shouted Stokes. The sharp-shooter drew back, perfectly thunderstruck; then, divining the true state of affairs, he shouted out, "You sneaking Yankee cuss, git up here!" The ejaculation brought a score of ebels to the spot, and Stokes, when last seen, was going off under a guard, with a very crest-fallen face. The most deadly contest of the day occurred between a member of the Massachusetts Fiftcenth and Eighth Virginia regiments. The latter, as is well known, were

at one time retreating, with the Fifteenth hotly pursuing. The rebel rear was brought up by a most determined fellow, who turned repeatedly, and discharged his musket in our ranks. Animated by the same personal laring, a Federal soldier rushed beyond the head of his column, firing continually. After the pursuit had continued for some distance, it being feared that sur men were to be drawn into a trap, they were ordered to retire. The order was obeyed by all save the volunteer who had led the advance, and before many minutes, he was seen truggling with the laggard Virginian, whose own column had gone ahead. Three barrels of a revolver were discharged at the rebel without seeming effect, and the Vir-Halleck, just arrived from California.

It is remarked that the journey was performed by General Scott much more easily than had been expected. The General seems quite recovered from his fatigue, and was this morning engaged in consultation with his relatives in regard to his future course. Very few strangers are admitted to his ginian, rushing upon his assailant with a huge knife, was and the lovalist had shut his eyes. The knife, however, fell from the other's grasp, and he reeled over lifele All three of the pistol shots had actually taken effect upon him, yet such was his overmastering brute ferocity, that for some instants his wounds were without effect.

It is related of Sewall Randall; of Company D. Cali-As to a public reception, little is known. The General desires to avoid all display. It is under-stood, however, that, if he will permit it, a demonfornia Regiment, that the night before the engagement he had a singular dream. Next morning, so vivid was stration will soon take place for the purpose of testifying the profound sense of the citizens of New York of his great national services. But his the impression left on his memory, that he related it to a companion, and added a belief that it was an unfavorable mon. Neither Pidicule nor reason could move him from inability to preside at a review of troops would operate against a military demonstration; and there would be a similar objection to any public this strange conviction, and when the advance had been made, he went into action as though he had just received his death-warrant. He had crossed the river, but had barely reached the top of the opposite bluff when he felle shot through the side. He lingered for some time, in great agony, but before death his pain was somewhat abated. He was acquainted in this city, and particularl

> Our informant adds that more reckless courage, upon both sides, was never remarked. All consciousness of organization was for a time abandoned, and men, fighting upon their own responsibility, presumed, even in the face of death, to set examples of bravery. A number renly doclared they would never leave the field alive. TARGET PRACTICE.—Company F, First Re-

in the vicinity of Frankford.

TARGET PRACTICE.—Company F, First Regiment (infantry) Home Guards, proceeded to Belmont Cottage yesterday afternoon for the purpose of target firing. They rurned out forty-five musicets, and made a highly creditable appearance. The aring, circumstances considered, was excellent. The two best shots were made by Private Potts.

After the firing the company partook of a handsome collation prepared by the host of Belmont Cettage. After the collation, Colonel J. Ross Snowden presented the prize—a very handsome silver Washington medal—accempanying the prosentation with some very happy and patriotic remarks, which were received with hearty rounds of applause. The medal was the gift of Colonel Snowden. Mr. Potts replied in an eloquent strain, and was followed in Samis general Psimarks by General Pleasonton, who, with a portion of his staff, was also present. The whole affair was of the most pleasant character, and will doubties be repeated at no distant day, as this prosperous company is determined to be as proficient in target firing as in their other soldierly duties. DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH

DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMENICATION WITH GEN. MCCLELLAN—Yesterday a telegraphic wire was connected with the line of the American Telegraph Company, at Third street, and thence stretched to the Central polices sintium, at Fifth and Ubushut streets. At a branch of this company's line has been extended to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, in Wushington, it will be seen that a direct communication has thus been established between our municipal police station and the office of the commander-in-chief of the army. As an experiment, the measure was in every way successful.

DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN WYNKOOP .- Ex-DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN WYNKOOP.—EX-Alderman Wynkoop, of this city, died at his residence, Hestonville, yesterday morning. About a week since he may be a stacked with the typhoid, which caused his death. He was largely acquainted in West Philadelphia, and had filled various public positions with credit. For many years he was public positions with credit. For many years he was public positions with credit. For many years he was public positions and the Twenty-fourth ward. At the time of his death he was way-agen of the Hestonville and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company. He was about sixty years of age.

SWORD PRESENTATION. - Last evening a SWORD TRESENTATION.—LIRSE EVENING as sword presentation took place at the Government buildings, Chestnut street. A. Lemuel Adams, Esq., on behalf of Company K, of Colonel Chantry's regiment, presented Captain Elagoud, at that company, with a beautiful sword. Lieutenant Carteret with a handsone sword and built subsing come partition remarks much the occa-

FATAL ACCIDENTS .- A man named William Robinson, while driving a teem last evening, fell from his wagon at Seventeenth and Hamilton streets, and was run over. He resided at Frankford. Death was almost instantaneous. instantaneous.

A lad named Joseph Longhlin was run over by a car at Fourth and Washington streets last evening. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where one of his legs was amputated.

ACCIDENT IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD. ACCIDENT IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—
A day or two since, one of the workmen in Harper's
factory, tocated in the Twenty-second ward, met with an
accident which resulted in his death. He was engaged
upon Government picks, when one of the articles accider tally struck him upon the forehead. The point penetrated the brain, and the man died the next day from the
effects of the injury received.

TRIAL POSTPONED.— Yesterday morning,
Cantain Perry and First Lieutenant Harvey, of the pirate

feet for the consumption of gas is less in this city than in any other. It is charged here at the rate of \$2.25 per 1,600 feet, while at New York, Albans, Rochester, Butfallo, Louisville, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnait, the price is \$2.60. In Oawego, N. Yu it is as high as \$3.50, and in many other places \$3.