The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied 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 none but patriots and traitors."

☞ Mr. John W. Pittock is the agent for *The Press* at Pittsburg. Persons wishing to be served with the paper in that city will please leave their names at his store.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have at length received some definite intelligence in regard to our Great Naval Expedition and its destination. The steamer *Monticello* arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday from the blockading fleet, off Savannah, and reports that she passed our Armada moving along finely on Saturday night within thirty miles of Bull's Bay. Professor Bache, in his report of the Coast Survey for 1857, states that "a reconnoissance of Bull's Bay, thirty miles northeast of Charleston, and a survey of North Edisto entrance, about twenty-five miles southeast of that city, pointed to these harbors as harbors of refuge for vessels unable to pass Charleston bar in northeast or southwest gales." Assistant C. O. Boutelle (who, with Lieut. Bankhead is upon the present naval expedition) entered both these harbors in 1856, and gives an instance in which, by running into North Edisto, a vessel might probably have been saved from wreck. The report also says: "*Bull's Bay entrance gives thirteen feet at mean low water, and North Edisto twelve feet.*"

On page 69, same volume, we find the following as the report of Mr. Boutelle and his sub-assistant, B. Huger, Jr.:

"During the month of February the work was carried forward over Bull's Island and through Bull's Bay to Cape Roman by the parties working jointly. Bull's Bay we found to be *a large shoal of shallow water, intersected with numerous narrow channels leading from the creek entering the bay*, but suitable for navigation only of light-draft vessels.

"A very fine harbor of refuge is made by the northeastern end of Bull's Island, *with a safe and easy entrance from sea by night or day*, AND ABOUT FOUR FEET MORE WATER THAN AT CHARLESTON BAR."

In 1850 it was again surveyed by Lieut Bankhead, (who accompanies the present expedition,) whose report stated that:

"The inland passage leading to the southward and westward, was sounded out as far as Caper's Island. * * * I doubt whether it will ever be used except as a harbor of refuge for coasting vessels, for which purpose, however, it is well adapted, being easy of access, affording good holding ground, and having abundance of water (in the channel) for that class of vessels. The small channels that traverse the bay are too narrow and irregular in their depth for anything but vessels of the lightest draft."

And again, in the same report, he says:

"The inland passage, connecting with the bay, I find to be too narrow and crooked for any vessels other than very small steamers and flatboats, there being but one foot of water at mean low tide, and a width of only fifty feet at the narrowest part."

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore *American* of last evening says:

"Among naval and military men at Old Point the impression is that the fleet landed on Bull's Island, at the mouth of Bull's Bay, on Sunday, the distance from Cape Romaine, where the fleet was passed on Saturday night, being but fifteen miles. The storm having damaged the Southern telegraph, their landing could not be known at Norfolk or Richmond before Tuesday. Intelligence from Norfolk indicated that the point of landing was believed to be at the Port Royal entrance to Beaufort, some forty miles south of Charleston, whilst Bull's Bay is thirty miles south of Charleston. Gentlemen who passed through that section of the State represent that three weeks since there was no fortification at Bull's Bay; and the impression is that nothing could have been erected there since that would be able to stand the batteries of the fleet for an hour's cannonading."

The recent battle at Gauley Bridge, in Western Virginia, resulted in a repulse of the rebels, in which they suffered great loss.

The official news of the removal of Gen. Fremont reached him at Springfield on the 2d inst. It naturally excited some feeling among the soldiers who were not familiar with all the facts upon which the action of the Administration was based. but Gen. Fremont misjudged patriotically did all he could to quell the excitement, and to induce all his troops to discharge their whole duty.

From a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* of Monday, we extract the following interesting items of Southern news:

"Gen. Wise is still confined to his room, but he is convalescent and receives a large number of visitors. The Wise Legion will be withdrawn from Western Virginia, and another force sent to replace it, but its future destination is unknown. Breckinridge wants to take it with its fighting commander to Kentucky, but Wise thinks the enemy have serious designs on North Carolina, and prefers to go there."

The *Day Book* also says: "We understand that a gentleman arrived in this city several days since, who reports that a vessel recently arrived on the coast of South Carolina, in an apparent state of distress, from some of the British Islands, bound to Baltimore. Some of her sails and rigging had been cut away as though she had been in a gale, and she was endeavoring to make her way into Charleston harbor for the purpose of getting relief. She was overhauled by the Federal fleet off that coast, and by them fitted up with such needed repairs as would enable her to keep on her way.

"They then put their mail on board of her. She left there and soon got an opportunity and dodged in either to Charleston or some other Southern port, where she was delivered over to the rebels, together with her valuable cargo. On an examination of the letters in the mail from the Yankee fleet, it was found that considerable information leaked out as to the intention of the invading fleet which recently left Hampton Roads. It appears from this source of information *that their design is to attack Charleston in force from three different points or approaches, and it may be that Port Royal is one of these points.* This information luckily has fallen into the possession of the Charleston authorities long enough to give them an opportunity to prepare for their reception—that is, if they can place any reliance on it."

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday says:

"It *is* understood that the Government has information, the particulars of which are not given to the public, that furnishes ground for the belief that the Yankee fleet were preparing to land at Port Royal, in South Carolina. There is said to be here one of the most capacious and finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, with but few natural advantages for its defence. It is thought not improbable that the enemy may attempt to move inland towards Charleston."

Death of Sir James Graham.

By the mail-steamer *Persia*, which arrived yesterday, we have intelligence of the death of Sir JAMES GRAHAM. Exactly the same age as Earl RUSSELL, (born in 1792,) he entered Parliament forty-three years ago. During half of the lengthened period of his public career he sat for the county of Cumberland, or for Carlisle, its capital. His principal landed property, called Netherby, is situated in Cumberland. In 1824, he succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father, the first baronet. Like most eminent parliamentarians of fortune, GRAHAM had the advantage of excellent education. From Westminster School he passed into Queen's College, Cambridge, and entered public life, at the age of twenty-one, as Secretary to Lord MONTGOMERIE, in Sicily, and subsequently held the same relation to Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK. He was elected M. P. for Hull, in 1818, upon such particularly liberal principles that his father, a strong Tory, refused to give him any pecuniary assistance in that contest. Early in 1820, there was a general election, in consequence of the death of GEORGE the Third, and young GRAHAM was not re-elected. In 1826, however, he was returned for Carlisle, and has been in Parliament ever since.

For some years, Sir JAMES GRAHAM sought to obtain celebrity rather by writing than speaking, and published numerous pamphlets, of ultra-liberal spirit, from 1820 to 1830. In the latter year the Wellington Government toppled over, in consequence of its leader's bold denial that *any* Parliamentary Reform was required. Lord GREY formed a new Administration, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM was appointed to office. From November, 1830, until July, 1834, he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and discharged the duties of that office with ability, tact, and industry. After Lord GREY was manœuvred out of office, in 1834, Sir JAMES GRAHAM and the present EARL OF DERBY resigned, on the plea that the Melbourne Ministry contemplated the confiscation of the temporalities of the Church of England. PEEL became Prime Minister in the autumn of 1841, and appointed GRAHAM to the office of Home Secretary, which he filled until the break-up of that Ministry in July, 1845. As Home Secretary he became, for a time, the most unpopular public man in England. The tragic fate of the brothers BANDIERA made MAZZINI suspect that his letters had been secretly opened in the London post office and their contents communicated to foreign powers. By a series of ingenious traps, laid by Mr. DUNCOMBE, M. P. for Finsbury, this suspicion was converted into assurance, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM was compelled to make the humiliating confession that, by his express orders, he correspondence of certain persons was secretly opened, read, and copied in the Post Office, for the use of the Government. He never recovered the popularity which this disgraceful act destroyed. In 1852, when Lord ABERDEEN formed his Coalition Ministry, Sir JAMES GRAHAM resumed his office in the Admiralty, and resigned it in February, 1855, when the Administration fell to pieces. He has not been in office since.

It might be said of GRAHAM that he has belonged to every party in England. First an ultra Liberal, then a Reformer, next a thick-and-thin stickler for Church and State, after that a Protectionist, then a Coalition man, and, at last, a sort of independent advocate of PALMERSTON'S policy.

He was a well-looking man, with large features, a massive frame, and a very small voice. Indeed, it was amusing to hear that Herculean politician delivering an able speech, in the most attenuated tones—the marked energy of his action being in curious contrast with the feebleness of voice which uttered language, sometimes ardent and eloquent. Sir JAMES GRAHAM will not be missed—his influence went at the time when LETTER-OPENER was branded on his character.

Foreign Special Correspondents.

Compared with some special correspondents of the London press, Dr. RUSSELL is a living exemplar of impartiality and accuracy. The *Times* is not the only London newspaper that rejoices in a "special" correspondence from the United States. *Chronicle*, *Post*, and *Herald* severally have long epistles of their own—though, from economy, all three papers employed the same gentleman, who thus became a sort of literary Cerberus, with three pens, and only one head, and *that* not particularly overweighted with brains.

Blame Dr. RUSSELL as we may for the hostile and even partial tone of his letters in *The Times*, we should wrong our own judgment by affecting to deny that he is a man of education and information, and, from his having witnessed war, upon a vast scale, in the Crimea and in India, possessing more intimate acquaintance with the practical part of a campaign than any other civilian of his time. He places military movements before us with a graphic power not inferior to that exhibited by NAPIER in his History of the Peninsular War, and describes battles with a rapid eloquence which carries the reader right into the heart of each encounter. His weakness is visible when, abandoning the narration of facts, he enters into the mystical region of speculation. When he *relates* he is a giant; when he *speculates* (in New England, they might say, when he *guesses*,) he becomes dwarfed down. There are not always military movements to be described, and the readers of the *Times* perpetually exclaim, "Give! give!" like the Glaour in "Caleph Vathek," and Dr. RUSSELL, when he has next to nothing to write about, gives his opinion *de omnibus rebus*, and sometimes blunders, amusingly or provokingly. Presently, when our gallant soldiers get to fighting, we shall have Dr. RUSSELL vivid and eloquent as ever.

The Special Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing from New York, beats Dr. RUSSELL hollow in wild speculations. He declares that President LINCOLN is the protector of the African slave trade; that Secretary CHASE and Secretary WELLES alone have kept Gen. FREMONT in commission; that Gen. McCLELLAN has been influenced, all along, by the solitary desire of keeping the Southerners out of Baltimore; that their march from Philadelphia and New York would be the easiest thing in the world; that as "Anti-Slavery" is not to be inscribed along with "E Pluribus Unum" on the Federal flag, there is no reason why the war should be prolonged; that no Southern leader dreams for a moment of Disunion; that, leaving foreigners and men of foreign descent to fight this battle with the South, comparatively few American-born citizens in the North have ventured to risk their lives in the campaign; and that, when Philadelphia is captured by BEAUREGARD, he need not press forward, for that casualty would break up New York. He adds "New York would be better off if Washington was destroyed."

"At this moment the city [N. Y.] is so completely disarmed of troops and of arms—all having been sent to protect that abominable hole, Washington—that if Beauregard outnumbers McClellan only ten Baltimore, he can send a few thousand bobbs [bobtailed horses] over, and all street before this day fortnight. Ten thousand men coming on would create such a panic that they would have all their own way. *They could burn the towns in New Jersey as they came along, and capture and hold New York city, with its vast treasure.* New York city could not raise 3,000 men to oppose them. On the contrary, *the rebels would be warmly welcomed here.* This may be treason, but it is true notwithstanding. What would be thought of London if that great city was menaced, and she should send every armed man to the Shetland Islands to protect an old lighthouse keeper? There is about as much sense in doing what New York is doing."

The sheer absurdity of these statements will cause no small merriment in this country. Be it remembered, however, that foreign countries accept this "information" as authentic, and that it is supplied by journals of respectable character and large circulation. The Manchester Cottonocracy triumphantly appeal to such statements, and say, "England ought to break the blockade, and let us have cotton, and the North will thank her for it, seeing, as letters from New York tell us, 'the rebels would be warmly welcomed here.'"

On the comparison which we have instituted Dr. RUSSELL appears to very decided advantage. He has taken a wrong view of many things here, but we acquit him of wilful misrepresentation, whereas the "special correspondent" whose letter we have just examined not only wrote what was false, but knew its mendacious character when he wrote it. Therefore, we say, better one RUSSELL than a score of anonymous letter-writers whose "special" aim seems to be the throwing wild inventions into foreign journals with a palpable purpose of deceit.

Who General Peel Is.

General PEEL, who lately undertook to talk American war-politics to the chawbacons and clodhoppers (as CORBETT used to call them) of Huntingdonshire, in England, is a gentleman who has seldom heard his own voice in Parliament during the period of thirty years of his being a member. He belongs to a numerous class of public men in England, who severally play the part of Orator Mum in the Legislature, but show off, true Tritons among the minnows of country places, at agricultural dinners, where their station and property obtain them a hearing, and where each is the Sir Oracle of the hour. Thanks to the pitying good-nature of the local newspaper editors, their attempts at oratory are licked into a shape fit for publication and perusal, and they obtain the somewhat doubtful reputation of "not having made such a mess of it as might have been expected."

JONATHAN PEEL, who bears the title of "Right Honorable" before his name, by virtue of being a Privy Councillor, is a "fine old English gentleman" who has just completed his sixty-second year, having first breathed this mortal air on the 12th October, 1799. He was fifth son of the first, and younger brother of the second Sir ROBERT PEEL. In June, 1815, just after the final fall of NAPOLEON I., Master PEEL entered the British army as Ensign—a rank equivalent to that of Second-Lieutenant in our service, and derived from the fact that, in the English infantry, the two flags or ensigns, national and regimental, are invariably carried, in battle and on all public occasions, by the two junior commissioned officers of each regiment—there being one ensign to each company. Ensign PEEL, having entered the service at a time when, as Othello said, the soldier's occupation was gone, speedily retired on half pay. Nevertheless, his rank went on, and though, like Michael Cassio, "he never set a squadron in the field," he gradually rose until he became Major-General in 1854, and in 1859 rose to the rank of Lieutenant General, which he still holds. So much for the influence of wealth, position, and connexion in England. HENRY HAVELOCK and JONATHAN PEEL entered the army at the same time. One went to India, where he was constantly employed, in camp and in council, as a diplomatist as well as a soldier, and, at the end of thirty years' hard service, was only brevet Colonel in 1854, when JONATHAN PEEL, without any service at all, was Major General. But then, HAVELOCK had only his sword and his brain to aid him, while PEEL inherited a princely fortune from his father, the Lancashire cotton-spinner, was brother to the leading statesman of the age, had a seat in Parliament, and was married to the daughter of a Marquis. So, as often happens in the battle of life, Worth rose slowly, while Wealth advanced rapidly. But there is a retribution even here on earth. HENRY HAVELOCK, of Lucknow, will be a household word among brave men of all countries to the end of time, while JONATHAN PEEL will be remembered only as the dull and lucky brother of a great statesman.

In 1824, JONATHAN PEEL married Lady JANE KENNEDY, daughter of the Marquis of Ailsa, on which occasion, GEORGE the Fourth made a *bon mot*—which previously did not appear in the classic pages of the late Mr. JOSEPH MILLER. Two or three of the PEELS had married ladies with the baptismal name of *Jane*, whereupon, GEORGE IV., who did not like the statesman and loved to ridicule his humble origin, said, when JONATHAN brought a third JANE to the altar, "So! I perceive that these PEELS continue attached to the Jennies!"—the cotton-jenny having made the fortune of the founder of the family.

General PEEL'S public life has been as follows: Member of Parliament for Norwich from 1829 to 1830, and for the little borough of Huntingdon from 1831 to the present time: Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, during his brother's Administration, from September, 1841, to July, 1846; Secretary of State for the War Department, in the Derby-Disraeli Ministry, from March, 1858, to June, 1859. Such are the antecedents of General PEEL, one of the modern carpet-knights,

Trimmed cap-a-pie,
Who loves in the saloon to show
The arms that never knew a foe.

How far qualified such a person is to play the critic upon the great war now raging in this country, the public may have learned from "the full, true, and particular account" of him which we have here given. But, it seems a rule of life, that the less some men know of a subject the more boldly they precipitate themselves into its discussion.

The Blockade.

Already we have alluded to the change of opinion among British statesmen respecting the internecine war in this country—a war in which we have engaged solely and wholly to prevent that worst usurpation of the exacting ambition of the Few over the constitutional rights of the Many. Far from us to underestimate the bravery of opponents who have been induced to think themselves engaged in a righteous cause. While we regret that they have thus been tempted into the path of error, we look forward with hopeful faith to the not-distant time when, this unhappy contest ended, the South will publicly admit, what it must now privately feel, that, after all, better than a causeless rebellion is loving obedience to that Constitution which was won by the valor, framed by the wisdom, and sealed with the blood of our ancestors. Peace will once more settle on the land—peace won by no compromise of principle—and an unexampled career of prosperity may be hoped for then, for

"All that most endears
Glory is when the myrtle wreathes the sword."

In Europe, but chiefly in England, where certain traders and manufacturers are interested in obtaining cotton from the rebellious South, though the feeling of the masses has been with *us*, all through, it is undeniable that politicians and statesmen—there is a wide difference between the two classes—have decidedly and openly inclined in the opposite direction. Two parties, severally inheriting the traditions and representing the policy of FOX and PITT, were friendly to the pretensions of the South, at first. Yet FOX and PITT decidedly agreed upon only a single question of policy—the extinction of the Slave Trade, and, like themselves, their successors would denounce, as rankest treason, any attempt on the part of Ireland to break from the Union with Great Britain. It was a singular anomaly, for men holding such principles to think even for a moment of standing by the South, in its battle for the maintenance of Slavery and the triumph of disunion. That anomaly, we hope and believe, is in a fair way of being removed. At least, as we have already shown, the political leaders of England have considerably modified their opinions, and are anchoring in the fixed impression that, after all, it is *we* who are fighting, not alone for that Constitution, which is the life-blood of our national system, but for the universal and conservative principle of Freedom herself.

The public men across the water who now give voice to antagonism against us are not leaders of public opinion in any place or in any shape. Mr. LINDSAY, who so warmly entreats France and England to unite with the South, and at once liberate Cotton by breaking the blockade, has no weight—simply because it is known that he is interested, as an extensive shipowner, in the carrying trade. With equal distrust does John Bull regard the suggestions of other persons, who also have special pecuniary interests involved in the success of their views.

One of these, whom we select out of several, is a Mr. HAYMAN, a cotton-broker in Liverpool. He has laid a plan before Earl RUSSELL to this effect—that as the Federal Government affirms that no dissolution of the Union has taken place, it can have no right to exclude British ships from any of its ports, and he maintains that the British Government should send armed steamers to break the blockade.

Lord RUSSELL has not taken up the suggestion, but it is likely to be taken up and strongly pressed upon him when, from "short time" and starvation wages in the cotton districts of Great Britain, (Lancashire and Glasgow,) the manufacturers will have cause to anticipate distress of the heaviest kind among their laboring serfs. It is known that the Secessionists themselves rely upon Englands' being drawn, on their side, into the contest.

The *Weekly Times*, a London journal with a circulation of over 500,000, chiefly among the working classes in Great Britain, and justly understood to utter the convictions of the masses, takes up this proposition, and thus disposes of it:

"Our commercial interest, as well as our moral duty, are both on the side of *strict neutrality*. We might possibly, at the expense of an American war, obtain the exit of cotton a few months earlier than it would otherwise occur, but a hundred millions sterling would not pay for much fighting, although it would for more than represent the loss occasioned by the evil against which we are invited to take up arms. We must also remember that a large portion of our trade depression arises from the fearful disturbance which the civil war has occasioned in the finances of the North. We might, by quarrelling with them, make this much worse; but *ruining customers has never been found a good method of enlarging trade.* If we were to break the American blockade because we don't like it, we should commit *an act of aggression which every civilized country in Europe would condemn, and we could not afterwards enforce any blockade ourselves.* It is very inconvenient that war should interrupt the occupations of peace, but we must submit to such a disaster until we can persuade the parties to the quarrel to refer their causes to an arbitration milder than that of the sword."

The case is so sensibly and clearly put, in these few sentences, that we shall not weaken it by any comment of our own. Before Lord RUSSELL, or any other person, seriously inclines to break the blockade, because the Lancashire money-mucks dislike it, he must abrogate at once, and forever, all international law, and wholly exterminate the writings of GENTILIS of Ancona, (who founded the science,) of GROTIUS and PUFFENDORF, of BACON and VATTEL, of STORY and WHEATON, of PHILLIMORE and TWISS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—There being a large temporary reduction in the cost of manufacture of the above, J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets, offers the full benefit to his customers. See advertisement.

SALE AT CHINA HALL.—We invite the attention of housekeepers and others to the sale this morning at China Hall, No. 529 Chestnut street, of rich China and Glassware.

Southern News.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—The Southern papers say the loss of the rebels at the Leesburg fight was 300 killed and wounded.

One hundred and sixty Federal prisoners from Leesburg reached Richmond on the 24th.

The Richmond papers say that Gen. Evans fought at Leesburg contrary to orders, and is to be court martialled; and that the Federal loss at that fight was 2,000 killed and wounded.

The KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) *Register* says the rebel loss at Wild Cat was only 5 killed and 23 wounded.

Col. Ficklin asks for reinforcements from Richmond, and fears that the Federals will cut off Prestonburg, Ky., from communication with Virginia. (Gen. Nelson has already done this.)

Beauregard's official report of the battle of Manassas says 399 rebels were killed and 1,200 wounded, that the Federal loss was 4,500 killed, wounded, and prisoners. He says his entire force then was 28,000 (128,000 ?), of which one-fourth only were engaged.

THE electors of Maryland to-day are to choose a Governor, to serve for four years, in place of Thomas H. Hicks, against whom the Union-loving people of the State have not a word of complaint, and the Governor will retire from the office with the plaudits of four-fifths of the people. The candidates for the now Executive are Augustus W. Bradford, who is nominated by the Union party, and is sure of his election by an overwhelming majority, and Benjamin C. Howard, who will be supported by the "blood-tubs" and "rosebuds," the rowdy Know-Nothings and 19th-of-April rioters and bridge-burners of Baltimore, and by the Secessionists and rebels throughout the State. There are also to be elected a Comptroller of the Treasury, three judges of the Court of Appeals, a number of circuit judges, sheriffs, county commissioners, clerks of courts, State attorneys, magistrates, constables, supervisors, surveyors, members of the House of Delegates, and about half the Senate.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INDICATIONS OF A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

THE NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

GENERAL FREMONT RECEIVES HIS ORDER OF REMOVAL.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CAMP.

Insubordination among a Portion of the Officers and Men.

PATRIOTIC ORDER FROM FREMONT.

PRICE AND McCULLOCH MARCHING ON SPRINGFIELD.

THE ENEMY ENCAMPED ON WILSON'S CREEK.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

LATER FROM THE FIGHT AT GAULEY.

REBELS REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

GENERAL BENHAM IN THEIR REAR.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY

THE REBEL GENERALS RETIRING.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 5, 1861.

The Army.

The Commander-in-chief of the army is not out of the city to-day, and the telegraph reports all quiet over the river. The water in the Potomac is falling rapidly, and communication will be immediately resumed by the Long Bridge and Government ferries. Though not noted by newspaper reporters, it is no violation of good faith to state that the army trains are daily engaged in transporting shot and shell, heavy cannon, and powder to Virginia. This morning forty loads of shot and shell were carried over; and the army, though not fighting, are daily and diligently employed in preparations to that end. The encampments, rendered somewhat unpleasant by the storm, are all again in fine condition. The roads in Virginia are not improved, and the constant passing of heavy teams has cut them up so that in many places they are almost impassable.

The News from the Fleet.

The intelligence from the fleet confirms the impression entertained here that it did not experience the storm in its violence, and that it made a stroke on Monday, but where it is not stated. On Friday they were off Cape Fear, N. C., and on Saturday off Cape Remain, one hundred miles further south, and within forty miles of Charleston. The intelligence comes via Hampton Roads, and is considered reliable at the War Department. It will remove the anxiety felt in consequence of the storm.

Rumors are current at Willard's to-night that the fleet has attacked Charleston, though it is not generally believed.

The Dead in the Potomac.

Twenty-one bodies were recovered yesterday from the river, between Tenallytown, above, and Fort Washington, below this city. Among these were three officers, one of them grade unknown, and the other two lieutenants. One had some twenty or thirty dollars in his pockets, a revolver, two daguerreotypes, supposed to be the likeness of himself and wife, and a bundle of letters, directed to Lieut. GRAYS. The other body had his pockets cut off, and nothing was found on his person to tell who he was, or where he belonged. One finger was cut off, and it is thought that the rebels cut a ring from the finger, and then threw the body into the river. The captain of a vessel, laden with potatoes, from Maine, informs me that he saw three bodies floating past his vessel, when he was discharging cargo at Georgetown, one of which he recovered. Many of the bodies are so mutilated as to render recognition impossible.

The Cabinet.

There was a Cabinet session this morning, three of the members of which, however, are absent, being out of the city. Mr. CHASE is expected to return from New York this evening, Mr. SEWARD in a day or two, and Mr. CAMERON in a week.

Troops Coming.

There are now twenty thousand *en route* for this city from the North. They come in slowly for want of transportation.

No Movement at Present.

It is very evident that no general movement will take place until after the naval expedition is heard from.

The Gauley Fight.

No despatches have been received directly from General ROSECRANS, relative to the late engagement, and none since the morning, on that subject, up to a late hour to-night. Those already addressed to headquarters, however, from responsible sources, are in accord with the telegrams transmitted to the general Press.

A Fire Brigade.

The Hope Hose Steam Fire Company, of Philadelphia, have tendered their apparatus to the Government. They will send members to work the machine at about the pay of an orderly sergeant. Colonel FLORENCE has tendered his services to the War Department to organize a fire brigade. He says he will require three steam-engines. There is a regiment of regulars here doing patrol duty, and as a number of them are old firemen they are very anxious to be enlisted in the fire brigade. If Philadelphia sends steam fire-engines down, they would net be of much service unless the Fairmount water works were sent with them.

In Cabinet council to-day, it was ordered that two steam-engines be at once procured from the North, probably Philadelphia, with experienced companies to work them.

Pennsylvania Enterprise.

The dealers in anthracite coal in Pennsylvania propose to make our supply of coal abundant and cheap. They can forward coal to Baltimore, they say, at the same rate it is delivered in Philadelphia. The freight from Baltimore to Washington is usually 60 to 70 cents per ton. Thus we can in twenty or thirty days be supplied with coal at $4 per ton, instead of paying $10 as at present. The Pennsylvania dealers have taken the matter in hand, and they will put it through.

The Latest from Western Virginia.

An official despatch, dated to-day, states Gen. FLOYD'S force at 7,000, and that BENHAM and SCHENCK'S brigades were following him on the new road. Another despatch from Cleveland, dated last night, states that the Kanawha boat had just passed Maysville, Ky., and reported that General ROSECRANS had repulsed FLOYD, and, at the last accounts, Generals BENHAM and SCHENCK had got into his rear, and it was thought that FLOYD'S force would be captured by them.

Condition of the Troops.

A ride from Lowinsville to Arlington, this morning, showed that all the troops are ready to march forward at a moment's warning. The recent heavy rains created sad havoc among the different encampments, but the soldiers set to work with cheerful hearts, and soon set things right. The camps now present their usual neat and tidy appearance. The Pennsylvania Reserves, as a whole, are unquestionably the best disciplined and best equipped body of men on the other side of the Potomac. Every private soldier seems to take a pride in his martial bearing, for the purpose of reflecting credit, as they do, on the old Keystone State.

Important Military Changes.

Since the retirement of the veteran Gen. SCOTT, it is understood some important military changes have been made. No alteration will take place in the programme of the campaign, which meets Gen. SCOTT'S unqualified approbation. Thirty-nine out of forty officers favored Gen. MCCLELLAN taking command of the army without regard to precedence or rank. Gen. MCCLELLAN finds very little time for sleep. He is hard at work day and night. He is much annoyed by people at a distance writing him frivolous letters, evidently for the purpose of obtaining his autograph. He has no time to answer nonsensical letters. He is not in want of any further assistance on his staff, and applicants can save themselves much trouble by not writing for such positions.

From the Lower Potomac.

A gentleman who came up from Port Tobacco this morning reports that our troops are erecting formidable batteries at important points along the Maryland side. The rebels are watching our movements evidently with much anxiety. The rebel ferry-boat *Page* is now rendered useless to them. She is completely blockaded in Quantico creek. A number of vessels are reported to be still at the mouth of the Potomac. The rebel batteries daily fire across the river, but do us no harm. Their communication with the Maryland shore, which has been of great advantage to them, is now entirely cut off. A schooner is reported to have passed Matthias Point last night. Large reinforcements of Federal troops have arrived in the vicinity of Port Tobacco. The health of the troops is most excellent. But very few are on the sick list.

Latest from Port Tobacco.

SICKLES', SPEES', and HACKER'S brigades are now down the river on the Maryland side, and the largest portion of the men are along the river at and near Port Tobacco, throwing up breastworks and mounting heavy cannon.

The First Maryland Regiment.

Much complaint is made that the First Maryland Regiment was permitted to stack their arms and proceed in a body to Baltimore for the purpose of voting at the election. There were no overtures whatever made to influence their votes.

The Names of the Prisoners.

It is understood that Assistant Secretary of War SCOTT has taken measures to ascertain the names of the prisoners captured by the rebels at Ball's Bluff. If this is done it will relieve many a sad and anxious heart.

From the Upper Potomac.

A sutler who came down from Poolesville to-day reports *all quiet along the lines. The rebels have* not shown themselves for the past three days. It is reported that they are again in force at Leesburg. Capt. GARRICK MALLORY, Jr., of BAKER'S Brigade, who has had a severe attack of fever, is said to be rapidly recovering.

Blankets for the Army.

Quartermaster General MEIGS is now among the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Boston, buying up blankets, army clothing, &c. Nearly half of the dry goods imported into New York during the month of October were army woollens. The supply is large, and now six hundred thousand pounds of wool are offered for sale in New York by one house. The factories will not be stopped for want of raw material.

Colonel Townsend.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, one of Gen. SCOTT'S aids until that officer retired, left Washington this morning, for New York, on business connected with the army.

Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

The following soldiers died yesterday:

JOHN WALKER, Company D, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, at Rosch's Mills.

F. SOMERS, Company G, Twenty-third Pennsylvania; BLASIUS SMITH, Company E, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania; JACOB ASKEY, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and CHARLES A. THOMPSON, Company B, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, in the camps.

The Burned Hospital.

The soldiers and patients missing since the fire yesterday have been found all safe.

Consul to Quebec.

CHARLES L. OGDEN, of Philadelphia, has been appointed consul to Quebec.

Wood Cutters.

A gang of one hundred negro wood-choppers passed over into Virginia, this morning, to cut wood for the army. They were comfortably prepared to camp out, and as they passed along they were singing, merrily, "We am bound for Dixie"

A New Hospital.

Minnesota row, consisting of three elegant private residences, originally built for Senators DOUGLAS, RICE, and BRECKINRIDGE, has been rented for hospital purposes.

Miscellaneous.

Information has been received at the Post Office Department that the regimental postmasters and others detailed to receive and forward letters from the U. S. army have in some instances demanded and exacted pre-payment of postage on letters destined for the British North American provinces. This practice is a direct violation of the postal regulations, which do not require pre-payment of postage on such letters, and it should be immediately discontinued.

The President received a despatch this morning, announcing that the fleet was spoken on Thursday, thirty miles distant from Charleston.

The President intends to sustain the Provost Marshal's Court in Alexandria, in its course in reference to the property of rebels.

Colonel FRIEDMAN, of the Cameron Dragoons, contradicts the statement that his regiment desires to have a Jewish chaplain. The correspondence published on this subject is declared to be a hoax.

The officer in command at Great Falls telegraphs that the body of an infantry officer has been washed ashore at that place. Probably it is one of the drowned at Ball's Bluff.

It appears from the official statement, that the amount of the drafts upon the Treasurer, last month, was $10,500,000, of which $6,600,000 were drawn from New York. The unavailable bullion fund is $902,000. The total balance to the credit of the United States Treasurer in the States now under insurrectionary control is stated at $6,500,000, and, after making a deduction for the unavailable, gives the available balance at $4,500,000.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

GENERAL FREMONT RECEIVES HIS ORDER TO RETIRE FROM COMMAND.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CAMP.

Insubordination among Officers and Men in the Face of the Enemy!

MANY LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

PATRIOTIC FAREWELL ADDRESS OF FREMONT.

HE DEMANDS THE OBEDIENCE OF HIS MEN TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

THE ENEMY ADVANCING AND ENCAMPED ON WILSON'S CREEK.

FREMONT'S BODY-GUARD DISBANDING.

Departure of Fremont for St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., November 3.—Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance guard, 2,000 strong.

Preparations were being made to go out and attack them when General Fremont received the unconditional order from Washington relieving him at once from the command of the Western department.

Simultaneously, the newspapers arrived announcing the fact. The intelligence spread like wildfire through the camps, and created indescribable excitement and indignation.

A great number of the officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring that they would fight under no one but Fremont.

The General spent much of the afternoon expostulating with the officers, and urging them by their patriotism and their personal regard for him not to abandon their posts.

He also issued the following farewell address to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.
Soldiers of the Mississippi Army:

Agreeably to orders this day received, I take leave of you.

Our army has been of sudden growth, and we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career.

Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let no remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I had thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you most sincerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win; but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and shall rejoice to be fraternally remembered by my companions-in-arms. JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major General U. S. A.

The feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there were meetings held almost everywhere. The various bands serenaded the general, and whenever he appeared he was greeted with cheers.

Though notifying General Hunter, as his order directed, that he had no longer command over the troops, General Fremont spent several hours in making a personal examination of the ground about the city to be prepared for a battle, and, in accordance with a written request from all the brigadier generals here, he remained through the night, ready to lead the army in case of attack.

All the troops slept on their arms, and many officers remained at their posts all night, an attack being hourly expected; but nothing occurred, more than the firing on our pickets on two different roads.

The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle-ground.

General Fremont is prepared to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as General Pope arrives, the latter having been sent forward to take command till General Hunter gets here.

Universal gloom prevails throughout the camp. A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. The troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened, and have lost their enthusiasm. The body-guard, who could not be induced to remain, and who will now disband, as the terms of their enlistment permit, will accompany General Fremont and his entire staff, including General Asboth, commander of the first division.

General Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 3.—General Fremont and staff left for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body-guard, and will reach St. Louis on Wednesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2.—[Special to the St. Louis *Republican*.]—Reliable information has been received here from different sources that General Price was at Cassville on Thursday with 25,000 men, and McCulloch ten miles this side of that place with 10,000 more, with the intention of marching on Springfield and offering us battle on the old Wilson Creek ground.

McCulloch was expecting 10,000 additional troops from Arkansas.

A large number of the residents of Green, Jasper, and other adjoining counties recently joined Price's army, and many of our officers think the rebel force now nearly 60,000 men.

Fremont has been up nearly the whole of the past five nights making the most perfect arrangements for a battle, and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as at present.

Generals Lane and Sturgis have arrived, and Pope and McKinstry are hourly expected.

[The above despatch was written previous to the reception of Fremont's order to retire.]

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT GAULEY.

THE REBELS REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

GENERAL BENHAM IN THEIR REAR.

CINCINN