The Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF to break up the Union is a fact now known t 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. 1

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. We publish this morning an article from the Cincine ati Enquirer, which purports to be an abstract of the report of the labors at St. Louis of the Investigating Committee appointed by the last Congress. It will be seen that a number of the charges against Fremont of gross neglect or mal-administration in his department are corroborated, and in the face of the startling and disgraceful disclosures thus made, few will question the wisdom and neces-

John C. Breckinridge is now the idol of the rebels. The prediction of Senator Douglas in May last, that in less than a year the ex-Vice President would be a general in the rebel army, has already been verified, and it is rumored in the Southern journals that he may soon be placed in the rebel Cabinet Meanwhile his pompous address " to the people of Kentucky," a long document, is going the rounds of the Secession papers. It is fall of expressions of approval of the great conspiracy, and of denunciations of the action of the Federal Government and of the Kentucky Legislature. Its concluding paragraphs are as follows:

concluding paragraphs are as follows:

Whatever may be the condition or motives of the members at Frankfort, they have exceeded their authority. No legislative assembly or other body, other than one elected by your sovereign voice for that purpose, bas the right, in this great revolution, to determine finally your political future. The people, although taken by surprise, and almost unamed, have risen to vindicate their wishes, and eynel the Northern invaders. The exercises with expel the Northern invaders. The eagerness with which their aid has been invoked by those who have plunged the State into her present unhappy condition, is the strongest proof of their conviction that have for their conviction. that but for the presence of these soldiers, the netion of the members at Frankfort would be repudiated by the people. When the Northern invaders shall be sent back across the Ohio river when the State shall be relieved of all troops from abroad, and the people of Kentucky, by a fair election, shall determine their destiny—it will be the clear duty of every citizen to acquiesce or to retire

from the State.

For those who, denied by the Legislature the protection due to the humblest citizen, have been delivered over to the tender mercies of foreign mercenaries, and hunted, like partridges on the mountains, what remains but imprisonment, exile, or resistance! As one of them, I intend to resist. I will avoid conflict with Kentuckians, except in necessary self-defence, but I will unite with my fellow-citizens to resist the invaders who have driven us from our homes. To this course we are impelled by the highest sense of duty, and the irres's ible instincts of manhood. To defend your birthright and mine, which is more precious than domestic ease, or preperty, or life, I exchange, with prond satisfaction, a term of six years in the Senate of the United States, for the musket of a soldier. Considering that in repeated elections held during the last year the people of Kentucky most emphatically declared their devotion to the Union. and their abhorrence of secession, and that the national troops in that State have protected the lives and property of all who were not in arms against the Government, while the rebel leaders have in numberless instances been guilty of brutal outrages, the ex-Vice President, who has from the first sympathized with the rebellion, and only sought for a pretext for publicly fighting under its black banner, has made but a poor selection, and his logic is not much better than the cause he up-

We publish, this morning, an interesting batch of Southern news, of a late date. The rebels seem to have been as well advised of the destination of the naval expedition as the people of the North, and a paragraph in the Baltimore Sun, of yesterday, which says that Beauregard had left Virginia for Charleston, is suggestive of the suspicion that he may have gone there for the purpose of super-General Cameron visited West Point on Tuesday, and delivered an appropriate speech to the

cadets. Major General Hunter, the successor of General Fremont in the command of the Western Department, is a native of the District of Columbia, but was appointed to West Point from Illinois, in 1818. On graduating in 1822, he entered the army as second lieutenant of Fifth infantry; was promoted again entered the army from Illinois in November. 1841, as temporary paymaster; he was appointed paymaster 14th March, 1842, and was connected with that department of the service up to the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was promoted to brigadier general and placed in the field. He had been recommended by the Illinois delegation in Congress, for promotion as major general. He was acting major general in charge of the Third division of the United States forces at Bull

General Scott is about to sail for Europe. The "Presidential election" in the "Confederate States of America" is supposed to have come off yesterday. As there was no opposition to the present incumbents, Davis and Stephens, it is not hard to guess the result. The following, from the Cecil (Maryland) Whig, in reference to the "peace men" of that section of country, is a fair specimen of the Union feeling

of that State: "The National Democracy has ever been ner easily sensitive about the national honor. In 1912 it went to war with England because she claimed the right to search American vessels for British seamen, which she needed to man her war ships. General Jackson was ready to fight with Spain for Florida, and the National Administration supported him in it. In 1845 it supported Mr. Polk in his demand for 54 deg. 40 min. or fight, and was ready to enter into another war for a strip of forest not worth the powder that would have been exploded. Again, during that administration, did it go to war with Mexico for the little patch between the Rio Grande and the Neuces.

6 In 1852 it itched for a war with England, be-

cause that Power claimed the right to extend a protectorate over the Bay Islands, on the coast of Central America, a thousand miles south of New Orleans. It has always claimed Cuba, and insisted upon giving Spain the choice of thirty millions or a war. It has affirmed and reaffirmed millions of a war. It has affirmed and reaffirmed the Monroe doctrine, that the United States should allow no European Power to make further settlements on the continent of North America. And now a pack of white-handed and white-livered cowards, who loaf around Barnum's Hotel and (tuy's restaurant, are willing may anxious, that the United States should give up the fairest half of the republic to a set of rebels and pirates, and with this purpose in their hearts, and going about to execute it, they dare to call themselves National Democrats. Let Democrats avenge this insult to their old name.

The New York Evening Post states that it has seen a private letter from a gentleman who knows of what he writes, which says that "the Prince Napoleon, since his return from America, makes no disguise in expressing, both in public and in private, his decided conviction that the North is not only abundantly able to whip the slaveholders, but that it will do it and ought to do it, and the seoner the better. From the general course of the press for the last fortnight it is easy to see that all France is reaching the same conclusion."

France, England, America. All apprehensions of "the so-called Southern Confederation" being recognized by France or England are dissipated by the recent intelligence received by the Persia. France will not, and England dare not, ac knowledge the sovereignty of the South-because that would be a virtual declaration of war against this country. At the same time, both Powers are naturally anxious to see the contest ended, a consummation which will soon take place. France and England materially suffer from want of cotton and tobacco. The duty upon American cotton imported into France brings an annual sum of over \$3,500,000 into the Imperial Treasury, and imported tobacco is equally productive in a fiscal sense. Cotton is duty-free in England, but there is a duty of 66 cents a pound upon American tobacco. Therefore, upon 26,000,000 pounds, which is the annual home consumption of tobacco in England, the duty exacted by the British Government is \$23,940,000 each year. Thus, the Governments of France and England are deeply interested in getting a supply of cotton and tobacco. Nevertheless, they will not make matters worse by fraternizing with the re-

fine acting will have another opportunity of wit- per and periodical vendor, 310 Chestnut street, nessing such a combination of first-rate talent sends us Illustrated London News of October 26, as that now temporarily engaged at WHEAT-LEY'S Continental Theatre. Shakspeare's "Othello" was given on Tuesday evening, Ilarrison, (the tenor who sang in this city with with great effect. Mr. DAVENPORT's Othello. Mr. WALLACK'S Iago, Mr. WHEATLEY'S Cassio, and Mr. RYER's Brabantio, reminded us of the most successful achievements of the stage. We MADE CLOTHING, LADIES' FURS, &c. .- The attenhave never heard Othello's vindication of himself before the Senate more exquisitely and naturally rendered than by Mr. DAVENPORT. Indeed, throughout the whole play he exhibited a profound and scholar-like sympathy with the lens, worsted, linen, cotton, and silk; to be peauthor, and a wonderful grace of manner. In remptorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing the great scenes with Iago, a difficult character this morning at ten o'clock—the sale to be contipersonated with startling talent by Mr. WAL- nued without intermission all day and part of the LACK, he showed vast ability. Mr. WHEAT- evening, ending with the clothing and furs, by LEY'S Cassio was fully up to his high reputation. We cannot avoid expressing admiration at the manner in which the subordinate part of Brabantio was acted by Mr. RYER. Nouncommon promise and power.

The President and "a Servile War."

Before Mr. Lincoln was elected President the Southern politicians, aided by a number of sympathizers in the free States, predicted that, in the event of a Republican triumph, an appeal would be made to the slaves of the South to rise against their masters, and that large bodies of the free colored men of the North would be mustered into the Federal army, for the purpose of awakening an answering sympathy among their brethren held in servitude. Mr. Lincoln was elected. He was supposed to belong to the ultra Republicans. He had made a memorable speech, in which he was quoted as declaring that this country must eventually be all free or all slave -and yet, from the day of his inauguration, he has taken no step which can be construed either into an attack upon the institutions of the South, or into an endorsement of the exaggera cd construction given to the platform upon which he stood. In fact, he very responsibilities and troubles of his position have made him an eminently national Executive. Charged with being a sectional man, he has looked upon the whole country, and has done no one thing which can justly be regarded as favoritism for his own particular region, or undeserved opposition to the Southern States which so bitterly antagonized him. Let us recount a few of his acts to show how well he estimates his obligations and an-

ticipates his destiny. He waited long and

patiently before accepting the awful reality of war with the South. He listened, with singular indulgence, to the appeals and propositions of the Peace Congress, and, even when Sumper fell, he spoke of the Southern traitors in language of moderation and magnanimity. With the fierce opposition of the pro-slavery leaders rankling in his mind, and surrounded by the bitter enemies of these men, he nevertheless instructed the chiefs in our military service to do no act that might awaken the prejudices of the Union slaveholders in the South against his Administration, and the cause in which the American people are now engaged. General FREMONT, a man born in the South, whose proclamation against slavery was received with electrical enthusiasm by the Republicans of the Northwest, was advised by this Republican President, ABRAHAM LIN-COLN, to modify his proclamation, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and in response to the appeals of such patriots as HOLT and CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, and GAM-BLE and PHELPS of Missouri. And what else? To prove that this is not a war upon the institution of slavery, we need only call the attention of our readers to the fact that whenever slaves have escaped from their masters, and have gone into Union camps-instead of being assisted on their way to Canada—they have been detained, set to work and an account kept of their labor, so that they may be returned to their loyal owners, and in many cases hundreds of them have been returned whenever their owners have come forward to prove their loyalty to the Constitution, and their right to

this description of property. So much for the accusation that one part of Mr. Lincoln's theory, and one object of the present war, was an appeal to the service population of the South. Now as to the charge that the free people of color were to be used by the North: not only has no appeal been made to the free people of color in the free States, but nothing has been done to induce them to rise in the slave States. In the District of Columbia, and in the border State of Maryland, there are nearly forty thousand of this class, and yet in all the capture of prisoners no single free man of color has been taken intending such defensive operations as may be in arms. Nor has any effort been made to inmade against the attacks of our fleet or the soldiers duce them to enlist against the Southern peo-We have repeatedly said that if slavery ple. is destroyed in the South it will not be by any act of Mr. Lincoln, or the Federal army, but wholly because of the ingratitude and recklessness of the rebel leaders themselves. The only instance in which the free colored people have been invoked to take arms has been that of General JACKSON, when he called upon the free negroes of Louisiana to arm for the defence of New Orfirst lieutenant June, 1828; was made captain First leans. General Jackson was a Southern man. dragoons March, 1833; resigned July 4, 1836. He He was defending a Southern city, and, in making this appeal, he was defending the institution of slavery. Mr. Lincoln has frequently been asked to imitate the example of Jackson. What if he had followed this example, and issued a proclamation, copying the words of the following memorable proclamation, issued only a few weeks before the great victory on the plains of Chalmet, in January, 1815? It is significant that, in all the charges against the present Republican Chief Magistrate, he has never issued such a proclamation as the fol-

Proclamation to the free colored inhabitants of

Proclamation to the free colored inhabitants of Loursiana:

Through a mistaken policy you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable Government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the eagle to defend all which is dear in existence. Your country, although calling for your exertions,

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in the cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To every noble-hearted, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz.; one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the major On enrolling yourselves in companies, the major general commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellow-citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from

among yourselves.

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being asso-ciated with white men in the same camps, be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sazesm

As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment,
pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided,
receive the applause and gratitude of your coun-

To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisians, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrolment, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of the address.

Helpoulabers

HEADOUARTERS. Andrew Jackson, Mai. Gen. Commanding.

Public Amusements. HERRMANN REDIVIVUS. - Mr. Herrmann com pleted his inaugural programme to a crowded ouse, at the Academy, last evening, and to-night ne produces an entirely new entertainment, which he calls his "comic programme." The New York papers, we remember, pronounced this second edi-tion of marvels in magic lore his greatest success. Not having seen his second edition of feats, we cannot pronounce on its merits But if Mr. Herrmann can excel his inaugural programme, which, as we wildering, we are free to admit his title as the greatest of living Prestidigitateurs. But it yet remains to be seen whether he will succeed or not. In the interim, we accept the privilege of remain-

ing neutral, and most decidedly skeptical. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. -Mr. Joseph Proctor continues to draw good houses at this theatre. His rendition of the Jibbenainosay, last evening, was received with marked applause. In theatrical business of the above character Mr. Proctor is without a rival. If he would abate somewhat of his monotonous, drawling tones, and infuse more of spirit and power into his diction, Mr. Proctor would be deservedly renowned in his performances. He

will appear to-night in new and popular rôles. VIRGINIA.—The map of Virginia advertised in our paper to-day is large, neatly colored, well printed, and cheap.

It may be many years before the admirers of English Pictorials.—S. C. Upham, newspawith Prussian, English, American, and Japanese | 25th ult. state that six rebel co sketches, and Illustrated News of the World, of the same date, with steel-plate portrait of Mr.

Louisa Pyne,) and a variety of wood engravings.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, READYtion of purchasers is requested to the large and va ried assortment of British, French, German, India. and domestic dry goods, hosiery, ready-made clothing, ladies' fashionable furs, &c., embracing about 925 lots of staple and fancy articles, in wool-Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and

234 Market street. SMLE OF BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, &c .- N. F. Pancoast, thing could have been more effective. This auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell this morngentleman, during his engagement at the Coning a large lot of Bohemian glass ware, silvertinental, has proved himself to be an actor of plated goods, table cutlery, jewelry, German toys. &c.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

General McClellan heartily approves the proposition for an exchange of prisoners. This has been his sentiment from the start, and I believe the majority of the Cabinet have always taken the same side. General McClellan's views are sustained by his confidential friend, the distinguished ex-Attorney General Edwin M. Stanton, who, notwithstanding his connection with the Buchanan Administration, now maintains, as during his association with that Administration, the most decided and uncompromising Union doctrines. He declares that " the principle of an exchange of prisoners is demanded by the highest considerations of policy and humanity." I have, therefore, no doubt that some arrangement will be made, in a very short time, by which our absent and beloved fellow-citizens in the Southern prisons may be restored to their families and friends. The reasons for refusing such an arrangement have passed away. The highest considerations require that the health and lives of our captured fellow-soldiers should alone be taken into view. Etiquette and diplomatic forms have too long impeded the consummation of this important arrangement. It is related that a Spanish king found himself seated by a blazing fire. He could not remove himself, and he was burned to death because "the gentleman in waiting," whose business it was to attend upon the royal chair, could not be found! In this progressive age there is nothing more embarrassing than the unreasoning assertion of mere theories at the expense of practical results.

So much has been said of the safety of Washington, and so many complaints have come from the Western department, that a sufficient number of troops had been concentrated at this point, that a few words upon the probable programme of General McClellan may not be inopportune. Now that he is clothed with supreme power, and a thousand ardent expectations are indulged that he may win a conclusive victory, it is well to state that he has never faltered in the belief that it was his first duty to see that the national capital was put in a position of impregnable defence. and that no movement should be made until this was entirely settled. Previous to the illfated reconnoissance at Ball's Bluff, a large number of troops were taken from his military district, and sent to other points. Had that reconnoissance been crowned by the seizure of Leesburg-had McCall been enabled to effect i junction with Stone and Baker-a vast advantage would have been secured, and the facilities for a forward movement immeasurably increased. The failure of that reconnoissance has necessitated new delays. You will perceive that the Secessionists in

Maryland are held down only by the strong hand. The proclamation of General Dix, admonishing all persons of Secession proclivities against interfering with or exercising the right of suffrage at the election to-day, shows the absolute necessity of maintaining a large force of United States soldiers in Maryland, and proves, also, the persevering purpose of the traitors now in Virginia to take possession of the capital if they can. Within the last ten days General McClellan's column has been greatly augmented by accessions from the reserves of the different States, but it must be recollected that a large force has been thrownsome estimate the number at twenty thousand-opposite the rebel batteries on the Potomac, and that the late offensive demonstrations in Maryland will compel an increase of the forces under General Dix in that quarter. General McClellan cannot, therefore, advance until every position in his rear is thoroughly and impregnably fortified, nor should he attempt to attack without such a force as will render defeat impossible. Meanwhile the lat news from Western Virginia indicates that our armies are triumphant, and unless the removal of General Fremont has entirely demoralized the army in Missouri, we ought to

expect a victory in that State. I recur to these points to show that the programme of General McClellan has been wise from the first, and especially to convince that large class of critics who have been complaining that too much attention has been given to the protection of the capital, that all their censures have been unjust. On or about the 10th of November, you may look for a forward movement. I am sure that if it is made, unless the rebels retreat before our advancing troops, there will be a complete and annihilating victory.

In times like these, there is no more instructive volume than the Hon. William B. Reed's Life of his Grandfather. The story of the Revolution is given in minute detail from the valuable correspondence in possession or under the control of the grandson. If personal ambition had not been the ruling passion of your able townsman; if his restless and ever-active brain had not been diverted by his inordinate desire for "correspondence" with Cottondom, what stores of precedents could be not have drawn from the manuscripts of his progenitor, with which to aid, encourage, justify, and uphold the President and his legal advisers in their patriotic efforts to save the Union from the blows of parricidal arms! It was President Reed who announced to the Legislature of Pennsylvania the sentiment: "The safety of the people is the supreme and pre-eminent law and bond of society." It was at the instance of President Reed that the Assembly conferred dictatorial powers on the Executive of the State. In a letter to Washington, under date of June 5, 1780, he thus writes: "The vesting extraordinary powers in the Executive was not so well relished; and it was too delicate a subject to be much pressed by me, especially as there appeared some reluctance on this point, and it is probable the House would have adjourned without touching upon it, had it not been so forcibly urged in your private letter. I was extremely embarrassed. I did not see any chance of its being done but by letting them know that it was deemed by you a matter not of mere importance, but of indispensable necessity. This was done in a manner the most guarded and confidential, and had the desired effect, as they have vested the Executive with the power to declare martial law so far as they shall deem necessary, and which gives us a power of doing what may be necessary without attending to the ordinary forms of law. I have the pleasure to observe the measure is generally satisfactory; and as we shall endeavor to exercise it with prudence and moderation, I hope it may

be productive of the good effects expected from it." "The safety of the people" compels the Government to adopt measures towards the enemies of our free institutions similar to those urged by Washington in 1780. President Joseph Reed was the chosen instrument to enforce such measures as were deemed necessary in the then great struggle. Years of patient toil were spent by the grandson in giving to the world a clear, but too partial, history of the labors of the grandfather. May not some future scion of the house of Reed find it embarrassing to account for the strange want of patriotism which induced the ex-minister to China to malign the Executive and his constitutional advisers, and denounce all the efforts which a Government, struggling for its preservation from internal and external foes, is compelled to make for the safety of the people?

OCCASIONAL. FROM ST. THOMAS, W. I.

REBEL COMMISSIONERS FROM EUROPE

A PHILADELPHIA BARK DISMASTED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- St. Thomas dates to the Europe for Cuba, had passed through there. Four United States steamers are cruising in the Caribbean sea. It is stated that the reports of pirates being seen there were invented by British captains to influence the rate of freight. At St. Thomas, on the 25th, bark D. G. Wilson from Philadelphia, for Rio, dismasted.

Highly Important Arrest. BOSTON, November 6 -Parker H. French, alias Carlisle Murray, was arrested yesterday, at Brantford, Conn., by the superintendent of the Government Detective Police, and Detective Ben Franklin, of Philadelphia. Very important doouments and papers were found in his possession The officers have been in pursuit of French for some weeks, and it has given the Government great trouble to detect him.

French has been sent to Fort Warren. Release of Political Offenders. Boston, Nov. 6.—Captain Shield, formerly of the United States army, Mr. William Gilchrist, of Philadelphia, Wm. Gaskins, and Peter Reilly were released from Fort Warren to-day after taking the BY TELEGRAPH.

DER REMOVING FREMONT.

Arrival of Gen. Hunter at Springfield.

FREMONT REFUSES TO REMAIN IN

SUBORDINATE CAPACITY.

A BATTLE IMPENDING.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Rebel Envoys.

It now appears that when Mr SLIDELL, in com-

pany with James M. Mason, of Virginia, departed

or Europe, he took with him his wife and interest-

ing son and daughters. Shrowd men in this quar

ter, who know the wily Louisiana Senator, predict

that it is his intention never to return: that, so far

from caring about the interests of the Confederacy,

he is only too glad to be rid of it; and that, if a

reverse should happen to DAVIS & Co., he will

quietly settle down and cultivate his foreign tastes,

leaving his friends at home to take care of them-

selves. It is also asserted that during his stay at

Richmond he became exceedingly unpopular by his haughty and dictatorial manner, and particu-

larly by his malignant persecution of the Northern

prisoners. He never was liked in Louisians, and

thousands of Union men who have been compelled

to espouse Secession blame him for driving them

into the conspiracy. This fire in the rear-of

which the fiery Frenchman, PIERRE SoulE,

is the leader—is a conflagration that he is

not prepared to meet. SLIDELL is a very

old man-fond of his case-and has, doubtless,

prepared for the storm, which, with his peculiar re-

lations to the leading moneyed men of Europe, he

could easily do, by clandestinely disposing of suffi-

cient property to enable him to spend the balance

of his days in a land to which all his sympathies

have been tending. There is another reason why

Mr. SLIDELL will not feel very anxious to return

to the United States. He cannot leave Europe

without being watched by the thousands of Union

men who know all his purposes; and if he

would be captured and taken back to the free

States, in which he was born, and of which he has

been the most ungrateful enemy. It is stated that

the widow of his own brother, the celebrated Sta-

DELL MACKENZIE, now residing at Morristown

New Jersey, has stricken the SLIDELL out of her

name, and now calls herself simply Mrs. MACK-

The Army To-day.

army of the Potomac, received at Gen. McCLEL-

LAN's headquarters to-day, state that no move-

ments are being made. A grand review of Fitz

JOHN PORTER'S division was arranged for this day,

but the soft condition of the ground has caused an

indefinite postponement of the programme. The

paymasters are busy preparing the pay-rolls and

The Blockade of the Potomac.

The steam ferry-boat Stepping Stones, recently

purchased by the Government, in New York, ran

the blockade about 11 o'clock last night, and was

The Stepping Stones is similar in construction

to the rebel steamer George Page, and is about the

same size, drawing from three to three and a half

The Stepping Stones passed a pungy also bound

up. She brought hither six contrabands, who ware

picked up, by the tug Builey, in the lower Poto-

The Island Belle had fourteen contrabands

There is a new rebel battery at Acquia creek, a

shells were fired from it yesterday afternoon, to try

the range only, as no vessels were near. There are

indications at Matthias Point that the rebels are at

work there, possibly in putting up entrenchments.

The Resignation of Gen. Wool Doubted.

The reported resignation of General Wook does

not seem to be well founded, as the latest despatch

received from him at the War Department makes

It is, doubtless, true that Brigadier General

A gentleman who came down this morning says

that Col. GEARY has now command from Noian's

to Harper's Ferries. He has also command of

Frederick, Md., at which point he has one company

under the command of Capt. PARDEE. Two com-

panies are stationed at Harper's Ferry, under

Major Tyndall. The enemy has entirely de-

serted this point, and scarcely a living thing is to

be seen there. Many apprehend fighting to-day at the election polls in Frederick district, but the

colonel yesterday distributed his men at all points,

with authority to arrest all persons who are unruly

ment, composed of 1,500 men. Col. GEARY'S vic-

his men, who are prepared and anxious to follow

him into the heart of the enemy's country. The

Colonel is warmly urged for a brigadier general-

Another Foreign Officer in our Army.

vices to the Government, and they will be accented.

Latest Hospital Reports.

Rebel Prisoners Escaped

Gen. McClellan's Body Guard.

thorized to increase his command to a squadron.

captains, and Second Lieutenant GEO. S. PHELPS

and Sergeant E. A. WEBER elected first lieuto-

nants. The command has been increased up to the

Death of a Pennsylvania Soldier.

Large Importations

The Government has just received an invoice of

nearly 3,000 bedsteads, through one of our furni-

ture dealers here. They are from New York, and

The Fire Brigade.

It is understood that the Cabinet have agreed to

accept the steam-fire apparatus of the Hope and

Philadelphia Hose Companies of Philadelphia. A

It is reported to-day that the rebels have again a

The Western Department of the Army.

General BLAIR, and the Assistant Secretary of

War were closeted with the President during the

forenoon to-day. It was understood outside—the

information coming from a reliable source—that

the affairs of the army in the West were under

consideration. FREMONT has been succeeded by

General Hunter, but it is proposed to place General Meios in full command of the Western

Department. General VAN VLIET, of General

McClellan's staff, will, it is said, succeed General

The Water in the Potomac Falling.

The river has receded sufficiently to enable the

Government to re-establish communication with

Virginia by the Long Bridge and Georgetown fer-

The Long Bridge.

The lumber for the repairs on this bridge is arriving from Pennsylvania, and the repairs will be

The commander-in-chief of the army, Postmaster

stated number of members will be taken from each

company, and a chief engineer appointed.

large force encamped at Leesburg.

MEIGS as Quartermaster General.

pushed forward with great rapidity.

third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in camp.

Yesterday, JAMES NEAL, company E, Thirty-

Washington, is 929.

not be successful.

military condition.

are for hospital use.

MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, has tendered his resig-

From Col. Geary's Command

not fired upon by the rebel batteries.

Maryland shore in passing the batteries.

of food, clothing, shoes, &c.

no mention of such an intention.

or off the troops

Despatches from the several divisions of the

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1861.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1861. FROM WASHINGTON. NO FURTHER MOVEMENT OF OUR TROOPS. THE INTENTIONS OF THE REBEL ENVOYS TO EUROPE. THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT. PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. MEIGS TO THE COMMAND. INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

JATEST NEWS A New Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment. the field is the 7th Cavalry, or 80th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, commanded by Gen. Wyw. Koop. This regiment has now nearly a thousand men completely uniformed, and the horses for them have been purchased. As soon as they are armed and furnished horse equipments they will go into notive service, when they will, no doubt, render a good account of themselves. The men are generally from the rural districts of Pennsylvania, and for good conduct and physical appearance will compare favorably with any regiment now fight: ing under the Union banner. The officers are Licut. Col. William B. Sipes, who served in the three-months volunteers, as captain in the 2d regiment. Majors, John E. Wynkoop, late major of 6th regiment, P. V., James J. Seibert, late lieutenant colonel 6th regiment, James Givin, late major 2d regiment. Col. Sipes is now in the city making the necessary arrangements to fully complete the regiment, which, by order of the War epartment, is to be increased to 1,200 men. Transportation via Baltimore. It is some consolation to know that, while we are IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

compelled to submit to an effectual blockade of the Potomac, the railroad is enabled to meet so uccessfully the demand for goods. There are now few complaints, even among impatient merchants, RUMORED COUNTERMANDING OF THE OR. as to despatch, and the cost of transport is not nuch above the cost of freight by the river. Pennsylvania Troops at Alexandria. There are three Pennsylvania regiments in the suburbs of Alexandria, to whom Paymaster An-DREW M. SALLADE will pay an official visit on Monday, with several bags of gold for distribution.

late rains have not seriously affected their camps.

The Railroad Convention adjourned to-day. All the companies between Washington and New York were represented, and also the War and Post Office Departments—the former by Mr. CANFIELD, and the latter by Mr. McCLELLAN, the second Assistant Postmaster General. The following schedule has been agreed upon: From Washington, 6 and 11 o'clock in the morning, and 3.10 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon—all of which are to be through lines to New York. From Philadelphia to Washington, 3.30, 8.15, and 11.35 o'clock in the morning, and 11 o'clock at night-all immediately connecling with Baltimore, the 8.15 o'clock excepted.

From New York to Washington, 7 o'clock in the morning, and 6 and 11 o'clock at night. The latter, however, is not fully decided on, but is to be arranged in Philadelphia. The 11 o'clock train from New York and 5 o'clock evening train from Washington are to make the time in ten hours; all the other trains in eleven hours.

Governor GAMBLE has arranged with the Government that the United States shall arm, equip, clothe, subsist, transport, and pay the Missouri State militia who may volunteer for service within the State, for its immediate defence, during the war. The details of the plan secure unity of action between the State and Federal troops, and safety

Missouri Volunteers.

Aid Appointed to General Wool. The Baron You HERMAN, of Prussia, has been appointed an aid to General Wook. Marvland Election.

A full regiment, soldiers from other regiments, and a large number of civilians, who have a vote in Maryland, have gone home to deposit their names in the ballot-box. Yesterday a train of nearly should leave, the chances are ten to one that he fifty cars, filled principally with voters, left the de pot in Washington. An intense interest is felt here to receive the

news of the result of the election. Committee of Investigation in Session. Senators HALE, GRIMES, and JOHNSON, the Committee of Congress appointed to investigate the surrender of the forts and the Norfolk navy yard, have commenced their labors in Washington Senator HALE is chairman, and he, with Senator GRIMES, is present. JOHNSON is expected to arrive Miscellaneous.

The news received from the Armada has imparted great cheerfulness to everything. It has been the topic of conversation on the street and in the camps The Cabinet this morning held a long meeting in

Gen. McCLELLAN has issued an order for the building of log huts. The encampments in the vicinity of Alexandria commenced putting them up

this morning. Some of them are very tastefully Socretary Cameron Secretary CAMERON will return here from his

trip to the North on Monday next. feet of water. She was thus enabled to hug the DARNESTOWN, Nov. 4 .- Several bodies of the victims of Ball's Bluff floated down the Potomac yesterday and Saturday. Five of them beached on mac. They had escaped from the Virginia shore in a dug-out, and it is evident, from their statethe Virginia shore, and the rebel pickets solicited the assistance of our pickets to cross the river and ments, that they had planned their escape long help to bury them, which request, report says, was concurred in. The latter in conversation said, board at Cedar Point, and about fifty were sent to if Gen. Stone's forces had pushed on to Leesburg Old Point, a short time since, from the flotills. on Tuesday succeeding the bloody Monday, that the town would have fallen an easy prey, but had The fugitives represent that there is great suffering the attack been twenty-four hours later, we would in the Rappahannock region of Virginia, for want have encountered 40,000 opponents. The "white horseman" paid a visit to the picket few hundred vards north of the old one. Two

stations opposite the Seneca yesterday. He was, as usual, elegantly mounted and equipped, and was followed by an escort of cavalry. Judging from observation and report, your correspondent believes him to be an engineer of rank in the rebel The signal corps of this division is fast becoming

an indispensable military auxiliary. Of its extent

and usefulness it may, perhaps, be improper to speak fully at this time. Yesterday signals were discerned and read at this station to a distance of forty miles, in an air line, so pure was the atmospheric medium. Lieut. W. W. Rowley, of the 28th New York Volunteers, has been appointed assistant superintendent, and Lieut. F. R. Shattuck, of the Massachusetts 12th, quartermaster of this division. Arrangements are now being made to extend the communication to a much greater distance. Prominent Unionists in this county have conveyed intelligence to the proper authorities, that "Peace" candidates, or their friends, have been promulgating the doctrine that, if they are elected, Maryland will escape the taxation and dratting of militia, contingent upon a vigorous prosecution of the war against rebellion. The sum of this teaching can only be construed into a proposed or ultimate resistance to the enactments of Congress and rebellion to the Federal authorities. There is no or advocate Secession. There are only about 60 danger that these pseudo Disunionists will openly sick soldiers, and only two seriously, in this regiayow such doctrines at the polls in this, or the adjacent northern counties, on the day of the electory at Bolivar has endeared him more than ever to

The muster-rolls of this division having been completed, and sent to Washington, officers and soldiers are auxiously awaiting the arrival of paymasters, with the reward of their labors and suf-

Baron Von HERMAN has been appointed by the President aid to General WOOL, with the rank of New Jersey Election. major of volunteers. He was formerly on the staff NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—The latest returns of the election show that the Democrats have gained six members in West Jersey, making the Legislaof the Adjutant General of Prumia. Baron DE REIFENBURG, of Belgium, has also tendered his serture entirely Democratic:
NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—There was no State
ticket voted for yesterday, the election being
merely for county officers and members of the

The report issued to day, of sick and wounded Legislature.

To the Senate there have been elected 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 10 Independent Demoin the hospitals at Alexandria, Georgetown, and Morris county gives 750 Democratic majority; Passaic county 600 Republican majority; Hunterdon county 500 Democratic; Bergen county goes Democratic; Middlesex county Democratic; Union county gives a small Republican majority; Essex county gives 1,400 Democratic majority. Last night two prisoners, named J. Owens BERRY and REDMOND BURK, escaped from the prison on Capitol Hill. They have both been in arms against the United States. Efforts are being made to overtake them, but the race will probably TRENTON, Nov. 6 .- The State has gone Demo

cratic. The returns are not all in, but sufficient have been received to make it certain that the Democrats will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The House is composed of 60 members, and the Senate of 21, as follows: Capt. PACKER, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S body guard, has been promoted to a major, and is au-Rep. 10 23 An election took place yesterday, when Lieut. SHEARS and Orderly D. C. BROWN were elected The Election in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Nov. 6 .- The election is progressing standard-namely, two hundred men, and is in fine

quietly.

General Dix this morning issued instructions to the judges to allow no man to vote who took part or bore arms in the riots of April, nor who refused, when challenged, to take an oath of loyalty to the Government.
The whole Union ticket will, of course, be elected, and, it is hoped, by a clear and undisputed majority of the legal voters of the State.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—The election in the city passed off without any disturbance. Over two hundred arrests were made of parties charged with trensonable conduct, but many of them were subscquently discharged.

The whole vote of the city is about 20,000, and Augustus W. Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor, will have a majority of about 16,000.

The majority for Bradford in Washington county is estimated at 2,000.

Harford gives a large Union majority.

In Frederick county the Union majority is also

large.
The Union majority in the State will be im BALTIMORE. Nov. 6—Midnight.—The majority for A. W. Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor, has not yet been ascertained, but from indications it will not fall much short of 15,000 votes.

The Union Triumphant in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The election returns from the city wards indicate that Bradford, the Union endidate for Governor, and the whole Union ticket, has from ten to fifteen thousand majority. ELKTON, Md., Nov. 6.—Cocil county voted today for the Union, giving 1,000 majority.

The Massachusetts Election. Boston, Nov. 6.—The Republican State ticket has 32,000 majority. Both branches of the Legis-lature are largely Republican.

The Wisconsin State Election.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—The State election yester-day was very quiet. The city and county give 3,500 Democratic majority. The returns from the State so far indicate the election of Harvey (Rep.) far Governor, and the whole Republican ticket by a large majority.
The removal of Gen. Fremont from the command of the Western Department causes much regret here, and is the chief topic of conversation. THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HUNTER FREMONT REFUSES TO REMAIN AS A SUBORDINATE.

THE BATTLE IMPENDING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3-(Special to the St Louis Democrat.)-General Fremont has been in duced to delay his departure until the arrival of General Ifunter, who is expected this evening. deneral Pope arrived this morning. Efforts are being made by the friends of General Fremont to induce him to remain with the army, even in a subordinate capacity. Many of his staff officers are anxious to stay until after a battle, and Colonels Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Starks and Hudon, of Indiana, will do so, whatever the action of

the General may be. The enemy are all reported to be moving north from Cassville, and General McKinstry is just about to start with a considerable body of cavalry and artillery to make a reconnoissance in force. SECOND DESPATCH

Springfield, Nov. 4 .- The efforts to induce General Fremont to remain with the army, to act n the coming battle in a subordinate capacity to General Hunter, have failed. General Hunter arrived here during last night nd General Fremont and most of his staff departed

General Hunter had an interview of an hour and half with General Fremont this morning, in which the latter gave him all the intelligence These regiments are on elevated ground, and the which he was possessed in regard to the position of the enemy, &c., and laid before him the plan of The Railroad Convention-New Time battle decided upon by himself and the commanders of the divisions at their council of war held last evening. The reconnoissance in force, determined on Tues

> ure, by order of Gen. Fremont. A scout, who arrived last night, reports the enemy noving slowly in this direction. Gen. McCulloch has the advance post, and on Friday was ten miles this side of Cassville, so tha by to-day (Monday) they must be very near us. A battle is imminent at any moment. The ene ny, it is thought, greatly exceeds our force, but no fears are felt for the result. Our army is all here now, with the exception o Jeneral Hunter's division. The body-guard of Gen. Fremont and Holman's Sharpshooters were the only troops that left with Gen. Fremont. Gen. Asboth accompanied the General, and acting Brigadier General Carr has taken command of his division.

day, was postponed, just on the eve of its depar

Cols. Lovejoy, Starks, and Hudson, late of Gen. Fremont's staff, who remain here to participate in any battle which may take place, have received appointments in Gen. Hunter's staff. Rumored Countermanding of the Orde Removing Fremont.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—A rumor gained much currency here to-day, that the order for Fremont's removal has been suspended for the present by Gene ral McClellan, with the President's sanction The Missouri Investigating Committee. St. Louis, Nov. 6.—The members of the com mission to investigate the claims of the Government in the Western Military Department have all arrived. They will probably enter upon their

Sailing of Thurlow Weed and Archbishop NEW YORK. Nov. 6 .- The steamer Africa sailed at noon with forty passengers, including Archbishop Hughes and Thurlow Weed. It is understood that General Scott sails in the steamer Arago on Saturday.

From Halifax. ATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN SAILORS AND THE POLICE. HALIFAX, Nov. 6 .- Two police officers who went aboard the ship Shooting Star, to serve a writ for the collection of a small amount of money, were attacked by the crew, and one of the officers was killed and the other wounded. The crew immediately cut the cable, which connected the vessel with the wharf, and made sail, but being pursued by a steamer they ran the ship ashore. All hands were subsequently captured on a schooner bound to Gloucester. Two women were with them. The name of the sailor who killed the officer is Burdell. He hails from New York.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.— The House on the Bridge of Notre Dame;" and a Fa-WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, bove Eighth,—"Macbeth;" "The Lady of the Lions." WALBUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.— Damon and Pythias;" "Robert Macaire," American Academy of Music—Broad and Locust reets.—Hermann, the Prestidigitateur. TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL-Race street, between Second and Third,-Concerts nightly and Third.—Concerts nightly.

HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL—Corner of Eighth and To PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND-PASSPORTS

REQUIRED.—Some time in August last, Scoretary Seward is sued a circular to all persons about to leave the United States for foreign countries, informing them that they would be required to provide themselves with passports. States for loreign countries, informing them that they would be required to provide themselves with passports. No officers, however, were appointed to carry this order into execution, and since that time hundreds of persons have left this port for the Continent without being furnished with the specified document.

Mr. John G. Dale, the agent in this city for the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, yesterday made the following announcement: "Notice to Passengers.—By order of the Secretary of State, all persons leaving the United States are required to procure possports before going or board the steamer."

As far as we can learn, this is the first intimation of the neutre given to the public since Secretary Sward's general notification. Comparatively few persons are acquainted with the method of complying with its injunctions. For the information of these, we have a word or two to say

The United States Secretary of State is charged with the duty of institing passports, and of authorizing and regu-The United States Secretary of State is charged with the duty of issuing passports, and of unthorizing and regulating their issue by diplomatic or consular agents. It is not necessary for a person wishing to visit Europe that he should upply to Secretary Seward at Washington. He may obtain the same desired information by applying to the collector of the port at the Custom House. If he is a citizen of this country, no fee is charged him. Every passport states the name, age, residence, and occupation of the holder, with a description of his person and appearance, so as to afford the means of identifying him. pearance, so as to afford the means of identifying hin It is supposed to assure him of the support of his Go vernment, and entitles him to the protection of all Go It is supposed to assure him of the support of his Government, and entitles him to the protection of all Governments at peace with the United States.

If he is a foreign subject he must apply to the proper foreign consul in this city. At present a large propertion of the emigrants from this port are Irish, who, unable to find employment here, have determined to return to their native land. To procure passports they must apply at the British consulate office, in Ludwick's building, Wahnut street, above Sixth. The fee charged is, we believe, 82.37.

The object of the passport system is doubtless to prevent rebel communication with Europe. We are at a loss, however, to perceive how it will accomplish such a purpose. Canada has not been included in the schedule of foreign nations, and if there are traitors in the North desirous of communicating with England, they can easily proceed to Canada, and thence take passage to England without molestation. And again, it is pretty certain that they who are traitors to their country will not hesitate to perjure themselves, if by affirming under oath that they are loyal citizens, they may hope to accomplish some favorite scheme of treachery.

The effect of the measure, thus far, has only been to saddle an expense upon a class of emigrants who are least able to bear it. What the penalty of its evasion is, we cannot say.

An Appeal for Sick Soldiers.—This is the caption of a modest little pamphlet just issued, containing the "Report of the Ladies" Aid Society of Philadelphia, 1861." The society here named was formed at the commencement of the Southern rebellion. We desire to promote its efficiency, and to do this we canneatly recommend a perusal of their report; it should warm the hearts and rouse the patriotic spirit of all to action meyry loyal State in the Union. We hardly need say that the ladies engaged in this benevolent and eminently patriotic work are of the first respectability.

The Unicers of the first respectability.

The Unicers of the first respectability.

The war has produced nothing which appeals with greater power to the best sympathies of the human heart than the private journals of the ladies who have been attending upon our sick soldiers. We know of no method by which so much can be done for their relief at so little expense and trouble as through the agency here recommended. There is no town, no village, in which something might not be done by way of co-operating in this good work.

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac, "Washington, October 21, 1861.

"The association known as the 'Philadelphia Ladies'

this good work.

"Washington, October 21, 1861.

"The association known as the 'Philadsiphia Ladies' Aid,' in behalf, and for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of this army, has my confidence and approval; and I commend its officers and agents to the War Department for necessary facilities in furtherance of its offorts.

"Major teneral U.S. A."

The army of the Revolution was similarly carrel for by the patriotic ladies of that period. We have a list of their names before us, headed by Mrs. Tunch Francis, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. Bache, Mrs. Samuel Cadlwell, Mrs. Rush, &c., occupying many pages of history, the permal of which inspires us with profound veneration. Gen. Washington thus addressed them in 1781:

"To Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Hillegas, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Bache, and Mrs. Blair:

"Ladies: * * * The army ought not to regret their sacrifices or sufferings, when they meet with so flattering a reward as the sympathy of your sex; nor can they fear that their interests will be neglected, while espoused by advocates as powerful as they are anniable.

"Your most obedient, &c.,

"Gronge Washirngton."

We give the conclusion of the report here for the instruction of these who may not get a copy of the

We give the conclusion of the report here for the instruction of those who may not get a copy of the pamphlet:

"Patriotic transportation companies will forward hospital stores gratuitously. Packages under this arrangement, or freight pre-paid, may be sent to Ladies! Aid, care of J. P. Rhoads, 701 Walnut street, Philadelaphia, or on Fridays to the Church corner of Twelfth and Walnut street. A list of contents should necompany such mackage.

THE INQUEST.—1 esterday morning the corosener held an inquest on the bodies of P. Comor and Joseph Nail, who were killed by an explosion of fulminating powder at the Bridesburg Arsenal. A number of witnesses were examined, but the cause of the explosion could not be ascertained, and a verdect of "accidental death" was rendered. It seems that only about six pounds of the combustible explosion. A dead rabbit was found in the vicinity, having all its flesh blown off. F. Bilbart, who was badly wounded, will, it is thought, recover.

Insurance versus Benzine.—Several of the

Insurance versus Benzine.—Several of the most disastrous fires which have recently occurred have been traced to the incautious employment of Benzine.

As a consequence, insurance companies are considering the propriety of raising their rates of insurance upon buildings in which it is used, and Fire Marshal Blackburn has expressed his disapproval of its indiscriminate employment. We recently gave a full account of its mannfacture and chemical constituents. It is obtained by distillation from coal-naptha, and has been extensively introduced in the arts as a substitute for spirits of turpentine. It has also been largely used as an illuminating agent, it being estimated that one gallon of it possesses the illuminating power of one thousand quelet feet of common burning gas. Valuable as it undoubtedly is, however, it exceedingly inflammable nature should taboe it from all manufactories, where youthful and inconsiderate persons are employed.

Arrival of a Prisoner from Richmond-Cruelty to Loyal Prisoners.

We had an interview, yesterday afternoon, with Lieut. Aftert Kutz, of Ohio, recently taken prisoner at Hatterns Inlet, and afterwards confined in the common jail at Richmond, Virginia. Lieut, Kutz was Blazad in charge of the prize Hannah Balch, in the month of August. His vessel was armed only with a few muskets and cutlasses, which he threw overboard to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. The captain of the privateer, named Thomas B. Crossen, formerly of the United States navy, is a Pennsylvanian, hulling from Pittsburg, but who married in Virginia, and, at the beginning of the struggle, linked his fortunes with the Confederates, treated Lieut. Kutz with the utmost courtesy, and promised that, as much as he could individually perform, should be to the safety and good treatment

of the sicutenant. The crize was taken into Warrington, N. C., and was the first of the loyal prizes taken into a rebel port. A few indignities, were put upon the lieutenant, and his men were at once forwarded to Wilmington, N. C., and sonfined in Fort Macon. Crossen, according to promise, chaved with more than usual generosity and chivalry, treating Lieutenant Kutz with marked courtesy, and inteaducing him to a number of ladies and gentlemen. He was allowed two months on parole, and money was loaned him by his Southern friends. Everything necessary to his comfort and pleasure was liberally provided, and he passed the whole month of August in pleasure and courity. Toward the latter part of August, however. oformation was received in the South that A. Gr Budgings, of the Confederate navy, had been confined in small cell of the Tombs in New York city, and denied the ordinary necessities of life. Great clanoring at once ensued, and President Davis at once ordered Kutz to be placed in leathsome confinement in the common juit at Bichmond, Va. This order seems to have emanated from Brigadier General J. H. Winder, formerly of the United States army.

This man, whose brother was recently released from Fort Lafavette, where he was confined on the charge of reason, seems to have been particularly venomous in his treatment of prisoners. Lieut, Kutz had known him intimately prior to Winder's becoming a renegade, and therefore anticipated pleasant treatmen, from the Coeral. On the contrary, the latter observed marked discourtesy towards him. Mr. Kutz was conveyed from Raleigh, N. C., to Richmond, Va., by private carriage, and at once placed in confinement with George W. Weldon, a native of Virginia, in a small cell of the Richmond jail. The perforth his treatment was of a most despicable character. The necessities of pature had to be answered n this infamous and ill-ventilated quarter. The friends of the Lieutepant were sometimes allowed to enter his cell, and to the assistance rendered by these he was indebted, in the main, for the ordinary conforts of life with the understanding that he would either obtain as exchange of prisoners or return after fifty days. His parole of honor was required prior to his release. He returned to the North by way of Winchester and Harper's Ferry. He was treated well in North Carolina, but shamefully in Virginia. The people of Richmond have learned to receive Northerners with refined indignity and the experience of the Lieutenant does not conduce the good opinion of the people of that city. Many of his

of the prison jail. The Lieutenant assures us that death would be preferable to another imprisonment.

President Lincoln and Secretaries Seward and Welles had consented to an exchange of prisoners, which would soon go into operation.

comrades were shot wilfully for putting their heads out

A FINE REGIMENT—THE 104TH PENNSYLVA NIA.—The Ringgold Regiment (104) of this State, which was presented with a handsome stand of colors last week, by Governor Curtin, reached this city yesterday mornby Governor Currin, reached this city yesternay morning via the North Pennsylvania Bailroad from Doylostown, and made a street parade. Its appearance was more than creditable, and gave ovidence of the perfection of its drill. After the advance guard came a corps of sappers and miners who, with muskets slung across their backs, and carrying a general assortment of hardware, such as shovels, pick axes, etc., on their shoulders, made arther a minone disablav, that attracted every one's attenrather a unique display, that attracted every one's atten-tion. They were followed by an excellent band, who were in immediate advance of the main body of the regi-

ment.

The Ringgold Regiment has more than its complement of men—1,046. It is commanded by Col. William Wells Hart Davis, proprietor of the Doylestown Democrat, and a man of ripe military experience and capacity. a man of ripe initiary experience and capacity.

Of the men comprising his command, 56 are from this
city; 75 from Berks county; 65 from Montgomery
county; 35 from Solvbury; 40 from Planasteal; 51 from
Nockamixon: 28 from New Hope; 86 from Doylestown;
66 from Buckingham; and the rest from various other
counties and towns.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS. Colonel-W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown. Lieutenant Colonel-John W. Nields, West Chester. Colonei—W. M. Carlot, W. Nields, West Chester.
Lieutrant Colonel—John W. Nields, West Chester.
Mājor—John M. Cries, Philadelphia.
Adjutant—Thompson D. Hart, Philadelphia.
Sergeant Major—Edward A. Wallazz, Philadelphia.
Quartermas er—James D. Hendrie. Doylestown.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Robert Holmes, Doylestow Commissary Serges at — James M. Rogers, Doylestown. Surgeon — William A. Peck, Phonixville. Assistant Surgeon — William T. Robinson, Montgomery

Chaplain—Rev. William R. Gries, Doylestown. Drum-Major—John Haigrave, Jr., Doylestown. Color Sergeants—John McDonald Laughlin, Coi Color Sergeants—John Incoming Language

1: James L. Slack, Company C.
The captains of the companies are as follows:
Company A.—Edward L. Rodgers, Doylestown.

B.—John H. Orem, Doylestown.

C.—Wm. Warren Marple, Warminster.

D.—Jacob Swartzlander, Doylestown.

"C.—Wm. Warren Marple, Warminster.
"D. Jacob Swartzlander, Doylestown.
"E.—George T. Harvey, Doylestown.
"F.—Alfred Marple, Middletawn.
"G.—John E. Corcoran, Nockamikon.
"H.—Wm. F. Walter, Berks county.
"L.—H. P. Duncan, Philadelphia.
"K.—Henry Y. Pickering, Newtown.
The artillery company attached to the regiment musters one hundred and thirty-five men, but it is not yet fully organized. A captain, three lieutenants, and two sergeants have been appointed to drill the company. They have had no guns or other arms as yet, and probably will not until their arrival at Washington. SORGHUM RAISING IN CHESTER COUNTY .-

Sorghum Raising in Chester County.—
A few days since we briefly noticed the fact that sorghum had been successfully cultivated in Chester and adjacent counties of this State. We present below the method of culture which is being pursued.

The first great point is the proper choosing of the soil. It should be light, dry, and warm, and, if sandy, is said to be well suited to the purpose. Rich bottom lands, although yielding a plentiful crop, seem lacking in the elements to produce a rich saccharine cane.

The choice of the seed is a matter of considerable consequence. It must be perfectly ripe and unadulterated. To gnard it against the ravages of birds or insects, it should be soaked in lukewarm water for about 24 hours just previous to planting.

The roofs of the sugar-cane tend to penetrate deeper than those of Indian corn, and deeper tillage is consequently required. The seed is planted early in spring, in drills three feet apart, the seeds being dropped about eight inches. In cultivation, the same process is employed as in the cultivation of corn. The suckers need not be removed, as they are found to be as sweet as the main stalks. The weeds should be continually removed.

The stripning off of the leaves is commenced as The stripping off of the leaves is commonced as

soon as the seed is out of the milk. The whole crop is next laid in winnows, nade of the canes ited into conve-niently sized bundles. These are ground afterward in a mill, and the expressed juice is boiled and clarified. The n anufacture of sorghum syrup will pay beyond a ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE. Last

tee of six is now in session at Washington, to discuss the advisability of running a night train southward. It is proposed that the train shall leave New York about midnight, pass through this city about five A. M., and reach Washington about eleven A. M. Some action will doubt-Washington about eleven A. M. Some action will doubt-less be taken in the matter, as the public convenience would thereby be promoted. The commission consists of S. M. Felton, Esa., president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore road; Mr. S. M. Gatzmer, agent of the New York line; A. P. Smith, Esa., of the Baltimore and Ohio road; T. H. Cautield, Esa., of the military department; and Mr. McClellan, contract agent for the Post Office Den riment.

harswood.—Jacob Frank vs. Andrew Cochran. An ac-ion on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for 5018.

Sarah Beck vs. A. C. Laughlin, Thomas Hollinsworth, and B. F. Dewees, trading, &c. A felgaed issue to test the ownership of a quantity of dry goods. Verdict for THE SECRETARY OF STATE.-Hon. William I. Seward, Secretary of State, reached this city, from New York, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. It has been stated, and with some appearance of probability. been stated, and with some appearance of probability, that the object of his visit northward, was to make arrangements with Archbishop Hughes and Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Erening Journal, for their departure to Europe, as ministers potentiary, to "head off" certain rebel emissaries. He proceeded directly to Washington.

has beer detailed by Colonel W. W. G. Davis to recruit for the Binggold Regiment, and has opened a rendex out for that purpose, at Eighth and Colombia avenue. A few young men desirous of joining this fine regiment can have an opportunity of doing so by applying at an early day. THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE ARMY VOTING. THE ALLEGED PRACES IN THE ARM VOITAGE.

The returns in the hands of the prothenotary show that in Company B of Col. McLeau's regiment only 13 votes were cast, viz.: For Thompson, 11; for Ewing, 2. This failsfires the statement made a few days since, that 68 votes had been fraudulently cast by this company.

THE RINGGOLD REGIMENT.-Lieut. Hinckle

Burglary. - On Tuesday afternoon, the dwelling house, No. 1638 Vine street, was burglariously entered by thieves. Among other articles of value stolen were a silver vase, a gold watch, and a large quantity of THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The amount dis-

tributed during the past week, by the commission appointed for the relief of the families of volunteers, was \$16,707.70. DOUBTFUL CURRENCY .- For several days past large number of one and two-dollar notes, purporting o be the issue of the Egg Harbor City Bank, have been extensively circulating among the retailers of the city. extensively circulating among the retailers of the city.

They have in most instances been refused by large dealers, and we advise the reader, before taking them, to useure nimself of their genuine character. DONATIONS .- The Quartermaster General of

endsylvania acknowledges the following docations for Walnut street. A list of contents should accompany each package.

"Money may be remitted and letters addressed to either of the subscribers.

"Mrs. Joel Jones,

"Mrs. Joel Jones,

"Mrs. Stephen Colwell,

"Mrs. May Calvin, 1 pair; Mrs. Kate E. Chambers, 1 pair; Mrs. Mary Calvin, 1 pair; Mrs. Relea Wolf, 1 pair; Mrs. Mary Calvin, 1 pair; Mrs. Relea Wolf, 1 pair; Mrs. Jane Herr, 1 blanket; Mrs. B. Bell, 1 de; Mrs. Adam S. Kling, 1 blanket; Mrs. B. Bell, 1 de; Mrs. Adam S. Kling, 1 blanket; Mrs. Benivel Boots, 1 blanket; Mrs. Mary D. Rissel, 1 pair; Mrs. Janes Gutelius, 1 pair; Trom Mrs. G. A. Nichole, Reading, Pa., 3 pairs of blankets. INCREASE OF BRITISH SHIPPING.—British ANGREASE OF ERITIMI SHIPPING.—Brilish shipping has largely increased at this port within quite a recent period. In consequence of the fear of Southern privateers entertained by our merchants, they now profer shipping their goods in British vessels. The result has been, that while a dozen of Philadelphia vessels that we could name are rotting at our wharves, the rates of freight charged in British bottoms have largely increased.

EN ROUTE FOR FORT LAFAYETTE .- The following named Secessionists,—R. H. Stanton, James Hall, Geo. Forester, W. T. Casto, B. F. Thomas, William Hunt, and Isauc Nelso—passed through this city a day or two rince, prisoners of war, in charge of Lieut. Chapl, of the Ohio Forty-second. They came by way of the Pennsylvania railroad, and were destined either for Fort Lafayette or Boston. CATPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR—LTOY. Curth has appointed the Ray. Mr. Havland, paster of the Catholic Church of Chester, Delaware county, to a chaploincy in the army. Br. A. W. Mutthens of Hunker dale, belaware county, has been appointed a surgeon in the army. He will repair to Harrisburg shortly to report himself for duty.

OUR FIREMEN.—The Philadelphia fire department stands unrivalled for completeness of detail, perfection of system and working, and economy of administration. The reform it has undergone has been equally marked and gratifying within the last few years. The old rivalry that used to culminate in street-fighted has died sway with the inarguration of the municipal relegrabh; and the quondam ambipulity to steam fire-emgines, that five years ago convulsed the city, has simost imperceptibly given place to their general adoption. Yesterday a committre of the board of delegates of the Fire Association proceeded to the heuses of the fire companies sitewised north of Vine street, for the purpose of inspecting their apparatus. This is a work which camnot be finished in a day, and will be remined on Wednesday the 13th last, when those south of Vine skeet will be visited.

It rose he seely affirmed, even before the inspection is completed, that the entire fire apparatus of the city is in complete working order, and available at an instant's warning. The visit of the committee is rather a matter of form than of real necessity. The rivalry existing between the various companies, while it has best all the disgraceful acrimony of former years, is still potent as an expressed acrimony of former years, is still potent as an expressed acrimony of former years, is still potent as an expressed acrimony of former years, is still potent as an expressed acrimony of former years, is still potent as an expressed acrimony of former years, is a full potent as an expressed acrimony of former years, is a full potent as an expressed acrimony of former years, is a full potent as an expressed acrimony of former years, is a full potent as an expressed acrimony of souter to the fact that the Hope Hose Steam Fire Company have tendered their apparatus to the Government at Washington, prompted, doubtiess, by a conviction of the danger which menaces that city from inconditaries. A eterm fire-engine might have saved the Washington for an orderly sergeant OUR FIREMEN.—The Philadelphia fire de

ferred his services to the war Department, to organize a Fire Brigode. He says he will require three steam en-gines. It is the intention of the Government, we learn, to accept but two steam-engines from this city. Which other company, besides the Hope, will have the honor of defending the Federal "Capital from conflugration, has not yet been announced, but we incline to the opinion, that it is "the old Good Will."

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL Society.—Yesterday morning the regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society was held at their room in Walnut street. Vice President Harrison their room in Wahnut street. Vice Provident Harrison occupied the chair.

Four copies of the Agricultural Report of the Patont Office for 1860 were received.

Several fine samples of corn, a mixture of Oregon and gourd seed, were presented by Mr. John Lardner.

The committee appointed to witness the experiments with the steam plough of John Fowler, of England, made in Suptender, near the Layaretto, submitted their report. The committee state that the plottagh worked very actisfactorily. Two and a half acres of ground had been ploughed very regularly in about four hours.

Dr. Kennedy had witnessed some of the experiments and made some remarks in regard to the results. The ploughing had been done at the rate of an acre an hour. The engine made two hundred revolutions per minute with a pressure of fifty pounds of steam.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Kennedy, who had been visiting some of the graperies in Berks county, gave a lengthy description of the mode in which grapes are cultivated in that region, after which the society adjourned.

Sword Presentation .- On Monday an in-

SWOED PRESENTATION.—On MODICAY all his-teresting ceremony took place at Camp Lacoy, near Doylestown. The occasion was the presentation of a handsome aword, together with sash and beth to Lieut. Benjamin F, Duncan, Company I, Ringgeld Regiment, One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, by a few of his friends. Lieut. Duncan is a young man of few of his friends. Licut, Duncan is a young man of promise, and the present was a fitting tribute to his ability, coming, as it did, from those who had been his school-mates and friends. The presentation was made by Mr. Clinton Shoch, who made a few appropriate remarks, calling the attention of all to those traits in his friend's character which had given promise of greatnes now about to be realized. The present was accepted by Gapt. Henry W. Duncen, brother of the recipient, who begged leave to return his own as well as his brother's thanks to the donors. The party then adjourned to dine in the Captain's marques. We may soon expect to hear a favorable report from the Ringgold in the field.

BUSINESS AT THE DELAWARE-AVENUE MAR-BUSINESS AT THE DELAWARE-AVENUE MAREstein, and, it is expected, will be greatly increased on
the completion of the adjoining structure, now in course
of erection by the Market Company, which is to be used
for the retail business. The produce exposed for sale in
this market is brought almost entirely from Jersey; the
greater portion being from the vicinity of Burlungton.
Yesterday good potatoes were selling for 35 conts a
burlet; a quantity of an inferior kind, intended for the
manufacture of yeast for the bakers, brought 25 cents.
Fire, large heads of cabbage were disposed of at about
\$2.25 per hundred.

The crection of a shedding for the accommodation of
fish dealers, which is contemplated, in the place of the
property at the railroad terminus, will add much to the
business aspect of the neighborhood.

PAINTUL ACCIDENT .- Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a child of Officer Nulty, aged three years, was hadly scalded by the upsetting of a pot of coffee on its breast and stomach. The accident occurred at the residence of the child's parents, No. 1723 Callowhill street. The child's life is despaired of.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1861.
There was a firm feeling at the stock market to-day. and prices for the better securities tended to higher figures. City sixes of the old is no advanced %, selling at 93%, and the new issues were firm at 92. Lehigh Navigation scrip advanced &, selling at 32; and North America Bank shares rose to 107, a gain of two dollars The money market presents no new features. Money

ferior grades there are no quotations that can be given. The Penn Township and Germantown banks have clared three per cent. semi-annual dividends, and the Kensington Bank 3% per cent. The Lordon Economiet of October 26, in its review the money market, rays!

The ease in the discount market, and the abundan supply of capital have caused a steady rise in consols, the closing price this evening being 93 to ½, both for money and for the account, or about 3; 49 cent. higher than last Friday. Most of the other Government securities been closure instant of the other government securities because the authorizated in the inversement.

is abundant, at low rates for first-class paper, but for in-

than last Friday. Most of the other Government securities have also participated in the improvement particularly Ludian rupes paper, the 5 \$\psi\$ cents leaving off at 97\pi 298, and the 5\pi \$\psi\$ cents 104\pi 205. Political considerations have received little attention, although uneasiness continues to be felt respecting the American war and the cetton question. On the other hand, glid is flowing into this country from Russia, and the state of the exchanges appears to practical the probability of our incoming auxplies from Australia and elsewhere to the Continent. The following are the rates of discount in the principal cities of the Continent. The chief alteration is a rise of about 1 per cent. at Frankfort:

The Scranton coal tonnage of the year, thus far amounts to 934,874 tons, an increase of 17,969 tons over the same time in 1860. Messrs, Samuel Hallett & Co.'s circular for the steam ship Africa treats very ably of the internal commerc of the country, as follows:

of the country, as follows:

One result of the rebellion, the object of which was to secure, in the language of the rebels, commercial independence for the South, has been not only to aenibilate their commerce, but to show that it constituted so inconsiderable a proportion of that of the whole country that its loss will soon be hardly missed in what remains Nearly all the products of the South entered into the channels of commerce, so that their value can be readly estimated. For the whole, \$275,000,000 is a liberal estimated. For the whole, \$275,000,000 is a liberal estimated, of which cotton may be put down at \$200,000,000.

This, by itself, is a vast sum; but relatively to the commerce of the whole country, a very small one, as will be seen by a statement of that of the Northern States.

States.

The State of New York is the only one in which freight on its public works is so classified that accurate statements can be formed of its value. The following is a statement of the number of tons and value of the same moved on the railroads and canals of the State: ther agricultural products 143,219

Products of the forest 1,509,977 \$7 \$10,654,710 253 5.030.087 Totals 5,951,987 \$100 \$949,945,693 The canal is almost exclusively used for the coarser kinds of freight—the railroad for the more valuable kinds. The value of the freight on railroads is made up from estimates of experienced forwarders. That on the canals from the manifests of shippers.

The number of tons carried on the railroads of Massaches.

from the manifests of shippers.

The number of tone carried on the rallroads of Massachusetts, for 1860, was 4,624,309, having an aggregate value of \$087,382,147, adopting the value per ton estimated for the railroads of New York. The tonnage of the public works of the two States for the year was 13,486,351, having a value of of \$1,611,327,845—a sum eight times greater than the cotton crop, and six times greater than the products of all the Cotton States. But the commerce of the public works of the two States by no means embraces the whole that is carried on in them. In New York there is a vast commerce on the Hudson river and the lakes, to say nothing of the immense trade carried on in both over ordinary roads.

The length of the railroads of Massachusetts and New York, engaged in the trapsportation of freight, is 1,317 mites in the former, and 2,569 miles in the latter. The tons carried per mile in the former is 3,108, and in the latter 1,867; the average for the two States is 2,276 tons per mile. There are in the loyal States fully 23,000 miles of railroad in operation. If we estimate the tonnage for the whole to be one-half that of the railroads in Massachusetts and New York, the aggregate tons moved on them is 26,174,000. At a valuation of \$169 per fou, the aggregate value of their tonnage is \$1,203,302,000. The tonnage of the canals probably exceeds 12,000,000, having a value, say of \$80 per ton, or \$309,000,000. The total tonnage of the public works of the North, consequently, is 38,174,000 tons, having a value of \$4,224,329,322,000. The amount of the tonnage is unquestionably largely underrated. We are confident lie values is and the whole cotton crop. In value, twenty-three times greater.

Such is not an overdrawn estimate of the value of the state of the whole cotton crop. In value, twenty-three t

the whole cotton crop. In value, twenty-three times greater.

Such is not an overdrawn estimate of the value of the internal trade of the North compared with that of the Catton States. We claim that the proof which the war has furnished fully justifies this estimate. The result has shown that the robellion has left the resources of the Government entirely unimpaired. Those of the fact, to the rebel States is more than twenty to one. The first shock of the rebellion caused great disturbational loss in business circles. But these are already obsercesse. Our internal trade was never more active. The Stiprience gained will forever estublish the proponderance of the North, and relieve us from that fiction which has so long held the Northern mind in chains, the value and importance of Southern trade.

The New York State canal toils continue to show a The New York State canal tolls continue to show

large increase : Fourth week in October, 1881...... \$218,197 09 Fourth week in October, 1860. 162, 160 54 The receipts for the fourth week of October, 1861, ex-

ceed those of any week since the operation of the canals, \$3,950 09. The New York Evening Post of this evening says: The New York Evening Post of this evening says:

The Stock market has undergone no special change to-day. Most of the speculative shares show an advance, while others exhibit a slight failing off. There is little disposition to enter into ingo operations until further intelligence is received from the Naval Expedition. The removal of Fremont also has, perhaps, some influence in checking the upward tendency of the market. The firmest of the share list are the three Michigan lines, and Toledo, and Burlington and Quincy. Michigan Central was wanted at 49, 4049; the large earnings of October bringing in new huyers. The Western stocks generally are in better favor since the appearance of the Detaber returns.

Pacific Muil was very buoyant, and touched 100 against 98 % 409 esterday. At the advance there is little stock on the market. day or two since, prisoners of war, in charge of Lieut.
Clapil, of the Ohio Forty-second. They came by way of
the Fennsylvania militoad, and wore destined either for
Fort Lafayette or Boston.

Appointments by the Governor—Gov.

Appointments by the Governor—Gov.

The leaviest of the railroad stocks was Erie, which
sold down to 52%, under, it is supposed, sales for foreign
account or for exchange into the Preferred shares.

After the Board the market was weak. Sales of Near
York Central at 78% 679; Erie, 32%; Tokelo, 32% 6

100K Central as 10, 100 movement of note. Missouris were steady; sales at 41%, and that hid for more. Government securities are quiet but tirm. The sixes of 1861 are stationary at 94,994%. The fixes of 1871 are steady at 94%.