The Press.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 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 boing 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."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The removal of Gen. Fremont has elicited (as was to have been expected) considerable feeling throughout the country. But there is an almost universal disposition manifested to approve of the action of the Administration. It was evidently animated by the most patriotic and praiseworthy motives. It was only after what may be termed a series of careful investigations into the manner in which the affairs of his department had been administered, the public money under his charge disbursed, and the military operations in Missouri directed, that his unfitness for the eminently important position he held, as the general of a command numbering nearly one-fifth of the entire Union army, became painfully apparent. After such a discovery, the Government was compelled to select for that post another leader. The Albany

Evening Journal truly says:

"We must believe that the President and his advisers acted from a rigid sense of duty They had no choice but to consult the public interests. Having become satisfied that Gen. Fremont was not the right man for the right place, a failure to act would have been criminal. They had no right to make concessions to popular sympathy, which would endanger the national cause in the West."

That some excitement should have been engen-That some excitement should have been enger dered among his soldiers by his recall, at a time when they were upon the eve of a great battle is not surprising; but the Administration despa ched its messenger some days ago, when all the intelligence from Missouri indicated that the chief object of Price was to effect a safe retreat, and to sedulously avoid a battle. There was then no reason to anticipate an attack upon the Union army by the rebels as a probable, or even a possible event. The patriotic address of Gen. Fremont to his soldiers, urging them to obey the orders of their new officers, has been, with justice, warmly praised by the press of all parties. For the gallant manner which he discharged that trying and painful duty he deserves, and will receive, the applause of the whole nation.

The numerous speculations in regard to the destination of our great naval expedition, while they differ in reference to details, consur in the expression of a belief that the troops on board will effect a landing at some point on the coast between Charleston and Savannah, from which both those cities may be threatened. It is generally believed that the fleet will sail up the Port Royal entrance to a point in the vicinity of the town of Beaufort, where a disembarkation can be safely effected. It is not considered certain, however, that, for the present, any important operations will be attempted, as further reinforcements may be

It is scarcely possible that all of the rebel army on the Potomae, in the presence of such a menace, can be retained in the vicinity of Manassas, and the hour seems to be approaching when we will have the enemy upon the horne of a terrible dilemma, assailing them at once in front and in the rear with General McClellan pressing closely upon their army in Virginia, and Captain Dupont and General Sherman prepared to carry the war into the heart of Secessia, and to quarter of a century, have been hatching treason in South Carelina, tremble before the awakened wrath of the injured and insulted nation they have too long assailed with comparative impunity The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore

Sun says: "The circle of the war is gradually widening so as to embrace a number of separate wars, each of which would have been accounted, a few years ago, as wars of considerable magnitude. War is to be brought into Texas by the California volunteers under General Denyer and other leaders. The coast war just begun will be prospected with all coast war, just begun, will be prosecuted with all The war on the Potomac will soon become more active. Besides these, we have the Kentucky and Missouri wars, and the Western Virginia war. In fact, the war spirit rages through the land, and were a peace concluded between the two hostile federations, the war would be continued in several States."

Parker H. French, who was arrested on the

charge of treason at Bradford. Connecticut, some days ego, by Detective Franklin, of this city, was one of the most dangerous enemies of the Union. He has been travelling West and North, under numerous aliases, for the purpose of forming an order known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle" in the different towns. He succeeded in forming such an order in Bradford. He had in his possession, Golden Circle, and entire authority from parties at the South for organizing the institution He is regarded as one of the most accomplished scoundrels in the country. He was one of Walker's right-hand men in the Nicaraguan affair, and has fought three duels, in one of which he lost his right arm. Through a forged letter, in the name of Parson Brownlow, he obtained the sum of \$1,000 . from Amos Lawrence, of Boston, the money being given in support of the Parson's somewhat famous paper. He has figured in various schemes of villainy, particularly in California. He says he has information of parties in Boston who are playing directly into the hands of the Secessionists. So emphatically does he assert this that Government will names of sundry citizens engaged in commerce,

ports, will be overhauled. The New York Post of last evening has a despatch from Washington, dated yesterday, which states that a gentleman from Charleston had arrived in that city, who reported that every possible precaution had been taken by the rebel authorities in South Carolina to prepare for resisting the fleet; showing that information of the movements of the expedition had been conveyed to them. It is also asserted that the celebrated Washington Artillery had been sent from Charleston to Buil's Bay, and that soldiers and artillery had been despatched to all points on the South Carolina coast which were

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says, in his letter dated November 5: "General Stone offers to make an exchange of prisoners with the rebel General Evans, and the last-named officer says he will refer the whole matter to the Government at Richmond. The fact that General Stone offered an exchange shows that that General Stone offered an exchange shows that the Government no longer objects to such a policy, while it hesitates formally to approve of it. It will permit exchanges if offered by any general of division, and if the Confederates desire a settlement of this difficulty, they can have it upon these terms. Were an exchange to be made now, it would leave several hundred prisoners in the hands of the rebels, they having beaten us, thus far, in the matter of taking prisoners. It is rumered here from Richmond that the rebel government will not consent to any further exchange of prisoners unless the regular Government here for ment will not consent to any further exchange of prisoners unless the regular Government here formally recognizes the exchange, thus extorting the acknowledgment of belligerent rights on the part of the rebellious States. The demands of the friends of loyal prisoners in the South upon the Government are very pressing, and it is very hard to deny them. It is, therefore, not improbable that at an early day the Government will assume the responsibility of an exchange. It would probably do so to-day, if we had enough rebel soldiers in our charge to make the exchange perfect."

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naval expedition, says:

"The Navy Department has so admirably kept the secret of the destination of this fleet, that even the newspaper reporters have not snuffed it out, and what has appeared in the prints is little more than conjecture. Some have said Bull's Bay, others Brinswick in Georgia, others again Fernandina, and others Pensacola, or perhaps New Orleans. Nor is it improbable that all these places will be visited in turn. But the first blow is more likely to fall on that part of the coast of South Carolina which is watered by Port Royal entrands and St. Helena Sound. The famous Sea Islands, which produce the best cotton in the world, are there: dmirable harbors are there : slavery has its deeper ton and Savannah, are within easy inland reach "It our troops are able to effect a safe landing near Beaufort, they have the means of entrenching themselves within the course of a few days. The climate in the winter months is delightful, and the approaches by land furnish no advantages for an enemy. Should they be attacked, they could be well covered, not only by their own fortifications, but by a fire from the fleet. Reinfurcements could be sept, without much delay or trouble, from either Hatterss or Hampton, and they could be poured in more rapidly by sea from the North than they could by railroad from any part of the South. could by railroad from any part of the South.

"Once securely in our possession, Port Royal, with the adjacent island, would afford an excellent

base for military operations. It is not more than fifty miles by railroad track from Charleston on would be enabled to threaten either place in so

of the vipers who have so stung the nation. For thirty years or more they have been gathering their venom; they have inocculated others with it, and if they could be once crashed in their holes there might be peace forever. Charleston levelled the first blow at our national flag, and Charleston should receive the first heavy retribution. Odious to the North, through her crazy theories, and scarcely less odious to the moderate men of the South by her insane practices, which have deluged the border States with blood and will soon ensanguing the Couton States, there would be few to

the border States with blood and will soon ensanguine the Cotton States, there would be few to weep sid many to hall her fall.

"Whether a conflict occurs immediately or not, the mere presence of our fleet on the Southern coast is an important advantage gained. It must convince the mest hot-headed rebel of the comparative weakness of the Confederacy, and of the parative weakness of the Confederacy, and of the southern committees declined to recommend.

Mr. Canning, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russel', the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir James Graham. Besides eight warrants for opening, two, for detaining letters, had been annually issued.

Both Committees declined to recommend. Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

tion of the North. Port Royal is the first point in a line of offensive operations, which will be extended until it has reached in succession Fernandina, Now Orleans, and Calveston. The rebels having begun the war, the loyalists mean to end it. Our army on the Potomak is but a single branch of a grander army, which already reaches to Springfield, in Missouri, and which is destined to move down, in solid columns, with the winter wind of the North, while the naval expeditions are scattering their hot shells all along the shores of the Gulf. "The Cabinet, we learn, have determined upon

the most active prosecution of the war; there will be no going into winter-quarters anywhere; and what is to be done will be done without more delay than is necessary to the conduct of movements so yest and memoritum?

Letter-Opening. There is one British institution which we have neither imported nor copied. There is not upon record-we doubt whether there ever has been even on suspicion—a single instance of such a breach of public faith as the opening of letters in an American post-office, on the pretence that the exigencies of the State demanded such dishonesty and meanness to be committed. No American official has been branded as LETTER-OPENER by an indignant people, like Sir James Graham, whose recent death we recorded on Wednes-

It is almost certain that Post-Office espionage is practised very generally all over Europe. There has existed, from the time of Richelieu and Mazarin, a peculiar department in the Paris post-office, called The Black Cabinet, (le cabinet noir,) at which the art of secretly unscaling and rescaling letters has been cultivated to a large extent. Under the Bourbons, under the Republic, under the Empire, under the Restoration, under Louis Philippe, under the Presidency, and now under the Empire again, letter-opening has been practised. Some other time, we may describe the mechanical operation, including the curious process of almost instant imitation of seals. Since the general use of gummed envelopes has set in, there is no art in the matter,-the steam from the pipe of a kettle of hot water opens the envelope in the cleanest

and swiftest manner. The late Sir Robert Liston, whose life was spent in the English diplomatic service, once explained the reason why all the despatches to ambassadors are sent by special couriers, when the ordinary postal routine would usually deliver them earlier. He said it was because every despatch sent by the ordinary post was opened at the Foreign Office. On one occasion, when Sir Robert was Secretary of Legation at Madrid, his chief sent for him, gave him a copy of a despatch from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, evidently written by a Spanlard, and desired him to go to the Prime Minister of Spain, and demand an explanation why the letter containing the original despatch had been opened. When the Spanish minister heard the inquiry, he made no reply, but rang the bell, and when his own private secretary appeared, handed him the copied despatch which Sir Robert Liston had brought, and said, in a very angry tone, "How could you, sir, be so stupid? Give the gentleman the original despatch." This done, his Excellency politely bowed Sir Robert out of the room. There could be no explanation. The letter had been opened and copied, and, by some clumsiness, the copy had been put into the envelope, and the original retained. In June, 1844, great indignation was excited all over England by a statement made by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, an ultra-liberal M. P., that letters were secretly opened, in the London post office, under instructions from Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary, who, it seded, however, a practical pledge is given, may be stated, never was Postmaster General. not merely that the President has resolved to He presented a petition from Joseph Mazzini, William Lovett, W. J. Linton, and others, do nothing which can give offence to the loyal complaining of the opening and detention of men of any section. A strong feeling is also their letters in the Post Office. He added growing up among the cotton-planters, particu-

that even his own letters had been dealt with in the same manner, and mentioned the various plans he had adopted—such as putting a Treasury. The necessities of these men human hair under the seal, or a shred of silk in the fold—to detect this baseness. He added that one of the letters addressed to Mazzini by two brothers, named Bandiera, had been opened, their contents communicated to the Emperor of Austria, who, upon such evidence alone, had the writers hanged as revolutionists. To this charge, Sir James Graham gave no dontal little will there was a passure company to time of Queen Anne, which invested him, as the Secretary of State, with the power to issue warrants to detain letters, and he had issued a should it be conquered by our arms, would warrant with respect to the letters of one of the petioners, but it was not then in force. He declined giving any further explanation. Of course this subject greatly agitated the public mind. More than Graham were mixed up in it. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, must have sanctioned his colleague's letteropening, and Lord Aberdeen, as Foreign Minister, was undoubtedly the man who communicated to the Austrian tyrant the contents cause certain matters to be investigated, and the of the letter to Mazzini, and thus consigned the writers to the doom of traitors. particularly with St. John, and thence to Southern

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Radnor, a liberal peer, made a motion relative to this letter-opening practice, which was negatived without a division. After a lapse of ten days, Mr. Duncombe again brought the question before the House of Commons, and moved that a Committee of Inquiry be appointed to investigate and report. Sir James Graham still refused to explain or justify his conduct, and Sir Robert Peel had to perform the ungracious task of trying to vindicate him. The bad faith of violating, at the request of a foreign Government, the correspondence of an exile, (Joseph Mazzini,) was strongly denounced by several members. Mr. Duncombe's motion was negatived by 206 to 162 votes, and a simi-

lar motion, in the Upper House, by Lord Radnor, also fell to the ground. Still pertinacious, and powerfully backed up by public opinion, strongly expressed by a great majority of the newspapers in town and country, Mr. Duncombe made a third assault, in the House of Commons, and moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the duties and employments of the persons engaged in the secret or inner depart. ment of the General Post Office. This time he was successful. Sir James Graham, who had achieved the unprofitable notoriety of being the most deservedly unpopular man in England, descended from his stilts, declared himself anxious for inquiry, and consented to the appointment of the Committee, only bargaining that its proceedings should be secret. There and then the Committee was appointed, consisting of nine persons,-four connected with the Ministry and five with the Opposition. Neither Graham nor Duncombe was a member of this Committee. In the House of Lords, on Lord Radnor's motion, another was appointed to inquire into the law and practice respecting the Post-Office letter-opening. The Duke of Wellington, who had previously poohpoohed the accusation against his colleague, Sir James Graham, now freely admitted the necessity of full inquiry. It was impossible for the Government to whitewash Sir James. but it was hoped that he would not appear so very black, if some of his predecessors in office were covered with mud. Besides, it would be a sly hit at the Russellites and Palmerstonians to show that their leaders had

done precisely, in office, what they pretended to condemn out of it. On the 5th of August, 1844, a month after their appointment, the two committees respectively reported the results of their inquiries. The report from the Commons committee gave the whole history of post office letteropening. The secret practice, though never very extensively used, was by no means obsolete. But Sir James Graham was the first Minister who ever put it into operation for the exclusive benefit of a foreign monarch. Cromwell had used, but never abused, the power, andience have every reason to suspect) by an at-He was never very scrupulous, but would have

defence. If no actual assaults were made on these cities, they might yet be held in a constant state of slarm, compelling the withdrawal of many regiments from the main army, and relieving McClellan's operations on the Potomac. But in the event of an actual assault, our vessels of war might sail round to the respective ports, and menace and occupy their forts, while the land forces were engaged on the inside. This double attack could hardly fail to be successful.

"That Charleston may be selected as the first object of the combined movement is the ardent wish of every man at the North, and of not a few men at the South. Charleston has long been the nest of the vipers who have so stung the nation. For thirty years or more they have been gathering letters. From 1712 to 1798, the number of such | firm of Beck & Lawton, has resumed music teachwarrants was 101, and from 1799 to 1844, the number was 372. This would give an average of eight warrants every year, and about two persons were named in each warrant. Among the names of Secretaries of State who signed these warrants are those of Mr. Fox, the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Canning, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Aberdeen, and Sir James Graham. Besides Hogg's best make, to be peremptorily sold, by caeight warrants for opening, two, for detaining talogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 101 talogue, for cash, commencing the cash, commencing the cash,

many points at which it may be assailed. The expedition just gone is but the beginning of the end; other expeditions are to follow; other cities are to be menaced; and should we fail altogether in one attempt the event would not lessen the determination of the North. Port Royal is the first point in a line of effective expertions, which will be extended spected by the Foreign Minister (Lord Aberdeen) under the impression that he was engaged in a correspondence having for its object designs which might be injurious to the tranquility of Europe, and that part of the information thus obtained was transmitted to the Austrian Government, "but without the names or details that might expose any individual" then under Austrian jurisdiction to any danger. Nevertheless, the brothers Bandiera were executed in consequence of the information sent to Metternich by Graham.

The Commons' Committee further reported that "the practice of sending the foreign correspondence of foreign ministers to a depart ment of the Foreign Office had been discontinued since June last (1844)." This proves the truth of Sir Robert Liston's statement. Early in 1845, Mr. Duncombe vainly at tempted to legislate against the letter-opening system. He was curtly informed by Sir James Graham that the old system had been so far abolished that, instead of warrants being issued by the Secretary of State, sometimes without any other official being aware of it. they must in future be issued with the cognizance of the two under-Secretaries of th Home Office and a confidential clerk. In point of fact, the system remains in ope

ration. The facts which we have stated showing how hasely it was prostituted to aid a foreign tyrant, will explain why Sir James Graham, the offender, has descended to his

Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, November 7, 1861. The bad weather will undoubtedly produce new delay in military operations in this quarter, but it will tell terribly upon the Secessionists. With all the advantage of their railroad connections with Richmond, their lack of other transportation is so great, and the miserable condition of their troops so notorious, that both will be more than a set-off for the difficulties interposed by heavy roads against the forward movements of General McClellan. Late information authorizes me to state that the utmost demoralization prevails in the army of Beauregard. Every conceivable rumor is affoat about the designs of the naval expedition, and a good deal of alarm pervades all circles—military and civil. Should Commodore Dupont have made a successful landing in South Carolina, and at other points along the Southern coast, do not be surprised if there is a stampede among the regiments from that quarter of the Confederacy; and if our land forces are enabled to advance into the interior; and to gain possession of the railroad connections between the different Southern cities, nothing can prevent our army taking up their winter quarters, and holding their ground, to the serious detriment of the plans of the rebel chiefs. Strange to sáy, there is a large Union party in Georgia, only waiting an opening against Cobb and Toombs. Nothing has done more to weaken the Secessionists than the growing opinion that Mr. Lincoln is determined not to be driven from his purpose by the cry that he contemplates an attack upon the institution of slavery. When Gen. Fremont's proclamation reached Richmond it was received with shouts of joy, but when it was modified, this act of the President was concealed or misrepresented, lest it might operate against the designs of the traitors. Now that Fremont has been superadhere to his original policy, but that he will larly since the rebuke administered to them by Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the will compel them to take advantage of derson. any facilities that may be extended to them, in the event of the opening of a port by the Federal arms, and they will gladly pay any export tax for the purpose of realizing means. Should this experiment be successful, the war will be robbed of its chief horrors among the English people, and I will not be surprised if,

of the Northern cause will be found among the British statesmen. North Carolina alone, be able to furnish an immense amount of cotton. I remember well, during the Peace Congress, hearing Ex-Governor Morehead, of that State-who was one of the members of that body-dilate upon the extraordinary advantages of North Carolina for-the production of cotton. Thousands and thousands of acres are susceptible of cultivation. No doubt the Administration have resolved to avail themselves of these facilities, so that, even if we cannot subjugate the extreme Gulf States, we may take possession of North Carolina, and hold it for the benefit of our English customers. All that is necessary is to open a port along some accessible portion of the coast. This, followed by a wise and moderate policy, will soon attract the interior commerce, and gra-

dually crush out the rebellion. The consummation of General McClellan's plans may be postponed, but cannot be defeated. He is now the master of his situation, and if Rosecrans has beaten Floyd in Western Virginia, and Sherman can maintain himself in Kentucky, and there is no reverse in Missouri, the army of the Potomac and the naval expedition will soon turn the tide in our favor. The news from Texas is cheering in the extreme. The people in that quarter, convinced by their indescribable sufferings since the commencement of the rebellion, and the growing dissatisfaction among the German residents, are admitting the fact that when they lost the kindly protection of the Federal Government, and allowed Wigfall to carry their State out of the Union, they lost their only real support. It will be a comparatively easy thing to seize upon Texas, and to govern it, alike for the good of its people and the commerce of the civilized world. The fact is, bankruptcy and ruin are spread all over the extreme Gulf States, like a disease, and any change will be welcomed by the masses of the population. But some blow must be strucksome great victory achieved—some strong points occupied in the furthest Southern States, before the winter sets in, and every energy of the Government is being enlisted to

There seems a "revival" in music publication. Suiting the temper of the times, a good deal of the new music is martial. We notice, among new pieces just published by R. Meyer, Arch street, Chestnut Hill Waltz," composed by Signor Joseph Rizzo, of this city, and dedicated to Mrs. David Webster. This is a charming composition, delicate in harmony, and lively without running into excess. No mere six months' piano-forte player can master this "at sight;" it is truly scientific, and, when mastered, by a little practice, must become a general favorite. Byron's "Farewell, of over fondest prayer," set to music by Miss Rose O'Callaghan, and dedicated to Signor Rizzo, her teacher, is simply a pleasing air. "Colonel Baker's Funeral March," by Edgar M. Porter, is

a fine military composition. Lee & Walker have issued a new edition, with fine title page, (in chromo-lithography by T. Sinclair,) of Mr. D. Brainard Williamson's national song and chorus, "The Banner of the Sea," the words of which we recently published. J. E. Gould (successor to Beck & Lawton. Chestnut street) is agent to Oliver Ditson, the well-known Boston music publisher, and has sent us "The Hermann Polka," composed by Strauss, a spirited and lively composition, with an amusing frontispiece, showing the great Prestidigitateur performing one of his card tricks, assisted (as his tendent imp equatting on the rim cian's hat! Mr. Ditson has also lately published "The Warrior's Triumphant March," by Thomas H. Howe; and three patriotic songs, viz: "Not a Star from our Flag," by George W. H. Griffin; "Off Again," answer to "Home Again," by Marshall S. Pike; and McClellan's Serenade," a quartette, music by P. K. Whiting. All these patriotic songs are spirit-stirring, and in unison with popular feeling.

ing. Few gentlemen in that profession are so com-Auction Sale of Carpeting, Druggers, Rugs, &c.—The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive assortment of 325 pieces rich English velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, rugs, mats, has-socks, &c; also, an invoice of 18 pieces doubleground ingrains and Venetians, choice new styles, the manufacture of the Clinton Mills, Wm.

o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers,

We may here mention that Mr. Beck, late of the

Hon. Charles Sumper on the Rebellion. The second lecture of the present course before the People's Literary Institute was delivered at Concert Hall last evening, by Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, his subject being: The Re-bellion, its Origin and Mainspring. The audience was immense, the seats and nearly every foot of standing-room in the entire hall having been filled long before the hour of commencing. The stage, on this occasion, was gracefully decorated with American flags, containing, in the centre, a portrait of Washington.

The appearance of the lecturer upon the platform was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause, and from all eyes the inquiry seemed to flash, "What will the eloquent Senator have to say now about the institution against which he has so long been battling?' On being introduced by Mr. J. W. White, Secretary of the Institute, Mr. Sumner, looking the em-

bodiment of health and conscious purpose, slowly approached the deck, without manuscript or note commenced his lecture. Having, he said, been invited to appear in this course of lectures, in which so many of the most eminent men were to take a part, and having had the privilege kindly accorded to him to speak upon whatever happened to be uppermost upon his mind and heart, he would gladly address them upon some peaceable theme, but he could now only speak to them of war, and so because war now was the only road to peace. The great applause which this opening remark elicited gave evidence that he had nosen the theme most near the popular heart. It was easy, he said, to see that circumstance

were now rapidly developing, which, in their consummation, would constitute the third grand enoch in the history of our country. The first of these epochs had been the discovery of the continent by Columbus; the second, the Revolution, by which we achieved our independence, and this was to create for us the new heavens and the new earth of liberty in our national history.

The origin and a mainspring of our present troubles were so clear and definite that they could not be mistaken; and it was his purpose now to unmask them, which he said must be done to every man's mind before he could act intelligently in his endenvors to do his duty in the present crisis. On the 6th of November last, one year ago, the people of the United States had chosen Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, President. The election of him had been in all respects legal and constitutional, and to call that election in question was to assail the very framework of our Constitution. And yet scarcely had the ntelligence of that election flashed across the country before mutterings of sedition came from the opposite quarter. In this, South Carolina has taken a conspicuous part. Her leaders had acted n the unholy work of breaking up the Union with the pertinacity of demons, until now we stood face to face with double-headed treason, and such was the malignant venom of slavery that it had been with difficulty that the fire of secession had not swent over every slave State. A conspiracy to assassinate a prince, or to seize a castle, was a petty offence, compared with this gigantic rebellion. He begged his hearers to remember that South Carolina had hesitated to endorse the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, in which she had been joined by Georgia, both these States having actually refused to become parties to the Union except on the basis of the slave trade being recognized In proof of this fact, Mr. Sumner read extracts from the debates in the Federal Convention of that date. These two States had been pacified, and taken their places in the Union upon these revolting terms, and it was easy now to see that if our fathers had met this evil at the start with due firmness we should not to-day have to deal with a monstrous rebellion, which, he said, had its root in slavery, and nothing else. Even when the Union was formed the seed of what we are now encoun-

tering had been latent in its bosom. The political history of the country was then sketched, and the various marked periods dwelt upon. In too many of these, instead of throttling the monster when it raised its head, it had been fed by compromises and concessions.

Mr. Rhett had acknowledged, in the United

States States Senate chamber, in the speaker's in own hearing, that secession was not a consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln, or the violation of the fugitive-slave law; but that it was a matter seriously contemplated during the last thirty-five would have been powerless had it not received succor and support from the late corrupt Administration, composed, as it was, either of slave mas ters or Northern men with Southern principles. The mention of the name of General Scott, in connection, contrastively, was received with thunders of applause, as was also that of Major An-

of the wholesale system of plunder which had been carried on by the rebels for the purpose of destroying the Union, and that, too, with the knowledge and consent of the bad men at the head of the Government a year ago. Thus had our Government been degraded and despoiled even before the outbreak of the rebellion. On the 4th of March, 1857, in heaven, to support the taken an oath, registered he did not take a positive part in attempting its overthrow, he stood ldly by, although warned by the Commander-in-Chief, while the country was being stabbed to the heart. There James Buchanan had stood like a painted Jove, with idle thunder in

The rebellion had commenced in a conspiracy, the spring of which was found in the pretended right of a State to secede from the Union. This was now a fixed part of the slavehelding system. Making merchandise in man and this false doctrine were well matched, and he declared boldly that they were destined to be doomed together. If secession was to be recognized, it left to every State the right to play the mad horse at will. And yet, instead of scorning this pretension, and scouting it from the legislative halls. new concessions had been made from time to time. Still farther concessions, his audience were aware, had been recommended in order to cement to the Union the Border States. But when he came to examine the concessions proposed, he found them all utterly indefensible. Slavery had not only been an integral part of these concessions, but the

He next reviewed the Peace Conference, as it was, he said, delusively called, which convened at Washington last winter. In that body slavery had constituted the all-engrossing theme of remark, looking to still farther concessions in its behalf. For his own part, when he thought of the revolting concessions which had then been advocated, even by Northern men, all looking to a radical change in the Constitution, and that altogether in favor of slavery, he felt that the most charitable construction that could be placed upon their action was, that they were ignorant of what they were doing. It had been alleged that the proposed concessions had been small; but, in his judgment, no concession to slavery could be small. It was with him a regret, heartfelt and profound, that this wrong tendency of things had not been properly met long ago, as it was unquestionably true that concessions had at length developed into Secession; had the one never been made, the other

In the election of Mr. Lincoln the popular vote had been against farther concession, and then at once slavery had proceeded to carry out its logical end and purpose. Slavery could not exist in a country in which the slave power did not rule; just as idolatry could exist only in a nation of idolators. He here called attention to the fact that, in the history of the world, popular revolutions had always at their outbreak been controlled by minorities, and so because minorities in such cases always set out with a clearly-defined line to pursue, and a determination to pursue it.

The great French Revolution had been the world of a minority, and one authority was quoted to prove that it had been the work of fewer than twenty men. So was the present rebellion the work of a small minority, but reinforced by slavery, which was now setting armies in the field from all the Southern States-a parricidal host arrayed to destroy the Government which had always given them protection. And all-this was in the name of slavery, for the sake of slavery, and at the bidding of slavery. Yes, slavery was the soul of this rebellion ; it had placed its army in the field, and unfurled its banner of treason, robbery and destruction, in full harmony with the law of its being; and the slaves were now toiling at home to feed and support those who are arrayed against

us in battle. But slavery could not only be seen in what it was contributing to the rebellion; it was laying its eavy hand upon us—upon every man, woman, and child in the community-which the lecturer proceeded to picture in stirring strains of eloquence. He next met the allegation that the cause of this war is not slavery, but auti-slavery. As well might the early Christians be charged with the enormities against them on account of the principles for which they suffered. The lecture was received with frequent demon

strations of applause. United States Light Infantry Drill.—This s the title of a small twenty-five-cent volume, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in which a gat forth clearly and fully the drill of the rifle and light infantry in our service. It is issued under orders from the Secretary of War, and has been revised and corrected from the latest War Office authorities. Recruits who wish to know their duty will master this hand-book.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY -A report from this Philadelphian Society, acknowledging donations in aid of the sick soldiers, has been published. It solicits assistance, and, indeed, almost any contribution will be acceptable.

SALE To DAY -This morning, at 10 o'clock, at Birch & Sen's auction store, cabinet furniture, carpets. &c. FINE PIANO-FORTES.—At 12 o'clock, will be sold

James W. Vose & Co., of Boston. The Fleet. The Navy Department does not expect to hear of The Government in no information from Gen. the operations of the great fleet till next week. Roskowans' army ofarticular interest.

eight first-class rosewood piano-fortes, made by

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS SATISFACTORY. GEN. BUELL TO COMMAND THE KEN.

TUCKY DEPARTMENT.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac. THE REBELS INCREASING THEIR FORCES AT WINCHESTER.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH. The Rebel Steamer Theodora Returned to Savannah

Reported Capture of the Sumpter. IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PRIZES BROUGHT INTO CHARLESTON.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY. CONFLICTING REPORTS.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED SOON. THE ENEMY FALLING BACK FROM WILSON'S CREEK

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. Zollicoffer Falling Back to Cumberland Gap

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO. AN EXPEDITION STARTED AGAINST COLUM.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 7, 1861. The Army To-day. Pickets have been extended from Alexandria down to a creek at Occoquan, without meeting with resistance from the enemy. The distance from Alexandra is nineteen miles. On the Matyland side, our twops are deployed all the way from the bridge over East Branch, near the navy yard, to Port Tobacco. The telegraph is completed today down the entire distance to Hooker's brigade, and will be completed to Sickles' brigade immediately. There is no movement reported to-day.

The Commander of the Army. Gen. McClellan was out on horseback much o the time to-day, but he did not cross the river. certainly, until a late hour. He wears his honors easily, and is every day growing in the confidence of the army. He is unembarrassed now, and directs his orders as the head of the army, and with the dignity and decision of a great military general.

Awaiting News from the Fleet. The desire to day to hear from the operations of the fleet has been more intense than even on any previous day. Information by telegraph that a vessel from the south approaching Fortress Monroe, increased the desire for intelligence. To the inquiries made at the Navy Department, the reply was that intelligence might be hourly expected, and would certainly be received during the evening. If so, you will have it in a late despatch.

Major Ceneral Wool.

There is no foundation for the report that Gen Wool has resigned. His application to the Departments here for reinforcements, after the de-mand for mear for the fleet had diminished his strength, was urgent, but his request has been complied with, and troops are still going forward to the fortress. The report of his resignation is

Our Foreign Relations. The news from Europe, at the State Department, is understood to be eminently satisfactory. Official despatches corrobbrate the impressions given by the telegraphic reports already published in the newsipers. Unofficial communications from loyal citizens of

the United States, residing in Paris and London say that in France, Prince Napoleon has east off all reserve, and declared that the insurrection can-not prevail; and other letters say that Segessis is dead in France, or, at least, that it gives/no signs

of life.
Sweden and Norway, man nis nist audicides from Secretary of State to day, at the Department. It is officially communicated to the Government that the selection of the distinguished statement a lineal descendant of Count Piper, who is identified with the glorious history of his country in the period of CHARLES XII., of Sweden, is designed as a special mark of respect and good will on the part of Sweden towards the United States. It is not unlikely that our Government will make some suitable recognition of this action on the part of

Military Affairs. An order has been prepared officially informing the army of the retiracy of Lieutenant General Scorr, and embodying his letter in which he states his reason for this voluntary act. The indications are that Gen. Buell will be assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland, to relieve Gen SHERMAN, who will

General Halleck has not as yet been assigned to a position. It is believed that he will remain here to become thoroughy acquainted with the general plans of the Commander-in-chief, whose policy appears to be, whis acting with a view to the good government an efficiency of the army, to render his appointment, changes and transfers, entirely agreeable to thee directly concerned in General Mirchell, we recently tendered his resignation, has arrived i Washington.

From the Uper Potomac. A letter received to-nigt from Darnestown (Gen. BANKS' headquarters) sas: "The latest reliable information from the Viginia side of the Upper Potomae induces the bief that the rebels are strongly reinforcing the losts and fortifications in and around Winchester as well as on their river frontier, fearing a simulatious advance of General KELLY, from the directon of Romney, and Colonel GEARY, from Sandy Hok. Some persons estimate the number of rebels a Windester at 15,000, while it is known that their frees of the river posts have been increased daily, a late. They have resumed the practice of firing a outpickets, but this mode of warfare has not ye pro yery sanguinary nor successful to the assailnts The letter further sys tat yesterday the Potomac rose so high as to omplour pickets to forsake

the towpath of the canal, that, at present, there is no danger of either of the contending parties crossing in force.
From the Virginia see of the Potomac. There have been no implant events on the Virginia side of the river forme days past. Prof. Lowe has compad his contract for five

balloons, to be used for envatory purposes. A reconnoitring partirom Gen. Smith's division, yesterday, when ar Vienna, arrested Dr. HUNTER, a Virginian wis in the service of the rebel army. He will berought to Washington. The Maryl Llection. The result of the electrin Maryland, so far as heard from, is a gloriouthumph for the Union

party, and an indicational when protected from the threats of Secessionis not only Maryland, but other border States, williart their undying attachment to the Union. To large Union majority in Baltimore has been a love of general rejoicing The Ind. The river yesterday gamp fifteen more of the bodies of our soldiers drown near Harper's Ferry,

and floated down by the flat. Death of a Peandyania Soldier. Corporal ROBERT CHUNER, Company K, Twenty-first Pennsylpis folunteers, died in camp, at Tenallytowing testay. Consul Bajonne. WM. MORAN, of Penylvana, has been appoint-

ed consul to Bayonne, lance Washington ews and Gossip. The city this morninis unsually quiet. There is no news of moment irring. The severe storm of wind and rain whid provided last night does | the 6th instant, was expected to be small, and it

DIXON, First Regimen/Reserves.)
Capt. Bladen T. Fullaner and First Lieutenant R. A. Morris the First Maryland Volunteers, have also igned, for the purpose of raising an artiflery comp in Baltimore. Heavy Coract for Wood.

Col. JOHN.F. CARPI (well known to the Phila-delphia press), Jauris Smith, and Charles W. Boteler, have contribed to furnish the Governsince the 15th of May.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette says Solon ment with eight though cords of wood per month. Borland has been appointed a brigadier general. They are to furnish wood at \$7 per cord, while citizens are charged to \$11 per cord. General Regraus' Command.

How the Rebels Obtain Information. It has been ascertained that the rebels keep up a communication between Washington via Winches

The Second Pennsylvania Reserves. Major Smith commenced paying off the Second Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment yesterday. Each regiment has had a different paymaster assigned to it, and, if the rolls are properly made out, the whole Pennsylvania reserve force will be paid off between this and Monday.

The Moyamensing Hose Company. Alderman WILLIAM McMullen, and Mr. Wil-LIAN McGirr, tendered the services of the Moyamensing Hose Company, with one thousand feet of forcing hose, to the War Department this morn-Miscellaneous.

The Government Railroad Department has been n negotiation for some time with the several railroad companies between Washington, New York, Boston, and Buffalo for a more expeditious arrangement of trains, by which communication with different parts of the North will be more frequent and sure. The arrangements are nearly completed, awaiting only the final action of a Convention to be held in Philadelphia on Monday next. The Post Office Department will be represented by Assistant Postmaster General McClellan, and the War Department by Thomas H. Canfield, assistant General Manager of railroads for the Government. Captain MonLey, the General Manager, has been compelled, on account of ill health, to ask for leave of absence for a few days, during which time Mr. CANFIELD will discharge the duties of that office. There have been no arrivals from the flotilla, and

one from the Lower Potomac. The name of the steamer Mount Vernon been changed to Mount Washington, and that of Powhatan to King Philip, there being already a Mount Vernon and Powhatan among the United States steamers off the Southerncoast.

FROM MISSOURI.

EXCITEMENT IN THE ARM DEPARTURE OF FREMONT WITH HIS STAFF. GEN. HUNTER'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY

Springfield, Nov. 4.—It would be impossible o exaggerate the gloom which pervaded our camps resterday, and nothing but General Fremont's urgent endeavors prevented it from ripening into a ceneral mutiny. His quarters were thronged with ficers all day, expressing their indignation and he inclination to resign. The Germans were there in masse, and talked loudly about resisting Gon. Hunter's assuming the command. As the enemy had entrenched themselves upon

Wilson's creek, and nothing was heard of General Hunter, and in accordance with the most earnest entreatics, General Fremont finally promised, just at dusk, that he would lead the army to attack them this morning, if General Hunter did not arrive. I never saw anything at all approach the xcitement which this announcement created. It caused immense cheering around the headquarters. which spread in all directions from camp to camp, and there was almost uninterrupted cheering. growing more and more remote, as the news reached the camps further and further away. For two hours and a half a dozen bands of

music were screnading the Governt at once. Everything was prepared to start at daylight, and all parading and disappointment was changed to universal joy. Our army, under that inspiration, would have whipped a hundred thousand men, but at 10 o'clock General Hunter arrived. He spent one hour and a half with General Fremont, who gave him his plan of battle. General Hunter then issumed the command, and General Fremont left for St. Louis, via Tipton, this morning. If we have a fight before the army recovers from ts last and cruel disappointment, we fear greatly

for the result, but hope for the best. General Pope is here with his entire division, and General Hunter's division will be here to-night. when the troops will be concentrated here. All of General Fremont't staff left with him, exopt Colonels Lovejoy, Shank, and Hudson ming the command:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4, 1961. | mmand of this department, having be The command of this department, having been relinquished by Major General Fremont, is assumed by the undersigned. Officers commanding divisions, together with their brigade commanders, are requested to report immediately at these head.

J. Hunten, Major General Commanding.

LESS GLOOMY ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS—THE ARMY IN GOOD SPIRITS AND NO ENEMY NEAR-A BATTLE NOT EXPECTED. St. Louis, Nov. 7.—A letter from an officer high n rank, dated Springfield, Nov. 5, says affairs were quiet, and the army in good spirits; that there was no enemy near, and General Hunter had to expension of a battle ab present.

A despatch from General Fremont, and in camp ha will be at St.

LATEST FROM SPRINGFIELD. THE ENEMY RETIRING.

OUR PICKETS EXTENDED TO WILSON'S CREEK

CAPTURE OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF REBEL PROPERTY.

ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 7-[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat]-Captain Stevens, who left Springfield on Tuesday morning, has reached here, and reports that on Tuesday morning our pickets were to be extended beyond the old battle-ground at Wilson's creek, the advance guard of the enemy having retreated from that position. Their advance guard at that point numbered

7,500 strong. General Wyman had been appointed provos marshal of Springfield, and our lines were strictly guarded, no person being allowed to pass West or Southwest.

The expedition, under Colonel Dodge, which left Rolla a few days since in quest of ex-Judge Freman's band of marauding rebels, took possession of louston, in Texas county, on the 4th instant, and captured a large amount of rebel property and several prominent Secessionists, including some officers of the rebel army. A large mail for the rebel army was also captured, containing information of the position of the entire rebel force in Missouri. Captain Wood, with his rangers, has gone forward to Spring Valley to attack the main body of Freeman's band stationed there.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO. Federal Expedition to Columbus, Ry. Heavy, Cannonading. -(Special to the Chicago E. ing Journal.)-The expedition which left here

last evening, supposed to be destined for Columbus, are having a warm time. Heavy cannonading has been heard here for the last few hours. We are expecting momentarily to hear of the

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER FALLING BACK

Louisville, November 7.—General Zollicoffer has fallen back to Cumberland Gap, and sent to Knexville for reinforcements, LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7 .- The Journal says it i ereditably informed that in the counties south of Green river, Buckner's men, within the last four or five days, have stolen or seized from six to eight hundred wagons.

Important from the South. LOFISVILLE, November 7 - Late Southern pers announce the arrival of the steamer Theodora at Savannah with a valuable cargo of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur, and small arms. The Theodora also brought as passengers the ex-United States Minister at Brazil, Mr. Mead, and Captain S. J. Short, of the British navy, who has tendered his services to the rebel Government. The Theadora, it will be remembered, is the vessel which

The steamer South Carolina, which had arrived from Europe, reports that the feeling in England and France is warming up in favor of the South. Colonel Tilghman, who has been appointed brigadier general in the rebel service, supersedes General Alcorn in command of the troops at Hop-Ex-Rangton Ranismin of Lonistons has been for

mally appointed to the office of Secretary of War. The vote for the President and Vice President of the Confederate States, which was to be taken on

Michael, Tennessee, and six other vessels as prizes. The privateer Sumpter is said to have been captured on the leeward of Barbadoes. Wigfall has been made a brigadier, and Bonham a major general of the rebel army.

It is stated in Richmond that five hundred and sixteen vessels have run the Southern blockade

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The steamer Uncle Sam has arrived from Panama. Trade was dull to-day. Isthmus Butter, 27½c. Lard, 13½. Candles heavy.

FROM HARRISBURG. y Governor Curtin, at the special written request of the War Department.

The Governor was first asked by the War Department to name a colonel for this regiment, in place of Colonel Lujeane, who has hitherto commanded it. This he declined doing, and referred the matter back to the War Department. The above request was received to-day, and Colonel Sweeney therein named as Lujeane's successor. No doubt some good and sufficient reason, known only to the authorities at Washington, exists for this change.

Governor Curtin and staff go to Lebanon to-morrow morning, to present a standard to Colonel . M. McCarter's Ninety-third regiment. This regiment is nearly full, and will go forward in a few days. Tuesday next has been fixed by the Governor present a flag to Colonel Guss Ninety-seventh regiment, stationed at West Chester.

From New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 7 .- The Evening Post says a gentleman of this city has received a private letter from Fortress Monroe, dated the 5th, saying "We have just received a second despatch from the great expedition. The Great Republic has grounded, and lost some of the horses, but everything else was right. They were off Bull's Bay." intelligence is extremely doubtful. Fitz James O'Brien, a captain in the McClellan

Rifles, is under arrest for shooting Drill Sorgeant Davenport. The Fifty-sixth Regiment, numbering 1,400 men. arrived from Newburgh to-day, and had a reception by the sons of Orange and Sullivan counties Among the speakers was Commodore Stringham. The regiment will leave for the seat of war this

Governor Morgan and Senator Harris have sent a despatch to General Wool, asking him to delay his contemplated resignation, and continue in his present position. The Chamber of Commerce has passed resolu-

tions expressing its sense of the eminent services of General Scott in flattering terms, and appointed a committee to present him with a copy. The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to memorialize Congress for the establishment of a mail teamship line between San Francisco and China. Also, to memorialize the Canal Commissioners fo the late closing of the canals and an early reopen ing in spring. Arrangements are being made for the militar reception of General Baker's remains.

Destruction of a Lake Propeller by Fire-Twenty Lives Lost-Loss \$40,000. CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The propeller Hunter, of the Buffalo and Chicago line, was burnt, this morning. while lying opposite the warehouse of Sturgis Smith, & Co. The boat was valued at \$40,000, and fully insured. Twenty persons, whose names are unknown, as

supposed to be deck-hands, were lost. Destructive Fire at St. Louis. St. Louis, November 7.—The bagging factory of John C. Bull, at the corner of Mullanghly street and the levee, with about one thousand bales of hemp, was burned this morning. The loss amounted to about \$120,000, on which there was but a small

Capture of One Hundred and Fifty Union Troops.

KANSAS CITY, November 6.—One hundred and fifty United States troops, under Captain Schields, were captured by the enemy, near Little Santa Fo, Missouri, this morning. The detachment was on the route to join General Fremont's army. The

force of the enemy is reported at five hundred Election in Kansas-Fire on the Prairies LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 6.—The election yesterday for county and a portion of the State officers passed off quietly. In this county the officers are about evenly divided between the Ropublicans and Democrats.

We have accounts of a devastating prairie fire in the western part of the State, sweeping over the greater part of Davis and Dickerson counties, involving the destruction of fences, grain, hay and utensils, stock, &c. The fire was kept away from Junction City only by the greatest exertions of the citizens. Rumors prevail of a loss of human life.

The Wisconsin Election. LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—Later returns show large Democratic gains in Racine county, which usually gives 1,000 Republican majority, but is now supposed to have gone Democratic.

The result is very close, and only the official reti alttas man smen an settie it. Tenth Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel Chapin.

leaves here for Louisville on Saturday. BALTHORE, Nov. 7.—The whole vote casting the city yesterday was 21,069. The Union ticket received an average 17,722, and the majority for A. W. Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor, is 14,375. His, majority in the State will be nearly things thousand.

Arrest of Matthew J. Maury. CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Matthew J. Maury. of New Orleans, was arrested here to-day, by United States Marshal Bell. His trunk contains : large umber of letters to parties in the rebel States.

Drowning Case. New York, Nov. 17.—A small boat was apset in the North river, this afternoon, and four negrote seamen) were drowned. They were intoxicated

The Prisoners at Fort Warren, Boston The reporter of the Boston Post has been visiting Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, where the prisoners of the General Government have been rejently transferred from Fort Fafayette, and has give in account of his observations to the readers of that paper. He says:

paper. He says:

"The most noticeable prisoner at the fort is Marshal Kane, of Baltimore. He affects singularity, and is airy and arrogant. He is a good-looking man, physically—tall and of fine proportions—and is quite vain in consequence. With his Scotch cap, and pants tucked within his boots, he looks very like a freebooter. Ex-Governor Morehead, Mr. Faulkner, Commodore Barron, and Mayor Brywn, of Baltimore, are much more undest men in heir of Baltimore, are much more modest men in their ways, though bearing a manner of unspeakable contempt to those about them. The political pricontempt to those about them. The political prisoners embrace those in rags and those in 'prrple and fine linen,' including all the intermediate stages. During the day, they are allowed a lineral area in front of their quarters in which to 'prosesses, walk, smake, &c., &c., which they do not fail to improve. They nearly all take to smoking, and talk to something like excess. One, would judge, at the first glance, by their manners, that they are as jubilant as though at a summer watering-place; but a closer observation discloses watering place; but a closer observation discloses that, at heart they feel their true position, and are more or less unhappy. Gladly would they turn their backs on the fort. turn their backs on the fort.

"The prisoners of war are, on the whole, a shabby-looking set of men—or rather boys, for a majority of them are quite young. In dress they exhibited a wider contrast than did Falstaff's regiment.
Very many of them have, naver yet achieved;
point in education sufficient to read the English
language. One nawaraper or book therefore goes a
great way. The prisoners employ their time in various ways. Games, such as cards, checkers, &c.,
are quite common. Once a day letters and newspapers reach the fort, and those who can, by reason
of their enlightenment, avail themselves of their contents. Time killing is chiefly a concern of the day; as
most of the hours of darkness are devoted to repose,
or what is supposed to be such.

most of the hours of darkness are devoted to repose, or what is supposed to be such.

"Secession talk is rampant among a portion, at least, of the prisoners. Those from North Carolina say that they came into the fort Secessionists, (rebels,) and they will go out such. In this declaration, besides an emphatic manner, they use adjectives which we prefer not to grace our columns with. They are as rank in sentiment as is the vegetation of their own detectable swamps. Whatever else they may or may not be mealy about it ever else they may or may not be mealy about, it is quite certain that in declaring rebellion in our idst they are out and out. They should have the benefit of their insolence and treason.
"There are several contrabands at the Fort. It is their special wonderment, in view of the reputa-tion which Boston enjoys at the 'Sunny South,' that they have not before this been either stolen,

secreted, or made way with in some manner. Sambo is in a puzzle which is too much for him to of the prisoners, and the want of suitable accom-modations said to exist. Particular atress has been laid on the hospital department as being defective. Very much of all this is without foundation, at the very much of all this is without foundation, at the present time, at all events. The hospital is in good condition, and the sick, of whom there are between thirty and forty, are well cared for. Everything, or nearly so, which they can desire or ought to expect, is provided. Dr. Peters is incessant in his efforts, and has his department already admirably organized. The patients themselves attest to the organized the patterns themselves after to the care that is given them, and are quite satisfied. They do not hesitate to say that their treatment here is better than it has been elsewhere, not ex-

cepting their own South. The diseases most preva-lent are typhoid fever, pneumonia, and the mumps. There is no doubt of the recovery of all, with one There is no doubt of the recovery of all, with one or two axeaptions.

"Many of the political prisoners have means, and are allowed to send to the city for various articles for personal comfort, the table, &c. The boat yesterday took down quantities of bedding chairs, &c., and also not a little of a supposed inhibatory nature, including cigars, tobacco, snuff, &c. They endeavor to make themselves as comfortable as nossible, so far as matters of this nature will go." possible, so far as matters of this nature will go." Soldier-Printers are abundant in the Fede-

of wind and rain whice provided last night does not appear to have dot any onsiderable damage on the other side of the Podmac. The soldiers were mostly prepared to it.

Resignation the Army.

The following resignations of Peansylvanians have taken place in bears: First Lieutenant Jan Gunt, Forty-fift Regiment; First Lieutenant Jan Gunt, Forty-fift Regiment; First Lieutenant Jan Gunt, Forty-fift Regiment; First Lieutenant Chyllan Chyllan (Reserves;)

Second Lieutenant Chyllan Chyllan (Reserves;)

Fourth Regiment; Sad Lieutenant Evan P. Dixon, First Regiment; Sad Lieutenant Chyllan (Regiment) (Regime

Public Amusements. Col. Lujeane Superseded by Col. J. W. Sweeney, of HARRISBURG, Nov. Z.—Col. J. W. Sweeney, of the mercantile firm of Messrs. Hallowell & Co., of first performance of his second or comic pro-Philadelphia, has been appointed colonel of the Kinety-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers much as it provokes appropriate agreement, throughmuch as it provokes uproarious merriment throughout. Not a trick failed, nor was a point missed, and the result was a complete triumph for the great prestidigitateur. We had read of his cutting the chicken's head off and putting it on again, but received it as a canard; however, he did it, in the midst of the audience, apparently without an effort. His method of hatching innumerable ducks, was also perfectly incomprehensible. But it would be iseless to attempt to explain the marvels he achieved; they must be seen, and then they cannot be understood. His first matinée takes place to

> OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL .- Last evening witnessed the transmutation of the Olympic Theatre (formerly McDonough's Olympic) to a Concert Hall, under the superintendence of Robt. W. Butler, the pro-prietor of the Broadway Music Hall, New York city. The new management will probably be more successful than the old. If less legitimate, the performance will now be at least more popular. Memus will hereafter be the tutelar divinity of the "Olympic," and a magnificent ballet troups—of which Butler has the best in the city; added to other gymnastic, vocal, and burlesque entertainments, cannot fail to make this theatre the best of its type. The nightly performances will commence soon after seven, and close some time after twelve o'clock. The house was crowded last night.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA .- The Germania entertainment, to-morrow afternoon, will embrace the newest and most popular musical selections. The concerts of the Germania have been deservedty famous for a long time.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE _Mr. Proctor will take his benefit to-night, when the pieces of " Alexander the Great" and "Outlanchet, the Lion of the Forest," will be performed. J. S. Clarke appears on Monday.

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, above Eighth..." Hamlet;" "Family Jars." WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut etc..." Alexander the Great"..." Outshisnchet; The Lion of the Forest." American Academy of Music—Broad and Locus dreets.—Hermann, the Prestidigitateur. TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-aut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment. Assembly Buildings—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut treets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL-Race street, between Second and Third.-Concerts nightly.

Arrival of the Remains of Col. Baker-Military and Civic Parade. The remains of Colonel E. D. Baker arrived in town from Washington, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Considerable excitement attended the reception, insamuch as the particulars of the ceremonies had been published in the daily papers.

By one o'clock a crowd had collected on the outside of

the Baltimore depot, at Broad and Prime streets, in the hope of gaining admittance to that building. Policenen, however, had been stationed at all the doors and gates, and stoically refused to entertain all appeals to heir favor and politeness. Within the building were a company of the City Graye, under Captain Barney, Major General Patters son, Brigadier Generals Cadwalader and Riley, Colonels

Patterson, Dare, Bickel, Gregory, and Ellmaker, Mayor Henry, and the committee appointed to receive the body. quite a number of returned members of the Californic Regiment, some of them bearing honorable wounds and maims, and a number of other well-known militar When it had been announced that the Baltimore train the City Grays, which had been selected as the guard of nonor, on account of Captain; Barney having been an intimate friend of Colonel Baker during the latter's term of life, filed out upon the southernmost platform of the depot, being followed by several officers of Colonel Morehead's Regiment and the members of the press.

consisted of four officers and four privates of the California Regiment,) and conveyed to Broad street through The scene upon Broad street must have been very in pressive to those who were successful in obtaining a good and-noint from which to view it. The entire line of military, which occupied the right of Broad street, and extended almost from Washington to Christian streets, stood at present arms. As the remains passed up Broad street, the band com-

menoral to play the "Dead March," the notes sounding

monrafully distinct and clear, amid the general silence.

As the cars came in the military presented arms. The

coffin was then taken in charge by the pall-bearers, (who

At two o'clock precisely the procession began to move Detachment of Police under Chief Ruggles. Home Guard's Band.

Brigadier General Pleasonton and Aids.
Company A, Second Regiment City Grays, Captain Barney, First Licut. Henzey, Second Licut.

McAllister. First Regiment of Home Guards, Colonel Bickel com-Second Resiment of Home Guards, Colonel Dare.

Golors of First and Second Regiments of Home Guards draped in mourning.

Colonel Dare, Major C. W. Smith, and Detached Officers of Baker's Brigade.

United States Cornet Band.

Colonel Bradford and Aids.

Detachment of the Gray Reserves.

Returned members of the California Regiment acting as Pall Rearers.

Returned members of the California Regiment acting a Pall Beartry.
Lieut Thos. Bush, Co. 1, H. C. Clinton, Lieut Fimble, Co. B, E. F. Dardine, Corporal Lewis Peze, and Heary Megee, Uapt Henry Salkeld, of Col. James Culligan.
Morchead's Regiment.
Police.
Major General Patterson.
Brigadier Generals Cagwalader, Riley, and Colonel Patternon.
Undertaker Good and assistants. viz:

Undertaker Good and assistants, viz:

MI. J. M. Hall, Charles Good, John C. Rulon.

Detachment of City Grays.

Oarriages, occupied by Mayor Henry and the Committee in charge of the remains, viz:

M. E. Flauagan, of W. H. Wallace, of E. M. Barnum, of San Francisco. | Wash. Territy. | Oregon.

Second Regiment of Home Guards, Col. Elimaker. |

Detachment of Police.

Uarriages.

The hearse was drawn by six black horses, their heads eing decorated with white and black plumes. This is Clay to Independence Hall, on the occasion of their arrival in this city some years ago, prior to interment. Yesterday it was surmounted with six white ostrich feathers, tipped with black. Otherwise there was nothing of osten-The coffin, which is metalic, has been painted to resemble mahogany. It differs somewhat from the usual pattern, being rounded on upon the edges, and therefore presenting no unpleasant angles. Attached to it are eight silver-mounted handles, four upon each side

Upon the lid is a eliver plate inscribed simply with the The coffin was draped with a handsome American flag, the same which was presented to the Mayor about six months since, by the "greasy mechanics" of San Fran-cisco. It is 90 sile, and aftern feet in length. The following was the route proceeded over: up Broad to Pine; out Pine to Sixteenth; up Sixteenth to Chest. nut; and down Chestnut to Independence Hall. Here the procession halted; and the various regiments in the came to "present arms." The crowd at this point was very dense, and the patience of the police was taxed to the utmost in keeping it in order. The coffin was taken from the hearse, and conveyed into Independence Hall, by the pall-bearers. After being deposited in the centre of the hall, upon a bier draped with the national ensign, the top portion of the lid was removed, so as to permit a view of the features of the deceased, and the public were allowed to enter and gaze upon the solemn scene. To prevent the usual crowding, and difficulty of making exit, a door had been cut through the rear wall of the apartment, through which those who had looked upon the dead were allowed to depart. About three thousand persons passed through the hall prior to six o'clock P. M. The flag upon Independence Hall, the Bultimore Bepot, the High School, United States Mint, United States Naval Asylum, and both United States Arsenals, as well

the city, were half-masted during the day,

mander, after he had fallen at the hands of a conceased and deady foe, has been recorded to their native city's credit.

About 5,000 military participated in the ceremonials of the sad occasion. Their display was in many (but not in all) respects a creditable one. It might have been twice as large without any impropriety, and many of the men seemed unable to acquire the slow and measured tread demanded by the solemu nature of the music. Ogl. Gregory's Regiment, however, looked unusually fine, and appeared to have turned out its full complement.

The body of the deceased tolonel will remnal in atate in Independence Hall until Saturday morning, guarded by the City Grays, who are specially honored with the trust confided to them. They will escort it to the Kensington depot on that morning, leaving the hall about 8 A. M., so us to allow ample time to reach the 9.30 train for New York.

Miss. Schulze, and Mrs. Cory, the only relatives of the late officer who now reside in this city, will accompany the remains to California, and will also leave for New York in the 9.30 train on Saturday next.

Col. Baker will be the first of his family to be interred in Springfield. Hilmois, where he himself was nartially ralsed, and where in youth he became acquainted with the present Chief Magistrate of the nation.

If the scene on Chostnut street was impressive by day, it was doubly so last evening. The main-entrance door of the hall having been closed, on account of the crowd wedging itself tightly against it, the more patient of these composing the assembly contented themselves with quietly blockading the entire street. Others, not to be deterred

tucky. The rebels were driven pell-mell out of that city the other day, and the Illinois boys made a descent upon a Secossionist newspaper office, tipped over the rebellious articles, purged the concern of treason, and sent out the Gazette. The editors are William B. Redfield, of the Chicago Journal, who accompanies the Ninsteenth as a correspondent, and Lieut. Lyman Bridges. Six soldiers, among whom is W. J. Ramage, a Philadelphia typo, are the compositors.

An intelligent workman on army shoes informs the editor of the Newburyport Herald that the specifications are so faulty, in several particulars, as to preclude the possibility of their having been drawn up by a practical man. Twolve stitches to the inch are required in the upper and six in the sole, which he says are too many, as they frequently cut out the leather in drawing in, thus making an inferior shoe at an increased expense. Again, while oak-tanned stock is required, nothing is said in regard to its thickness or quality, and consequently, an article which might be termed leather shoddy is frequently used, stiffened up with shingles or pasteboard for soles, while the important at ticle of a counter, for the support of the ankle, is entirely overlooked.

Singer by the dead.

The St. George's Seciety adopted the following appropriate series officed in honor of the dead. The the dead throw acquired in Philadelphia have learned with pentfulous's home:

Resided, That be Society of the Sons of St. George of the city of Philadelphia have learned with pentfulous's home:

Resided, That in the deading a heroic charge against the rebels in Virginia.

Resolved, That in the distinguished career of this lituatrious man there is afforded to the citizens of all nations a practical illustration of the superior opportunities afforded to the citizens of all nations appropriate illustration of the superior opportunities afforded to the citizens of all nations appropriate illustration of the superior opportunities afforded to the citizens of all nations appropriate illu