# The Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to ull. 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 pone but patriots and traitors."

## A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, JUST PUBLISHED, CONTAINS SPIRITED ENGRAVINGS of General Hunter, Captain Wilkes, and the Coast of South Carolina.

WAR SKETCHES .- Shalotte's Love," by Geo. Alfred Townsend; "Ready;" The Coast of South Carolina; Captain Charles Wilkes WAR POETRY.-A National Hymn, by Oliver Wendell Holmes-Zagonyi, by G. H. Boker-The Captain of the Gun, by Dr. C. D. Gardette-E. Pluribus Unum-Our

EDITORIALS .- The Latest War News-The Republic Triumphant-The Advance of Dix-An Important Order-The Termination of the War, &c. THE "LETTERS FROM OCCASIONAL."-The Places of the Traitors in the Army and Navy Well Supplied-The Union Men of Eastern Tennessee-The Pro-

Maryland, &c. SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL. -The Skirmish near Falls Church-Gwin, Benham, and Brent-Colonel James S. Jackson-The Eastern Counties of Virginia-George D. Prentice-General Cameron's Order to General Sherman-From the Upper Potomac-The Change of Sentiment in England-Deaths of Penn-

sylvania Soldiers, &c. NAVAL EXPEDITION .- Letter from the Special Correspondent of The Press on board the Steamer "Atlantic "-Letter from the Steamer " Pocahontas "-Letter from the Flag Ship "Wabash"-Official Despatches of Captain Dupont and General Sherman-Scenes of the Fight-The Charleston Mercury's Account of the Battle,

FROM THE SOUTH .- The Message of Governor Pickens—The Burning of the Bridges in Tennessee— Fright at Savannah—Confederate Naval Notice—The Threats of the Rebels to Hang Colonel Corcoran-The Blockade and its Efficiency-The Invasion of the South from Eastern Kenucky, &c.

THE ARMY .- General Grant's Official Report of the Battle at Belmont—Expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia—Later from Port Royal—Proposed Expedition Down the Mississippi-Important from Rosecrans Command-Threatened Demonstration Against General Kelle -From Fortress Monroe-The Second Affair at Santa Ross Confirmed. &c.

FROM KENTUCKY.-Humphrey Marshall-Charles M. Marshall General Shorman Engaging in a " Naval Expedition "-The Military Situation in Kentucky, &c. FROM MISSOURI.—General Halleck at St. Louis: Rebel Prisoners-General Hunter's Movement-General Hunter Repudiates Fremont's Treaty with Price-The Condition of Price's Army, &c. WAR WIT

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE-FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS-WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS-CATTLE Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press. TERMS :- One copy, one year, \$2; Three copies, one year, \$5; Five copies, one year, \$8.

#### THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

November 21, 1861.

The legality of the conduct of Captain Wilkes. in capturing the rebel envoys, continues to be a prolific subject for newspaper discussion. The communication which we publish on our fourth page, which was written by a gentleman familiar with all the facts involved in the discussion which occurred between the American and British Governments, in regard to the burning of the Caroline, will be she can possibly have against us now, and yet she never deigned to make even a word of apology. We publish on our first page several interesting letters from special correspondents, who are con-nected with the naval expedition.

As General Butler's new expedition is attracting considerable attention, we clip the following account of it from the Boston Traveller: "Another expedition for the South is to leave Boston this week, under the command of General Butler, but its destination has not yet been revealed. It is not known what troops will constitute General Butler's force, but the Twanty circh Regiment, Colonel Jones, have been notified to be twee General Buller's force, but the Twanty civth Regiment, Colonel Jones, have been notified to be in readiness to take part in the expedition. Besides this regiment, there are now at Lowell an un-organized regiment, in command of Colonel J. H.

French, and a Connecticut regiment. "The whole number of men in the camp at Lowell, on Friday, was 2,723. A Maine regiment is also included in General Butler's division, and he has authority from the Vermont Legislature to raise a regiment in that State. The Twenty-sixth will be armed with Springfield muskets; the others A portion of the command of General Butler will go upon the new ocean steamship Constitution

while the post of the law ocean sceans in P. Constitution, which has just been completed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and which arrived here to-day from New York Saturday afternoon. This steamship is hired at an expense of \$3,000 per day. She has a very moderate draught of water, but will probably accommodate more passengers than any other vessel of equal tomage. bly accommodate more passengers than any other vessel of equal tonnage.

"The stores for the expedition have not yet been taken aboard, but truck-loads of flour, sugar, bacon, pork, &c., have been arriving all the forenon and are piled up on the wharf. They will probably be removed to the vessel to-night and to-

"Arms and equipments for the expedition continue to reach General Butler in large quantities; among these are a good supply of artillery equip-

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says, under date of November 19. "The instructions given to Commodore Dupont were of such a character that it is quite possible

were of such a character that it is quite possible that he may soon strike another blow at another important point. It is said that the Government does not contemplate any immediate advance into the interior of South Carolina, but will secure Port Royal harbor and a good footing upon the shore, enough to form a base for military operations during the winter, if it should be considered desirable to push a column into the heart of the rehelecular. enough to form a base for military operations du-ring the winter, if it should be considered desirable to push a column into the heart of the rebel country by way of South Carolina.

"Scouts coming in from below Fairfax and the

region of Manassas report that there is great uneasiness among the South Carolina and Georgia troops, and that they have demanded the privilege of returning home to defend their own States. The Confederate Government, perceiving in this demand the seeds of its own destruction, has instructed General Johnston to deny the demand at every hexard. It is also evident that Johnston and Beautered Government, perceived the Confederate and the State of the Confederate Confederat negard are unwilling to spare a regiment They have not more than eighty thousand troops within forty miles of Washington, and they are hourly in expectation of an attack by General McClellan. "Whatever Gen. McClellan's purposes may be, it is a well-ascertained fact that the rebels expect an early advance of the Federal army upon Maneses Sofar no troops have hear except form.

an early avance of the Federal army upon Ma-nassas. So far no troops have been spared from the rebel army of the Potomac, except two or three regiments for Tennessee and lower Kentucky, where the rebels are in a more desperate condition than at Manassas or at Beaufort. The cold weather occasions great suffering in the rebel army, especially among the troops which are from the extreme Southern States, and there is much discontent. The discipline is more stringent than has been repre-

who has just been appointed major of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. R. Butler Price commanding, has been a member of the City Troop for about seven years, and has been rated as an excellent soldier. He served as a three-months volunteer, and would immediately have returned to active service, but for a dangerous illness of several weeks' duration, which brought him to death's door. Dr. Taggart, his brother, also served as a three-months man, and his name was lately published, in order of merit, heading the list of those who had passed their required examination as army-surgeons. Both gentlemen will do their

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER .- We have received this periodical, completion of volume 8, from T. B. Peterson and Brothers. 306 Chestnut street, and also from T. B. Pugh, corner of Chest-

Goder's Lady's Book for December .- An average number, with a pleasing frontispiece and bridal fashion-plate (on steel), with numerous other

illustrations on wood, music, and letter-press.

One of the best numbers ever published. The title-page is a winter scene, surrounded by half a dozen charming miniature pictures, en suite, and is a gem in its design and execution. The frontispiece is also beautiful. The fashion and other plates are superior, and the literature maintains its high reputation

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, LADIES' FURS, &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and varied assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hostery, ready-made clothing, ladies' fashionable furs, &c , embracing about 700 lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsted, linen, cotton, and silk; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning at ten o'clock-the sale to be continued without intermission all day and part of the evening, ending with the clothing and furs, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES .- Mr. Herk- killed. In all, out of thirty-three persons on ness will hold an extensive sale of horses, carriages, &c., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Bazaar, Ninth and Sansom streets.

SALE AT MARKOE HOUSE .- Over 500 lots of suwill be sold this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the The dead and the living were hurried down the Markoc House, No. 919 Chestnut street, by Thomas rapid river, which carried them over the Falls

British Precept and Practice. It requires no remarkable effort of the imagination to fancy the scene which would probably take place, when Lord PALMERSTON receives information that Captain WILKES had stop a British mail-steamer on her voyage,

taries, who, no doubt, hoped to hold office in London and Paris as Secretaries of Legation, under commission from the pseudo-Southern Republic. By this time, the Trent has reached England, and her commander, a Lientenant of the Royal Navy, would immediately have reported "the 'orrible houtrage" to State for Foreign Affairs.

to board her, and to take from her Messrs.

Slipell and Mason and their private secre-

Lord Russell is one of those small and fidgetty men, undersized in mind and body, who "loses his head," as the saying is, whenever any important question turns up. He is the sort of person to sit, with his hands folded on his lap, with an expression of utter bewilderment upon his unmeaning features, and a restless wandering of the eye from place to a hurry. place, as if, in each corner of the room, he hoped to find some handwriting on the wall which would give him an idea what to do. It is after such utter obfuscation of the intellect as this, that Lord Russell, in very desperation, usually rushes into very violent action, arrest of two arch-traitors. at haphazard,-from not exactly knowing what to do.—and sometimes, by mere accident, gets rid of a difficulty by a bold blunder. After receiving a report of the capture of the Sli-

clamation of General Sherman-The Terror in the South dell and Mason party by an American vessel, -The Arrest of Mason and Slidell-The Blunders of Lord Russell, no doubt, would puzzle himself for hours over the thought of what should be done, and, in all probability, get the happy thought, at last, that he might as well see PAL-MERSTON about it,-particularly as, either first or last, the Premier must have the case brought before him.

Perhaps, by some happy chance, Lord PAL-MERSTON may be in London—though, at this time of the year, the Premier, leaving public affairs pretty much to take care of themselves, and rejoicing that some ten weeks must elapse before the six-months' bother of Parliament begins, devotes the better part of his leisure to rides about his estate in Hampshire, the identical Broadlands where he first drew breath on the 20th of October, 1784. To Cambridge House. Piccadilly, the town residence of PALMERSTON, We may fancy Lord Russell anxiously directing his steps, and, having found him at home, placing in his hands the despatches from the naval officer commanding Her B. M. mail steamer Trent. Fancy them carefully read, and such a dialogue as the fol-

lowing taking place : Russell .- Pray, what do you think of that? Here is an outrage, and how are we to get satisfaction?

Palmerston.—Undoubtedly, a very pretty kettle of fish! Satisfaction? Why, my dear Johnny, are you so exceedingly verdant as to expect that Brother Jonathan, there across the water, will give the only satisfaction with a brass pin-an apology for the want of respect shown to the Union Jack, and the transmission of SLIDELL and MASON over to Liverpool, in a Yankee war steamer. Catch him doing it. Russell .- As I came along, I drew up, in my mind, a sketch of a strong letter to Lord

Lyons, which he could show to Mr. SEWARD. Palmerston .- You are very fond of letterwriting. What a mess you got into, this time nine years ago, by your famous letter to the Bishop of DURHAM, on Cardinal WISEMAN' proclamation. One would think that should be a lesson to you. There's Lord Lyons, at found interesting, as a strong parallel exists be- your suggestion, I'd be sworn, letter-writing tween the principles involved in that case and in to Mr. SEWARD, on the arrest of suspected the recent seizure of Mason and Slidell, the dif- British subjects. Charming epistle it wasit is a pity, as the Times says, that it was not cause for complaint against Great Britain then than a trifle more grammatical—and Mr. SEWARD made mince-meat of it in his reply. Sharp fellow, SEWARD.

> Russell.-Well, it was at my suggestion that LYONS Wrote to SEWARD. Would you have British subjects taken up, and no apology made?

Palmerston -Serves them right, for getting into harm's away. If people will get into hot water, they must be scalded sometimes. But as regards this new case. What do you sugbetween ourselves, I think he has blundered so much, since these American troubles commenced, that his removal would be grateful to the Americans and serviceable to us. An Ambassador has no right to show sympathy with

Russell.—We must call a Cabinet Council, I suppose, and get the opinion of the Attorney

Palmerston .- Yes. It will be a terrible bore, at this time of the year, to call the Cabinet together. But if we do have a legal opinion, get it from ROUNDELL PALMER, our new Solicitor General, and not from ATHERTON. To be sure, he is a Puseyite, but, let me tell you, that he has a head on his shoulders, has PALMER, and knows international law as well as Atherton knows Quarter Sessions' practice. To be frank with you, though we may be obliged to make fuss about it, it must all end in a bottle of smoke. Our own precept, and our own practice, are dead against us. The American captain did his duty, like a man, in seizing those fellows, and I know that I, for one, am obliged to him for thus ridding us of a troublesome visitor, whose mission would be one of treason.

Russell.-I do not quite understand what you mean by our practice and our precept? Palmerston.-Don't you recollect our Proclamation of War against Russia, in the early part of 1854, when we laid down the law that it was proper to prevent neutral ships from carrying enemy's despatches? If despatches, of course those who carry them?

Russell .- But, my dear fellow, it was yourself who drew up that proclamation! Palmerston .- Not I. When you were Prime Minister, my good little Johnny, you turned me out of the Foreign Office, at Christmas, 1851, because I had written my private opinion to Lord Normanny, our Minister at Paris, that Louis Napoleon's bold stroke was the best thing that could have happened, and I have never held the Foreign portfolio from that day to this, a matter of ten years.

Russell .- My dear friend, I thought that by-gones were to be by-gones. It was Prince ALBERT, not I, who had you dismissed. Palmerston .- So you have said. Our British precept, on the lawfulness of seizing despatches carried by neutrals, is to be war in that anti-Russian Proclamation, which was written, I now remember, by Lord CLARENpon, who did not shine very much in the Foreign Office. As for our practice-do you remember the "Caroline" case?

Russell.—Caroline? Who was she? Caroline of Brunswick? Palmerston .- Not exactly. There was a rebellion in Canada, in 1837, at which time, my good little Johnny, you were Home Secretary, and I had charge of Foreign Affairs. A man in Buffalo, an American town situated on Lake. Erie, owned a steamboat called "Caroline," which was regularly registered as his property, and placed another American, named Ap-PLEBY in command. Near the Falls of Niagara is Navy Island, within half a mile of the Canadian shore, and belonging to us. A party of the Canadian rebels took possession of this island, and numbers of Americans came down, in the steamer " Caroline," from Buffathe "patriots," as they were called, got on. The passengers paid the regular fare. One Peterson's Ladies' Magazine for December. day, (the 29th December, I think,) as she was passing the British shore, with the Ameripeated volleys of British musketry were

lo and some intermediate places, to see how can flag flying at the main mast, redischarged into her, without effect. She made her trip to Navy Island, re- formances and a matinee at our Academy of Music turned, and was moored for the night, at viz: On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursthe wharf, in a place on the Lake called day next, when he presents, for the first time, his Schlosser. There was a report that Colonel McNab-now our portly friend Sir Alan-intended attacking Navy Island that night, and There were not beds enough for them at the village, so twenty-three of these curious visitors obtained leave from Captain APPLEBY to sleep on mattresses, on the cabin floor of the Caroline. After midnight, when these people were all asleep, a British force, from Chippewa, boarded the Caroline and commenced slaughtering the unarmed and undressed visitors and the crew. Some were wounded,

board, twelve never turned up again. Russell .- You make my blood run cold. Palmerston .- Our soldiers-the British assailants-then towed the steamer into the perior chamber, dining-room, and parlor furniture middle of the stream, and set her on fire.

some fled to the shore; six Americans were

Russell .- Did the Americans submit to Palmerston .- Of course, they made a noise, nd complained. I had to manage the whole

business, for GLENELG, who was the Colonial presumed-yes, that will be the word-to Secretary, was too lazy, and I fenced them off, by a protracted correspondence, which finally died out about the time that PEEL came back into office. Russell,-Really-one does not know what

Palmerston,-We can do nothing but make show of complaining. If WILKES were a British Admiral, and had acted with such promptitude and effect for us, I should step down to the Admiralty, get the First Lord there to Earl Russell, Queen Victoria's Secretary of give Wilkes an immediate advance in rank and the command of a squadron instead of a single ship, and send him the Order of the Bath, with my best compliments and thanks. Go home, my good Jounny, and wait until we have full particulars about this so-called "outrage." I am delighted, between you and I, that these pompous gentlemen from the South are so placed that they will not trouble me in

Something like this, we dare say, has been the colloquy between the two Cabinet Ministers, and, with the Caroline case before it the British Government never can have the face seriously to require satisfaction for the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1861. We have talked so long and so much about the army that the navy has almost been forgotten, until the affair at Port Royal, South Carolina. Some military men had begun to laugh at our "poor little navy," and more than one wondered why it had not long ago accomplished some grand achievement. It was becoming the fashion, in certain circles, even to sneer at the Grand Expedition under Dupont. It must be borne in mind that, however difficult it was to collect a great army, it was more difficult to repare and organize a great fleet. At least, the army was upon our own territory, within our own domain, but the navy, under the malign counsels of Davis, and Floyd, and Toucey, had been scattered into almost every vilized harbor in the world—in fact, when Mr. Lincoln came into power there was no availabl navy. Aside from the mere demoralization of the navy itself, the record showed that nearly all our efficient steamers were far away, and, as the result has proved, some of them in command of disaffected officers. Hence, whatever credit may be bestowed upon the army, we must not fail to render the highest honors to those who have been prominent and active in resuscitating, reforming,

enlarging, and vitalizing the navy. The insurgents themselves had begun to despise the navy. They could not conceive that Commodore Dupont, or as he would be called in England, Admiral Dupont, would dare to approach them so nearly that his deathdealing missiles would shower destruction upon their fortresses. But in proportion as circumstances and rivalry led to a depreciation of the navy, it must not be forgotten that the naval officers themselves had resolved to make good their high reputation for courage, to vindicate the glory of that service first immortalized by Paul Jones, and in the second war with England by Perry, Decatur, Bainbridge, and Stew- the Irish, the Italian, and, indeed, the foreign art, and in the war with Mexico by Hunter, Conner, Turner, and other patriotic seamen Their life of compelled inaction made them long and burn for an opportunity to show that they were resolved to do, to dare, and to die for their country. When we think of the vast difference in a contest between opposing forces on the land, and a contest between a land ference between a battle won on terra firma and one achieved by ships at sea; subject to all the adverse exigencies of wind and tide. The improvement in gunnery, however, and in the speed and structure of ships, has gone far to increase the force of all attacks upon forts from the water, and never, at least in our history, have these inventions and improvements been more successfully vindicated for Big Bethel, Bull Run, and Ban's Bluff. It has overjoyed the national heart, increased the national credit, and made every soldier in the American army more confident in the eventual triumph of the American army. So let it be written, that in our eulogies of the men who fight on land, we should not forget

those who fight on the deep. The consternation which has overtaken the Southern rebellion sympathizers on account of the arrest of Mason and Slidell fully equals the feeling which this event will create in those now awaiting them in Paris and London. Mann, Yancey, and Rost were boasting that when these plenipotentiaries reached foreign shores the question of recognizing the Southern Confederacy would be speedily settled. Slidell has so many foreign connections, by means of his financial relations in this country, that he could have produced a considerable diversion against us. If his confidential agent, Frank P. Corbin, has been enabled to escape from Canada, where he has been holed for some months past, to avoid capture by our a rare feast for these traitors. What woful disappointment their seizure on the high seas of the artillery. will be to Corbin and his associates!

Eye for Eye, and Tooth for Tooth, and Life for Life."

The atrocious order of the circumcised traitor who calls himself Secretary of War in the rebellicus Confederacy, is dated the 9th of November. Little did he suppose that the day before he wrote to the bogus General Winder, Commander Wilkes had seized the minions who were on their way to foment discord and hostility between the United States and European Powers, and thus, by a dispensation of a just Providence, placed in our hands the ringleaders of the treason and rebellion upon whon to retaliate any outrageous treatment that may be perpetrated against loyal citizens. He seems to have forgotten the numerous traitors now in Fort Warren, whose lives will pay the forfeit if our ciizens are murdered.

It is in vain to temporize with the traitors; mercy to them would be cruelty to honest men. Slidell and Mason should be at once placed in convict cells and treated as convicts, as Benjamin orders Col. Corcoran to be treated, to be hung if Corcoran is executed. In like manner retaliate upon Eustice and Macfarland for Col. Lee; Barron and Winder brother of him who is charged with executing the fell order, for Col. Cogswell; Gwin and Benham for Col. Wilcox; and two of the most conspicuous of our prisoners for every one of the other thirteen selected for slaughter by the rebel Winder.

To retaliate upon less important individuals would oe unjust, culpable, and useless weakness; the only nanner to make retalistion effectual is to strike the heads of the serpents, and to make the men suffer who have caused all the misfortunes of the country; their lives are forfeited at any rate for their treason, and if taken in explation of the murder of the selected thirteen it would only be anticipation of the fate that awaits them. Every one of the thirteen is a better man, and at least as important as any of those designated for retaliation, whatever may be the pompous airs they assume. They are not prisoners of war, but traitors arrested for treason; if Barron, deserter and rebel, was injudiciously admitted to surrender as prisoner of war, he is not therefore exempted from the law of retalistion.

NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

Public Amusements. HERRMANN, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, is reaping rich harvest in Washington, and puzzling the politicians immensely with his financial feats. learn that the theatre was densely crowded on both Monday and Tuesday evenings, and that he has created quite a furore at the capital. On his way through to Boston he will give four evening pergreat combination programme, which includes four of the most remarkable features of each of his two previous programmes, to which will be added several entirely new feats of magic art. Herrmann's success is as well morited as his achievements are truly wonderful.

Signor Blitz is the favorite magician of all who truly comprehend the philosophy of magic, and the success depending on the dexterity of the performer. His comical illustrations in ventriloquism are also amusing in the extreme. This afternoon he gives a grand entertainment for the accommo dation of parents and their children, at the Temple of Wonders, Tenth and Chestnut.

EXTRA LARGE sale to-day of superior furniture, at Thomas & Sons' auction store. LARGE SALE of stocks and real estate on Tues day next. See advertisements, auction head, both

A French Steam Frigate. NEW YORK, November 20.—The French steam rapid river, which carried them over the Falls of Niagara, and thus ended a terrible tragedy.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GREAT HOLIDAY IN WASHINGTON. GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS ON THE VIR-GINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

THE SCENE FROM MUNSON'S HILL.

MORE THAN SEVENTY THOUSAND

SOLDIERS IN LINE: SPLENDID CONDITION OF THE MEN.

Important from the Eastern Shore

of Virginia.

THE REBEL FORCES DISBANDING. THE UNION MEN RETURNING TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE.

GREAT REJOICING AMONG THE PEOPLE. INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

LATER FROM MISSOURI. A SUPPLY TRAIN RECAPTURED

FROM THE REBELS. A SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS AND

THEIR DEFEAT. General Price Reported to be Again Advancing.

The Union People of the Southwest Fleeing from their Homes.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON November 20.

The Grand Review. DESCRIPTION OF MUNSON'S HILL. Munson's Hill is the heart of the Potomac depart. ment. It is situated in the centre of an extended table-land, crowning, as it were, a rugged and beautiful landscape. The country had been largely cultivated previous to the commencement of hos-

tilities, and there are many traces of taste and improvement even yet. The soldiers have made sad work of it; the necessities of their hard life making them reckless and inconsiderate; the bitter animosity of the people here residing, their taunts and their insults, inciting harsh revenge. I have seen many changes in this Potomac department; visions of beauty pass away, the glory of the landscape and the forest yielding to the axe of the pioneer, and the frowning ramparts of the engineer. Munson's Hill has changed beyond conception. The mock fortifications of the rebels have been deepened, strengthened and made available for a successful defence. The hill itself is bare, and the fields, which were heavy with crops in the season, are crushed and trampled and wasted away. In a field, within a stone's throw, the Garibaldians are encamped—the Garibaldians being a regiment of Italians, commanded by Col. d'Utassy, and in the brigade of General Blenker, which might be called the brigade of nationalities, so thoroughly blended is the English, the French, the German,

element generally. These foreigners have a taste for the picturesque, which the Americans do not share. There is about the camp of the Garibaldians a quaint and pleasing appearance, strikingly in contrast with military camps in general. It was thus when they were encamped on the Alexandria road, or rather apart from the Alexandria road, up among the woods so difficult to app roach. The soldiers' habitati force and a fleet, we can also measure the dif- | more like buts than tents. Many of them are curiously contrived. Commodious, tasty, and strikingly ornamental, there is nothing about them. according to rules and regulations, but very much to strike the fancy and charm the judgment. Draped with branches of evergreen, grotesquely grouped and cunningly apportioned, there is a Tuscan air, which takes one back to the Alps. Not only of the Italians, but of the Germans, this is true; not the elegance of the Italian, but an air of comfort, of joviality, of content, which is han in the affair at Beaufort. And what of always characteristic of the people of the Rhine. the consequences of that affair? It has at oned for Big Bethel, Bull Run, and Bair's Bill!, Continent. Dull, if you will, stupid and obstinate, and, perhaps, not the best looking on dress-parade, when the knell of war sounds, there is something in their sluggish and heavy natures terrible to the foeman. War to them is a certain duty, performed for a certain purpose. It has neither glitter, pomp, nor ceremony, and, consequently, no disap-

As I have just intimated, the country around to be a wood beyond it-a dense forest of large trees, with a small bridle-path taking its circuitous route, and leading the traveller into the Arlington and Falls Church road. A small farm-house was erected on its edge. It had evidently cost the owner some pains, and was a mansion in which he prided, for through the garden a long arbor ex- Sceretaries Nicolar and Hav, went over early. tended: around the house was a commodious piazza-the flower-beds were still existing, and the gravel walks, in angles and semi-circles, could easily the arbor has been torn away, the flower-beds ginia. can no longer be traced, the gravel walks are buried, the boards have been stripped from the house, the rafters have fallen in, and everything is in ruin.

pomp, the circumstance of this holiday occasion. The restrictions at the bridges had been removed, and into Virginia there poured an incessant, anible carriage and horse had been obtained at exorbitant rates, and many who could not ride walked the distance. I stood at the Long Bridge for a few moments as the burden of the throng came over. Open barouches carrying, in some cases, seven or eight, overburdened carriages, solitary horsemen, many in uniform, a few in citizen's dress, ladies in the wintry weather—a gay and merry throng; and the laugh and the jest and the repartee ring out in day the air. Can this be war? So much that is pleasant and peaceable! So much that is gay and dinary events of the day. trifling and frivolous. You may call it a gala-day, a grand and festive occasion; but surely it is not war, and these soldiers are but parts of the spectacles; and the forts, the rampart-lines, the extended camps, the frowning guns, and the black cannon, and the stately sentinel, only form parts of the picture. Can this be war? and are we in the country of an enemy? There are the booming guns in the distance, and here are all the asso-

ciations, and the sad and fearful truth comes dreadfully upon us. It was not a lovely day-but still very appropriate. There are theories about days. I somehow think that there was a thunder-storm on the day of Trafalgar, and you know how poetically and truthfully Shakspeare brings the lowering skies to attend the fall of the ambitious and cruel Richard. To-day seemed carved out of the calendar for a military review. The sky was heavy, the air was oppressive, over the hills hung an impenetrable

mist, and the sun was a masked battery. We passed Fort Richardson on our journey. There is a very picturesque camp to the right, and, so far as I am able to judge, one of the most attractive in the department. It is occupied by the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Tyler commanding, and is a model of military neatness. These Yankees are a great people-and they carry their precision and steady habits everywhere. Comfort, economy, and discipline are marked. I have seldom seen a finer body of men on paradein everything there is the precision of the regular

THE REVIEW. The review was indescribably grand. The programme of the review, entirely under General

IRVIN McDowell, commenced about noon, and lasted until nearly five o'clock. The army first formed in lines of divisions on three sides of an oblong, and was then reviewed by the President, his Cabinet, and General McCLELLAN and staff. Afterwards they defiled by divisions, marching past the President, on a black horse, under a pine from Texas to Italy. He was Governor of Comorn steamer Persia, which left to-day for Liverpool. tree, supported by General McClellan, Secre- during the Hungarian struggles, and taries Sewand and Camenon, a magnificent staff, rope to meet Kossuth. all mounted. They then marched by divisions The review commenced at half past one, and ended about five o'clock.

A large number of spectators were present at the review, and flocked to the scene in great numbers at an early hour. Carriages, horsemen, and footmen, were in abundance. The police arrangements were admirable. Thorough preparations were made to meet any advance of the enemy within ranges of four miles. The pickets were doubled. and one brigade of McCALL's, and one brigade of HEINTZELMAN'S, were posted at each flank, in support. Several telegraphs were ready to give note or warning. Gen. McCALL's division was first reviewed. It was a splendid performance of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Campbell's Pennsylvania Artillery elicited immense applause. Then came brigade after brigade, the bands discoursing a multiplicity of patriotic airs. The President was received with cheers as he first passed the lines. the colors drooping and drums beating, with all the honors, pomp, and glory of war. A fiery charger. ridden by Secretary CAMERON, was so excited by music and cheering that he ran off, but was eventually brought to a stand-still by the Secretary, who is a most fearless and practised rider. The pro- coming Congress.

gramme of Gen. McDowell was finely carried out, without blunder or confusion. The scene from Munson's Hill, when the various

divisions were in line, was magnificent, stretched out, as it was, for miles, covering hills and beauti-ful plateaus. I then started from Munson's Hill, and got near General McCLELLAN, to more closely witness the review of vast moving columns which deployed front, right, and left, each regiment or brigade returning to its respective camp, presenting another most wonderful tableau. The troops were all ready for battle, being provided with knapsacks, ball cartridges, rations, &c. The families of all the Secretaries were on the

ground in carriages. Dr. Russell, of the London Times, the British Legation, and every foreign minister, were present. A vast throng of visitors sutlers, vendors of liquors and stores, met the view recalling the scene of Kenilwerth, when Queer ELIZABETH visited Leicester. The return home was full of graphic incidents. Regiments were almost completely blocking up the road; whole battalions were shouting and humming war songs and choruses; Germans were singing national hymns; the French were screaming the Marseillaise and the American soldiers made the welkin ring with the grand chorus of the "Star Spangled Banner." The scene was an unparalleled one, and no accident or confusion occurred to mar the exhibiion or to interrupt its progress. Another Report.

The Grand Review to-day was witnessed by, it is supposed, from 20,000 to 30,000 spectators. As no asses were required, it was free to every one who bould procure a conveyance, or who chose to walk he distance being about eight miles by the route which they were obliged to take. The roads were guarded the entire distance, so that civilians, with out written permission, could not diverge from the prescribed limits of travel. A number of carriages broke down, and several persons were seriously injured, besides other minor casualties

Gen. McCLELLAN and staff left his headquarters at half past 9 o'clock this morning, escorted by Major Banken's McClellan Dragoons, who made their first appearance as a squadron, and also the Second and Fifth Regiments of U. S. Cavalry. The President and Cabinet, together with the foreign ministers, and ladies, likewise proceeded at an early hour to the review.

Just previous to the review, a salvo was fired from fifteen batteries of artillery. The spectators witnessed the splendid display from Munson's Hill and vicinity. The divisions, seven in number when in position, occupied a semi-circle of about four miles, a dense body of all arms of the ser

General McCLELLAN and staff, in company with the President and Secretaries CAMERON and SEWARD, all on horseback, rode rapidly along the line, meeting with continuous and enthusiasti cheers from the soldiers. Subsequently the distinguished party returned, and taking a prominent position, the divisions passed in review, commencing at half past 1 o'clock P. M.. They moved in the following order, by battalions: General McCall's division-Twelve regiments

General Heintzelman's division-Seven regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regimen of cavalry General SMITH's division—Ten regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

Gen. FRANKLIN's division-Twelve regiments of

of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of ca-

infantry, three batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Gen. BLENKER'S division-Eleven regiments of infantry, two batteries, and DECKETT's regiment of Mounted Riflemen Gen. Fitz John Porter's division-Thirteen re-

giments of infantry, three batteries, and two regiments of cavalry. Gen. McDowell's division-Eleven regiments of infantry, three batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

Making a total of seventy regiments of infantry, seventeen batteries, and seven regiments of cavalry, perhaps in all about seventy thousand men, ning only a portion of the army of the Potomac. The time occupied in passing was three hours, the divisions in order returning to their respective encampments. To guard against any possible surprise while the

had been considerably strengthened. This was the largest body of troops ever before reviewed on this continent. They were all fully equipped, and every man supplied with forty rounds of cartridges. Every division was accompanied by ambulances, so that every branch of the service might be represented. The general appearance of the troops and their

movements elicited the highest commendations from all observers. Still Another Report. The city was nearly vacated at an early hour today, by the stampede of our citizens to the review u's Hill, in Virginia. Private carriages, hacks, barouches, omnibuses, and saddle horses, were in

demand at high rates, and all engaged at an early hour. The only alternative then left to those who were unprovided for was to walk over, and thousands availed themselves of this less expensive but much more difficult mode of transporting them selves over upon the sacred soil of Virginia. Among those who have gone over are many of the ladies Munson's Hill has greatly changed. There used of the leading families in the city, not a few of whom have undertaken the trip over and back on horseback. The review embraces the largest portion of the army in Virginia. The day, though cloudy, and indicating a storm, has been very favorable for the review. The morning was very fine, and the President, with his

The Cabinet members, Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy, and Assistant Secretary Scott, of the War Department, were early on the move towards be traced. I thought it was a romantic spot, and a the Long Bridge. The clerks in the Interior and well of sweet water in the rear was the object of Tressury Departments were all granted a holiday, many a thirsty traveller's grateful blessing. But and with thousands of others passed over into Vir-The Commander-in-Chief of the army, with his

staff and body guard of two hundred mounted and brilliantly-uniformed men, arrived at 12 M., and detectives, he will undoubtedly have prepared And the glorious forest, through which I had so was received by a salute and salvos by battery, and often journeyed, has been felled to secure the aim by a continuous cheering as he passed along the

General McClellan, soon after his arrival, was It was a glorious prospect, the glitter, the joined by the President and Secretaries CAMERON and SEWARD, on horseback, with whom he passed along the lines of the vast bodies of men, extending through the fields from Munson's Hill to Baimated, and joyous multitude. All Washington ley's Cross Roads. The scene was one of inexseemed to have gone into Virginia. Every availate pressible grandeur. The troops were in fine trim; guns and uniforms in the truest condition, and every man wearing a smiling countenance. Probably not less than 20,000 civilians were in at-

tendance, and few indeed of these have ever before, or will ever again, see at one time such a vast body of men in uniform. After the President and Gen. McCLELLAN had passed along the lines, the marching review was commenced, and occupied the principal part of the

Citizens return much gratified with the extraor The Gallant Sixty-Ninth, of New York. The Sixty-ninth New York (Irish) Regiment were joyfully welcomed to this city this morning. They made a very favorable impression as they passed up the Avenue.

Sale of Senator Gwin's Effects. The furniture in the house lately occupied by Senator Gwin and his family will be exposed for sale in a few days. There will not be as much of a rush to obtain mementos of that distinguished California prisoner as was yesterday manifested by natriotic people to possess something to recall the dead Douglas. At the sale of Judge Douglas' furniture extravagant prices were paid for the most triffing articles. The extensive and expensive stock of wines belonging to Gwin has been quiet ly sent off to New York. What will become of the money resulting from this sale? Should not Provost Marshal Porter see to it that it is not used to help

the rebels? The Pennsylvania Brigade in Kentucky. All the Kentucky patriots now in the city, GEO. D. PRENTICE, THOMAS H. CLAY, JOSHUA SPEED. and TED WARD, among the rest, speak in the highest and most enthusiastic terms of NEGLEY'S Pennsylvania brigade. They say it is the most perfect in its appointments and discipline of any of those sent from the free States, and is welcomed with the

greatest enthusiasm. Navy Yard Items. The steamer Caur de Lion came up this morning from the flotilla. Steamers Wyandotte and Stepping Stone passed the batteries last night with supplies to the lower flotilla. A number of shots were fired at each of them without effect.

Steamer Hale goes down this evening with

Ujhazy-Kossuth. M. LAZZLIO UJHAZY has arrived here, en route Cavalry Regiments. Though the Government will not encourage the

tially filled up will all be accepted. Released. The Rev. Mr. LEECH, arrested at Darnestown and sent to Fort McHenry, has been released. The Press on the Recent Arrest.

forming of more cavalry regiments, those now par-

The Intelligencer of this morning has another able and unanswerable leader, showing the justifiableness of Captain WILKES' act in arresting MAson and SLIDELL. The authorities quoted show clearly that, even in England, judging from the Queen's own policy, no valid argument can be used against the arrest of Mason and SLIDELL on board the British mail packet. Consul Appointed.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad. THOMAS FITNAM, of the District of Columbia, has CHICAGO, Nov 20.—The Galena and Chicago Railroad declared a dividend, to-day, of five per cent., payable at New York on the 1st of January. been appointed American consul to Gaspe, Canada Getting Ready. The different Secretaries were all closeted with

their subordinates yesterday preparing for the

Thanksgiving in Washington. The City Councils have set apart Thursday, the 28th instant, as a day of thanksgiving in the District of Columbia. It will be generally observed as a holiday The Departments will not be closed, but mercantile business generally throughout the city

General Confiscation Act. One of the first acts that will undoubtedly pass next Congress will be a statute authorizing the President to confiscate the property held North by Southern rebels. When this goes into operation will not the contest about the celebrated CHEW ostate in Philadelphia be effectually disposed of?

will, it is said, be suspended after noonday.

Appointments. John R. Myrick is appointed second lieutenant Third Regiment United States Artillery.

Miscellaneous. Thirteen men of the Brooklyn (Fourteenth) Regiment, who were engaged in the picket fight of Monday last, are still missing. The rebels still keep up a correspondence with their friends in Washington. The rebel mail-cariers to Richmond defy the Government. It is reported that assurances have been given by our Government to that of Great Britain, that Reitish vessels shall have access to the cotton ports

of the South before the winter is over. Thousands of citizens and strangers crossed the Potomac this morning, to witness the grand review on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The President, Heads of Departments, the General-in-Chief, and many of the Government employees, in all branches of the public service, having absented themselves for that purpose, but little transacted.

THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA. HIGHLY ENCOURAGING NEWS.

THE REBEL FORCES DISBANDING. UNION MEN RETURNING TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE. THE PROSPECTS OF A REVIVAL OF TRADE

GREATEST ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE PEOPLE.

WITH PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.-Information received at headquarters this evening from Accomne county announces the disbanding of about 3,000 rebel troops who had been in camp near Drummond-

As the expedition advanced the rebel flags disappeared, and the Union citizens hoisted their flags, which had hitherto been concealed. The proclamation of General Dix had been scattered through the country, and when received in camp, where the Union men had been drafted and forced into service, they rebelled, and the commanding officers were compelled to disband their whole force.

The Secessionists said the force coming against them was so great that they thought it folly to resist, and the Union forces met them with hearty heers and the greatest enthusiasm. As far as the expedition had progressed there was every evidence that a large majority of the people were opposed to Secession, and the troops were hailed as their deliverers from tyrauny and

The people were suffering for many of the necessaries of life, and are rejoicing at the prospect of a revival of trade and commerce with Baltimore and Philadelphia on which they depend for a livelirood. Information received from Northampton county

which is south of Accomac), warrants the belief that the rebels there will also disband. They have destroyed the bridges and felled trees across the roads; but the proclamation of General Dix has given boldness to the Union men, and satisfaction to the people generally. All who are not loyal will The Union men who had fled into Maryland to prevent being forced into the militia, are returning

### FROM MISSOURI.

o their homes.

Price Reported to be Again Advancing. JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20 -Reliable information reached here to-day that our cavalry, under Major Hough, had overtaken and captured the rebels who seized our supply train, near Warrensburg, on Monday. About 150 prisoners were overtaken and recovered.

Kansas Ciff, Nov. 20 .- Capt. Burchard, with twenty-four of Jennison's brigade, attacked Capt. Havs, with 150 rebels, at the latter's place of residence, to-day, and succeeded in driving them away, burning Hays' house, and the house of a man named Gregg. Both Hays and Gregg are captains in the rebel army

Captain Burchard and Lieutenant Bostwick were slightly wounded, and their two horses were killed. The rebels had five men killed and eight wounded. JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20 .- [Special to the St. Louis Democrat. |- The old terror has settled down upon the counties of the southwest since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are he. ginning to arrive again, driven from their homes by fear of Price's rebels, who are reported to be again advancing. Mr. Gravelly, a member of the State Convention

arrived here last night, from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of 3,000 of Price's cavalry have made their appearance at Sarcoxie, and that foraging parties follow up the track of our receding army, plundering the Union citizens, and renewing, with impunity, every species of outrage. He passed a train of emigrant wagons a mile long, containing Union refugees, and another train of five wagons arrived here to-day. Five prisoners were brought in to-day, from Calloway county, being the first fruits of an expedition which was sent into that county yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on

# FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20 .- The Journal's London, Laurel county, Kentucky, correspondent emphatically denies the prevalent reports that the people of London had refused to sell the Federal Government provisions, or ask exorbitant prices therefor; and also denies the statement that Zollicoffer had blockaded the Cumberland Gap road by blasting rocks, &c.

From Gen. Banks' Command. ROCKVILLE, Nov. 19 .- The wife of Ninian Easton, who was found with his throat cut, at his residence, week before last, has been arrested on suspicion of the murder of her husband. The county criminal court adjourned on last Saturday. The cases of Buck, of the New York Thirty-fourth Regiment, for the murder of a comrade; of Sylvester Holland, for the murder of a private in Rickett's battery; and of Mrs. Easton, have been continued to the March term of the

Elijah Thompson, Esq , of Clarksburg district, has been commissioned Judge of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Robert P. Dunlop, elected to a seat in the House of Delegates. The New York Nineteenth Regiment received two months' pay yesterday, at the hands of Major Sawyer. The detachment of that regiment under Captain Annuon, performing provost duty here,

Ice, of considerable thickness, tormed here last Gunboat Reconnoissance up the Tennes-PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 20 .- The gunboat Conestoga, on an exploring expedition, went up the Tennessee river yesterday, and discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line. She threw one shell towards it, which had the effect of routing the rebels in charge. Still further up another battery

was discovered, when the gunboat again engaged

the rebels, and routed them, killing a number.

The Conestoga was but slightly damaged in the

are to be paid to-day.

encounter, and returned here to-day. Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills. DUPONT'S MILLS, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 20 .-There was an explosion about 10 o'clock this morning at Dupont's Mills, destroying three of the mills and killing three men, named Charles Muhlrein, John Vizier, and Samuel Russell, [The concussion from this explosion was felt at Point Breeze.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- The gunboat Oneida was launched this morning. Bishop McIlvaine and family sailed in the been chartered by the Government for three months' service. Their destination is Port Royal. The transport Atlantic is coaling and taking in provisions for Port Royal. She will also carry

From New York

The British Steamer Bermuda Spoken. HALIFAN, November 20.—The ship Oswego, which arrived at this port, this morning, reports having spoken, November 9th, in lat. 33 deg. 4 m., long. 65 deg. 30 m., the British steamer Bermuda, bound east.

From Boston. LAUNCH OF A NEW SLOOP-OF-WAIL.

BOSTON, Nev. 20.—The new steam sloop-of-war Housatonic was successfully launched this afternoon, at the navy yard.

The steamer Constitution still remains taking in stores. The Fourth Massachusetts Light Battery joined the other two regiments on board, to-day.

Arrival of the Saxoma. NEW YORK, NOV. 20.—The steamer Sexania has arrived. She sailed from Southampton Nov. 6th. THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALKUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.— Everybody's Friend"—"The Rough Diamond"—

ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—"The Raussin: oe, The Return from Slavery" \_\_\_\_\_Up at the Hills." Wheatley's Continental Thrafre—Walaut street above Eighth.—"The Siren of Paris"—"The Yellov Dwarf; or, The Desert Hag."

TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chestent streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the

FIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON - NARROW

FIRE YESTERDAY APTERNOON — NARROW ESCAPE OF LIVES.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in a three-story brick carpenter shop in Walter street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth and north of Girard avenue. The shop was owned and occupied by Mr. Jesse Coulston. A man who was working, and falling in the attempt to extinguish them, to came frightened, lost his presence of mind, and ran to the residence of Mr. Coulston, in Girard avenue, about a half square distant, morder to inform him. The whole shop was soon enveloped in flames and totally destroyed, together with a lot of work lumber, tools, &c. The total loss is about \$1,200, upon which there is no insurance.

The flames extended west to a two-story brick and frame dwelling, owned and occupied by Henry Drinkhouse is extimated at about \$500, upon which there is no insurance. This was partially demolished, but most of the household goods were saved. The loss of Mr. Drinkhouse is estimated at about \$500, upon which there is no insurance. Adjoining this house was a brick stable, bensurance. Adjoining this house was a brick stable, be-longing to Isaac Nathans, which was slightly damaged insurance. Adjoining this house was a brick stable, belonging to Isaac Nathuns, which was slightly damaged in the upper part.

Adjoining the carpenter shop, on the east, was a three-story brick building, owned and occupied by Joseph Alinau, who used it for manufacturing hatters' materials. This building was slightly damaged by the flames, and would have escaped with a trilling damage, but the wall of the carpenter shop fell against it, and the whole liones came down with a tremendous creat. The building was very poorly constructed, or the accident would not have occurred. All the materials of a large still in the place were buried beneath the rains.

When the building fell, a number of firemen and policemen were inside, on top, and in front, and soma half dozen were more or less injured. A member of the United States Hose was badly hurt about the legs and back. He was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he afterwards was taken home. A member of the Empire Hook and Ladder Co. was also badly hurt. He was conveyed to a neighboring drug store. Mr. Alinan's loss will reach about \$1,000, upon which there is no insurance. A large portion of the goods were saved. Some other of the surrounding property was slightly damaged. When the walls first fell, rumors prevailed that several persons were buried beneath. The police, under Lieut. Jacoby, and a number of firemen, removed a stifficient quantity of the ruins to accertain that no one was beneath. The escape from death of a number of persons was miraculous.

THE RICE MARKET, -As rice is now bring ing all ost double the price at which it was held previot to the enforcement of the blockade, the subject of it production and importation begins to assume some in production and importation begins to account teriest.

Rice is one of the most valuable of the cereal grasses and is said, by those who ought to kpow, to form the third article of food of one-third of the human race. Among the most civilized and populous nations of the Rastern continent it is more extensively consumed than any other species of grain. It is raised in immense quantities in India, China, West India, and Central America, but most largely in the Southern part of the United States.

States.

Among these States, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabuma, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas stand foremost. Strange as it may seem, rice is not an indigenous product of our country. Accounts differ as to the period of its introduction. It seems certain, nevertheless, that it was first brought to Virginia by Sie William Berkeley, in 1647. The State next favored appears to have been South Carolina. In 1694, a Dutch brig, from Madaguscar, came to Charleston, and left about a peck of "paddy" (that is, rice in the husk) with Governor Smith, who distributed it among his friends for cultivation. It was next introduced in Louisiana, in 1718, by tion. It was next introduced in Louisiana, in 1718, by an arganization styling itzelf "The Campany of the West." In 1772, another variety of the article, not so highly esteemed, but still profitable as a culture, waintroduced into Charleston, from Canton. It was called Cockin China, and has never been extensively grown Rice is light and wholesome, but is said to contain less nutrition than wheat. It differs very materially in it qualities. That raised in the low, marshy grounds o South Carolina and Georgia is considered the best in the

South Carolina and Georgia is considered the best in the world. It we mistake not, at the last Industrial Exhibition held in London, the commitree appointed to award prizes pronounced the South Carolina rice "magnificent in size, culture, and clearness," and added that the American rice was now the finest grown.

The yield obtained from lands irrigated, whether naturally or artificially, is found to be five times greater than that of ordinarily noist soils, and hence falls off materially in seasons of drought. It is rather singular that the plant never grows wild. What is known to as as tha wild-rice, or water-oat, is an entirely distinct plant, whose nativity is enveloped in uncertainty.

Our attention has been directed to the subject, by the circumstance of having perceived the following paragraph in a cotemporary: circumstance of having perceived the following paragraph in a cotemporary:

"It is probable that the cotton (Sea island) and rice (first quality) of the rebals of Reaufart district, South Carolina, which will full into ine possession of the Government by confiscation, will pay the expenses of our great naval expedition." great naval expedition."

If the paragraph quoted above be true, and we have
no reason to doubt its correctness, the effect upon the

no reason to doubt its correctness, the effect upon the market of this city will probably be most marked, and we may expect to see prices assume their former range. Rice is now selling in this market at 7½ and 7½ cents per pound, and there are probably not over 200 tierces of it in the entire city at that. Formerly, whea it was being imported by our merchants, the stock on hand was generally about 2,500 tierces, and the price from four to five cents per point. As the price rose consumption fell off proportionately; for it is not an indispensable article and in ordinary times was, perhaps, never imported except as latter. cept as ballast.

A few words as to the fuvorite localities of the rice plant. On the Western coast of this country it is grown as far up as forty degrees, which is just about the latitude of Philadelphia.

Rice ought to grow in the southern counties of this State. There is no philosophical reason why Lancaster, and York, and Bedford, and Adams, and the other border counties of Pennsylvania, should not produce their thousands of tierces annually. Wilmington, Det., is certainly below the fortieth parallel, and ought to turn her attention to the subject, now that money is to be made at it.

OPENING OF THE RED BANK AND GLOUCES TER FERRILS.—A company has been formed, we understand, to unite the Red Bank and Gloucester ferries, and in a short time several first-class boats will be placed on the line. The sale of the steamboats which formerly plied In a short time several inter-chass boats with one piaced of the line. The sale of the steamboats which formerly plied between this city and Red Bank, to the Government, led to the closing of the ferry, to the great inconvenience of farmers and others living in the neighborhood of Red Bank and for nulies south of it. So long, however, as the Gloucester ferry was kept open and trayel was ministerrupted at this point, the closing of the Red Bank ferry was not a source of serious complaint. The withdrawal of two of the best hoats plying between Philadelphia and Glouce ter soon followed, and last week the remaining boats were withdrawn and the ferry closed, leaving but one ferry open—that from Philadelphia to Cannien—in the whole southern section of the city. This is a matter which concerns a large number of the citizens of Philadelphia no less than it does the farmers and others of a portion of New Jersey. Considerable of the produce which is brought to our markets, in the southern section of the city, comes from New Jersey, and it is of the utmost importance that the means of communication should not be interfered with.

WINTERING GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.—An impression having gone abroad that a party from this city had taken a thousand horses to win-ter, subject to the order of the Government at Washing-ton, a number of persons have lately visited Perryville, ton, a number of persons have lately visited Perryville, with a view to obtaining similar contracts. Advices from that point state that, at present, the officers of that department have no orders to put out horses or males on board; and, judging from the immense quantities of hay and grain already stored and still arriving there, it is clear that no animals will be given out to winter. Several thousand horses were sent to Perryville from Washington some time ago, on account of the scarcity of feed there, have already been erected there. As to the mule teams, it is impossible to say anything with any degree of certainty. Trains of wagons are being sent off every week. If any teams are kept at Ferryville over winter temporary shelding will no doubt be erected to protect them against the inclement weather.

For the information of aspirants, we may state that the "outfit" of a wagon-master is a mare to ride, pack-For the information of aspirants, we may state that the "outfit" of a wagon-master is a mare to ride, pack-saddle, surcingle, saddle-cloth or blanket, pair brass saurs, Colt's navy revolver, hoister, belt, brass plate, with the hijfials U, S, on it, &c. The old trains are having two mules added to their teams, making six mules to each wagon. The compensa-tion of drivers will be increased, as a matter of course. This is in accordance with the late order from the War Department, requiring each Government team to consis

of six horses. Canyas tents, capable of scating twenty-five to thirty men, have been ordered for the transters. Sheet-iron stoves have also been ordered. Those will be placed in the centre of the tent, leaving room enough for the men ready arrived at Perryville. THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT .- Since our otice, a few weeks ago, of the new edifice for the above congregation, the work has been rapidly approaching completion, under the supervision of Messrs. Sidney and Merry, the architects.

The dimensions, etc., of the structure have already been published in *The Press*. The interior walls are painted and anded, in initiation of stone, and present a pleasing aspect in contrast with the pretility interminaled pleasing aspect in contrast with the prettily intermingled green and violet of the stained glass windows. The ceiling is of a snowy whiteness, and curved in the form

of a triple arch.

The church proper will seat 1,000 persons. The distinguishing feature of the chancel is a tablet of Italian marble, upon which the fellowing inscription is carved: MOKEN KI REV. DUDLEY ATKINS KING. UNDER WHOSE MINISTRY THIS CHURCH WAS FOUNDED, BORN, JANUARY 12, 1825. DIED. APRIL 19, 1858. HIS DYING MESSAGE WAS "I want my people to go on rigorously and unitedly, and establish this Church to the glory of Christ for-

And say to my brethren in the ministry : STAND UP FOR JESUS.

In addition to the church proper, there are three large
Bible-class rooms, a lecture room, and rec'or's study. A
valuable library, the denation of Thomas H. Powers, Esq., will be placed in the latter.

The church will be completed about the 20th of December, at any rate before Christmas week, and the first Sunday service will be held, if possible, on the 22d of The distinguishing feature of the Church of the Cove-The distinguishing feature of the Church of the Covenant is its social character while advocating low church principles—its great effort being to do away with all unnecessary distinctions between ranks and conditions in the house of God. In this view the seats have hitherto been free; and for the most part they will so continue. A slight d-viation from this course, however, being requisite to landaute a triding dobt which remains against the church.

The entire cost of the church will be less than \$26,000 (including upholstery, etc.) the ground costing \$14,000 additional. As soon as the requisite tunds are protured an organ will be purchased, sufficient space having been appropriated for.

Deen appropriated for.

The congregational singing and chaunting, which have been attended with eminent success, will still be retained as devational exceeds, and will prove a marked feature of the Service. The Unursh of the Covenant is now in a THE APPROACHING EDUCATIONAL CONVEN-

THE APPROACHING EDUCATIONAL CONVENtion.—This body meets in Harrisburg on the 26th inst.
in pursuance of a call issued by Thomas II, Burrows
Est, State Superintendent of Common Schools. The
great object is stated to be to promote harmony of feeling
and unity of purpose amongst the educationists of every
class and department of operation in the State, and, so
fur as expendent and possible, to combine the whole into
one united system, sustained by a common effort. There
may be those whose judgment would have left them to
postpone the Covernion till next summer, but we agree
with the State Superintendent in the wisdom of calling it
now. It is well said that "if all philauthropic, clueational, and reformatory efforts were to be suspended till
the termination of our national difficulties, then would
the existing rebellion assume a hue of evil and a chathe existing rebellion assume a hue of evil and a cha racter of hopelessness even worse than the forebottings of the most gloomy." The Pennsylvania Central Rallioan and other lines running into Harrisburg, will, we foll assured, make a liberal commutation of their faces to delegates, and the inhabitants of the State capital will not be behind in hospitality The Convention will sit four days, and the fact that it includes Thanksgiving is not by any means inconsistent with its high nurpose. THE HOSE COMPANIES .- The new building

THE HOSE COMPANIES.—THE NEW DUBLING being erected for the Taylor Hose Company, at the corner of Putnum and Howard streets, is very nearly fluished. No doubt it will be occupied in a few weeks. The front is of neat pressed-brick work, and has five doors of entrance—two larger doors in the centre for housing the apparatus, with a door between and upon each side of them. The central doors are handsomely faced and arched with Pennsylvania marble. The building is two stories high, and surmounted with a tasteful wooden cornice. The interior is not yet plastered.

The Lafayette Hose Company, (Fourth street, above Brown.) are haring their cultiment clouds ranking Brown,) are having their equipment closets repaired and repainted.

The Village Record of West Chester publishes the Itowing account of the audien death at Coatesville, Chester county, of a man who was supposed to be from this city:

An old man, supposed to be sixty to sixty-five years of age, a German, but could speak broken English, came into the village yesterday about nine o'clock, appearing to be in a feelle state; said he was travelling from Philadelphia to Lancaster; had bein in a barn previous, and was shivering with could. He stopped at the Valley House and obtained a glass of liquor, sat down, complained of being very unwell, and subsequently walked out, and was soon after found in a very prostrate condition, lying or learning against the porch steps. He was taken in and a physician called, but medical treatment could not prevail, and he saak gradually till about five o'clock this morning, when death relieved him of his sufferings. He was about thy feet eight inches in height hair quite gray, clothes of coarse material and much worn. He had a sore on his left leg just above the ankle. He had with him a hiskory walking-stick, upon which were the letters M. Z. or Z. M. cut so as to read either way by turning.

NAVAL MATTERS .- Yesterday afternoon the KAYAL MATTERS.—Yesterday afternoon the steam-lip Sazon, for the Philadolphia and Boston Steam-ship Company, was launched from the yard of Mr. J. W. Lynn, at the foot of Reed-street wharf. The ressel is 220 feet long, thirty-four feet heam, and twenty-seven feet depth of hold, and registers over 1,100 tons. The launch was witnessed by a large number of persons, and passed off with entire satisfaction.

Within the past two or three days, a brig and several schooners loaded with coal, have cleared from this port for Port Royal, South Carolina. The coal is for Government vessels.

ment vessels.

The ganboat Itasca will sail from the navy yard in a few days. Workmen are now engaged in constructing a short railroad on deck, for the better us of the new heavy pivot cun to be placed on the boat in a day or two.

The gamboat Wistachickon, also, only needs her pirotegun to render her fit for service. Part of her stores are on hoard, and she will soon be despatched.

The Mysic, nearly rendy for sea, carries four 32-pounders and a small howitzer. Her bulwarks are simply netting, but as she is high out of the water, her decks will be generally dry. will be generally dry,

NEW CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.—The Central Office of the Police and Fire Alaim Telegraph, now situated in a dingy loft, wedged between the municipal and the United States building, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, will be shortly removed.

The Committee of Councils on Police have decided upon the removal. The apartment agreed noon for the new office is the one now occupied by the Highway Department. The latter is to be removed to Swain's building, oxposite. need. The latter is to a value as the proposite.

For a couple of years past efforts have been made to secure the removal of the office. The inconvenience and total incapacity of the present one was fully set forth by the press, and Councilmen were frequently invited into the place that they might see for themselves. Mr. Philipping and the place that they might see for themselves. lips, the superintendent, has persisted in his efforts, and has new been successful in accomplishing the measure. The new office will be specially convenient. It fronts on Chestnut street, can be readily found, and is easy of access. The transfer of the two departments to their new locations will be made as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

ments can be completed. PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS.—Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, before Judge Cadwalader, a colored man named Stewart was placed on triah charged with passing counterfoit money. The evidence was as to the passing of two counterfeit gold dollars. The defendant proved a remarkably good character, and a verdict of not guilty was rendored. Charles W. Brooke, Esq., appeared for the defendant, and J. Hubley Ashton, Esq., United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENE-FIGIAL Association.—The anniversary of this noble Association takes piace this evening, at the Musical Fund Holl. Addresses will be delivered by the Rey, Dr. Stevens, and Rev. J. Wheaton Smith. Tickets, equal to the capacity of the hall, have been issued, and each person. n entering, must present a ticket.

probable that the thirteen-in h mortars for gunboat service, which have for some time past been making at Pittsburg, will be brought to our navy yard during the present week. About half a dozen gunbouts are now at this station awaiting their armaments. Several of the mortars have been completed, proved, and made ready for shipment. FOR FORT DELAWARE, -The Pennsylvania

Montans for Gunboats.-It is more than

Zonaves, Col. McCarter commanding, have received or-ders to proceed to Fort Delaware, for the purpose of garrisoning that fortification. PERSONAL .- United States District Attorney offey is rapidly recovering from the effects of a recent reke of paralysis. He will in a short time resume the autes or ins office.

Major Dorshehner, of the late staff of Major General Fremont, passed through this city on his way to New York, where he resides.

WHARF EXTENSION .- Yesterday, workmen

The wharf at South street, which runs between the wording the wharf at the foot of Arch street, which gave way on Monday, a space of some eight feet, sinking down to the depth of over seven feet. This wharf was builty constructed.

The wharf at South street, which runs between the two ferry slips, is also in a very dilapidated condition, and unless repaired soon will be carried away. NEARLY FINISHED .- The work of construct. ing an addition to the Delaware-avenue market is nearly finished, and the structure already presents a landsome appearance. Composition roofing is now being placed on, and the building will soon be ready for its occupants.

ORDERED TO PHILADELPHIA.—The United States steamer Powhatan, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been ordered to the mavy yard at this port

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named Chrisopher Rey, the driver of a flour wagon, had his arm everely lacerated at Boxborough, on Tueslay afternoon, by being bitten by his horse. It is feared that amputation will be necessary. COMMISSION FOR RELIEF, November 20,

SAMUEL C. DAWSON, Secretary.
Mr. Dawson has also distributed among the families of
Captain Renner's company (Col. Kolte's) \$1,528.59, being the amount forwarded by the volunteers now in acive service. THE SUBURBAN PRESS .- The Frankford Merald, published for several years past by Axe & Co., as been discontinued. It would seem that rural papers never can get a fair footbold on existence, when forced into competition with the city press, which, like a great sponge, absorbs their chances of vitality. The West Philadelphia Slar, and the Mansyunk Slar, are both examples, of our theory.

xemplars of our theory. SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon a man named George Tucker, in company with his wife, called at the Philadelphia Dispensary, in Fifth street below Chestaut. He was laboring under the effects of nania-a-potu at the time, and, as cases of this kind ar not treated at this institution, he was directed elsewhere He was going out, and, on getting into the yard, became insensible, and died in a few minutes. The coroner held

APPOINTMENT .- Prothonotary Knight yeserday morning appointed James R. Booth a clork in the ourt of Common Pleas.

A Horrible Murder in Massachusetts. A MAN MURDERS A WOMAN AND HER DAUGHTER, As order tragedy was enacted in the town of Holliston, Middlesex county, yesterday morning. It appears that, in a part of that town called the "Log Cabin," an English family of the name of Reeves, consisting of mother and daughter, have lived for the past twelve years. The house they occupied was owned by Mrs. Reeves. It consisted of three small rooms and a shop, where they have, since the death of the husband of Mrs Reeves, where they have, since the death of the husband of Mrs Reeves, where they have, since the death of the railroad some four years since was killed on the railroad some four years since, principally maintained themselves with their needles. The daughter has been twice married, once dies. The daugnter has been twice married, once to a man named Bates, and, at his decease, to a man named Cahoon, said to be with the army. From her second husband she has been separated for some time. Two or three years since, a man named Alvin Finch, a blacksmith by trade, commenced work upon the railroad bridge in that neighborhood, and boarded with Mrs. Reeves. Since last spring he has had no steady work, but

Since last spring he has had no steady work, but nothing unusual was noticed until yesterday morning. Mrs. Reeves went to a man named Maguire and asked him to come to the house as Finch was crazy. He went and found Finch, who ran out to a neighbor's and attempted to obtain a hatchet but Maguire prevented it. Finch went back to the house, and when Maguire entered he was attacking the two women with a flat-iron in each hand. He at once turned upon Maguire, drove him out of the house and for a considerable distance down the road. He then returned to the house and killed both women with blows from the flat-irons. By this time a zeneral alarm had been given, and both women with blows from the flat-irons. By this time a general alarm had been given, and several neighbors hurried to the house. Finch threatened to kill them, but after a fearful struggle he was seized and retained in custody. In the meantime the house had been set on fire, either by the act of Finch or by the overturning of a stove in the struggle, and, with the shop, was burnt to the ground. The clothes upon the body of Mrs. Reeves caught fire, but were extinguished.

After his capture, Finch became docile. His condition of mind when the murders were committed has not been fully ascertained. At the coroner's condition of mind when the nurders were committed has not been fully ascertained. At the coroner's inquest, reported in the Movining Journol, from which we obtain the above facts, John Maguire, (the man called in by Mrs Reeves,) testified that he did not consider Finch exactly right at the time, but could not tell whether it was from liquor or not; there was liquor in the house, Finch having a half barrel at one time; as far as he knew Finch was generally a peaceable man. Another witness heard the daughter speak of trouble with Finch, stating that he had beaten her. The jury returned a verdict that Mary Reeves and Rosa Reeves, alias Cahoon, came to their death by blows from a flat iron in the hands of Alvin Finch. The examination of Finch, on a charge of murder, will take place before Trial Justice Orrin Thompson, at the Town Hall, Holliston, to-day.

DRAWING RATIONS .- There are some episodes in the life of a soldier provocative of laughter, and that serve to disperse somewhat the ennul of camp life. Not long ago a farmer, who did not reside so fur from a camp of "the boys" as he wished he did, was accustomed to find every morning that several rows of potatoes had disappeared from his field. He bore it some time, but when the last half of his field of fine "kidneys" began to last half of his field of fine "kidneys" began to disappear he began to think that sort of thing had gone far enough, and determined to stop it.

Accordingly he made a visit to camp early next morning, and amused himself by going around to see whether the soldiers were provided with good and wholesome provisions. He had not proceededfar when he found a "boy" just serving up a fine dish of "kidneys" which looked marveflowsly like those that the "gude wife" brought to his own table. Halting, the following colloquy ensued: "Have fine potatoes here, I see."

"Splendid!" was the reply.

"Splendid!" was the reply.
"Where do you get them?"

Does Government furnish potatoes in your ra-

"Nary potato."
"I thought you said you drew them?"
"Did!—we just do that thing!"
"But how, if they are not included in your rations?
"Easiest thing in the world. Wou't you take some with us," said the soldier, as he seated him-self at the table opposite the snoking vegetable. "Thank yea! But will you oblige me by telling how you draw your potatoes, as they are not found by the commissary?

"Nothing easier. Draw'em by the tops, mostly Sometimes with a hoe, if one is left in the field."
"Hum! yes! I understand! Well, see here; if you won't draw any more of mine. I will bring

self."

"Bally for you, old fellow!" was the cry, and three cheers and a tiger were given for Farmer mane. The covenant was entered into, and no one but the owner drew potatoes from that field afterward.

you a basket every morning, and draw them my

Sailing of the Persia. New York, Nov. 20.—The Cunard steamship Persia sailed at ten o'clock this morning, with 199

passengers, for Liverpool.