who listen to the charming tales of Corporal Jack

him !-- and there's not a man in the regiment that

wouldn't die for him, with his grayish locks and

grizzled beard, and his long experience in the

service. On we go! and the night passes, and the

strains of music swell from every forest, and seem

to burden the air with harmony. Familiar tunes

all, and with every one an association: "Home

Again," that Clara sang the night before the regi-

which Mary sang so sweetly by the old hearthside

when the day's work was over, and 'which grand-

mother always insisted upon having repeated; the

"Hail Columbia," which we shouted on every In-

ner," whose majestic strains seem to be a recollec-

tion of childhood, so familiar and fascinating they

are. But dearer than all is that other tune which

I have heard so often in these Virginia camps, so

simple in its words, so artless in its melody, con-

fined to no country and no sect, that anthem of the

heart, "Home, Sweet Home." Softly it rises

upon the air, and we slowly ride along: no mer-

silent men sit around it; and Corporal Jack, strange

to say, prefers to smoke his pipe, and his comrades

of the guard, stranger still, have no desire to dis-

But the music of the tattoo died away-and the

sweet notes of the many melodies were heard no more.

We had passed Ball's Cross Roads. We had passed the line of camps which lie in the thickets beyond

-the once beautiful farm-lands, now desolate and

decayed-and the dense forest, the earth strewed

was very dark, and the stars shone out with a pecu-

liar splendor-Orion, the Ploiades, the various con

stellations, the North Star, and the Milky Way

In the sky all was glory-on the earth all gloom

To the right was Fort Ethan Allen, to the left Fort

Marcy, whose proportions we could faintly trace in

the darkness of the night. A single light glimmered

from each, but beyond this no sign of life appeared

on the face of the earth. The country here is as

wild and romantic as our own Wissahickon, the

banks of the river being precipitous, rugged, and

shelving. The late rains had swollen it to an unusual

height, and the rush of waters through the narrow

and rocky channel roared fiercely, and never-ceas-

Altogether, it was such a night as I have seldom

passed-full of strange experiences; full of ro-

Whatever may be the effect of the war, it is

Chapin has rarely been shown to better advantage.

In the existing resources of the nations of man-

kind, were there any materials for a new epoch?

was his opening interrogatory, and one which had

been frequently negatively answered. He favored

an opposite conclusion. It was remarkable, how-

national character did repeat themselves in the

In selecting the above-named theme, he said, ho

did not aim at exhaustiveness of treatment, nor

wholly at a philosophical definition. He proposed

to discuss it under three aspects: First, the idea

of a nation; secondly, its institutions; and, thirdly, its men. In these we had the cardinal

elements of national life. It not unfrequently hap-

pened, he said, that the things nearest to us we knew

least about. This applied to the organism of a nation

as well as to an individual. After all, what was this

world but a grand theatre of public and private life?

And now, to bring an abstract point to a practical

bearing, what was the idea of our own nation?

Never had there been a nationality founded upon

a more clearly expressed purpose. That purpose,

that idea, was the establishment of popular liberty-

a liberty which should identify the interests of the

individual with the interests of the nation. The

institutions was, the government or the people by

the people. This was liberty in its noblest sense.

As to a united people, this idea had been given

to the American nation to uphold and diffuse, and

with the preservation of the Union was involved

the progress of liberty throughout the world.

There was something deeper in this idea than

mere personal freedom. That, in itself considered.

was a mere abstraction: but God worked through

nations as he did not through individuals. And, of

all spectacles under the sun, what was there so

terrible as that of a nation going to pieces?

No wonder that we should feel so keenly the of-

forts inaugurated by bad men to destroy this edi-

The second element of national life considered

was its institutions. In these, the lecturer said.

was indicated a nation's available points of strength

and weakness The great achievement of our fore-

fathers was not in their having conceived the idea

of liberty, but in their having organized it into

practical shape. Under this head the Constitution

of the United States was made the subject of one of

Mr. Chapin's finest rhetorical tributes. In his

opinion, Washington, when he presided over the Convention of 1787, had attained a higher and

nobler position than when he led the American

army to victory. The subject of State sovereignty

was next ably reviewed. The Southern leaders

were, in this connection, characterized as leaches,

in the attitude of sucking wealth and honor from

the body politic until they were full and tired,

when they assumed the right to roll off. [Laughter.]

This Secession movement was said by some to be

thirty years years old. This was an inaccuracy-

it was seventy years old. Our Constitution, he

said, had grown out of, and to some extent been

formed by, this noxious heresy. The very element

that was dashing against the bulwark of our

Government to-day had been alive then, and he

believed, in a degree at least, honestly. With

conscious traitors he did not then and there

wish to deal; nor did he seek to reason with North-

ern Secessionists, as he was of the opinion that the

latter could not be reached by any arguments.

They were mainly an impracticable, unmanageable

set, always opposing the current of popular senti-

ment. Some of these men reminded him of long

stores, reaching from street to street, with "loy-

alty" placarded in front and treason boxed and

piled up behind. [Laughter.] Had they been

born horses, Rurey himself could not break them

into decent horse-respectability; had they been

born trees, they would be knotty and cross-grained;

or if guns, they would kick, and if fire-crackers,

The lecturer's picture of the Union, as personified

and asserted by its geographic and topographic

position and character, was a thrilling burst of de-

scriptive oratory, and his allusion to the re-rearing

of our glorious old flag upon the soil of South Caro-

A nationality, he said could no more he divided

to order, than it could be made to order; and our

present struggle was destined to demonstrate this

which he proposed to discuss, was its men. The character of a Government was to be judged by its

was; but it was no less true that a republic is ne-

and say that the Union had ever done him any

harm? No! the truth was, he feared, that we had been too happy. We had realized the lines of

The mention of Parson Brownlow's name by the

lecturer was received with tremendous applause

Brownlew was, he said, an illustration that patriot-

ism is above sectionalism; he was a hold humar

columbiad, that would keep firing national salutes.

Speaking of the sacrifices demanded at this time,

the lecturer said that the inscription which marked

the resting-place of the brave three hundred who

perished at the straits of Thermonvin, "Cla tall at

Sparta that here we died in obedience to her laws."

would find a fitting counterpart in the inscription

over the ashes of the martyrs who have, or may

"Here the people do the voting, And the children go to school."

lina was received with shouts and thunders of ap-

plause.

for all future time.

the old ballad.

they would fizzle! [Laughter and applause.]

fice, left to us as a sacred trust.

history of the race.

His subject was "The Elements of National Life."

with piles of newly-hewn wood. We came into a

turb his reveries.

riment, no revelry, but the fire burns as ever, and

lependence Day," or that "Star-Spangled Bar

ment was mustered into service, or "Bonny Eloise

The Press.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861. KITRACT WROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact new known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this wer. There can be

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The nation has well-nigh passed through the stage of military preparation which was the first great step necessary to the accomplishment of the gigantic task of crushing the most formidable rebellion that was ever organized. At the outset, confusion and serious errors were unavoidable. A nation of civilians, most of whom had not only "never set a squadron in the field," but had never seen a regiment of well-drilled soldiers, were to be transformed into a nation of warriors, and to be under the direction of officers who, from the great number re-

none but patriots and traitors."

quired, were necessarily composed chiefly of mer but little better informed in regard to military affairs than the volunteers under their command But we have now actually in the field one of the largest armies in the world, and a large portion of it is as well drilled, well equipped, and well directed as the trained soldiery of Europe. Gen. Me-Clellan is reported to have said, recently, that the poorest volunteer regiment in the vicinity of Washington is as well organized, in every respect, as the best volunteer regiment engaged in the Mexican war. The grand review of more than 70,000 troops, on the 20th inst., while it was one of the most magnificent spectacles ever witnessed on our continent, only exhibited to the admiring spectators a portion of one of the grand divisions of our army. Many of the soldiers then in the vicinity of the capital were required to remain at their usual posts, to guard against surprise, and to watch over

It should be remembered that we have at this mement an army defending the Upper Potomae; an army occupying the Peninsula of Virginia: an army stationed in Fortress Monroe and its immedinte vicinity; armies in Western Virginia, under the command of Resecrans and Reynolds; armies in Kentucky, under the command of Buel, Nelson, and Schoepff; an army at Cairo, under the command of General Grant; an army in Missouri, under the command of General Hullock; an army in Kansas and Western Missouri, under the command of General Hunter; an army at Beaufort, S. C., under the command of General Sherman; an army at Fort Pickens; and that many troops are stationed at various military posts scattered at various points throughout the country.

The increase of the power of the navy is almost as marked as the increase of the army. The rebels have already had many demonstrations of its power in the capture of vessels which attempted to run the blockade; in the destruction of several of their privateers; in the seizure of their commissioners, Mason and Slidell; in the bombardment of their forts at Hatteras Inlet, and recently in the glorious triumph of our fleet at Beaufort. These decds, however, are but preludes to still more important demonstrations, and the traitors may well quail with terror when they recollect that these ments with which our navy is destined to distinguish

itself in the present contest. While some may be disposed to complain that more has not already been accomplished, yet those who consider how much energy, determination, and zeal has been displayed in the first great stage of the existing war, in preparing for the mighty task imposed upon the patriots of this era, will rejoice that so much has already been well done. And the time is doubtless close at hand when the results of the labors of the nation up to this period will present themselves in the tangible shape of a series of memorable triumphs over the bold, bad men who have arrayed them-

selves in arms against their country. On Wednesday afternoon, the battery, furnished by the "Committee on Public Safety," for the defence of the city, was taken out by Company B. Home Guards, Captain Hastings commanding, for the purpose of drill. The horses for manoeuv the battery were livery-stable horses, which had never been drilled, and many military gentlemen had regarded it as exceedingly doubtful whether they could be used for the purpose intended. But, under the careful management of Captain Hastings and officers, they were found to work much better than could have been anticipated. The drill and firing were pronounced by those who witnessed

them a success in every particular. That the city should possess a battery or two, no thinking man can for a moment doubt, and that one tainly merits the commendation of the public. The original plan intended was to buy horses for these batteries, which would have required an enormous outlay of money, and a heavy yearly expense, which will be avoided by Captain Hastings. Captain Hastings was the principal instructor of the General Cadwalader battery in 1849 and 47. the only drilled battery then in the State, and possesses in an eminent degree the abilities necessary to make this movement successful.

The drill will be repeated on Thursday next. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New General Butler's newly-raised command about to sail, but its destination is equally a se-cret. It is understood that General B. is desirous of exchanging, for a single season, the rugged climate of New England for a more genial one further South. Perhaps he will confine himself to no particular degree of latitude, but will call at several places. It will be telling nothing not accessible to he whole public if I state that a feature of his ex-

pedition is a large number of old vessels laden with stones, probably to be sunk in channels.

On the eastern shore of Virginia, in Accomac and Northampton counties, a formidable Union force is gathering, particularly in the vicinity of Tangier Sound, Poquomoke Bay, where the rebels are said to have a force of about 2,000. This part of the Old Dominion is strongly tinctured with Unionism, and is a very rich agricultural region. It is not impossible that our troops may open extensive stores of forege and other supplies for our army in the field.

It has, for some time, been known that there exists a strong and formidable Union sentiment in Nor-folk, and that it had taken the form of a Union lois, and that it had taken the form of a Union League, which had regular meetings. It seems that Gen. Huger, who, according to report, has stood in fear of its power, has finally undertaken to break up this combination. Several arrests have lately been made, of suspected persons, who have been sent to Richmond and there imprisoned. The last flag of truce brought down about one hundred and fifty persons, nearly all Union people; some of them the families of the imprisoned men, the most suspected persons, whose riddence was more to be desired than their presence. I was told by several women whose husbands were imprisoned, that they were allowed to realize nothing from their effects, having been obliged to abandon everything and come away empty handed. Very few of the hundred and fifty had the means of paying their fare to Baltimore. White General Huger is carrying a high hand as relates to all suspected of Union sentiments, I am compelled to say that many things concerning his course that have come to my knowledge have been in the highest degree liberal, fair, and courteous. In reply to an inquiry a few days since by an officer here, who, until this lamentable war, was on the most friendly terms with Gen. H., that officer gave the ready assurance that clothing or other arpresence. I was told by several women whose hus gave the ready assurance that clothing or other ar-ticles for the comfort of our wounded or others held as prisoners could be forwarded by flag of truce, and he would continue the same to the destination at the usual express charges, which might be paid in Norfolk or at the place of delivery.

The loval people of North Carolina, seeing the misery that would forever cling to them if they should continue under the rule of the traitors at Raleigh, determined, like their compatriots of Western Virginia, to throw off the Secessian value and swear ancw their allegiance to the Federal Government. Accordingly, a Convention, composed of delegates and proxics representing fortyfive counties of the State, met at Hatters on the 18th inst., and unanimously adopted an ordinance declaring that the ordinance of May 20th, which proclaimed North Carolina out of the Union, was null and void, and not obligatory on any of the people of the State. It also declares that, as the office of Governor is vacant by the treason of Gov. Clark, Marble Nash Taylor be appointed Provisional Governor of North Carolina, with power to regulate the affairs of the State, and order special elections to fill the vacancies in Congress. Governor Taylor has, therefore, issued a proclamation ordering an election for the Second Congressional district, on

Wednesday, the 27th inst. The news from Missouri this morning is interest ing. Gen. Halleck, suspecting that most of the fugitive slaves that enter the Federal camps are spies, or in the interest of the rebels, has issued an order forbidding any to enter the Union lines. The reports about General Price are conflicting. One account places him at Cassville, marching on Neosho, his old quarters; while another account says he is at Springfield. General Harris, of the Birch & Son, auctioneers. rebel army, with 4,000 men, is on the Kansas bor der, directly west of Carthage, and it is thought that it is his intention of entering Kansas and ra vaging the country. Gen. Lane, with 3,000 men, is in that vicinity, and it is thought that an engage-

ment is probable. PHILADELPHIA BAND .- The Twenty-fifth Quad rille Party of Beck's Band No. 1, to be given at Musical Fund Hall, on Wednesday evening next, will doubtless be one of the best entertainments of the winter. The arrangements have been prudently made, and the character of the friends of the band is the best evidence of the excellence and correct

ness of the gathering. See advertisement. HARPER'S MAGAZINE.-We have received the December number from T. B. Peterson & Brothers. It commences the twenty-fourth volume.

FIRST-CLASS SUGAR REFINERY .- Thomas & Sons will sell, on the 10th of December, the extensive and valuable establishment of Messrs. Eastwick Brothers. See advertisement page of to-day's Press for full particulars.

They have a large sale of stocks and real estate

on Tuesday next.

ust now, the navy and army of this country cannot be spared. We have sustained special wrongs from Mexico, and will demand their reparation, at the proper time, without hunting in couples with France, Spain, and Eng-

The Allied expedition expect to reach Mexico early in December. According to the Journal des Debats, the convention was signed on the last day of October, and consists only of five or six articles. The three Powers will. at the commencement, endeavor to impose a suspension of arms upon the belligerent parties in Mexico. They undertake not to occupy permanently any part of the territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own form of government. England has given up a condition which she wished to insert in the treaty-namely, that the three nations should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any of the princes of their reigning families. If the monarchica form prevails, the three Powers pledge themselves not to use their intervention to the profit of any prince in particular.

This last article seems to corroborate the report, which we published some weeks ago, that Spain is desirous of providing for Don JOHN, cousin to Queen ISABELLA the Second, and the only formidable Pretender to the Spanish crown. It would be an easy way of getting rid of a dreaded antagonist. The imposing of a Sovereign upon Mexico is not without precedent, for the cases of Greece and Belgium are directly to the point. But it will be a piece of cool impudence for three European Powers to change the form of government in Mexico—to convert a republic into a monarchy. No prince, with any portion of common sense, would subject himself to the hazard of becoming King of Mexico.

Not a word is said, we perceive, about the real object of this tri-partite expedition—the money-collecting. Nevertheless, it may be taken for granted that the custom houses will be seized, and the main revenue of Mexico " annexed" by the three invading Powers, under pretext of paying off the debts said to be due to certain stock-jobbing speculators in Europe. On a grand scale, this is a regular buccaneering expedition-nothing more, nothing less.

Kieptomania, Of late years, in what is called "respectable" society in England, a crime has gradually increased so much that Philology has had to invent a name for it. The word Kleptomania is not to be found in Bailey nor Johnson. neither in Webster nor Worcester! The word indicates a feminine desire for thieving, and has become necessary, from the increase of the crime. Neither the word nor the action has yet been naturalized here, and we have no

ambition to have them adopted. The late Mr. HAMLET, an eminent London jeweller (the Mr. Polonius of Thackeray's early stories), used to lose a great deal every year by the depredations of ladies of rank and fortune, who could not resist the temptation | conflict out of the capture of two notorious of plundering, when the opportunity occurred. At last he devised an ingenious expedient for tified by the highest English writers on interpreventing such loss in future. Detecting a lady of very exalted rank in the act of conveying a valuable bracelet from his possession to her own, he politely invited her into his counting-house, where, in the presence of the clerk who had watched the theft, he charged her with it, and met with a most indignant

denial. The threat of calling in a policeman made the lady change her note, and, delivering up the bracelet, which she alleged to have got into her must by accident, she offered to pay for it. The bill was made out, and the amount was several hundred pounds. The lady remonstrated, and declined to pay. The jeweller refused to make any abatement, and finally sent for the husband, who happened to be an Earl who occupied a high position as leader of a political party. To him Mr. HAMLET stated what had occurred, and said that he had been compelled to make a rule to charge the person he detected with all that had been stolen from the shop since the last similar settlement of such an account. The Earl paid the money, and his light-fingered Countess was then per-

mitted to retire. We see by our last London papers that, a fortnight ago, at Middlesex, two young ladies, who gave feigned names, and were reported to be wealthy, highly-educated, and well-connected, had pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of stealing books from a shop. The judge, who considered that their position should have taught them better conduct, sentenced them to imprisonment with hard labor for nine

months. It must be confessed that, across the water, punishment is fairly dealt out to the guilty without respect to position or fortune. A few more such sentences, rigidly carried out, (and the pardoning power is rarely exercised there,) would put an end to Kleptomania.

## The Capture of Mason and Slidell. PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1861.

To the Editor of The Press. Sin: The capture of those arch-traitors, Siidell and Mason, has caused general discussion as to its legality, and the quotation of authorities amply sufficient to cover our right to the Trent as well as the "precious twain" (arcades ambo!) whom the bravery of Captain Wilkes has rendered distinguished.

The case of the Caroline, reported in 6 Robinson's Admiralty Reports, p. 461, however, I have the main road. not seen fully adverted to. That was the case of an American vessel carrying despatches from the French minister in the United States to the Government of France, taken by a

British vessel in 1808. The ship and cargo (not the despatches) were re stored on payment of the captor's expense, because, as was then decided, when your enemy's ambassador has arrived " and been admitted in his representative character" he is entitled to peculiar privileges, and may not be interdicted from com municating with his own State; but, said Sir W. Scott, in rendering judgment, "You MAY STOP THE AMPASSADOR OF YOUR EVENY ON HIS PAG-

Therefore, if the South were a distinct and recognized sovereignty with whom we were warring, instead of a rebellious part of our own country, and Slidell & Co. honorable men, whose touch upon French or British soil would insure their reception as ambassadors in lieu of felon emissaries who would have had to stand disconsolate at the gates of the paradise they longed to enter-according to international law, as expounded by Great Britain herself, the Trent got of cheaply by disgorging these "Peris" with every despatch, and her owners ought to join in the request for Captain Wilkes instant promotion. Yours, respectfulty,

SALE OF FINE CLOTHING. N. F. Pancoast, auctioneer, No. 431 Chestnut street, will sell on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, a large stock of fine clothing, made expressly for best city retail sales, sold in small lots, to suit purchasers.

SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, ETC., this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store No. 914 Chestnut street, an assortment of new and secondhand furniture, resewood plane-forte, &c., by Thos.

To Hotel and Restaurant Keepers .- N. Pancoast, auctioneer, No. 431 Chestnut street, will soll, on Saturday morning, sixty demijohns of assorted liquors, consisting of brandy, whisky, gin, wines, &c., sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

Miss Grace Hubley, one of the highly esteemed ladies of Lancaster, Pa., was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire at the residence of her by her clothes taking her at the residence of her-sister, in that city, on Tuceday morning. While standing in front of the grate, her dress acciden tally caught fire, when she ran out into the open hall. She was seen by a servant, who, losing her presence of mind, ran out into the street, scream-ing, the person of Miss Hubley in the meantime ing, the person of Miss Hubley in the meantime becoming enveloped in fire, the current through the open hall adding intensity to the flames. Newton Lightner, Esq., who chanced to pass just after the alarm was given, rushed in and threw his overcoat over the person of the unfortunate lady, which no doubt saved her from being burned to death on the spot. She died the same afternoon.

A FIGHTING QUAKER.—General Halleck was born on Long Island, of Quaker parents. When young his family removed to Oneida county, where he resided for many years. His Quakorism vanished under a military education, and the robels of Missouri will probably find that he does not con-duct war on peace principles.

Invasion of Mexico. France, England, and Spain, have finally arranged for a joint expedition against Mexico. The manner and the extent of the procedure are defined, though circumstances may render it necessary to change or enlarge the programme. The arowed purpose may be stated in a few sentences, but it is probable enough that the ultimate purpose remains unrevealed.

ries. The forthcoming message of the President, and the reports of his constitutional ad-It appears that Spain claims the privilege of visers, will necessarily be unusually interestsending a larger military force than either of ing. The finances-how to dispose of slaves her allies in this scheme, on the ground of her escaping into our camps—how to open and possessing a greater number of subjects in maintain cotton ports in the Seceded States-Mexico than France or England. The Presiwhat shall be done with Eastern Virginia dent of the United States has been compliafter it has been subjugated, in order efmented, it seems, with an invitation to change feetually to sustain the new Governthis trio of invasion and occupation into a ment at Wheeling-how to reopen com quartette. Under no circumstances could the munication with the patriots of Tennessee-United States, if mindful of the Monroe prinwhat is to be done with the revenue, and how ciple, join in such an enterprise as this, and, are we to provide for the payment of an inreasing public debt-these are a few of the questions outside of the enormous duties devolved on the War and Navy Departments, that will demand the consideration of Congress as hey are now receiving the earnest and careful vestigation of the President and his Cabinet. Mr. Chase, notwithstanding his heavy responsibilities, will undoubtedly present a report that will attract the attention of statesmen in every part of the civilized world. Even if I were permitted to announce his programme I do not think any benefit would arise from doing so. Suffice it to say, that, with the consciousness of a just cause, and under the encouragement of a hearty and selfsacrificing spirit on the part of the people, who, not content with offering their lives to the Government, tender, also, their fortunes, he will be enabled to recommend reforms that must still further stimulate this

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The unprecedented condition of our public

affairs, the war in which we are struggling for

our national existence, and the critical charac-

ter of our relations to foreign Governments,

have led to the expression of many grave and

momentous and original speculations and theo-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1861.

popular feeling and increase the confidence in is unchallenged capacity and integrity. What if he should be enabled to suggest such a medium of exchange as would add new inducements to the maintenance of the public credit, and by obliterating that vicious paper ystem under which industry and enterprise have so frequently suffered, create such a currenev as would circulate in every part of the world? One thing we may all expect. The protective policy must be resorted to, in order to furnish evenue from imports. I do not mean prohibition; but in levying the duties necessary to produce the greatest amount of revenue, a large incidental protection to our great material, manufacturing, and productive interests, will unquestionably be the result. The disposition of the escaping slaves bears a most important relation to the financial question, and the views of Mr. Chase on this subject will be anxiously looked for. If they can be turned into laborers in the cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar fields of the Seceded States, the influnces that precipitated this war will be sucessfully forced to aid in lessening the expenditures necessary to its prosecution. To this proposition there can be no reasonable objection. The fighting loyalists of the South, even those who are so startled at the idea of arming the s aves, cannot censure the policy which punishes the men who have equally oppressed and plundered them and the Government of the United States. Indeed, viewed in the light of humanity, would

mance that we rarely know; and a beauty that is peculiar to the war, and that may never again be secn. My companion and I crossed the bridge, and then slowly home, through the hilly country, beyond Georgetown. As we passed over the heights the city came in view, with the Capitol. looming up in the distance, barely shadowed forth it not be best that the slaves of the Cotton or in the mist. How peaceful and quiet it looked !-Gulf States should be set to work by our troops, how very calm and suggestive! The enemy just than that, in the event of the success of our beyond; the endless line of fortifications; the arms, they should be left to roam at large, hundreds of thousands of gallant men buried away pillaging and murdering at will? The diploin the woods, enduring privation and trouble for matic question growing out of the arrest of the cause they love so well and the country that is Slidell and Mason is now in the hands of Mr. so dear to them. All was peace: and the war and its associations seemed to be a fearful dream, from Seward, and, judging from the signs of the which we had gladly awakened! J. R. Y. times, will undergo a most searching investigation. Fortunately, the victory at Port Royal Dr. E. II. Chapin at Concert Hall, Last Evening. preceded this arrest, and the mercenary motive for recognizing the Confederacy, so strong before that event, cannot be pleaded now diminishing popular interest in first-class public lectures. The fourth of the course now in progress. What an absurdity it would be to create a under the auspices of the People's Literary Institute, was delivered at Concert Hall last evening. traitors to our laws, when that act can be jusby Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New York, and was, in all respects, a brilliant success. The aunational law, and when the whole Secession dience was large, and the massive oratory of Mr.

annihilation! I will refer to certain other questions in my next letter. Occasional. NIGHT DUTY AROUND THE LINES [From our Special Correspondent.]

movement is so rapidly crumbling to pieces

that the aid of all the Governments of the

world would hardly rescue it from inevitable

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1861. "I hope you have no idea of crossing the bridge to-night," said the sergeant of the guard as we reined up at the entrance gate to Fort Runyon, and that officer scrutinized our passes by the light of his lantern, "for the workmen are repairing it, and all travel has been stopped until morning." But we had an idea of crossing, and under that idea had been roaming over Virginia all day. The night was sharp and cold, and with weary horses we found ourselves within a mile of Washington, and stil ncarly ten miles distant. There were many rea sons why it was important that we should reach the city; and I must also confess there was nothing particularly inviting in a tent which we might have occupied, and a blanket we might have worn, especially as in doing so we certainly would have trespassed upon some defender of the country, and taken our chances with the rheumatism and influenza. The alternative was disagreeable, but there it was-home again by the Chain Bridge. And to reach Chain Bridge we had a devious, intricate, and roundabout way before us, through the mids of our military encampments, over roads which the rains had rendered almost impassable, and with the character of which we were at best but imperfectly

equainted. There is no better way of passing your time in graveyard than by whistling as you go, and there was more philosophy in the excited Frenchmen than you would be willing to concede perhaps, as they accompanied their march to the guillotine with gay and trifling songs. Under ordinary circumstances, a ride from Fort Runvon to the Chain Bridge is a pleasant jaunt; ordinary circumstance meaning a good road, a fine afternoon, and a reliable pass. There is a great deal to be seen, more, perhaps, than will fall to the lot of many a coming generation. There is a great deal to be learned for in the history of our national experience it is a dark and bloody page. Our reflections, however, took a rather more contracted and personal view as we retraced our steps, and passing through the rampart-lines, which are crowded around the entrance to the Long Bridge, over a very uncertain and unprotected bridge, which spanned a deep canal, through a line of sentinels, guarding gates

and promenading the breastworks, we came upon It was a beautiful prospect. Fort Albany to the right, with its trim and neat proportions; Fort Richardson beyond, more massive and commanding—the centre of a scene of dreariness and desola tion. The hills around were barren, and brown with felled and withering timber. Along the narnow roads which seemed to twine about them, an occasional team labored slowly, its white canvascovering dotting the landscape. From the tents round them, camp fires sent up the lurid and trembling flames. A red light on one summit sent signals to a blue light on another summit, each signal shining out with clearness and intensity from the soft scene around. It was very autumnal, and very Novemberish,—a phrase you will understand better than any explanation of mine, if at all acquainted with Washington and the climate hereabouts. The sky had that lambent, translucent, purple-hazy glow which we frequently see over great cities, -a dim and distant reflection of the multitude of fires that illuminated every knoll and hillside from Bladensburg to Manassas. In the air was a dampness which gave the traveller a clammy sensation, and made the thick folds of the overcoat

a grateful companionship. In some of those strange and fantastic conceptions of Murillo, we are surprised at the wierdness and grotesqueness which he throws into the head of a brigand, or ta Gipsy encampment in the heart of the forest. There are scenes here more strange and fantastic, more grotesque and wierd, than ever rose beneath the pencil of the limner. I never witnessed anything more beautiful than the panorama which was passed on the road to Ball's Cross Roads. This is the heart of the Potomac division. Here more encampments nestle than at any other portion of the department. It is a canvas city, whose inhabitants are numbered by thousands Heavily wooded and gently sloping, the country is more monotonous, and, I might say, impenetrable, than the other portions of the division. It is an uninteresting ride in the day time, as I well know, but at night it assumed an interest which I thought it hardly possible to possess. It was before tattoo, and the men were trifling the evening hours away in recreation. Dense fires were built in the woods, and around them squads of soldiers gathered, in

boisterous and merry conversation. In the solitude of the forest, it seemed as if life had suddenly come into being—not the life that we are accustomed to see, but another class of men, and another order of society. And through such a strange and animated scene we ride. What horrible roads they are, and how deceptive! There is a glistening pool which the horse timidly wades, splashing and pattering the heavy yellow mud in a provoking, but unavoidable, manner, and there a narrow ditch, which at first served for camp drainage, but which the heavy teams and the heavy rains have crushed and crumbled into a ravine And the woods rise around us, and from the woods come the sounds of laughter and singing; the distant officer giving the word of command, and the sharp and firm challenge of the sentinel, as stranger footsteps advance within forbidden lines. The large fire burns lowly, and with a gloomy, flicker.

ing flame, but some adventurous volunteer comes yet fall in this struggle, "Go tell America that here we died in defence of her Constitution, her laws, and popular liberty." This great uprising of laden with logs and fence rails, and throws them on the charred and blazing mass which circles them the nation was not a sectional impulse, or a desire with a fiery embrace, and bursts forth again in grandeur amidst the delighted shouts of those clustering around. With the reanimated flame for blood, and to oppress, and the man who said it was, was a calumniator and a liar. The lecturer's allusion to the dubious position of Tom consents to give another song, the words of England in this contest was at once graceful and pointed. He thought that at least the liberty-prowhich we do not hear, but we know to be plaintive and sentimental, for Tom's voice is husky and uncertain, and the thoughts of those around him are fessing mother might show a disposition to give the too well told by their silence. On we go! Another daughter decent time to die, before pronouncing the funeral oration. field, with its rows of tents, which look like so many mammoth lanterns, as the light of the taper The subject of slavery, of course, sustained a peilluminates the transparent canvas. Another

uliar relation in this matter, and he was inclined to adopt the sentiment of Jim Lane, who said camp-fire, which has burned its brightest, and is "The war is for the Union, and slavery must take now neglected by a crowd of laughing soldiery, care of itself." [Loud applause.] as he sits on a large stone, wrapped in his heavy blue coat, smoking his brier-wood pipe, and as-The lecture was concluded with sundry quota tions from the writings of our Revolutionary foretonishing the members of the guard with his exfathers, and was received throughout with the warmest marks of approval by the large and intelploits in Mexico, and how he kept watch on the night of Buena Vista, and what hard rations they ligent audience in attendance. had when they camped at Monterey. Ah, he's a merry old soul-this Corporal Jack !- God bless

LATEST NEWS

FROM WASHINGTON. OVER SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND

BY TELEGRAPH.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD. WINTER QUARTERS FOR THE TROOPS BEING ERECTED.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac.

VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ARRIVAL OF FUGITIVE SLAVES

GEN. HALLECK SUSPECTS THEM OF BEING SPIES. HE FORBIDS THEM ENTERING OUR LINES

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PRICE. CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

hilly country—open and barren. The woods had been felled—and as we came suddenly out of the wood and in view, it looked wierd and solemn. It HARRIS RAVAGING THE KANSAS BORDER Probable Engagement Between Him and General Lane.

LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL.

AFFAIRS UNCHANGED THERE

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, November 21. The Secretaries' Reports to Congress. The clerks in the departments engaged on the tatistical portions of the Secretaries' reports, in preparation for Congress, have already placed a onsiderable portion of their manuscripts in the hands of the printers. In the Post Office Department the clerks are worked till 10 o'clock in the

office, not only in the Union, but also in the secoded Unnaid Letters from Port Royal The Post Office Department to-day received in ormation that 15,000 letters have reached New York from Hilton Head, by the last arrival at that city, Mr. J. H. SEARS, who is acting as postmaster, under military authority, having forwarded then without prepayment of postage. The Postmaster General has ordered that the let

evening, preparing the balance-sheets for each post

ters be sent to their respective destinations, with an endorsement on each, "Due 3 cents." The Department to-day established a post office at Port Royal, to be called by that name, and has sent out a blank commission to General SHERMAN. o be filled with the name of a suitable ne postmaster, who will give the required bonds. Letters destined for Port Royal should be sent to

he New York post office. The Navy Department to-day instructed the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard to inform the nostmaster at New York of the departure of vessels for Port Royal in time to desputch the mails. In the course of this week, probably, the Trea-

sury Department will take definite action with regard to the customs regulations to be established at Port Royal. Winter Quarters. Small wooden houses, large double canvas tents, ever, how strikingly circumstances and events of a of heavy material, and comfortable log huts, are

going up in all the localities occupied, or likely to e occupied, during the winter, or a portion of it, by our troops in the vicinity of Washington. Ou soldiers will all be well provided for; but there i some difficulty in deciding how the large number of cavalry now here can be comfortably cared for Different plans are under consideration, and it is probable some decision will be made in a few days. The horses have, so far, been exposed to the wea

"The Press" Ahead of all Competitors. Again The Press was the only paper that came through on the morning train. Large numbers were sold-one person going to the camps taking a thousand copies. The Press is gaining rapidly in favor and in circulation here. It is received early and is found to be full and reliable in its details of military, naval, and other important movements throughout the country. A Reading Army principle which lay at the very foundation of our

The number of newspapers sold daily in the army here is incredible. You may deprive the Northern boys of their dinner or of half their ration, and no complaint will be made; ask him to march all day and sleep in the open air at night, and he will cheer fully do it; but you cannot deprive him of his newspaper if it is a possible thing to obtain it. They all read and keep themselves posted on the

The Demand for Carriages Yesterday, So thorough was the drain yesterday upon vehicles of every kind to attend the review, that a funeral was unavoidably postponed, for want of conveyances, until to-day. The funeral was advertised for 2 o'clock yesterday. It took place at General Meigs' Enemy Writes a Book.

A pamphlet has been privately circulated making serious charges against General Meigs. The author is a foreign architect, who has been desirous o superintending the Capitol extension. The motive of this is so apparent that the very act of its issue defeats the object of its author. The Federal Army—600,000 Volunteers in the Field.

It has been officially ascertained that the Government has now in the field and camp, and in process of formation, 600,000 volunteers; and the enlistments for the regular service are more numerous than heretofore. From the Upper Potomac.

A letter from Darnestown, dated to-day, says nothing has been heard for several days of any movements of the enemy opposite our lines. Every-thing is apparently quiet in their encampments. This may be caused by the withdrawal of the weight of their forces for the defence of Winchester, which they now consider in jeopardy.

The Lower Potomac. A gentleman came up this morning from Budd's Ferry. He reports everything quiet, and the new line of defences progressing rapidly. The rebel steamer Page is still in sight, and is closely watched by the flotilla. The rebel batteries still continue to throw an occasional shell into our works, apparently for the purpose of testing the range of their guns. Major HENRY L. BENNERS, of Philadelphia, on Tuesday paid off the First Massachusetts Regiment, at Budd's Ferry. The regiment received about thirty thousand dollars. The men sent home to their families, by the agents sent on by Governor Andrews for the purpose, over twenty thousand dollars of their pay. The Right of the Column.

noticeable fact, yesterday, in the review, was that Colonel BIDDLE'S "Buck-tail" Regiment, from the western part of Pennsylvania, and Colonel SIMMONS' Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, had the right of the column. They are two of the oldest volunteer regiments in the State, and are equal in drill to any of the regular regiments. A Night Ride.

The other night General McCLELLAN astonished his staff and messengers by giving them a night ride through the different encampments. He started at eight o'clock in the evening and did not return to his quarters till four in the morning. The third and last element of national life, Paying off the Troops.

army of paymasters have now nearly co influence upon the character of its men, and pleted their arduous duties so far as the line of the through them upon the world. It was said that Potomae is concerned. Major TAGGART paid off intelligence was necessary to a republic. So it Chorman's Mounted Rangers. The accounts were very complicated, owing to the different times of cassary for the development of the highest forms of intelligence. Pathetically, the lecturer asked his about forty thousand dollars, two-thirds of which auditors who among them could rise in his place was sont home. Major TAGGART will next go to Philadelphia, where he will pay off the recruiting officers and discharged soldiers. He will commence his payments in Philadelphia about the first of De-

The Report of the Secretary of War. Secretary Cameron has closed his doors to all applicants for office, and is now busily engaged in proparing his report for Congress. It will probably take him a week to finish his report.

Balloon Reconnoissances. Professor Lowe safely crossed the Aqueduct yesterday afternoon, with his balloon, to Minor's Hill, and made ascensions, both last night and this

The only evidences of the presence of the enemy between Centreville and Fairfax Court House were the camp-fires fifteen miles distant from him

All for the Union. Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, has just received the following despatch THE STEAMER BALTIC AT NEW YORK. from Baltimore :

"BALTIMORE, Nov. 21 .- Intelligence has just been received here from the Eastern Shore o Virginia that the Secessionists of Northampton county, to the number of 1,800, have laid down their arms, and that the Federal troops have now full possession of that county, as well as of Acco-

General Order.

The following general order has just been issued by General McCLELLAN: I. No change will be made in the armament es tablished by the chief engineer and chief of artillery for the field works occupied by this army; or any diversion permitted from the original location of the implements, equipments, or ammunition per-taining to the guns of the field works without the express sanction of the commanding general. II. The fort on Upton's Hill will hereafter be known as Fort Ramssy, and that heretofore called Fort Ramsay as FORT CASS.

Another Military Wedding General Stoneman, chief of the cavalry force of the United States, was married to-day at Baltimore to Miss MARY HARDESTY. The ceremony took place in the presence of his staff.

Reconnoissance to Vienna. A reconnoitring and foraging expedition was made to-day by the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Vermont Regiments, and three squadrons of caval-ry, and three batteries from Gen. Smith's comnand. They proceeded to a prominence overlook ing Vienna, but saw no traces of the enemy. Washington Correspondents.

RAYMOND, of the New York Times, who is one of the executive officers of the Associated Press, is endeavoring to have the Departments closed against all reporters but those who are engaged by the Associated Press. The proposition has received the approval of some of the Departments; but its loption is impracticable, and will not, in all probability, be put into operation.

Forts Weiles and Seward. Hilton Head and Beauregard Forts are to be known respectively, in future, as Forts Welles and seward, by order of Gen. SHERMAN, with the ap. royal of the War Department. Residence of Mrs. Douglas.

The family of the late Senator DougLAS live in a

neat white cottage, on a hill side, in the suburbs.

and near their late residence, now used as a hospital. Letters and Public Documents from Se-The Navy Department to-day received from Port Royal a box of letters and documents taken from he forts at Port Royal and the post office at Beaufort. They will be opened and examined imme diately. Lieut. John H. Russell. It will be remembered that Lieutenant RUSSELL in one of the most gallant exploits of the present

war, left his ship and went to the Pensacola navy yard, where there were 1,800 to 2,000 men, and unler the guns of the rebels set fire to the schooner Joseph, with a battery of five guns, spiked a columbind on the wharf, and returned to his ship. He was promoted in consequence to the command of one of the new gunbouts, and reported himself here to day for orders.

New Daily Paper. The Evening Star, refusing to accede to the demands of its printers to constitute eight hours a full day's work, supplied itself with a new corps of typos from Baltimore. Its former workmen ropose to start a new daily paper in Washington. Condemned Government Horses. One hundred and sixty disabled Government

about \$20 a-piece The Skirmish on Monday. Yesterday, two more bodies of our men, killed in the skirmish on Monday, were found in the woods.

horses were sold at auction yesterday, at prices

ranging from \$60 down to 25 cents, and averaging

Baltimore and Ohio Railway. Governor Plearent is here urging the Government to co-operate with the directors in an effort to open up the Baltimore and Ohio Railway from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling, Va.

Steam Ferries. The Government steam ferries, between Georgewn and Arlington, will go into opera days. The Bible in the Army.

Through the instrumentality of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association, 10,700 copies of the New Testament, and 56 copies of the New and Old Testament, have been distributed in the army. Military Appointments.

The following-named gentlemen have just been promoted to be majors in the regular army: Delozier Davidson, Arthur J. Lee, Christopher J. Lowell, and Granville O. Haller; and the following to be lieutenant colonels: William S. Ketchum, Wm. H. French, and Caleb C. Sibley. J. H. Hamond and Henry Clay McDowell each to be assistant adjutants general, with the rank of captain; the former to report to General Sherman, and the latter to General Rousseau, in Kentucky. The following additional appointments to secondlicutepancies have been made from non-commissioned officers, viz: Daniel Loosely, Chas. Bentzoni, Oscar Hagen, Samuel S. Culbertson, Joseph J. Wagoner, Wm. K. Lowe, Charles Berg, Walter W.

Arnold, Homer H. Clark, and Alonzo T. Bellows. Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers. The following soldiers have died since our last

WILLIAM ETZEL, Company C, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, at the Seminary. WILLIAM HANEY, Company K, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, at St. Elizabeth Hospital. GEORGE KAHLER, Company F, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in camp. CHRISTIAN DALLHEILMER, Company I, Thirtyfifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in camp. JAMES H. WILDER, Company F, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the Union Hotel. Private Manzen, Company M, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, at the headquarters on the Seventh-street road. C. W. Russell, Company H, Fifty-second Penn-

sylvania Volunteers, in camp, on Kalorama Hill. W. H. STONIER, Company B, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, in camp. Lieut. Wenen, of the McClellan Dragoons, has

been appointed major of the Ninth Illinois Regiment of Cavalry. Washington News and Gossip. Nothing is talked of to-day but the review yester-

day, and the probability of the advance of the grand army. There is every indication that an important movement is about to take place, and the remark made on the review-ground, yesterday, by one of our generals, that the "next review of our troops will take place in Richmond," may mean something. Yesterday General McCLELLAN gave the Cabinet and his staff a regular "steeple chase." He is one of the best horsemen in the country, and mounted, as he was, on a superb charger, he outstripped them all. The only two who kept up with him were President Lincoln and Secretary Came-RON. Secretary SEWARD came in third best. His horse seemed to be religiously opposed to jumping ravines. One of the Cabinet officers facetiously remarked that "Mr. SEWARD was not riding his own hobby '

## FROM MISSOURI.

GEN. HALLECK SUSPECTS FUGITIVE SLAVES. GENERAL PRICE ADVANCING

St. Louis, Nov. 21.-General Halleck has issued orders that, in consequence of important information respecting the number and condition of our forces being conveyed to the enemy by fugitive slaves, no such persons shall be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp, nor any forces on the march, and those now within such lines shall he immediately excluded therefrom.

The General also calls the particular attention of all officers commanding posts or troops in the field to the importance of preventing unauthorized persons of every description from entering or leaving our lines, and of observing the greatest precaution in the employment of agents and clerks in confidential positions.

The general also directs all the staff officers of this department, whose staff duties have ceased under the recent special order from Washington, but who still hold commissions in the regular army or volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, to immediately report themselves, in person, if in St. Louis, or by letter, if elsewhere, o these headquarters The latest accounts from General Price place him

Rolla, Mo., Nov. 21 .- Advices from the Southwest are to the effect that Price has abandoned his position at Cassville, and is moving towards his old camp at Neosho. About 4 000 of his man under General Harris were on the Kansas line, directly west of Carthago, with the evident intention of entering that State and ravaging its southern counties. Gen. Harris'

force was principally composed of cavalry and In-

in Barry county, making preparations to advance

to Springfield.

General Jim Lane was in that vicinity, with about 3,000 infantry, and it is possible an engagement may take place between them It is reported that there is a camp of 600 Chero. kee Indians in McGoe county, Kansas. The rebel State Legislature, in session at Neosho, had passed an ordinance of secession, and united the State with the Southern Confederacy. General Rains had been elected as one of the Senators to the rebel Congress, and it was thought that General Parsons would be selected as the

Andrew Johnson in Kentucky. Andrew Johnson in Aentucky.
Lights 1.—Hon. Andrew Lightson arrived here this evening, destined for Eastern Kentucky.
General Sherman has left for St. Louis.

ral Rains' division.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

AFFAIRS UNCHANGED

REBEL SOLDIER TRANSFORMED INTO A NORTHERN FARMER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.-The transport steamer Baltic arrived at this port this afternoon, having n tow the gunboat Curlem. The news from Hilton Head is unimportant, affairs being in the same condition as at the departure of the Atlantic. Purser Allen, who is a passenger on the Baltic, brings \$19,000 in treasury notes, which is to be forwarded to the friends of the Fourth New Hamp-

shire Regiment. Among the passengers by the Battic is James Darragh, a member of the Ninth South Carolina Regiment, who was found in Fort Beauregard. He took the oath of allegiance, and intends turning his attention to farming in the North. He states that he had been five months in the rebel service. and complains bitterly of the treatment and food received by the soldiers of Jeff Davis. The gunboat Curlew was towed here to undergo repairs to her machinery. She saw an English frigate entering Port Royal harbor. The United States Brazileria was cruising off

FROM HARRISBURG.

DEPARTURE OF THREE MORE REGIMENTS A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY FOR KENTUCKY.

Beaufort, N. C.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 21.—The Governor presented a State flag to the Eleventh Regiment, Col Coulter yesterday. This regiment will leave in a day o two for Fortress Monroe. A flag was also presented, this afternoon, to the Eighty-fifth regiment, Col. Joshua B. Howell, which arrived here at noon, from Uniontown, and left shortly after the presentation for Washington. The Ninety-third Regiment, Colonel McCarter, passed through this city yesterday on its way to Washington.
The horses for Colonel Williams' Regiment of

Cavalry, the Ninety-second, have arrived. This regiment is full, and will leave in a few days for centucky.

Gov. Curtin has appointed James Park, Jr., and Capt. M. W. Beltzhoover, both of Pittsburg, a committee to visit and attend to the interests of the Pennsylvania regiments now in Kentucky, and, as they will shortly be paid off, to aid them in trans-mitting funds to their families. The above-named gentlemen were suggested to the Governor by one of his aids from the same section of the State, and hey are known as men capable and responsible for

Eastern Shore, Virginia. BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.-Secession reports are irculating this evening to the effect that our troops in Northampton county, Va., have met with resistance from the rebels. They are utterly without foundation. There has been no arrival from that locality since early this morning, which brought news quite the contrary. Escape of a Prisoner from Ben McCul-LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21 .- The San Antonio Herald, of the 26th ult., says: Charles Anderson was ar-rested by Gen. McCulloch for attempting to come North, but he had escaped from the guard, and

was then at large LATER FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMER ASIA AT NEW YORK

Lord Palmerston on American Affairs and the Cotton Supply. NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The royal mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., via Queens-

town on the 10th, arrived at this port this evening -too late for her mails to go south to-night. The Asia brings £25,000 in specie.
At a meeting of the shareholders of the steamship Great Eastern, in London, the report of the directors was adopted and the resolution passed to raise £25,000, in ten-per-cent. debentures, to equip her for sea. She is expected to leave Liverpool again The British men-of-war Conjurer and Sanspe were to embark marines on the 9th, and forth with depart for Mexico.

The London Times thinks the operations of the expedition will be very easy, but difficulties may

arise from the different political sympathies of the three Powers.

It is reported that the United States steamer James Adger, now at Southampton, will leave for the Mediterranean to look after privateers. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and the Duchess are on a visit to Queen Victoria. A strike among the cotton spinners of Preston of their wages.

The French Government has given assurances to Switzerland which will have a tendency to quict her apprehensions arising from the act of the French troops in occupying the Valley of the

Dappes.
It is probable that this difficulty will be adjusted without any unpleasant consequences.

The rumor is revived that M. Fould will shortly The financial accounts of France show rather ess cause for uneasiness, and the Bourse fers cause for uneasiness, and the Bourse closed firm, at 68f. 75c.

It is reported that Garibaldi has announced to the Central Italian Committee, through General Turr, his firm intention not to provoke any move-ment in favor of Rome or Venice. At the same time, he wished the Italian armaments and the

time, he wished the Italian armaments and the popular sympathy for the union of Italy to be encouraged to the utmost.

It is rumored that the preparations are being made at Genoa for a revolutionary expedition to embrace Montenegro and all the slave populations of Turkey, and also Hungary and Galicia. It is true, as previously stated, that Belgium has appointed an ambassador to Italy, but it is remarked that he is accredited to the Court of Turin, and not to the King of Italy.
In an autograph letter, the Emperor of Austria sels forth the measures recently announced to be taken in the management of Hungary. It evinces a determination to carry out the policy of the Government in Hungary.

The Calcutta and Australian mails have been telegraphed via Alexandria. There is no mail CALCUTTA. Oct. 8.—Exchange is quoted at 2s

94d. Freights are advancing.

Mel.bourne, Sept. 26.—The gold shipments since the last mail, amount to 187,360 ounces. THE LATEST. [By Telegraph to Queenstown. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.-The royal mail steamship Arabia arrived at this port to day.
LONDON, NOV. 10.—At the Lord Mayor's ban quet, the Mayor proposed the health of the foreign ambassadors, coupled with the name of Hon. Charles F. Adams, the United States minister.

Mr. Adams replied that his mission in England was to promote and perpetuate the friendly rela-tions which have existed between the two countries.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech, said that although the present unfortunate circumstances may, for time, threaten to interfere with the supply of cot ton, the disadvantage will be but temporary, and in the end be productive of good. We shall find in various quarters of the globe a sure and ample supply, which will render us no more dependent on the Southern States of America. We witness with affliction the lamentable differences which separate our American cousins; but it is not for us to pass judgment on their disputes. In conclusion, he expressed the hope of a speedy restoration of harman courses. mony and peace.
The Confederate Commissioners, Yancey & Co.,

dined yesterday with Fishmongers Company. HAGUR, Nov. 10.—It is asserted that the resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is almost certain.
RAGUZA, Nov. 10.—The insurgents have occupied the town of Farma, near Raguza. The insurrection in the town of Farna, near kaguna. The insurrection in the Herzegovina is extending.

Madrin, No. 10.—Martinez has been elected President of Congress by 214 votes, against 89 votes east for his opponent Resus.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Moniteur publishes a roll from the Moniteur publishes a roll fishen. the Minister of Public Worship to the letter of the Bishop of Wiens, whom the minister accuses of having deviated from propriety and moderation. The minister sales that he could not give the answer deserved without doing harm to religious. to religion.

LIVELPOOL, Nov. 10.—The West African mail has arrived with Bombay dates to Oct. 17, Cape Palmas Oct. 17, and Sierra Leone Oct. 21st. Dr. Barkee, of the Nigre expedition, who has not been heard from for two years, had been discovered. He has made many interesting researches.

years, had been discovered. He has made many inter-esting researches.

A mitty plot against Lagos had been foiled.

TURIN, November 10.—The Bourbon Brigands have set fire to the Castel Luggio on the Roman frontier, and committed other atroctites.

Berlin, November 10.—The King, Queen, and Crown Prince will proceed to morrow to Breslean.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The Danubian Principalities Conference has settled all the points which divided ne Powers.
PARIS, Nov. 9.—The papers of this city announce that no allied squadron, destined for Mexico, will rendezvous at Bayana.

The Pays asserts that, in the engagements fought between the Turkish troops and the insurgents and the Montenegrins, the latter have lost 1,000 men.

The Puris Bourse is firm. Nearly all kinds of securities have inversed.

Rentes closed at 69f 95c. Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

By the Asia LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Mesers. Jus. Liverpool Provisions Market.—Mesers. Jus. Mellenry & Co. and others report! Beef quick. Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 49 26538. Tallow dull at 50s # 51s 6d.

PRODUCE.—Ashes have a downward tendency; sales at 32s 6dæ25s for both pots and pearls. Rosin quiet at PRODUCE.—Ashes have a nowmere remember; sales at 32s olde 25s for both pots and pauls. Rosin quiet at 14sm14s 6th. Spirits of Turpentine buoyant. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee has an upward tendency. Ities is dull. Linacea firmer. Linaced Oil active at 35sæ35s 6d. Cad Oil steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barings report Wheat quiet at an advance of 1s; sales at 55æ57s. Flour steady at 30s\*34s. Iron very dull. Sugar quiet but steady. Cuffee advancing. Tea buoyant; sales at 1s 1d. Rice quiet.

Tallow firm at 52s. Swirts of Turpentine still advancing; sales at 70s. Rosin firm.

THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

Liverpoon, Saturday,—The Cotton market is firmer, but unchanged; sales of 20,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

Breadstaffs are steady, with but few sales to report.

Provisions continue dull.

Loxnox, Saturday,—Consols closed at 93% \$93%.

American securities are quiet, but steady. Pric Bull-road shores are quoted at 23% \$23%; Illinois Central at 40x39 per cent. discount.

HAVR: COTTON MARKET, Thursday.—The sales of the week amounted to 10,500 bales, at 15% for Now Orleans trees ordinaire, and 131f for ditto bas. The market closed firm. There is a stock at 125,000 bales in port.

other. It was said that General Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, would take command of Gene-THE CHESTNUT-STREET ARSENAL .- The arsenal at Beach and Chestnut streets has been re-painted exteriorly, and the interior wood-work is receiving a coat of white lead. The structure now presents a spruce appearance, albeit the bricks north hath an ancient hue,

Curious Reports from Washington. The London Star has at present a correspondent in this country, who, in a letter dated Washington, October 22, makes the following statement: Garage of the first brewing between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. I hope, almost against hope, that the ill-feeling existing between the two Cabinets will not eventuate in actual war, but this can only be presented by in actual war, but this can only be prevented by the English people bestirring themselves forth-with, so as to control events. The relations between the two Cabinets are daily becoming more hostile they could scarcely be, in fact, in a worse con-

the two Cabinets are daily becoming more hostile; they could scarcely be, in fact, in a worse condition.

"You will have seen Lord Lyons' letter to Secretary Seward and the latter's reply thereto; also, Mr. Seward's communication to the Governors of the Northern States relative to the fortifications of New York and other ports. I am assured, by members of the Government, that this course has been decided upon through a conviction they have long struggled against: That Great Britain is preparing to recognize Southern independence and to break up the blockade. I have combatted this opinion in vain, and pointed to the speeches of such men as Messrs. Bright and Forster as an index of public feeling, but all to no purpose. Ministers roply, with considerable reason, 'The sentiment of the masses in England may be with us, and our cause, but the Government will act in spite of them.' When I remark that Ministers w?! have to go to the House of Commons for supplies to carry on the war, and they would meet a refusal, I am answered, 'Your Cabinet will first declare war, and national pride will silence the opposition.' They say, also, 'The English people were not at first in favor of the war with Russia; but the Government knew how to deal with its opponents, and Mr. Bright and the peace party were sent to the wall. It was so in our Southern States at the outbreak of the rebellion; a score of damngogues resolved to break up the Union, and they succeeded in their purpose in spite of Legislatures and Conventions, which censtantly voted down Secession.' I change my tack to questions of self-interest, and observe, 'We have had bad harvests in Europe this year, and must look to you for food for our people; this consideration will certainly provent any chance of hostilities.' I am again met by the answer, 'The Government of Great Britain is in the hands of a privileged aristoceraey, who have few sentiments in common with the masses of the population. Did Government of Great Britain is in the hands of a privileged aristocracy, who have few sentiments in common with the masses of the population. Did your aristocracy consent willingly to the repeal of the corn laws, even though famine stared the country in the face, and was it an easy matter for you to effect a repeal of the paper duties? The governing class in England hates republican institutions, and will only be too glad to endote the opinions of Lytton Bulwer's late speech, whatever sufferings they may cause in conspeech, whatever sufferings they may cause in con-sequence.' This is the substance of a conversation I have just had with certain members of Mr. Lincoln's have just had with certain members of Al. Landson.
Cabinet—men, too, who have always been noted for their kindly sympathics toward Great Britain.

"Lord Lyons's letter has produced a most hostile feeling in the Cabinet. One of the gentlemen above referred to remarked to me: 'Your Government's and had designent to be a supply a ment would not dare send such a document to a sixth-rate German Power. Is an English statesman to be the exponent of our Constitution, and to tell us when we transgress our laws? It is an intentional insult to us, because they believe us too occupied to defend ourselves. Secretary Soward's reply, let me add, was not altogether satisfactory to some defend ourselves.' Secretary Seward's reply, let me add, was not altogether satisfactory to some of his colleagues. They were opposed to any answer being returned to Lord Lyons' letter. It is pretty evident the Southern envoys are using their opportunities to some purpose, for the letter in question bears internal evidence, if not of a communique, at all events of heing inspired by them, and then sent out to Washington. When did our jurists commence their study of the United States Constitution so as to give excathedra opinions upon its provisions? What should we say were the Hon. Mr. Adams thus to criticise the acts of our Executive? It looks as though a certain set of our statesmen, who have learnt aocretain set of our statesmen, who have learnt aocretain set of our statesmen, who have learnt aoc certain set of our statesmen, who have learnt ao-thing and forgotten nothing, were determined to-push this nation to extremities so as to compel it to act in self-defence. If so, they certainly will to act in self-defence. If so, they certainly will not obtain a bale of cotton for their pains, nor prevent the crushing blow which will fall upon the South cre this letter reaches Europe. It is to be hoped the English public and press will arouse themselves from their apathy ere it is too late, and put an end to the discord between the two Powers. I assure you the danger is but too imminent."

THE CITY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—Musical Fund Hall was crowded to its fullest capacity last evening, that being the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the above-named association. Under the efficient direction of Prof. Hassler, the musical selections were admirably rendered, and clicited fitting at plause.
The annual report was read by W. H. Love, Esq.
It states that the Relief Committee have rendered aid to twenty-six members during the past year, and expended the sum of \$1,840. Some of the members were discovered to be in the greatest wood but had avoided making known their wants, from

The treasurer's report sets forth that the re-ceipts of the year, from all sources, were \$2,470.70, and the disbursements \$2,671.34, and the balance on hand, including investments, \$19,991.08.

The Rev. Dr. Stevens was then introduced. He The Rev. Dr. Stevens was then introduced. He esteemed it a great honor, he said, to address such an assembly, and yet he could not refuse to accept the responsibility. He was present to speak a few words in behalf of the merchants of this city. That "the merchant is the friend of mankind" was true, he said, politically. It was the merchant-princes of Italy who, in the sixteenth contury, laid the basis of its magnificence and after progress. Merchants are everywhere the friends of science and art, and they have given it a stimulus ience and art, and they have given it a stimulus more than any other class of mankind. Who bu they have been the most munificent friends of edu-cation in our land? The merchant is the friend of

all benevolent institutions. He it is who constitutes the stamina of such institutions, and wherever they exist you will find at their basis the mercantile They are also eminently the friends of missions. To the honor of Philadelphia, be it said, that when the Church in America desired to send missionaries to India, the merchants of this city came forward with their ships to second the scheme, after England had refused it her sanction. If our merchants can do this, what must be their moral power? Now, what we wish is, to see this power ennobled, and made gigantic in its influence on the weal and destinice of the world. What should be the aim of the merchant? Is it simply to make money? There is one sum in moral arithmetic which I would like him first to answer: "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Whenever I see a noble soul fastening itself upon this one thing of making money, I fear that it is, after all, a mere walking statue. Is self aggrandizement an object worthy of an immortal soul? Why, this is the very root of pride that drove the engals out of Paralise.

worthy of an immortal sout: n my, this is the road, root of pride, that drove the angels out of Paradise, and carries a curse wherever it goes!

No! Let the merchant's aim be to do something noble for God's sake and for humanity. The man who incarcerates his soul in the dungeon of selfshwho incarcerates his soul in the dungeon of selfish-ness never can be a good man—never can be a noble-man. It is only when he goes outside of himself that he becomes a noble man—and men will bonor him, and angels will honor, and God Himself will then say to him: "Well done, good and faithful servant"

servant on the other hand, mankind should be the friend of the merchant. At all time he is uncertain in his gains, and insecure in his possessions. Never has our land passed through such a tornado as that which now convulses it. The nation is as a ship staggering in the blast with the tempest upon it. I remember, said the speaker, some vears ago, when remember, said the speaker, some years ago, when delivering an address in this hall on the "Bulwarks of the American Union," I quoted, in conclusion, the beautiful lines of Longfellow:

Sail on, thou mighty ship of State! Sail on, thou Union strong and great! Humanity with all its fears, And all its hopes of future years, Is hanging on thy fate!

If we who are now suffering from the storm would cry, "Lord, save us or we perish," and take Jesus into the ship of State, he would lead us to a harbor of safety—the haven of national glory!

Rev. J. Wheaton Smith was then introduced. He said that, for once at least, he stood in the line of the succession. The speaker who has preceded had given the objective view of mercantile traffic, and of its influence on mankind. He would comme himself to the subjective view. He referred to the physical aspect of the subject, and asserted that no man was a successful merchant who in the that no man was a successful merchant who, in the pursuit of business, impaired his health or shortened his life; nor is he a successful merchant who does not keep steadily in view mental development. Man is not more machine. At the same time a distinction must be made between education and learning. Education is the founting. tion and learning. Education is the fountain; learning the reservoir. Illustrating from the history of Great Britain, he affirmed that Pitt was an tory of Great Britain, he athrmed that Pitt was an educated man, and Adam Smith a learned one.

Nor could he be a successful merchant whose moral culture was but the guidance of impulse. What shall guide the merchant's knowledge if the authority of his moral nature is disallowed? The reverend gentleman concluded by observing that the merchant, the mechanic, the tradesman, aye, and the minister of the Gospel—all were one in that they loved their country. [Applause.] The apostrophe to the stars and stripes, ending with the following couplet, was feelingly recited:

"And God love us as we love thee!

"And God love us as we love thee!
Thrice holy flower of liberty!"
The assemblage dispersed about half past nine The conduct of a number of ladies, who, unable to obtain seats in the body of the hall, strove to gain admittance upon the stage, was, to say the test, disgraceful. Their constant giggling and loud-mouthed conversation on the subject of the fall fashions, in the midst of the most cloquent utterances of the speakers, was a source of mucl annoyance and interruption to the members of the

INTERESTING LECTURE. - An lecture was delivered last evening in Emmanuel Church, Kensington, by Rev. John Liggins. The subject chosen was "The objects and modes of worship, and the manners and customs of the Chinese and Japaneso." The lecturer, having formstip been a missionary to those countries, was well qualified to treat of the topics. His remarks were illutrated by native pictures, idols, and other curi-

osities. FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon aged about eight years, was run over by the cars on the North Pennsylvania railroad at Germantown road and Otter street, and instantly killed. The deceased resided with his parents back of No. 1116

Germantown road and Second street. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest. RECOVERY OF A BODY .- The body of Jame Denne, who worked at pier No. 15, Port Richmond, and, being near-sighted, accidentally walked overboard on Tucsday evening and was drowned, was, yesterday morning, recovered. The deceased resided in Amber street, and leaves a wife and two children. The verdiet rendered by the corener's jury was accidental death.

GONE INTO CAMP.—Colonel Frismuth's command, the Curtin Hazzara, a regiment of light cavalry, now some six handred and fifty strong, have several companies encomped on the grounds opposite the Ridge avenue Railway depot. The greater portion of the mea are in the interior of the State, but will be forwarded to this city in a few

MILITARY MATTERS.—Henry C. Hickor, formerly Superintendent of Schools for Ponnsylvania, proposes to roise a regiment of Pennsylvania school-teachers. They should have command of the canaon purchased by the teachers.

PRESONAL .- A letter from Captain Keffer

Company N. First California Regiment, now a prisoner at Richmond, states that a private, named Kinlock, of the same company, has been captured by the rebels.