The Press. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF to Colonel Bronle was to request him to re-EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS...." The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The steamer Illinois arrived at New York yesterday, with advices from Port Royal to the 25th inst. The most important event that has recently transpired in that quarter is the occupation by our troops of Tybee Island, which is situated in Tybee Bay, on the south side of the entrance to the Savannah river, in Georgia. The rebel works at that point had been evacuated, and our forces met with no resistance in their attempt to hoist the Stars and Stripes upon that portion of the soil of the Empire State of the South. "Contrabands" continue to arrive in great numbers at Port Royal, and the problem of "What shall we do with them?" is evidently destined to daily increase in practical importance. General Sherman has built entrenchments across the whole island he occupies, and the rebels will doubtless find it impossible to disledge him. Another expedition, to consist of two brigades, under General Vielle, is about to sail for some point, not yet disclosed, on the Southern coast. The people of the Southern seaboard are plainly destined to be constantly harassed as long as they persist in maintaining a rebellious attitude, and they can never regain peace, security, or prosperity, until the power of the Federal Government over the whole country is thoroughly re-established. We publish on our first page a description of the expedition now being fitted out at Annapolis by Gen. Burnside, and the

work of crushing the rebellion. The rebel Convention at Russelville, Kentucky, made up of a few of the leading conspirators of the State, have passed an ordinance of Secession. which is only important so far as it serves to illustrate the absurdity of the whole Secession theory, and the impossibility of maintaining any Government which would confess that its existence was constantly dependent upon the will of distinct

preparations made to render it effective indicate

that it will perform an important share of the great

It is reported that the privateer Sumpter has been captured, on the coast of Texas, by a United States frigate; but false rumors of a similar character have so often been circulated heretofore, that we fear this statement is also untrue.

THE PEOPLE of Western Virginia will shortly be organized into a new State. At an election held on the 24th of October they unanimously expressed a desire to be separated from the State Government of Virginia. The Convention is now in session in the city of Wheeling to complete the arrangements for a division of the State, and it is very probable that during the present session of Congress commissioners from the State of Kanawha will present their claims for admission into the

Confederacy of the Union. There are some reasons why it would have been better if the people of Western Virginia had postponed this action until another time. We confess it looks to us like a doubt as to the power of the General Government in crushing this rebellion. It seems as if an advantage was taken of the disturbed condition of affairs to throw off the State sovereignty which is odious, expensive, and demoralized. And while we should have wished that these loval people had waited until the national triumph had been assured, we are nevertheless disposed to assent to their wishes and admit them to all the rights and privileges of the

Between the Eastern and Western sections of Virginia there has been but little sympathy. The Eastern portion of the State was as exclusively and thoroughly a slave community as Alabama or Mississippi. The people entertained those aristocratic and stately notions which these lordly planters are so fond of exhibiting. The source of their wealth was the development of the slave system and the exportation of negroes to the lower Cotton States. The resources of their country have been drained to supply an unnatural method of agriculture, and from the want of that energy and thrift which so characterize the Northern people their mansions are passing into ruin, and their farms are becoming barren and unproductive.

It is not so in Western Virginia. Slaves form a very small percentage of their population. Slave labor is but rarely used; and its people have been oppressed by the heavy taxes which the existence of slavery and the poverty of the Eastern portion of the State have rendered necessary. They are loyal men, devoted to the Union as it is, and detesting the Southern Government, whose success would be their ruin. In all the social, political, and industrial relations of life, there is an absolute want of congeniality between these sections. It is proper, then, in view of these should be permitted to choose a State Government of their own. That Government will be one of freedom, and in this fact we find a source for self-congratulation; for as freedom extends advancement extends, and the establishment of the State of Kanawha will be a benefit to its people and a proper tribute to the enlightened sentiment of the age.

Irish-American News. It is stated in the Drogheda Conservative, an Irish paper, that several of the young men who are officers in the Pope's Brigade, which went to Italy last year, "have determined to emigrate to the United States, and join the Irish Brigade which is now being raised under millions were offered and accepted in the midst

gents." Mr. Forrest's Appearance in Philadelphia. EDWIN FORREST, the great exponent of the legitimate drama, will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. It is unnecessary to advert to Mr. Fornesr's genius, and the rare chapter that will be taken up with his performance in the history of the stage. Suffice it to say, that no man has so satisfactorily interpreted the master characters of the leading plays, and stands so generally confessed the great histrionic exemplar of his date and day. With many parts he is inseparably associated, all other attempts to individualize them being imitations of his style. In Richelieu his perfection was pronounced by Bulwer LYTTON; in Lear, no actor since SHARSPEARE has approximated to his genius; as Claude Melnotte he has been as soft and tender as the present ideal of the dramatist; and many parts, as Spartacus, Damon, and Metamora. owe all their prominence to the power and pathos of Edwin Forkest. Our Boston letter refers at length to the tragedian's success in that city. Supported by a capable company, including Mrs. GLADSTANE, a beautiful and talented woman, and Mr. John Mc-Currough whose first specess was attained in Philadelphia, Mr. Forrest will open at the Academy, on Monday evening, in SHAK-SPEARE'S sublimest conception, "Hamlet." The box office will be open for the sale of seats to-day and to-morrow, and the people will have an opportunity to witness, perhaps in his last earthly triumph, the eminent tragedian whose early years were passed in Philadelphia, and whose fame is inseparably con-

nected with this city. EDINBURGH REVIEW .- From W. B. Zieber, agent here for the republished British quarterlies, and Blackwood, we have the new number of the Edinburgh Review. It contains eleven articles, the most interesting of which are those on the Disunion of America, Lord Macaulay's history, Lavergne on the Agriculture of France, the Story of Burnt Njab, Thiers's Revolution of the Hundred Days, Mrs. Browning's poetry, and Dr. Hessey's Bompton Lecture on the origin, history, and present obligation of Sunday. This last is an admirable and exhaustive article.

by the most unqualified support of his policy, and to strike treason in its strongholds, by every ITALIAN MARBLE GROUPS, FIGURES, BUSTS, means known to war between great and free OBJECTS OF ART IN VERDE ANTIQUE, AT PUBLIC SALE .- A collection of valuable Italian marble Governments and unmitigated and savage rebellions. The Democratic party, so favorably eulostatuary. Verde antique figures, &c., will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday morning next, at the gized by Col. BIDDLE, is not so hugely bestore (engaged for the occasion) No. 1307 Chestnut street. These valuable objects of art have been exscarred soldiers. They dare to proclaim the ecuted by eminent artists in Italy, and are well fact that the most busy and mischievous of worthy the attention of amateurs. They will be on the secret foes of our flag and our country are exhibition three days previous to the sale. among the Democratic leaders. We think

Mr. J. H. Siddons, Professor of Elecution in the College of Columbia, New York, will read Dickens' "Chime," and some selections from Lover and Hood, at the Continental Hotel, this avaning. Mr. Siddons is grand-nephew of John Kemble, the great tragedian, and we dare say that many Philadelphians, who met him at Atlantic City, last summer, will gladly renew their acquaint-

Colonel Ward H. Lamon has gone to Springfield on a matrimonial mission. He was to be married on the 24th instant to Miss Logan, daughter of Judge Logan, of Illinois.—Chicago Tribune.

Could not have signed the letter to Col. Biddle was expected to approve the reply of that gallant Congressman.

We trust those excellent and venerable De-

COL. CHARLES J. BIDDLE. As a part of the history of these stirring historian, we cannot withhold the admission times, we print the correspondence between that the Democratic leaders of the present several "distinguished" citizens of Philaday are Hon. Josian Randall, George M. delphia and the Hon. Col. CHARLES J. BIDDLE. WHARTON, Esq., and Hon. JOHN CADWALA-Representative from the Second Congressional DER-will not complain if we ask them to look district in this State. The object of the letter nto the glass set up for the admiration of their school by that accteepd organ of the Breckinsign his command of one of the Pennsylvania ridge party last year, the Hon. DANIEL S. regiments in the division of Major General Dickinson, of New York. He said, a few McCall, which request Colonel Biddle has months ago: complied with in a most extraordinary letter. The mere matter of resigning a military com-

timents ought not to remain in the American

for, besides having before him the fate of

can be replied to on the spot, his profes-

sions exposed, and his theories answered;

of a superior officer, dissensions of the most

grievous character would be the inevitable

"CAMP MASON AND DINON'S LINE,
"Beyond Centreville, via Bedford, Pa.,
"June 29, 1861.

The following paragraphs from Col. Bin-

"When the national flag was struck down a

publican leadors seemed striving to waste and dissi-pute, instead of to seize and use the noble material for great armies which was, with scarcely any limit,

the privilege to fight or die for his country. Men began to say that the war was to be made 'a Black Republican job.'

skilful guidance and instruction. The reins were nominally put into the hands of a venerable chief

tain; but every politician, every 'able editor,'' took a pull at them, till they upset the coach.

"Amid shouts of 'On to Richmond,' the North, with its teeming population, found itself outnumbered at every point of conflict, and the battle of Bull Run proved that the Administration had known peither its own strength nor the eveny's 'Where

neither its own strength nor the enemy's. Where then were our legions?' we may well ask of it. But the buttle of Bull Run was not without its

fruits for us. Panic-stricken selfishness, seeking

truits for us. Panic-stricken selfishness, seeking self-preservation, lighted on those who could save it. The direction of the army passed into the hands of soldiers. A general, born here among us, restored to their due supremacy the martial virtues that insure success in war; trained and competent officers second his efforts, scores of imbeciles have been raised and competent of the second his efforts.

The commission in the regiment, of which

Col. BIDDLE was the commanding officer, was

conferred by a "Black Republican" Govern-

or, and the same "Black Republican" Go-

vernor urged his acceptance of the higher

post of Brigadier General. Hundreds of

strength of the above Card, and at least one of

his organs in this city contended that, if sent

to Congress, he would be among the most

carnest of the defenders of the war

policy of the Administration. What, in

fact, is the duty of the true friend of the

war and of the country now? Is it to re-

sponsibility of these errors upon public ser-

vants already overburdened with difficulties

and responsibilities-to charge political favo-

ritism upon the Executive, and to insist, in

the rampant rhetoric of partisan clubs, that

"the war is to be made a Black Republican

job"-" a party job?" A thousand times no!

By common consent, all loyal men joined

hands after Bull Run, to bury the past-to

move in solid column upon the common ene-

my. The politicians who shouted, "On to

Richmond," repented under the rebuke of

their own followers, and new myriads and new

to remember the country alone. We submit

with all respect, that if any man was doubly bound

to second and sympathize with this marvellous

enthusiasm, it was Col. BIDDLE. He was

bound equally by his military obligations and

by his voluntary pledge to the people of the

Second Congressional district before his elec-

tion. But what has induced his unexpected

change of tone? Even if we admitted the

justice of his petulant criticisms upon "Black

Republicans," and political soldiers, and "lace

and feathers," and "feasting and frolicking,"

we would still have to ask him if the popular

confidence in General McClellan and Presi-

dent Lincoln has not been productive of the

best results on land and sea. Col. BIDDLE

lives in the past. Discussing party issues

and military mistakes, he refuses to acknow

the example of other brave men in arms.

ledge the lesson of the times, and to imitate

There are Democrats in addition to Colonel

BIDDLE—"older, if not better" Democrats,

who do not look upon this war as a "job,"

or deem it their duty to excite party feel-

ings in the present crisis, or to place the

responsibility of the war upon the wrong

shoulders, or to sit silent under the mani-

fold atrocities of the Secession leaders and

armies - Democrats, let us add, appointed

to high command by a "Black Republican"

President or Governor, and Democrats who

have been elected to high civil positions by

"Black Republican" voters. Major General

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts;

Brigadier General John A. McClernand,

of Illinois: Brigadier General THOMAS F.

MEAGHER, of New York, not to name

hosts of others, do not make their Democracy

a boast, and devote their great talents to

assaults upon those authorities to whom the

management of the war must of necessity be en-

trusted. Those brave men, all of whom have

been under fire, all of whom have been the

bitterest opponents of President Lincoln,

have declared, in terms of memorable elo-

quence, that it was the duty of every Demo-

crat who really loves his country to drop the

partisan cloak, to frown upon every effort to

the President and his const

create divisions among the people, to sustain

loved by these veteran Democrats and battle-

we need go no further than to the signers of

the letter to Col. BIDDLE to find more than

one who only a few months ago were inquired

after by multitudes of inhospitable citizens,

who would not believe they were any better

patriots because they were such superfine De-

It is just to Mr. Dallas to say that, with all

his known feelings in favor of the war, he

mocrats. This was after Sumpter fell.

MEAGHER, to chastise the Confederate insur- of this great revival—this universal resolution

Black Republicans" voted for him on the

Politicians were put at the head of troops—noli-

platform above printed:

months ago:

"Any Democrat that undertakes to embarrass the Administration, whether he loves or hates it, in such a crisis as this, is no Democrat and no good citizen, and ought to be put up as a monument for scorn to point her slow, unmoving finger at. His genuineness must be about equal to that of the old Revolutionary soldier I have heard of in the interior of Pennsylvania. The inhabitants of the place had determined on having a Fourth of July colebration of the old-fashioned, spread-eagle kind, and looked for a man for a Revolutionary soldier to give interest to the occasion, and finally succeeded in finding ene, an old German. He was brought a great distance and placed upon the platfirm near the orator, who waxed grandly eloquent upon the daring and patriotic deeds of the surviving hero, and at the close of the oration he was desired to give some of his personal recollections of the war. 'You,' said the president, 'must have known Washingmand, at such a period as this, may be the result of necessity or of taste, and Celonel Bro-DLE had a right to choose between remaining in the army and assuming his seat in Congress. But we submit whether in leaving the army it was fairly dealing with his country, we will not say his constituents, to indulge in a party appeal calculated to divide, instead of uniting, the friends of the American Union. After reading his letter our grief and amazement that so excellent and esteemed a citizen should of his personal recollections of the War. 'You,' said the president, 'must have known Washington?' 'Yes, I knew him.' 'Where did you meet him?' 'At Trenton.' 'Wore you in the battle?' 'Yes, I surrender to Vashington.' 'You surrender to Washington! How was that?' 'I vos von Hessian!' [Great laughter.] 'Now, I think when you find men prating about the Democracy embarrassing the Administration at such a time as this, when you inquire their history, you will find they were 'von Hessian.'''

[Gethe Hon Ww. B. Been had been one of have put his name to such a missive, gave way to a settled satisfaction that he had left the American army. Col. BIDDLE is an honest man, and we are no less honest in the declaration that a gentleman who entertains his sen-

army. As a Representative in Congress, such a citizen can do comparatively little harm; If the Hon. WM. B. REED had been one of every man who has attempted to excite party the signers to the letter to Col. BIDDLE, the feeling in the midst of this great struggle, he allusion of the old New York Democrat might

But to return to Col. BIDDLE. It is some-

have been applied to him !]

whereas, in the military service, as the known what inappropriate to the text of his letter to advocate of opinions that would be certain to select McCLELLAN and DUPONT as the men be regarded by the troops as the utterances " who have in charge the honor of our flag on and and sea"-as the men whom "the Democratic party will sustain." Are we to under stand from Col. BIDDLE that in Congress he A few months have worked a marked change will show his regard for these "men," by opin Col. Biddle's sentiments. When he acposing the Administration in the management cepted the nomination for Congress, we heard of the war? If this is his plan, he will receive of him only as a patriotic soldier, an indepenvery cold thanks from these heroes. But this dent citizen; and so indifferent to party as to would seem to be his plan. He tells his prefer the camp during his own canvass, and friends in his letter, "that the Democratic even to decline occupying his seat in Conparty sought to keep the peace among the gress during the called session. The following States, with honor to them all: but while card, printed in great capitals in the daily the war lasts, into which the Abolitionists of papers, and staring from ten thousand glaring the North and the precipitationists of the South placards, was his platform before his elechave hurried us," &c. Here, we opine, is history misread. If Colonel BIDDLE intends this as his new platform, he will probably have to prepare himself for some such re-"Hon. A. V. Parsons: The nomination takes me wholly by surprise. I thank you all for this great and unsolicited honor. I am, I trust, a true son of ply as was pronounced during the called session by the gallant Col. RICHARDSON, of and unsolicited honor. I am, I trust, a true son of Pennsylvania, ready to serve her when, and where, and how she pleases. My present position is most congenial to me; but I will not place my own preference in opposition to the people's wish. If elected, I will serve as soon as I can quit the field without dishonor. Philadelphia would not expectme sooner. I will give no partisan pleases. I will try to do my duty in whatever sphere it may please God to place me.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE." Illinois, when Mr. Bunnett, of Kentucky, attempted to make good nearly the same allegation. Both General McClellan and Commodore DUPONT belong to the school of men who do not believe that the "Democratic party sought to keep the peace among the States, with honor to them all." Colonel BIDDLE was a devoted friend of BRECKINRIDGE last year; McClellan was actively for Doc-DLE's Thanksgiving letter to the committee GLAS, and DUPONT is of the Delaware are a somewhat marked contrast to his June Dironts, whose decided Republican proclivities are known to everybody in this vicinity. We know that McCLELLAN was the the result of the North rose like one man. The world saw with astonishment the great uprising of the people. Europe prejudged the issue in our favor; yet, as if smitten with blindness, the Rebold and unreserved opponent of the Democratic party as maintained by Colonel BIDDLE and the signers of the letter to him. Both of these men have frequently and publicly stated that if the Southern people had but confided placed at their disposal. The soldier who offered himself for the public service found that he must ear-wig some politician before he could be allowed in the generosity of the free States, there

say, if called upon, that the Southern traitors worked for and desired dissolution. "Politicians were put at the head of troops—politicians who thought that to wear lace and feathers, and to pocket pay, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting and frolicing, and speech-making took the place of training and discipline; and while the officer spouted and revelled, the rank and the officer spouted and revelled. fetter the Administration, he revives the recollection of the blunders of July, tries to make the Administration responsible for the Bull Run disaster (!), and attempts to show that the President confers military honors upon his own political favorites. But why does not Colonel BIDDLE admit that it was this very "Black Republican" President, ABRA-DAM LINCOLN, that called the Douglas Democrat, George B. McClellan-" a general born here among us "-into the regular army as a major general, early in the campaign, and long before Bull Run? Why not state the notorious fact that it was a "Black Republican" Administration that put the name of McClellan above that of Fremont, so that the first could rank the second? Why not be not and say that after Bull Run it was the Black Republican" Lincoln that called the Democrat McClellan to the Department of the Potomac? And why not, to crown the column of Congressional candor, and to illustrate the "martial virtues." say out, in the face of God and man it was this same "Black Republican" President, that of his own motion, in the midst of military rivalries and political doubters, after the retirement of Lieutenant General Scorr, appointed the Douglas Democrat, McClellan, Commander-in-chief of the vast army of the call the errors of the past—to locate the re-

would have been neither Secession nor war.

and both will, we solemnly believe, now

United States? As to Commodore Dupont. Colonel Biddle should know that it was a "Black Republican" Administration that put him into the high position he now occupies, and a "Black Republican?' Administration that reorganized and reinvigorated the navy, and carried out the recommendations of Duront and his asso ciates, when they dared popular odium by rendering their fearless verdict as members of the Naval Retiring Board. Of these things, however, the Representative of the Second Congressional district says nothing.

It will thus be seen that Colonel BIDDLE is at fault in the introduction of these two illusrations of his new platform. They disprove nis charges against Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and they confute his assumption as to the

origin of this war. Though we regret that Colonel Brode should have deemed it proper to exhibit a spirit so well calculated—we will not say inended—to inflame the public mind, at a time when disinterested counsels and united action are vital to the success of the cause of the country, we much more regret that amid plenty of invective for the "Black Republicans" he has but few sentences against the rebels. Even the little he says of them is malified by putting them in juxtaposition with the "Abolitionists." It is unnecessar

to elaborate this point. When Col. BIDDLE was a candidate for Con gress, last July, THE PRESS encountered much opposition, and even abuse, because it refused to support him. We knew him to be an honest and straight-forward man; and we believed that if he had any sympathies they were with those with whom he had acted in the last Presidential campaign. We knew his courage, for he had proved it in Mexico. But we felt that no man, no matter how near to usfather, brother, or friend-could receive the support of this journal who had not in him the conscience of this fight. Colonel BIDDLE came of a family that had shed its blood for the country in former strifes. He was one in whom personally we recognized many noble elements. It was among our best hopes to see him throw his high character and storied lineage on the side of free government as against the slave despotism; and for a brief period this hope was encouraged. But when he was put forward as a candidate for Congress in the Second district, by influences and under a platform that proved him to be a sympathizer with men who had doubts of the justice of this war, we opposed him. Only a few days before the election in July we said of him:

"Col. Biddle has many qualities to commend him to popular favor; but having acted during the last Presidential contest with the supportors of Breckinridge, and being now sustained most actively by the politicians who sympathize with the Disunionists, who are the authors of all our troubles, and are easier to throw obstacles in the way of a and are eager to throw obstacles in the way of a and are eager to throw obstacles in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war, he can scarcely expect to fully gain public confidence, if he does not pledge himself to give an unqualified support to the war policy of the Government, and expressly repudiate all compromise arrangements." And again, on the very day of the election.

THE PRESS said:

"We have spoken of Mr. Biddle's record, an "We have spoken of Mr. Biddle's record, and here we have our most serious objections to him as a candidate for Congress. We have no guarantee of his unwillingness to join hands with the foes of the Administration and a vigorous war policy. He was a sympathizer with Mr. Breckinridge in the last canvass, and, although this does not disqualify him, it justifies us in exercising a cautious vigilance. He was among the early friends of Douglas, but when the shadows fell across the path of that distinguished statesman, he sought the temporary sunshine which nourished John C. Breckinridge. He is the nomince of a convention whose members were chosen, last autumn, by the remains of the custom-house clique, which was imwasse memners were enseen, iest autumn, by the remains of the custom-house clique, which was imposed upon us for four years by a dishonored Administration. He was nominated by men whom we distrust, and who have given us good reasons for distrusting them. The resolutions on which he will be expected to act, if elected, are not what the three depends and on the platform they present. times demand; and on the platform they present, an enemy of the Administration could act more efficiently than a friend."

Colonel BIDDLE has, therefore, fulfilled our predictions. We take no credit for having report will show how well he has improved it. Ir Royal.

mocrats, the aforesaid signers-for, as a good | been a true prophet. We should have reioiced if he had disappointed us. He was elected because he wore the American uniform. He honored it in Mexico, and would have honored it in Virginia. But in resigning his commission in the American army he has paid the highest tribute to his sincere opposition to the constituted authorities, and we trust that his example will be followed by all officers entertaining the same opinions.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, November 28, 1861. Strange faces are appearing upon the Avenue. Washington has been a city of soldiers since April-it will be a city of politicians until May. Every train brings delegations of Congressmen; the departments have a busy look: the Secretaries are shut up from the crowds of anxious and interested applicants for interview; the painters are giving the last touch to the Capitol; workmen are plying the hammer busily; the dust and cobwebs are being brushed from the halls of legislation, and both branches of Congress have a bright and business look. At the coming of Congressmen we have an immense crowd of sightseers from all parts of the country who desire to spend a winter in Washington, and to hear the lions roar in the Capitol. The hotels are crammed, and a walk through the lobby of Willard's or the National would be an interesting, if not a disagreeable, undertaking. I expect before Sunday night there will be more than a quorum of Senators and members in attendance, and, when the clock strikes noon,

on Monday, the legislative drama will open. The legislative drama. There is more fitness in this phrase than you will be willing to concede. It is a great game, this legislation every part is filled, the appointments are excellent, the moral of the play is a sublime one; and, if I may speak like a manager, the attractions of the season will be of a most unequalled character. No one can speculate upon what course events may take in the hands of the national representatives. I believe, as a general thing, they are patriotic men. I trust they comprehend the necessities of this trying hour, and that they will deal with them like patriots and statesmen. What a field for fame! What an opportunity for the exhibition of true greatness! The Republic of America presents the problem with which only the first of intellects is capable of dealing, and who shall solve it? Who shall rise to the stern emergencies of the hour? Who shall comprehend, thoroughly and fully, what the country needs to bring back strength and health to her wasted frame? We are in that peculiar condition of affairs when only the greatest minds can command obedience and respect, and who among our lugislators will command that position? What will Congress do? I have spoken

with many of the members, and I am convinced that they are as undecided in their own minds as are the people in what they expect of them. It will be impossible to classify the members under the old designations-it will be almost as difficult to make a new and arbitrary classification. I never saw such a multitude of public men who are what may be called "on the fence." On one point they agree. The Union must be saved, this war must be waged for its salvation, and Congress our advanced guard has taken up the line of march must strengthen the arm of the Executive in pushing it to a successful close. It will be in the details, in the method of accomplishing these ends, that difficulties will arise. You may look for them in all quarters, and in all questions—on the financial arrangements; on the management of the campaign in Missouri; set of characters. on the rates of taxation; on the apportionment of troops among the States: on the international complications arising out of the arrest of Dr. Gwin at New Granada, and the rebel ambassadors on the Southern seas; on the regulation of revenue duties: on the management of the blockade; and on every conceivable question relating to the movements and control of the army. There will be a host of claim-hunters-men who have suffered by the march of the army over their property; men who have lost by the blockade, or the enforcement of the non-intercourse laws; men whose ships have been taken by Southern pirates, and people who have been banished from the South, and plundered of their possessions. Among other things, Congress will be called upon to debate the necessity of a general confiscation act. The wisdom of such a measure is conceded with justiceits propriety will be the only question at issue. I am inclined to think that such a bill will be passed, and that those who have endeavored to overthrow the Government will lose its protection and support. I have said it was impossible to classify the present members; but, while there is apparent

unanimity, I must say that I look for open and angry divisions in sentiment. In the first place, there will be advocates of peace, bequeathed to us by the old Breckinridge organization, who will be more anxious to conspire and plot and overthrow than they were at the last session. You may look for any number of statesmanlike resolutions looking to the humiliation of the North, and the eventual recognition of the Southern Confederacy. I have no doubt Mr. Vallandigham has a budget in his portfolio; that Mr. Cox has a speech ready in their support, and that Mr. Wood, of New York, Mr. Ancona, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Cooper, of your own State, will be ready to vote for them. Mr. May remains in Fort Warren, and Mr. Burnett is with the Southern Confederacy, and from these inflictions the House will be spared. In the Senate, the elegant and accomplished traitor, John C. Breckinridge, will no longer declaim his treason in sentences of silvery defiance. I have not heard of Mr. Powell, but if he is not against us in the field he will be against us on the floor. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, Mr. Bright, of Indiana, and the Senators from Missouri, will be as troublesome at this session as they were at the last. John J. Crittenden will, I have no doubt, resume the scat in which he so long and so honorably represented Kentucky. Mr. Guthrie is mentioned as his colleague in the event of Mr. Powell's secesfrom Maryland. The place of the lamented Baker will be occupied by a Mr. Stark, who has been appointed by the Governor of Oregon, and who, I am told, is a member of the old Breckinridge organization, and openly in favor of a humiliating peace. My information comes from good authority, but I sincerely trust that I am doing Mr. Stark injustice, and that the country will be spared the mortification and the shame of seeing the seat where Baker so lately immortalized himself by his patriotic eloquence occupied by an enemy of the Republic.

I do not know what will be done in reference to the perplexing question of slavery. I regret to say it, but my impression is that this question will be an early source of trouble. While the extreme Southern men will be willing to force an issue upon the Administration on the question of peace and recognition, I am afraid that those who are radical on this issue may be tempted to force another issue upon the Administration on the question of emancipation. That this is the temper of many of them it would be vain to deny. My hope is, however, that these gentlemen, eloquent, experienced, and talented, as most of them are, and clinging to their opinions with a conscientious tenacity, will see the true duty which their patriotism teaches; that they will allow the question of slavery to follow the fortunes of the war, and they will not attempt to sacrifice the loyalty of the North, and, perhaps, the very safety of the Union, to what I believe to be a mistaken idea of our rulers' duty, for, let me say it, that the truest friend of freedom is he who refrains from agitation. Of course, much depends upon the tone of rebelirates, he is the inmate of a cell in the jail the President's message, and the recommendations of his Cabinet Ministers. The mes- is gq, and he gives the same account of Major sage of the Executive, I think, will be remarkable for its candor and its conservatism. and . it is said by those who possess the confidence of Mr. Lincoln, to be a document of great power. The splendid intellect of Mr. Secretary Chase will be abundantly shown by his financial policy; Secretary Cameron's statement of the condition of the army will be looked for with interest, and his report will show, I am sure, that he has proved himself to be an able minister of a responsible department. Secretary Welles will have a glowing story from his gifted pen, of the achievements of our navy; and the clear mind of the sagacious Secretary of State will point the way to an honorable solution of the diplomatic questions now threatening to embarrass us. The troubles among the Indian tribes, and the advancement in agriculture and science, give

The post office department—one of the most delicate and difficult under the Governmentis ably controlled by Montgomery Blair, and Congress will be called upon to endorse many of his excellent reforms and necessary changes. In the meantime, the army is quiet. Combatants are resting upon their swords. The cold months are coming upon us, and the days are dark and dreary. Look out for a busy winter. The capital was never more lively. Its business is overwhelming, and the season upon us will be a season of strifes and

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

changes, and grave events. It will be a sea-

son of history.

FROM WASHINGTON. "Special Despatches to The Press."

WASHINGTON, November 28, 1861. The Reconnoissance to Dranesville. Surgeon ALEXANDER, of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry, who was wounded at Dranesville yesterday morning, is now considered out of langer.

Joseph Houghling, who was also wounded, died last night. THOMAS COLEMAN, a rebel guerilla, died last night, from injuries received during the same skirmish. He was a brother of CHARLES COLE MAN, and the proprietor of the hotel at Dranes ville, who boasted of having exhibited the head of a Federal soldier in front of that establishment. A portion of the twelve prisoners brought to Washington were prominent civilians, who were found with arms in their hands.

From the Lower Potomac. Captain KIEHL, commanding the steamer Reindeer, went down the Potomac, yesterday, to Budd's Ferry, and returned to-day. He reports everything quiet in that vicinity. He brought up one centra

A Uniform System of Passes. An order was issued to-day by Gen. Ponten, the provost marshal of Washington, endorsed by Gen. McClellan, empowering Capt. R. M. Evans to nvestigate the subject of passes, doubtless with a riew of establishing a more uniform system, which will afford better security to the public service.

Thanksgiving Day in the Camps. Thanksgiving was generally observed to-day in he camps, the soldiers being amply provided with he means for that purpose.

The Transportation of Military Supplies. The report of Major Belger, quartermaster at Baltimore, is satisfactory to the War Department. shoving that he has despatched the forage of two hundred and three vessels, by railroad, to Wash ington within the last thirty days, being an average of 2,000 tons per day, besides a large amount o stores to the Subsistence Department. Much valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. McFar-LANE to Major BELGER.

Another Reconnoissance to Vienna. Two reconnoissances were made to-day from Generals Pouten's and Smith's divisions, in the neighborhood of Vienna. They saw what was supposed o be a regiment of rebel cavalry at a distance.

Washington News and Gossip. This being Thanksgiving Day, the stores are closed, the churches are filled, and the streets present a holiday appearance. The saloons and barrooms are well patronized. The streets are filled with all sorts of rumors. Among them, one that towards Fairfax and Centreville: another, that the rebels who reside in Alexandria fired the town in various places this morning, and many others of an equally absurd character. The First Pennsylvania Cavalry sent in thirteen

prisoners this morning. They were captured in the vicinity of Drancsville. They are a desperate It is stated that some of the beef contractors, a

few days before the cattle are weighed, feed them next furnish them with as much salt as they will eat, and then give them as much water as they can possibly drink. Cattle "fattened" in this way will weigh nearly two hundred pounds more than The officers of Col. BIRNEY'S Twenty-third Penn-

sylvania Regiment intend to have a grand "reunion" to-norrow night at the house of Mr. Queen, on the Bladensburg road, near the encampment. Several ladies from Philadelphia are expected to be present. The services of the regimental band will be brought into requisition for the occasion. Gen. Basks bud an interview with Assistant Secretary of War Scott this morning.

The new Fire Department, which will be or genized shortly after the meeting of Congress, will ensist of one steam fire engine from Philadelphia and one from New York. It is the desire of the to have the firemen of both cities repre-

There is much complaint in some of the Pennsylvania regiments in regard to the colonels demanding one-half of the profits of the sutlers. This matter is not confined to the Pennsylvania regiments alone. The poor volunteers are the suf-In the reconnoissance which was made by the

First Pennsylvania Cavalry on Dranesville, Major Owen Jones, it the head of a squad, surrounded the house of Dr DAY, a notorious Secessionist. The rebel dodor was taken out of his bed. He protested against the proceeding, said that he was loyal man, and too sick to be removed. He was brought away with the other prisoners. We lost but one man a private in Company D. The rebels had seven killed outright. One of

them, who ras wounded, was brought into our camp. He lad received two balls in the head and two in the bdy. He died this morning. Among the prisones who were captured was a man by the name of FALEY, an aid-de-camp to Gen. BONHAM. formerly amember of Congress from South Carolina, and alieutenant belonging to one of the South Carolina rigiments. Colonel BAYARD, who commanded th reconnoissance in person, had two balls put through his clothes, but was not injured. Three rements of New York volunteers passed over the Lng Bridge this afternoon. Several nembers of Congress arrived here to-

The cit has been unusually quiet to-day. But few stragging soldiers have been seen in the streets.

FROM MISSOURI.

Psition of the Rebel Forces ROLLAMo., November 27 .- Scouts arrived this morning, ringing definite and reliable reports of the movements of the enemy in the southwestern

the rebelat Sarcoxie, on Thursday last. Genera McCulloch understands the retrograde movemenof our army to be an attempt to get in sion, and Reverdy Johnson may be a Senator his rear, is scouts having reported to him that our whole fice was crossing the White river. Mc-Culloch ien marched to Springfield, where he is now encaped with a force of 4,000 men. Gener Rains, who had command at Sarcoxic with 7.0 men, left that place on Friday last, and has join! McCulloch by this time. Gener. Price was at Painville, McDonald county,

with the alance of the rebel army. He also took up his arch on Friday, and is advancing northward tooin McCulloch and Rains. Pricesn his march, desolated the country, and destroy everything, in order to prevent our troops fim getting in his rear. Therare no large bodies of rebels between this

point al Springfield. Ther are over a thousand refugee families now here, may of them being in a destitute condition, with a tiful prospect for the winter, and more are constany arriving.

The leasles are raging in the different camp here to great extent. From Boston.

LITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED - THE STORHIP RELEASE AT HOLMES' HOLE-LETTER PROPOL LEE-THE REBELS ANXIOUS TO EX-

the la Maryland Legislature, was released from Fort Vrren to-day. Theollowing political prisoners from Kentucky were & released : J. W. Roberts, Joseph T. Mc-Feat, E. Grubbs, Stephen Wooldridge, J. W. GriffirLouis Holsclaw, Frank Crane, H. Thurber, J. Bat and A. McDowell.

Bosn, Nov. 28.-R. A. Carter, a member of

Thatoreship Release is reported at Holmes Hole ith six prisoners aboard, destined for Fort Warr mentirites from Richmond, in a letter dated the 18th bt., that, as one of the officers drawn by lot at Rimond, as also are other officers. His health

Reve and Captains Bowman and Rockwood, who are cfined with him. CoLee adds that he is permitted to say, on goodebel authority, that the rebels are not only willi, but anxious, to effect an exchange of pri-

he Western Virginia Convention. MEELING, Nov. 28 .- The full organization of le Nestern Virginia Convention was perfected to-The work of forming a State Constitution been assigned to nine committees. There is dvision of sentiment on the new State question. The husiness will be despatched as fast as possia and an application made to Congress early in ie ession for admittance into the Union. Te general outside opinion is that a graduat majcipation clause will be adopted in the Con-

No News from the South BLIMORE, Nov. 28.—The Old Point boat has Secretary Smith a great opportunity, and his ried, but brings no news from Fort Pickens or

FROM OUR SOUTH CAROLINA FORCES. Mence of The Press.]

From Fortress Monroe.

It might interest many of your readers to know

that five regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers are

now encamped on the main land between the for

trees and the village of Hampton, to wit: Colonel Welsh's Forty-fifth, Colonel White's Fifty-fifth.

Colonel Powers' Seventy-sixth, Colonel Guss'

Ninety-seventh, and the Cavalry Regiment of

The Forty-fifth, under Colonel Welsh, arrived

here from Washington on the 21st, and will proceed to Port Royal, South Carolina, as soon as

transportation can be procured. The troops at this

place are generally enjoying good health. Our

blows at the monster rebellion in its birthplace.

We are daily receiving letters and papers (princi-

of said regiments, it would be well to have it cor-

at Camp Curtin, (Harrisburg,) under authority of

the State Government, and by the same authority

was duly numbered 45-and is so recorded at

General McClellan's headquarters; consequently

are not entitled to that number; and as all letters

addressed to the Ferty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania

Volunteers find their way to our regiment, (putting

our officers to considerable trouble in re-directing

and forwarding them,) it would be well for your

readers to be more careful in the backing of their

letters to their friends in the two regiments al-

phia.

Our readers will remember that, in deference to

of human slavery. A great change seems to have

taken place, as, instead of the doors being closed against Mr. Curtis now, he was greeted by one of

the largest audiences ever assembled in this city, and listened to, not only with patience, but enthu-

siasm, notwithstanding his lecture was more than

usually impregnated with the once contraband ele-

Before commencing the lecture, Mr. J. W.

White, secretary of the Institute, made a brief

REMARKS OF MR. WHITE,

where.

The mortification and bitter shame which we all

spirit of society that every symptom of disorder would be now more strongly resisted than ever; for now, more than ever, since it has cost so much treasure of life and money to maintain it, do we

realize the blessings of orderly government and the rights which it guaranties. And the most sacred of these rights is free speech upon every

question of public interest, for no regenerating pro-cess in society can be carried on without it.

Therefore it is with no ordinary gratification that

I present the orator of the evening, because in him freedom of speech was once assailed, and in him freedom of speech is to be vindicated in the city which threatened him, and in the hall which was

closed against him.

I have now the honor and the pleasure to introduce George William Curtis, of New York.

Mr. Curtis commenced by saying that texts at

this time were as rich and ripe as fruit on the

autumn trees. He did not choose his subject; it

was given to him by surrounding circumstances.

The country to-day was a vast camp, the nation a

great army; the time was one of war-war that

there might be honorable peace. Peace was health

and strength, and manliness, and justice. National

would be planted in shame, and could only portend

national decay. At Bunker Hill all had been lost

but honor; had that been sacrificed the footsteps of

our fathers then would not now be sounding through

history the glory of the American name. Our honor

was our manhood. In all groups of States, how-

ever bound together, the central idea was always

nationality. This was amply and learnedly illus-

trated by reference to existing geographic and his

In this country we had not only the condition

and necessities of nationality, but we had that poli

tical union which, after all, was the secret of true

udiated the name "Confederacy," or league, as

false and unreal. Our idea was union. Union

was the body of which the nation is the soul. Gen

said truly, " My country is the Union." And yet

this idea had come upon us somewhat suddenly.

t, on leaving New York, a few days ago, had

patriotism. We, as Americans, instinctively re-

toric facts.

Colonel Koltes and Colonel Gosline's regiment

pally from Philadelphia) addressed to officers and

Colonel Harlan

luded to.

ment of Abolitionism.

address, substantially as follows:

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28, 1861.

THE TRANSPORT ILLINOIS AT NEW YORK. The Stars and Stripes floating

on Georgian Soil. TYBEE ISLAND OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS,

BEAUFORT STILL UNOCCUPIED.

from Port Royal on Monday afternoon, the 25th inst., arrived at this port to-day, bringing a mail, and seventy-four passengers. Among the passengers are Captain Yard, of the sloop of war Dale, who brings fourteen prisoners captured in the schooners Specie and Mabel. Edward Cuthbert, a planter, who was taken prisoner on Ladies' Island, near Beaufort, was ended at Fort Lafayette by the Illinois before

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The steamer Illinois.

The United States steamer Flag arrived at Port Royal on the 24th, and reported that Tybee Island. after being slightly shelled by the United States gunboats Pocahontas, Seneca, Augusta, and the Mag, to which attack there was no response, was taken possession of by the hoisting of the American flag by a force of marines, who were sent on shore and found the rebel works evacuated. Tybee Island is at the mouth of the Sayannah

Contrabands continued to arrive at Port Royal in arge numbers. Gen. Sherman has built entrenchments across th whole island.

Sore-throat diseases prevailed among our troops. George W. Curtis Lectures in Philadel-Large quantities of cotton, uninjured, were still ound in the storehouses and barns. Another expedition, consisting of two brigades, expressed public sentiment, Mr. George William inder Gen. Vielle, was to sail soon from Port Royal Curtis' engagement to lecture in Philadelphia a or some point on the Southern coast. year ago was not fulfilled. The alleged reason for The steamers Empire City, Cahawba, Marion, this was the lecturer's radical views on the subject McClellan, Matanzas, Oriental, and all the light

gunboats were to be employed on the new expedi-Beaufort was still unoccupied by our troops, but wo gunboats were anchored off the town. Privates V. H. Hubbard and Inflan, of the Eighth, and Private Nash, of the Ninth Maine Reriments, had died. The steamer Ericsson has also arrived at this

port (New York), bringing one prisoner and forty hree laborers from Port Royal. The schooner Essex had arrived at Hilton Head reporting that she had been chased and fired at by pirate several times between St. Helena Sound and Hilton Head.

SOUTHERN NEWS. VIA LOUISVILLE. THE REBEL KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE SUMPTER.

Louisville, Nov. 28.—The Bowling Green Courier of the 21st inst. says that the rebel Brigadier General George B. Crittenden, brother of Thomas T. Crittenden, the Federal general, has been promoted to a major generalship, and assigned to the department of Cumberland Gap.

David L. Patterson, son-in-law of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was arrested on the 19th ult.. and sent to Knoxville for trial. The Rebel Convention at Russellville, Kentucky, has made a declaration of independence, passed an ordinance of secession, and adopted the laws and Constitution of Kentucky, where not inconsistent with the acts of the rebel Government. Richmond advices say that the British steam loop Racer was expected soon. It is reported that the pirate Sumpter has been

The First Thanksgiving in Virginia WHEELING, Va., November 28.—For the first time in the history of this Commonwealth, to-day was observed as Thanksgiving, Governor Pierpont being the first Governor who ever proclaimed one. Business in this city was entirely suspended, and the churches were well attended.

captured on the coast of Texas, by the United

States frigate Magard.

work them.

The Federal Fortifications on Ship NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The schooner J. N. Gen. nis, which arrived at this port to-day from Ship Island, near New.Orleans, reports that the fortifica-tions there have been finished, the guns mounted, and 150 men detailed from the blockading fleet to

Convicted of Manslaughter. HALIFAX, November 28.—Captain Lane and Burdell have been convicted of manslaughter, in the case of killing a police officer on the ship Shoot-

Gen. Jim Lane at Boston Boston, Nov. 28.—Gen. Jim Lane and staff arrived here to-day, and are quartered at the Revere House.

mination to keep sacred and preserve from traitor

world, but have never yet seen a tract of territory

the sanctuary of republican liberty.

Gen. Fremont at Albany. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Gen. Fremont and his amily passed through this city this afternoon.

No longer ago than two years, when he had last poken in Philadelphia, some very eminent men Company O, Twenty-third Regiment P. v nad, he said, cherished a secret doubt whether we really were a nation, or whether we were anything ondence of The Press.] more than a great commercial company. [Laugh CAMP GRAHAM, NEAR WASHINGTON. D. C., ter All through last winter he had looked on November 25, 1861. That Philadelphia must feel a particular interest with shame, as step by step, our nation, under the lead of traitors, went down deeper and deeper into this regiment will appear evident when I state the valley of humiliation. Since then, however, that our colonel, since the last pay day, has issued drafts to his men, amounting in the aggregate to there had been a glorious change; the nation was upwards of \$6,000-this being for the laudable aroused, and traitors were being estimated at their rue standard. purpose of sending home to their families such amounts as they could possibly spare, many of

The lecturer's allusion in this connection to the them, to my knowledge, sending home every cent capture and imprisonment of the rebels. Mason they received from the paymaster, and this in adand Slidell, was received with applause, deafening, dition to large amounts sent home by other chanaproarious, and prolonged. The ladies waved thei handkerchiefs, and laughed for very joy, and the nels—by Aams Express, private letters, and by the hands of individuals. Of the latter mode, one men stamped, clapped their hands, swung their person-the father of one of the men of the comhats, and shouted. pany to which your correspondent is attached-Mr. Curtis' apostrophe to the flag of the Union was a thrilling burst of eloquence, as gracefully carried home nearly four hundred dollars. Will not the above figures show where the local sympaand musically spoken as it was noble and patriotic thics of the Twenty-third Regiment P. V. lie? in sentiment. Our camp has been so often described in the Speaking of the object of the war, he said w ad taken up arms for the Government, in order to papers of Philadelphia that a description of it here would be superfluous. Suffice it to say, that it lays save the honor of the nation. He did not say that in an apple orchard on the farm of a Mr. Queen, governments might not be perverted, or that injuson the Bladensburg road, about three miles to tice could not be done under form of law, but it the northward and eastward of the Capitol. should not be forgotten that this Government was with a camp on each side of us-the Thirtymade peculiarly for man, and that the cause of the United States was the cause of human nature. We are right in the centre of the immense National honor, then, demanded of every national chain of fortifications, which the Government has man his hearty support of the Government. The recently constructed, for the present and future hour had arrived now for men to speak their deepprotection of Washington. These works are imest thoughts, and act their noblest deeds. He would that a million patriots, like a cloud, might rise from mense, and extend through the whole length of the earth, and sweep the rebellion into the Gulf. high land running southeast and northwest of the But this armed cloud could not come until we all for the very purpose to which it is now being confelt as deeply interested in the welfare of our countru as the rebels feel in the welfare of their section. verted. On every peak of this elevation, an earth fort has been constructed hastily, but with care, This was a time for sacrifice. If, in this conflagration t should become necessary to burn his house, he and the woods between them cut down, so that no said let it go. One of the bank presidents in Bos enemy can lurk between them, or pass, without reon, on a recent occasion in council, had remarked, ceiving notice to leave, by hundreds of guns of Why do we hesitate about taking this loan? If heavy calibre, which would be brought to bear on this Government goes down, down will go with it him from every point; for not only are the more every bank in the country." Speaking farther of prominent hills now surmounted with these formidable batteries, but the smaller ones, on their flanks, have also earthwork batteries to support them the lecturer said, if an honorable peace could only come by an emancipation of the slaves. Amen. There are not less than seven of these forts within sight of our camp, the guns from which could be brought to bear on an area of country of at least sixteen miles. The largest are

Thunders of applause, a large portion of the aulience rising to give vent to their enthusiasm.] We might, he said, see our duty respecting this matter Forts Lincoln and Bunker Hill, about a mile from through a glass darkly" now, but soon face to face He maintained that the debate on this question us, northeast, and Fort Totten, a quarter of a mile was closed—that it was the settled will of the peonorthwest of us. The two latter will mount from ple of this country that the slaves of rebels should fifteen to twenty guns each, being 32 and 64-pound e set free, and when this was done we should see pivot, and traversing so as to point in any direction the danger may come from. Between the two latthat the key-note of our present struggle was struck by the proclamation of General Sherman, ter, about 100 yards in the rear of us, is a small batand in the proclamation of General Fremont, of tery, consisting of three guns, 32 pounders, which will whom the lecturer said, the cloud which now obcompletely seal this valley to any enemy who may scured him was destined soon to blow away. We dare attempt the capital on this side. Our regiment, were now learning many a lesson; in fact, we had with the rest, composing this division, have been as been educated more since last April than before that busy as beavers cutting down the forests, burnin all our lives. One of the most important lesing the brushwood, and clearing away the land sons had been learned at Fortress Monroe, from the around here generally, so as to leave an unob-New England pedagogue, General Butler, who had structed view between the different forts thrown up, taught us first to call slaves contrabands, since two companies from each regiment being thus dewhich General Wool had taught us to call them tailed daily. The leaders of this unholy rebellion men and women. With respect to the cause of the against our Government, who have been wont to rebellion, he could not endorse the sentiment that ride about and rusticate in the country about here it was merely the doings of a disappointed party. in years gone by, when they were respected and There had been a deep-seated, settled purpose to were looked to by an admiring and indulgent peodestroy this Union, long-cherished by the men now ple, should they ever return, will look with amazein arms against us. The tap-root of this rebellion ment at the stupendous works which have been was slavery, a thing utterly antagonistic to the true constructed by the patriotic and energetic deter-American idea, which was liberty-liberty under law: and true to our Angle-Saxon traditions, he arms that few miles of territory set apart by the hoped that emancipation would soon be accomrecommendation of the Father of his Country as plished—under the operation of law, however, not I have been to almost all parts of the civilized by its overthrow.

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON, TO-NIGHT .- The so completely defended as is the portion of the old concert which will be given at the Musical Fund District of Columbia which lies on the Maryland Hall this evening is undoubtedly, par excelled concert of the season, apart from its intrinsic musical Our camp is in a most miserable locality for merits, which should be all-sufficient to crowd the health, being low, and consequently very damp. hall to its utmost capacity, an entirely new prima Long before sunset the deep foggy malaria can be donna, Mdme. Vallery Gomez, appears on this ocseen rising from the damp earth, enveloping our casion for the first time in Philadelphia; her Euro camp as in a huge cloud. It is not astonishing pean reputation should be a sufficient voucher for then, that the health of our men has begun to be sensibly affected by it. Chills and fevers are very her success, but having heard her sing in Paris, we can confidently foreshadow for her the most brilprevalent, whilst that relentless and deadly foe to liant success. Ridolfi, the baritone, and Garibaldi, the soldier, the diarrhea, is doing its work, as is the basso, are entirely new to us. Wolowski, the also the typhoid fever. Our flag is now at half-mest, denoting the death of one of our number, planist, has been so highly commended as a professor of that instrument, that his debut as a concert who died last night in great agony, of the last performer is anxiously awaited. Mr. Frazer, the named disease. This is the fifth man who has died esteemed English tenor, is too well known to of this complaint within the last three or four weeks. Many others are now in the hospital, suf- need culogy. There is still one lady who merits special mention in this great cause, and that is. fering from it. Capt. Orr, of our company, went Miss Annie Lonsdale Do our readers remember home on furlough, to recruit from the effects of the that she was the first lady in Philadelphia who fever. He was so low at the time that an ambuinaugurated the admirable fund for the lone molance had to be provided. We have had the satisthers and widows? Do they remember that she faction to learn that, under the care of his friends, he has so far recovered as to promise to return in a | shed the rays of her genial talent and artistic grace few days. Our second lieutenant is now so far gone over the whole affair, and brought it to a successful culmination? She appears again this evening with it as to render it necessary to follow the captain-we all hope with like results, as they both and recites the beautiful poem of "The Volunpossess, in a pre-eminent degree, the confidence | teer's Wife." The gentle Annie Lonsdale, all soul, while at the sent of war. The agent among sea and effection of their men. RANK AND FILE. all heart, alone, should draw a crowded house.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALSUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut ets.-Octorom; Or, Life in Louisiana"—"Toofles"—"R ard III."

ARCH-STREET TREATER—Arch street, above Sixth.—
Pauline"—"Sket thee in India."
WHEATLER'S CONTINENTAL THEATER—Walnut street,
bove Eighth.—"The Cateract of \$50 Gangos." MUSICAL FUND HASL, Locust strest, above Eighth.— Frand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, for the Benefit the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons. TEMPLE OF WONDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-ASSEMBLY BULDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chosturt treets,—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Ylows of the

Celebration of Thunksgiving Day. Pennsylvania boys are delighted at the prospect of passing the winter in the South, striking terrible One of the most beautiful days of the year was that of Fennsylvania's War Thanksgiving, and in no part of the Commonwealth was it so generally enjoyed as in Philadelphia, the metropolis of the men of Colonel Koltes' Forty-fifth Regiment, and State. In the morning there were clouds, indica-Colonel Gosline's Forty-fifth Regiment; and as tive of a stormy and unhappy day, but toward noon there seems to be an error in regard to the number the sky brightened up, and the church-bells rang nerrily, calling out the godly citizens to their severected. Colonel Welsh's regiment was organized ral churches, where recitals of blessings innumerable were to be made, by pastors of a hundred perussions, all of whom were held in great repute by

heir followers. We have on recent occasions bestowed so much attention to pastors and churches, that to-day we make some chronicle of less religious but more popular amusements. In the first place, the public schools were closed, and few children there were that made the church rendezvous; their hearts were upon more sinful and more sensual amusements-the military, the theatre, the magician, the

Most of the pasters of the several churches preached excellent sermons, carefully prepared. and a large portion referred to the war, predicting the early triumph of the Union army. There were nnumerable Thanksgiving dinners in stand private homes, and at more than one public institution the inmates were trented to an old-time collation. At the Church of the Epiphany services were held in the morning, and the subject of discourse was "God's Battle," wherein the war and its intrinsic morality was discussed at great length. In the evening Bishop Potter, Drs. Howe, Watson, and Brooks, made addresses, and the occasion passed of very pleasantly. At the Green-street M. E. Church the choir-one of the best in the country-gave a vocal and instrumental concert, that attracted a large congregation, and netted a considerable sum to the

Dr. Henry Wadsworth, in the Arch-street Presbyterian Church, delivered one of his characteristic sermons, fullof self evident thoughts, poetically expressed, and fully worthy of his high reputation. It surely cannot be inappropriate on this day, set apart by the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth as a day of public thanksgiving, to cherish a spirit of thankfulness for blessings not enumerated in his procela mation, and, therefore, without any doubts of its propriety, I beg leave to include in the list the healthful change in public sentiment here and elsewhere. The reverend gentleman's text was taken from I Thess. 5-18: "Brethren, in all give thanks." Mr. Wadsworth adverted, under this head, to the successes of the campaign, and the general blessings of the year. In his remarks upon the war, Mr. Wadsworth stated, at length, that battles were not always misfortunes, and that most nations were more The mortification and bitter shame which we all felt when freedom of speech was denied in Philadelphia has given place to gratitude, unfeigned, for the triumph of liberty and law, for the triumph of the true American idea of liberty through law, and law for the sake of liberty. Instead of the anarchy which it was predicted would follow the attempt to compel obedience to law, it is one of the most cheering evidences of the spirit of society that every symptom of disorder. unhappy in a time of peace than we in a period of intestine struggle. He was assisted, before and after the services, by a splendid choir, prominent in which was Miss Shaw, the celebrated vocalist, who rendered the poem of "America" with thrilling effect, being joined in the chorus by the entire con gregation.

A prayer meeting was held in the afternoon at the Union M. E. Church, in Fourth street, below Arch. The Rev. Mr. Matthews, late a missionary in Africa, recounted some of his experience in that country. The meeting was further addressed by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert and Rev. John Chambers. At the North Broad-street Church, Rev. E. E. Adams pastor, a collection was taken up for the soldiers, and an eloquent sermon delivered by the pastor. At the Rev. Dr. Boardman's Church, Twelfth and Walnut streets, a popular sermon was delivered, wherein the attitude of England towards this country was extensively dwelt upon. The Rev. Dr. Stevens discoursed intelligently and forcibly upon the crisis and the times in his church. and was heard by a full and attentive audience. At the Western M. E. Church a most interesting discourse was delivered, and likewise by the Rev. At the Moravian Church, in Franklin street, above Vinc, a fine address was delivered before a crowded house. At most of the other churches the discourses were carefully prepared and attentively

The military preparations for the day were made on an extensive scale; but there was a great want of regularity in the arrangements. Had all the military organizations made a simultaneous and connected display, the occasion would have been one long remembered in the history of the city; as it was, the parade of the Reserve Brigade was the most creditable proceeding of the time.

PARADE AND BRILL OF THE RESERVE BRIGADE The Reserve Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Frank E. Patterson, proceeded to Camden for field exercise and practice. The grounds selected were those at Diamond Cottage, which are very level and sufficiently large for this purpose. The ground, yesterday, was not in as fine condition as could be desired, being rather damp and soft. Long before the brigade arrived the neighborhood was thronged with several thousand people, who came over from the city at an early hour. The boats at Market-street ferry running to and from Camden, did a thriving business during the day.

The brigade arrived on the ground shortly before Il o'clock. They numbered near two thousand men, and presented a very fine appearance. The First Reserve Regiment was commanded by Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker and Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Kneass, and the Second Regiment by Colonel Alfred Day and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor.

The staff officers of the Fourth Regiment are Celonel Yeaton, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Vandyker Major E. D. Vanhorn, and Adjutant G. Clark. The following is a full list of the officers of the Third Regiment as they appeared on the field yes terday: Celonel E. M. Eaken, Lieutenant Colone J. C. Painter, Major T. G. Miller, Adjutant B Andrews Knight. The companies were commanded as follows: Company A, John A. Murphy; company B, rifle company, John B. Calohan; company C, J. C. Sorver; company D, Charles V. Hagner; company E, John Harvey; company F, A. J. Baker: company G, J. W. Martien. The officer of the day

was Captain Smith. As soon as the men arrived upon the ground guards were thrown out to keep the crowd from oushing in. The number of spectators by this time was immense. The brigade was then drilled in the various field movements. They went through he firings and loadings with precision and quickness, and all their movements reflected credit upon the officers in command. The drilling lasted for over two hours, during which about twenty rounds of cartridges were fired by each man. The movements included everything that must necessarily take place on the field of battle, and were highly satisfactory. After the field exercise was finished the brigade returned to the city and made a street parade, when the following route was passed over: Down Front to Walnut, up Walnut to Sixth, down Sixth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to Chest nut, and down Chestnut to the State House, where they were dismissed. During the passage of the parade through the streets, certain localities were almost impassable, owing to the dense arowd col-

Brigadier General Patterson was aided by Captain Prevost, both of whom deserve praise for the manner in which the parade and drill were conducted. During the whole affair no accidents occurred, and everything passed off in the quietest possible manner.

ARTILLERY DRILL. Company B, of the First Regiment of Artillery, Captain Hastings, had a battery drill on the Ridge avenue, shortly after noon. They met at the armory, at Broad and Race streets, and, after parading over a designated route, reached the drill-ground where an immense number of people was assembled to receive them. A full battery of cannon, consisting of six Parrott guns, belonging to the city, of superior workmanship and finish, accompanied the organization; and, this being the second drill of the son, the firing was confined to blank cartridge, The horses were unhitched, and removed to some distance from the guns. It was amusing to witness their antics at the early and at subsequent firings. They gradually became accustomed to the nois and confusion, and, finally, were led almost to the breech of the guns, where they remained listless amid the concussion. The spectators experienced a relief while witnessing the exhibition; for all felt that, whatever might be the attitude of foreign Powers with the North, Philadelphia, at least, was safe, while her citizen soldiery were practising with

the city's cannon. The Gymnast Zouaves paraded in the morning. This fine body of men is a pleasant evidence of the perfection to which our citizen soldiery have attained, and also an evidence of the alacrity with which they seize upon the light-infantry tactics. During the morning several companies of Cadets, their officers mounted, and all the juveniles armed, marched down Chestnut street, and attracted no

small share of attention. Alderman Beitler's company of Home Guards went to Bull's Head for target practice, and severa

other companies of Home Guards made parades during the day. ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA BIBLE SO-

The 23d application of the Philadelphia Bible Society was celebrated last evening at the Trinity M. E. church, Eighth street, above Race. The exercises were opened with singing of the hymn-" Salvation! O the joyful sound!

What pleasure to our ears-A sor'reign balm for every wound, A cordial for our Sears

After which a portion of the Scriptures was read by the Reverend J. H. A. Bemberger. After prayer the annual report was read by Thomas Mackellar, Corresponding Secretary, from which we glean the following particulars: The report commenced by saying that the twenty-third anniversary of the society comes in troublous times. Steps had been taken to give to each soldier from Philadelphia a Testament, of which more than 20,000 had been circulated. Some were given to ine soldiers before leaving the city, and others men and emigrants is still successfully pursuing his