WEDNFSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy

to break up the Union is a fact now known

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 mone but patriots and traitors. "

FOR SALE.—The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Forney, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Politics in the Interior. We rejoice to witness, in many counties in this State, the strong disposition of all loval citizens to ignore all partisan distinctions in the October election, and to support Union tickets, composed partly of Democrats and partly of Republicans. We have already alluded to a number of counties in which this course has been pursued, to the general satisfaction of the people, and the chagrin of a few ultra politicians of the Breckinridge stripe, who hope, by rekindling ancient animosities, to distract public attention, and are glad to notice that similar movements have been made in Adams and Columbia counties. In the former, the editor of the Gettysburg Compiler, who is doing all in his power to create the false impression that the present contest is a mere partisan war, has labored hard to prevent the formation of a Union ticket; but an excellent one has been presented, composed of several Republicans of high character, and of such Democrats as Mr. Busny, the candidate for Assembly, and Mr. BENNER, the candidate for associate judge, who were delegates from Adams county to the Douglas State Convention held last fall; and Mr. DANNER, the candidate for treasurer, a worthy and popular young man, who is the son of Hon, Joel B. DANNER, a veteran Democrat. well known throughout our State. In Columbia county, a correspondent informs us that a Union ticket has been formed, on which the nominee for Legislature is a popular and talented Douglas Democrat.

The Judiciary. We observed an article in Saturday's Bulletin headed "Judge Allison," in reference to that gentleman, in the propriety and justice of which we fully concur. The remarks, however, would equally well apply to the other judges of our city courts. Judges Thompson. LUDLOW, SHARSWOOD, STROUD, and HARE are all men who possess the confidence and respect of the unprejudiced portion of the community. They have not been found wanting in any of the requisites that constitute sound and upright judges, and that should recommend them these gentlemen have had the experience of at least two years, and some of them of a much longer period. Judge Strott has been an associate ju ge of the District Court for upwards of twenty-eight years, and every one at all familiar with the duties of the bench and the business of that court can appreciate the vast amount of legal knowledge that must necessarily have been acquired in that time. With such experience it would be unwise for our community to dispense. It is certainly impolitic to permit men like these, against whom it is admitted there is no serious ground of objection in any aspect, to be supplanted by ambitious aspirants for their places who have never yet been tried in judicial capaci-

vring, as the Pulpit itself. And, so far, in the present canvass, our judges have conducted themselves with wonderful propriety, dignity, and prudence. They deserve credit for this, because there are strong temptations to induce them to make efforts for the retention of their positions. Even now we know of those, who have not been on the Bench, who have left no stone unturned to secure their nomination for a judgeship, who have even gone so far as to button-hole persons in the street with importunities for their favorable support, and who have resorted to other means not more creditable to secure partisans.

The wisest and best course for the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, to pursue, is to give their support to those men whom they have known and respected for many years past, and who have earned their confidence; for by voting for the Bench as it is, they will "let well enough alone." The Financial Condition of our Country.

The rapid revival of business, which is now becoming clearly perceptible in all the loyal portions of our country, finds no parallel in the rebellious districts. The whole prosperity of the South hinges upon its commerce; and since that has been cut off, no basis is left for extensive and profitable business operations. No matter how much cotton, rice, sugar, or tobacco, the seceded States may produce, as their own consumption of these staples is necessarily limited, little or no immediate benefit can be realized in any way from their surplus production, and while they are suffering for the want of many articles they cannot manufacture on the one hand, they suffer from the want of a market for their products on the other. Our financial condition is infinitely more fortunate. Our trade has not been interrupted with any other section of the world than the Secession districts. The scheme of annoying our commerce with their privateers has proved a dead failure. It is true that the Jeff Daris and Sumpter captured a few prizes. but they nearly all escaped through the intervention of foreign authorities, or the efforts of their crews, and instead of having hundreds of piratical cruisers upon the ocean, the traitors have but a few, which cannot long escape the vigilance of our navy; and there is little reason now to apprehend that the number of their privateers will be increased. The demand for letters of marque is extremely limited, as few are ambitious to share the fate of the crews of the Savannah and the Petrel. . The attempt to inaugurate that system of attack against us has only served to prove the weakness of our enemies on sea and our own immeasurable superiority on that great element. We have exported, in the midst of all our domestic troubles, an unusually large quantity of the agricultural staples of the North. While our foreign trade thus continues unin terrupted, the varied character of our industrial pursuits is proving greatly advantageous to our country by its effects upon our internal trade. Much loss and suffering was an inevitable concomitant of the shock of the rebellion and the confiscation of the immense sums due to Northern citizens in the South, but it is gratifying to see how, promptly the loyal portions of the nation are recovering from these disasters, and how many tokens of prosperity and business activity are even now

Pennsylvania and the War. No State has more promptly and gallantly responded to the call for troops than Penuthe requisitions of the President, an ample number of soldiers to crush the rebellion would now be in the field or preparing themselves for active service. The interesting scene which transpired at the camp of the Reserve Corps, near Tenallytown, yesterday, of which our reporters have sent us a full description, serves to some extent to impress us with a sense of sands of our brave volunteers, connected with whole proceeding was of a peculiarly gratifying character, and will doubtless acquire historic importance in the annals of our noble old Commonwealth.

Telegraphic Accuracy. The report from the Associated Press, of the latest news from Europe, by the Africa, which we published yesterday, mentions a rumer "that Lord Monk would succeed Sir E. HEAD as Governor of Canada." There is no Lord Monk. The Canadians, who may be expected to have some curiosity about their new Viceroy, will be greatly puzzled to identify him. There is an Irish peer, Viscount Monck, who was a Lord of the Treasury in 1855-8, who may be the gentleman meant.

THE EFFORTS of Captain James E. Montgomery to organize a new regiment deserve to be crowned with success. As captain of the Commonwealth Artillery, he served with credit and distinction during the first three months of the war. It will be seen, by our advertising columns, that a meeting has been called to assist him in his efforts, which will be held at the County Court House, on Thurs-

FROM WASHINGTON. REVIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FORCES, UNDER COMMAND OF GEN. M'CALL.

AN IMPOSING MILITARY DISPLAY!

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

THE REBELS AT CONRAD'S FERRY.

THEY ARE PREVENTED FROM ERECTING A BATTERY. HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.

SKIRMISH NEAR THE CHAIN BRIDGE. TWO REBEL OFFICERS CAPTURED.

PASSPORT AGENTS ALONG THE CANADA FRONTIER. SEWARD ON POLITICAL PRISONERS.

A Rebel Organ on the Hatterns Affair.

Southern News via Louisville. A MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT REVOLT AT LEESBURG. NEW YORK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

MARYLAND PEACE CONVENTION. Special Despatches to "The Press."

The morning was misty and the sky very

threatening as we left Washington for Tenallytown.

This is a small village, two or three miles north of

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1861.

Georgetown, situated in a delightful part of the country, and now occupied by General McCALL's reserve division of Pennsylvania troops. Tenallytown was the centre of great excitement to-day, the attraction being a review of the Pennsylvania forces by Governor A. G. Curtin and his staff, and the presentation of a set of colors, in pursuance of an act of the recent Legislature. A number of people from Pennsylvania were in Washington yesterday, and many faces familiar to residents of Philadelphia and inland counties were seen swarming along the Avenue, and crowding the corridors of the hotels. Governor Curtin arrived here last night, and stopped at WILLARD's. He was accompanied by Surgeon General HENRY K. SMITH, of your city, and Judge MAXWELL, of Northampton, (both members of his staff,) and a number of prominent State politicians and public men. We believe he has had several interviews with members of the Administration relative to to the hearty support of our citizens. All of placing our State forces in a degree of efficiency, and of putting Pennsylvania in a position where she could respond as effectually as possible to the demand of the President of the United States for

Tenallytown is as peculiarly Pennsylvanian as Kennet Square or Carlisle in its appearance, and the change that has come over our country has produced a marked change in its characteristics. As we have before stated, it is situated in the midst of a highly cultivated country, and the tents of the Pennsylvania regiments, fifteen in number, are pitched on either side of the road leading from Georgetown to Gen. McCALL's headquarters. We arrived at this point about ten o'clock this morning. Immediately beyond the entrance on the side of a long lane the First Pennsylvania Re-

camping ground. The tents do not exhibit much The Bench should be as free and sacred signs of war, as the regiment has but recently arfrom all electioneering and political manceu- rived, and the men have hardly attained that proficiency of drill, discipline, and camp police necessarv to make them thorough soldiers. On the other side of the lane, adjoining and directly north of General McCall's headquarters, Colonel Sickels' Third Pennsylvania Regiment is stationed in a grove, which affords excellent shelter for the tents, and on account of its slope assists materially in keeping the camp properly drained. The trees are already beginning to show the approach of the autumn months. A telegraph office has been opened in one of the tents connecting with the War Department. This is a very valuable auxiliary for obtaining information. and in nearly all the camps in this locality the wires perform the important work of communication between those in the field and those in the Cabinet. The regiment of Colonel SICKELS is rather quiet, the majority of them being out on picket duty some three or four miles beyond.

> was to take place. From ten to eleven o'clock the scene presented was animated and inspiring beyond description, as regiment after regiment filed into the field from every direction. It was quarter to eleven o'clock when President Lincoln drove into the enclosure, accompanied by the Secretary of War, amid many demonstrations of applause. By this time a large number of spectators had assembled, among whom were Pennsylvanians, delegates from other camps, soldiers, and eminent citizens of Washington, connected with the departments and Administration of the Government, many of them accompanied by

A guard only remained on the ground, the others

having gone to an adjoining field where the review

their wives and families. The guard stationed at the entrance kept the crowd back, and hundreds of carriages were clustered at the western side of the enclosure, while sentries formed a line and excluded visitors from the space allotted for the parade ground. Gen. McCall was early on the field, attended by his staff officers. Col. H. R. BIDDLE, Capt. MECONKEY, Capt Scheetz, and Capt. McPherson. These officers were fully equipped, uniformed, and caparisoned, and elicited universal admiration by their fine military bearing and the graceful and fearless manner with which they rode their spirited

Major General McCLELLAN arrived shortly after eleven o'clock, and was greeted with long-continued cheering. He was escorted by the McClellan Rifle Guards of Chicago, commanded by Col. C. W. Baker, and accompanied by Major Vax VLEIT and Adjutant General THOMAS. General McClellan wore a fatigue dress. He rode up to the President's carriage, and shook hands with him and Gen. CAMERON. He remained there several minutes in friendly conversation, and was the centre of observation.

The scene on the field presented a magnificent speciacle. Near the centre a beautiful flag floated, bearing the inscription "De Silver Grays." Along the line sentinels were posted, slowly passing backwards and forwards, keeping the crowd in abeyance; while colonels, with their officers and mounted aids, constantly hurried to and fro, giving their orders and preparing for the review. In the distance, or rather to the rear of Tenallytown, a fortification had been erected, commanding the country for miles around, and mounted with guns of heavy calibre. The fortification is still in a state of incompleteness, though it is supposed that a day or two will have rendered it impregnable in case of an attack. It is thought that this fortification-Fort Pennsylvania it has been named, partly from its position, and partly from the excellent drill of those commanding it-will render any approach to Washington by the way of Tenallytown a desperate and, it is thought, an impossible undertaking. During the delay occasioned by the non-arrival of Gov. Currin, the President remained in his carriage, familiarly conversing with those around him, and amusing them with some of those characteristic stories which have given his name such a

genial and wide-spread popularity. The President was in excellent health and spirits. At half-past eleven o'clock Goy, Curtin's carriage came in sight, escorted by the band of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and preceded by a sylvania, and if all the other loyal districts of company of cavalry; the members of his staff, Col. the country had been equally ready in obeying | Russel, Col. Wright, Col. Parker, Col. Potts, Surgeon-General HENRY K. SMITH, and Paymas ter-General Judge MAXWELL—the two latter occupying seats in his carriage. The Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers brought up the rear. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the forts at the top of the hill, while a constant cannonading was kept up in that direction. The Governor was warmly received by the regiments drawn up in line before him. His carriage was the patriotism of our citizens, although thou- driven to the centre of the ground, when he shook other divisions, did not participate in it. The gratulations of a number of his friends. Secretary CAMERON received the Governor in a very cordial | that the honor of the nation was her honor; that manner, after which they entered into an animated conversation which lasted for some minutes. Cannon were fired at short intervals, vast volumes of hopes of her life or death depend. The Presismoke rose from the air, and loud reverberating echoes rolled among the hills, presenting a beau-

tiful and martial effect. Governor Curtin was in a carriage drawn by four bay horses. It was nearly twelve o'clock when the necessary preliminaries were arranged. At that hour the fifteen regiments were drawn up in platoons, facing westward, with the spectators and distinguished visitors some two hundred feet distant. At this juncture a messenger arrived, bearing a despatch for General McCLELLAN. The General read the despatch with avidity, and immediately afterwards galloped from the field. General BUTLER, commander of the land forces connected with the fleet which did such excellent execution at Hatteras, witnesed the review, as well as General Mans. FIELD, recently commander of the Washington de-

There was some delay in consequence of the non-arrival of the flags, and the interim was improved by the distinguished gentlemen present in consultation and conversation. The flags were brought upon the ground by privates, detailed for the purday evening next. It will doubtless be well at- pose, and as they were unfurled to the breeze, they exhibited a beautiful and almost gaudy ap- crossed the Chain Rridge into Virginia. There

TELEGRAPH.

| pearance. They were made cut of the finest sills, fifteen in number, and fringed with yellow. The bonders of the flags were blue, and immediately in the centre was embroidered the cost of arms of the flags.

| The conclusion | The Keystone State. A suitable inscription, denoting the number of the regiment, was also observed, while around the contraf-arms, and on the blue borders, thirty-four golden stars were printed. The cord and tassels were made out of red, white, and blue silk. The cavalry flag was much smaller than those borne by the artillery and infantry regiments. It was made of dark blue silk, and pre sented a neat and tasteful appearance.

Everything being in readiness, Governor Curtin alighted from his carriage, and accompanied by his staff officers and Gen. McCALL and his staff, to-Speeches of Gov. Curtin and Gen. M'Call. gether with the representatives of the press, proceeded to the northern end of the line, for the purpose of presenting the colonel of each regiment Governor Curtin commenced at the right end of the line, and presented a flag to Col. John H. TAG-

GART. of this city, of the Twelfth Regiment, saying he had been authorized to do so by a recent act of he State Legislature. Col. TAGGART received the colors in a neat and

pertinent speech, acknowledging the compliment n behalf of his regiment, and saying that in their hands they would never be dishonored. The procession then passed up the line, the Go-vernor presenting to the different colonels the colors lesigned for them. Each of the colonels responded briefly with sentences to the point, such as "We will protect them," "They shall be maintained,

We will be true to them," &c., &c. THE PRIVATEER SUMPTER AT TRINIDAD. The regiments, as near as we could learn, are ommanded by the following colonels: First Regiment-Colonel R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.

Second-Colonel MANN, (now in BANKS' divi-Third-Colonel THOMPSON. Fourth-Colonel R. G. MARCH Fifth-Colonel SIMMONS.

Sixth-Colonel RICKETS. Seventh-Colonel HARVEY. Eighth-Colonel HAYES. Ninth-Colonel Jackson. Eleventh-Colonel GALLAGUER.

The Artillery Regiment is under the comman f Colonel C. J. CAMPBELL. This ceremony being completed, the procession returned to the Governor's carriage. He stood on the seat of the vehicle, and by this means was renlered visible to every member of the immense crowd there assembled. Three cheers were given or the Governor by the soldiers, which General McCall vainly endeavored to suppress, but he afterwards checked every demonstration of ap-

plause until the exercises were concluded. After

order had been restored, Governor Curtin de-

ivered the following address: SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN. GEN. McCall AND MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA Were it not for the surroundings one might be struck by the novelty of this scene. Large assemblages of the people of Pennsylvania, on any occasion which calls them together for deliberation on subjects touching the general welfare and the public good, are always attended with a charm which fascinates, but when I look over the thought of the structure of the st which fascinates, but when I look over the thou-sands of Pennsylvanians, away from the soil of their State, in arms, there is inspiration in the occasion.

I come here to-day on a duty enjoined by the

I come here to-day on a duty enjoined by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The remnant of the descendants of the heroes and sages of the Revolution in the Keystone State—known as the Cincinnati Society—presented me with a sum of money to arm and equip the volunteers of Pennsylvania who might go into public service in the present exigency. I referred the subject to the Legislature. They instructed me to make these flags, and to pay for them with the means of the Cincinnati Society. instructed me to make these flags, and to pay for them with the money of the Cincinnati Society. I have placed in the centre of the azure field the coat-of-arms of your great and glorious State, and around it a bright galaxy of stars. I give those flags to you to-day, and I know you will carry them wherever you appear in honor, and that the credit of the State will never suffer in your hands.

Our peaceful pursuits in Pennsylvania have been broken. Many of our people have abandoned those arts of industry which lead to development and progress, and have been forced to bear arms. They have responded to the call of the National Government, and while you are here in obedience to that call, your fellow-citizens at home are occupying the camps you lately vacated. All our mander the state of th pying the camps you lately vacated. All our ma terial wealth, and the life of every man in Pennsyl the side of a long lane the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, is encamped on an open, hilly, and, to all appearances, healthy law and order. You are here for that purpose, with

no hope of acquisition or vengeance, nor from any desire to be enriched by the shedding of blood. God forbid! Our people are for peace, but if men lay violent hands on the sacred fabric of the Go-rernment, unjustly spill the blood of their bre-thren, and tear the sacred Constitution to pieces, Pennsylvania is for war—war to the death.

How is it, my friends, that we Pennsylvanians are interrupted in our progress and development?

How is it that our workshops are closed, and that our mechanical and agricultural pursuits do not secure their merited reward? It is because folly, fanaticism, rebellion, murder, piraey, and treason pervade a portion of this land, and we are here to-day to vindicate the right, to sustain the Government, to defend the Constitution, and to shed the bleed of Popursilynia, if need he to produce this blood of Pennsylvania, if need be, to produce thi

It will do no harm to repeat here, in the presence of so many Pennsylvanians in arms, that in our State the true principles of human liberty were first promulgated to the world, and there, also, the Convention met that framed the Constitution; and Pennsylvania Law Islands Pennsylvania, loyal in the Revolution, now stands solidly and defiantly to arrest the treason and rebellion that would tear into pieces the sacred instrument of our glorious Union of States.

My friends, one might regret to see so many men of Pennsylvania here in arms to-day; but there is a classic in the recollection that you have hear of Pennsylvania here in arms to-day; but there is a pleasure in the recollection that you have been willing to volunteer your services in defence of the great principles of human liberty. Should the wrong prevail; should treason and rebellion succeed, we have no Government. Progress is stopped, Civilization stands still, and Christianity in the world, for the time, must cease—ceuse forever. Liberty, Civilization, and Christianity hang upon the result of this great contest. God is for the truth and the right. Stand by your colors, my friends, this day delivered to you, and the right will provail. I present to you, to-day, as the representative of the people of Pennsylvania, these beautiful colors. I place in your hands the honor of your State. Thousands of your fellow-citizens at home look to you to vindicate the honor of your great State. If you fail, hearts and homes will be made desolate. If you succeed, thousands of Pennsylvanians will rejoice over your success, and

sylvanians will rejoice over your success, and on your return you will be hailed as heroes who have gone forth to battle for the right. They follow you with their prayers; they look to you to vindicate a great Government, to sustain legitimate power and to crush out rebellion. Thousands of your friends in Pennsylvania know of the presentation of these flags to-day, and I am sure that I am authorized to say that their blessing is upon

May the God of Battles, in His wisdom, protec your lives, and may right, truth, and justice pre-This was the signal for prolonged cheering, and the Governor resumed his seat amid the most enthusiastic applause.

Major General McCalia responded as follows: GOVERNOR CURTIN: Permit me, in the name of GOVERNOR CURTIN: Permit me, in the name of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to return through your Excellency, to the State of our birth, the thanks with which we receive the splendid banners, that, in accordance with an act of the State Legislature, you have this day presented. The bestowal of these noble banners devolves upon the regiments of this division, a responsibility they cheerfully accept, and they trust, with the aid of the God of Battles, to bear these stars and stripes proudly in the conflict, and to place the banner of our State amongst the foremost in the cause of the Censtitution and the Union of our common country.

As soon as the above speeches were delivered the

As soon as the above speeches were delivered th entire force united in giving the most tumultuous cheers, which were echoed from the surrounding hills, and caught up by the adjoining camps, until the welkin fairly rang, and inspired all who wit-nessed the review with the liveliest emotions. We may say here that throughout the ceremony the greatest courtesy was shown to gentlemon representing the newspaper press, and, while civilians generally were carefully and rigidly excluded from entering the lines, an orderly was detailed for the

special purpose of seeing that the newspaper men received every attention. During the delivery of his speech Gov. Cunting tood erect in his carriage, with the officers of his staff clustered around him, and the flags which he had just presented waving over him. His voice was loud and distinct, and his dignified tone could be heard at the most remote part of the paradeground. In the rear, seated in his open carriage was the President of the United States, with the Secretary of War. The President sat, leaning his head on his hand, intently listening to the vords as they fell from the lips of Gov. Currin, evidently pleased with his noble and patriotic sentiments. All eyes were fixed upon him, and it seemed as if through that whole assemblage there was a universal feeling of respect and admiration for the Executive. As we have before stated, tumultuous cheers were given for the Governor at the

self participated, by waving his hat as lustily as the most unassuming spectator in the crowd. The Secretary of War, the distinguished generals and military officers present, also testified their appreciation of the State which has sent forth such a nable set of men to battle in defence of their country and their Government. In fact, in the breasts of all there seemed to be but one sentiment, and that sentiment was devotion to the old Keystone State, and a determination to enter into this fight, believing the cause of the nation was her cause, and that dent himself, in the course of conversation with those around him, said that Pennsylvania might well be proud of the position she held in this great contest; and others high in authority declared that Pennsylvania had need of no better representative of loyalty, bravery, and devotion to the Union than her gallant sons, as they stood under that summer

conclusion of his address, and the President him

sun, bearing the arms of their country, and proudly marching under the flag of the Republic. The review took place about one o'clock, the regiments marching, countermarching, filing, refiling, nd forming into battalions and platoons, and finally passing in review of the President, the Secretary of War, the Governor, and other dignitaries referred to, and receiving the applause they so justly me

The day appeared to be a gala day at Tenallytown. In the afternoon, the President, Secretary CAMERON, Governor CURTIN, and his staff, visited Gen. McCall's quarters, where a handsome collation was served up. After the ceremonies, the distinguished party. with a number of friends, including several ladies.

in carriages, escorted by a full company of cavalry,

In conclusion, we are happy to be able to state that the health of our troops is generally very good, and that they are as well equipped and armed as

any troops in this vicinity. Interview of the Philadelphia Delegation with the Sceretary of War and the President.

This morning the delegation from Philadelphia, consisting of Monron McMicharle, H. C. Carry, CHARLES GILDIN, and seven or eight others, called upon the Secretary of War, and were cordially received. Mr. McMichart, stated that the object of the visit was to induce the Government to send ongineers to Philadelphia, to examine its approaches by land and water, with a view of erecting fortifi-

Mr. Camenon stated that the mayor had applied to him already on the subject, and he had sent an engineer on to Philadelphia, who had not reported himself to the mayor, as it would appear, before the delegation left. On being informed of this prompt action on the

part of the Secretary of War, Mr. Morron Mc-Michael, on behalf of himself, the other members of the delegation, and the citizens of Philadelphia, thanked Mr. CAMERON for the service so promptly rendered. General CAMERON, in a neat and welluttered reply, stated his great willingness to do all he could for the metropolis of Pennsylvania, which he considered the heart of the State. He was glad they had come on, notwithstanding the principal object of their visit had been anticipated. He wished Pennsylvania would more frequently send such delegations, for while she worked she talked but little; but New York did both, and it might cause some surprise to know that, notwithstanding the great zeal of New York, it appears Pennsylvania has now more troops in the field than

Mr. Cameron then conducted the delegation to the White House, and introduced them to the President. Mr. McMichael made a few happy remarks.

Philadelphia, to a man, stood for the Union, and

while every one was patriotically doing his duty, business was also improving, and already afforded the prospect of being better during the autumn nonths than it has for years past. The President, in his usual cordial way, received the delegation, and replied to General Cameron in a few brief remarks. He doubted, and the public probably doubted, his ability to meet the public expectations in carrying on the Government; but they need have no doubt of his intention. The only complaint he had to make was against the censorship of the press that had been manifested in the spirit of fault-finding. In place of being impatient, it was rather the duty of each in his own sphere well to do his duty, and have a reasonable confidence that every other department was doing theirs as well. We would be thus able to turn our guns upon a common enemy, instead of firing into each other.

What Indiana is Doing. A gentleman from Indiana, who has made a careful investigation of the number of troops, batteries, &c., raised in that State, gives the following as the result of his inquiry : There are ten new regiments ready for marching orders They are in camp at various points. Six three-months regiments have reorganized "for the war," and are ready for duty. There are six companies of cavalry, and four batteries of rifled cannon. With these in the field, Indiana will have 37,000 in the ranks, and by the first of October she will have 40,000, including one regiment of cavalry, which is now organizing. There are, also, brass field pieces at Lawrence, one at Vevay, one at Jeffersonville, two at New Albany, two at Madison, three at Evansville, and four at Rockport There are also twenty-five companies of Home Guards in the border counties, who are being supplied with arms and accontrements. Indiana has thus nobly come to the rescue of the Union from the influence of traitors, and has set a worthy example to her sister States.

From Hampton Roads. Com. DAHLGREN, at noon to-day, telegraphed to the Navy Department as follows: "The steamer Vernon has arrived from Hampton Roads. A large frigate arrived when she was leaving. The Seminole was about leaving. The Rescue had left for the river. The Baltimore, with stores, was in the Roads, waiting a smooth time for Hatteras. All quiet below.

Officers of the R. B. Forbes. Evidence is now being procured, and the investigation of the conduct of the officers will be thorough and impartial. It may cost the captain his life. It appears that he was a political favorite, and was appointed on the recommendation of a Massachusetts M. C. The boat is seriously injured, if not rendered useless. The Pensacola.

The war-steamship Pensacola will go into commission to-morrow. Four hundred men arrived to-day from Boston, from which her crew will be selected. She will carry sixteen side guns, and a pivot gun on her bow.

Literary. In proof of the fact that the usual ordinary pursuits of our citizens are not disturbed. I may state that the Everett Institute commenced its usual autumn and winter weekly meetings last evening. Mayor Wightman and the Army.

Mayor Wightman, of Boston, is in Washington, with a view of perfecting a plan with the The De-partment by which families at home can receive a portion of the accruing pay of the husband and father in the army; and also by which remittances can be safely and economically made by soldiers to their families when they are paid off. His suggestions will receive prompt attention. Suicide.

Private Lynch, U. S. Infantry, on the Provost Guard, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart with his musket, using his foot to discharge the piece. He was intemperate, and is supposed to have been labering under an aberration of mind.

Another Naval Expedition. Another naval expedition has been decided upon. Southern chivalry will be again outwitted, for the blow will be struck where it is least expected. Another Brigadier General.

Colonel Cass, of the Massachusetts Ninth keginent, is named to be appointed a brigadier general. Colonel C. is an Irishman, and is in command of an Irish regiment. He has shown excellent qualifications for a military officer, and his regiment is in admirable discipline.

Rotation in Office. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, it was voted-8 to 6-that it is inexpedient and impolitic for the present Mayor to remove any of the officers of the corporation without sufficient

cause. New Police Law. The appointments of patrolmen, roundsmen, and sergeants have nearly all been made. The list will be completed to-morrow, when they will be all

sworn in, and go on duty. Demand for the New Treasury Notes. The chief clerk in the Treasury, Mr. HARRING-TON, was obliged yesterday to bring his force up to

with the improvements introduced here by General

A Bomb Thrown in the Right Place. The reported panic along the Southern seaboard, n consequence of the Hatteras affair, is confirmed by advices received here. The shell thrown into the powder magazine of the Hatteras fort, has put the whole South in a flurry, and a desperate effort is being made to strengthen the forts still retained. This can be done only by weakening the army in Virginia.

Order for Sabres. The Government has closed a contract with one Eastern firm for the manufacture of 10,000 sabres. The contractors are manufacturers of scythes, and their machinery is all adapted for making this new implement; thus reversing the order, they will beat their pruning hooks into swords. The Privateer Sumpter at Trinidad.

The Government has received advices from Trinidad dated Aug. 7th, by which it appears that on the 30th of July the privateer Sumpter sailed boldly into the harbor, and reported herself to the authorities of that island as being on a cruise. She was last from Puerto Cabello, and since she succeeded in getting out of the Mississippi river she recorded in getting out of the recorded in had already captured no less than eleven American This reported that Gen De la Revere will take vessels. The Sumpter landed eight prisoners in a the Portfolio of War, and that Gen. Breguine will destitute condition. Contributions were made for replace him as, Lieutenant of Sicily. supplying their immediate wants, and care would be taken of them until they could be shipped to the United States. The Sumpter remained there till the 5th ult. and was allowed to supply herself with coals and

other necessary outfits. The British flag was hoisted on the Government flag-staff for her arrival, and the officers of the British vessel Cadmus appeared to be on the most amicable terms with those of the Sumpter. The merchant who supplied the coals did it with the consent and approval of the Attornoy General. There had been no American consul at Trinidad for many months.

Commander Porter. Command r Ponten has been assigned to an important duty on the Mississippi river. The Lower Potomac

The steamer Mount Vernon arrived this afternoon, and reports all quiet down the river. At Acquia Creek she passed the Yankee, which was safely lying there with her convoys. Postmaster General BLAIR and Quartermaster General Mrics left here to-day for the West

Ruled P. O. Envelopes. About the 1st of October the Post Office Department will substitute the ruled envelopes for the unruled, without additional charge to the public.

Passport Agents along the Canadian Frontier. In order to correct misapprehension, inquiry has been made at the State Department, where it was ascertained that vigilant police agents are stationed at every point where persons enter or leave the United States, going to or coming from Canada, with full authority in the matter of passports Skirmishing near the Chain Bridge---Two

Rebel Officers Captured. Considerable skirmishing took place last night between our troops and those of the enemy near the Chain Bridge. A large scouting party, under command of General SMITH, advanced, during the night, as far as Lewinsville, seven miles distant from the bridge, where they were attacked by the rebel pickets. John Dwinelle, of Company H New York Seventy-ninth, was killed. Two officers-one a major and the other a captain in Col. STEWART'S Virginia regiment-were taken prisoners by our forces. They refused to give their names. Two privates of the New York De Kalb Regi-

ment fell into the hands of the rebel pickets, near Hunter's Chapel, to the right of Ball's Cross Roads A rebel soldier who had lost his way was taken and brought by our cavalry to the Chain Bridge, to A large force of rebels has, within the last thre days, encamped near Falls Church.

The Political Prisoner Sullivan.

The Secretary of State has addressed the follow

ing letter:

Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 10, 1861. }

Danh. Lond, Esq., New York:
I have received your letter of yesterday relating to Algernon S. Sullivan, a political prisener, now in custody at Fort Lafayette.
This Department is possessed of treasonable correspondence of that person which no rights or privileges of a lawyer of counsel can justify or excuse. The public safety will not admit of his being discharged. In view of the many representations made to me in this case, I pray your excuse far giving this letter to the public.
With great respect, your ob't sorv't,

With great respect, your ob't serv't,
WM. H. SEWARD. From the Upper Potomac. THE REBELS PREVENTED FROM PLANTING A BAT-TERY NEAR CONRAD'S FERRY-HEALTH OF OUR

Poolesville, Md., Sept. 7.—Yesterday after noon the picket guard at Conrad's Ferry disco vered a body of rebels at work, which, on inspection with glasses, proved to be the erection of a two-gun battery. Word being sent to General Stone's headquarters, a section of a battery was immediately forwarded. The rebels discharged two shells without effect, when our guns responded with spherical-case shot, causing consternation among the rebels and a splendid specimen of racing The distance between the two batteries was not les than three-quarters of a mile.

The medical director, Dr. King, informs your correspondent that the army presents an extraordinary degree of health, considering the change of climate, the changeable weather, and the seaso for new fruits and vegetables. There are very few serious cases now in the regimental hospitals Those which are of this character will be sent to the General Hospital. at Baltimore, in a day or two

A Rebel Organ on the Hatteras Affair. Baltimone, Sept. 10.—The Richmond Whig, received here, has a most sarcastic article on the capture of the Hatteras forts, censuring, by implication, the Confederate authorities. It commences in this style:

"Let us imitate the Nutmeg Chinese by all
neans. The forts have been taken, many hundred
men have surrendered, valuable officers have be-

men have surrendered, valuable officers have be-ceme prisoners. a large amount of powder has been captured, and the most important part of our coast for privateering purposes is in the hands of the enemy, and the gallant North State is now liable to invasion. Still it is a small matter. It will take thirty thousand men to regain the forts, but that is nothing. What do we want with it? It was built for fun, evidently. Had we been in earnest, some notice would have been taken of the warning given by the Northern papers. It would be the height of folly and treason to accuse any member of the Cabinet of negligence in the pre-mises. We who live at the seat of Government know too well the superhuman energy, the sleepless vigilance, and miraculous promptitude of every department, to entertain for a moment the shadow part of any one nearly or remotely connected with the Administration. Picayune Butter can now leave as many men as he pleases in the forts of North Carolina. Of course, we will whip them;

Revolt of a Mississippi Regiment at Lees-BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—A letter to the Baltimore American, from a citizen of Leesburg, says that an entire Mississippi regiment, stationed there, revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets to pieces, and returned home. This letter is from a responsible and reliable correspondent, who has furnished the American regularly with correct information from that vicinity, and he adds to his note that this news is reliable.

for haven't we the greatest number of unarmed

From Baltimore. THE PAY OF THE OLD POLICE DISCONTINUED. BALTIMORE, Sept. 10 .- General Dix has forbid den the mayor to continue the payment of the old police force; and Mayor Brown, whilst protesting against the right of the military authority to in-terfere, has signified his compliance with the order. We have no news from Fortress Monroe this morning, no boat having arrived from Old Point.

Union Convention at West Chester. West Chester.

West Chester., Sept. 10.—A Union nominating Convention was held in this borough to-day, and every township in the county was represented. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Caleb Price, Esq., as president. A full ticket was nominated from the various parties. Wm. Butler (Rep.) was nominated for President Judge; John P. Bailey (Breckinridge Democrat) for Associate Judge; Wm. Hindle (Repub.), P. Frazer Smith (Douglas Democrat), and Dr. L. R. McClellan (Repub.), were nominated for the Assembly. The ticket is a mixed one throughout. Loyalty to the country was the only test. It was the largest delegate convention ever held in the country.

The New York People's Convention SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Independent People's Convention met to-day and was largely Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, ex-Speaker, was elect-

ed temporary Chairman.

In his remarks on taking the chair, he said that if this Convention was rightly conducted it would tell more for the country then embattled hosts. The Convention then proceeded to a permanen

The North Briton off Father Point. FATHER POINT, Sept. 10.—The steamship North Briton has passed here with Liverpool dates to the The steamer Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th ult.

The steamer Fulton, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th ult.

The steamer Kangaroo, from New York, arrived t Oneenstown on the 29th ult. The steamship City of Manchester, sailed for New York, has £88,000. GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston was installed, with all the ancient ceremonies, Warden of the Cinque ports at Dover on the 28th of August. In a speech he delived on the eccasion he eulogized the strong defensive measures adopted by England. He said that perfect defence was the only stable foundation of friendly relations with foreign Powers. He also treasury notes. \$1,000,000 in fives, tens, and twenties, were sent to-day to St. Louis, and \$400,000 in similar denominations to Cincinnati. The first of the 7 3-10 interest notes were received to-day from the engraver.

Fortress Monroe.

The Secretary of the Interior and select party who went down to Fortress Monroe, returned yesterday. They report everything in favorable condition. General Woon is active and alert, up at 5 A. M., and with an able staff he is introducing improvements in the morale of his command, co-equal with the improvements introduced here by General

Ton, was obliged yesterday to St. In the profect defence was the only stable foundation of friendly relations with foreign Powers. He alluded to the battle of Bull Run as an evidence of the powerlessness of men, individually brave but imperfectly drilled, against an organized enemy. The Times has another editorial in regard to the loan and expenses of the Federal Government for war purposes. It concludes with the belief that the subjugation of the South is a hopeless task, even if the North pours forth its wealth unspairingly into the Federal Exchequer. But, if the North should attempt to defray the accumulating charges with money borrowed at seven per cent. they will find themselves engaged in an expenditure that no country in the world could support.

The new Galway and New York screw line of steamers have selected Southampton for their head-quarters.

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Dr. Russell's latest letter to the London Times

br. Russell's latest letter to the Boulon Temes says that the issue in America is rapidly narrowing between slavery and abolition. He thinks that the President will soon declare all the slaves within the limits of the United States army free.

The Times editorially advises a compromise between the North and the South. tween the North and the South.

It is stated that leading houses in Liverpool have purchased 15,000 bales of Surat cotton for shipment to New York.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Brighton Railway. Two excursion trains came in coll in the tunnel. Twenty-three persons were killed and a considerable number wounded.

and a considerable number wounded.

Earl Russell, in a manifesto on the Spanish occupation of San Domingo, says that American forbearance cannot be calculated on as permanent.

DRANCE bearance cannot be calculated on as permanent.

FRANCE.

The hearing of the appeal in the Mires case was progressing. The Attorney-General had argued in favor of the maintenance of the first decision.

The Pays denies the report that the Government had notified the foreign ambassadors that France would maintain the occupation of Rome.

The Ministry of Marine proposes a large increase of the officers of the navy, of which the Emperor approves, and says that a similar increase will be necessary again next year.

necessary again next year.

The Monitour denies Mr. Roeback's assertion. POLAND. The gendarmes, police, and all bivouacs have been withdrawn from the streets of Warsaw.

Gen. Lambert, the new governor, had been formally received by the authorities of Warsaw.

RUSSIA. Russia has proposed to the Porte to defer the de-cision on the question of the union of Moldavia with Wallachia for three years. TURKEY. The Syrian Commissioners have had a conference on the question of the indemnity to be paid by the Porto. The latter had decided to send another commission to Beyrout competent to settle the

question.
Omar Pasha had signed an armistice of ten days with the insurgents of Montenegro.
INDIA. The Indian Government continues to publish reports from all parts of the country relative to the cotton-producing qualities of Iudia, which are represented to be equal to all wants, provided that a steady demand and good roads are established.

Maryland Peace Convention. BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—Gen. Renj. C. Howard was nominated for Governor, this morning, by the Secession Peace Convention.

From the South. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—The late movements of the Federal army in Kentucky create considerable consternation in the South.

The Tennessee papers demand the prompt action of the Confederate authorities, saying that Kontucky's neutrality has been abandoned, and calling for an earnest effort to sustain what they call the on the 3d instant, Major General Polk issued a On the 3d instant, Major General Polk issued a "general order" for all officers and soldiers of his department on furlough to report without delay.

The Richmond papers of the 5th contain what purports to be a reliable estimate of the Federal forces in and around Washington. The total is put down at 112,000.

The Atlanta (Georgia) Confederacy, of the 5th, says there is little doubt that the Confederate Government is in late receive of despatches from the says there is in the doubt that the Confederate so-vernment is in late receipt of despatches from the commissioners in Europe. The tenor of these is represented to be that France and England, and

converges of the control of the Con-deracy by the Powers of Europe, will shortly be The Southern papers complain of the fact that The Southern papers complain of the fact that millions of dollars are sent North by the banks and capitalists of the South for the purpose of buying the bonds of the States in the Confederacy at a depreciative value, and say it is equivalent to giving money to their enemies to prosecute the war.

A stampede of families took place about the 4th, from Fernandina, Fla., from apprehensions of the people of a bombardment of the town by the Federal fleet which now holds a strict blockade of that point. The Savannah News of the 5th, adds to this

The Sayannan Nears of the 5th, adds to this statement, that the whole coast of Florida is blockaded in the articles of the capture of Hatteras.

The Memphis Appeal of the 7th makes a loud call of complaint at the inefficiency of the Military Board, and expresses the four that the military leaders are too much engaged in prosecuting the war in Virginia to accord a necessary degree of attention to the sea coast and Mississippi valley.

The coast guard companies are increasing along the Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida coast.

The Crescout, of the 7th, condemns the military The Crescent, of the 7th, condemns the military ard of midshipmen for inactivity in not adding to her coast defences.

A despatch to the Nashville Gazette says: Parson

ownlow and his son have been arrested at Knoxwille, by a Secession officer.

A Nashville gentleman informs us that the ostensible charge is for circulating the Helper Book.

A deepatch from Richmond to the Knoxville Register states that the Quartermaster's Department at Richmond has been very active of late. Large contracts have been made for camp and field equipage to the amount of 18,000 sets.

Gen. Polk has issued the following proclamaon: "The Federal Government having in defiance of

"The Federal Government having in definnce of the wishes of the people of Kentucky, disregarded their neutrality by establishing camp depots for their armies, and by organizing military companies within the territory, and by constructing military works on the Missouri shore, immediately opposite, and commanding Columbus, evidently intended to cover the landing of troops for the seizure of that town, it has become a military necessity for the de-fence of the territory of the Confederate States that a Confederate force should occupy Columbus in ad-Confederate force should occupy Columbus in adrance.
The Major General commanding has, therefore,

not felt himself at liberty to assume the loss of so mportant a position, but has decided to occupy it. In pursuance of this decision he has thrown a suffient force into the town, and ordered them to for tify it. It is gratifying to know that the presence of his troops is acceptable to the people of Colum-bus, and on this occasion he assures them that every precaution will be taken to insure their quiet and the protection of their property, with all their personal and corporate rights. Leonidas Polk.
Columbus, 4th day of September, 1861.

Serious Affair among the Military at New York. New York, Sept. 10.—A serious affair took place at Willett's Point last night. It seems that a Capt. Cresto, with a company of some forty men. left the encampment of the New York Rides, with the inencampment of the New York Rifles, with the in-tention of joining some other regiment, but they met a guard of some thirty men, who refused to let them pass. During an altercation of words, a pis-tol exploded, it is said, by accident, when the guard fired upon the revolters, killing two and fatally wounding four of the soldiers. Capt. Cresto was arrested and placed in jail. The coroner is holding an inquest to-day. The affair has created considerable excitement among the military.

Kentucky Southern Right's Convention. FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Southern Right's Convention met to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives. Seventy counties were epresented.
The Senate adjourned till to-morrow. Resolutions were offered and are now being acted upon. Their substance cannot be ascertained

Nothing was done to-day by the Legislature. Destructive Pire at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Sept. 10 .- An extensive fire occurred here at 2½ o'clock this morning destroying perty to the amount of \$60,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

A lot of contraband goods seized was stored in one of the buildings, and consumed. These goods were insured for \$10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

New Jersey Regiments. TRENTON, Sept. 10.—Lieut. A. H. Forbes, of the United States army, who has been recruiting officer at this station, has been appointed colonel of the First New Jersey Regiment, in place of Col. Montgomery, who has been appointed to the Second New Jersey Regiment.

The Pirate Sumpter. New York, Sept. 10.—Barbadoes dates of the 26th ult. states that the pirate Sumpter put into Surinam on the 20th, but was refused permission to

QUEDEC, Sept. 10.—The steamer North Briton has passed Father Point. Her advices have been anticipated. Fire on Staten Island. New York, Sept. 10.—The livery stables of Mat-thew Carroll, on Staten Island, were destroyed by fire last night. Twenty-five horses perished, and

The Steamer North Briton

several wagons, carriages, &c., were burned. Loss \$15,000. Insured for \$2,300. THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING Arch-Street Theatre—Arch street, above Sixth,—"Adventures of a Love Letter"—"The Volunteers; or, The Bifle, and How to Use It." WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—
One Touch of Nature'—"The Gunmaker of Moscow"
-"Mr. and Mrs. Peter White." WHEATLEY'S CONTINUESTAL THEATRE—Wolnut street, above Eighth.—"The Tempest; or, The Enchanted Island."

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Sanderson's "Southern Rebellion," "Russian War," &c. Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The passenger train which left Washington at a uarter to seven o'clock, yesterday morning, for this city, met with an accident just after starting out, by which it was detained for over two hours behind schedule time, and in which several employees of the road were injured, some of them, orhaps, seriously.

From one of our reporters, who was on the train, we learn the following particulars: When nearing Eldridge's Lane, (which is about twenty miles this side of the Federal capital,) the engineer perceived a number of cows on the track, and promptly whistled "down brakes." The injunction was as promptly complied with; but too late—a crash, then a shock, and the engine, tender, and baggage were thrown a shapeless wreck across the track.

Mr. William Galloway, the engineer, sustained several injuries, all of them of a trivial character. The baggage-master, George Mitchell, was quite seriously injured in the side, but will recover, beyond a doubt. Several other persons either sustained bruises or fancied internal injuries, and, for the last them wild compared to the second was a second was a second and the second control of the sec a while, all was wild commotion. Assistance was telegraphed for to Baltimore, and workmen speed-ily set to work to clear away the wreck and rub-

high. The train reached the city between one and NOMINATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY .-NOMINATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.—
The People's Party met last evening in the different precincts to make nominations. The polls were open between the hours of six and eight P. M., and everything passed off quietly. The officers nominated were Aldermen, Councilmen, School Directors, and Representatives. Three Judicial Delegates were chosen, ane six delegates were elected from each ward, which nominates Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, City Treasurer, City Commissioner, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court. er, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court. Executive Ward Committees were also chosen.

The following is the result of the election as far s heard from Fifth Ward-Alderman-Henry Wallace.

Select Council—Wm. E. Whitman. Common Council—Dr. E. Wallace and James Allderdies.
School Directors—D. W. Sellers, E. J. Kenney, Robt, F. Hill, Benj. Huckle, Samuel Allen, Chas. W. Steel, Samuel A. Zane.
W. Steel, Samuel A. Zane. Judicial Delegates—Frederick Adams, Edgar E. Nicholas, and Nathan Hall. Nicholas, and Nathan Hall.

Sevenih. Ward — Aldermen — Andrew Morrow and James Barber.

Scleet Council—Wm. A. Ingham.

Common Council—John W. Leigh and Hugh Stevenson.

Assembly—Joseph Moore, Jr.
Judicial Delegates—John F. Sherman, William
Budd, and George Donaghy.

North, Ward—Judicial Delegates—Tobias M.

Huber, W. D. Frismuth, and Anson Hostun.

Tenth Ward—Judicial Delegates—Jos. B.
Townsend, Benjamin B. Jenkins, and J. Hubley Ashton.

Twelfth IVard—Judicial Delegates—Thomas Finletter, George Corson, Ed. S. Campbell.

Stateenth Ward—Common Council—Pr. J. K. Assembly—Isaac A. Sheppard.
Judicial Delegates—B. G. Mann, A. H. Shoemaker, G. W. Hoffman.

Eighteenth Ward—Assembly—Richard Wildey.

McLean, G. W. Simons, and C. M. Evans,
Assembly—Samuel Bingham,
Judicial Delegates—Josoph F. Mercer, Orman
Gratz, and Chas. E. Ristine. Twenty-first Ward—Judicial Delegates—Nathan K. Jones, Wm. D. Thomas, and B. Warren.

Twenty-second Ward—Common Council—Ja-

Franklin Insurance Company,

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE CENTRAL RALKOAD.—The New York Herald's report of the accident on the Baltimore Central Ruiroad was gathered rashly and injudicleusly. Cluzens of Harrisburg, conversant with the facts antecedent to the accident, have handed us the following matter: It seems that a train of cars arrived early in the day at Harrisburg, from New York city, con-taining three or four companies of cavalry, under the command of a licutenza colonel, named Kilthe command of a lieutenary colonel, named Kilpatrick, intended to fill up a regiment of cavalry,
now in Washington city. There was some delay at
the depot, ewing to there being no locoractive
ready to draw the train, when the lieutenant
colonel detailed a squad of men to proceed to the
round-house of the Pennsylvaniar Railroad Company, and procure a locomotive by force. Mr.
Young, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of
the Pennsylvania Railroad, hearing of these proceedings, at once went to the round-drasse, where the Pennsylvania Railroad, hearing of these pro-ceedings, at once went to the round-house, where he found the squad in possession of a locomotive, which they had fired up, and were in the act of putting in motion for the depot. He pelitely re-quested them to leave the establishment, which they refused to do, at the same time using highly insulting language; whereupon Mr. Young, who is a stout-limbed, muscular man, knocked one or two of them down. The other soldiers at once assaulted Mr. Young, who gave every promise of being able to finish them off in detail, when they left for rein-forcements. They soon returned to the roundorcements. They soon returned to the roundbut, in the meantime, the employees of the machine shop had rallied in full force, and evinced a deter-mination to defend the company's property to the

ast.
Mr. Young intimated that when the authority manuted from the proper quarter he would cheer-ily obey it, but he would not permit such pro-ceedings in a place where the civil was still superior to the military law.
Some of the soldiers, meanwhile, seized the small Icomotive Ontario, used for shifting cars, belonging to the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company and attached it to the train, with the view of running it of Bultimore. By this time a large locomotive, intended to draw the train, arrived from the other side of the river, and matters were being quietly adjusted, when another disturbance was created by the lieutenant colonel placing four of the soldiers the lieutenant colonel placing four of the soldiers on the engine. The engineer refused to move the train unless these men were removed. One of the officials of the road, opportunely arriving at the scene at this juncture, ordered the soldiers from the locomotive. They obeyed, and in a few moments the train started on its way to Bultimore. In justice to the Northern Central Railroad, it is proper to state that the cars composing the train belonged to the New Jersey Central Railroad, having come tice to the Northern Central Railroad, it is proper to state that the cars composing the train belonged to the New Jersey Central Railroad, having come direct from Jersey City, without being changed.

When the accident occurred, two or three of the soldiers were on the locomotive with the engineer, which may seem to exonerate the latter with any complicity in causing the melancholy occurrence. During the excitement produced by the accident, it was alleged that the engineer had purposely caused the catastrophe, when the soldiers, led on by their commanding officer, made a rush for him, with the view of taking his life. He, however, contrived to effect his escape, not, however, before several pistol shots were fired, one of the balls passing through his bat, and grazing his scalp. passing through his bat, and grazing his scalp. Another Secession Paper .- A gentleman

from Doylestown called on us yesterday, and gave some information relative to the Bucks county Ex-press. a disaffected newspaper which has become very inimical to the cause of the Union, and has exerted an influence prejudicial to the enlistment of volunteers.

In the upper townships, among the Germans, this paper has a circulation that probably exceeds that of all the other county papers combined. Being printed in German, it is read exclusively by that class of people, and naturally is able to guide and control their opinions upon important questions. Comparatively few English papers find their way into the German Democratic townships, such as Milford, Rockhill, Springfield, and Nockamixon. and the population are accustomed to receive as valid the teachings of the German Express. This was entirely proper and harmless so long as the contents did not instil and encourage the seditious doctrines it now disseminates.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the evils that may be produced by such influences. Already the measures of the Government to preserve itself have been brought into disrepute throughout the German townships, and it is next to impossible to arouse a single spark of patriotic feeling within their limits. Week after week the horrors of "Lincoln's war" have been held up to view—the loss of life and the increased expenses paraded before the people—the increased expenses paraded before the people—the coming war tax dwelt upon as a thing to be spurned and resisted—and every petty lie and calumny against the Government circulated with industrious zeal Is it any wonder then, says an adjoining paper, that Col. Davis is unable to find recruits for his regiment in the upper townships, swarming as they are with active and hardy young men, but duped and misguided by seditious leaders? He can never obtain much sympathy or assistance in those districts with a masked battery continually playing upon his rear.

ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE-SINKING OF A STEAMBOAT.—Yesterday morning, at half past 6 o'clock, the steam ferry boat Curlew left Southstreet wharf, with three or four passengers, to proceed to Gloucester Point, New Jersey. Her freight consisted of a hundred and forty-three head of cattle, and two or three wagons and horses. The cattle were placed on deck, and were not fastened in any way. When in mid channel consists the cattle were placed on deck, and were not fastened in any way. When in mid channel, opposite the nary yard, the cattle became scared at the motion of the boat, and rushing to one side of the deck, the vessel settled so deep upon that side, that the water poured in through the dead-lights, and she soon filled and sank. The ferry boat Union, plying to Kaighn's Point, immediately went to the assistance of the persons on the week. All were got off safely. The cattle took to the water, and for a time the surface of the river was covered with the struggling beasts. Several small boats and a steam the proceeded to the seen. Finally the crew of strugging beasts. Several small boats and a steam tug proceeded to the scene. Finally the crew of the Harriet Lane manned a small boat, and mak-ing a rope fast to the horns of one of the oxen they towed him ashore. Most of the others followed, and they swam safely to the beach near Kaighn's Point, where they landed.

The cattle scattered so that it is impossible to tell

how many were lost; but it is believed that not more than eight or ten were drowned. They belonged to Messrs. George Beckett and William Tomlin. The boat did not sink entirely, although she wa Ine boat did not sink entirely, although she was under water with the exception of her upper works. The ferry-boat Union attempted to tow her, but the tow-line broke. The steam tug then made fast to the wreck, and towed it to shallow water near Kaighn's Point. At low water her ports can be closed, and the water pumped out without difficulty.

STREET RIOT .- A street brawl took place on Monday night, about 12 o'clock, at Third and Brown streets. The parties engaged were principally Germans. Some who have joined the army flourished swords recklessly. The Eleventh ward police made several arrests at the risk of their

DROWNING CASE .- Yesterday a lad named George F. Hilyard, aged ten years, fell off the sloop force, of which his father is the captain, lying above Pine-sireet wharf, and was drowned. The body was recovered a short time afterward, but life was extinct. They belong in Newport, Delaware. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED .- The body of Mr. John FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Mr. John Simpson was found in the Schuylkill, at Race-street wharf, yesterday morning. The deceased had been missing since Saturday last. He was about fifty-nine years of age. He was employed as a salesman in the store of Mr. Joseph Ripka, in Front street. He resided in Summer street, above Fifteenth. Coroner Conrad held an inquest. A verdict of found drowned was rendered.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS - The

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—Ine
Board met—for the first time since July 9—yester
day afternoon, Mr. Dusenberry in the chair.

The First section presented a communication for
the paving of a school-yard, said to be in a wretched
condition. The Third section one for \$150 for new
stoves, the floors of the building lately being set en
fire by the heaters; also, one asking that the Controllers' Committee of Estimates meet the sectional boards to reveride for the estimates of extional boards to provide for the estimates of expenses for the ensuing year.

Mr. Fitzgerald objected to the latter communication, as it implied a reflection upon the Committee of Estimates. The controller from each section should meet the committee at the Chamber, and arrange the appropriations as heretofore. The diffi-culty appeared to arise from a disagreement be-tween the committee and sectional boards as to the tween the committee and sectional boards as to the distribution of money among the sections.

Mr. Riche favored the memorial. Last year's estimates were disproportioned; in some cases inadequate, and in others more than adequate to the requirements of the section. The committee should travel through the district, and observe the necessities of each school.

A number of gentlemen stated that their sections had been treated with injustice.

The debate was continued for a half hour, ending with some remarks from Mr. I. Leech, who opposed the resolution. opposed the resolution.

The resolution was adopted with an amendment, specifying that only those boards whose claims were more than the appropriation should be visited

A communication was received from the Twentysecond section, asking for an appropriation of \$600
for furniture, and \$300 for furnaces of a new grammar school; one from the Twenty-third, for a slight
increase of salary of the jamitor of the Barton
School. Accounts were presented to the amount of
\$131,300.14, for which orders were to be drawn.
Sums were voted to the builders and repairers of
the Rittenhouse School (Twenty-second section),
and the Crown-street School (Sixth section).

The Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and
Primary Schools reported favorably to raising certain schools to schools of the first class.

Mr. Riche's resolution, that the history of the
United States be memorized only in the higher divisions of the grammar schools, and that the lower
classes have three reading lessons every week from A communication was received from the Twentyclasses have three reading lessons every week from the text-book of history, was objected to by Messrs. Leech and Fitzgerald. The latter stated that the chools were now moving in accordance with printed regulations lately passed, and the alterations constantly proposed would embarrass both teachers and scholars. They already labored under a confusion of rules fusion of rules. Mr. McCalla stated that the teachers were satisfied with the present regulations, and he offered a communication from Mr. J. H. Ehlridge, who opposed the memorizing of history. Mr. Riche's communication from Mr. J. H. Eliridge, who op-posed the memorizing of history. Mr. Riche's resolution was voted down—yeas S, nays 14. A resolution was offered by Mr. Hollingsworth that the two High Schools be inspected by the joint committee. Carried. Adjourned. The Board reconvened and voted the closing of the schools on Thursday, September 20, that day being selected by the President as a day of fasting

Trenty-first Ward—Judicial Delegates—Nathan K. Jones, Wm. D. Thomas, and B. Warren.

Twenty-second Ward—Common Council—Jabez Gates.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Judicial Delegates—James Rhoades. Robt. E. Shultz.

It was impossible to obtain the full returns from the several wards.

FIRE—NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday aftermon. about half past six o'clock, an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a quantity of kerosene oil in the grocery store of Robert Woodside, No. 1719 Market street. It appears that two men named Joseph Hill and James Floyd were engaged in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels into a large in decanting kerosene oil from barrels when it became necessary to light the gas. At the instant they did so, there was an explosion which blew out both heads of the barrel, and enveloped the store and the mon in flames. They were both severely burned about the legs and arms, as was a last of the store and the mon in flames. They were both severely burned about the legs and arms, as were sentitioned in the process towner. Jas. Modan.—About fifteen kundred people assembled yesterday at Oxford Park. and pleasembled yesterday at Oxfo TROT AT OXFORD PARK-FLORA TEMPLE

and prayer.

CITIZENS' NOMINATING CONVENTION .- The CITIZENS' NOMINATING CONVENTION.—Tab
Citizens' Nominating O Evertion met at the Supreme Court room yestarday morning. Several
additional names were placed in nomination for the
offices of City Treasurer and City Commissioner,
when the Convention proceeded to ballot.

James S. Biddle was chosen the nominee for City
Treasurer; John H. Bringhurst for City Commissioner, and Mahlon H. Dickerson for Senator from
Third district.

On motion, it was received that a committee be

On motion, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to draft a letter to be addressed to the exveral candidates elected by this Convention, informing them of their nomination, and to report the same to the next meeting of the Convent

its approval.

The following names were placed in nomination ASSEMBLY.
First District—Abraham Stewart, Sami. Lindsay,

Leonard Flotcher, Thos. T. Tasker.

Second District—Wm. Rudiman, Wm. Clark.
Third District—Thomas S. Steward, John J.
Menny, Marshall Sprogol, Owen H. Quim, Wn.
V. McKean.
Fourth District—Horace Binney, Caleb Cope. Asseph R. Ingersoll, Peter McCall, J. Murray Rush, Joseph M. Wilson, J. Francis Fisher, Saml. H. Perkins, W. M. Meredith, Henry C. Carey, Morton P. Henry, Geo. M. Dallas, J. G. Rosen-garten, James H. Cassin, Jesse M. Williams. Fifth District—Clifford P. Sims, John Welsh, John H. Town, Benj. Marshall, Geo. N. Tatham, Geo. Riché. John H. Town, Benj. Marshall, Geo. IN. Launam, Geo. Riché.
Sixth District—Harman Baugh, P. Penaberton Morris, Lindscy Smyth. Abraham Baker, Charlos Heritage, Morton McMichael.
Seventh District—Wm. Esher, Wm. H. Weeks, George L. Oliver, Thomas Cochran, John L. Davis, John H. Campbell, Wm. Neal, Elijah Dallett, C. John H. Campbell, Wm. Neal, Elijah Dallett, C. F. Trego.
Eighth District—Asa Whitney, Dr. W. M. Buffington, Samuel J. Cresswell, Wm. L. Dennis, David Boyer Brown. Marvin E. Clark, Henry McCalmont, Arthur M. Burton, Joseph B. Townsend, Algernon S. Roberts.

Ninth District—Franc Sheppard, Wm. Wagner, Elizad S. Camball, Hanry C. Fritz, Jos. Moore, Edward S. Campbell, Henry C. Fritz, Jos. Moore Tenth District—John R. Young, Rufus W. Mar-tin. Thos. Potter, Thos. b. Greenbank, Wm. E.

Wood, Christopher C. Riddle, D. B. Brown, Chas Eleventh District-Jacob G. Bender, Edward A. Wood, J. E Sheppard, Thos. M. Montgomery, John Twelfth District-Richard Wildie, Beni, H. Thirteenth District—Dr. Trenchard, James Mof-fitt. Sr., Dr. John P. Curren, James Riché, James Fourteenth District—Simon Gratz, John B. Robinson, Win. Smith, Lewis D. Vail, Edward Gratz, Michael Keen, Edmund Dingee.

Fifteenth District—George W. Toland, Henry J. Williams, Henry Pratt McKean, T. Charlton Henry, J. Duvał Rodney, Enoch Taylor, J. Murray Rush, Wm. F. Smith, George W. Wolf, John Roberts.

Sixteenth District—Robert P. Desilver, Thomas Dickson, John McMullin, Henry Rigler.

Seventeenth District—Charles F. Abbott, C. M. Eakin, Samuel Haworth, Wm. W. Keen, Horatia Gates Jones, Ellis Yarnall. Fourteenth District Simon Gratz, John B. Ro

First Ward—Stephen Benton. Third Ward—Wm. S. Price, James Armstrong. Fifth Ward—Wm. Heyward Drayton. Seventh Ward—Wm. Bradford, Joseph A. Clay, ohn Welsh, Wm. A. Ingham. Ninth Ward—John Price Wetherill. Eleventh Ward—Daniel S. Beideman.

FOR SELECT COUNCIL.

Gates Jones. Ellis Yarnall.

Thirteenth Ward-Wm. Neal, Wm. H. Bacon, m. Esher, Joel Reeves. Fifteenth Ward—Henry Davis, Chas. M. Taylor. Thos. Potter. Hos. Potter. Seventeenth Ward—Michael Keenan, Andrew McBride, Ed. Murray. Nineteenth Ward—Thos. H. Bartlett, Dr. John Nineteenia Ward—Thos. H. Bartiett, Dr. John P. Curren, Thos. Harrison. Twenty-first Ward—Wm. L. McDowell, D. Rod-ney King. Michael M. Blynn, Chas. Thomson Jones. Twenty-third Ward—Wm. W. Smedley, Samuel Willette.
Twenty-fifth Ward-John R, Savage, C. Camp bell Cooper, Thomas Wriggins. FOR COMMON COUNCIL. First Ward—David Farrel, John Milligan, Saml Kilpatrick, Saml. S. Carvin, Joseph Bailey, Chas. S. Dunk.

S. Dunk.

Second Ward—Thomas S. Barger, Henry L.
Hornberger, Abraham Powell, Edward Brooks,
George Mitchell, Wm. Clarke.

Third Ward—Edward Quinn.
Fourth Ward—John O'Brien, John Wallace, Daid McClean.
Sixth Ward—J. Barton Smith. Sixth Ward—J. Barton Smith.
Seventh Ward—Wm. A. Ingham, Henry McCrea,
John W. Leigh, T. Stevenson, John P. Steiner.
Eighth Ward—E. Dunbar, George W. Ball, Dr.
Eamac, Frederick Lennig, James H. Castle, Thos.
A. Budd, Fairman Rogers, John Hulin, A. L.
Hodgdon, Matthew W. Baldwin, Dr. Emerson, Alex J. Harper, Wm. Summers.

Kinth Ward—James A. Freeman, William S. Stokely, Wm. C. Patterson, Jacob P. Jones, Henry A. Wieman.
Tenth Ward—Samuel J. Cresswell. James Davis.

Wm. Musser, Joseph B. Townsend, Robert Pearsall, David S. Oakes, Samuel Hancock, William P Hacker. Eleventh Ward—W. Kerr. Twelfth Ward—M. W. Haines.
Thirteenth Ward—Henry Budd, Saml. A. Bispham, W.m. H. Bacon, Geo. Wagner, Gillies Dallett, Edward S. Campbell.
Fourteenth Ward—Samuel R. Evans, James Bac Fourteenth Ward—Samuel R. Evans, James Barber, C. B. Trego, Robert Bethel.
Fifteenth Ward—Thomas Potter, Mordecai R
Moore. Daniel T. Moore, Chriles P. Bower, John
Robinson, John Murphy, Aaron B. Ivins
Sixteenth Ward—A. R. Paul.
Eighteenth Ward—Jacob Moyer, Wm. Bumm,
Godfrey Metzhar, Peter Rambo, Jas. Hogg (manufacturer), Theodore Birely, Christian Sheetz, Thos.
W. Duffell.
Twentieth Ward—G. W. Simmons

Twentieth Ward-G. W. Simmons. Twenty-first Word—M. Blynn.
Twenty-third Word—Watson Comley, Rudolph dams. John Shalleross Twenty-fourth Ward—Wm. Stokes. Twenty-fifth Ward—Pavid E. Thompson, Barton . Jenks. The nominations for Assembly and Council still remain open. Those for Councils have been made only partially, as the delegates from many of the wards were absent when the Convention was receiving the nominations.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Thursday next,

Another Seizure.—The schooner Emma was reported to the Harbor Police as having gone was reported to the Harbor Police as inving gone to the upper portion of the city to lead with coal, and the informant stated that she had a Secession flag on board. The surveyor of the port was apprised of these facts, and took possession of the vessel on Monday night, in the name of the United States Government, under the confiscation act, it having been discovered that she was owned in part vs. Secessionists. No rehel flag was found upon

by Secessionists. No rebel flag was found upon MILITARY .- The following letters, received

MILITARY.—The following letters, received in this city, explain themselves:

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1861.

To Captain James A. Gallagher, La Pierre House, Philadelphia:
Dean Sin: I feel much pleasure in authorizing you to raise a squadron of cavalry to be attached to the "Irish Brigade," now organizing in this city, and I do so by virtue of powers derived by me from the War Department at Washington. Further particulars will be given you in due time. In the meanwhile, I beg you to believe me very truly yours,

Thomas Francis Meagher.

Colonel Commanding. Colonel Commanding

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE.

New York, Sept. 9, 1861.

To Garrett Dunn, Esq., Philadelphia:

Dear Sin: I feel much pleasure in authorizing you to raise a regiment of infantry for the "Irish Brigade," now being organized in this city, the same to be known as the "Second Regiment of the Irish Brigade," the same being done by virtue of authority derived from the War Department at Washington. And. I have the honor to be, very truly, yours.
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

THE CHASSEURS DES ALPES, a fine indepen-THE CHASSEURS DES ALPES, a line independent company, raised in this city, and composed entirely of Italians and Frenchmen, most of whom have served in European wars, has been accepted, and is ordered to repair to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. Mr. A. Zajotti, who, with Mr. A. D'Orsolini, has been most active in raising this fine company, has received, by telegraph, notice of its acceptance, and orders for it to go to Camp Curtin. They have now sixty men enrolled, and a fine chance offers for competent men to join it. The cartein gard other officers are not yet elected. chance offers for competent men to join it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludlow.-The case of Captain Kelly, of Colonel Owen's Regiment.
was called yesterday morning, but owing to the
absence of witnesses it was postponed. Our readers will remember that Captain Kelly was attacked at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, a few weeks since, Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, a few weeks since, by a gang of rowdies, who it seems mistools him for some one else. Kelly was in a carriage at the time, and attempting to drive off when the ruffians pursued him, surrounded the carriage, and would in all probability have taken his life had he not drawn his sword and stabbed one of the party who died from the effects of the wound. Kelly immediately gave himself up, and was honorably discharged by the coroner's jury, it being plainly proved that he acted in self-defence. The case will now be heard before the Court of Quarter Sessions. Kelly is out on bail, and is attached to Colonel Owens' Regiment, having been three months in service. months in service.

months in service.

Charles Cox and Mark Reeves were charged with forcible entry and detainer. The prosecutor, Mr. Geisenheimer, had rented a furnished room in the house, and was living there with his wife, when suddenly one day defendants entered it and removed the furniture entirely. Mr. Geisenheimer testified that he was not in arrear for rent, having paid it regularly.

The evidence did not, however, make-out the offence legally, and the jury were instructed that while the offence was a very aggravated one, and for which the defendants could be made-responsible in damages in a civil suit, it was yet not what the law termed a forcible entry and detainer. They the law termed a forcible entry and detainer. They ore accordingly acquitted.

The same defendants were then put on trial. charged with committing an assault and battery on Mr. Geisenheimer. The evidence of the pro-tor was that he had a lad in his service, and

sent him down stairs for water, when Mr. Cox re fused to permit him to come up stales.

Mr. Geisenkeimer was ill at the time, and lying down, but got up and went down stairs, to see what was the matter, when Mr. Cov caught him by the shoulders and pushed him violently against the wall. He did not repel the assault, but returned up stairs.

His story was corroborated by the box, and also by a young lady, residing in the house, who wit-

by a young lady, residing in the house, who witnessed the occurrence.

The evidence against Mr. Reeves was, that on the day after this occurrence he shook his fist under prosecutor's nose, and with some bad language, expressed his desire to "lick" him. The offence in the bill being laid jointly, and on the same day, the District Attorney abandoned the case against Mr. Reeves, and seat a new bill to the Grand Jury, charging the separate offence of assault. The jury convicted Mr. Cox, and Judge Ludlow, after hearing his counsel in extenuation, sentenced him to pay a fine of five cents and costs. A FINE ASSORTMENT of Italian marble monu-

ments, tombs, and garden vases, of Grecian, Ro man, and Gothic designs, imported by Viti Brethers, (late Vito Viti & Sons,) will be offered this morning at public sale, at 10 o'clock, at the marble yard on Fifth street, above South, by Messra. Birch & Son. The work is beautifully finished, and must give general satisfaction.