WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the Bide 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 Joux W. FORNEY, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Result of the War.

The question is daily asked, what will be the result of the present war. It remains for the citizens of the loyal States of this Union to answer it; for, upon their action, and the degree of patriotism and power they are capable of evincing, does the solution depend. If they are equal to the emergencies of the occasion, all will be well, and the Union will be fully restored. It is utterly impossible for the conspirators of the South to contend successfully for a protracted period against a united, energetic, and determined effort of the loyal States to suppress the existing rebellion. After the few temporary advantages they gained at the outset of the contest, by the careful secret preparations they had been perfecting for a long course of years, are more than neutralized by the vigorous measures which the Administration is now enforcing to increase the efficiency of our army and navy, it will not be in their power to effectively antagonize a great nation, united in arms against them. The conspirators perfectly understand this fact, and they rely for triumph solely upon their superior preparations at the commencement of the war, and upon the division of sentiment and feeling at the North after the first warlike impulse has died away. They depend now for their eventual success more upon their Northern allies, few as they are in numbers, who seek to divide public opinion, to render the struggle an unpopular one, to discourage enlistments, to magnify and exaggerate the errors which are inseparable from the transition of a peaceful country into a warlike one, to throw contempt and discredit upon the Administration, or to single out for virulent attack some of its members, than upon their own armies.

The recuperative powers of the insurgents are excessively weak, when contrasted with our own. If the armies they have now in the field should be destroyed or captured, they have no teening population from which to recruit. When their present supplies of many articles essential to successful warfare are exhausted, they will find it extremely difficult to renew their stores. They have nothing to encourage them but a faint hope that our counsels may become divided and distracted, and a large portion of our people misled into a false feeling of sympathy for their infamous cause, of Congress or a political convention. and of antagonism to the effective prosecution of the war.

The manner in which our army has been organized, and all the details connected with its movements, have been criticised with a freedom never before exercised by the people of any nation, whose foes were within sight of their capital and enabled to promptly gain possession of all their leading journals. These criticisms have, in some cases, no doubt led to important reforms, and we have an abiding confidence in the ability of the American people, when fully aroused, to organize and to maintain in the field such an army as the world has rarely witnessed, and one that by its deeds will win a name that will command universal admiration and respect. This task is even now progressing with great rapidity; but it is still a work of time, and we must not forget that other nations require years of constant attention to render their military establishments effective. Meanwhile, the greatest danger that can menace the Republic is the development of a so-called peace party in the North that would seek to sacrifice forever the national honor and the national interests for a temporary truce with its implacable foes. Every good citizen should be on his guard against their insidious wiles. The true patriots of all parties have earnestly and eloquently warned the nation against them. And come, will rest upon those who are weak or wicked enough to be led astray by these sympathizers with treason.

European News.

It would appear that the alliance between France and Austria, greatly weakened by the war of 1859, is becoming even more slight, and that a coolness is arising between the Go- Post of August 22, 1861." This article, vernments of both countries, bearing an ominous resemblance to that which preceded the Italian War. Austria seems in a fair way of losing Hungary, and will probably have occasion to use military force to maintain its nominal sovereignty there. Napoleon, by "original" when it first appeared in The Press his recognition of Victor-Emmanuel as King of August 20, under the title of "OUR Foof Italy, has greatly angered Francis-Joseph. On the other hand, the Archduke Maximilian, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the land relative to the projected Austrian Steamship Company, has predicted, in a speech at Southampton, closer political and commercial sympathies between Austria and England. Sometimes, a statement derives importance from the period of its delivery and the status of the person who makes it. The Archduke Austria, and nearly connected with the Queen the point where we commenced expressing of England by marriage with her first cousin the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

Perhaps, Austria would now seek to fall that the King of Prussia has consented to visit the Emperor Napoleon about the 6th of October, and that the first act of his new Ministry is expected to be the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. The differences between the Papal Govern-

ment and General Guyon, in command of the French army in Rome, have so much increased and become complicated, that it is considered very probable that Napoleon will either with- ing-on to what we wrote a vulgar rigmarole, in draw the whole of the French army, or recall a which is exhibited a noble contempt for the part, leaving Piedmontese troops to take the trammels of syntax, which the adapter has place of those whom he retires. This would written as a peroration. We repudiate the be the introduction of the wedge. Let Victor-Emmanuel get any hold of Rome, and he will speedily become its master.

The London Times, which evinces such an amiable anxiety for the downfall of the great without travelling far from its own sanctum. American Republic, joyfully anticipates that President Lincoln will be seriously incommoded, ere long, by commercial difficulties, of our editorials as its own; only, let us beg that which, by the way, no signs have yet appeared, when they do so, they will refrain from adding -that he cannot obtain loans in the European on any stupid commonplace of their own. money-markets, and that the increase of these We are liberal-let people continue to steal said commercial difficulties is devoutly to be from us, if they please, only let them not disprayed for, because that would lead to a figure the bautling, as gipsies do with stolen speedy settlement of the Secession question, by children to prevent their being recognized. compelling the United States into surrender or compromise. As yet, this Government has not gone a borrowing into the money-markets of Europe. Whatever money it required has hitherto been supplied by her own sons, and we venture to predict that they will continue that support, the object of which is to uphold try, has a persistent aim, the motive of which cannot be mistaken. Nominal liberal, that 66 bold bad " journal has latterly been doing the work of the British aristocracy, which hates the American Republic. It has ceased

to hurt or to annoy us. The Political Conventions.

The proceedings of the different local Democratic Conventions which were in session in our city yesterday will be found in our columns this morning. In several of them it will be seen that politicians who, in the last Presidential contest, were friends of Judge Douglas, possessed considerable influence, and some of the nominees selected are excellent

men. The Convention of the No-Party movement also met at the Exchange yesterday, but it has not yet made any nominations. The general desire of all patriotic citizens to avoid, at this critical period, any exciting political contest, will probably enforce respect, in some way or other, at the approaching elec-

It is generally expected of a preacher that it is shall have some slight reverence for the shall have some slight reverence for the sanctions the violation of the oath. He only lends he shall have some slight reverence for the name of God and the principles of religion. Until a late period such has been the custom throughout this country, and we were even charitable enough to think that a certain regard for Divinity and its attributes was still retained by those clerical gentlemen who had withdrawn themselves from their allegiance. But even on this sacred matter we are beginning to entertain a doubt. We have read some strange publications from reverend gentlemen South, and from treasonably inclined clergy-Northern pulpits. The last is a letter from one John Poisal, lately a Methodist preacher in New York city. Here is Mr. Poisal's

"Believing, as I do, that the condition of the "Believing, as I do, that the condition of the world cannot be made better by converting the Christian pulpit into a political arona, I have never, in this city or elsewhere, introduced politics or war into the sacred desk. I acknowledge no allegiance to New England Puritanism, in Church or State. But in maintaining my consistency and the rectitude of my principles, I have been assailed by an Abolition press; my character and motives have been traduced; the worse than midnight assassin, who had not the courage to meet me face to face, has elameterinely mursued me, and even the queswho may not the courage to meet me tace to face, has clandestinely pursued me, and even the question of personal safety, and that of the 'parsonage and church.' has been a subject of animadversions among partisan and excited men."

The trouble with this reverend gentleman is. hat he protests too much. The idea of a harmless preacher of the Gospel being clanhe maintained what he calls his "consistency," Government and our loyal people. There | most dazzling protestations of love for the

in the North. Religion seems to have been armed intervention saved Maryland from Jefonly a profession—the acquirement of a certain | terson Davis. That inflated aristocrat Henry amount of theology, the weekly delivery of a May was a neutrality politician,—and we see certain number of sermons, and the yearly what mischief he has been able to do after reception of a large salary and goodly perqui- obtaining place through fraud and misrepresites. The Bible was all things at all times, and its teachings varied with the opinions of the congregation or the eccentricities of the | tial campaign-for Douglas to the ear but for vestrymen. What was in itself the holiest of Breekinridge to the hope. He was a neutral human callings, instead of elevating the heart | Governor until the gallant Lyon and Blair and purifying the mind, seemed to minister to | forced him to drop the mask before his time the passions, the prejudices, and the natural and draw the sword of treason. Senator depravity of man. Instead of explaining and | Green has been a persistent neutral, and not inculcating those blessed and beautiful pre- long since he was begging for truces and a cepts which crowd the pages of God's holy | cessation of hostilities. book, these well-paid clergy gave long hours religious bodies became the theatre of discussions as angry and acrimonious as the Houses

We are speaking of preachers on both sides of the question, the extreme class which Mr. Poisar represents and the extreme class directly antagonistic—the radical anti-slavery and the radical pro-slavery—and the remarks we bestow on the course of this Methodist clergyman will, we hope, be understood as applying as directly | English, that the gallant McCulloch will soon to the ca se of those who made the pulpit mere oracle for the enunciation of humanitarian ideas on the question of political and social economy. These gentlemen have been gratuitous in their opinions. They have made politics a matter of religion, and preached secular ideas to protesting congregations. If the Church commends itself to the world in any one particular respect, it is as being holy and neutral ground-the sanctuary. We draw ourselves to the throne of God, to escape the tumultuous contentions and fierce strifes which have followed us during the week. We drink the cup and break the bread, not as Democrats or as Republicans—neither as citizens nor as aliens—but as the worshippers of one great and almighty Being, who is the same in all climes,

in all seasons, and to the end of all time. Therefore we take it that when Mr. POISAL forgets what is required of his profession, and flaunts treason in the face of those who have cherished him as a minister of God, he degrades himself and offends the best sentiments of religion. He neither renders unto Casar a fearful responsibility now, and for years to the things which are Caesar's nor unto God the things which are God's. His congregation may receive our congratulations on being

> so well rid of him. Compliments to the "Boston Post."

A Massachusetts correspondent has forwarded to us what he calls "a highly original editorial cut from the Boston a comment on Mr. Russell's writing an account of the battle of Bull Run-(commencing "That Mr. Russell's account of the battle of Bull Run should be unfavorable to the Unionists has not surprised us?)-was REIGN RELATIONS." The only merit which the Boston Post is entitled to, is that of having shown great alacrity in adopting and Austrian marine, who has been visiting Eng- adapting our article, and putting it into its own columns as its own "original" editorial. Omitting our second paragraph, (which said that Mr. Russell's account of the battle had not then reached us,) the Boston Post does us the honor to appropriate and pass off as its own editorial the first portion of an article which we had expressly written for and in Maximilian is next brother to the Emperor of The Press two days before. It stops short at the opinion that the British Government would probably find itself mistaken if it thought that

the United States would submit to insult, in-Lack upon the friendship of England, seeing jury, or hostility from any European Powerleast of all, from England, It certainly was not very honest on the part of the Boston Post to appropriate an article from The Press without acknowledgment-not merely a simple copying, which is frequent among newspapers, but that adoption and adaptation of it, by putting it in large type and a particular column as one of its own original editorials. A still greater wrong is the tackclosing sentences of the Post's article, and fancy that the difference of style must be obvious to the meanest capacity; whose that is, in our opinion, the Boston Post may guess, We by no means desire to prevent the Boston Post or any other paper from printing

The Allegiance of Naturalized Citizens. The Boston Pilot of June 15, 1861, publishes the annexed question propounded to the editors of the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph. together with the response of Bishop Purcel, one of the editors of that paper. As many of the Constitution and to crush the life out of the adopted citizens of the country do not Rebellion. The constant endeavor of The take either the Boston Pilot or the Cincinnati Times, by its writers at home and abroad, to Catholic Telegraph, it has been deemed proper injure this Covernment and insult this coun- to submit it to them in this form for general

> THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. VERY REV. AND REV. EDITORS: I would wish to know whether, in your opinion, a naturalized citizen, even in the South, can take part with the Southern Confederacy without the guilt of perjury? In becoming a citizen he swore fealty, not to any State, but to the United States. Does that onthe contraction of the United States. mean anything? If not, to take it was a sin. If so, it must bind to fidelity to the constitutionally-elected President and Congress.

CONSCIENCE. An oath binds a man, under penalty of perjury, to do what he conscientiously considered his words to promise. Apart from ignorance, prejudice, or false representation, we believe that every naturalized citizen has, according to the intent of the form of naturalization, sworn to support the legally constituted Government at Washington. Many a poor man may have been taught, however, that his obligations were not of this character, and may, therefore, without being willing to perjure himself, be carried away by the waves of public opinion about him to the wrong side.—Eds. Telegraph.

We clip the above from the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph and Advocate of May 28th.

We may add to the very just answer of the distinguished and learned editors of the Telegraph, that it becomes the duty of every clergyman in the seceded States to abstain from any active act that may lead their people to believe that they are released from the obligation of their oath of alle-

his services to reconcile with God a dying soldier who may have been guilty of perjury.—Boston

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Aug. 27, 1861. In the reign of Frederick the Great the English minister resident at Berlin exhibited a great deal of anxiety to form a treaty of alliance binding the German monarch to assist England in one of her great campaigns. The men who preach Southern doctrines from King responded by stating his determination to maintain a neutral position-and, while watching the course of the combatants, to bide his time. A few days after, his Majesty gave great state dinner to which he invited the English Ambassador. During the repast, he pressed his guest to partake of a luscious capon, whose "doubtful gender" has made it a bonne bouche for all Epicureans. The wily diplomatist seized the occasion to avenge himself on the redoubtable Fritz, and replied by saying, "Sire, I am extremely obliged to you, but I have a great contempt for all neutrals." This anecdote is especially appropriate to

the present condition of all the Border Slave States that hide their hostility to the Government under the guise of neutrality. This neutrality idea has been one of the most dangerdestinely pursued around New York because ous, because the most insidious and plausible, of the Secession ideas. The neutrality of the is so supremely ridiculous that we cannot but | Tennessee politicians lost us Tennessee. John smile in spite of his cloth. The whole tone of Bell and Andrew Ewing were the authors of his letter is offensive and insulting both to the | the neutrality idea, - they clothed it with the could be no more unchristian position than | Union, and when the Union men of that State that of the Rev. Mr. Poisal. The Government | were thrown off their guard, they whirled it is to him only an organized "New England into the abyss of Secession. The neutrality Puritanism," and the people nothing more of the Virginia politicians lost us Virginia. than "partisan and excited men." When The game of deception was never more politics means Union, and loyalty, and devo- thoroughly played than by the neutrality polition to the sacred cause of Government, he ticians of the Old Dominion. John Letcher objects to bring them into the sacred desk. was for neutrality until the end of April,-But it is a sad thing, both for him and his the- the 1st of May found him stealing Governory, that his idea does not prevent him from ment musket-barrels from the ruins of polluting that sacred desk with diatribes Harper's Ferry, and ruminating over the against the Government, and sneers at its ru- ruins of Gosport navy yard. William C. Rives followed the neutrality path until he We allude to Mr. Poisal simply because he found himself in Montgomery, in full commurepresents a class which is very numerous here | nion with a traitor Congress. Nothing but sentation. Governor Jackson, of Missouri, was a neutral politician in the last Presiden-The truth is, neutrality is negative treason.

to weary platitudes on the sacred nature of These neutral men of the border have but one "property," and the constitutional rights of motive-no matter what they say, or think, the South in the Territories. The doctrines or do, they mean treason, and if unmolested of the Apostle Paul were made to illustrate | they will accomplish treason sooner or later. the doctrines of John C. Calhoun, and the | They speak neutrality and peace in Kentucky ecclesiastical convocations of these various they applaud the doings of McCulloch and Price in Missouri. Here, I have before me a Louisville Courier, the especial organ of Mr. Breckinridge, and the oracle of treason in Kentucky. There are columns upon columns of articles, communications, and resolutions in favor of peace and neutrality as the policy of spoken expression of sentiment. Kentucky. And yet, in a leading editorial, the editor is in eestasies over the engagement at Springfield, and says, in the most exultant free Missouri from the tyranny of Lincoln In Kentucky, neutrality means treason; in Missouri, hostility means treason; and the Government must accept the inevitable result or obviate it.

> Immediately prior to the battle of Manassas the Governor of Kentucky sent two commissioners to Washington to plead with the President to spare Kentucky from the presence of the United States troops. In vain the Executive remonstrated with them on the condition of the Union; in vain he suggested the immediate necessity of affording protection to the people of Eastern Tennessee. A most earnest appeal was made and insisted upon that arms and troops should not be sent into or through Kentucky for any purpose whatever. They succeeded. And where does neutrality leave Kentucky to-day? Although the people of that great State decided for the Union by unprecedented majorities at two recent elections, yet the doctrine of neutrality insisted upon by Magostin and yielded to by the Union men may eventually deprive us of the vote and voice of Kentucky. Instead of following the advice of such men as Prentice and John C. Mason, the Administration has committed the fatal blunder of yielding to Guthrie, Dixon. and, I regret to say, Mr. Crittenden himself. As yet, no United States troops have been sent into Kentucky, but when recently arms and ammunition were forwarded to the brigade of General Nelson, even counties which had hitherto been regarded as loyal to the Union arose and protested against the interpositionthe necessary interposition of the Federal Government. Meanwhile, East Tennessee has been almost given up to the Secessionists. Andrew Johnson is a fugitive, and many of those who sided with him, like Mr. Nelson of Tennessee, have been compelled, to save themselves from death, to join hands with the

> In the words of the lamented Douglas, there can be no neutrals in this contest. We must be either traitors or patriots, and the sooner the Government acts upon the living counsel of our dead leader, the better it will be for

Union, peace, and humanity.

(For The Press.1 The citizens of Philadelphia were startled yes terday morning by the announcement of the arrest of Mr. William S. Johnston, a youth just of age, and the grandson of Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin, who had lived with herself and her respected husband. and by whom he was educated from his infancy. Circumstances after the death of Mr. Gilpin took him to Virginia, where his mother resides. He there attached himself, before he was of age, to a rifle company, and before the unfortunate separation from the Union. At the urgent request of Mrs. Gilpin and his own consent; he was in a few weeks released from it, and was on a visit to her, to travel for some weeks during the summer. As he is her only grandchild and near relative, having seen the proclamation of President Lincoln that all communication should be stopped after the 1st of September with the South, and feeling naturally anxious for his mother and her young children, he reluctantly determined to return to her, being desirous to obey the requirements of the Government. He was arrested at the depot, and his person and trunk strictly examined. No letters, with the oxception of two (placed where they could at once seen) from Union ladies to their aged relatives in the town where he was going, were found. A map of Virginia, which every gentleman possesses, was in his trunk, but nothing which could implicate his honor. He was sent to Moyamensing prison, where he awaits the decision of the Secretary of War, and will doubtless obtain an honorable release as soon as the facts are known. With the well-known feelings of Mrs. Gilnin, and her liberal contributions, no act of dishonor could attach itself to a member of her household. Mr. Gilpin's patriotism and usefulness to his country, and his go nerous bequests to his State, are too fresh in the minds and hearts of his fellow-citizens to be re-

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1861. EDITOR OF THE PRESS: In view of the growing cost and scarcity of cotton, why cannot our enterprising furnishers commence the exercise of their nventive powers in substituting woollen goods in many articles of men's wear? Satisfied that flannel could be rationally worn, and made sufficiently neat for an outer as well as an undershirt, I would suggest both the propriety same to Philadelphia shirt manufacturers. There is no need in waiting until New York starts the hall: for once, let Philadelphia originate an

idea. Yours respectfully. For the War. Public Amusements.

Mrs. Garrettson opens the Walnut-street Theatre on next Monday evening, Mr. Couldock appearing as the "star." Mr. C. is a favorite here, and will be succeeded by other leading performers. The stock company, increased by the engagement of Miss Alice Grey, from Baltimore; Miss Hernarde, from New York; Mr. John McCollough, formerly of Arch-street Theatre, and some others, will consist of nineteen ladies and twenty-six gentlemen. Among the former may be named Mesdames Thayer and Cowell, with little piquante Miss C. Jefferson, and a great many of the pretty lasses for whom Walnut-street Theatre has become celebrated. Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Vining Bowers, Mr. J. S. Wright, Mr. S. Homple, Mr. G. Burrott, &c., are retained from last season.

CHORMANN'S MOUNTED RIFLE RANGERS .- A few more men are wanted at the Headquarters, 41.
North Sixth street. The regiment will most cer-

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

STARTLING NEWS FROM VIRGINIA

THE FEDERAL FORCES SURROUNDED. Reported Defeat of Tyler's Forces.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. LOYALTY OF COMMODORE PORTER.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SICKLES. INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH HYATTSTOWN PROBABLE BATTLE AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Sailing of the Great Expedition. GEN, BUTLER AND COM. STRINGHAM COMMANDING.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1861. The Secretary of the Navy. A report, by no means popular, has obtained some currency, that a change in the Navy Department is necessary, and that Secretary Welles will be requested to retire. At this critical period in our public affairs, great capacity is imperative in all our Cabinet. But the best informed friends of the Union here question the propriety of a change that would involve the removal of the present Secretary of the Navy. It is possible that Mr. Welles may have erred in some points, but it is remarkable that those who complain have made no specific charge. He has committed no rash act: he has done nothing for which the country has had cause to regret. Those who know him best rely with confidence upon his decisions. The officers of the navy, so far as I have been able to learn—and I have given this point special attention-have all strong words of praise in his favor. They know best what he had to do in bringing up a dilapidated navy; and they, though impatient to see our blockade thorough and complete know that 2.000 miles of Southern coast (including the inlets) cannot be blockaded in a day, with-as was the fact when the blockade was decided upononly fifty vessels to do it with, and a large portion of those not available for that purpose.

Secretary Welles is a man of few words, of excellent judgment, correct decision, and great firm-ness. The rejection of the Vanderbilt steamers is a saving to the country of millions of dollars. They were too weak to receive guns; they were too large for blockading, where vessels of ten to fifteen, not twenty to twenty-two, feet draught are required; they were not needed for transports; and, moreover, they were not offered at the Government's own price, as is generally supposed, but with such conditions as to make it certain that the owners were secure in the certainty of a good round sum for them, and altogether more than they could pos-

sibly be worth to the navy. In these remarks I am not the mouthniese of the Secretary of the Navy, nor am I giving my own individual opinion. My conclusions are gathered from intelligent and experienced officers of the navy, who, if they discovered inefficiency in the chief officer of the Department, would permit no fear or favor from that source to prevent a blunt, out-

Equally qualified is Captain Fox, the Assistant Secretary, a man of large experience, quick perception, correct decision, and prompt ac with the Secretary, and that clear-headed, methodical business man, Mr. Faxon, the chief clerk, possess peculiar qualifications for the special and vastly-important duties of the department whose interests they have under their charge. More Arrests.

A. E. L. KEESE, bolice officer, was arrested this morning, by order of the provost marshal, and is now in jail. His house is guarded. Mr. KEESE had an office in the room occupied by Justice Donn, and was supposed to be a good Union man. Latterly, he has not been much in his office, and may have been privately playing into the hands of the enemy. The charges against him have not been made public.

It is said that letters found on the person of a woman arrested in Alexandria afford conclusive evidence of the disloyalty of a number of prominent citizens, who will be placed in close quarters immediately. The day of half-way measures is gone. Gen. McCLELLAN knows his duty, and is disposed to perform it.

A Naval Engineer Arrested SANDERSON, engineer on the war steamer, Yan-Lee. of the Potomac flotilla, has long been open in his expressions of disloyalty. He was not a safe man to have in command of the position he occupied. He has been arrested, and placed where his power to exercise his evil propensities has been materially curtailed.

Cabinet Council. The Cabinet Council assembled at 12 o'clock today. The deliberations are said to have been of an important character. Secretary SEWARD was not present, having left the city this morning on a short visit to his home in New York.

The Reading Dragoons. I notice that Captain Tobias Barto, of the Reading Dragoons, complains in the Reading Gazette that his company has not been accepted. I Mayor Benner based his refusal to take the oath as understand that the department has given directions that the gallant captain's company shall be at once accepted. This company is composed of some of the best men in Berks county. He is himself an able and scientific military officer, and will no doubt perform feats of valor and great daring when brought in opposition to the Secession enemy. I have no doubt the Black Hussars will fly before the Reading Dragoons.

Late from the Pacific Squadron. PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Letters are received from Flag Officer J. B. MONTGOMERY, on board flag ship Lancaster, of the Pacific squadron, dated "Bay of Panama, August 12. Good health prevailed. The flag officer transmits a list of the officers, with a statement of the number of men (with their rates) comprising the crow of the Laucaster, who sailed from the United States in that ship on the 27th July, 1859 including those transferred from other vessels of the squadron, whose term of two years' service will expire within three months from the 20th of July last. The Wyoming is the only remaining vesse of the squadron whose crew will complete their two years' service within the designated period. That vessel is now employed on the coast of Cali-

Commandant MONTGOMERY, who is now entitled to a respite, gallantly says: " For my own part. I neither expect nor desire a day's respite from active employment, during the continuance of our present struggle for the maintenance of our national nonor and the integrity of the Union, and it rests solely with the Department to determine my sphere of duty, whether on this or the other side of the continent." Dating the service of the Lancaster's officers and men from the period of their departure from the United States, their two years' service expired on the 27th of July, ult., and Commandant Monrowert will have commanded the squadron two years on the 17th of August, on which day he hoisted his flag on board the steamfrigate Merrimack. The time, therefore, of the commander and crew has expired under the regulation of the Department, and they may claim to be relieved, though the commander, and probably ail of the officers and men under him, prefer to remain at the post of duty, a patriotic band of faithful adherents to the Union. Loyalty of Commander Porter.

The Navy Department is satisfied with the abundant proofs which Commander Porter has taken into custody at once. The name of the pripresented in refutation of the charge against his coner is Thus. Wettell." loyalty. His own affidavit shows the alleged Secession letter to his son to be a forgery.

Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular of instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs, calling their attention to the act of Congress further to provide for the collection.

Wild, Wm, Agery, W. R. Irwin, J. V. Creswell, C. S. Roberts, T. T. Woodruff, F. Dow, M. Lawtion of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved the 13th of July last, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 16th of August in pursuance thereof, both of which | Morris, P. A. Ahl, R. McCay, Mr. and Mrs. Wiscare annexed. In view of this act and the procla- man and family, Jas. A. Conrad and lady, Thomas mation, the Secretary directs and instructs the Griest, M. A. Strong, U. S. A. officers of the customs to use all vigilance in preventing commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of States in insurrection, excepting in the special cases in which it may be allowed by license and permit as therein set forth. The instructions of the 2d of May and the 12th of July last, heretofore in force, will be regarded as superseded by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proclamation. The collectors, and other officers of the customs, will report all seizures made under the proclamation to the proper District Attorney, for such proceedings as the law and facts may justify in each case, and they will also, as soon as practicable, and as frequently afterwards as may be convenient, report their views in relation to the commercial intercourse contemplated, and the permits proper to be granted or withheld in the forms accompanying the weekly returns required by the circular of the 5th August last to be made to the Treasury Department. Collectors, and other officers of the customs, will be careful to state what permits are asked for the ship-

ment of goods, by whom asked, and the grounds on

which the applications are based. The Secretary

especially directs the attention of collectors to

the fifth and subsequent sections of the act common-

ly known as the force bill.

The enemy still hold possession of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railway, from Leosburg to opposite Fall's Church, with 12,000 troops deployed

along the route. W. W. Corcorau not Arrested. A rumor prevailed to-day that Mr. Concoran, the banker, had been arrested at nine o'clock last night. General Porter has authorized a contraliction of the rumor.

Our Advance Guard. The regiment in charge of our advanced entrenchments towards Bailey's cross-roads was drawn in wo days ago, and the enemy has taken their places. Rebel Cavalry. Yesterday five of our men who were out scout-

shot, when both parties retreated. The Rebels Entrenching themselves at Bailey's Cross-Roads. The rebels are entrenching themselves at Bailey's oss-roads, where they have a large force of troops. Election of Mayor.

ing discovered 30 robel cavalry, one of whom they

At a joint meeting of the City Councils last evening, RICHARD WALLACH, Esq., was elected mayor of the city for the unexpired term. Mr. WALLACH s "a strong, fervent Union man," and has the confidence of the community. He was notified of his election by a committee appointed to wait upon him. He immediately appeared and received the outh of office, and in a neat speech assured his associates that he had it as the object of his heart to do all in his power to "further and protect the interests of the Federal Union." For some time past. the city has suffered by a neglect of the duties of the mayor, and Mr. Mayor Wallacu has now a glorious opportunity to render himself eminently popular, by an active, energetic occupation of the field to which he is called. There is much neglected work to be done, and the community will naturally expect to see those objects receive prompt at tention. Sadly have our municipal interests been neglected, until the city has become a subject of disgraceful remark by almost every visitor. As the metropolis of the nation, it ought to be a model in all municipal regulations. Contrary to this, it is the best-neglected city, probably, in the Unionloving States.

Screnade. After Mr. WALLACH received his election last evening, and returned to his residence, he was serenaded in the presence of a large number of citizens, whom he addressed in a neat speech, assuring them of his fealty to the Union, and determination to devote himself to the responsible duties of the position to which he had been elected. The Very Last Battle.

A high functionary in the Commissariat Department lowered himself very much yesterday in he estimation of his friends by an attack upon a subordinate. He was saved from a severe whip ping, which he richly merited, by the interference of friends. It is expected that he will be dismissed for this exhibition of temper.

The Sick in our Hospitals. The weekly report issued to-day shows that there are 124 patients in the General hospital, on E street. in Washington; 55 in C street hospital; and 211 in Columbia College hospital. In Seminary hospital, Georgetown, 174; Union hospital, Georgetown, Total, 743, in which the hospital at Alexandria is not included.

Never Sold the New York News. Your paper of Friday says four copies of the N Y. News were addressed to George Siggus, Alexandria. Mr. S. says he never ordered, never received, and never sold the News, and would not receive it into his store. General Anderson's Staff.

The following officers have been ordered to duty as the staff of General Robert Anderson. They are to report at Cincinnati on the 30th inst: Captain GREENE, assistant adjutant general. Captain HANCOCK, assistant quartermaster. Captain Symonds, commissary of subsistence. Captain PRIME, corps of engineers.

First Lieut. MICHLER, topographical engineers. Surgeon CUYLER, medical staff. Major WOODRUFF, of the corps of engineers, i ordered to report immediately to General Dix to relieve Captain PRIME. Gen. Sickles' Brigade.

Orders have been issued to attach the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves of New York to Gen. SICKLES' brigade. The selection of colonel is left to its own officers. It is understood that, at the request of Gen. McChellan to-day, the President has directed a commission to issue to Brigadier General Sickles, thus conferring upon him that rank. Gen. Hunter's Staff.

The following named officers have been appointed on Major General HUNTER's staff: Capt. Fny, assistant adjutant general. Capt. J. W. TURNER, commissary of subsistence. Capt. SHAEFFER, of the Volunteers; Lieut. ED-WARD SMITH, of the Fifteenth Infantry; and Licut. STOCKTON, of the Fourth Cavalry, as aids-de-camp.

Fast Screw Propellers. The board appointed for the purpose have just completed the examination of the proposals for and drawings of fast screw propeller steamers, in answer to an invitation of the Navy Department to some sixteen or eighteen shipbuilders and constructors of marine engines. The invitation was made in consequence of the representations of many persons that much faster vessels than those now in the navy might thus be obtained. Such steamers were required to move at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. Of these shipbuilders and engine constructors only two parties responded to this requirement, and even what they proposed was not satisfactory

to the board. Parade. The Fourth Pennsylvania (reserve) Regiment marched up the avenue this morning, and made a fine appearance. Why Mayor Berret did not take the Oath. The Star of this evening gives the opinion of Mr. J. M. CARLISLE, the corporation attorney, on which

constructed at Dog-Tooth Island, about eighteen an ex officio member of the Board of Police Comioners. Mr. Canlisle says: First, The mayor of Washington is connected with the police board, not in respect to his person or individuality, but in respect of the office which he holds. It is, by the express terms of the statute, ex officio that he is entitled to vote in the board. supply were reaching New Madrid by way of Pa-It is only because he is mayor that he has such title, and it is only by ceasing to be mayor that he Of the mayor, the charter says (sec. 2d): "He The concussion shook the country for miles around.

shall, ex orrive, have and exercise all the powers, authority, and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace for the county of Washington within said county." The same provision is found in the charter of 1812. But it has never occurred to any one, that before the mayor could exerrise the powers of a justice of the peace he was required to qualify himself as such by oath or otherwise. This being true, it follows that no oath whatever ought to be taken by the mayor in addiwhatever ought to be taken by the major in addition to his official oath as major.

Secondly, The oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of August 6th, 1861, has no application whatever to the members of this Board of Police. and certainly not to the mayor of Washington, as an ex officio entitled to be a member of it.

The opinion gives at length the reasons why this act "requiring an oath of allegiance, &c., to be administered to certain persons in the civil

administered to certain persons in the civil service of the United States." can surely have no application to the mayor of Washington; and in that connection concludes that the mayor is not in any sense an executive officer or employee of either the Departments, "or a person con with" in the sense of the statute in question. The summing up of the whole case is, that for the mayor to take any outh whatever would be a de act of Congress creating the Board.

A Brutal Murder.

The following account of a murder is in the Sta of this evening: "Yesterday, about noon, a colored boy, (a slave belonging to Mr. W. Fletcher, of the First ward.) while in charge of a horse and cart hauling earth in the vicinity of Seventeenth street, drove his team down by the canal, near the outlet lock, and ha a white man who was setting on a long boat in the Tiber, asking him, 'Please, massa, give me a chew of tobacco.' The man replied, 'I'll give you tobacco, you black son of a _____,' and he called to a boy on the boat to bring him his gun. The gun was brought, when he took it and immediately fired killing the black boy almost instantly. A squad o the provost guard were fortunately in the vicinity, and an efficer, approaching the man, asked him what was the matter. He replied that he had accidentally shot a colored boy, and was going for a doctor.' 'I am the doctor you want.' said the officer, and immediately ordered his arrest. Ho was

Arrivals from Pennsylvania. Willard's-Jas. S. Negley, W. B. Negley, F. II. Gross, W. J. Kane, A. II. Franciscus, Martin Thomas, T. N. Buck, Henry Glass, Scott Sterrart, Charles Viser, R. Fandenburg, F. Cantador, A rence, Geo. Bardwell, Ira Duffy, Capt. J. Brown W. C. Potter, Jas. Riley, L. Houseal Kirkwood's-Jas. S. Wordbren, Adam Shirk, R

John Hurlet, lady and child. National-Benj. A. Connant, J. B. Baxter. From Boston. Boston, Aug. 27 .- The British brig Forward, from Cienfuegos, reports having seen off Cape Antoni, on the 4th inst., the privateer Sumpter, lying off and on. The supply-ship Fearnought left for the blockade squadron to-day. The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts have issued a call for the meeting of a State Convention, at Worcester, on October lat. The call

Explosion at Pattsburg.

Pattsburg, Aug. 27.—An explosion, supposed to be of a box of percussion primers for cannon, addressed to J. C. Fremont, St. Louis, occurred at noon to-day, at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, while the employees of the Adams' Express Company were unloading the Eastern car. Wm. Mc-Laughlin and John Maher, who were inside of the car, were seriously, if not fatally injured, and Mr. Regan, who was on the outside, slightly wounded. Mr. Bachelor, custom-house inspector, had his leg broken. is addressed to all the citizens of the Commonwealth who are in favor of the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war. More Arrests at New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 27 .- J. A. Thuchaso, a well. known slave-dealer, was arrested to-day, and held to bail. Samuel J. Anderson, a native of Virginia. and a sympathizer with the robols, has also been

Steamers Signalled. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The steamer City of Washington passed the Arabia on the 16th, and the Fulton on the 22d.

The Loudoun and Hampshire Railway. | FROM FORTRESS MONROE. SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION.

Formess Monroe, August 26.-The much-

talked of expedition from Old Point has sailed un-

der command of General Butler. It consisted of

the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, sloop-of-war

Pawnee, gunboats Monticello and Harriet Lane,

Weber and Hawkins take part in the expedition.

bably convey the 159 mutineers to the Tortugas.

THE FEDERAL FORCES SURROUNDED.

rebels, under Floyd, early yesterday morning. No

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27-10 o'clock. P. M .- The

next boat is due at Gallipolis to-morrow morning.

and nothing further from Kanawha Valley can be

REPORTS OF A FIGHT NEAR EDWARDS' FERRY.

s President, and Major Magilton, of the Second

Pennsylvania Reserve, is Judge Advocate. It is

not known that any officers of high rank are to be

A telegraph line from Washington to this point

was completed on Saturday. The work was commenced at Tennallytown, D. C., on Tuesday last-

and run a distance of about thirty miles in a little

The surgeon of Col. Geary's Pennsylvania Regi-

nent, on Saturday, took his sick to the general

depot at Frederick. It is stated that Col. Gearv

anticipated an attack from the rebels. The sur-

Poolesville, supposed to have been between Gen.

Stone's advanced guard and some of Johnston's forces. He fell in with Gen. Stone, who, with a

full battery and the Tammany Regiment, started

for the scene of action. The mail messenger from

Poolesville also reported having heard firing in the

going on near Edwards' Ferry; but, up to this

present writing, your correspondent has been una-

ble to glean any further particulars of the state of

From Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 27.—Gen. Pope has received in-

formation from northeast Missouri to the effect that

Martin Green, instead of threatening to attack

Kirksville and other points, as heretofore reported,

s fast moving toward the Missouri river. Gen.

Hurlbut is pursuing him from Kirksville, and Col.

Moore from Athens. Green's force is estimated at

1.200. He is supposed to be now in the lower part

of Monroe county, moving southward, and will

probably attempt to cross the river in Calloway or

Boone counties. This will rid the northeast portion

of Missouri of his presence, and restore quiet to that

Inonton, Mo., Aug. 26 .- Scouts just in report

considerable force on Castor Creek, with but few

at Greenville. They report their strength in this

section of the State to be 8,000. They subsist on

corn meal and fresh beef, and are nearly destitute

A deserter from New Madrid says the forces un-

Alabamians, are much demoralized, and are mainly

held together by the belief that St. Louis will soon

fall into their hands. The force at New Madrid,

county, under Jeff. Thompson, 8,000, and at

Our informant also says that two masked bat

teries, not before heard of, are located on the Mis-

souri bank of the Mississippi river, one fifteen miles

above New Madrid, and the other about the same

distance below. Another masked battery is to be

miles above Cairo, where the river is narrow and

deep. Lead, liquor, and many other articles of

Explosion of Powder Mills at New Den-

Boston. Aug. 27 .- The extensive powder mills,

four in number, at New Denham, N. H., were

blown up this afternoon, instantly killing five men,

The mills had a large contract to fill for the Go-

vernment. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

Screnade to the Hon. Mr. Holt.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Several thousand people ga-

thered around the Tremont House to-night, the oc-

easion being a screnade to the Hon. Joseph Holt, of

Kentucky. After appropriate airs by the band,

Mr. Holt appeared on the steps of the hotel, and

was introduced to the crowd by Edward Everett,

who made some complimentary and very pa triotic

remarks. Mr. Holt was received with carnest cu-

Southern News via Louisville,

LOUISYLLE, Aug. 27.—Gov. Moore, in the New Orleans Picayene, calls on each family to contribute blankets for the soldiers.

The Savannah Republican says the Confederate authorities within a week would complete their defences so that no Federal fleet can enter a harbor

or inlet, or land troops on the coast of Georgia.
The Vicksburg II hig advocates the manufacture of cotton seed oil for burning, the blockade having deprived them of material for light.

The Charleston Courier says that an iron-clad steamer, named the Randolph, of 155 tons, has been purchased at Savannah, for the coast of South Carolina. She makes from thirteen to fourteen

knots per hour.
The Little Rock (Ark.) True Democrat of the

23d instant says it learns that the Missouri State troops, under command of General Price, left Springfield, for Camp Walker, on the 16th, and

that Ben McCulloch and his forces had gone to

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times says that an abundance of military stores were being conveyed to McCulloch's army in Missouri.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says there is much sickness among the Confederate troops in the neighborhood of Manassas, that the water is full of Vigning red and, and ice

that the water is full of Virginia red mud, and ice

that the water is laif of virginiz red initi. and the extremely scarce at ten cents per pound.

The Lynchburg (Va.) papers say it is impossible to forward all the freight passing to Virginia from the West and South. A large portion of it is daily shipped by the James' river and Kanawha canal.

A Third Texas Regiment is en route to join Mechalesh in Missay.

Movements of Secretary Seward.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 27.—Secretary Seward arrived here this evening and proceeded to Auburn, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln.

Another Privateer.

Bosrov, Aug. 27.—The schooner Agricola, Capt. Herrick, arrived from Ellsworth, Maine, reports

that on the 25th inst., when twenty miles northeast

The Steamer Teutonia Off Cape Hace.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Explosion at Pattsburg.

The U.S. Ship Constellation.

ganized at Knoxville, Tennessee.

thusiasm, and spoke about fifteen minutes.

same direction, and it is believed that a fight was

particulars have yet been received.

ley is not of any stirring account.

obtained till then.

arraigned.

over four days.

affairs.

portion of the State.

of clothing and poorly armed.

Charleston, under Hunter, 800.

ducah and Columbus, Kentucky.

roads, and then proceeded to Washington.

guns and about 4,000 men.

and Newport News.

THE CITY.

The Democratic Conventions. NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES. The Democratic delegates elected to the city. ounty, judicial, senatorial, representative, and ward Conventions, nearly fifty Conventions in all, assembled yesterday. We give below the proceedings of the different bodies:

steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, propellers THE COUNTY CONVENTION Fanny and Adriatic, with a large number of The delegates to the Democratic County Convenschooners, barges, &c. The Quaker City will ion assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at follow in a few hours. The vessels carry over 100 Spring Garden Hall, to nominate candidates for theriff, register of wills, and clerk of the Orphans' Several powerful gunboats remain at Old Poin; Court. The attendance of outside delegates was as large as usual. As the clock struck ten, about two A brilliant achievement is expected from Gen. dozen persons were in the room, when the organi-Butler and Commodore Stringham. Cols. Max ation was proceeded with. The gentleman who had been proposed for president took the chair and The steamers Ben Deford and S. R. Spauldcommenced business. The delegates then began to ing, loaded with troops, came some distance up the flock in, and complaints were made about the summary manner in which the organization had bee The steamer Connecticut has arrived with 250 sailors; 100 are intended for Washington, and the effected. It was contended that a quorum was not present, and that the bell should be rung from the remainder for our coast and gulf squadrons. She window to bring in absentees, while others said that also has a cargo of ice and provisions, and will proten o'clock was the bour fixed for the meeting, and that the delegates should have been present. A FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26, via Baltimore .wordy and exciting discussion ensued, and the president said that he would not occupy the chair "against the opposition of the Convention." Fi-

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Washington with 159 mutineers, sentenced to two years' imprisonment at the Tortugas. They have been sent temporarily to the Rip Raps.

A fing of truce arrived from Norfolk this morning, with three ladies and a number of prisoners captured by the rebel privateers. As the object of sending a fing of truce at this time was deemed rather inquisitive, Gen. Wool decided to detain the flag until late to-morrow. It is high time that an end should be put to this constant intrusion of the Isaac Leech, Jr., was chosen president; Patrick F. Mealy and Wm. N. Tisdale, secretaries; John Black, doorkooper, and James K. Carrigan, mes-The different precincts were then called off, and should be put to this constant intrusion of the enemy. Whenever they think any important move-ment is on foot here, they are sure to be on hand the delegates handed in their credentials. This was an exceedingly slow process, and occupied the with a flug of truce.

Captain Davis, the provost marshal, yesterday arrested the crew of the schooner Chingarora, from New York. Gen. Wool sent them to the Rip ime of the Convention during the entire morning

nally, a reorganization was effected.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention reassembled at two o'clock in Seven spies have been arrested and placed in the afternoon, and disposed of a number of con-

tested seats. Mr. Samuel Irvin, of the First precinct of the FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY, VA. Fifth ward, made a motion "that all reporters be expelled from the Convention." Here followed considerable confusion, the Convention expressing its disapprobation of the motion. The president said that this was the first time in Reported Defeat of Gen. Tyler. the history of the Democratic party that it had ever been attempted to exclude the public press CINCINNATI, Aug. 27 .- We learn from the Kafrom its deliberative bodies. The gentleman had nawha that Col. Tyler's forces at Summersville. the right to make such a motion, but he did hope Va., were surrounded and badly defeated by the that the Convention would vote it down.

The question was put and voted down almost unanimously, but two or three voting affirmatively. Much applause greeted the result of the vote. Several persons who were not delegates were ejected from the room. The following gentlemen were appointed as the

WASHINGTON. Aug. 27.—It is represented at the Committee on Resolutions: Joseph Lippincott. William Carlos, Frank Me-War Department that the news from Kanawha Val-Laughlin, William McGlinsey, Hugh Clark. Joseph R. Ewing, William McMullen, William L. Nutt, Michael Costello. INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

The following nominations were then made: Clerk of Orphans' Court-Charles S. Austin, Albert Lawrence, Joseph Megary, Thomas E. Har-gan, William F. Kennedy, Edmund Brewer, Geo. HYATTSTOWN, Md., Aug. 26 .- A general court-F. Kessler. nartial for this division has been organized, of which Col. Biddle, of the First Pennsylvania Rifles,

A motion was here made to adjourn, but lost. The following nominations were then made for Register of Wills-Isaac H. Morton. Caleb S Wright, Edward Kerrigan, Edward D. Clery, Wiliam Hancock, Thomas McCullough, H. G. Leisenring. Alex. Alexander, John Campbell, Joseph C. Costello, John K. Zelen, J. J. Morrison. A. De Sheriff-Robert Ewing, Abraham Sullivan, Peter

Lyle, Jere, McKibben, Peter Mason. Each member of the Convention was taxed twenty-five cents to pay expenses. The total receipts footed up fifty-two dollars. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a ominee for Clerk of Orphans' Court, with the fol-

geon reported that he heard heavy firing near lowing result : Austin..... 28 | Lawrence 83

 Megary
 34
 Hargan
 26

 Konnedy
 14
 Brewer
 15
 Kessler..... S Whole number of votes 208; necessary to a On the third ballot Albert Lawrence received

The Convention, after some discussion, adjourned

105 votes, and was declared the nominee.

until ten o'clock this morning.

tioned.

CITY CONVENTION Delegates from the various wards assembled in Convention at Sansom-street Hall at ten o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of nominating candidates for City Commissioner and City Treasurer. The Convention was called to order by Felix Trainer, and the credentials were examined by Secretaries John Boilleau and Isaiah H. Butler. None of the seats were contested, and there was a full representation. The Convention was permanently organized by choosing the following officers: President, Joseph Ralston; vice presidents. B. F. Jackson. Joseph Cook; treasurer, John McGinley. The other officers were the same as those first men-

It was now nearly twelve o'clock, and the Convention adjourned to meet at one, after appointing committee to draft resolutions, &c. At the apthe enemy 1,500 strong on Cedar Creek; also in pointed hour the delegates were present and waited until nearly two o'clock, at which time the secretaries had not made their appearance. Mr. Trainer then moved to appoint a committee to hunt up the committee and sceretaries, which was unaimously agreed to. During the interim a man named James Sawver der Pillow, except, perhaps, the Tennesseans and

mounted a table, and said he had just learned that one of the secretaries of the Convention had voted an open ticket for John M. Butler at the last elecunder Pillow, is about 20,000; at Benton, Scott tion. This created quite a sensation, which resulted in loud cries of "Turn him out!" The committee now appeared, and were about reporting through their chairman, when Mr. Trainer said he wanted the secretary to say openly why the committee had trifled with the time of the delegates and not appeared until two o'clock, when

one was fixed as the hour for reassembling.

The secretary, Isaiah II. Butler, said their time had been occupied since twelve o'clock in making out an alphabetical list of delegates. They had nothing to eat and but one drink. Mr. Trainer renewed his accusation that the secretary had voted for John M. Butler, which created a great deal of confusion. There were loud cries of "Put him out," "Put him out." Mr. Butler proceeded to say that he was willing to be governed by the rules which govern all Demo-

He was here interrupted by a general rush of the delegates to the spot he occupied. He made several ineffectual efforts to conclude his speech, but without avail.

Mr. Trainer renewed his proposition to have Butler expelled. They did not want to know whether a man scratched a ticket or not; they only wanted to make a united phalanx against the Black Republiean party. [Cheers and loud cries of That's so.] The Chair was about to announce the committee on resolutions, when it was stated that there were a number of persons present who were not delegates. This created another excitement, and the persons aforesaid were driven from the room. The following committee was then reported : John Robbins, Samuel J. Randall, J. Smith Lister, Felix Mulholland, Joseph Fisher, and others.

Mr. Butler was allowed to retain his position as secretary after making certain explanations in regard to his vote at the late election; from which it appeared that he preferred a Republican to a Douglas Democrat. The committee retired to prepare resolutions About twenty motions were now made to assess the

delegates to pay the expense of the room. One man was in favor of twenty-five cents, another of fifteen, and another of ten cents. A member said he hoped, for God's sake, that the president would do the business properly, and that the Convention would be harmonious. If they were disorganized in their conventions, how would they appear when they got before the public? He was in favor of ten cents. He had not much money, but he would spend all he had in the world

for the Democratic party. The questions were put, one after another, and t was finally decided that an assessment of fifteen cents should be placed upon each member. It was difficult, however, to tell how a question was decided, as the delegates all appeared to be anxious to test the strength of their lungs. The Convention then proceeded to make the folowing nominations for City Commissioner: John

Johnson, James McCully, Charles Worrell, George W. Jones, Elisha Lovett, Thomas Gafney, Edward Williams, William Ross, John Brodhead, Charles McFadden, and Dr. James McClintock. A motion was made to require all the candidates above named to furnish pledges as to what they would do in the event of their nomination, before the Convention proceeded to ballot. Not agreed to. The Secretary now called over the names of the respective delegates, and as he did so, each man valked up to a table in front of the platform, and doposited fifteen cents, at the same time enthat on the 25th inst., when twenty miles northeast of Cape Ann, he was overhauled by the privateer schooner Freely, of Charleston.

Not wishing anything that we had on board, the pirate let us go, but wished to be reported at Boston. The Freely is a clipper of about one handred and forty tons, and had about forty men on leck. nounzing the name of his favorite candidate. There were many amusing scenes here remarked. Some of the delegates would march up to the stand, and then forget whom they were to voto for. until reminded by their companions Many did not seem to know whether they were to vote for a 20mmissioner or a treasurer, while others were

Sz. Johns, N. F., Angust 25.—The steamer Tenzania passed Cape Race on Saturday afterneon, with two hundred and forty-eight passengers. Her advices have been anticipated. ender the impression that they had discharged dicir duty after paying in fifteen cents. It was gratifying to observe, however, that much better order was maintained during this period, than in any other stage of the proceedings. New York, August 27.—The steamship City of Washington, free Liverpool on August 14, has been signalled below. Her advices have been az-The first ballot resulted as follows: John Johnson....... 56 James McCully..... 21

proceeded to ballot. On the tenth ballot John

Johnson received 108 votes, and was declared the nominee, amid wild applause. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for city NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The U. S. ship Constel-pation was at St. Helena on July 23d. treasurer, with the following result :

Dr. James McClintock, having received the highest number of votes, was declared the nominee, amid great applause and confusion. While the last ballot was progressing, a disgraceful affair was taking place in the entry outside the

Hall. The stairway was crowded with outsiders, many of whom were intoxicated, and greatly interfered with the proceedings of the Convention. Two men were placed in charge of the door, who did not knew how to discharge the duties assigned them. They refused to admit a number of delegates, who were kept out and prevented from voting. When the delegates applied for admission, they were told the room already "contained too many persons, and they could not come in." In front of the Hall another disorderly party assembled, and during the afternoon the police arrested several persons for riotous conduct.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION. The Democratic Judicial Convention assembled at the County Court House at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy in the chair. The credentials of delegates were received, and a recess of half an hour was then taken, to allow the secretaries time to prepare the alphabetical lists of

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to nominate permanent officers. The following-named gentlemen were chosen: President, Lewis C. Cassidy; vice presidents, John O'Byrne. John Foulkrod, C. F. Miller; secretaries, Messrs. Rice, Gildey, and Shaw; treasurer, Mr. Armstrong.

We annex the ballot for president: Wright..... 40 Necessary to a choice 95 The election of Mr. Cassidy was then made unanimous.

Mr. Cassidy, upon the announcement of his election, which had been made unanimous on notion, made a few pertinent remarks, thanking the Convention for the honor. He would endeavor to discharge the duties of the position with all the fairness and ability in his possession, and if he failed in any respect, he could only ask them to bear with him. It was then moved that the Honorable Geo. Sharswood be nominated by acclamation for President

Judge of the District Court. The motion gave rise o a lengthened debate. The Chair stated that the rules required tho nomination to be made viva voce.

Mr. Phillips appealed from the decision of the chair, but subsequently withdrew his appeal. On motion, it was finally agreed that the Presiient and Associate Judges should be elected simul-

A ballot was then taken, with the following re-

nominee of the Convention for the position of President Judge of the District Court, and Messrs. Bateman and Otterson as the nominees for the Associate Judgeship.

The chairman then announced the following committee on resolutions : George W. Biddle, Edward G. Webb. H. M. Phillips, Jesso Johnson, John Hamilton, W. J. Budd, C. W. Brook, Jno. O'Byrne, and Gustavus Remak. A rambling debate then ensued and was continued until about 9 P. M.

It was then agreed to choose both the President and Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by one ballot, and the result was aunounced, as For President Judge-Wm. B. Hieskill. For Associate Judge-Furman Shepherd.

On motion, both nominations were made unani-The Committee on Resolutions made the following report: Resolved, That the Democratic party of the city and county of Philadelphia, through its delegates to the Judicial Convention, reaffirms its ardent and unalterable attachment to the Union, and opposes any attempt at a separation of the States as a mea-

sure fraught with unqualified evil, and with ulti-mate ruin to every section of the country.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the city and county of Philadelphia will give its firm support to the Government of the United States in every constitutional effort to sustain the cause of the Union and to repress the present rebellion.

Resolved, That it is eminently proper to prosemay be the sooner brought to a successful termina-

The Convention, on motion, adjourned sine die. THE REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS.

These Conventions-seventeen in all-met yes terday morning in the respective representative districts, to make nominations for candidates for the State Legislature. As usual, the transaction of business was much interfered with in some of the districts by contested seats. The following are the names of those nominated in the several districts: 1st district, Joseph Caldwell; 2d, Thomas E. Gas-

kell; 3d, Samuel A. Josephs; 4. Samuel C. Thomp-

son: 5, no nomination, adjourned until to-morrow 6. John McMakin : 7. Kline Shoemaker : 8. Arthur M. Burton: 9, Geo. A. Quigley: 10, Thos. E. Greenbank; 11, James Hopkins; 12, Wm. O. Snyder; 13, Frank McManus; 14, James Donnelly; 15. -; 16. Thomas Duffield; 17, Robt. M. Car-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.-The Conven tion to nominate a candidate for State Senator, in Third district, met at the Northern Military Hall,

Third street, below Green. A temporary organization was made, and some credentials were received. There were some contested seats. George W. L Johnson was chosen permanent president. Thos. Dillon and John B. Makin vice presidents. John Mend, Jr., and John M. Lafferty secretaries, and Joseph E. Robinson treasurer. After some delay the Convention proceeded to ballot, and finally nominated Captain Cornelius M. Donnovan THE NO-PARTY MOVEMENT .- The Conven-

tion met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday, at noon, at room No. 30 Merchants Exchange. Forty members answered to their names. The committee appointed at the last meeting to

report all the offices to be filled at the October elec-tion, and also to propose an order of business, re-ported the list of offices to be filled, and recom-mended that the nominations be made in the folinceded that the nominations be made in the following order:

1. Judges: 2. Sheriff: 3, Register of Wills: 4. Clerk of Orphans' Court; 5, City Treasurer; 6, City Commissioner; 7. Senator for the Third district: 8. Representatives, in the order of their districts, by numbers: 9. Members of Council, by wards, in the order of their numbers: 10, Ward and Division Officers as follows: in the same order. and Division Officers, as follows (in the same order . School Director: 2. Aldermen: 3. Constables 4. Judges of Elections; 5, Inspectors of Elections; i. Return Inspectors. This committee, in its report, also suggested that the delegates from each ward ascertain, as far as

possible, the preference of citizens in each ward, and after doing so report names to this Convention, from which it may choose, and that, so far as consistent with the higher duty of selecting proper men, the Convention should act fairly and impartially between existing parties.

After some motions and discussion, which raised the question whether this Convention would nominate all ward officers, as wen as those drop the general tricket, the report was adopted.

On motion it was resolved that citizens of the several wards who desire to co-operate in the election of loyal honest, and competent persons for offices of public trust be, and they are hereby, respectfully and carnestly invited to aid this Conven-tion in the selection of candidates, by suggesting to this Convention or candidates, by suggesting to this Convention; or any of its members, over their proper signatures, on or before the 3d day of Sep-tember next, the names of persons whom they may consider qualified for the said respective offices, and worthy of the confidence and support of the

people.
On motion, it was resolved that the future meetings of the Convention be held at the Supreme Court room, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 12 THE WARD CONVEXTIONS .- The Convention to make nominations for Councilmen and other ward officers met in the respective wards last evening. No satisfactory result could be obtained. TWENTY-THED WAND DEMOCRANIC MONINA-TROX3.—Select Council—William Baird. Common Council—George F. Borre, Silas Tourinson. School Directors—Win. Stratton, Thos. Purely, Jonathan

A SOLEMN SCENE. Mr. Forb, who accom-A SOLEMN SEENE. Mr. FORD, who decome panied the remains of the Vermont varianteer home, has returned to this city. He gives an account of the reception of the remains, and the feeling throughout the New England States. He describes it as most intense for the prosecution of the war. The Eastern States will send three men for the war. for every one of her three-months volunteers. The military spirit runs higher than at any period since the commencement of the rebellion.

On the arrival of the remains of the volunteer at South Royalton. Vermont, a concourse of military and citizens, numbering over two thousand, were at the depot to receive them. The remains were taken to the chapel, and an impressive funeral discourse pronounced; a statement was then made by the committee about the deceased soldier being well provided for, and that the beneficence of Bisladelphia would be extended to all the sons of New Indeplina would be extended to all the sons of sew England who should need assistance in this eity. This kindness seemed to have a wonderful affect upon the audience, who responded a hearty smen to the liberality evinced by our citizens to all needy soldiers, and it was consoling to those in the assembly to know that in one place, at least, between their home and the battle-field care and kindness

As AN ACT OF JUSTICE to a worthy soldier, we would state that the "James Johnson, gas fitter, Philadelphia, first sergeant of company H, of Col Mann's Regiment," who is advertised in the list of renegades that Governor Curtin directs mustering officers not to enlist in the service of the mustering officers not to emist in the service of the country, is not the same person as James J. Johnston, who is also a gas-litter, and who resides at 616 Spring Garden street. The latter is a gentleman of good character, who served his three months faithfully as a private in Captain Mogee's company, in Colonel Lyle's Nineteenth Regiment, and has his certificate of honorable discharge. Mr. James J. Johnston is now engaged as a second

would be bestowed upon their brave friends and

SKULL FRACTURED .- A lad named James Hagan, aged eight years, was admitted into the hospital yesterday with his skull fractured, caused by falling from a tree at Tenth and Christian

James J. Johnston is now engaged as a second lieutenant in the regiment that Colonel McLean is raising, and will be, as he has always been, an honor to the calling of an American addler.