The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF liamentary session closed, this gentleman went STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to | which he represents, and fired off a smart, ratall. Armies are being raised, and war levied thing, able, saucy speech about public affairs to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the leagues in particular. side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors,

FOR SALE .- The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine 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.

The Objects of the War.

We are engaged in no ordinary war. We are not fighting merely to decide the ownership to a strip of territory, or to avenge some slight insult or wrong, or to secure the advancement of an industrial interest, but for the very existence of a great nation. No foreign foe could menace us with greater evils and dangers than those which the triumph of the unhallowed designs of the conspirators would inflict upon us. When internal enemies wage such a war against a republic as they have inaugurated, a death-struggle must ensue, and one of the combatants must be destroyed. If they triumph, we must bid an eternal farewell to all our national greatness, prosperity, and security. If the Government of the United rebellion, it will be virtually destroyed, its prestige will be ruined forever, one successful revolt against it will prove but a precedent for new rebellions, and our unhappy country will in a few years be cut up not into two, but into numerous jarring, distracted, impove-

rished, and miserable States. The great conspiracy against the Union strikes a deadly blow at the happiness and security of all good citizens, whether they live in the North or the South; whether they like or dislike the institution of slavery whether they have hitherto belonged to the Democratic, Republican, or American parties. Those who seek to give a partisan aspect to the war, and to denounce it as one in which only those of the same faith as the Administration should engage, are either bereft of reason or, what is more probable, in secret league with the traitors. It is of comparatively little importance to the American people what are the opinions of their rulers on the questions of national politics which have heretofore been most carnestly agitated, but it is a matter of vital moment to them that the Government which they have established should not be forcibly overturned, and that treason should not stalk defiantly through the land, undermining all the foundations of political and social order, bringing the authority which the nation has invested in its constituted rulers into contempt, and jeopardizing all the vast interests of the peaceful citizens of our The war which the insurgents have com-

menced is not waged against a party, but against a country, and Democrats and Americans have as much interest in crushing their treasonable movement as Republicans. The best men of all the old parties have discerned this fact, and plead most earnestly with their countrymen against the traitors. We might fill our columns with proofs of this assertion, but what could be stronger than the appeals of Mr. Douglas, the chief competitor of Mr. Lancoux, in the late election—the speeches and writings of EVERETT, the Vice Pres candidate of the Constitutional Union partyor the cloquent addresses of Holf, who acted as Secretary of War during the closing months of the last Administration? In the ranks and among the officers of the national army, too, a large proportion of men who have never been identified with the Republicans, will be found. This is as it should be. But, meanwhile, there are a few men, so lost to all sonse of patriotism and regard for the interests of the nation, as to seek to paralyze the efforts of the Administration to preserve the Union intact, and to overwhelm with defeat and confusion those who are arrayed in arms against it. Every step which it takes to checkmate the designs of the unprincipled conspirators, instead of being hailed by them with he says: the delight which is felt by all loyal citizens, is criticised and denounced. Every frivolous pretext which they can devise to awaken the prejudices, to weaken the loyalty, or to mislead the judgment of their countrymen, is resorted to. They see nothing to condemn in all the infamous efforts of the Secessionists to plunder and destroy the Union, and nothing to applaud or approve in the measures of the Government to protect it. They are ready to "cavil upon the ninth part of a hair" about every step taken to thwart the traitors, but they evince no surprise or indignation at any act however tyrannical, at any wrong however unjust or cruel, at any movement however treasonable and dangerous, of which JEFF. Davis and his confederates may be guilty. In fact, loyalty to the best Government that has ever existed is in their eyes the worst of crimes, and open hostility to it so great a virtue that it hides and neutralizes a multitude

Our nation is now on trial. It should be remembered that the enemies of republics have always predicted their destruction, chiefly because they believed that defeated parties would sooner or later prefer an appeal to arms to a peaceful acquiescence in a decision of the ballot-box which was obnoxious to them. The critical period in our history has now arrived when this danger is no longer speculative, but real. It is the duty of every patriot to meet it as becomes freemen sincerely attached to republican institutions, and those who counsel their countrymen to make an ignominious peace with armed traitors are the most dangerous foes of civil liberty.

Does ir never occur to those who seek to doubt the justice of this war, that we have a great moral question at stake? A Government is only a Government when sustained by its people and respected by the other Governments of the earth. It is something more than a mere political union for the good of society. The Union must have force, and stability, and power. It must be above the temporary strifes, the fleeting passions, and momentary prejudices of the hour. It must be capable, not only of maintaining its existence, but of maintaining it amid the most extraordinary political revulsions. Thus far in our history we have been trying an experiment, and that is, whether to our splendid political and our unequalled social systems we can add the moral power which is all in all, and without which our laws would be parchment, and society an accidental union of independent and antagonistic elements. We have maintained our moral power for eighty-five years, in a war with England, a war with Mexico, and our diplomatic negotiations with the other nations of the earth. How long will that moral power remain if this Government yields to traitors? How long can we secure ourselves from the insults of Eng- that it is incorruptible, and will not wink at their land and France if we permit the insults of a portion of our own people? If we tolerate treason at home, we cannot look for respect abroad; and instead of being the peer of the old monarchies and nationalities of Europe, the Republic of the West becomes their de-

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS Of our city have concluded their labors. Most of their nospect and confidence of the community to an and fully the steamer, and get and communicate that position. The resolutions adopted by the County Convention are not very clearly ex- the owner had offered the steamer repeatedly, pressed, but the temper of the Democratic within a short time, for \$200,000. He immediately sentence relative to sustaining the Government defeated it, and thus saved to the Government in its efforts to crush rebellion, which, amid the \$100,000.

plause. death of George W. Edwards. He was one of our bold, energetic, and successful business man, as well as one of our most generous and public-spirited citizens. His death was caused by a disease of the heart. He was a member of St. John's Catholic Church, Thirteenth street, and was a liberal contributor to the various charitable institutions connected with it.

A Speechmaker and his Critic. Some days ago, we noticed Mr. Bernal Osborne as an English member of Parliament, who, just now, because he failed in obtaining high office from Lord Palmerston, has effervesced into an able, loquacious, satirical member of the Opposition. The moment the Parto the very small Cornish borough of Liskeard,

in general and Lord Palmerston and his col-

He communicated one fact, which well may in hue. make Englishmen turn pale-namely, that in a time of the most profound peace, the sum of ninety-three millions (\$465,000,000) is annually paid, in various taxes, general and local, for the national expenditure of Queen Victoria's Kingdom. This is wholly irrespective of the revenue raised in India. It is an increase of \$100,000,000 in twenty years, and the army and navy alone swallow up \$150,000,000, or one-third of this vast outlay. We have heard people grumble at the bare idea of raising four to five hundred million dollars, to meet the expenses of maintaining the United States, as the Constitution framed that Confederation which our forefathers delivered to us intact and prosperous. But here, without being at war with any Power, great or small, the national expenditure of England is close upon the

largest sum we purpose borrowing to maintain our very continuance as a nation. A criticism upon Mr. Osborne's out-of-Parliament oratory, which we find in an English paper, is at once so amusing and so accurate that we subjoin it here as a fair sample of saucy writing: "When he is thoroughly unembarrassed, when

he is not in office, and when he has no tic straining upon the buoyancy of his spirits there is no man who excites more lively interest in the House of Commons that Mr. Bernal Osborne. He is certain Commons that Mr. Bernal Osborne. He is certain to be anusing. He will not fail to be pertinent, pointed, and epigrammatic. He will not quail before even an old joke, which is pleasant to be heard again with a new application. Without sourness and bitterness, he is sure to be lively and stinging. He will not tell you much you did not know, but he will reproduce much that you did know in a very savory form. He will pass in review all the faults of the gentlemen opposite, and flog them along gracefully and sportively with a wisp of nettles. He will not excite your disgust by coarse ill-nature, or rouse you by fierce invective, but he will amuse you very much at the expense of people you like to see made ridiculous, and he will furnish you with a few well-turned phrases with feathers enough to fly and point enough to stick. He is always a favorite with the House of Commons, where dullness is the worst of crimes, and is a good selection to open the season which has now arrived for star-ring in the provinces. We printed his speech yes-terday. It came off in the Town-hall at Liskeard, terday. It came off in the Town-hall at Liskeard, which was crowded for the occasion, and we have no doubt that it crepitated with crackers, sparkled with squibs, and hissed with Catherine wheels. It reads, we must confess, a little flat. It looks rather like a plum pudding with the plums picked out, and only the vacant places to show that the plums had once been there. The provincial reporters have not, we fear, decanted their cloquence so as to preserve the monese. There are some delicate to preserve the mousse. There are some delicate wines which require a learned treatment; they wines which require a learned treatment; they must be caught in a ressel of sympathetic temperament, or the bouquet goes. We think we can trace in the version we published yesterday little dislocated jokes which once were beeswings, now spoiling instead of ornamenting the wine. We can semetimes recognize phrases which once were epigrams, but have evidently had their edge taken off, and can neither cut nor thrust. We confess to a certain degree of professional pity when we see such a polished piece of rhetoric not spoilt quite out of all recognition, but sorely altered. The Cornish men have summarized Mr. Osborne, sent us samples of him as they might of one of their own mines. ples of him as they might of one of their own mines, powdered him up and washed him and drained him—bim who valued himself upon his serpentine

veins and his pretty incrustations even as much as he did upon the metal in the mass." The Appeal of Gov. Stewart. Hon. R. M. Stewart, the predecessor of CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, as Governor of Missouri, has recently made an eloquent appeal to the people of that State against the Secession movement. Although always actively identified with the Democratic party, he has no sympathy with the treasonable designs which the South have sought to conceal and promote by their false professions of Democracy. He warns the people of Missouri that they can never gain peace or security out of the Union, and truly says that "when the United States Government surrenders its right to navigate the Atlantic Ocean, it may abandon its only thoroughfare to the Pacific-not before." He also calls their attention to the fact that "it was a part of the original programme of Secession to remove the burdens of the war from the Cotton to the Border States;" and that, in pursuance of this selfish and artful policy, Virginia and Missouri have been drawn into a terrible snare in which they will be greatly injured. Speaking of the objects of the war

"Citizens of Missouri, you can bear me witness that during my official life I have labored earnestly against the doctrines and practices of the extreme fanatics of the North. Abolition and Secession are two extremes that now unite in the destruction of everything we hold dear. Do not flatter yourselves that this social war in Missouri is against Abolitionthat this social war in Missouri is against Abolitionists. It is just what they have prayed for, because they saw in it the utter annihilation of our demestic institutions. The only practical Abolitionists in Missouri are those who have inaugurated and are now prosecuting this utuholy war. If allowed to continue, it will accomplish in a year what could not have taken place in a century—the practical abolition of slavery in Missouri. The only safety for Missouri slaveholders is in the Union. Out of it, either by force or by treaty, their property is utterly valueless. You have been told that this war is waged on one side for protection, and on the other for the destruction of slavery. This is a falsehood, a snare, and a delusion. This war is for the life of a nation, and the lives and fortunes of twenty millions of people are pledged for its prosecution. Abolitionism is swallowed up and lost sight of in the magnitude of this terrible crisis. The war is to decide whether free governments are practicable, and its issue will governments are practicable, and its issue will fix the fate of republics for weal or woe, during the next thousand years. If you would save your homes and your property from destruction, this war in Missouri must be brought to a speedy close. This can only be done by driving back the invaders from our southern boundaries. This done, our State will be relieved from must be selected from the content of will be relieved from military occupation; our property will be secure, and our lives protected. --

Traitors Every Where. In the London Times, of August 13th, Mr. RUSSELL, writing from Washington, says: "And as I have used the word 'sympathizers let me add the expression of my belief that there is scarcely a department, high or low, of the public not treason. I mean the aiding and abetting the enemy by information and advice. It is openly talked in society—its work is evident on all sides. I went into the private department of the Post Office. talked in society—its work is evident on all sides. I went into the private department of the Post Office the other day, and found there a gentleman busily engaged in sorting letters at a desk. The last time I met him was at dinner with the commissioners of I met him was at dinner with the commissioners of the Confederate States at Washington, and I was rather surprised to see him now in the sanctum of the Post Office, within a few feet of Mr. Blair, of the sangre azul of Abolitionism. Said he, 'I am just looking over the letters here to pick out some for our Southern friends, and I forward them to their owners as I find them;' and if the excellent and acute gentleman did not also forward any little scraps of news he could collect, I am in error. Again: a series of mans prepared with error. Again: a series of maps propared with great care for the use of General McDowell's staff are given out to be photographed, and are so scarce that superior officers cannot get them. Nevortheless, one is found in the tent of a Confederate officer, in the advance of Fairfax Court House, which must have been sent to him as soon as it was ready. It is also asserted that General Beaure-gard knew beforehand of General McDowell's ad-vance; but the Confederates left in such haste that much eredence cannot be given to the state-ment that the enemy were fully informed of the fact any considerable length of time beforehand."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From an Occasional Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, August 28, 1861. Two classes of men are now at work to discourage the Administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war-public thieves and plunderers, and the rebels scattered through the free States. They have raised their howl against the Cabinet, because if it is broken down the strong arm of the Government is broken; and because they have discovered attempts to plunder.

One word as to the thieves. Their number i

legion. Their acts and devices are past finding out.

Among their number are men of all ranks and conditions. Some merchant-politicians of New York made loud professions of patriotism, and were willing to condescend to take charge of the Government and the war, and relieve the people, and the President and his Cabinet, of all cares on the subject. Soon one of their number proposed to sell a steamer to the Government for \$362,000. The Preminations are of the usual character, but for sident and Cabinet accepted the offer and the price. some offices they have selected very excel- General Cameron was authorized to close the purlent candidates. Their nominee for Sheriff, chase. He took the precaution to send on a faith-ROBERT EWING, deservedly possesses the re- | ful agent, and instructed him to examine closely extent not often enjoyed by candidates for all the information he could obtain, suspecting the masses is plainly shown by the fact that the sent on a telegraph despatch, stopped the purchase,

prevailing confusion, reached the ears of the Then began the howl against the Secretary of delegates, was greeted with thunders of ap. War, and all their various charges were made to fill the public papers. If General Cameron had winked at this fraud, he would have been lauded DEATH OF GEORGE W. EDWARDS .- Many of our to the skies. The purity and integrity of the Sepatrons will read with surprise and regret the an- cretary of War will be apparent to all, and will be nouncement, among our obituary notices, of the placed beyond all dispute. A more vigorous, dedeath of George W. Edwards. He was one of our cided, incorruptible, and efficient officer does not most enterprising citizens, and widely known as a belong to the Government, and no member of the Cabinet enjoys more the confidence of the President and of fellow-members of the Cabinet than General A LOOKER ON.

A Coincidence. Gen. Dix has now the same command that his father held before him in 1812.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. IL TIMES IN THE METROPOLIS-THE CASE O MACHARDO-SAILING OF THE PERSIA-SPORTING MATTERS—GENERAL VIELE SERENADED—A RE-PORTER'S VISIT TO CAMP LYON—THE PRIVA-TEERS STILL BUSY-A SECESSION MEETING IN

NEW JERSEY-MILITARY TOWN TALK. Correspondence of The Press,] New York, Aug. 28, 1861. Barring the stir and bustle incident to the formation and departure of regiments for the seat of war, affairs here are insufferably dull at present. Nobody has been arrested to-day for treason, and, at this writing, the prospect of a first-class sensation item is most decidedly "blue"—in fact, cerulean

True. Machardo (arrested yesterday on suspicion of having been engaged in the slave-trade) was brought before the United States Commissioner to-Owing to the absence of important Governent witnesses, however, he was consigned again to the "tomb of the Capulets"-said consignment tending to exercise the "members of the press"

The steamship Persia left to-day, for Liverpool, with a large number of passengers, among whon are Mr. John Bigelow, American consul at Paris; Rev. R. G. Wilder, missionary to India: Mr. and Mrs W. J. Florence: Mr. Vallalba, secretary of the Spanish legation, and Mr. Watts Sherman, of this city. Mr. Bigelow goes out, they say, to assume the duties of his consular office at Paris, and is accompanied by his family. The Florences go to fulfil an engagement at one of the London theatres Mr. Wilder, missionary, takes his family to India. On dit, that a party of wealthy gentlemen have associated themselves together, with a view to organizing a race course, either in the upper part of Long Island or in Westchester county, on the line of either the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad. There is no reason on earth why New York should not have a more convenient course. The ground facilities in the immediate vicinity of the city, it is true, do not exist, but by going a little way into

Westchester county, plenty of sites can be selected admirably adapted to the purpose. The coming fall promises to be fruitful of sports "Merrie Old England." Ten Broeck already having secured the victory for his American horses on the English turf, the promised visit of Heenan again in the English prize ring affords topics of interest and excitement there. In connection with all this, the celebrated running Indian, Red Jacket has issued a challenge to run against any pedestrian England for from \$100 to \$600, for a distance of from one to ten miles. He soon leaves for England for the purpose of putting his challenge into exe-

About half past eleven last evening the band and engineer corps of the Seventh Regiment serenaded General Viclè at his residence, No. 38 West Twenty-eighth street General Viele appeared on the balcony and thanked them for the compliment. He was loudly applauded, and when he had concluded he and his visitors sat down to an entertainment The general, you know, was captain of the engineer corps of the " famous Seventh."

Which reminds me, that a reporter of the Post has paid a flying visit to Camp Lyon-the new camp of instruction-now under command of Gen Vielè. He very graphically describes "a certain wonderful poodle," which, at command, mounts the top of a piano, and actually sings, in a canine and undulatory manner, a very pretty air, which his master accompanies." He (the reporter) then proceeds to observe that the camp-ground was origially a farm meadow, still enclosed by the agricultural stone walls, and is at present occupied by 350

Another vessel has been overhauled by a rebe orivateer. Captain Trettey, of the brig Grace Worthington, reports that on his passage hence to Belize, Honduras, his vessel was boarded by a fullrigged brig, a privateer. The papers of the Worthington were examined, and the vessel was then allowed to proceed. She arrived at Belize on the 8th instant.

There is to be a Secession meeting at Middle own, New Jersey, to morrow, the oratorical atraction of the occasion being Thomas Dunn Eng lish, who has written some second-rate poetry. Look out for several wigs on the green. And now to conclude with a martial item or two The Sixty-ninth Regiment will reorganize for the war and form a part of an Irish brigade to be commanded by General Shields. The Sixth (German Regiment of State militia, Colonel Pinckney, is also

The d'Enineuil Zouaves have formed their camp and named it Camp Lesley, in honor of the Chie Clerk of the War Department. The First Fire Zouaves embarked for Bedloe's Island at noon today, where they will go into permanent quarters.

Professor Charles D. Cleveland. Professor Cleveland, late of this city, has sent us the following copy of a letter he has addressed

Boston, August 19, 1861 Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:
Sin: Until the middle of last winter I never thought that I should ever ask any favor at the hands of my Government, being entirely content and happy in the vocation I had chosen for life. But a continued course of teaching of more than a quarter of a century, together with my other literary labors, beginning somewhat to affect my health, I was carnestly advised by my physician to a resisionee, for a few years, abroad, and, by all means, to a colder climate. I therefore asked of you the consulship at Dundee, Scotland; first, because of its climate; second, because from its position, its moderate duties, and corresponding emoluments, I thought few would desire it; and third, because, from its proximity to the large libraries of Edinburgh, it would afford me rare opportunities, in my burgh, it would afford me rare opportunities, in my times of leisure, for pursuing my classical studies.

But, from the statement which I see in the papers confirmed by the work on consular in the papers on the Department of State, and forwarded to me here from Philadelphia, I am informed that the consulship at Smyrna, Asia Minor, has been assigned to me. With great, very great reluctance, therefore—from the climate and latitude of the place, (unfavorable to myself.) from its great distance, from my ignorance of the language of the country, from the weighty duties connected with that important commercial port, and other reasons—do I feel compelled, herewith, to decline it. To be selected at any time to represent the country abroad in any capacity, I have always esteemed to be what one well might covet, if he felt that, with humble dependence on a Higher Power, he could fitly discharge the duties assigned him. But to be called, as I have now been, at this critical period called, as I have now been, at this critical period of my country's history, to guard her interests, maintain her dignity, and make known her true position, at a post of such importance and influence as Smyrna, is an honor which I estimate as one of the very highest character, and which, under other circumstances, I should feel most happy and proud Thanking you, most sincerely, for thus conferring upon me so high an honor, and again expressing my deep regret that I cannot avail myself of it, I remain, with high consideration and respect,

Your obedient servant. CHARLES D. CLEVELAND. * Directed " Charles D. Cleveland, Esq., United

HEENAN AND THE CHAMPION BELT-HIS CHAL-LENGE ACCEPTED BY MACE. - Jim Mace, who recently whipped the Staleybridge Infant, has replied to Heenan's challenge, and signifies his readiness to fight. He is ready to make a match for £200 to £500 per side, either before or after his coming fight with King. The matter, as far as the "American Champion" is concerned, is in the hands of his friend, George Wilkes, and it is said by him that he expects soon to be able to announce Heenan's, assent to the propositions of Mace, and the arrangement of the preliminaries." Hecnan challenged any man in England for £2,000 (or \$10,000), but Mace does not seem willing to accept so large a stake, and accuses Heenan of bouncing. Heenan wants his expenses paid, if he fights in England, or will pay Mace's, if he comes to America. Mace says: "It is a rule of the English Prize Ring that the champion belt cannot be fought for out of the United Kingdom." The match is in a fair way of peing made up, and it is believed by sporting gen tlemen that, before the winter is over, Heenan and Mace will have fought for and decided the ownership

McDonough's OLYMPIC THEATRE. - Mr. Harry Pearson made a decided hit at the Olympic night before last. Last night, also, he was received with great éclat. He appears to night as Timothy Quaint, in "The Soldier's Daughter," and as Bill Downey in "The Unfinished Gentleman," This theatre, we are pleased to learn, is becoming more popular every night.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS. &c .-The attention of purchasers is requested to the German, India, and domestic dry goods, linen house furnishing goods, &c., &c., embracing about 075 lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsted, linens, cotton, and silk. To be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. The sale to be continued nearly all day, without inter-

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORE.-The at tention of buyers is called to the large and desirable assortment of 1,500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this morning, for cash, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, a neir new store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Com-

nerce streets. Arrest of Women in Washington.

For The Press. The ignorant and the traitors of our country seem shocked at the arrest of females in Washington. When things called men (Colonel Thomas) put on women's attire for base purposes, or females unsex themselves by acts of treason, what, pray tell me, should give them impunity? A female, lost to every sense of delicacy and propriety, united with others in committing a murder in Pennsylvania, a few years ago, for which she was executed. Now, if several women unite with a band of highwaymen, pirates, and murderers, to kill many men and over throw a Government like this, is not sympathy worse than thrown away upon them, or is their sex to protect them?

THE BOOK-TRADE SALE .- We have received from Messrs. M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers. (a day later than another morning paper,) a circular announcing that they would commence the Fifty-seventh Philadelphia Trade Sale, on the 16th

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DESTINATION OF THE FORTRESS MONROE FLEET.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

General Wool's Aids-de-Camp. PICKET SKIRMISHING IN VIRGINIA.

SEC. CAMERON AND THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.

GENERAL BANKS' COLUMN. The Kanawha News Confirmed

DESPERATE BATTLE AT CROSS LANES. TWO HUNDRED FEDERAL TROOPS MISSING,

FROM MISSOURI. REPULSE OF REBELS AT FORT SCOTT. Special Despatches to "The Press,"

Washington, August 28, 1861. Reported Skirmishing on the Potomac The city was up last night, as well as this morning, with rumors of a fight on the other side of the Potomac, and even in usually well-informed quarters there is conflicting information on the subject. It is certain that Gen. McCLELLAN, with his customary activity and watchfulness, returned thence at half past II o'clock last night, but from his conversation with military friends, there was nothing of an important or serious character. It is probable, however, as mentioned by a gentleman of respectability, that a rebel force of three companies of cavalry and about the same number of infantry, with two field pieces, have been hovering in the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads, manauvring with the view to draw out a detachment of our troops into an ambuscade. As to several soldiers having been killed on each side in a skirmish, it may be only an imaginary incident to adorn a reported

Panic making seems to be a favorite avocation and the most proposterous reports are readily believed and circulated. The Charges against Major Belger Dis-

Serious charges having been presented to the War Department, alleging that Major JAMES BELGER, Assistant Quartermaster at the important depot at Baltimore, was abusing his charge by making his purchases from and employing as subordinate agents persons inimical to the Government, the matter was referred to Major General Dix for investigation. That officer, whose high-toned character and rigid loyalty made him, of all others, the proper one to investigate so serious a charge, has submitted his report. Calling before him some of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, who were in frequent intercourse with Major BELGER, and obtaining from them statements in writing of what they knew as to his general course in making purchases and giving employments, the General comes to the conclusion that the charges against Major BELGER are, "so far as they alloge an intentional bestowment of public patronage on disloyal men, ut-

terly groundless. It could scarcely have been avoided, being a stranger in Baltimore, that some of his purchases should have been from disloyal men; but it is shown most conclusively that his efforts have been to throw the public money entrusted to him into the right channels, and that wherever he had found himself deceived as to the Union proclivities of his agents, even down to carters and draymen. he has applied the corrective immediately by dismissing them from service. General Dix, in concluding his report, says: "I think him (Major Belger) an efficient, faithful, conscientious public servant, and believe the pecuniary interests of the Department will not suffer in his hands."

Information for Postm The Post Office Department is much troubled by postmasters failing to add the name of county and State to their letters, and by embracing different subjects belonging to different offices in the same letter. This necessarily delays action, and postmasters should correct the evil; particularly, no other papers should be enclosed with the quarterly returns and post bills.

The Movements of the Rebels. The National Republican of to-day says : " We learn from a private reliable source that a large number of rebels are at Mill Creek, about four miles above the Chain Bridge. It is supposed that that they will fall back during the night, for the purpose of drawing on our forces."

Birney's Zouave Regiment. This regiment is encamped near Washington, at Camp Sprague, in the beautiful oak grove on the Gales estate. Some eight hundred men are in amp; the flank companies are armed with the rifle, the centre companies with the improved muskets the entire regiment will be armed with rifles. The arms intended for them were diverted to Gen. Fre mont's commend, but there are promised. This BURNSIDE, with the Rhode Island batteries, in the division of General Robert Anderson. The Zouave uniform is now arriving, and the en-

The New Mayor. The new mayor, RICHARD WALLACH, Esq., who has been chosen successor of Mayor BERRET on account of his arrest, has always been a loyal man. He was the competitor of Mr. BERRET at the recent election, and the vote was so close that the question of who should hold the office has been before the courts. One of Mayor WALLACH's brothers is in the interests of the Confederates. His other brother, W. D. WALLACH, Esq., the editor and proprietor of the Star, and a most industrious and able journilist, is one of the most efficient and influential supporters of the Govern-

The Van Wyck Committee. The committee appointed to investigate all contracts made by the Administration during the prosecution of the war is now in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York: Secretaries Cameron | Geo. Bardwell, John Duffy, Henry Glass, Joseph and Welles have invited any of the members of the committee to Washington for the purpose of examining into the details of the official business, or they will send any papers and documents the committee may desire.

Mail Messenger Missing. On Saturday, the mail messenger of the Seventh Pennsylvania (Reserve) Regiment, came in and receive his mail at the post office. Neither messenger, horse, nor mail has since been heard from. Pennsylvania regiments are piculiarly unfortunate in reference to their mail agents.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer. A report prevailed yesterday that he Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, was disabled by s lame wrist, caused by over-exertion with his pen. It is Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, who is thus suffering from that cause. His right wrist and hand are badly swollen, owing to a constant straining of the cords. He has been in the habit of laboring seventeen hours out of the twenty-four and is now suffering from this constant habit of over exertion. The large number of signatures required by the new issue of treasury notes has increased the amount of labor required at his hands.

Mrs. Lincoln. The younger child of Mrs. Lincoln, with her at Long Branch, has quite recovered from the effects of a cold, and the mother and family are all in excellent health.

False Alarm. Last evening Sherman's Battery was started forward from Fort Corcoran to a new position. This was enough for sensation manufacturers, and the city was alarmed by a statement that the enemy was approaching, that twelve of the Union pickets had been killed, and that eleven regiments were on the forward move at the double qubk. This morning Gen. McCLELL AN reported at Gen. Scott's office that no forward movement hal taken place, and that the story of "twelve killed" had been reduced to "one missing," and he would probably turn up before night.

The Fleet for the South. The vessels which sailed, on Londay, from Fortress Monroe are not going to Christon, as rumored, but to the coast of North Cardina, to fill up the small inlets with sunken vesses filled with Sickness in the City.

There are quite a number of case of bilio fever. Among others, Mr. HAY, private secretary of the President, has had an attack, bu is recovering. Beyond these cases, the health of the city is

Jeff. Davis' Proclamation. It appears from letters received here hat JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation will be promptly ated upon, and all Union men will be arrested or driven away from the South. They are afraid to remain, and many of them without funds are complled to leave with families, without even a resonable prospect of reaching a free State without great Horses Arriving.

One hundred and fifty-eight horses came trough from Baltimore yesterday, for the Government. A much better class of horses is sent forward no than formerly. Some of the first contracts wen filled up without regard to age, quality, or soundess of the animals purchased The Papers of the Parties Arrestel.

The examination of the papers of parties creeted here is progressing with all possible despates. The examination is secret, and no revolation are The President Serenaded.

The monotony of the lonely hours of the President in the absence of his wife and family was agreeably broken up last evening, by a seronade given by the band of the New York "Cameron Rifles." He came out and thanked them in a neat speech. He then called for the "Star Spangled Banner," which was played with vory fine effect. Foreign Mails.

cents, and must be prepaid, when addressed to China, Japan, Java, the Philippine Islands, Labuan Borneo, Siam, Sumatra, and the Moluccas, either in Southampton or Marseilles. The mails are forwarded from England on the 4th and 20th of each month, via Southampton, and on the 12th and 28th via Marseilles. Those via the

Letters will, in future, be charged forty-five

latter route are made up in England on the 10th and 26th. Fatal Accident. The Star says that yesterday afternoon, while

some soldiers of the Thirty-seventh New York Regiment were performing picket duty a mile or two beyond Arlington, they entered a house, and while inside heard firing, which they supposed was by Secession pickets. They ran out, when the gun o one of them was accidentally discharged, fatally wounding a member of Company B, named Thoma Rosney. The ball entered his spine and passed entirely through his body. He died in a short time after being brought to the E-street hospital. The Last Secession Ovation in Baltimore.

It affords us pleasure, says the Star, to be able to state that Major General Dix is in no way responsible for the disgraceful scene occurring i Baltimore on the occasion of the recent passage of prisoners taken by General Rosencrans' forces, and sent through that city to Fortress Monroe. The opportunity made for the glorification over treason, growing out of stopping the prisoners at the Gilnore House, was the work of the officer from Rosencrans' army having the prisoners in charge. Had General Dix had the least idea that it would be improved as it was by the traitors of Baltimore, he would doubtless have taken measures to preven their demonstration. Labor is needed on the Rin Raps, and a few hundred Baltimore traitors should be sent there to that end. Some such step, promptly taken, will instantly change the tone of Secessionism in that latitude.

No More Teamsters Wanted. Assistant-Quartermaster Putnam has a card in the Star of this evening stating that the item in The Press, to the effect that teamsters were wanted in Washington, is untrue. He has as many as he wants, and the applications for those positions are

The Border State Mail Contractors. A circular letter was recently sent, it is understood, from the auditor of the treasury for the Pos Office Department, to proper persons near the re sidences of certain mail contractors in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, for the purpose of ascertaining whether these contractors are faithful and loyal to the Union, and to guard against an improper use of their facilities for Secession purposes. Much valuable information has resulted from this inquiry.

Deserter from the Navy. JOHN B. UPTON, late paymaster's clerk on board the steamer Pensacola, has deserted after drawing

Passport Agencies. OSCAR TRYING and JONATHAN ARMORY) United States Despatch Agents, one at New York and the other at Boston, are authorized to issue passports to citizens of the United States going abroad and to countersign those in the hands of foreigners. The Picket Skirmishing in Virginia-Loss

of Life. It is now believed that several of our soldiers were killed, and a few others wounded, in the skirmishes on the Virginia side, yesterday, between

the pickets. General Wool's Aids-de-Camp. The President, to-day, appointed, as aides-de-camp to Major General Wool, ALEXANDER HAMIL-TON, Jr., and LEGRAND B. CANNON, of New York, each with the rank of major, and WM. JAY, of Bedford, N. Y., with the rank of captain. These appointments were made at the request of General Wook, and the official notification from the War Department instructs the aids to immediately report to him in person. Their commissions will bear date August 28.

The New Generals. The Star of this evening has the following: Of the three new major generals for the regular service, all were formerly officers of the army—McClellan, Hallcck, and Fremont. The two first-named graduated at West Point, and were of the

orps of engineers.
Of the seven brigadier generals lately appointed for the field and staff of the regular army, all are graduates of West Point, viz: Generals Mansfield, McDowell, Anderson, Meiggs, Rosencrans, Thomas, and Ripley.

Of the four major generals appointed for the volunteer service, one (Gen. Hunter) is a graduate of West Point, and was taken directly from the a large number of the enemy are in their rear, and that they will full back during the night, for the unity of the United States, and the other two (Gens. Banks and Butler) were taken from civil

Of the fifty-four brigadier generals so far ap pointed, thirty-six are graduates of West Point, two are ex-officers of the regular army not graduates of in the Mexican war, leaving fourteen who have had no experience in actual service.

The Rev. John Green. The reporter of the Star has hear risking the servations in that paper this evening. Speaking of Rev. John Green, chaplain of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, confined there on the charge o riding soldiers' letters, he says: The Zouave uniform is now arriving, and the entire regiment will be equipped this week. About two hundred men are wanted to complete the num-

the grated door of the passage, on the right, stood a gentlemanly-looking person, dressed in black cloth, with a blue cord down the seams of his pantaloons. He advanced to the door, and we soon found he was the Rev. John Green, chaplain of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, whose arrest has been no-ticed in the Star. A clergyman in prison on the tieed in the Star. A clergyman in prison on the Sabbath day, charged with a criminal offence, was a sad sight. He gave us his hand through the grating, while in a trombling voice he spoke of the charge against him, and said he hoped his name would not be mentioned in the papers. We told him it had been already reported. He spoke in feeling terms of his wife and children in Pennsylvania, and of the hardship of not being allowed to see any friends on this day (Sunday) who would interfere for his release. We left him pleading his innocence, and lamenting his hard fate. innocence, and lamenting his hard fate

Arrivals from Pennsylvania. Willard's-Scott Stewart, Chas. Fern, Wm Aguy, W. R. Irwin, Jas. Burns, J. V. Crowell, O. S. Roberts, T. T. Woodruff, F. Dow, M. Lawrence Plummer, Capt. J. Brown, W. C. Roller, Jos. Riley, L. G. Consial, A. J. Dull, Wm. M. Davis, Da vid Campbell, W. C. Baker, W. S. McManus, Chas Wisher, H. B. Bruner, H. R. Coggshall, Jos. Colmy, Jos. Shantz, L. G. Watson, Thos. Moore, Jno. M. Pomeroy, J. N. Pomeroy, G. W. Todd, Morris Hooper, A. F. Evans, J. S. Chambers, F. Filbert, M. D., W. J. Potts. Kirkwood's-R. Moris, P. A. Ahl, R. B. McCay,

Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman and family, Jos. A. Conrad and lady, Thos. Grest, M. A. Strong, Jos. L. Stew art, George Cooper, E. Cole, A. Walters, James Lowther, Capt. Frank Hess, Robt. Featherston, F Gardner, Thos. G. Stewart, John H. Hoense, J. R.

Fanland. National-Benj. A. Conant, J. B. Baxter, J H. Smethworth, G. B. Newton, Ed. H. Wood, A. C. Vaughan. Brown's-Mrs. Jane Parker, John Hurld, lady

and child.

From Gen. Banks' Command.

HYATTSTOWN, Md., Aug. 26, via Baltimore, Aug 28.—Information has reached our encampment that there has been much firing across the river by the rebels at our pickets at various points between Conrad's and Harper's Ferries, since Saturday last, and it is reported that an attack was threatened on Saturday at Point of Rocks. The rebel encampments above Leesburg have been moved back some distance from the river.

The report ententinents above heesing there been moved back some distance from the river.

Yesterday two men supposed to be rebel spies were arrested by Captain Morrison's picket guard of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment. They claimed to be a wagon-master and his assistant, belonging to General Stone's brigade; but on being questioned apart by Captain M., their replies gave the lie to their professions. They were turned over to Gen. Banks for a further examination.

Considerable delight was experienced to-day in the camp of the Nineteenth New York Regiment, by the return to duty of over one hundred of its recusant members, including all of Company F, Capt. Stevens. More are expected to return tomorrow. It is but justice to state that all the commissioned officers, and all but one or two of the sergeants, remained loyal from the first appearance of the defection in this regiment, and it is mainly attributable to the former, coupled with the arguattributable to the former, coupled with the arguments of Major Ledlic, that so many have returned All letters to this division are now forwarded to Frederick, Maryland, and brought hither by a Go-

rernment express.

The health of the troops is greatly improved since occupying their new encampment, and many of the invalids at Frederick will shortly be restored

From the South.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—The railroad travel to nd from the South is immenso. The Tennessee authorities took the contents of The Tennessee authorities took the contents of Adems Express Company's safe to-day.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 27th, says General Polk's agent announces that no more impressments will be made for transports.

The Confederate Congress has passed resolutions approving of the course of planters and factors in keeping their cotton in the interior, and the determination of the insurance companies not to insure a crop when not retained on the plantation.

Colong Thomas H. Taylor, of Frankfort, has Colonel Thomas H. Taylor, of Frankfort, has seen appointed Colonel of Duncan's Kentucky Rebeen appo

been appointed Colonel of Duncan's Kentacky Regiment at Manassas.

The Norfolk (Virginia) Herald has temporarily suspended for want of paper.

From Memphis via Paducah, we have the report of a battle at Cape Girardeau, yesterday, in which the Confederates are represented to have been victorious, creating great commotion at Cairo.

The Charleston Mercury's Richmend correspondent says, "We are without the sympathy or friendship of any nation on earth. The only argument by which we can inducene them is their necessities and fears." This correspondent also Says. "The Confederates suffered more in killed and wounded than the Federals," and complains that advantage was not taken of the Federal light from Manassas.

DESPERATE BATTLE AT CROSS LANES.

A BLOODY AFFAIR. COL. TYLER SURROUNDED BY A POWERFUL ENEMY.

Gallant Struggle of the Seventh Ohio. TWO HUNDRED MISSING OUT OF NINE HUNDRED

THE REBEL LOSS FEARFUL. SAFETY OF THE BAGGAGE TRAINS.

CINCINNATI, August 28 .- The following are all the particulars we can learn of the battle which took place at Cross Lanes, near Summerville, Va., on Monday, the 26th instant :

It appears to have been a bloody affair. The Seventh Ohio Regiment, commanded by Colonel Tyler, was surrounded while at breakfast. and attacked on both flanks and in front simul-

Our men were immediately formed in line of battle, and fought bravely, while they saw but little chance of success, the enemy proving too powerful.

Colonel Tyler sent a messenger forward to the

aggage train which was coming up, and turned it back, when three miles distant from the scene of conflict, towards Gauley, which place it reached in safety. Companies B, C, and I suffered most severely. They particularly were in the hottest of the fight,

The rebel force consisted of 3,000 infantry, 400 eavalry, and 10 guns. The Federal forces were scattered after cutting their way through, but they soon formed again and

and finally fought their way through fearful odds,

and making dreadful havec in the enemy's ranks.

fired, but received no reply. The enemy did not pursue. Our loss has not yet been definitely ascertained.

Not over two hundred are missing out of the 900 The rebel loss was fearful. Lieutenant Colonel Creighton captured the

enemy's colors and two prisoners. The following is a list of the officers known to ave been killed : Captain Dyer, Company D. of Painesville, Ohio. Captain Shurtleff, Company C, Oberlin. Captain Sterling, Company I. Adjutant De Forest, of Cleveland

Lieut. Charles Warrent. Sergeant Major King, of Warrenton. The other field officers are all safe.

Remains of General Lyon.

St. Louis, August 28.-The remains of General Lyon will be escorted, with proper ceremonies, a o'clock this afternoon, from General Fremont's headquarters to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad depot, where they will be delivered to the Adams' Express Company to be conveyed East by the three o'clock train. The escort to accompany the body East will consist of Major H. A. Conant, of General Lyon's staff; Captains Plummer and Edgar, U. S A.: Lieutenant Clark, eight privates, and Colonel McNeil, of the U. S. Reserve Corps. Sr. Louis, Aug. 28.—The military display at tending the funeral ceremonics in honor of General Lyon to-day was of a most imposing character. The procession which escorted the remains to the railroad depot consisted of Gen. Fremont's bodyguard, under Colonel Seagony, Captain Tillman's company of cavalry, a section of Captain Carlin's battery, the First Regiment of Missouri volunteers, Colonel Blair, General Fremont and staff, a number of volunteer officers, city officials and prominent

Reserve corps, Colonel McNeil, all the military being under the command of Brigadier General Siegel. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged with spectators, and the flags throughout the city were draped in mourning.

citizens, and the Third Regiment United States

From St. Louis, PATRIOTISM OF THE EXCHANGE DANK. St. Louis, Aug. 28.—Gen. Fremont having signified to the banks of this city yesterday his desire for a loan of \$160,000, the Exchange Bank agreed to take the whole amount to-day, The circulation of the newspapers recently presented by the Grand Jury of New York has been interdicted in St. Louis city and county by order

The Secession Sentiment in Connecticut. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 28.—The sheriff of this county went to Chestnut Hill, five miles north of Bridgeport, to-day, and hauled down a Secssion flag that had been raised there. A new State law authorizes the sheriffs and constables to take down all treasonable flags, and the owner is liable to an imprisonment of not less than 30 days, and a fine of not less than \$100. Prudential committees are being formed throughout the State to squelch Se-

of the Provost Marshal.

Object of the Fortress Monroe Fleet. The main object of the fleet which has lately left and to obstruct certain inlets. No invasion is con-

templated. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, August 28, via Baltimore.— Another flag of truce from the rebels arrived this morning from Norfolk, to inquire after that which came in yesterday, and was detained to 4 o'clock P. M. to-day. The twenty-three released prisoners and four

ladies were sent to Norfolk. Our naval expedition having doubtless reached its destination, further detention was unnecessary.

The last fing of truce brought down Captain Hussey and the crew of the ship A. B. Thompson, of Brunswick, Maine, captured on the 19th of May, ten miles off Savannah Bar, and taken into Beaufort, South Carolina, by the privateer Lady Davis.

Two ladies from Norfolk, arrived here, state that the rebels have lately assembled a large force near the rebels have lately assembled a large force near Sewall's Point, anticipating an attack upon that place from Old Point

Rolla, Mo., via Franklin, Mo., Aug. 27.—Letters received by Colonel Boyd, from his wife, say that the report prevailed in Epringfield that an attack had been made on Montgomery's force at Fort Scott, and that he successfully repulsed the rebels.

A small force started from this place yesterday to disperse a body of rebels at Hanes Prairie, sixteen miles north. A sharp caumonading was heard in that disaction this mayning.

Reported Repulse of the Rebels at Fort

that direction this morning. The New York Daily News again Intercepted. ALEANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—U. S. Marshal Burt seized a package containing 1,100 copies of the New York Daily News to-day at the American Express office. They were brought by Shear's newspaper express, and transferred to the express office, addressed to A. Gunter, Louisville. Col. Ichren of the Express Company, notified the Johnson, of the Express Company, notified narshal of the fact.

Boston Aug 28.—The Eleventh Regiment left for New York via Fall'River this evening. The First Massachusetts Light Battery (late Cook's Battery) has been fully recruited, and will soon be ready to re-enter the service for three years.

Capt. McDougall, of the British Forward, now says that the vessel seen off Cape Antonio was the United States steamer Crusader, and not the privateer Sumpler, as at first reported.
Sonator Wilson has been commissioned to organize a regiment of infantry, with a battery of artilnize a regiment of infantry, with a battery of artilery, and a regiment of sharpshooters. Lieut.
Paine, United States army, has been appointed
lieutenant colonel, and J. P. Sanderson, of the
Sanitary Commission, quartermaster. Mr. Wilson
will hold his commission as colonel from the State,
which arrangement will not at present interfere
with his Senatorial duties.

Rebel Enlistments of Marylanders. Baltimore, Aug. 28.—The Secession organ, the Baltimore Exchange, says to day:
Messrs. W. Carvel Hall and William Carrere are Messrs. W. Carvel Inflating with Messrs for immediate forming a company of Marylanders for immediate active service in the Confederate army. They are rapidly recruiting at the Maryland headquarters, in the Military Hall, on Main street, Richmond. Their men are to be subsisted from the time of en-More New Jersey Troops.

TRENTON, Aug. 28.—The Fifth New Jersey Regiment, being the second formed under the recent call for five regiments, will loave to-morrow for the seat of war. The officers are Colonel Starr and Lieutenant Colonel Mott, of Bordentown. The Resigned Officers of the Frigate Congress. Boston, August 28.—The officers of the United States frigate Congress, who recently resigned, have been sent to Fort Lafayette. Sailing of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Cumard steamship Persia sailed for Liverpool, at noon, with fifty Arrival of a British War Steamer. New York, Aug. 28.—The British war steamer Rinaldo has arrived here.

Mrs. Lincoln at Niagura Falls. NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 20.-Mrs. Lincoln arrived here this morning. Affairs in Baltimore.

(From the Patriot of last evening.] [From the Patriot of last evening.]

IMPROVEMENT OF A GOVERNMENT STEAMEN.—
Messrs. Jno. Fardy & Brother, ship builders, on
the south side of the basin, are now engaged in the
improvement of the United States gunboat Hetzell,
which has been in the harbor for several months.
A spacious cabin has been erected aft, on the main
deck, and space cleared for the working of several
guns. But a short time will elapse before the
Hetzell will be added to the mavy.

Apprentic for Terason.—Thomas J. Warring-ARRESTED FOR TREASON .- Thomas J. Warrington and wife were arrested this morning, by order of General Dix, on the charge of treason, for holding treasonable correspondence with the rebols. They were taken to Fort McHenry, where they are now confined. Mr. Warrington is a lawyer of this A REBEL PRIVATEER.—The British schooner Lone Star, Captain Calloway, reached this port last evening from Halifax, N. S., with a cargo consigned to Spence & Read. The captain reports that on the 17th instant, whilst about eighty miles K. S. B. of Cape Henry, he was spoken by a privateer of the rebels.

THE CITY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention reassembled esterday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Spring Garden On motion of Mr. Curtis, a committee of three vas appointed on Finance. Mr. Frank McLaughlin, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series:

THE RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, The Democratic party, in Convention amenabled, at this crisis in the history of the country, regards it proper to declare that the Flag of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, and the rights of the people to self-government, were extended over the original States and acquired territory under a Democratic President, Thomas Jeffer-

That the glory, homor, and integrity of the Union and the flag of the country were maintained in the last war with England, under a Democratic President, James Madison;
That nullification and disunion were crushed out by a Democratic President, Andrew Jackson;
That the integrity of the Union, a successful war, and a glorious pence with Mexico, resulting in the acquirement of the golden coast on the Pacific, were secured by a Democratic President, James K.

Polk.

And it further declares now, that the Democratic party has ever been for the Union, the Flag, the Country, the Constitution, and the security of the people in their constitutional rights: therefore, Resolved, That this Convention pledge the Democracy to sustain the Government of the United States and its officers in all constitutional acts in carrying on the war against robellion, secession, and treason: as a consequence the peace, unity, stabilireason; as a consequence the peace, unity, stabili-y, and the permanency of the Union of these tates, the sovereignty of the flag over States and States, the sovereignty of the mag over states and Territories; the undisputed supremacy of the laws and the great glory of a common and united coun-try, can only be maintained, secured, and perpetu-ated by the Democracy and the triumph of its

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause. That portion relative to sustaining the Government met with unbounded enthusiasm. The resolutions were unanimously adonted.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for Register of Wills, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT FOR RECISTER OF WILLS. H. G. Leisenring ... 25 J. C. Costello ... 11 E. D. Clerry ... 18 J. J. Morrison ... 25 George Moore ... 11 C. Wright ... 24

 J. K. Zelin
 3 John Rump
 17

 Edw. Carrigen
 3 I. H. Morton
 18

 A. Alexander
 21 John Campbell
 3

A. D. Tarr..... 1 Wm. Hancock 4 Thos. McCullough... 11 Some delegates desired to leave the room, but the president refused permission. One or two delegates attempted to force a passage through the door, which occasioned considerable confusion. The president said that he would leave the matter to the Convention, when there was a loud cry of

"No," "Close the door," &c. A rush was also made for the disorderly member, but the continual beating of the president's gavel for several minutes finally restored order. These little interruptions were of frequent occurrence. The names of John K. Zeilin and A. De Kalb Tarr were withdrawn from the list of candidates. There being no nomination upon the first ballot, second one was taken. The vote resulted as fol-

SECOND BALLOT FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

 Cleary
 19 Morrison
 25

 Alexander
 22 Rump
 15

 Leisenring
 30 McCullough
 23

 Vright31 Costello Moore 8 Whole number of votes.......210 THIRD BALLOT. There being no choice, the Convention proceeded POURTH BALLOT.

 Cleary
 27 Alexander
 22

 Morton
 18 Costello
 8

 McCullough
 27 Rump
 15

 Leisenring
 34 Morrison
 24

 Finally, upon the tenth ballot, the contest had parrowed down to H. G. Leisenring and Thomas McCullough. The latter having received 112 votes was declared the nomince, The Convention then proceeded to a ballot for sheriff, when Mr. Robert Ewing received 112 votes

nominee. On motion, the elections were made unanimous Messrs. Ewing, Peter Lyle, and Jerry Mckibben made short speeches, and the Convention adjourned sine die. THE WARD NOMINATIONS. The following are the nominations for ward offi-

on the first ballot, and was announced to be the

cers, as far as known : First Ward.—School Directors—James Clark John McMunus, Jacob Layer.
Select Council—Thomas A. Barlow. Common Council-David Farrell, Gr., Rodoy, Peter Sheetz. Second Ward.—School Directors—John Holland M. A. Harrington, Robert McLean, John McGetti Common Council-T. J. Barger, William Laugh-Fourth Ward -School Directors-Philip Rosser Wm. J. Reed, Henry Logan.
Common Council—James Huhn, William I

Barnes.
Constable—Philip Daly.
Fifth Ward.—School Directors—Mich'l W. Goy,
Wm. R. Greble, John P. Delany, Lewis C. Cassidy, Jacob Reed, Jos. P. Durney.
Select Council—John Cassin.
Common Council—William M. Baird. Alderman—Wm. W. Dougherty.
The Conventions of the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, nd Tenth wards adjourned without making nomi nations.

Eleventh Ward. — School Directors — Thomas Marchment, Wm. Tallman, Theodore Tice,

M. Bowen, for the unexpired time of Samuel Mc garge. Select Council—Samuel G. King. Common Council - Wilson Kerr, James D Brown.
Alderman—George Williams Assessor-William Keyser.
Twelfth Ward.—Common Council—Fayette Pierson, —— Sutton.
School Directors—A. Hickman, Samuel Henry,

Jas. Yorger. Aldermen-Peter Hay and J. Hager. Thirteenth Ward. - Select Council - John G Common Council-Alfred T. Jones, Wm. Taylor Alderman-Thomas Helms Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards no nominations Sixteenth Ward .- School Directors - John H. Baker, Henry C. Kutz, Thomas Beckman, James Common Council-Abraham R. Paul and Dr.

James Sites.

James Sites.

Assessor—William C. Gorman.
Seventeenth Ward.—School Directors—M. C.
Brady, James Nichols, John Lynch. Sciect Council—Arthur Bell. Common Council—Thomas Sheenan. Alderman—John Devlin. Eighteenth Ward-Convention adjourned until this evening.

No returns were received from the Nineteenth. Twenty-second Ward—No nominations

Twenty-second Ward-No nominations.
Twenth-third Ward-Select Council-William Common Council-George F. Borie, Silas Tomlinson.
School Directors — William Stratton, Thoma Purdy, Jonathan K. Stevens.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Common Council—Alfred Bonafon, Francis Smith. Twenty-fifth Ward-Select Council-A. J. Cath-

Common Council-Thomas Monaghan. LEGISLATIVE NOMINATION. In the Fifteenth Legislative district, George W. Wolf received the nomination. The balance of the nominations were published in The Press of yes-

In our report of the City Convention yesterday, Mr. Felix Trainer was represented as being one of those who took a prominent part in the occasiona rows that were caused by certain disorderlies. He was credited with remarks which were uttered by another party. Mr. Trainer, with several other gentlemen, endeavored to quell all excitement, and hurry through the proceedings of the Convention. Had there been a few more gentlemen present like Mr. T., some of the disgraceful scenes enacted at the Convention on Tuesday would most certainly have not occurred.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Constitutional Union Convention assembled at the County Court House last evening, Wm. S. Hoster in the chair. The secretary called over the names of the dele

The credentials of a number of delegates were received, and the delegates admitted to a seat in the Convention. The credentials of the delegates of the Twenty-

fifth ward were referred to the Committee on Credentials. The committee referred the matter back to the Convention, which gave rise to a spirited discussion. One of the Twenty-fifth, ware was admitted to make a statement. A. D. Baines, one of the delegates, said he was acquainted with the member from the Twenty-fifth ward. He had sold the party out last year, and he was determined now to keep him out of the Convention if possi-The Twenty-fifth ward delegate replied to Mr.

Baines, and said he never got a dollar from any

Republican. He knew that the only objection to

himself was, that at the last election be refused to

be sold to Henry D. Foster, and had voted for

Andrew G. Curtin. This, he said, was his only

crime, and he was not ashaned of it. Some of the

delegates were in favor of investigating the charac-

A motion was made to declare the ses of the was finally withdrawn. Mr. Adams offered a resolution to nomate can-

didates irrespective of party; which was pred to-On motion, it was agreed to make genealmomi-The following persons were named: For City Commissioner—Frederick Red Sig-teenth ward; Jonathan H. Pugh, Fourteenthard;

John Grey, Second ward; Captain A. Bizier, For Clerk of Orphans' Court-Frank S. Ahmus,

First ward; Jno S. Warner, Sixth ward: Miam P. Hood, Twentieth ward; John K. ZelinTenth ward; J. D. Fox, Thirteenth ward; Jas.Jurns, Iwenty-third ward. For Sheriff-Robt. Ewing, Twenty-third ward, Ine. M. Riley, Twentieth ward; Peter LybFour-

ward. Court of Common Pleas-Oswald Thomsen for President Judge, and Furnam Sheppard, Josiah Brincle, Dan'l Dougherty, Jos. Allison, Edward E.

Pettit, for Associate Judges. District Court-Geo. Sharswood, Ed. Sippen, for President Judge; Robert Hare, Mark Mnday. Ed. Shippen, Alex Henry, Wm. S. Price, Jhn D Blight, Amos Briggs, for Associate Judges. A motion to appoint a committee of five to draft esolutions was lost.

of the members objected to some of the canddate. The president ruled this out of order, as the Conrention had just passed a resolution to make namina-After making the nominations, the Convention adjourned until next Wednesday.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIAN IN SAN PRAN-DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIAN IN SAN FRAN-CISCO.—Mr. Theodore Dubosq, who was wel and favorably known in this city, died in San Francisca on the 27th ult., and his funeral took place at the following Monday. The Sacramento Daily Union says: "The body of the deceased had been re-moved from the residence of George Whitock, where he expired, to Confidence Engine house, where it remained guarded by his follow-members until the time of burial. The coffin in which the body was interred was of black walnut sil-ver mounted, heavily studded on the top body was interred was of black walnut. silver mounted, heavily studded on the top with silver nails, and containing on the sides six handles. On each handle was the inscription, 'We mourn our loss.' A silver plate on the lid contained the following inscription: 'Theodore Dubosq. died July 28, 1861, aged 34 years.' The engine-house and the flag in front were appropriately draped. At four o'clock the Rev. Mr. Hill offered up a prayer in the main hall of the building, after which the coffin was removed by the pall-bearers and placed in the hearse. The procession then formed and moved in the following order: hearse, with pall-bearers from all the fire companies, sion then formed and moved in the following order: hearse, with pall-bearers from all the fire companies, with carriages and buggies with citizens. The funeral train moved to appropriate music, and proceeded to the City Cemetery, when funeral scrvice was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hill, and the body was deposited in its last resting place. The deceased had no relatives in this State, but it is evident his wants in his sickness were carefully provided for, and his memory, when dead, as warmly cherished by friends and fellow-members, as could have been the case had he been surrounded by his

FATAL AFFRAY .- Yesterday afternoon a difficulty occurred between two men, named Patrick McDonough and James Loller, which resulted in the time.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The last excursion trip of the season to Atlantic City takes place to morrow, Friday. Those especially who have never visited this celebrated and deservedly-popular watering place we would recommend to go with this excursion. The cheapness, (only \$1.25 for the round trip.) the pleasantness of the company, judging from the two preceding excursions which have already taken place under the supervision of the same gentlemen who have this in charge, the benevolent end that it is designed to subserve, and the fact that this is the last excursion of the season, all conspire in leading us to hope that though this is the last it will be far from being the least. the last it will be far from being the least.

142 North Third street, was robbed on the same night of about thirty-four pair of ladies' French poots. An entrance was effected by forcing off a padlock from the daor.
The house of Colonel Gosline, in the Fourteents. CARD FROM A NEW YORK COLONEL.-Col

Cochrane, First U. S. Chasseurs, publishes the following letter, in acknowledgment of recent courtesies rendered his regiment by the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, in this city. It is as follows:

"I desire to express to the managers of the Cooper Refreshment Saloon my respectful thanks, for the courtesy and liberality evined by their for the courtesy and liberality evinced by their unexpected and opportune collation tendered to the First U. S. Chasseurs, under my command. "Respectfully, John Cochrane, "Colonel commanding."

ern agent, and reported as Mr. Samuel E. Aiken, we have reason to believe, is Mr. Samuel A. Eaton, formerly of Boston, who was for a time connected with one of the Sunday papers in this city. His father will be remembered by many of our citizens as a noted watchmaker on Washington street, many very see? years ago.'

The cruel mother was arrested and committed for a further hearing by Alderman Beitler. HELD TO BAIL. - Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Carson, Pegram, and Kelly, who were arrested at Harrisburg, charged with being Secessionists, were discharged from custody after having entered bail for good behavior and keep the peace. Carson was held in \$10,000 bail, and the other two

Accident. - Yesterday afternoon a man, named Elias Taylor, fell from a scaffold, at Birely's ship yard. Kensington, and was seriously injured He was conveyed to his home. SLIGHT FIRE.-The building at the south-

match game of cricket between the above named clubs will take place this afternoon and to morrow afternoon at Fairmount Park. Wickets will be

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

the time, but he admitted to the efficers that he had purchased fifteen of these pieces for \$1. He could tell nothing about the missing two. He denied, however, any intention to pass them. The only evidence against the accused was that of Mr. Jenkins, and the defence produced no testimony. Judge Cadwalader charged that the possession of so much counterfeit coin was ground of suspicion, but no offence, and the jury accordingly residered a verdict of not guilty.

QUARTER Sessions — Judge Ladlow.—A number of party cases were disposed of; one of which, that of William M. Smith, charged with the larceny of seventy files, the property of Alderman

ess again, and allowed defendant to carry it on for hes again, and anowed telephone to his own bonefit. The files in question were left at the manufactory, from whence, it is alleged, they were taken by defendant, when he was notified to quit the premises. They were found at his dwelling NARROW ESCAPE.—On Friday night, 18th

Twenty fourth ward. Tenth ward; William I. McCammon, Tentyfourth ward; Daniel R. Ettla, First ward Alexander Dickson, Sixteenth ward,

For City Treasurer-John Krider, Firstward: Henry Burmm, John Carrow, Fourteenthward; James McClintock, Tenth ward.
For Register of Wills—E. P. Moleaux,

teenth ward; John Graig, Twentieth ward Paul J. Fields, Second ward; Charles Freema, Fifth

While the nominations were being made, averal named, on the ground that they now heldoffice under the Republican party. tions irrespective of party—the worth and interity of the candidate only to be considered.

have been the case had he been surrounded by his own kinsmen. Aspecial meeting of the Continental Engine Company No. 1. of San Francisco, was held on Mon-day, July 29, when a preamble and series of resolu-tions regretting the death of the deceased were

McDonough and James Loller, which resulted in the death of the latter. The affair occurred in Metcalf street, running from Fifth to Sixth streets, below Shippen. Loller, it seems, was a shoemakor, and much addicted to drinking. Last evening, while intoxicated, he interfered with some children who were playing. McDonough, who was present, remonstrated with Loller, who, it is alleged, struck McDonough, when the latter knocked him down. Loller fell, and lay as if dead. It was soon discovered that in falling he broke his neck. McDonough immediately gave himself up to Officer Siegman, and was locked up at the Union-street station. man, and was locked up at the Union-street station-house. The deceased leaves a wife, residing in Griswold street. The coroner will hold an inquest this morning. McDonough was not intoxicated at ATLANTIC CITY.—The last excursion trip of

ROBBERIES.—The dwelling of Mr. John Mc-Cullough, in Lewis street, was entered and robbed of a black silk mantilla on Tuesday night. The boot and shoe store of F. F. Westphal, No.

ward, was also entered on the same night, and ran sacked from cellar to attic. All the thieves got for their trouble was a pistol.

HIS NAME.—We clip the following from the Boston Transcript:
"The person arrested in Philadelphia as a South-

ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE.-A newly-born male child was found in a cesspool, in Allison Place, Sixth ward, at five o'clock yesterday morning. The babe was rescued and sent to the Almshouse.

east corner of Second and Race streets was slightly damaged by fire at four o'clock yesterday morning. CRICKET .- United States vs. England. A pitched each day at 2 o'clock.

Reorening,-The School of Design for Women. at No. 1331 Chestnut street, reopens on the first Monday of September.

United States District Court-Judge Cadwaluder. morning Asron Baud, was put on trial charged with making counterfeit gold coin. Is formation was lodged with Deputy Marshal Jenkins early in June in regard to the movements of Baud, and a watch was instituted.

He was followed, on the day of his arrest, to Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, and there taken into custody by Mr. Jenkins, who found on his person 540 in good money, and also thirteen counterfoit one-dollar gold pieces. Band was intoxicated at the time, but he admitted to the efficers that he had marked of fitten of them nices for \$1. He

dict of not guilty. Megonegal.

It was alleged in that case by the prosecution that Smith. who, with another, had been engaged in the manufacture of files. was bought out by the alderman, who, in a short time, gave up the business of the same of the same in the form

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Friday night, 18th inst., a bridge across the river at Sprague's Falls, on the Baring and Princeton Railrond, N. B., was set on fire by incendiaries, and burned, which fact had not reached the knowledge of the condustor of the train from Princeton, who proceeded as usual. There is a bend in the road a few rods beforecoming to the bridge, and the Calais Advertiser says that, on rounding this bend slowly, the burnt bridge brokes upon the view of the conductor, who immediately reversed the steam, and exdered the brakes to be put hard down, which was done instantly, and thus impeded their speed sufficiently to allow the hands and passongers just time to jump from the locomotive and cars, which they did safely. The next manute the locomotive went down over the embankment, some ten or twelve feet, down into the river, earrying with it two cars laden with lumber, leavently the safe and

A member said if this were done, he would call for an investigation into the character of some of the old members. There were many present who could not pass. [Laughtor.]

Another member thought that if the different political parties were to rid themselves of all those whose characters were corrupted there would not be many left. The vote was finally taken on the metion to admit the delogates; when it was lost.