TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1861. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

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

The Action of the Government.

Those who have imagined they had detected errors and delinquencies on the part of the Administration in suppressing the rebellion, can scarcely fail to have been impressed with the wonderful readiness and alacrity with which such supposed deficiencies have been remedied. It is not in the power of any nation suddenly awaking from the profound slumber of a protracted peace, to instantly prepare itself for efficient war. Errors and abuses of some kinds are inevitable. Even in those countries which have constantly kept immense standing armies in the field, it appears impossible at the outbreak of an extensive war to have everything in proper order. Our own Government, considering all the embarrassments and complications which surrounded it, the treasonable proclivities of a large number of the army officers, and of FLOYD and DAVIS, the old Secretaries of War, has done perhaps infinitely better up to this time than any other rulers, in a similar period. There have been complaints about inefficient officers, but already this cvil has been as fully guarded against as possible. Our whole country does not contain more than a small portion of the number of thoroughly educated and scientific officers who would be necessary to command the large army we are now raising, if the proficiency attained at West Point were required in every case; but provision has been made for an examination of the new officers, which will prevent the admission into the service of all who are plainly incapable, and unwilling or unable to properly qualify themselves. There have been complaints of the treatment of our soldiers; but Congress, at its last session, increased the rations of the army and the pay of the men; and there is now an infinitely more ample and generous provision made for the wants of our troops than for those of any other army in the world. Complaints have been made of the inefficiency of the Navy Department; but, in the midst of this din, an immense list of the vessels contracted for, and now being fitted out, is published, and a brilliant victory at Hatteras Inlet is achieved, which will strike terror and consternation into the ranks of the foe, and plainly teach them that they will shortly find ample employment for their energies in the defence of their own sea-coast and chief cities. Complaints have been made of the organization of the army in and around Washington; but there was probably never a body of new troops who were more rapidly instructed in the art of war, and more speedily qualified for every emergency, than those who now defend the Capital. It must be plain to all who are not wilfully blind, that the Government is competent and willing to discharge its full duty if the people do not withhold from it the men and money necessary to conduct with sufficient vigor the operations has in contemplation. The greatest necessity of the hour is the supply of more troops, and every good citizen should be awake to the importance of increasing the enlistments for the war. It is desirable that only those who are so situated as to be willing and anxious to go should enter the service; but if a sufficient number of men are not obtained in this manner, it may become necessary, eventually, to resort to other means. Pennsylvania has even now furnished nearly enough men to supply her full quota, according to the populatien of the loyal States of the Union, of an army of five hundred thousand men, and it will require but a little exertion, and the infusion of a proper spirit, to swell the list of volunteers within her boundaries to a number for boyand her logal quots ... If her patriotic citizens are duly impressed with the importance of constant exertions to swell the ranks of the national army, much good may result

England and the Rebellion of 1745. The London Times and its correspondent. Mr. Russell, took great delight in exaggerating the importance of the result of the battle of Manassas, in ridicaling and denouncing the conduct of our troops, and in predicting that, after such a demonstration, it was extremely doubtful whether we would ever be able to subdue the traitors. They seem to have utterly forgotten that an incident somewhat similar occurred in the conflict between the authorities of England and those engaged in the rebellion of 1745without, however, inflicting any other damage upon what was then the cause of the established Government in that country, than a short postponement of its final and complete triumph. The whole story is so well told in the following extract from a speech delivered by Dr. John Witherspoon, in the Continental Congress, shortly after the battle at Long Island, during the revolutionary war, that we need not refer to it at greater length here. That ardent patriot said:

from their labors, and the triumph of the Go-

vernment, the suppression of the rebellion, and

the restoration of peace may be much hastened

by the speedy increase of the national forces.

"Lord Howe speaks of a decisive blow not being yet struck, as if this cause depended upon one battle that could not be avoided. Sir, this is a battle that could not be avoided. Sir, this is a prodigious mistake. We may fight no battle at all for a long time, or we may lose some battles, as was the case with the British themselves in the Scotch rebellion of 1745, and the cause, notwithstanding, be the same. I wish it were considered that neither loss nor disgrace worth mentioning has befallen us in the late engagement, nor comparable to what the British troops have often suffered. At the battle of Preston, sir, they broke to pieces and ran away like sheep, before a faw Highlanders. I myself saw them do the same thing at Falkirk, with very little difference, a small part only of the army making a stand, and in a few hours the whole retreating with precipitation before their enemies. Did that make any difference in the cause? Not in the least—so long as the body of the nation were determined on prindifference in the cause: Not in the least—so long as the body of the nation were determined on principle, against the rebels. Nor would it have made any other difference, but in time, though they had got possession of London, which they might have easily done, if they had understood their business, for the militia in England, there gathered the behaved fifth times source than that of together, behaved fifty times worse than that of

America has done lately. They generally dis-banded and ran off wholly as soon as the rebels came within ten or twenty miles of them!" Yet, notwithstanding this cowardly conduct of the raw militia of the nation which Mr. RUSSELL and the Times seem to think is so vastly superior to our own, the great body of the English people still possessed a dauntless spirit and an unbending will, which enabled them to triumph over all obstacles and to Bishop Potter wrote for the use of the protect their system of government against all the attacks of its foes. A similar result will doubtless occur in our country, despite the sucers and criticisms of our foreign assailants.

The Arrest of Faithless Officers. Among the minor results of the success of the expedition against Hatteras Inlet, it is peculiarly gratifying to know that some of the officers of the army and navy who descrited their national standard at the outbreak of hostilities, and entered the rebel service, were captured. Commodore BARRON, we believe, wore, at the time of his arrest. the uniform of the United States; and, among the vessels concerned in the expedition, were one or two which he had formerly commanded, as well as some of the officers with whom he had once been associated. No one can envy him, and those of his fellow-prisoners who were similarly situated, the feelings which must have animated them when they found themselves prisoners of war under a flag they had basely betrayed, and in the presence of former companions, whom they had ignobly deserted to join a conspiracy against a Government they had sworn to support, and which a sense of honor, duty, patriotism, and gratitude alike required them to bravely and faithfully support and maintain against all its foreign and domestic foes. It is painful enough for the commander of a post to surrender under any circumstances, but it must have been doubly so to those who were compelled to

GENERAL McCLELLAN.—A finely-executed lithographed portrait of General McClellan, published at Boston, has been sent to us by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, and the likeness is very good. The size is small 4to—the handlest and cheapest to frame, without descending to the comparative insignificance of a miniature engraving.

make such a submission.

The Philadelphia and Eric Railroad

To-morrow, it is understood, we believe, that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will take definitive action on the contract to lease the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad. Since 1846, when the application EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the right of way to Pittsburg, aroused this community into one hold and successful effort to build the Pennsylvania Railroad, thereby at the same time offsetting the rival commercial scheme of a neighboring city and giving to our city a direct communication with the West, there has been before the people of Philadelphia no measure of so much commercial significance and import as the completion and use of the route to the Lakes, to a port in this State, as a Philadelphia work.

Erie Railroad from Philadelphia control to the

ownership of interests centering in another

State, would end in the virtual transfer of the

trade of the counties bounding upon, and tri-

in the northeast corner of Pennsylvania.

There is no use in blinking this fact; but, on

the contrary, there are good reasons for press-

ing it upon the public attention in this critical

inncture; for the directors of the Pennsylva-

nia Railroad Company have the opportunity,

and the power, and the means to make the

rail line to Erie as much a Philadelphia work

as their own rail line to Pittsburg. Hence, it

is for the board of directors of the Pennsylva-

Philadelphia merchants of the olden time, who

The generation who acquired Erie harbor

In 1846, when Philadelphia was menaced

turnpike to Pittsburg, which was succeeded by

rendered it imperative that immediately a line

of rail must be made continuous between Phi-

ladelphia and Pittsburg. Thus the Pennsyl-

success in all respects. Over it the Philadel-

sought to thwart it would gladly forget

tion. Had the minority that opposed the mea-

victorious in their hostility—the effect of their

opposition being the success of the right-of-way

been the execration of this community, and

how grave the loss of trade, and the diversion

of business consequent upon their blind folly!

But so it ever is. History is made up of the

good deeds and the bad deeds of individuals and

aggregates. And cities grow and prosper ac-

cording to the size and resources of the area

penetrated with their routes for the distribu-

tion of traffic. A seaport that dominates in

commercial influence in a large State has in

her the seeds of growth, and around her the

sources of prosperity. So, too, States that

contain large cities, likewise derive advantages

from the aggregation of property within their

bounds, serving as a basis for taxation and a

groundwork for credit, in critical public junc-

For these reasons, in the wake of which

others will suggest themselves to the reader.

our citizens will expect such final action in the

lease contract, to-morrow, as will make the

Philadelphia and Eric Railroad to Philadelphia

a second edition of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

If the lease be rejected, and the road pass

away into a new ownership, then will the par-

ties causing such rejection forever frustrate

the long-cherished scheme of a direct commu-

nication with Lake Erie from this city; they

will, moreover, defeat the aim and purpose of

the purchase of the triangle on Lake Erie; for,

unless the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad be

may be governed by a policy that will favor a

city outside the State, and make the Philadel-

phia and Eric line potential for mischief in

the two New York roads for the trade of the

The question, therefore, is girt round with

commercial as well as with financial consider-

ations, and those who are in office to act upon

it, must view it in its comprehensiveness and

paramount importance, now and evermore, to

The public await a favorable decision; one

which will put doubt forever at rest, and give

Secession Sympathies in the Pulpit.

preachers, who feel called upon by a sense of

Christian duty to devote their chief attention

in the pulpit to a discussion or elucidation of

Bible truths, without reference to the exciting

topics of the day, allude to the present contest

in their sermons, however glad we may be

when the powers of the Church are exerted

in conjunction with those of the State to crush

an infamous rebellion, that has rendered itself

doubly odious by its complicity with every

species of crime. But there seems to be a

limit to which silence on such a subject should

be confined. It will be remembered that

at the outbreak of our present difficulties

which he requested the clergymen, with whom

he was officially connected, to incorporate into

their regular services. They are so singu-

larly beautiful, temperate, well written, and

appropriate, that it is scarcely conceiva-

ble that any man, who is not intensely at-

tached to the cause of the conspirators,

would dishonor himself, and pain the hearts

of a loyal congregation, by stubbornly

refusing to comply with such a wish;

and yet, we have been informed (but we ear-

nestly hope the statement is incorrect) that one

of the Episcopal ministers in this city has only,

after considerable difficulty, been induced to

use one of these collects—"The prayer for

those exposed to danger "-and that another

has pertinaciously refused to read either that

or "The prayer during our present national

troubles." That our readers, of all denomi-

nations, may see the character of these col-

lects, we publish them entire. It will, of

course, be evident to every intelligent mind

that a clerical evidence of hostility to Secession

would not for an instant be tolerated in any of

the districts which are under the control of

the leaders of the rebel cause, and we are not

surprised to learn that considerable indigna-

tion has been awakened here by reports of the

strange course to which we have referred. The

prayers written by Bishop Potter are as fol-

PRAYER DURING OUR PRESENT NATIONAL TROUBLES.

We are not anxious to see any of our

Philadelphia her own route to the Lakes.

Lakes.

Commonwealth.

scheme of Baltimore—how deep would have

tions of seaboad and inland trade.

from unerring signs.

have been attained.

PRAYER FOR THOSE EXPOSED TO DANGER. Almighty God, the Saviour of all mon, we humbly commend to Thy tender care and sure protection these Thy servants who have come forth at the call of their country, to defend its government and to protect its people in their property and homes. Let Thy fatherly hand, we beseech Thee, be over us; let Thy Holy Spirit be with us; let Thy good Angels have charge of us; with Thy loving kindness defend us as with a shield, and either bring us cut of our peril in safety, with a heart to show forth Thy praises forever, or else sustain us with that glorious hope, by which alone Thy servants can have victory in suffering and death; through the sole merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad is the key to commercial domination in at least nineteen of the north and northwestern counties of the State, a territory larger, and richer, and more productive, in crops and minerals, than any one of the New England States, except Public Amusements. Maine, which simply contains more square miles. The diversion of the Philadelphia and

their way. Shed upon the counsels of our rulers the spirit of wisdom, and moderation, and firmness, and unite the hearts of our people as the heart of one man in upholding the supremacy of law, and the cause of justice and peace. Abate the violence of passion; banish pride and prejudice from every heart, and incline us all to trust in Thy righteous Providence, and to be ready for every duty. And oh, that in Thy great mercy Thou wouldest hasten the return of unity and concord to our borders, and so order all things that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. These things, and whatever else Thou shalt see to be necessary and convenient for us, we humbly begin

necessary and convenient for us. we humbly beg, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

CORRECTING A VERBAL MISTAKE, - Before saying word upon last night's theatricals, we haston to cor rect a mistake which we fell into, we know not how in yesterday's Press, when noticing the performance 'The School for Scandal " at Mrs. John Drew's theatre. Alluding to the character of Joseph Surface, and its rendition by Mr. Lear, we concluded butary to it, from this city to a city outside of the State, and which city is already dominant with a slight allusion to an anachronism in dress and the anomaly of wearing moustaches in an English comedy of the time of 1752, for which we meant to censure Mr. Lear. Unfortunately, we named Mr. Mortimer as the gentleman who had thus violated good taste. Happily, however, any reader of the critique would immediately have noticed that it was a mistake, the two names having awkwardly got mingled together. Mr. Mortimer representation of Charles Surface, though he did not wear a powdered peruke of the period, was, we repeat, most finished and satisfactory. There nia Railroad Company to so act to-morrow, as has not been so good a Charles Surface in this city for a very long time. If his future acting will leave a record showing that they did their equals this, Mrs. Drow may be congratulated upon part towards consummating the designs of the naving engaged one of the best light comedians of

urged and aided the State to acquire, by pur-Not having the faculty, so much envied by the chase, a harbor on the lakes, when the lake late Sir Boyle Roche, of "being in two places at one time, like a bird," and being unwilling to country was a wilderness, but, nevertheless, of whose future importance, as the scene of criticise by proxy, we were unable to visit Archbusy trade, they had a foreknowledge derived street Theatre last night, and are therefore unable o report, except on hearsay, how Miss Charlotte Thompson, the new leading young lady, performed The report to us was, "Very well, and the house crowded." Frank Drew and Mrs. Shewell also because of a commercial necessity to Philadelphia, then foreseen, of having an outlet on played last night. This evening the performances the lakes, and a route from her own docks to will consist of Bulwer's celebrated comedy of the lakes on Pennsylvania soil, put all suc-'Money," and the farce of "My Aunt Charlotte's ceeding generations under obligations, resting on duty and interest, to persevere in efforts WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. - Mrs. Garrettson re-

for direct communication between the seaport opened her theatre last night. The principal play and the lakeport of the State, till the end shall was "The Willow Copse," in which Mr. Couldock performs the character of Luke Fielding with a curious but not unnatural blending of brusqueness force, and tenderness. Literally, he cannot de with the right-of-way scheme of Baltimore, her velop the striking action of the play until far in citizens did not stand idle, notwithstanding the piece, but then he is powerful His three great scenes are those in which he discovers that that their ancestors had, years before, built a his daughter has been betrayed; that in which his the main line of public works, built to Pittsmind loses its balance; and the last, where he re burg, by the State. No! They saw that the covers at once his mind and his daughter. Mr. exigency which then threatened the interests Couldock is impressive in this character—at times almost painfully so—but there was much truth in of Philadelphia at the head of the Ohio river, he delineation and little exaggeration. Two new actresses made their first appearance here, in this play. One is Miss Alice Grey, from he Baltimore stage, who will participate with Mrs vania Railroad was planned as a commercial Cowell in the "leading business," and Miss Hernecessity, and was hurried on to completion narde, from New York. The former took the part for a commercial purpose. And there it is of Rose Fielding, the heroine of the piece, and played it very fairly,—we might say very well in to-day—the commercial arm of the city-a the principal scenes. But the character is more or less lachrymose throughout, and that is a disadvanphian travels, with a home feeling, to Pitts-

tage to a young actress. Nobody likes to be seen burg, and can there diverge over friendly lines like Niobe, all tears,"-especially a protty into neighbor States, brought near to us in woman. Miss Grey is rather petite in stature, time, and made to share with us in the relahas a good figure, and a pretty face. In earnest dialogue we liked her, but she now and The history of the Pennsylvania Railroad then had some conventional modes of pronunciation: is a proud record for its builders, whilst the few several times, for instance, she used the word cheeild as a stage substitute for child. In the passion ate passages she showed much talent. She dresses that they ever arrayed themselves in opposi-Miss Hernarde, who played Lucy Vanguard, sures which were essential to compass the had scarcely any thing to do in that character, but construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad been

her acting is easy and self-possessed, and she is very pretty—rather more than that, perhaps: she might be called handsome. In the afterpiece, where she had something to do, she played with spirit and grace. Miss Grey and Miss Hernarde are positive acquisitions to a company which has a great nun ber of pretty women in it. Miss Cornelia Jefferson, a quaint little mortal with a great deal of original talent, contributed considerably to the livelier portions of the play, in the part of Meg, which, or our memory plays us a

trick, was Miss Woolgar's original character, first at the Adelphi, and then at the Haymarket, in London, in 1850. She had a great reception. Mr. McCullough, who played Dick Hulks, is sterling actor—judging from one appearance. Mr. Vining Bowers (who seems to have wonder fully improved since he joined this company, two years ago), made a great deal of the part of Augustus, and his pugilistic set-to with Mr. Hemple, one of our especial favorites—because always a reliable and able actor-was one of the comic hits of the piece, which literally convulsed the house with laughter. Mr. Bascomb played Arthur very fairly, and we liked Mr. Van Horn's rendition of the

small part of Lynx. "The Follies of a Night" was the afterpiece. It may be characterized as a genteel farce. Mrs. Cowell, on her appearance as The Duchess, was very warmly received, and Mr. Adams and Mrs. Thayer came in for their share of applause. Mr. lining Bowers and Miss Hernarde were also in this drama, which was exceedingly well acted—the main play being between Mrs. Cowell, who looked very well, was richly and becomingly attired, and played with grace and spirit, and Mr. Edwin Adams, who, like Mr. V. Bowers, seems to have improved in the recess.

This evening will be played "The Chimney Corfinished by loan of the credit of the Pennsylner," in which Mr. Chanfrau will appear as Peter vania Railroad Company, and worked by them Probity, (one of his best parts,) and Buckstone's comedy of "Married Life," We congratulate Dr. under lease, it is hazarding little to say that the road may soon have new owners, when it Cunnington on giving some livelier music than usual here. The house has been renovated in the interior, and looks very neat. CONTINENTAL THEATRE. -On next Monday evening Mr. Wheatley re-opens this theatre, which competition against the Pennsylvania Railroad is said to have undergone considerable alterations, for the trade of the West, rather than against

said—which will be handsomely got up. The New York Albion of Saturday says: "Ano ther week has given the musical critic no occupation; nor is any programme for the future announ ced, with assurance that it will be carried out Meantime the Academy is to be opened in a few days for a performer, attached to no existing comthis city, to Erie city, and to the aggregated | pany, and whose marvellous feats are addressed to the eye rather than the ear. We mean of cours the great Prestidigitateur, Hermann, for whose surprising skill we can vouch, having seen him at private exhibition. His fame is lofty; but we in-

with a Shakspearian drama—" The Tempest," it is

cline to think he will not fall short of his reputs The same journal, noticing the performance o "Leap year," at the Winter Garden, New York, says: "The great question of the week related to the relationship existing between, or among the three principal ladies in this comedy. I have endeavored to determine about it, but cannot, I regret to say, make up my mind whether Mrs. Thayer is Mrs. Chanfrau's daughter, or Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker Mrs. Thayer's grandmother, or Mrs. Chanfrau Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker nother. The natural evidence is vague and insufficient. Everybody says that nothing could be vounger and fresher than Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, unless it be Mrs. Thayer when she plays the soubrette. After all, the fact of three generation looking down upon me from the stage should not be any more 'important, if true,' than the intelligence of countless mercantile signs that Smith, Brothers & Co., or Brown & Sons are carrying on the busi-

ness at the old stand." Episcopal Church of this diocese two prayers, THE LITTLE ARRANGEMENT .- Mr. Charles Ma thews has published the following letter in the New

"GORE LODGE, FULHAM, London, August 10 1661.—Sin: A paragraph has been sent to me extracted from the New York Sunday Courier, ( tracted from the New York Sunday Courier, (a somewhat similar one having appeared in the Sunday Dispatch, and no doubt in a hundred other papers, which I have not seen, nor am I likely to see,) stating that 'Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are living unhappily together, pecuniary matters being at the bottom of the difficulty;' the Courier going so far as to assert that 'they parted for some weeks, but we believe have come together again.' Now, sir, you will easily conceive that this gossip can be of no importance to me; but it is a report which, in justice to my wife, I cannot allow to pass unnoticed, as it is calculated to mislead and pain unnoticed, as it is calculated to mislead and pai many of her friends and well-wishers on your side of the Atlantic, and has not even the shadow of of the Atlantic, and has not even the shadow of truth to excuse it. I therefore ask of you, as an especial favor, to lend me the advantage of your very wide circulation to give the most emphatic denial to the ill-natured assertion. My wife and I have never been separated for an hour since our marriage, and a happier couple, in every respect, I firmly believe, is not to be found in the world. Pecuniary difficulties have wholly ceased to annoy me, and, I am proud to acknowledge, entirely by her economy, industry, and good management. Her conduct has been exemplary in every way, and the only debt I now have, is one of sincere and affectionate gratitude for her unremitting devotion to my interests, and to the comfort and regulation of my house. No man was ever blest with a better wife, and the only unpushment I would wish to be ainl favor to land me the advantage of your or my house. No man was ever bees win a better wife, and the only punishment I would wish to be inflicted upon the base originator of this malicious libel would be, that he should be forced to witness the quiet domestic enjoyment and unalloyed foli-city in which we live."

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-O, Almighty God, who art a strong tower of defence to those who put their trust in Thee, whose power no creature is able to resist, we make our humble cry to Thee in this hour of our country's need. Thy property is always to have mercy. Deal not with us according to our sins, neither reward us according to our iniquities; but stretch forth the right hand of Thy Majesty, and be our defence for Thy name's sake. Have pity upon our brethren who are in arms against the constituted authorities of the land, and show them the error of ing election is of the most momentous importbatim the report of our interview, together with my

LATEST NEWS

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, September 2, 1861. Is there any doubt that we have a Govern ment now? Take the evidences, small and great, and all loyal men must answer the question in the affirmative. Let us begin with the Baltimore Snn. What has induced that veritable newspaper to substitute for angry invective and studied misrepresentation the subdued tone of loyalty and of obedience to law? Look next at the Journal of Commerce, which, from noisy declamation against the constituted authorities, has become so far convinced as to change its proprietors, expelling the treasonable editor, and elevating the faithful subordinate. Look around you, and observe how every Breckinridge editor in your State that remains untornout, untarred, and unfeathered, has accepted the great truth that we have a country to save, and that those who oppose the Administration of it are incarnate ingrates. But, rising from small things to great, may I not be permitted to ask what has become of those who have assailed the Secretary of the Navy on account of the alleged inefficiency of the blockade. Secretary Welles could not

improvise a great warlike marine. When he entered upon the duties of his office he found our best ships away upon foreign stations, some under the command of disloyal officers, and others so miserably distributed as to be incapable of immediate use. He found that his immediate predecessor, Isaac Toucey, of infamous memory, had so followed the treacherous course of his ally in the Cabinet, John Buchanan Floyd, as to leave the navy in the hands of enemies, and most of the bureaus of his department under their insidious influence. And yet, what has this abused Gideon Welles done? His present assistant secretary, Captain Fox, was the leader of the fine expedition that led to the successful reinforcement of Fort Pickens. And when this gallant gentleman was called to the post he now occupies, inspired, undoubtedly, by the suggestions of his chief, he also led the way in that unequal combination which, beginning at Hatteras, by placing three hundred miles of coast under the surveillance of our ships-of-war, will never end until every salient seaward position is menaced by those sentinels of the deep carrying the flag of the Union. Edward Everett uttered a great truth when he declared, a few weeks ago, in contrasting the mean expedients of the Southern Confederacy with the magnificent resources of the regular Government, that no nation-no civilized nation-had ever been able to maintain itself without a navy. Ours is a Government not only eminent for its martial characteristics, but, by its geographical position and the force of its grand example, necessarily a maritime power. We are indeed an ocean-bound republic. We are encircled and permeated by seas and vast navigable rivers, of which the Mississippi and the lakes are noble illustrations. And if the traitors had been half as successful upon the water as they have been upon the land, they would probably long ago have settled the

ence of the Union. Thanks, then, to Secretary Welles, and thanks to Captain Fox. Our reorganized and reanimated navy is doing its appointed work. Soon the blockade will become as terrible a retribution to those wearing the blue uniform of our country, and lingering and revelling in lazy luxury upon the money of the Government, through long years of indolent peace, who have proved their ingratitude by their treachery, as to the desperate politicians who have seduced them from their allegiance, and who in their turn must suffer all the horrors of a successful closing of the ports of the seceded States.

For, after all that has been said in praise of

question of the entirety, if not of the exist-

our army, the blockade accomplished by the navy is that medicine of which the Southern traitors are most fearful. The Nashville storekeeper who told his customers, a few days ago, that they must save their corks, or else he could send them no more mineral water or whisky, sounded the key-note of Southern suffering when he told them that this was a consequence of the Lincoln blockade. A successful blockade affects every interest of every inland and every scaboard community. In its coastwise relations, it denies to the Southern States thousands of the indispensables of domestic life, while, in its connection with foreign traffic, it deprives them of other indispensable luxuries and necessaries. The lady is deprived of her needles and fine fabries: the physician of his medicines to our the sick inside and outside of the army; the slaveholder of the pork and bacon necessary to feed his "merchandise:" the editor of his paper upon which to print his lies against the Government of his fathers; the scholar of his books; the lawyer of his correspondence; and all classes of that solid circulation, gold and silver, without which any community, and especially one that aspires to live upon credit, must run first upon bankruptcy and then upon credit. The Southern levies, coming from all portions of the States, from Louisiana and Texas, and from South Carolina and Florida. will be deprived of arms for their infantry, leather for their saddles, spurs for their horse-

men, the lead which they shoot, and the rifled bore which sends it on its unerring aim. Beyond this there is a social question which must enter largely into this contest. The connections, the associations, the sympathies, the long years of friendship and correspondence, their mutual memories are all ruthlessly severed; and to the rebels there can be no future but one narrowed and stiffed in the contracted

limits of their Confederacy. So, at last, we have a Government. Looking at the results of the navy alone, ignoring the extraordinary advantages which must follow the course of our magnificent and efficient army, this very blockade in itself will crush out this fearful rebellion. We have a Government in all its aspects and proportions-competent to protect and competent to punishinsuring obedience at home and respect abroad, in fact, as in name, the United States of Ame-OCCASIONAL.

Letter from St. Louis Correspondence of The Press.

Sr. Louis, August 28, 1861. To-day St. Louis has witnessed the grandest nilitary obsequies ever paid in her limits, and comparable only to the burial of Colonel Benton, some years ago. I refer to the honors paid General Lyon's body as it passed through the city to go

The procession was led by General Siegel, the co-hero of Springfield, a man of medium size, apparently about 35 or 40 years of age, thin spare face, covered with a light red beard and moustaches, thin lips, with spectacles, looking not unlike a German scholar, as he is. On either side of him and behind rode his staff,

then followed the Fifth Missouri Regiment, and a regiment of Home Guards, both of whom had fought at Springfield. After these two regiments came a battery of artillery, and then the hearse drawn by four black horses, plumed as usual; his coffin lay within covered with the American flag. The pall bearers, with Frank Blair's commanding figure and stern countenance in the lead, followed between the hearse and General Lyon's war horse (a black animal covered with a pall from head to tail), and they were again succeeded by Major

General Frémont and his staff. Frémont wore a blue army cap, with no ornament but the embroidered U.S., and was in strong contrast with the large figure of his efficient aid Marshal McKinstry, who rode beside him in full military regalia. His beard and moustaches were gray, and his countenance bore marks of heavy responsibility. Behind him rode his body guard of some 200 cavalry, commanded by Captain Zagonzi, and a

body of marines, which, with another portion of the battery before mentioned, completed the cortege. The hearse was taken along the levee, where the boat flags were craped at half-mast, to the Ohio and Missouri Railroad Ferry, and from there to East St. Louis, where it was taken in charge by the Express. The crowd gathered, as usual, along the route, and at the halting points, but everything was Yours, quiet. PHILADA.

[For The Press.] Рпіладеленія, Aug. 30, 1861. EDITOR OF THE PRESS: As a voter, bound by his fidelity to our country, to sustain, at all hazard, the Constitution and Union of the United States of America, I felt justified in directly submitting to accounts, of disasters to General Rosecrans, but the Hon. George Sharswood, the communication in the Evening Bulletin of yesterday, signed

He replied to me, "I have read that piece-it is, throughout, unequivocally untrue—and you are authorized so to state. At first, I was inclined to deny it publicly over my signature, but to do so, I concluded, would demean my judicial position, and be descending into the arena of political newspaper controversy." As a suitable selection of judges at the approach-

> I am, respectfully, Your most obedient, CONSTITUTION AND UNION.

ance to our people at this juncture, I send you ver-

BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON. ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE.

THE PROVOST GUARD. Attempt to Rescue Female Prisoners.

DESPATCH FROM MINISTER ADAMS.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA! BATTLE AT BOONE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

THE REBELS ROUTED! THIRTY KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED.

NONE KILLED ON OUR SIDE.

OUR TROOPS BURN THE TOWN. GEN. ROSECRANS' COMMAND

SKIRMISH AT WORTHINGTON FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND HATTERAS.

INTERESTING FROM WHEELING.

THE HARRIET LANE AFLOAT. SOUTHERN NEWS, VIA LOUISVILLE

Rebel Report of the Defeat.

A Peace Meeting in Indiana. PHE PEACE-MAKERS FORCED TO TAKE THE OATH

RUMORED CAPTURE OF PENSACOLA NAVY YARD. THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The Provost Gnard. The Provost Guard, now under the command o

Brigadier General Porter, numbers 1,300 men. The General expects it presently to number 2.500 including regulars and volunteers. They are detailed for the protection of the city. On Saturday not a policeman was on duty, BERRET'S men hav ing been discharged, and their successors not yet appointed. The Secession rowdies took advantage of this to fire two buildings, with the intention, it is stated, of rescuing Mrs. GREENHOW and Mrs PHILLIPS in the tumult. They were checkmated however, by the energy of Provost Marshal Pon-TER, and the flames were subdued by the soldiers The city was never quieter, safer, or better guarded. On the new police none but loyal men will be appointed. Aided by this force, and the new Union Mayor, Mr. WALLACH, General Porter will be able further to increase the security of this import

ant city. Fashionable Marriage. A marriage, which attracted a large and brillian audience, took place at Dr. HALL's church this morning. The blushing bride of "sweet seventeen " was Miss OCTAVIA RIDGELY, daughter of the late Major RIDGELY, who fell in the Mexican war, and the "happy man" was the eminent lawyer of this city, Mr. Joseph B. Stuart. numerous company assembled after the wedding at the elegant mansion of the bridegroom, and par took of a luxurious collation. The happy pair left town by the Baltimore train en route to Niagara. Gen. Butler with the President.

At nine o'clock yesterday, General Butler, accompanied by members of the Cabinet, called upon the President and was cordially received. The lasted nearly two hours, and was improved by Gen. BUTLER to lay before Mr. LINCOLN a full and minute detail of the movements of the fleet with which he was connected. Future operations were also referred to and detailed. General Butler proposed to return this morning to Fortress Monroe, but official business prevented him from getting away in the early train. The fleet will be increased immediately, and will receive supplies for an absence of several weeks. General BUTLER has had a most cordial reception here. He made a speech at the serenade given to him last night. There were thousands present, and his remarks, brief and appropriate, were received

with great enthusiasm. The Army Outfit. Since the middle of July, 9,840 horses, 3,687

mules, 2,765 wagons, and 1,100 ambulances, have Attempt to Rescue the Female Prisoners There is strong reason to believe that the fires here on Sunday morning, at one and four o'clock, were the work of incendiaries, with a view to rescue the female prisoners. While the fire on I street was burning a rush was made by three men to the door of the house where the prisoners are confined, and an urgent demand made to open the door for the escape of the inmates, as the house was in danger. The guard, however, could not see the danger, and preferred not to relinquish their charge. During the second fire the door was watched by parties who probably thought the guard would be drawn away to the burning houses.

Treasury Notes in Demand. The small denominations are going rapidly into circulation here, and are much in demand. They are a valuable circulating medium, and very convenient where small remittances by mail are made Saturday and to-day thousands of them were enclosed by our soldiers, and mailed to families at

Philadelphians in the City. An unusual number of your citizens are now i Washington. What is up? Mrs. Lincoln.

Mrs. Lincoln proposes to return to her home or Wednesday ensuing, with her family. Paying Off. The first of September brings round the period

for another payment of many of the troops. The paymesters are receiving the pay-rolls to-day, preparatory to drawing upon the Treasury for funds. Great promptness will, in future, be observed in the payment of troops, and no delay will occur in any case, if the pay-rolls are promptly received from the regiments. Confederate Prisoners.

This class of our community is increasing on our hands. A large building, corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, has been opened as a prison, and the three upper stories are occupied by Secession prisoners, among whom is an edi tor from Hagerstown. They sit in groups at the upper windows, and use "Anderson's solace' freely. The constant arrivals and marching o troops up the Avenue before their windows must tend largely to satisfy them of their own personal safety.

Navy Yard Matters. A small sloop was captured by the United States cutter Dana, near Deal island, on Saturday, after a chase of fifteen miles. She was nearly loaded with percussion caps and primers, and other supplies for the rebels. She was brought up to the yard yesterday by the tug E. H. Herbert. The steamers Mount Vernon, Baltimore, and

Philadelphia are lying at the wharf with steam up.
The gunboats Cortes, Underwriter, and Island Belle are undergoing repairs. The tugs Robert Leslie and J. S. Pusey are of cupied in carrying stores and despatches to Alex-

The frames of the new rocket houses are all up and the buildings will be completed in a short time. Piles are being driven near the shell house for the foundation of a building for another iron foun dry. The British Government and the Block

ade.

Wednesday. The boys are sending their funds

them, and their funds are all put to useful pur-

Captain De Goyler.

information.

10202.

Minister Angus writes that he does not think the British Government contemplates any change of position so long as the blockade is continued. The Harriet Lane. The Navy Department has been officially in-

formed that the steamer Harriet Lane, which grounded at Cape Hatteras, floated off on Saturday, but not until Capt. FAUNCE had thrown her gun The Cabinet. Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON having re-

turned. Attorney General Bates is the only mem-North Carolina Prisoners A New Hampshire Regiment. Gen. Annort, of New Hampshire, has received authority from the War Department to raise a re-

giment of infantry in that State. Important from Kentucky. General Rosecrans' Command. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—The Courier says there is a company of armed Federals stationed at Horse Cave Station, on the Nachville Railroad, eighteen During the week past, reports have been preva it is certain that the War Department has no such Colonel Pitman. Paymaster Col. PITMAN, of Detroit, arrived yes-

terday in the city. He paid off one regimen's today; will pay another to morrow, and a third on The Courier says "Camp Dick Robinson" is home for the use of their families, or to deposit in the savings banks. The law preventing the sale A negro yesterday swam the river at this point. A negro yesterday swam the river at this point, passing over the Falls, and landing, perfectly naked, in Camp Joe Holt. He expressed himself as being the property of Colonel Johnston, of Camp Boone, Tenn. He was this morning returned, under a file of soldiery, to the Jefferson county jail. Colonel Rousseau has given Colonel Johnston notice of the fact. of liquors to soldiers, and the vigorous efforts of Provost Guard, has improved the morale of our army here. Intemperance is now unknown among

Hon. Emerson Etheridge left for Frankfort this Capt. DE GOYLER, who escaped from Richmond, and after nine days' travel reached Washington in | morning.

an emaciated condition, is improving rapidly. He will leave the city to-day en route to Michigan, to receive recruits for the Fourth Michigan Regiment, of which he is an officer.

Miscellaneous. Hon. ELIUU B. WASHBURNE has arrived, on ousiness connected with the arming of the troops of Illinois, which State has nearly 50,000 men in Major General Butler, having obtained a few

days' leave of absence, will leave Washington for Boston this afternoon. The Navy Department has directed the following appointments to be made at Brooklyn navy yard: DANIEL COLLINS, master sparmaker; John Mitch-ELL, master blockmaker; Wm. Atkinson, foreman

painter; DANIEL LINDSAY, timber inspector. Arrivals from Pennsylvania. At Willard's-W. L. Corse, B. L. Johnston

Mrs. Stone, J. G. Stewart, J. Painter, Robt. Smith. Thos. H. Rabe, Jos. M. Hopkins, J. D. Chandler, G. O. Evans, A. S. M. Morgan, C. G. Snyder, H. Gorman, H. Humphries, G. W. Robinson, W. Mann, John Mellen, P. A. Hinkle, Chas. H. Ider R. Clarkson, J. Myer, W. A. Painter, E. P. Femep, John Wyeth, L. P. Hewlings, W. H. Richardson, Dr. Dan Egbert, A. K. Redricts, J. K. Laurence. Bround's-Mr. Paxton, Miss Stewart, A. Cook, Capt. E. Bendirk, R. F. Lockwood & lady. National—Capt. P. N. Cruse, W. M. Tilghman, Jos. Minchen, A. G. Helfenten, S. Walton, Capt. Stellwagen, Thos. Stellwagen, H. A. Durwage, H. W. Howe, Jas. E. McClay.

Kirkwood's-P. A. Ahl, T. H. Peters, J. G.

Shin, J. A. Warthman, John L. Philips, P. W. Bradford, A. P. Moore, D. V. Ahl, J. H. McCauley, Q. H. Featt, I. P. Wonzel, N. Longman, W. Shaffer, H. J. White, W. R. Gibson, Jas. B. Smith. The Star of this evening contains the following items :

Rebel Force at Manassas. FORT ELLSWORTH, Sept. 1 .- I learn, says a con espondent, from a person from the neighborhood of Bull Run, who left on Wednesday, that the forces at Manassas are much diminished: that six regiments of Disunion troops are at Fairfax Court House, three at Sangster's Cross Roads, and three said to be in close proximity to Accotink. A good many of the soldiers are sick with the measles and

other diseases. It is probable that the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, in which the Alexandria troops are, including Kemper's Alexandria Artillery, are at Munson's Hill. A Rebel General Killed. FORT CORCORAN, VA., Sept. 2.—At about five P. M. on Saturday last, while two companies of our troops—one a Massachusetts company, and the other a Pennsylvania company—were scouting in the direction of Bailey's Cross Roads, they came within

sight of a battalion of the enemy of about the same number, accompanied by a very distinguished-looking mounted officer. One of our men, armed with a Springfield rifle, asked and obtained leave to fire at him, though the distance was thought to be too great for an effective shot. Contrary to the general expectation, he tumbled him off his horse at the first shot. Both bodies of troops then retired, the enemy bearing their fallen officer away in their arms. In an hour afterwards their flags on Munson's Hill and at Falls Church were at half mast, and remained at half mast all day yesterday. It is, therefore, judged in our camps that the officer killed was one of the enemy's generals, which we know not. The Jersey Boys have a Brush.

We hear from the other side that on Saturday morning last there was a considerable brush between the pickets of the Jersey brigade and those of the enemy, at a point about four miles south of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, in Alexandria county, in which the Jersey troops drove the Secessionists inside of their lines, though themselves first attacked. They lost one killed and one wounded-lcg amputated. Surgeon Box (of the Jersey brigade), who had an opportunity of seeing the enemy's dead, reports that he counted six of them.

The Humbug Maury Disposed Of. That transparent humbug and trickster, Lieut. MAURY, who managed to achieve a foreign reputation by unblushing thoft upon the labors of abler but modester men than himself—Professors HENRY, BACHE, ESPY, and others-is likely now to be estimated at his true value, at least by the Confederates, who were credulous enough to put faith his pretensions to the extent of believing that, by his wonderful submarine matters and other kickshaws, he could blow up sky-high any of Uncle Sam's vessels that might seek an entrance into Hatteras Inlet. The result of the expedition from Fortress Monroe will doubtless set Secesh to cogitating upon the value of the Maury " Harbor Defences," nore particularly as to that of the similar "masheens" of his in Elizabeth and James rivers.

Narrow Escape of Prof. Lowe's Balloon. ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, Va., Sept. 1 .- Yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, Professor Lowe made an asension with his balloon from Ball's Cross Roads. As he neared the earth in descending, two shots were fired at the balloon by the enemy, from a rifled gun, which fell four or five rods only short of it. No damage was done. A Misapprehension.

Many of the Government teamsters are under the impression that the oath which will be administered to them binds them to three years' service. This is a mistake. The oath is administered to them, as to clerks and other officers, as a test of loyalty to the Government-nothing more. Paying Gold.

All of the hired men in the Quartermaster's Department, including teamsters, hostlers, laborers, nessengers, clerks, &c., one thousand or more in number, are being paid off "all in gold." It is only Government officers at a high salary, we presume, who receive any portion of their pay in

Another Fight in Western Virginia. ROUT OF THE REBELS!

NONE KILLED ON OUR SIDE. CINCINNATI, Sept. 2 .-- A fight took place vosterday, at Boone county Court House, Virginia, be tween the rebels and a Federal force, resulting in the total rout of the rebels, with a loss of thirty killed and a large number wounded. Forty of the rebels were taken prisoners.

rounded. Our men burned the town.

INTERESTING FROM WHEELING.

SKIRMISH AT WORTHINGTON. WHEELING, VA., Sept. 2.-The Secossionists encamped at Worthington, in Marion county, 400 in number, were attacked by Col. Crosman, of Gen.

Kelly's staff, with two companies of United States troops, a little after daylight this morning, but the eccssionists were too strong for him, and he was obliged to fall back with a loss of two men. The expedition to Fairmount sent from here last night had not reached the scene of action at our last advices. Two pieces of artillery were sent to Col. Cros-

man's relief from Clarksburg to-day. He reports that he can hold the enemy in check until reinforced.

Latest from Hatteras Inlet. FORTRESS MONROE, September 1, via Baitimore -The steamer George Peabody arrived from Hatteras inlet this morning, having in tow the prize brig H. S. Brooks, captured at the inlet. The steamer Harriet Lane was gotten off at \$wo o'clock P. M., on Saturday. Her armament and coal had been thrown overboard, but the guns would be recovered. The rebels had eight killed and twenty-five ounded in the late action. Captain Larned's company of the Third Ar tillery returned on board the Peabody. They

were the first to land, and with the naval brigade completely cut off the escape of the rebels by land. Lieutenant Loder was the first man that invaded the sacred soil of North Carolina. A Rumor from Fort Pickens. THE NAVY YARD SAID TO BE RECAPTURED. NEW YORK, September 2.—The Commercial of this evening states that the frigate Minnesota

spoke a pilot boat which reported having spoken an unknown vessel, which stated that Colonel Brown of Fort Pickens, had recaptured the Pensacola navy yard, but gave no particulars. A Rebel Report of their Defeat LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2—A special despatch to the Courier, from Nashville, August 31, says: "The nows of the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, the latter being situated two miles north of Hutteras, is confirmed by advices from Wilmington. Our

men (the rebels) fought bravely. It is reported that 500 or 600 of our men were taken prisoners, and our loss is said to be 40 killed and 20 wounded. Another report says 80 were killed, and that only ten or twelve escaped."

New York, Sept. 2:—The frigate Minnesota, with the prisoners captured at Hatterns Inlet by the Fortress Monroe Expedition, has arrived here.

Care Station, on the Nachville Railroad, eighteen miles south of Louisville.

Immense amounts of freights and a great rush of people are daily going South by the Nashville route, of which the greatest number of passengers are arriving. It is thought that the great rush to the South is eaused by the edict which has gone forth, that after the 1st of September, non-intercourse with the South will be rigidly enforced, and the rush to the North is owing to Davis' proclamation.

was cowhided by his brother Lyman in the parlor of the American Hotel, at Rome, Oneida county, New York, on Wednesday last.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. PRNING OF THE "WILLIAM TELL"—ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM BATTERAS INLET—CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR—SECRETARY HOLT TO ADDRESS TS— PRINCE NAPOLEON.

orrespondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1861. In lieu of other topics of excitement, the detructive fires which have been of such frequent occurrence, of late, afford an unfailing thome for idle cossip. The ship William Tell, while lying in the North river, outward bound, took fire at about midnight on Sunday, and was burned to the water's edge. She now lies ashore on the lower side of Governor's island, where she was towed and scuttled. The crew and passengers, only four in number, were taken off by Captain James Benman, of the ferry-boat Montague.

the ferry-boat Montague.

The Wm. Tell was a full-rigged ship of 1,150 tons, and was worth about \$40,000. Her owners include several parties, most of whom live out of the city, and what insurance they had on their inthe city, and what insurance they had on their interests in her is not known, but it is supposed
that they amounted to at least half her value.

The vessel had on board a full cargo, valued at
\$55,000, owned by various parties here and abroad,
and probably covered by insurance.

The cause of the fire is a mystery. It originated
near the foremast, between decks. Suspicion rests
upon the crew, one of whom was comewhat refractory on Sunday, and therefore was kept in irons
for several hours. They are all detained for exunimation. The whole loss cannot fall far short of
\$125,000.

\$125,000.
As might be expected, however, the principal topic of conversation yesterday and to-day has been the brillient victory achieved at Hatteras. It is in everybody's mouth, and the smiling faces I have met on the street since morning give me assurance of a growing confidence that it will prove but the nucleus of More brilliant exploits by our gallant errors and nave.

army and navy.

The United States frigate Minnesota arrived here this morning with six hundred and seventy-four prisoners captured at Hatteras Inlet. The Minnesota left Hatteras on yesterday (Sunday) morning, at which time she left the ship Sunque-tanna, sloop Pawner, and gamboat Manicella. The Minnesota now lies off the Battery, with all the prisoners aboard.

This morning, at about 1 o'clock, as Officer Demarest, of the Kinth ward, was patrolling his beat in Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue, he heard a noise in the dwolling house at No. 116. The occupants being in the country, he made an examinaarmy and navy.

poise in the dwelling house at No. 116. The occupants being in the country, he made an examination of the basement, when the front door was
opened. Running out to head off the person or
persons up stairs, the door was as quickly closed as
it had been opened. The officer now called for and
received assistance, and the whole party proceeded
to take the place by a flank movement. The burplar seeing the strategy by which he was to be glar, seeing the strategy by which he was to be captured, retreated over some fences to the street, and was finally enught by the officer at the corner of Jane and Greenwich streets. At the solicitation of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and other citizens, ex-Secretary Holt has consented to address a public

neeting of our citizens, at Irving Hall, this evenng. The papers have it that Prince Napoleon, being desirous of leaving to the children of Randall's Island a memorial of his visit, had manufactured on board of his yacht a splendid French national flag, which he intends presenting to them through

General Wool's Account of the Hatteras Victory. The following is from a letter written by Major General Wool to the chairman of the Union De fence Committee:

"Tou may have seen in the papers that an expedition had been fitted out for North Carolina. In consultation with Commodore Stringham, the expedition was fitted out to take the batteries at Hatterns Inlet. I sent to the Commodore 860 men, well appointed, under the command of Major General Butler. The General returned this morning and reported the result: 715 prisoners, including Commodore Barron and a Cabinet Minister of North Carolina; one thousand stand of arms and seventy-five kegs of powder, five stand of colors, thirty-one pieces of cannon, including a ten-inch columbiad, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with previsions and steres, two light-boats, a schoop roll visions and steres, two light-boats, a schoop roll ballast, one hundred and fifty bags of coffee, &c.

"This will do for one day. Commodore Stringham has gone with the prisoners (except forty wounded) to New York.

"Most truly yours,
"John E. Wool, Ma jor General.
'Hon. Simeon Draper, Union Defence Commit tee

Fremont's Proclamation. OW IT IS REGARDED AT ST. LOUIS-HEARTY AP-PROVAL OF THE PEOPLE. Sr. Louis, September 1.—The subjoined extract from the *Republican*, the leading Democratic paper in this city, is a fair expression of the feeling with which the proclamation of General Frémont is regarded by the citizens of St. Louis, many of regarded by the citizens of St. Louis, many of whom I have seen to-day, and all of whom declare that the decided action of the commanding general is timely and right. The Republican says:

"The proclamation of Major General Fremont, which appears in another column, is the most important document which has yet appeared in the progress of the war. Let it be read with careful consideration by every citizen. The prompt visiting of the extremest penalties of martial law upon ing of the extremest penalties of martial law upon all rebels within the established military lines—the confiscation of the property of persons who shall take up arms against the Government, and the de-claration of absolute freedom to the slaves of all

claration of absolute freedom to the slaves of all such persons; the extreme penalties to be visited upon bridge burners, railroad and telegraph-destroyers, treasonable correspondence and libels, and pence-destroyers of all kinds—are measures of the most extraordinary stringency; but the wisdom of their promulgation by the supreme officer in the army of the West we are confident will be conceded by every just and loyal citizen.

"There is no longer any middle ground or room for traitors where the lawful Government has sway. General Frémont strikes boldly and fearlessly. The consolidated patriotism and the boundless resources of the great Northwest are at his back. Let every faithful man, by word and deed, give aid and encouragement to this grand movement for the re-establishment of the whole people."

Incidents of General Lyon's Life. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrate furnishes the following account of General Lyon's ife in California :

During seven years he remained most of the time at the outposts among the Indians. In a skirmish with the latter, at one time, Lyon's men became scattered, and he became separated from them. Scuddenly three mounted Indians made a charge on him, and grasped his horse by the bridle. He shot one dead, and himself became dismounted in the affair. Lyon then drew his sword, and undertook one dead, and himsel became dismounted in tha affair. Lyon then drew his sword, and undertook to pierce one of his savage antagonists through the heart, but the toughness of the Indian's blanket would not permit of being penetrated. He then grasped his opponent by the neck with his left hand, and getting a thrust with the point of his sword right above the blanket, run him through the body. The remaining Indian fled. During the whole period of Lyon's stay in California his life was spent in tents. Gen. Lyon was never married. Physically he was one of those hardy, wiry men, that could undergo any amount of fatigue. He possesses an iron will, and was a man of indomitable perseverance. He never knew what fear was. He cared little for himself; all for his country. At a time when it was asked by some of the press, "Who is Uen. Lyon?" a friend wrote to him, requesting him to give the principal events of his listory, in order to answer the inquiry. "That is of no consequence," answered Lyon; "for myself I care nothing: but if I can be instrumental in putting down this wicked rebellion, I shall be satisfied."

From a letter written by the General te his From a letter written by the General te his cousin, dated Springfield, July 31, only ten days before the battle, I am permitted to make the following extract. It gives his views of the Manassas retreat, and the deep anxiety which filled his mind in regard to his own critical situation is indicated.

His says:

"We are deeply grieved over the retreat of our forces at Mannessas. If our people shall learn from this a little more moderation, and substitute a little resolution for the overweening confidence (in which) they have too much indulged, this defeat will have its hearfits. "I have been compelled to remain quiet here for want of supplies to move, and I fear the enemy may become emboldened by our want of activity. I have constant rumors of a very large force below. and of threats to attack us with overwhelming numbers. I should have a much larger force than l have, and be much better supplied.

A SINSULAR CASE.—The Auburn Aivertiser sates that, on the 14th ult., Parmenio W. Cutler, of Fleming, onlisted in the U.S. service, with Capt. Stanhope, of that city. The recruit was 18 years old, and obtained the written consent of his mother. On the 19th William 19th Capt. mother. Oh the 18th, Willard T. Cutler appeared at the recruiting station and demanded the recruit at the recruiting station and demanded the recruit of Captain Stanhope, announcing himself as the father of the newly-enlisted soldier. He was refused; a writ of haheas corpus was served; and the case was tried before Judge Dwight. Then father testified that he left Cayuga county eighteen years ago, before the boy was born, and, after residing in Ohio two years, procured a divorce from the mother of the boy; on the ground of harsh treatment. During the trial the husband met his wife, in the

court room, for the first time in eighteen years, and for the first time the child was in the presence of both his parents. After hearing the case, Judgo Dwight decided that the writ must be quashed, and the boy remanded to the custody of Captain Standards. A COWHIDING CASE .- A young man, resi-

A COWHIDING CASE.—A young man, resident in the Thirteenth ward, though married, that been for some time past paying his attentions to a young lady, and was engaged to be married to ber. But the young lady discovered his true character, and informed his wife. The two women then conspired to pusish him. On Saturday evening the young women appointed to meet him in the Fourteenth ward. At the proper time he made his appearance at the place of appeainment; but instead of meeting one lady he met two, his injured wife and intended victim. The women were each armed with a strong cowhide, and as soon as he came within reach they took him by the collar, and administered a sovere easignton. The fellow cried lustify for help, and was finally research by Officer Travis, who took him to the station-house Officer Travis, who took him to the station-house for safe keeping.—N. Y. Tribune.

DROWNED WHILE GUNNING -Yesterday af-

ment for furnishing supplies of clothing for the United States army has created a good deal of dissatisfaction among persons compleyed in that department. In this city a large number of men and we man have for years received work direct from the men have for years received work direct from the ensenal. It is now proposed to give the work out by contract to the lowest bidder. We understand that the rate of prices will be considerably reduced. In the article of shoes, the price will be from five to ton coats per pair lower than heretofore. The subject was discussed at length last evening, at a meeting of shochinkers, hald at Eleventh and Sansom streets.

THOMAS & SONS' SALES THIS WEEK .- Tuesday-Furniture, 1805 Pine street. Wednesday-Furniture, 1333 Franklin street: also, same day, Wines, &c., at the auction store. Thursday-Furniture, at the auction store, Friday-Furniture, Eighteenth and Wood streets See estalogues and advestisements of the five

Interesting from Missouri. QUINCY, III., August 51.—The train from St. Joy seph arrived all safe this evening, at about half past ten o'clock. The report of the track being torn up for miles west of Palmyra is not true. torn up for mins west of Palmyra is not true.

There is great excitement in this city to-night, occasioned by fears of the rebers from Missouri coming over to burn and attack us, but it will probably be over in a few hours and found ground-

ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 30.—This morning our city was surprised and thrown into an excitement by the arrival of 110 mounted armed rebels, who paraded the streets and captured two U.S. Army recruiting officers, and then returned to their camp, which is some eight miles distant. It is rumored that there are 150 more near here. With the withdrawal of the Federal troops from this rejut and withdrawal of the Federal troops from the point and vicinity, the field is left open for their

deprecations.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The following is appended to the passports issued by the provost marshal, and must bear the signature of each person accepting a "It is understood that the within named, the subscriber, accepts this pass on his word of honor, that he is, and will ever be, loyal to the United States; and if hereafter found in arms against the Union or any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death."

will be death."

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—Lexington, at which the recent skirmish occurred, remained in the possession of the Federal troops as late as Friday last. Reinforcements have reached there before this, and no apprehension need now be felt for the safety of that In the attack on Thursday several Union troops were wounded, but none killed. den. Pope leaves for Quincy, III., this evening, and will immediately take the field in person in

North Missouri. Southern News via Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—The Journal says two Secession military companies, one of infantry and one of cavalry, are at Beard's Station, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and are armed with the State Guard arms.

The Courier of this evening says fears are entertained of a collision among the citizens of New Castle, Kentucky.

Castle, Kentucky.

The Opelousas (La.) Courier, of the 24th. says two schooners ran the blockade at the mouth of Colcasicu river, and landed a cargo of coffee, flour, salt. &cc. The correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer notifies that paper of the arrival at one of the Southern ports of two cargoes of sugar, salt, molasses, etc. This is supposed to be the same case as the above the above.
A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent

suggests the seizure of all the blankets on the steam-boats lying in that port for the army. I The Mobile Tribune says there is every reason to believe that the enemy, at Fort Pickens, are re-moving their valuables, prior to the evacuation of that place.

News from the Rebel States. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Correspondence from New Orleans to the 28th ult. says the coast of Mississippi is well protected. A number of volunteers are stationed along the shore. Quite a number of gunboats are building. A special despatch to the New Orleans Delta, from Richmond, the 27th ult., says Davis was so ill that Congress had adjourned to await his convalescence.

A bill had been passed by Congress for the settlement of accounts between the Government and the States, for advances towards the prosecution of the war.
Some of the members of Congress were in favor

of the release of Harris, Magraw, and Ely.

Commander Boutwell had been brought to Richmond, charged with being a spy. General Magruder was at Richmond.

Rumors received here (at Richmond) confirm the news of Rosecranz' surrender to Lee, near Beverly.
[This cannot be true, as we have newsfrom Rosecranz later than the 27th.]
President Davis has been authorized to appoint aids-de-camp, to be attached to his staff as Commander-in-chief.
All the absent officers of the rebel army of the

Potomac were required to be at their posts by the

After the adjournment of Congress, Davis will

take command in person of the army of the Po-The Richmond Dispatch reports several arrests The Richmond Dispatch reports several arrests in Loudoun county, Virginia, of old citizens, who are charged with treason.

Several deaths of Federal prisoners taken at Manassas had occurred, including Captain Jones, of the First Maine Regiment, and Lieutenant Bowdoin, of the Eleventh Massachusetts.

The Baptist College at Richmond has been made an army hospital.

The Knoxville Register of the 25th ult. notices the arrest of Commander Boutwell, U. S. A., by order of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Sun says there are whispers of a fight soon

(Ga.) Sun says there are whispers of a fight soon to take place. Litters are being made by order of the quartermaster, and fresh troops are expected. Captain Abernethy, of the Nineteenth Mississippi, reports on the 20th ult. that more than half of his brigged ware in the heartst. A Peace Meeting at Indianapolis, Ind. THE PRACE-MAKERS MADE TO TAKE THE CATH

THE PEACE-MAKERS MADE TO TAKE THE OATH.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 1.—A convention of sympathizers with the peace party assembled at the court-house yesterday afternoon. Although there were but few participants present, a large crowd of excited people was assembled.

Hon. Robert L. Walpole, of this city, was made chairman, and while addressing the audience in denunciation of the Administration and its war noticy he was interpurated saveral times and finally policy he was interrupted several times, and finally withdrew from the stand amid great confusion.

A man named McLean then attempted to harangue the crowd, at the same time drawing a pistol, when the crowd rushed in, and he was rather roughly handled. During the melce, a number of fights occurred, but with no serious results. Considerable excite-ment was manifested throughout the city all the

afternoon; and in the evening a large party visited the residence of Mr. Walpole, and soveral other political men, whose loyalty was questioned, and forced them to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. This was done without further disturbance. Among those who took the oath was the editor of the Sentinel. Important to State Volunteers.

Harrisburg, Sept. 2.—The act of the 15th of May, 1861, section 12, expressly forbids any volunteer leaving the State, except he shall be accepted by the Governor of the State under a requisition from the President. It has therefore been decided by the State autherities that persons enlisting in independent regiments, accepted barely by the War Department, are not entitled to commissions from the State; their families are not to receive the benefits of the funds raised by their respective counties, and in case of their death the pension of SS a month for

five years, allowed by the State, will not be made to their widows and minor children. Prentice Condemns Fremont's Proclamation. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—The Journal of this morning strongly condemns General Frémont's re-cent proclamation, and urges the Legislature of Kentucky by its action to avoid the contingency of such action being taken in this State by the Federal authorities. It says we must now decide whether we will organize a body of local soldiery for State purposes strong enough to enforce the obligations of loyal neutrality, or whether we will suffer things to go on as they have been going, with the prospect of lapsing at no distant day into the condition which, in so brief a time, has brought on the sway of martial lower in Misocuria There were none killed on our side, and but six

tial law in Missouri. Serenade to Hon, Andrew Johnson CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Hon. Andrew Johnson was serenaded at the Burnett House, last evening, and made a patriotic speech to an immense crowd of listeners General Robert Anderson arrived here this

morning.

Wholesale Seizure of Rebel Vessels at NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Surveyor Andrews yesterday seized twenty-five vessels, owned wholly or in part by the rebels, including eight ships and seven barks. Others will be seized to-day. The value of vessels seized is over two millions of dollars. The Kentucky State Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 2.—The House of Repre-entatives organized to-day by the election of R. I. Buckley for speaker, W. T. Samuels clerk, and ha S. Smedley, sorgeant-at-arms. The Senate has not yet organized. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, has left here for Kentucky, at the earnest invitation of leading men of that State, and will probably deliver an address at Lexington on the issues of the day. LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN AT FATHER POINT

MONTREAL, Sept. 2d .- The steamship North MONTHEAL, Sept. 2d.—Ine steamspip North American, from Liverpool couthe 22d ust., arrived off Father Point at 9½ o'clock this morning. The steamer Anglo Sazon arrived cut on the 19th, and the City of Baltimore on the 20th. The North American has \$120,000 in specie. The political news is unimportant. The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree for he dissolution of the Hungarian Diet. The steamer Bornessia arrived out on the 22d ult.
The general and political news is without much Queen Victoria arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 21st, and was to proceed to Dublin on the

Commercial Intelligence. Commercial Investigative.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—TRUESDAY.—
Sales of Cotton for three days, 50,000 bales, of which
23,000 bales were to speculators and for export. The
market closed quiet, with an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

FRIDAY.—The sales of the week amount to 90,000
bales, including 21,000 bales to speculators and 17,500
bales for export. The market closes buoyant; at an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. There has been a very active demand
throughout the week for useful descriptions, the trade
having been large largers. The following are the authorized quotations:

Mobile. 91sd 81sd Sud Upland 98 40 Sud The stock in port amounts to 913,000 bates, including 630,000 bates of American. The sules of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 20,000 bates, including 10,000 bates to succentrate and 600 bates, including 10,000 bates to succentrate and 600 bates. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs still have a declining toudency. Plour inactive, and declined \$0, owing by the favorable weather. The market close-tesier at 275 for American.

Wheat dull and declined 21; red Western 95; red Southern 185013 3d; white Southern 118 50018; white 315 3d.

THE LATEST—BRIDAY.—Broadstuffs continued the sales lave beauty and some named Jacob Sweitzer, and son of Police Officer Sweitzer, and son of Police Officer Sweitzer, and son of Police Officer Sweitzer, and son of sevent continuency and was drowned near the sailboat, and being knowled ward, was drowned near the neary yard, white gunning. Ho was in a sailboat, and being knowled overband by the boom, he was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Government Clothing.—The new arrangement for furnishing supplies of continuency and son of Police Officer Sweitzer, and son of Police Officer Sw lecline; the sales have been small. There have been no ales of Wheat since has report, and prices are 2d lower.
LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Beef quiet. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard inactive at 48 260s. Tallow firmer, at 45 247s. Bacon has a downward tendency. Ashes quiet. Pots 30s; pearls 35s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—Sugar firm. Coffice quiet, but steady. Rico quiet. Linssed Oil firm. Rosin (common) is quoted at 7s 64 27s 9d. Spirits of Turpenline firmer at 48 250s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs heavy, with a slight decline of all qualities. Sugar steady. Coffee fas EONDON MARKETS.—Broadstuffs heavy, with a slight decline of all qualities. Sugar steady. Coffee has an upward tendency; Ten firm; Rico steady; Tallow firmer; Linseed Oil quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols, for money, 91% 201%. American Stocks—Illinois Central Railroad, 20% 235% & cent. discount; Eric Railroad, 23% 224%.

THE famous "Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale,"