WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone but patriots and traitors."

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

A Word with an Indignant Editor. We perceive that Mr. J. LAWRENCE GETZ. of the Reading Gazette and Democrat, responds to our generosity in printing his apology for treason by a torrent of personal vituperation of the Editor of THE PRESS, the reason alleged being our comments upon this apology. If such men as Mr. Gerz are not to be criticised, in Heaven's name who are? They have brought all this trouble upon us. They were open and unblushing in their intrigues against the peace of the country. They followed the star of treason until it dawned upon a horizon of anarchy, and woe, and war. They were disloyal to a party, and false to the principles of a great party, and yet they complain because we watch with suspicion their attitude towards

our Government. Why should such men as Mr. Getz not be criticised? What have they done, that we must take them to our arms unquestioned? Is there nothing in this Reading editor's affiliation with Mr. Ancona-in his sympathics with Vallandigham and May-in h s absolute devotion to the remnants of a dishonored organization-in his conditional acknowledgment of devotion to the Union-in his guarded loyalty-his foolish compromise schemes-his illy-conceived expressions of adherence to the war measures of the Administration-and, above all, his known associations and sympathies, to give us ground for suspicion? Mr. GETZ may abuse us to the top of his bent—he may vent every angry expletive which his choler may suggest—yet, so long as he prints such a paper as the one he edits, keeps such company as that which he delights to have around him, writes such letters as the one which appeared in THE PRESS, and defends the ally and friend of VALLANDIGHAM and Max, we intend to treat him with suspicion, and criticise his course with freedom and bold-

We intend to do this, not from any malice we entertain towards Mr. GETZ, nor even from any bad feeling which he may suppose to exist, for he has many good and amiable qualities which we admire, but wholly and solely because we do not trust him in this crisis, and because he has not shown himself worthy to be trusted. And as to our harboring any designs against the safety of his person or his property, the idea is absurd, and Mr. Gerz knows it to be absurd. If we have any influence with the people of Reading, Mr. GETZ is welcome to that influence for the preservation of law and order, and the protection of the types and printing materials of the Gazette and Democrat. We are anxious that he whenever that influence can be made effective, then we turn him over to the indignation of the people of Berks county, and hope that he may be punished with the punishment of a

The Last News from Europe. The latest news from Europe, received by the

steamship North America, which left Liverpool on the 22d, and Londonderry on the 23d ult., has been telegraphed from Montreal. The telegram, which is generally not very correct in names and designations, mentions a certain "Mr. BASELEY, M. P. for Manchester," as having read a paper at the Social Science Employment and Food. Without it, Famine and Expatriation"-an appropriate subject, it must be owned, for a cotton-spinner who has made millions out of the labor of children in his cotton-mills. It also announces that "Sir Francis Hincks goes from the Governorship of Barbadoes to that of British Guiana." There is no person named Baseley in the British Parliament; the person meant is Thomas Bazley, for many years President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester. There is no Sir FRANCIS HINCKS. But the person meant, in all probability, is Mr. Francis Hincks, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, who, in 1856, was appointed Governor General of the Biltish Windward Islands, which include not only Barbadoes, but also Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, and Trinidad. he owes his title of "Sir" exclusively to the liberality of the agent or correspondent of the Associated Press. As our excellent and able friend HINCKS (who is an Irishman born in Cork) advances from \$20,000 to \$25,000 by his promotion and removal to British Guiana, he is fairly entitled to the congratulations of the newspaper press-of which he was a distinguished member in Canada, before and after

The British Ministry, which lately gave a third member to South Lancashire, has sustained a sort of defeat by the election of Mr. TURNER, of Liverpool, over Mr. CHEETHAM, (Cheat-'cm !-what a name for a cotton-spinner,) who was put up by Manchester. It deprives the Government of an expected sup-

his entrance into Parliamentary life there.

The difficulties between Austria and Hungary seem likely to eventuate in the revolt of the latter Kingdom, and, as if to augment the difficulties of Austria, the policy of the King of Italy has been announced to the Municipal Council of Naples, as including the deliverance of Venetia and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy.

It is declared,-as we recently announced, on the authority of a private letter from Turin,-that GARIBALDI has no intention of com ing to the United States, either to offer his military services or simply to revisit us. There will be quite enough for him to do at

The Treasury Loan.

One of the best State papers ever issued under any Administration is the brief. graceful, and eloquent appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the National Loan, which we published on Monday. We do not know what additional word we can say in reference to this vast subject, and especially after the Sccretary himself has exhausted argument and illustration. Apart from any patriotic consideration-and there are patriotic considerations of great magnitude-this plan of the Secretary is so simple and yet so comprehensive that it may be first class show a taste for drawing, and have drawn understood by the minds of the common pee- maps quite well. The whole school are exple, and to their particular advantage it seems ereised daily in concert in Scripture, bounto apply. The theory on which the interest is daries of States, and tables." The report based is a beautiful theory, while the rate of adds that the children, who are indentured. interest is larger than any safe and legitimate are regularly visited at their respective homes by a investment open to the public. Based on the public credit, which is the life and soul, the source and substance of all property and protection, nothing can be safer nor surer. To those who have experienced the ingrati- the year ending May 1, 1861, was nearly \$7,000, tude and wickedness of the men who have and there was then le controlled the swindling corporations whose out of which the Home was to be maintained, &c. fall frequently beggars thousands; to those up to the period in the present just-commenced who have lost fortunes in insurance companies, in insolvent banks, in saving institutions like the Spring Garden, and banks like that of Pennsylvania; to those who have experienced the frightful calamities which befel the city of Lancaster when the bank of that borough stopped payment, an opportunity like this will be gladly welcomed. The truth is, that many of the private securities offered to the capitalist and the poor man, with his hard-earned stocking-full of silver, are nothing more than so many monetary masked batteries, deluding

industry and enterprise of a lifetime. The effect of these financial disasters naturally has been to sow among the people a spirit of dissatisfaction and suspicion, to bring corporations into disrepute, and to cause the people to cling to their gold and silver, their to a general hiding away of coin in old tea- and advertisements of both sales.

him into a snare, and suddenly destroying the

kettles, erockery-ware, and the obscure corners kettles, crockery-ware, and the obscure corners of mouldy and neglected garrets. And yet what is all this security worth, when we have the honor of the country asking gold and of mouldy and neglected garrets. And yet the honor of the country asking gold and silver? Was there ever such an investment; were there ever such advantages? All the gold in the mountains, all the iron and coal in the depths of the earth, the grain upon a thousand hills, the teeming resources of the mighty West, the commerce of a hundred seas, the spices, pearls, wines and silks from the rich countries beyond the deep, and, above all, the honor and the industry of an honorable and industrious people are pledged to redeem every dollar of the principal, and every penny

of the interest. We therefore take it to be the duty of every citizen to respond as liberally to the offers of the Secretary of the Treasury as his worldly goods and possessions will permit. For, as the Secretary so aptly says, "The objects are Union, popular Government, permanent peace, security at home, respect abroad, all imperilled by unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehends at once their magnitude. They rise above party. They belong to no Administration. They concern the whole country, during all time, under every Administration, and in every relation, foreign and domestic."

A LETTER we have received from "off Pensacola" 19th August, 1861, says: The frigate Santee arrived off Pensacola on the 11th August, all well. The Gulf ports are closely blockaded. The Rebels have about six thousand troops at Pensacola, and rejoice over their great victory at Bull Run, where ninety thousand men checked twenty-five thousand!

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1861. As I looked out upon the beautiful hills of Virginia this pleasant autumn morning, with their dotted camps, and all the signs of military bustle and preparation, the occasional crack of a musket, or perhaps a volley from a firing platoon, and thought of the past and the present—the magnificent condition of our army, and the untold thousands which lie buried away in the already fading foliage-I could not but fancy that all the stillness and placidness was but as one of those calm and breezeless hours which presage a thunder-storm-The impression is general, and "Occasional" must confess that he shares it, that before many days pass away the American army must either receive a blow or strike a blow. Whether Beauregard will give our legions battle, or whether McClellan advances along the line. and points with the finger of victory to the hills of Manassas, would be an idle subject of speculation. But whoever gives the blow, its effect will only be felt when the traitors of the South are hurriedly falling back upon Richmond. Without knowing anything more of military plans than you do in Philadelphia, and only judging from what I see and what I hear. I think a battle is immediate and inevi-

I think it is immediate and inevitable, because that traitor flag which floats from Munson's Hill, and within sight of the capital, must fall back. It flies there a perpetual menace to the people of this metropolis. Within range of the cannon shot of our fortifications, within an hour's march of Arlington Heights, the centre of a rebel camp, and the type of a great conspiracy, General McClellan owes it to the country that it shall be furled, and never to float again. But there are other reasons which leave this impression upon my mind, and should print his paper, and that he should live which may be more easily suggested than long to edit it. If time proves the honesty of written. I think our army is up to a highly his professions, let him enjoy a part of the efficient fighting point. I know that our men honors which the meanest in this fight shall are eager for the fray, and we are now on the threshold of the genial autumn months, which his influence to the enemies of his country | Nature seems to have given us for grapes to grow and men to fight. Our fortifications are large, numerous, and well defended; in all the means and appliances of an army we are unsurpassed, and the people, after the taste of Hatteras, are eager to enjoy the fruits of victory. Is there any reason, then, why we may

not look for an immediate advance? I have a letter before me from an eminent correspondent, a man whose name is interwoven with the naval history of his country, and this is what he says: "Our naval expeditions, one of which has just been so successful, will be very much embarrassed by the publicity given to the programme and destination, by letter-writers to the papers, days, if Congress, at Dublin, entitled "With Cotton, not weeks, before they start. Shortly before the last expedition sailed there were only ten guns in battery there, and two hundred and fifty men in two companies. But when the letter-writers wrote from Fortress Monroe where the expedition was going, the Southern people sent down fifteen guns and five hundred more men, with some of their crack army and navy officers, to defend the place, and had we been foiled, and failed, it would have been all owing to this previous publicity. Why cannot the War and Navy Departments prevent these announcements? Success depends DCcreev."

memen in authority, I give you this piece of advice in the words in which it was written. "Occasional" merely introduces him to your notice, and while vouching for his ability, his loyalty, and his thorough Mr. Hineks is neither Baronet nor Knight, and | knowledge of that whereof he speaks, hopes you will give his excellent suggestions immediate and practical consideration.

> Northern Home for Friendless Children, The eighth annual report of the Trustees of this institution, just issued, informs us that "The number of children received into the Home for the year ending May 1, 1861, is 178; comprising 114 boys and 64 girls. Of these, there were committed by different judges. 71; released by parents, 66; returned, 41. There were discharged, during the same period, 177. Comprising 110 boys, 67 girls. Of these, there were indentured, 101; sent to Girard College, 1; returned to parents, 73; died, 2. On May 1, 1861, the number of inmates had been reduced to 154, with a prospect of a large increase

We learn from Mr. Mitcheson, the secretary, that there are now 193 children in the Northern Home, which is the largest number it has ever had. The enlargement of the building, by the construction of a wing, to be used as an infirmary, appears very necessary. The persons cared for by this in stitution are the destitute, neglected, friendless children of the State, who are hereby rescued, protected, and educated, receiving the same intruction that is given in the common schools of the State. The teacher reports: "The school consists at present of one hundred and twenty-six boys and seven girls. It is divided into twelve classes. The first class, of eighteen boys, read well, and study geography, definitions, boundaries of States, and cipher as far as compound numbers.

Three or four of this class have shown quite a taste for arithmetic, and are ciphering in compound long division. They can write their names and other writing. The second class read, study the same branches, but do not cipher farther than long division. The third class read slowly, study geography, and cipher as far as multiplication. The fourth read little, spell and cipher as far as the third class. The fifth to the tenth read, spell, and are learning the rudiments of writing; they cipher in addition, subtraction, and multiplication. The remaining two classes are in the alphabet. Of the whole school, twenty-five read well, study geography and definitions, and also write their names; four cipher in compound numbers: twenty-five cipher as far as long division; forty-five read slewly, and cipher in addition and multiplication; fifty write their names. One or two of the committee of the managers or trustees, the superintendent or other representative of the institution and if the situations of any of them are unsatisfactory to the Board, they are at once reclaimed. The annual expenditure for the support of the Home for

Autumn, when collections will be made. The whole amount collected by the managers, for the year ending May 1, 1861, amounted to \$2,638—a sum evidently inadequate for the desired purpose. If the Northern Home is to be maintained, (its usefulness renders it worthy of being enlarged,) public liberality must be vastly increased during he present year. Hon. Charles Henry Foster, of North Caro-

lina, the Union member of Congress from that State, has arrived in this city, en route for Washington, to confer with the Administration upon the affairs of his State. Rebel scouts lay in wait for him in Virginia, whose vigilance he successfully eluded.

HEALTH OF HON. D. WILMOT.-We are glad to

learn that in a letter which Hon, David Wilmot

has recently written to E. Reed Moyer, Esq., of this city, he states that his health has recently

much improved. bonds, mortgages, their lands and leases, and evidences of real estate. It has naturally led brandies, &c., at the auction store. See catalogues

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI!

McCulloch Retreats to Arkansas. FIRING BEYOND ARLINGTON.

A FALSE ALARM. THE HATTERAS VICTORY

THANKS OF THE DEPARTMENT TO COM. STRINGHAM. MORE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC

General Banks' Column. SKIRMISH BEYOND HARPER'S FERRY

Rebel Cavalry Surprised and Captured FROM ROSECRANS' DIVISION

His Command Safe. WRECK OF THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS

FROM FORT PICKENS. THE POWHATAN ON THE SCENT OF THE SUMPTER Intercepted Correspondence of Jeff. Davis.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. JUDGE SCOTT ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE. THE WILMINGTON (DEL.) ELECTION,

THE UNION TICKET SUCCESSFUL. The Rebel Force in Virginia,

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, September 3, 1861. The Late Victory at Hatteras—Congratu lations of the Sceretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the folowing letter to Commodore STRINGHAM:

NAVY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, September 2, 1861. Sin: The Department congratulates you and hose of your command, and also the officers and oldiers of the army who co-operated with you, on he reduction of Forts Hatteras and Clark, and the capture of the forces employed in their defence.

The successful result, thus far, of an expedition perfected with great care, and the occupation of the positions commanding the most important inlet on the coast of North Carolina, will be attended with

onsequences that can scarcely be over-estimated. This brilliant achievement, accomplished without he loss of a man on your part, or injury to any one in the Federal service, has carried joy and gladness o the bosom of every friend of the Union. It is, I trust, but the beginning of results that will soon eventuate in suppressing the insurrection and confirming more strongly than ever the integrity of the Union.

Convey to the officers and men of the respective ressels under your command the thanks of the Department for their gallant conduct, and the assurance that is thus afforded that in the great emergency now upon us the country may rely, as of old, upon the vigor, the courage, and the enthuto brove officers and s

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. GIDEON WELLES. Flag Officer S. H. STRINGHAM, commanding the

Atlantic Blockading Squadron. More Brigadier Generals. The President has made the following appoint ments of brigadier generals: Captain GEORGE C. MEADE, of the Topographical

Major LAWRENCE P. GRAHAM, of the Dragoons Virginian by birth, and breveted for gallantry i

Mexico. Colonel ABERCOMBIE. Colonel BIDDLE. Colonel DURYEA.

Col. Casey, who is a Lieutenant Colonel by bre ret in the regular army. Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois. ELEAZER A. PAINE, of Illinois JUSTUS MCKINSTRY, Assistant Quartermaster of

he army. O. D. HOWARD, of Maine. CHARLES D. JAMESON, of Maine. A. McD. McCook, of Ohio. EBENEZER DUMONT, of Indiana. ROBERT H. MILROY, of Indiana. LEWIS WALLACE, of Indiana.

Captain George G. FLYNT, of New York, ha een appointed assistant adjutant general, and dered to report to General Thomas of The Strike. OLIVER S. WPSHILL, have been appointed additional paymas

Other Appointments. The President has reinstated Rogen Perry as commander in the United States navy, and appoint-

ed Jonathan C. Burnett, of Kansas, register of the land office at Fort Scott, Kansas, and WILLIS Holland, of Missouri, receiver of public money at Warsaw, Missouri. It was intimated in this correspondence, some days ago, that the President had directed a brigadier general's commission to issue to DANIEL E SICKLES, of New York. The truth of this was de.

nied in quarters not well informed on the subject but what was then intimated has become a fact. His name is among the recent appointments. Advices from Rosecrans--- No Surrender. The Government has telegraphic advices from General Rosencrans, intimating that all is right with his command, forwarded since the Richmond papers published the account of his alleged surrender to General LEE, which, of course, was utterly unfounded.

The Firing Across the River only Gunpractice. The firing across the river this morning of this point was occasioned simply by the exercise of the men at the guns stationed in some of the United States fortifications in the vicinity of Bhain Bridge, and near Alexandria. The enemy also fired seve ral shots this forenoon from rifled guns, on Munson's Hill, at the Union pickets, without, however

killing or wounding a man. From the Lower Potomac. The following is compiled from this evening:

Star: Fifteen or twenty vessels have arrived here with in the last twenty-four hours, and, with one exception, the crews report all quiet down the river, having seen no batteries and no men on the Virginia The exception is the schooner Charles West

which arrived last night, and reports that while opposite Mathias' Point, the captain having a fine glass, tried to get a peep at the Confederates when a shell came whistling over his head, and dropped in the water about 400 yards beyond his vessel He made no further observations in that locality At Potomac creek, below Acquia, and above Mary and Point, he noticed some commotion just above the old steamboat landing, at the mouth of the creek. Taking his glass, he saw men as thick as blackberries, apparently engaged in throwing up entrenchments, and twenty or thirty horse and ox teams hauling earth. One team had six oxen attached, and appeared to be drawing a gun. A Virginia refugee, who was picked up by the

Tigress, reports that the rebels are constructing batteries at Cockpit Point and opposite Budd's Ferry, about forty miles below Alexandria. He states that the officers in charge of the batteries have orders not to fire on any vessel until all the vorks are completed. The officers of the Potomac flotilla state that from

Alexandria to the Rappahannock river, a distance f nearly one hundred and fifty miles, not a soul visible on the Virginia shore, the whole country earing the mark of desolation. No horses, cattle, or animals of any kind, are to

be seen, and not a particle of smoke, to note the habitation of a single individual, is perceptible. plete silence and loneliness pervade the whole extent of country, as though it had been devastated y a pestilence. Municipal Regulations in Washington.

The late municipal police of the city having ceased to exist as such before their successors are installed in office, for the due protection of person and property here in the meanwhile, Provost Marshal Gen. Porter yesterday directed that the commanders of the battalions of the provost mar. shal's guard shall hold their several companies in readiness to turn out at any alarm of fire which may ocur, each in his own district. He has also directed them to inform themselves of the position of the fire engines, each in his district, and to use them to the best advantage in extinguishing any fire that may occur.

From Alexandria-Another Rebel Fortification. The Disunion troops are erecting a fortification about a mile below MURRAY MASON'S, on the land of LEVI DEMING'S cottage farm, five miles out or the Little River turnpike. The Southern picket have possession of the upper part of the farm, and the Union pickets of the lower part. In the meanwhile. Mr. DEMING has thought it prudent to

The Cabinet is in session to-day. The members are all present, excepting Attorney General Bates, who is absent in St. Louis. North Carolina will be made a new military district. General Butler is spoken of as the commander. The meeting was informal. The President, being called away, went off in his carriage to the navy yard.

Beef for the Army. Two hundred and eighty fat cattle have just arrived and are marching up the Avenue en route to

Virginia. A Big Gun. The first eighty-pound rifled cannon made at the navy yard was finished and tested yesterday. It was sent off last night in a special vessel, to be put on board the war ship-well, no matter what. It will speak for itself.

Latest. I have information from General Scorr's office that firing is going on over the river, but they have no information as to what it is for-supposed to be either at Munson's Hill Fort or in that vicinity. Cannonading.

Guns are distinctly heard from the city to-day, anywhere out of the noise of carriages on the pavements. The sound indicates a point between Falls Church and Alexandria. It is protably from a new Secesh fort, where they are trying the range of

Charleston Harbor. The Navy Department is shout to increase the blockading force off Charleston harbor, by the adlition of three or four gunboatsof a light draft of

The new gunboats will soon le ready, and those, with those recently purchased will enable the Department to make the blockad effectual. Alarm. The city was alarmed yeserday by the sound

of cannon, and the impressio was general that a bloody battle was being fought in our suburbs. It was ascertained, however, tlat the cannons were fired in the navy yard, whire experiments were being made with some new rifled cannon. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The Chesapeake and OhioCanal is now all clear

rom Washington to Cumberland, and the coa trade is quito brisk. The canal has been closed since May. It is thought to further obstruction will arise to impede autumnnavigation. Acquia Creek. Day by day those rebel rescals at Acquia Creek are strengthening their position and increasing the

number of their guns. It is generally believed by those best informed that theirobject is to strengthen themselves here so as to be alle to hold possession of the railway terminus at allhazards. Great Mortality. From two reliable sources I have been assured that the mortality among the Southern troops in Virginia is very great, and farfully on the in

crease. It is attributed principally to unsuitable food. Some regiments count sixty, and others forty and fifty deaths. Cutting off Our River Communication. The movements of the rebel army point plainly to an effort to cut off our communication river, and make prizes of our merchant vessels almost before our own eyes. The ribal army is daily increasing in numbers along the river, and

they have got to be driven away, or they will very soon defiantly become masters of the fiver. Hatteras Inlet. Hatteras Inlet is of modern origin, having been formed by the tides. It is not laid down in ordinary maps, but is indicated in Professor BACHE'S

maps of the coast survey. Skirmishing. A scout of the Fourth Michigan was shot yesterday by a black Secession picket. Thi ball entered the thigh. The man was conveyed o Georgetown Hospital. A number of colored soldiers were discovered grouped together, one of whim fired, and the result was as is stated. The shot was re-

turned, but with what success it could not be as-District Corporation Attorney. Mr. Joseph H. Bradler has been appointed corporation attorney in place of JAMES H. CAR-LISLE, who resigned. Mr. CARLISLE Was more than suspected of Southern sympathies, and his probable arrest was a matter of conversation before

he resigned his official position

Light Batteries. The War Department having applied to Massachusetts to furnish six more light batteries, was informed that they will be supplied immediately. One of them will accompany General Wilson's

Regiment, now being formed. The Rebels on Munson's Hill. The Confederates on Munson's Hill can be distinctly seen with a good glass, and their movements rendered perfectly visible. Most of each morning is devoted to drill, and small bodies of troops can

be distinctly seen performing their various evolu-Police Board. The new Police Commissioners met yesterday and conducted their business with closed doors.

The police under the old regulation have been dis-

banded, and the new police have not yet been ap

pointed Captain G. G. Flint Promoted Centain Groupe G. FLINT, of New York, is appointed assistant adjutant general, and is ordered to report to General Thomas, at Louisville.

Thomas Gales Francisco many years connected with the newspaper press, has been appointed to a second-class clerkship in the War Department.

More Paymasters. OLIVER S. WITHERILL, of Indiana, and WILLIAM G. FARRELL are made additional paymasters. Rebel Army Movements.

The rebel army is getting a strong hold in our vicinity. They can be distinctly seen from the city working night and day on Munson's Hill, entrenching and mounting guns. Thence to Acquia Creek they are increasing their breastworks. Their object is to cut off the passage of the Federal troops towards Manassas.

Vicissitudes of Life.

A man was arrested yesterday, at the camps in the suburbs, and brought under guard to the city, charged with selling poisoned beer to the soldiers. A number who drank his beer swelled up and sickened. He is in prison and held for an examination to-morrow. But a few months ago he was a prominent silver ware merchant on the Avenue. He is selling beer now for a living, and is believed to be entirely innocent of guilt. His beer was probably old and unfit for use.

Another Cayalry Regiment. The War Department is informed that a cavalry regiment is to be raised in Massachusetts, of which heavier guns than have heretofore been heard at | Col. ISAAC H. WRIGHT will have the command. Col. Wright possesses two requisites to successpopularity and capability. He can raise a splendid

regiment. Resignation of a Colonel. Feeble health has compelled Colonel MARK H. DONNELL, of the Fifth Maine Regiment, to resign his military charge. His regiment was much at-

tached to him, and regret sincerely the loss of an

able and popular officer. Refugees from Tennessee. We learn by letter from Louisville, Kentucky, that the hotels and boarding houses in that city are filled with loyal refugees from the tyranny of Ishau HARRIS, autocrat of Tennessee. They have had to flee for their lives, leaving their property to be con-The same is the case with the Union men of East

of Kentucky. Johnson in Kentucky. It is hoped that Senator Johnson's visit to Lexington, Kentucky, and the eloquent exhortation he will undoubtedly make there, will arouse the dormant patriots of the Dark and Bloody Ground of Indian wars, and stimulate them to succor their suf-

Icnnessee, who are crowding the southeast counties

fering brethren in a neighbor State. Arrest of a Robber in a Washington Camp. John Gross, who was arrested about three weeks ago for robbing a jewelry store at Bethlehem, Pa.

of a large amount, but made his escape from the officers while being conveyed to Philadelphia, by jumping from the cars, was arrested to-day by Messrs. Lanon and Bartholonew, Philadelphia detectives, in one of the camps in this vicinity. He will be taken to that city to-morrow. Miscellaneous.

The Secretary of the Navy has, under the direction and approval of the President, and in pursuance of the act for retiring such officers as appear unable to perform duty, appointed the following-named officers as a Board to determine and report upon the facts in the cases which may be presented, viz: Commodore Hiram Paulding, chair-tained. ES II. BELL and D. G. FAR RAGUT, and Surgeons L. B. HUNTER and N. PINK-

O. O. Howard, of the Third Maine Regiment, and Colonel JAMES, of the Second Maine, have been appointed brigadier generals. There has been heavy firing on the Virginia side this morning, but the reports are contradictory concerning it.

The Reported Death of Davis. The despatch to the Herald of this morning seems to be the only authority for the death of DAVIS. No such information has been received in official quarters, nor can others speak with certainty. LOUISVILLE, Sept 3.—The reported death of

JEFF DAVIS, which has only been received from

the East, is not credited here. No news to that

effect has been received, except from the despatch to the New York Herald. From Banks' Command. Information has been received here that a detachment of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment TWENTY-TWO PRISONERS TAKEN captured twenty-two of the Charlestown Home Guard at Harper's Ferry yesterday, and took them

to Gen. BANKS' camp

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI!

Retreat of McCulloch to Arkansas. Sr. Louis, Sept. 3.—Later dates from Lexington

Mo., confirm the news of the safety of that place and the withdrawal of the rebels. There is much disaffection in McCulloch's army He is in Arkansas. This is reliable. An expedition crossed into Calloway county las

night, destined for Columbia. CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Sept. 3.—General Pren tiss' little army, which left Ironton some days since, arrived at Jackson, Tennessee, ten miles west of here, yesterday morning. Gen. Prentiss and his staff are now here. No

enemy was met during the march. The report

that Gen. Prentiss took 850 priseners is therefore A scout arrived from Hardee's camp last night, and reported that the rebels, learning the exact time that Gen. Prentiss left Ironton, immediately commenced retreating. Hardee was rapidly moving towards Arkansa

with 6,000 men. The enemy is reported to be strongly fortifying a position at Sykeston. ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 3 .- The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, furnishes the following:-A gentleman from Springfield on Friday evening. reports that Ben. McCulloch, with 5,000 Texas, Louisians, and Arkansas troops, was moving towards Arkansas. He was last heard from at the Chalybeate Springs, near Mount Vernon. His wounded were also being moved from the Springfield hospital, and taken Southward.

Thirty-eight of the Dent County Home Guards were surprised, early on Sunday morning, at Bennett's Mills, by 350 rebels, and two of them were killed and eight wounded-one mortally; and the killed and wounded of the rebels filled a large wagon, but their number could not be ascertained The Guard retreated. On Thursday, the 29th ult., Generals Price, Par-

remained in Springfield. Eighteen Secession prisoners were taken by the duards the day before. They were confined in a house near by, and the rebels, mistaking them for Unionists, fired upon them, wounding several.

sons, Slack, and Churchill, moved towards Bolivar

with a force of some ten or twelve thousand men.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

THE POWHATAN ON THE SCENT OF THE SUMPTER. Intercepted Correspondence of Jeff. Davis.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3 .- A letter from Key West o the Baltimore American, dated August 25th, on poard the frigate Santee, says: On the evening of the 14th inst., the United States steamer Powhatan came in off Pensacola, saying she had captured a prize to the rebel steamer umpter, which was trying to get in the river with a large letter-bag, containing letters to Jeff. Davis,

and others. Some of the letters stated that the Sumpter was going to a certain port or cruising ground, and would be there for a stated number of days, so the Commodore sent the Powhatan immediately to look for her.

All was quiet at Fort Pickens when the Santee The steamer Louisiana was disabled on her downward trip by an accident to her machinery. She was towed down by the Adelaide, and towed up again, arriving at Baltimore this afternoon The brings no news from Fortress Monroe

Arrival of the California Steamer. THE NORTHERN LIGHT AT NEW YORK. \$750,000 IN TREASURE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port this evening, from Aspinwall on the 26th, with the California mails, and \$750,000 in treasure. Municipal Election at Wilmington, Del THE UNION TICKET SUCCESSFUL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 3.-The city election took place to-day, resulting in the success of the whole Union ticket. Vincent C. Gilpin was re-elected mayor by majority of 722 out of 1,300 votes.

From Western Virginia. WHEELING, Va., Sept. 3.—The expedition which left here on Sunday night, to disperse the rebels reported to be gathering in Marion county, returned to-day. They report the outbreak as having been much magnified in importance Before they

reached Worthington, which is some distance across

the country from the railroad, the Secessionists had disappeared. Election in Vermont. to-day passed off quietly. The vote was unusually small. Twenty-seven towns have been heard from, which give Holbrook, (Republican,) 6,597; Smalley, (Union Democrat,) 1050; Tracey, (Breckinridge (Union Democration Democration) 841. Of the forty-seven Representatives chosen

Democrats. Successful Skirmishing. SANDY HOOK, Md., Sept. 2.—The Massachusel Thirteenth Regiment surrounded the Charlestown "Home Guards" Cavalry, about two o'clock this afternoon at Beher's Mill, two and a half miles above Harper's Ferry, and took twenty prisoners having first killed three and wounded five of the The Massachusetts boys brought them in, singing

thirty-nine are Republicans, and eight Union

"Gay and Happy."
The Twenty-eighth Regiment crossed the river from the Point of Rocks, this morning, and captured thirty head of cattle. The Loss of the Privateer Jeff. Davis BALTIMORE, September 3.—The Richmond En quirer of August 28th, contains the following: "A letter from Fernandina, Florida, dated August 21st, received at Savannah, says: The crew of the privateer Jeff. Davis arrived here this afternoon. They state that on Sunday morning, while trying to get into St. Augustine, the vessel struck on the bar and was lost. All her guns were carred with the averaging of two small every life.

saved, with the exception of two small ones. The Jeff. Davis was a brigantine, armed with five guns and manned by sixty men." Senator Johnson at Newport, Ky. CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The Hon. Andrew Johnson spoke to an immense Union meeting at Newport, Kentucky, yesterday. Strong Union resolu-tions were adopted.

No News from Fortress Monroe. Baltimore, Sept. 3-12 o'clock P. M.-The boa Third New Hampshire Regiment.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3.—The Third Regimer left here to-day, 1,200 strong, for Washington. The are fully equipped.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, Sept. 3.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool at ten A. M. on the 24th via Queenstown on the afternoon of the 25th of August, arrived here at eleven o'clock this morning, and will sail again at two P. M. for Boston where she will be to-morrow (Wednesday The Arabia has 102 passengers and £11,754 in

specie.
The Arabia reports—On 25th August, in the Irish channel, exchanged signals with the steamship Africa for Liverpool.
The steamship Bornssia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 22d of August, at midnight.
The dates per the *Arabia* are two days later than those per the *North American*, at Quebec. GREAT BRITAIN. Queen Victoria was enthusiastically received in

Richard Castley, the factory philanthropist, i Four tons of cotton seed are being shipped monthly to India, from Suez. The prospect was very Baron de Videl has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the assault on his son, and the latter to a month's imprisonment for refusing to give evidence against his parent. FRANCE.

The Minister of Public Instruction has acknowledged the right of Protestants to open schools in France. The Independance Belge publishes the substance of an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Pope, intimating that if the condition of affairs

non.
The harvest is excellent throughout Syria.
The expenses of the French Department of War, for the year 1862, will be £1,200,000 more than the Present year.

The Paris Bourse has been less firm. Rentes 68f 50c. ITALY. The correspondent of the London Times gives a very glowing account of the state of affairs at

Naples.
A terrible affair had occurred at Pontelandolf. A terrible affair had occurred at Pontelandolf. A company of Italian soldiers on arriving there were received by the National Guard and people with rejoicing; but while they were partaking of the refreshments offered them, the people rushed upon them and massacred thirty-nine of them. The next day the troops surrounded the town, hombarded and destroyed it by fire. One hundred and fifty persons were burned or bayoneted. It is reported that General Turr is about to marry the Princess Weiss Bonaparte.

Cardinals Piccolomini and Santucci are dead.

Two supposed assassing had attempted to enter

dissolution of the Diet illegal, and protesting against | Meeting of the Workingwomen Relative the unconstitutional and arbitrary conduct of the Arsenal Clothang. The collection of taxes by a military force will The collection of taxes by a military force will be rigidly enforced.

A collision had taken place between the soldiers and the people, in consequence of the latter singing "National airs." Five persons were wounded.

TURKEY. The Circassians have proclaimed a Republic.
It was reported that three engagements had taken place at Herzegovina, and that the Turks were victorious.

Omar Pacha had issued a proclamation that the Sultan would accord with all the demands of the

Montenegrins. PORTUGAL. The Cortes has confirmed the authorization of the Government for opening the ports for the im-

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay mail of July 27th had reached The cholera was ravaging the famine districts.
The harvest prospects were cheerful.
The famine expenditure was expected to cease in The French had claimed protection over Mada-

gnecar.

The dates from Calcutta are to July 29th. The prospects of the indigo crop were bad. Incessant rain prevailed.

The money market was stringent. Imports were weaker and prices lower in some cases.

The journals report that five cities of Tartary have been made over to the Russians by the Emperor of China. A new insurrection had broken out near Pekin.

JAPAN. Shanghae dates to July 4 say that the relations between the European and Japanese Governments are likely to be disturbed. Foreign merchants were being robbed in open day, and it was believed that the Japanese Government sanctioned the proceed-DES.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds opened. rather dull on the 23d inst., but the business in the money market caused a steady improvement, and they closed firm at advance, and still tending upward. In the discount market the demand was

cent. About £100,000 in gold went into the to-day. Shipping Intelligence. Arrived from New York, August 11, Gen. Bayley, at Malta; 22d, Wilhelmina, at Gloucester; Van Saffert, at Deal; 24th, Crown Point and Milton, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Boston, July 13, National Eagle and Josiah Crowell, at Calcutto.
Sailed for New York, August 21, Amazonian and Cincinnatus, from Cardiff; 22d, Star, from Bristol; 24th, W. L. Burroughs, from Liverpool.

ted, and the general rate remains at 41 per

cent.
In the stock market loans are offering at 2½a3 per

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. When last heard from they were marching towards [By Telegraph from Liverpool.] Jefferson city, on the road between Bolivar and Liverpoor, Sunday, 25.—The steamship Africa, from New York, has arrived.

An European conference is to be held at Constantinople on the subject of the principalities.

Holland has officially recognized the Kingdom of Warsaw. Only a part of Gen. McBride's division Italy.
It is announced that the Government of Prussia will soon recognize the Italian Government

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Sales on Sa-mand for all descriptions turday foot up 20,000 bales, at former prices, with a good demand for all descriptions. Sales to speculators and ex-porters 10,000 bales. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Bread-LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money 22点。 AMERICAN STOCKS.—Eric shares 23月の24月;Illiois Central shares 39@33%.
HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week

15,000 bales.

LATEST SHIPPING.

Arrived from New York—Nueva Terra Cabana, at Barcelona; Kitty Simpson, at Antwerp; Golden City and Fille Demoralix, at Havre; Wappoo Siliath, Hoeda, Newry, Aberholis, and Ane, at Dublin; Margaret Evans, at Deal; Peter, Queen of the Netherlands, Helois, and Jonlon, at Queenstown; Irwin, Bultimore, and Casilda, at Dungeness. t Dungeness.
Arrived from New Orleans—Masonic, at Queenstown. From Louisville.

THE REBEL FORCE IN VIRGINIA.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—A gentleman, who has just arrived in this city from Richmond, informs the Journal that he was captured at Matthias' Point, on his way North, and returned for trial to Richmond. He reports that the numbers of rebel troops in He reports that the numbers of rebel troops in Virginia are greatly exaggerated in the North, and at Richmond. The actual numbers will not reach 70,000 in the State. Many of them are down with sickness, in substance corroborating the statement of the Southern papers, that fully fifty per cent. of the fighting force are in hospital. He further says, that on Saturday last Davis was very ill, and little hopes were entertained of his recovery. At his triel at Richmond he proved that he was an Eng. trial at Richmond, he proved that he was an English subject, and was released.

A letter from Dublin, Graves county, Ky., says that two brothers named Bailey, with bowie-knives,

killed Buck Smith and Bill Sherwild, in a quarrel which arose from political causes. The Baileys are No Southern papers were received to-day.

Kentucky Legislature. FRANKFORT, Ky., September 3.—The proceedings in the House to-day were unimportant.

Judge Robinson Scott has been elected president of the Senate, pro tem. It seems that six or seven more Senators than the Constitution allows have been elected, and the permanent organization of this body is delayed by the question of the con-

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—All in the Wrong"—" Forty and Fifty." WALNUT-STREET TREATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—
The Chimney Corner"—" The Men of the Day."

Assembly Buildings.—Sanderson's "Southern Re-pellion," "Russian War," &c. RAINT NIGHT AT THE THEATRE-Last evening the sky was very dark. Some rain-drops fell received most of their patrons; the curtain had gone up, and the play commenced. Those of the wnspeople who were not at home, enacting some pleasant family scenes; or congregating in barooms to discuss the Hatteras question; or seated in the railway cars, full of shallow fancies, with the rain beating against the rattling windows and roof. had taken their seats under the painted dome, with the bright lights shining in the faces of the folks in the boxes, upon the curtain, far back against the

live? the industrious working classes in all parts of the country, but we are prepared to say that, by the contract system of which we complain, (by gilded scenes, and making beautiful the rouged faces and dyed wigs of the performers. At the "Arch" the opening play was Bulwer's Money," and a fair audience congregated to remark the new company, and watch the progress of the drama. They were sprinkled through the three tiers, and over the crimson cushions of the parquet—of a hundred characteristics and pursuits. Many had been troubled with hard duties during the day, but had come to the theatre to forget them; a few soldiers returned or departing for the war; and ladies of leisure or of labor by the score, whose domestic lives were not so absorbing that the fictitious creations before them were altogether upnoticed. Here was the stranger, who reached the city at eve, having crossed hundreds of miles of hill, valley, and river, and from these glorious prospects had turned at night to gaze upon the painted splendor of the scenes and the mimic fortunes of the act. In the third tier there were some newsboys and a few sailors, that looked through rows of bars far back upon the boards, and a mother and child that sat in the boxes, gazing equally delightedly with a big man in spectacles, who pushed them up to his forehead now and then to wipe his eyes with a yellow handkerchief. A newly married couple, that sit very close to each other in the parquet, take especial interest in the tender parts of the piece, and manage, toward the denouement to get still closer, speaking at the same time in a whisper. Among those who sit far in front are a couple of actors at a rival theatre, and a dozen free-goers or dead-heads," who look abstractedly at the house and stage, as if the whole thing was a matter of course. To them, pitiable men! the play has lost its freshness. Its pathos wakes no feeling, its powthe Arsenal for twenty odd years, and never had any fault found with her work. She had thus sup-ported an old mother and several sons, two of whom er no passion. They have been behind the scenes. By the way, there are some individuals behind

est whispers to the lad in blue flannel coat, with brass buttons and gray tights, who goes upon the stage to say that "Lady Georgiana is ready," and tumbles at the second syllable. How much bad memory, bad manners, and bad study the prompter's labors conceal! But, "poor soul." he is not seen, and might as well not exist for all the great audience know or care of his whereabouts. Some old ladies sit in the property room, leisurely knitting, whereas, but ten feet distant, Clara is writhing under Evelyn's unkindness, and Graves is murmuring in his handkerchief of the Sainted Maria. Up in the "ffies" somehody is slipping cordage and old canvas, and a man in shirt sleeves stands at the wings to close up the tableaux of the irate man and the absent snuff-box. It is a great world, and men weep more at the unreal sorrow of the actor and the actress, than at the thousand deaths of actual life that come with every sunset The rain splashes on the roof, but they do not hear it, and passion is earelessly torn to tatters while all the elements are at war. To enjoy the

the scenes that we do not see; the prompter, for

instance, who holds the book and screams the loud-

play, drop in at the theatre in the rain. STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- Between nine and ten o'clock last evening, while the storm was at its height, a flash of lightning struck some peace at Cooper's Point. The fire created an intense light,

Sugar Fire.-Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a slight fire occurred at Thorp's tavern, Second street, below Raco. The flames were put out with a few buckets of water. CITY COUNCILS .- Both branches of City

cils will meet to-morrow afternoon for the first

AWAITING AN OWNER -- Yesterday morning the River Police found a large scow floating down the Delaware below the Navy Yard.

time after their summer recess.

FIRE.—Just before 12 o'clock last night fire broke out in the such and planing mill of Matthew Brady, No. 163 Allen street, Nineteenth ward The lateness of the hour, and the distance of the fire, precludes a report of the particulars. The above was telegraphed to the Central Station, from the Nineseenth-ward station-house.

the Princess Weiss Bonaparte.

Cardinals Piccolomini and Santucci are dead.

Two supposed assassins had attempted to enter the house of Garibaldi by night. They escaped after being fired upon. One of them was wounded. The Reactionists had made an attempt to land a force at San Deltoroute, but were repulsed.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Diet was formally dissolved on the 23d of August and a new one is to be called.

A resolution passed both Houses declaring the

to the Arsenal Clothing,

A public meeting of the women who have been engaged in making up the clothing for the United States army, as ordered at the United States Arsenal in Philadelphia, was held at Temperance Hall Second street, above Christian last evening. The meeting was called for the purpose of opposing the effort now being made to have the work done by contract made with private parties. The meeting was well attended, the hall being completely filled

at an early hour. Mrs. Sarah Jane Long called the meeting to order, and proposed as president Mrs. Martha Yea-ger, and 34 persons as vice presidents. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions expressive of the

sense of the meeting.

The president, Mrs. Martha Yeager, new arose and addressed the meeting. She stated that if it were necessary she knew that all present would willingly work for our glorious Government without one cent pay; but, as the Government was not poor, it was no more than fair that the poor workingwomen should receive a fair compensation for their labor. The contractor was not only robbing the workingwoman of her means of living, but also fleecing the Government. They would trust to a generous community in enabling them to have their just rights. The speaker paid a high tribute of respect to President Lincoln, and closed amid great applause.

The committee on resolutions reported the following: PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

We very respectfully and earnestly call the at-tention of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, and through him

President of the United States, and through him that of the proper department of the National Government, to the following brief statement and resolutions, adopted at a publis meeting held this evening, by the women who have been (some of them many years) employed in making up the army clothing, known in Philadelphia as the "Arsenal work." It appears from authentic statements, which we think we can prove before any investigating commission that may be appointed investigating commission that may be appointed by the Government, and to the satisfaction thereof, that large quantities of the "Arsena tomer of Groves, in this city. Groves was a member of church when detected at pilfering, and a thereof, that large quantities of the "Arsenal work" have been given out to private parties in this city to be made up by contract, there being no proposals for that purpose published, as is generally required by law, thereby cutting off all competition, and depriving the sewing women of fair compensation for their labor. We are also prepared to show that in the making up of the clothing by the contractors these neighbor parties are in pared to show that in the making up of the clothing by the contractors, these privates parties are, in some instances, making not less than from 50 to 60 per cent. on their contracts, taking the Government prices as our standard, and that "sewing machines" are adroitly used, in come cases, in the making up of the work by them, contrary to the established usage or requirements of the National Government. We will also prove to the entire satisfaction of the investigating committee, if such should be the pleasure of the Government to appoint, that the statement of interested parties, "there are not operatives enough in partice, "there are not operatives enough in Philadelphia to do the arsenal work," is a gross, ranaderpain to do the argenal work, is a gross, unpardonable error; for many worthy, industrious, and efficient working women have frequently made application for work at the arsenal, and were turned away, sadly disappointed, because, it was said, there was no work for them. There are many of us who do not receive steady employment, even while there is so great an excess of work to be done

in making up the clothing for our loyal soldiers, among whom are our fathers, sons, husbands, and brothers, nobly battling for the Union and constitu-tional law. This state of affairs we attribute to the private contract system, the ruinous and enormous extent of which we believe the Government at Washington know nothing about, and certainly will not tolerate when it is made known. We humbly trust, and pray, and believe, that we, the petitioners, will be granted a hearing for our cause, and that those who have been called by the voice of the people to take the reins of our still noble and patriotic, though threatened, Government into their hands, will not turn a deaf ear to our appeals. With these few renarks the committee submit the and patriotic, though threatened, Government into their hands, will not turn a deaf ear to our appeals. With these few remarks, the committee submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We, the women of Philadelphia, employed to make the clothing for the loyal army of the United States, do hereby affirm, that we are ready now, as we have ever been, and ever will be, to sustain the interests of the country, and to sacrifice ourselves upon its altar, if necessary, to perpetuate its existence and promote its prosperity: therefore,

perpetuate its existence and promote its pros-perity: therefore,

Resolved, That, as true, loyal women, we ex-press our entire disapprobation of the private con-tract system, as has been inaugurated recently, by which nearly all the arsenal work has been taken from us, and we call upon the National Govern-ment to put a stop to the system at once, and ap-point a commission of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers, if such a course may be necessary.

Resolved. That nearly three generations ago our idmothers made up the army clothing in Phili delphia, our mothers made up the army clothing in the war of 1812, and that we and our daughters have made up the army clothing for the soldiers in the Florida war, the war with Mexico, and some of the loyal soldiers now enlisted to put down the present rebellion against the National Government, and that we feel ourselves fully competent to promptly make up all the work in a satisfactory manner—as much as the Government may want, all the efforts of contracting parties to the contract may not the contract may be contracted by the contracting parties to the contract may be contracted by the contract may be contracted by the contract may be contracted by the contraction of trary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That if the National Government can-

Resolved, That if the National Government cannot pay the same rate for making up the work as has been paid from time immemorial, we will, as patriotic women, cheerfully submit to a liberal reduction, if it be for the benefit of the Government; but we do most emphatically and earnestly protest against, and vigorously and righteously denounce the infamous centract system, by which we are robbed of more than half our wages, while it buts large profits into the pockets of a few snearputs large profits into the pockets of a few specu-laters and contractors, and by which we are impoverished, and our Government not benefited.

Resolved, That in the restoration of Major Crossman, of the United States army, to the place so ably filled by him in days gone by, we recognize a warm and steadfast friend, one who cherishes the honor of the Government as he does his own, and

in whom we have the most implicit confidence as a gentleman truly loyal, who will assist us in the endeavor to have at least a full supply of work at the Arsenal Recolard. That we spare, with indignation and contempt, all insinuations made against any work which we have done for the Government, and are still able to do, and refer with pride and satisfac-tion to the important fact, that thousands of dollars worth of army clothing made up in other cities, had to be remade by us, before it could pass inspection, thus giving us a pre-eminence, the force, power, or value of which shall not be wrested from Resolved, That we are willing to "live and let

the contract system of which we complain, (by which gross and inhuman advantages are taken of the necessities of poor sewing women,) much of the elothing made for our loyal, three-months volunteers, was not as good as it ought to have been, or as it would have been made at Government prices.

Resolved, That our thanks are duo, and they are hereby tendered, to those gentlemen of the news-paper press who have voluntarily and generously— without pay or hope of reward—used their pens in our behalf, and made public some of the wrongs that have been inflicted upon the competent hands who have been for yours employed in making up the army clothing. who have been for yoars employed in making up the army clothing. Resolved, That an attested copy of these proceedings be carefully drawn up, and forwarded to his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, with the hope that, like the immortal General Jackson when Executive of the Nation, he will listen to our appeal, and promptly apply the remedy which he in his wisdom may deem proper, as a simple to f justice to the sewing women of the United States Arsenal at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to present, in person, (if possible,) the attested copy of these proceedings to the President of the United

MRS. SARAH JANE LONG. MRS. REBECCA ALEXANDER, Committee. MRS. CATHARINE WALSH, Several of the members of the meeting made brief specches respecting the resolutions.

Mrs. Ann Long said the cry had been raised that the Arsenal was not large enough, but Major Crossman had said he could purchase an adjoining lot, by which the Arsenal could be enlarged, if the President was willing. They had made all the clothing for the Mexican war, and always had it done in time, and she was certain they could do so now. Another woman said she had been working for

were now engaged in defence of the National flag.

The President stated that no one could blame the officers at the Arsenal. They were all goutlemen, and gave out all the work that they were authorized to. She had great faith in Major Crossman, and was confident he would do all in his power for the more workingwomen. for the poor workingwomen.

The vote was finally taken on the resolutions, when they were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned. COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED .- A potorious individual named William Buck had a finch hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman Ogle, on the charge of passing a \$10 counterfeit note on Mrs. Hart, at Chester. The note was on the Wyo-ming Bank of Wilkesbarre. When arrested, three counterfeits on the same bank were found on his person. Buck was committed in default of \$3,000

person. Buck was commuted in default of \$5,000 to answer the charge at the Chester court.

He was also held in \$700 to answer the charge of passing a five-dollar note on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, at the depot of the Tenth and Exempts, the contractor Fritzer. RETURNED.—The Committee on Water have returned from their visit to New York, which was made for the purpose of examining the improve-ments made to the water-works of that city, with a view of introducing those found worthy in our own-city. The Brooklyn water-works are highly spoken of by the committee, and we understand that a of by the committee, and we understand that a recommendation will be made to Councils to construct the water-works in the Twenty-first ward upon the same plan. It is estimated that the cost

SEIZURE OF A VESSEL UNDER THE NEW PRO-CLAMATION.—Collector Thomas and deputy seized a vessel on the Delaware yesterday afternoon. The seizure was made in accordance with the President's recent proclamation, authorizing the seizure of rebel shipping wherever found. One share in the vessel is owned in Philadelphia.

CHILD DESERTION .- About 7. o'clock yesterday morning a woman went to a little girl, who was attending a milk stead at Second and Race streets, and asked her to take care of an infant for a few minutes. The girl took the baby, and the woman went off. She has not yet returned. The child is about three weeks old. MILITARY Excursion .- The Hamilton Mome

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The Hamilton Flame
Guard, Twenty-fourth ward, Capt. Edward Brady,
Company B, Third Regiment of Home Guard, purpose to make an excursion this morning, for target
practice, to Atlantic City and back, with the arms
furnished them by the city. The members of Captain Brady's company also propose to visit the
sume also. DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—The People's party DELEGATE EMECTIONS.—Inc respects party assembled in ward meetings last evening for the purpose of making general nominations, and also to elect judges and inspectors for each precinct to conduct elections to be held on Tuesday evening.

the 10th inst.

THE ARREST OF BENJAMIN F. GROVES.-The late arrest of B. F. Groves, a native of Virginia, and his consignment to Fort Lafayette, revive some occurrences of his traure in Philadelphia. It will be recollected that this man was detected in reasonable communication with Tennesses by means of an agent in a border county of Missouri. He was arrested on Saturday. Groves came to Philadelphia many years ago, and was engaged as onfidential salesman in the silk establishment of Caleb Cope & Co. At the end of nine pears he was detected in stealing from his employers; and on searching his house upwards of \$2,000 in pilfered. silks, gloves, laces, etc., were found. The cantreaties of his wife alone saved him from arrest and exposure. Groves then went to New York, and

was engaged by the firm of Hill, Brenkerheff & lo., 17 Park Place. The letters which he sent South are filled with the most outrageously falsified statements of the condition of affairs at the North, as, for instance; that our loss at Bull Run was 5,000 men, and that we were paying from \$30 to \$50 bounty for each recruit. They all contained numerous slips out from the Daily News, Day Book, Journal of Commerce, and Brooklyn Eagle, and attention was called to some of them as being particularly valuable for publication in Virginia. The princi-pal letter is addressed to the Hon. William Smith Extra Billy "), and is in relation to Smith's son,

who is in duress at Fort Lafayette. He says that the sheriff of Kings county can call out a sufficient posse comitatus to enforce the writ of habeas corpus, but that "it remains to be seen" whether he will do so or not. He says the commander of Fort Lafayette is a Virginian, who "obeys orders," and that he failed in obtaining any communication with the prisoners there confined. He sends the letters to Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky, care of J. L. M. Goodwin, Esq., who he expects will put them in the post-office at Mitchellsville, Robertson county, Tennessee. And he adds, "letters will reach me by this route." The man Goodwin referred to was a former cus-

theological discussion which he held with the editor of the Sunday Dispatch brought him into contempt some time ago. His case is in some degree parallel with that of Schnable, who left the city after committing a forgery, and has not since been in the State. From theft to treason the path seems traight. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER,-Major General B. F. Butler arrived in this city last evening. from Washington, and stopped at the Continental Hotel. He was accompanied by Capt. Hag-

garty and Lieut. Weigle. The general appeared to be very much fatigued, and proceeded at once o his room, where he received the congratulations of a host of friends. He will leave for New York this morning. He is on a visit to his home at Boston, and will return to Washington in a few days. THE CITIZENS' NOMINATING CONVENTION

met, pursuant to adjournment, at nonn to day, at the Supreme Court room. Forty members answer-ed to their names. On motion, it was resolved that the Convention proceed to make general nomina the Convention proceed to make general nomina-tions, when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination by members of the Convention, or by citizens through letters sent to the Convention, in accordance with a resolution passed at a previous accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting:

For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—
Swald Thompson, Joseph Allison, William B.
Heiskill, Furman Sheppard, Joseph A. Clay, John H. Campbell, Charles E. Lex. Richard C. McMurtrie. Joseph B. Townsend, Thomas Dunlap.

For Judges of the District Court—George Sharswood, George M. Stroud, John C. Knox, J. J.
Clark Hare, Henry T. King, Samuel H. Perkins, Clement C. Husbands, John K. Findlay, Edward Clmsted. Chapman Biddle, Frederick C. Brighty.

Clement C. Husbands, John K. Findlay, Edward Olmsted, Chapman Biddle, Frederick C. Brightly, John D. Bleight, Amos Briggs, Thomas A. Budd, Samuel Hood, P. Pemberton Morris, Edward Shippen, James Otterson, William O. Bateman.

Sheriff—John Thompson, James S. Biddle, Robert Ewing, John Devereux, Thomas S. Ellis, Peter Pritz, Samuel H. Rothermel, James Traquair, Joseph N. Piersol, Archibald McIntyre, A. J. Flomerfelt, Robert P. King, John M. Riley, George Plitt, Wm. C. Stevenson, James Harper.

Register of Wills—Wm. C. Stevenson, John H. Campbell, John Kessler, Francis B. Warner, Alex. M. Foust, Edwin McCalla, Charles Adams, John Swift, Peter Fritz, J. Paul Diver, S. T. Wiltbank, Eli Dillon, George Plitt, Alderman Wm. H. Butler, John S. Warner, Joshua Spering, Frank Wohlgemuth, Alderman John Thompson, John R. Woornan, Allen C. Durborrow, Charles D. Freewonigemuth, Alderman John Thompson, John R. Woornan, Allen C. Durborrow, Charles D. Freeman, Wm. Graham Hoopes, Charles S. Smith, Wm. Carmony, George Norton, Alexander H. Freeman, Cornelius B. Sellers, James Traquair, N. T. Ra-

Cornelius B. Sellers, James Traquair, N. T. Baroux, James Harper, John H. Bringhurst, Wm. Barger, John Fry, John P. Dunn. Wm. H. Rhawn, Joseph N. Piersol, C. Campbell Cooper, M. D., Samuel T. Canby, Wm. H. Love, Samuel Lloyd, John M. Gummey, Robert Morris, Osborn Courad, George W. Pomeroy, Edwin T. Chase, Reuben B. Miller.

Clerk of Orphans' Court—E. Harper Jeffries, Pabert D. Selver Bioband M. Betture William Robert D. Salter, Richard M. Batturs, William Heilman, Edwin T. Chase, Edwin McCalla, Charles Adams, William J. McCallmont, Samuel Bell, Jr. Adams, William J. McCallmont, samuel Bell, Jr., F. B. Warner, George Skerrett, John W. Leigh, George Kelly, John P. Dunn, Davis Moore, James Miller, Ozias H. Ramberger.

City Treasurer—Thomas G. Höllingsworth, Henry Bumm, Samuel Schaffer, John S. McMullen, James Traquair, Frank Wohlgemuth, William V. McGrath, Frank McCormick, John Thompson, John H. Bringhurtt Renben R. Miller C. Campalon H. Bringhurtt Renben R. Miller C. Campa

John H. Bringhurst, Reuben B. Miller, C. Campbell Copper.

City Commissioner—Thomas B. Darragh, Jas.
Shaw, Robert Luther, Wm. Summers, William B.
Elliott, John Franklin, Luke W. Duffel. Nicholas

Elliott, John Franklin, Luke W. Dunel, Richolds Kohlenkamp.
On motion, it was

Resolved, That the secretaries be requested to furnish to the newspapers for public information the list of candidates placed in nomination. It is understood that the nominations are not On motion, adjourned, to meet at the same place on Thursday next, the 5th inst., at 11 A. M.

A SWINDLER Anour.—Yesterday afternoon, a little before 3 o'clock, a man called at the store of Thomas W. Evans & Co., in Chestnut street, above Eighth, and purchased a piece of black silk, and some other goods, to the value of \$75. The porter of the store took the goods, as directed, to a boarding house in Chestnut street, above Fifteenth, and received from the purchaser a check on the Bank of Penn Township for the amount, signed Frederic Hoffman. Messrs. Evans & Co. sent immediately to the bank and discovered that there was no money there to Mr. Hoffman's credit. Suspecting that they had been swindled, they returned to the boarding house and found that the pretended Mr. boarding house and found that the pretended Mr.
Histiman had left for parts unknown, taking the
goods with him. They also learned that he had
only arrived there yesterday morning, and had
ordered new furniture and carpots to be placed in
his partyment at one. is apartment at once. A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—A sergeant in

was sent for the belligerent. The latter had no no-tion of surrendering to the civil authority, and he ordered a party of soldiers to charge bayonets. The soldiers did as they were ordered, and the police-men drew their revolvers, and the sergeant was captured and taken to the station-house. He was held in \$1,000 to answer the charge of assault and attery with intent to kill. NAVAL MATTERS.—The two Red Bank ferry

a military company made his appearance while in-toxicated on Monday afternoon, at Camac's Woods. He struck several people with his sword, and out one man in the arm. Complaint was made at the Twentieth-ward station-house, and a squad of men

boats were purchased by the War Department, and are designed, we learn, to convey troops from Washington to Alexandria, distant about seven niles.
The steamer State of Georgia has been purchased by the Government, and will at once undergo the necessary alterations to fit her for service in the blockade. The steamer is of about a thousand tons burden, and of a substantial build. A heavy tons burden, and of a sucstantial onlid. A neavy battery can be put upon her.

The officers and crew of the Dutch frigate New Zealand, which arrived at Hampton Roads some time since are now in this city, and are the guests of George K. Zeigler, Esq., consul of the King of the Netherlands at this port.

Four Persons Poisoned - NARROW ESCAPE. Four Persons Poisoner—Narrow Escape.

—Yesterday afternoon, a woman named Mary Haines, aged 25, her little daughter aged 5 years, Ann Teenin, aged 40 years, and James Riley, were poisoned by drinking some whisky from a bottle containing Jamestown weed. It appears that Mre. Haines was moving to a house in Lozabard street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and had engaged Ann Teenin and Riley to aid her. Ogoing to the house they descried in one of the closests the bottle, which they supposed contained only whisky. It had been prepared as a bathing liquid, and left there by the family, who had vacated the house. The whole four persons soon after drinking of the poison were seized with a violent vomiting. All except the little girl were conveyed to the hospital, and Mrs. Haines and Riley were in a very low condition last evening. ere in a very low condition last evening.

Col. BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES .- The regiment of Fire Zouaves under Col. Baxter will leave their camp in a few days for active service. It is not as yet known what will be the point of destina-tion for this regiment. It may be sent to Western Virginia, or even Missouri. Col. B. F. Kelley has signified to Col. Baxter that he would like a Phila-dulphia regiment, under his comment, and then signified to Col. Baxter that he would like a Fhiladelphia regiment under his command, and then,
again, a strong desire exists among many of the
officers and men to go into active service in Missouri. The regiment has been rapidly recentled,
and is composed of good material, and we doubt
not that they will do their duty well as soldiers. A
Philadelphia Legion for Missouri would create a
great sensation in military circles, and active operations in that quarter would give it a great reputation.

IDENTIFIED .- The man who was run over on Monday night, on the Media Railway, was recognized yesterday morning as Dennis Fraley, who resided on Second street, above Chestuut.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. United States District Court-Judge

Cadwalader.—The court was in session resterday morning, but no business of public interest was transacted, and an adjournment was kad at an The DISTRICT COURT, Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare, was in socion, and orgaged with the general motion list. QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludiow.-One QUARTIER SESSIONS—Judge Intuitive.—Jude assault and battery case was dispose hof; and one disordenly house case put on trial.

William Wamwright, whose case was partially heard on Saturday morning, upon a writ of habeas corpus, on charges of swindling and obtaining goods under false pretences, was discharged yesterday morning, the evidence against him not being sufficient to sustain the charges.

LANCE DEPENDENCE SALE OF DOY GOODS AC ... The early attention of purchasers is invited to the large and valuable assortment of British, French. German, India, and domestic dry goods, &c., embracing about 500 lots of staple and fancy articles. in woollens, worsteds, linens, cotton, and silk, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commenoing this morning, at 10 e'clock, by Myers. Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, the sale to be continued without intermission the greater part of the day.