THUREDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 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 must sacrifice every other institution, general can be no neutrals in this war. There can be and peculiar, this Government guaranties 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 excellent condition, having been mele to order a rear ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address Jons W. FORNEY, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

An Old Issue in a New Aspect. The proclamation of Major General Fre-MONT is exciting a great deal of speculation among those who are well informed. The breeze from Hatteras has blown over, and people are calmly investigating the policy inaugurated by the young commander of the West. Constant criticisms are indulged. The course our Major General has marked out causes grief to a few, apprehension to others, and a general joy to those who profess to feel more deeply and keenly the issues of this great rebellion. Occasional denunciation is heard, but, as is generally the case, those who are most violent in invective, think hastily and conclude rashly. It must be viewed, however, gravely, for there can be no doubt that the course adopted by General FREMONT will have more influence upon this struggle than any policy which has yet been determined

in the nation's councils.

We must regard this announcement of General FREMONT as the indication of a positive policy on the part of the Government. Missouri is the theatre of a great experiment, and only so, because in Missouri the authorities are giving practical effect to the determinations of the recent Congress. If you compare the provisions of General FREMONT's proclamation you will find that he is merely giving life to the ideas placed by Congress upon the statute book. He is simply saying to the people of Missouri-there are certain laws, enacted with a certain purpose, and intended to accomplish a certain end. In Missouri there is a purpose to be gratified and an end to be accomplished-and these laws will be tested. In Missouri the rebellion is more thoroughly defined than in any part of the Union. In Missouri the acts of the rebels are more outrageous and treasonable-if there can be degrees of comparison in outrage and treason. In Missouri the intrigues of the rebels have been sooner thwarted and the issue of war more rapidly precipitated. There can be no doubt that it was the idea to attempt in Missouri the same deep and desperate appliances which hurled Virginia so uncoremoniously into the sea of secession and civil war-which gradually turned around unsuspecting Tennessee the chains which in April so surely and so suddenly bound her, and which attempts to-day to poison the Union sentiment of Kentucky by the views of "neutrality." The actors were there, and they were prompt in their parts. Claiborne Jackson, without the ability of John Letcher or the energy of ISHAM G. HARRIS, was equally as treacherous and quite as cunning. Senator GREEN was as much a traitor as BRECKINRIDGE or MASON. mises and performed as much secret treason as the conventions of Richmond or Nashville; the politicians of Tennessee or Virginia; the Legislature were as pliant tools as ever carried out the designs of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS; the that bold and bad man, STERLING PRICE; and the drama of Secession was being performed as secretly and successfully in Missouri as it had been in Alabama, Georgia, or North Carolina, until Lyon suddenly threw his sword upon the stage and sent his cannon-balls into the midst of the conspirators. With less loval men than BLAIR and GRATZ to think and determine, with less brave men than Lyon or SHEGEL to carry these plans into execution, Missouri would have gone formally out of the Union in July, the flag of the Confederacy would be floating in Jefferson City, and the batteries of McCvlloch would be menacing Cairo from Cape Girardeau.

Lyon has passed away. But his great work is still to be performed, and FREMONT is performing it. Thus far his duty has been one of mere preparation. His conflicts with the rebels have been mere tests of the rebel strength. He has learned one great fact and taught the rebels one great lesson. The fact is, that Rebellion has been armed to the extent of its resources—that it has been well armed taught is written on the banners of the Iowa regiments, in the word "Springfield"-the writing it in blood. What does General FREMONT propose? The

proclamation of martial law—the punishment of the rebels with death when armed and arrested in arms—the emancipation of slaves when owned by traitors. Congress has authorized these acts. Martial law is necessary, and is one of the inevitable results of war. The punishment of traitors with death, especially when armed, is just, or else there is nothing in this war but injustice-nothing in the conduct and operations of our army but what should be censured—the war is a delusion and a lie. How far this policy may be followed is a mere matter of humanity and policy. We do not wish to render this war a wholesale slaughter; we are anxious to alleviate the miseries and terrors of the conflict; let there be as little blood as possible, and as few lives taken as may be. This animating sentiment is the sentiment which controls the Administration in its leniency to those who are now opposing its authority, and seeking to accomplish the overthrow of its just and legal

The grave issue which excites so much cricier, saved our Union and our country from ticism is the provision of the proclamation which provides for the emancipation of those slaves who are owned by those in arms against the Government. The nation naturally feels a nervous and, we might say, a morbid interest in anything relating to the question of slavery. It has been the cancer of the Republic-the galling sore—the cause of all the irritation and anger which have demoralized our counsels and the people. For years the shadow of this slavery question has been darkening the nation and clouding national peace and har- duty of all patriotic capitalists to strengthen mony. For years it has been the dream of the financial arm of the Government, that we the humanitarian, the theme of the fanatic, need not now enlarge upon the subject. A and the pretext of the conspirators of South Carolina and the South. It has been bandied here. about the halls of Congress-from pulpit to rostrum-from mouth to mouth-from newspapers like the Boston Liberator to newspapers like the Charleston Mercury. It has been the substance of a dozen platforms, and the burden of many a thousand pages of the Congressional Globe. If this rebellion has been caused by the agitation or existence of any question, that question is slavery.

views of General FREMONT, it is simply because they feel the natural hesitancy and dislike in relation to this embarrassing and complicated issue. But why should we not look this question of slavery full in the face—and in Adams as De Mauprat. its new aspect? We go to the source of an evil to find its remedy; and if the branches of | pic " to a tree hang sere and withered, we strike it at the root when we wish it no longer to cumber the ground. If slavery has been the cause of this rebellion, then we cannot remove that THE KEYSTONE APTILLERY.—We invite the atcause without meeting the question of slavery. tention of our readers, over age, to the advertise-It is not to us a question of bondage, nor of ment, in another column, of this company for rethe servitude of a race, nor even a mere matter cruits. This a considered one of the best drilled relating to the practicability of one system of labor in a certain climate over that of another. If loyal people want to plant cotton and crush sugar-cane, they can own as many negroes as they please, and the Government will protect them in their ownership, and secure them their services according to the terms of the contract, fiving generation to generation. The Brandywine, must still be fresh in the minds of Government will do this, because it recognizes slavery as an existing fact, just as much as it recognizes the marriage sacrament and the freedom of conscience. But because the Southern people buy negroes to till their fields, the Government cannot permit the right to own those men to be used as the instrument of its destruction. The Constitution recognizes freedom of conscience. A man may be a follower of MAHOMET, or a worshipper of the moon, and still be a citizen of the United States. And yet, should a Mahomedan con- and a quantity of superior specimen glass cases,

sword, and to overthrow republican systems of government, how long would the Government tolerate his constitutional rights, when the exercise of those rights sought its downfall? If Mahomedanism meant treason, and its existence imperilled the Union, the country would say, let the Union stand and Mahomedanism fall, and the constitutional pro viso would be but the wadding-paper in loyal muskets. If the existence of slavery is the alternative of the existence of the Union, and if to protect a "peculiar institution" we then no patriot can hesitate as to what course

the Government shall pursue. We must meet these issues as they arise by legislation in the national halls, and, when legislation falls, by the sword. General Fre-MONT, in telling the traitors of Missouri that. in rebelling against the Government, they forfeit the right, to their slaves, reaches the heart of this rebellion, and anticipates the voice of the country in relation to every traitor in the country. We offer these men protection to their property if they obey us; if they disobey, shall that protection not be withdrawn? Are we to secure rights of property to men who use those rights to take the lives of our people, and bring ruin upon this magnificent republic?

Catholic Hierarchy on The Crisis.

A correspondence between Dr. LYNCH, R. C Bishop of Charleston, and Dr. Hughes, R. C. Archbishop of New York, has been published in a paper which is the organ of the latter. Dr. Lyncu, writing from Charleston on August 4th, plainly declares that he sees no solution of the difficulty between South and North-except by the submission of the latter to the independent sovereignty of the Confederate States. He brags of the resources of the South to carry on the war, of their growing power of producing all the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life, and, generally, of their chivalry, courage, and invincibility. Moreover, he lays upon the North the whole onus of having begun the war. He says "the separation of the Southern States is un fuit accompli.". This is the substance of Bishop Lynch's letter, occupying nearly two

columns of small type. Archbishop Hugnes is equally diffuse, but, thorough dialectician as he is, with him argument takes the place of assertion. As a polemical and political controversialist, Archbishop Hughes has scarcely an equal on this Continent, and he handles his Right Reverend brother of Charleston without gloves-not roughly, but according to the humane advice of Isaak Walfon, of piscatory fame, who, in his receipt for preparing a frog as bait for trout-fishing, after advising the hook to be put through the mouth of the reptile, kindly adds, and in so doing, use him as though you loved

In this correspondence, the Archbishop represents ISAAK WALTON, and treats the Bishop as though he loved him'-taking his assertions to pieces with the greatest ease. Archbishop Hughes argues that the Southern States, or any of them, have no right of Seession—that for two-thirds of the time since the Constitution was adopted the South has had supreme power; that during this period it exercised the chief patronage of the army and navy; that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was not a just cause why the South should secede, as it was constitutionally done; that the North has no purpose of subjugating or conquering the South; and that, in his (the Archbishop's) opinion, the word Peace, in a The convention proposed as many comproprinciple or a safe policy. At the same time the Archbishop recommends the holding. the politicians were as eager for neutrality as while hostilities are proceeding, of a Convention in the seceded States, and another in the Union States, where the basis may be framed for satisfactory arrangements, by a military organization was under the lead of Convention of all the States, under the Constitution. Out of this he thinks peace might come. He adds, "For a peace of that kind I would be a very sincere, if not an influential, advocate. But to expect that a peace will spring up by the advocacy of individuals in the midst of the din and clash of arms, amidst the

> the widening of the breach which has now separated them, would be, in my opinion, hoping against hope. Still we must trust that the Almighty will overrule and direct the final issues of this lamentable contest." The Archbishop's view of the case is correct in principle. It contrasts advantageously with the feebler statement of his right reverend

brother, the Catholic bishop of Charleston.

Mr. Secretary Chase and the 19th of August. We are not aware of the object the Secretary of the Treasury had, (if any), in fixing the 19th of August as the date for issuing the new treasury notes, or rather as the day for the commencement of the interest on them. and well generaled; and the lesson we have It is, however, a day well fitted to be commemorated with that great financial arrangement. It is the anniversary of another event, lesson which brave men only can teach, even in the history of our country, to which we recur with pride. On that day, nearly sixty years ago, Commodore Isaac Hull, in command of the United States frigate Constitution. (Old Iron Sides), captured the British frigate Guerriere, commanded by Captain DACRES, (since Admiral DACRES.) There is a remarkable coincidence in the condition of our national affairs then and now. The Bull Run affair cast a gloom over our people, which was not unlike the feeling created through the country, by the surrender of Detroit by another and different kind of HULL from the gallant commander of the frigate Constitution. These two incidents both convey proud recollections of our country's history, and we trust they may never be effaced from its pages. In future, when our arms are triumphant, our finances plentiful and prosperous, we will recur to the 19th of August, 1861, and to the same day of that month in 1812, as days of which every American may be proud, when not second to that of Hull will be the name of Chase, the former as the brave vindicator of our naval glory with a foreign foe, the latter as the

> the attacks of traitors and domestic foes. The National Loan. By the advertisement of JAY Cooke, it will be seen that books of subscription to the National Loan have been opened at the office of JAY COOKE & Co., No. 114 South Third street. This notice will furnish our readers full information in regard to the terms of the loan, etc., and we have referred so frequently to the superiority of such an investment, and the large amount will doubtless be subscribed

statesman whose vigor and sagacity, as a finan-

Public Amusements.

At the "Arch." last evening the fine old comedy of "All in the Wrong" was produced, Mrs. Drew personating Lady Restless with rare vivacity and Mr. Shewell performed the part of Sir John Restless with effect, and Mr. Mortimer, a new member, made himself popular. To-night Miss Thompson, who gave the part of Clara in "Money" with great feeling, on Tuesday, will appear as Camille, in the play of the same name. Therefore, when people dissent from the At the "Walnut" Mr. Couldock made his third appearance as Peter Probity in the domestic drama of "The Chimney-Corner." To-night he will enact his great part of Richelieu, with Mr. McCullough. a young and talented actor, as Baradas, and Mr

Harry Pearson will bid farewell to the "Olym--night, appearing in three pieces. "The Russian War," at the Assembly Buildings, is drawing good houses. Many new views have been added to the entertainment.

companies in the city, and a connection with it will be a benefit to all. Its captain has been for more than thirty years connected with military matters, and the men zealously second his efforts to render it one of the first class. To its care, the remains of the late General Lyon were committed, a well-deserved compliment. Its fine appearance on the Fourth of July parade, and its encampment on the our readers. It possesses many advantages in the way of drill, uniform, officers, etc., that render it a desirable company to be associated with. It will, probably, receive in a few weeks one of the bat-teries the city has ordered from West Point, and we have no doubt its high reputation will be well

CARD TO PHOTOGRAPHERS .- N. F. Pancoast auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell, this morn ing, at ten o'clock, the stock of a well-known firstclass photographic establishment, consisting in part of superior cameras and lenses of several sizes. scientiously believe that, to advance his reli. frames, negatives, &c.

gion, it was necessary to use the fire and LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

> FROM WASHINGTON. JEFF, DAVIS' DEATH CONTRADICTED. Com. Stringham's Official Report. THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

FIVE MORE REVENUE VESSELS TO BE BUILT. THE RETIRING NAVAL BOARD. THE NATIONAL GUARDS ACCEPTED.

FROM ROSECRANS' COMMAND.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY. GDV. MAGOFFIN SUBMITS TO THE LEGISLATURE. INTERESTING NEWS FROM CAIRO.

A GUNBOAT ENGAGEMENT. FROM MISSOURI. DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN FEDERAL

SCOUTS AND REBELS. AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION PROBABLE FUSION OF THE TAMMANY WING WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, September 4, 1861.

The War Department. Secretary CAMERON and his able corps of as sistants are neither alarmed nor distressed at the newspaper attacks upon the head of the Depart-Their object is to attend to their herculear labors, and let the ebullitions of disappointed politicians and would-be contractors take care of them-

Large Rifled Cannon.

Rifled cannon of great capacity are now being supplied to our navy in large numbers. 80-pounders have been turned out at the navy yard here, and tested by Com. DAHLGREN. These effective weapons will far exceed all others in range and accuracy. They are now being supplied to our Naval Ordnance.

One of the chief causes of delay in the increase of the navy early in the season was the insufficien cy of the supply of cannon. This difficulty has peen completely surmounted. The supply, thanks to our numerous foundries, is equal to the demand; and ships and guns are being increased rapidly in

In a Bad Way. JEFF. DAVIS is reported dead. STEPHENS is known to be lying sick at Manassas. The Confederate Congress has suspended its meetings, while the army is in a brawling, disorganized condition, with-out pay, clothing, or food. Georgia has recalled her troops, and whole regiments from other States are pressing their demands to be disbanded and The Navv.

The labor in the Navy Department has neces sarily been greatly increased by the recent pur-chase and fitting out of new vessels. The old adage that "large bodies move slowly" is ignored so far as the Navy Department is concerned. Promotions are going on very rapidly in the navy. The Treasury.

er. Mr. SPINNER, is slowly recovering the use of his hand and arm, injured by over-exertion with his pen.

Treasury Notes. Thirty clerks are constantly employed signing the new issue of treasury notes. They labor until nine o'clock every night.

Reported Death of Jeff. Davis. The reported death of JEFF. DAVIS is not yet fully credited here, though the previously-announced low state of his health removes very much of the surprise that might otherwise result from such an announcement. A cotemporary remutually alienated feelings of the people, and marks that perhaps the rumor of JEFF. DAVIS death arose from the loss, near St. Augustine, of the privateer christened after him. Yet, if the Confederate Chief has really died, it would not be without something like a precedent. It will be Te membered that President HARRISON and the steam ship President left the world very much about the same time. So JEFF. DAVIS, the rebel President, and Jeff. Davis, the rebel privateer, might have made a nearly simultaneous exit. At all events under the good Providence of God, JEFF. DAVIS' death would likely be the saving of many a

honester man's life. Anxious to Get the News. Monday at 11 o'clock, while five companies of the Twenty-third New York were out on picket duty, a Confederate officer beckoned the advanced when the other asked if he could see the captain in command. The request was granted, and Captain Loyden met the Confederate Captain SAUNDERS, of the Eleventh South Carolina Regi ment, our captain stating what arms he bore, and inquiring if the meeting was to be a hostile one. Capt. SAUNDERS said he was also armed, but desired only a friendly interview. The result was a friendly interview, and the conversation turned first upon the subject of pickets firing upon each other, which they both deplored as contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, and which Capt. Lov-DEN stated was contrary to the express order of his Colonel, who forbade his men to cause death except in self-defence. But Capt. SAUNDERS dropped the subject, and impatiently inquired if it was true the Cape Hatteras forts had been captured; that it was "a heavy blow" upon North Carolina, and the whole Southern coast. Capt. LOYDEN remarked that many such heavy blows would have to b struck before the war was closed; and, on tendering Capt. SAUNDERS some cigars, which he remark ed were a luxury, and a rare commodity in the Confederate camp, the officers shook hands, ex

each returning to his command. A Significant Contrast From the lips of a gentleman who has been in number of important points in Virginia, I have obtained the following facts, noting them as they were related at the War Department: At Richmond the maximum of troops is four thousand, and they are in a wretched condition, both as regards clothing and rations. Of fresh meat they see very little; rice and bread are the principal articles of sustenance. Many of the men are literally bare footed, and the Government is unable to supply them with shoes. Coffee was selling at thirty cent per pound and sugar at twenty-five cents, while groceries and provisions generally were enormou

changed salutes, reversed positions, and separated

ly high. Contrasted with the condition of our troops, th result is strikingly significant. Our boys are fed literally on the best in great abundance and all are well clothed and well paid. In the Confederate army there is great dissatisfaction, while the Federal troops are contented and joyful.

From Leesburg. The Confederate troops at Leesburg have diminished to about three thousand. It is though that many of those concentrated there last week have been ordered toward the lower Potomac, where we have reliable reports of large reinforce ments at several places, and activity in the erection of new forts and breastworks.

The Firing Yesterday. The firing yesterday was in the Confederate camps, and at different points along the lines, where they were trying the range of their guns, firing into the houses of innocent Union men, and at our pickets, whenever opportunity occurred They will have something more serious ere long t engage their attention. Miss Dix in Missouri.

Miss Dix has arrived at St. Louis. She will proceed immediately to an inspection of all the military hospitals in that section of the country. Her stay will depend upon the amount of labor t be performed, and the facilities with which she may be favored in prosecuting her benevolent mis-

The Privateer Jeff. Davis. The Jeff. Davis, (reported lost off the coast of Florida,) formerly the United States brig Washington, and employed in the Coast Survey, was seized last winter in New Orleans. In 1846 our Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Captain Fox, was a midshipman on board of her.

Serenading. Judging from the quantity of music let off last night, one would suppose the whole city was being screnaded. It was, however, all for the gratifica tion of young ladies in different parts of the city. The music was by our gallant military bands. Where do They Come From?

The vast numbers of beef oxen, army horses, and mules, that daily arrive here, draw out the question a thousand times daily, "Where do they come from?" No matter where; they are here, and Uncle Sam's store-houses are not yet exhausted This much I may state, without giving aid or comfort to the enemy.

The New York Press. Citizens here are amused at the efforts of the New York press to write each other down. It is not a very creditable fight, but while engaged in it they will be kept from making mischief elsewhere. They are probably all about in the same onward state of prosperity—over the left.

A Large Disunion Force Advanced Opposite the Chain Bridge.

Yesterday afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, BEAUREGARD threw a considerable force within three-fourths of a mile of General McCLEL-LAN's pickets, in front of the Chain Bridge. The long roll was beaten, and every preparation was made to meet the enemy, not only by our troops in the immediate vicinity, but by all on both sides of the river. We do not feel at liberty to state what these preparations were; but we may not improperly say that the completeness of the preparation of each and every regiment of the army, in so brief time as that took place, demonstrated not only the great improvement in its discipline, but that it is ORDER FROM GEN. SCOTT. now thoroughly prepared and reliable for any emergency that may possibly arise, sudden or

Up to noon to-day we have not heard whether the force thus advanced, in that particular quarter, remained there or retired. The movement was evidently; however, a part of Braukurano's plan for a general advance to immediate proximity to

our lines. Important from General Rosecrans.

This morning the Government received a telegram from General Rosecrans, embracing information that he was then, with a considerable portion of his command, at a point half-way between Bulltown and Flatwoods, on his way to attack Wise and Floyd, or either of them who might be in the vicinity of Summerville or Gauley's bridge. He started from Clarksburg (his headquarters) upon this expedition. leaving an ample force to protect the Cheat Mountain pass, in Lee's front. By this time he has doubtless joined Gen. Cox, and the thus increased Union force is probably up with the enemy, if the latter has not executed another of Wise's favorite and famous "thorough bred "movements—to the rear.

Her Pursuers Closing Down upon the Privateer Sumpter. The Navy Department to-day received official nformation from two points in the Gulf, dated on the 13th inst., from which it is evident that three or four of our vessels-of-war have reliable information of the position of the privateer Sumpter, and have probably by this time closed down upon her, as they were then preparing to do from different

The President at the Arsenal. Yesterday the President, accompanied by a couple of friends, visited the arsenal, and inspected with much interest, the operations of the establishment. He was shown around by Major RAMSEY. and examined the work very closely, especially the rifles and muskets in the armory, remarking that he did not see much cause for complaint by the troops with regard to the quality of their arms. Report of Commodore Stringham.

Commodore STRINGHAM has made his official report respecting the operations of the fleet at Hatteras Inlet. It contains no facts additional to these already published. He concludes his circumstantial narrative by saving:

"I have nought but praise to accord to the offi-cers, seamen, and marines, and the officers and soldiers of the army who were present, for their gallantry and cheerful devotion to duty, and to their Government of the United States of Ameri-ca, which they all cheerfully and heartily served." The Retiring Naval Board. The Naval Board for retiring infirm and disabled officers have been ordered to meet at the Brooklyn

navy yard on the 16th inst. The Metropolitan Police Board. The President has appointed Colonel SEATON, of the National Intelligencer, a member of the Metropolitan Police Board, to fill a vacancy; but, although the appointment is popular, it is probable that he will decline the office The Board has elected Z. C. Robbins as their President, and WM. B. WEBB, of this city, as su-

perintendent of the police force. General Fremont's Proclamation The bold and gallant words of General FREMONT continue to command remark and comment here. It is enough to know that the Government entirely approve his course, and have the fullest confiden his present acts and future course. Missouri.

A gentleman direct from Ironton reports 10,000 excellent spirits. They are resolved to fight to the death for the Union, and look to a triumphant success of our arms in Missouri under Gen. FREMONT.

Tee on resolutions, morrow.

It is thought more than probable that the Tammany delegation will bolt entirely, and unite with the Republicans on a Union ticket.

The canvas-covered army wagons are so closely packed on the avenue and streets around the War Department as to give the streets the appearance of tented fields. Five More Revenue Vessels.

The Treasury Department has issued proposals for the construction of five steam screw revenue vessels. Goy, Gamble, of Missouri.

Governor GAMBLE, of Missouri, had an intervious with the President to-day. The National Guards of Philadelphia Colonel Lyle's National Guard Regiment, of

Philadelphia, which was among the first to organize for three months, and the last to retire, was accepted, yesterday, by the War Department for three Passes to Cross the Potomac. At the Provost Marshal's office, to-day, a pass to cross the Potomac was refused to a newspaper re-porter, about whose loyalty there is no doubt. In General Porter's absence a deputy attends to his

The Pay of Soldiers---An Order from General Scott. The following order has just been issued by Lieutenant General Scott:

business. It is presumed, from the circumstances

above related, that the refusal to the press is uni-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Sept. 3, 1861.

The General-in-Chief is happy to annoince that the Treasury Department, to meet future payments the Treasury Department, to meet future payments to the troops, is about to supply, beside coin, as heretofore, treasury notes, in fives, iens, and twenties, as good as gold at all the lanks and Government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission bymail from the officers and men to their families at home. Good husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers serving under the Stars and Stripes, will thus soon have the ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering, which could not be reached amount of suffering, which could not be reached

In making up such packages, every officer may be relied upon, no doubt, for such assistance as may be needed by his men. By command of Lieutenant General Scott. E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant Gen

Important from Kentucky. Important from Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The Commercial, of this morning, says it is understood in Freakfort that Governor Magoffin refuses to play into the hands of the rabid Secessionists; that he has had a quarrel with Breckinridge, and refuses to demand the breaking up of the United States camp in Garrard county, and declares he will submit to the will of the majority of the people of Kentucky, as may be expressed through the Legislature.

The New York Tribune has a special despatch, as follows:

"FRANKFORT, Sept. 3 .- Governor Magoffin has rivately declared to several members of the Legis-ture his determination to sustain the action of the Legislature, whatever it may be, to the extent of his power. Neither House has yet done anything officially, except the organization of the lower

House.

"The Senate is occupied in settling contested seats; but I am assured that the Legislature will scate; but I am assured that the neglecture was abandon the neutrality position, vote to raise the State's quota of troops, and assure her portion of the military tax levy, without puting the Government to the trouble of collecting it. Kentucky is all right. This may be relied upon."

Arrival of a Prize Schooner NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The schoner H. Middle ton arrived this morning. She was captured on the 21st of August, off Charleston, by the Vant datia, and was bound to Livergool with a cargo of naval stores. She had previously been intended as

Seizure of Rebel Goods in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Yesterday the U.S. mar-shal seized the interest of the citizens of the rebel States in merchandise now for sale on commi

Later from Fort Pickens. THE REBEL TROOPS DESERTING. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The gunboat Wyandotte as arrived from Fort Pickers, with advices to the 23d ult. Letters from the fort report that the rebel troops are deserting and going home.

The health of our troops is good.

The Colorado was at Fort Pickens, and the

Santee, Keystone State, and Crusader were at Key West on the 28th ult. The Hatteras Prisoners at Fort Columbus. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The prisoners captured at Fort Hatteras have been transferred to Fort Co-

Fort Lafayette.

The Colonel of the Indiana Legion Cashiered. Sr. Louis, Sept. 4.—Colonel De Hens, of the Indiana Legion, has been court martialled on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and dismissed from the service of the United States. The court was presided over by General Pope, and its finding approved by General

Arrest of a Rebel. Bosrow, September 3.—James Lequire, hailing from Halifax, N. S., was arrested this morning. He is charged with a conspiracy against the Government, and has been committed to prion for trial, bail being refused. He was on his way to Memphis, and a rebel uniform was found in his trunk. This and other suspicious circumstances led to his arrest.

Massachusetts Volunteers. GEN. WILSON'S DRIGADE-RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE THREE WONTHS SOLDIERS. Boston, Sopt. 4.—Thirty companies have been tendered to Gen. Wilson, twenty-eight of which number have been accepted, including sixteen companies formed of the late three-months voluntary. Tollett's new artillery is full, and a new cavalry regiment rapidly organizing.

A large proportion of the famous Sixth Regiment have re-enlisted under the gallant Col. Jones. FROM MISSOURI.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN FEDERAL SCOUTS AND REBELS!

HANNIBAL, Mo. Sept. 4.—Corporal Dix, of the Third Ohio Regiment, while out on a scouting expedition, with five men, at Kerkeville, last week was surrounded in a farm-house, while at dinner. by twenty-five Secessionists, who demanded the surrender of his party. This was refused, and the Secessionists made an attack upon them. The fight was severe, but the Federalists maintained their position in the house, driving the assailants from the ground, with the loss of seven rebels killed and five wounded. Corporal Dix was killed, but none f the other Federals were hurt.

Interesting from Caire. A GUNBOAT ENGAGEMENT. CAIRO, Sept. 4.—The gunboats Taylor and Lexngton had an engagement off Hickman, Ky., with the rebel gunboat Tankee, this afternoon. Two betteries on the shore, supposed to be sup-

ported by 1,500 rebels, also fired upon one of our oats, but none of the shots took effect The Taylor and Lexington fired about twenty shots, with what effect is not yet known. They returned to Cairo this evening. On the way, they were fired on with small arms at Columbus an Chalk Bluffs, Kentucky. Colonel Hicks, of an Illinois regiment, who was sent to exchange prisoners, returned last night from Charleston. The rebels had but three Federal

It is reported that the rebels fell back from Likeston to Madrid. Gen. Grant took command of this post to-day. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4 .- A telegram from Columbus, Ky., to the Memphis Appeal, says three U.S. gunboats and one transportation steamer had ar rived opposite Columbus with a large number of men. It was thought that the purpose of this ex-pedition was either to seize Columbus or attack

den. Pillow. The Rebels at Matthias Point Short of Powder and Lead. POTOMAC RIVER, Sept. 4.—It is undoubtedly true hat the enemy is not now in any considerable force at Matthias Point, and that there is a scarcity of sowder and an absolute dearth of lead among them here; their missiles to be fired from their smallarms being of whatever they can contrive them except lead, of which they have absolutely none.

Jeff. Davis still Lives. NASHVILLE, Sept. 4.—A telegram received here to-day says there is no truth whatever in the reported death of Jeff. Davis.

Reported Repudiation of Fremont's Poli-cy by the President. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.-It is reported that he President has telegraphed to the Union members of the Kentucky Legislature that he repu diates the policy of Gen. Fremont, in regard to the emancipation of slaves.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION THE NEW YORK CITY DEMOCRACY. Probability of the Tammany Hall Delegation Joining the Republicans.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 4 .- The Democrati State Convention met at noon to-day, at the Wietung Hall, which is densely packed.

Francis Kernan was elected temporary chairman. There are crowds of "outsiders" in attendance, and great interest is manifested in the proceedings.

The Mozart and Tammany delegations both ob-

tained tickets of admission to the hall, and took seats on the floor.

STRACUSE, Sept. 4—Evening.—Herman J. Redfield was chosen President of the Convention.

The Committee on Contested Seats made two reports on the question of the admission of the New York city delegation.

The minority report, favoring the admission of both the Tammany and Mozart Hall representatives, was adopted.

The Tammany delegation have withdrawn for

SYRACUSE, Sept. 4 .- After appointing a commitsoldiers at that place, all in fine condition, and in | tee on resolutions, the Convention adjourned till to-

> Important News from the South. Baltimore, Sept. 4.—A copy of the Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday, received by the flag of truce from Norfolk, at Fortress Monroe, contains the fol-Iroin Noticis, at Fortress monroe, contains the following items of interesting news:
>
> A despatch from Charleston, dated Sunday night, says that a brig, laden with coffee, run the blockade on Sunday morning, and also a vessel with fruit. The ship Gondar, from Liverpool, arrived at Beaufort, N C., last week, and also the ship Alliance. The latter is spoken of by the Examinar and laden with arms amounting thread. ner as laden with arms, ammunition, thread, quicksilver, etc.
>
> The Dispatch says we may, in a few days, expect Generals Beauregard and Johnston's report of

pect Generals Beauregard and Jonnston's report of the battle of Mandassus.

The Fetersburg Express of Monday gives an account of the taking of Fort Hatteras, and says that a portion of the wounded escaped on a steamboat. The same paper gives the number of killed and wounded at about eighty, and says that those who escaped from the fort contend that the magazine exploded, but the Express doubts this story. The Express adds:

"Our latest dates from North Carolina are up to aight o'clock last night. At that hour it was known "Our latest dates from North Carolina are up to eight o'clock last night. At that hour it was known that a formidable Yankee fleet was in sight of Fort Mason, which commands the entrance to Beaufort harbor, and is spoken of as the most formidable fortification on the coast of North Carolina, and an attack was expected on Monday morning. The garrison is well prepared for an assault, and will resist with a determination and daring worthy of the glorious cause in which they are appraged. The

the glorious cause in which they are engaged. The excitement throughout North Carolina and Eastern Virginia is intense."
It was rumored that Washington, North Carolina was destroyed by the Yankees.

No mention is made by the Dispatch of the illness of Jeff. Davis, but it contains a proclamation of Davis', calling Congress together again on the 3d inst., on account of a failure to deliver to the President, for his signature, a bill continuing the

military appointments.

From the South. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 3d, reports the receipt of 132 bales of cotton, and sale of 37 bales.

At a meeting of native Kentuckians at Memphis, on the 3d inst., they resolved to pledge themselves to render their native State, and her sons, "all the aid within their power, whenever her freemen shall inaugurate a struggle for the assertion of her liberty against the tyranny of the Federal power, and des-potism of the Abolitionists of the North." A Richmond letter to the Memphis Appeal re ports the arrival of two cavalry companies from Georgia, which are said to be the finest and most efficient troops, with the best horses ever seen there.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday announces the arrival at that port of the armed privateer Gordon, from a six-weeks cruise, during which she had captured four wises.

aptured four prizes.
General A. Sidney Johnson has passed through on his way to Richmond. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3, via Baltimore.—The gunboat R. B. Forhes, recently ashore at Cape Charles, was floated off on Sunday night, and proceeded to Washington this morning for repairs. She would have gone to pieces had not the weather heap numerally mild. She would have gone to pieces had not the weather been unusually mild.

The contraband slaves at Old Point now number 1,800, including women and children.

A flag of truce just down from Norfolk, brings the crews of the barks Rowena and Glen, schooner Mary Alice and brig Joseph, all captured by the Privateer Dixie, with the exception of the Joseph, taken by the Savannah. The captain and the

mates of the Glen were retained as prisoners at Richmond.

The captain of the Mary Alice is almost direct from Charleston. He reports that the rebel force there does not exceed 4,000 men, and that they apprehended an attack from the recent naval expedition. ressman Ely was still at Richmond, and had to take his turn cooking and carrying water for the

ner prisoners. Colonel Corcoran was lately put in irons for several hours for refusing to answer to his name on roll call.

Butter at Richmond was worth 50 cents per pound, hams 30 cents, and coffee 45 cents. Captain Davis made a reconnoissance y in the direction of Back River, and captured two of the mounted Worth Guards.

The Kentucky Legislature. FRANKFORT, Sept. 4.—Two Union members have been selected to fill the contested seats in the Senate.

The speaker pro tem, elected yesterday, the resigned.

The Senate will be regularly organized to-mor

THE RINGGOLD REGIMENT .-- We are gratified t learn that Col. W. W. H. Davis has concluded to designate the new regiment which he is organizing the Ringgold Regiment," and that it is rapidly filling up. Between two and three hundred of his recruits are now in camp near Doylestown, and seven or eight other companies are now in process of formation. We understand that Lieutenant G. W. Durell is endeavoring to reorganize the Ring-SARATOGA, September 4.—James Chapon, a rebel gold Light Artillery Company of Reading, and officer, of Vicksburg, was arrested here to-day and that it will accompany the regiment with its battery, by permission of the Secretary of War, as well as the Reading Band. The military experience of Col. Davis in Mexico, and in the late three-months' campaign of the Pennsylvania volunteers in the present war, peculiarly well qualifies him for his position.

> Auction Notice.-We would call the attention of buyers to the large sale of 1,500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this morning for cash, at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at the stores No. 525 Market and In Franklin county, the following excellent Union ticket, composed partly of Democrats and partly of Republicans, has been nominated:

Associate Judge-James O. Carson. Assembly—Hon. John Rowe, (Dem) Treasurer—George J. Balsley. Commissioner—John Nitterhouse. (Dem.) A Republican will be taken from Fulton, as the other candidate for the Legislature. Col. Sellers, of the Republican, will probably be the man.

President Judge-Hon. James Nill, (Dem.)

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE-Arch street, above Sixth.-Camille"-" Aunt Charlotte's Maid." WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—"Richelieu"—"The l'ost of Honor." ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Sanderson's "Southern Re-sellion," "Russian War." &c.

Arrest of a United States Official for

Treason.

NOW THE SOUTH RECEIVED MUNICIONS OF WAR.

Each day opens up new chapters in the history f the rebellion, and reveals a system of conspiracy as broad as the operations of the Government, extending to its oldest and least-suspected officials The latest case of this kind transpired on Monday, when a certain A. Hitchcock was arrested in New York, and a quantity of valuable private letters found among his effects. From these sufficient evidence was adduced to entitle United States Comdissioner Headlitt to issue warrants for the apprenession of R. S. Perkins, chief armorer of the United States Arsenal at Frankford, and Robert Rolton assistant armorer in the same institution These persons are charged with furnishing arms and munitions of war in the month of April, 1861. to persons in open rebellion against the United States, thereby committing high treason, and menable to all the penalties of the same. Those conversant with the stirring events subsequent to the surrender of Fort Sumpter will recollect that the names of Perkins and Bolton were used at that time in connection with very suspicious transactions. They were the patentees of an improved annon primer, and large quantities of said primers

cannon primer, and large quantities of said primers were found upon their premises, boxed and directed to points in the rebellious States.

The Mayor's police investigated the matter, but in a feeble and fearful way, so that the offenders escaped imprisonment, and for a time suspended their nefarious traffic. They published cards in the papers as sureties of their loyalty, and thus bushed the popular clarge until the occurrence was forgotten and they could again plunder the Government and trade with the rebels.

The late correspondence proves that the public ment and trade with the rebels.

The late correspondence proves that the public suspicion was correct, and the Government has made a tardy arrest by securing both Perkins and Bolton. The arrest was accomplished by Deputy Marshal John F. Sharkey, assisted by Police Officer Lee, of Frankford. They looked through all the niches and crannics of the Frankford Arsenal, and facility contains the transfer.

ments and crannes of the Frankord Arsenal, and finally came upon Perkins & Bolton in the arsenal building yesterday afternoon. The prisoners were brought to the Central Po-lice Station, and Mr. District Attorney Coffey pro-ceeded to examine their effects. Letters from Mr. Hitchcock, of New York, of similar tenor to those sublished in the papers of that sity recently were published in the papers of that city recently, were discovered, and also severalizeceipts of Adams' Express Company, for lots of cannon-primers, of which Messrs. Perkins & Bolton are the sole invenwhich Messes. Perkins a Bolton are the sole inventors and manufacturers, consigned to Mr. Hitchcock, in New York. Nothing else of any great importance was found, the letters being rather old. It is supposed, from the letters found, that later communications have either been destroyed or fal-

ten into other finads. The prisoners were consigned to the debtors' department at Moyamensing prison. The prisoners were considerably frightened when arrested, as their promise of escape this time from the clutches of Uncle Sam seemed exceedingly faint.

The New York Post, of last evening, in an exposure of the great conspiracy, includes the following letter and comments:

"If we may give a guess about the next brief note, which is directed to nobody, we should say that probably the indefatigable Mr. Perkins, of Frankford, had some interest in it : "GENTLEMEN: Please send 20,000 cannon friction tubes, at \$20 per thousand, as good as your specimen received in a box.

"Yours, respy,
"C. Dummock, "Capt. Sup. Armory.
Armory Richd., March 30, '61."

"Armory Richd., March 30, '61."
Endorsed: "Rec'd & Ans'd."
That Hitchcock is a traitor there seems to be no doubt, and that Perkins and Bolton have made frequent consignments to said Hitchcock is likely certain. The only remaining question is, to whom did Hitchcock consign the invoices of Perkins & Bolton, and were the latter aware that Hitchcock was the paid agent of the rebel Government?

Also, were the said cannon primers the property of the United States Government, or were they the Also, were the said cannon primers ine property of the United States Government, or were they the private property of Perkins & Bolton? If the property of the Government, by what right do Perkins & Bolton consign public property to private individuals? Have they or have they not played the part of a hundred sworn officials in the service of the United States, and transferred those munitions The Tammany delegation have withdrawn for the Tammany delegation have withdrawn for the United States, and transferred those munitions from the Convention and unite with the Republified States, and transferred those munitions of war, that were to have sustained our Government and menaceu treasured our Gove and other matters will be cleared up before Judge Grier to-day or to-morrow, when evidence will be

> SEVEN VESSELS CONFISCATED BY THE COL-LECTOR OF THE PORT .- The new confiscation act has gone into operation in all the Northern ports, and at Philadelphia, as in other seaboard cities, the property of the rebels has been taken charge of and will be sold. The following is the list of seizures up to yesterday evening; more will probably be made to-day :

> Bark Benjamin Hallett. Schooners G. H. Hyson, M. A. Shindler, Burrows, C., Arietes, Emma Ame-lia, and Eagle.
>
> The law prescribing such seizure is thus worded, in part, resolving that "it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from said State or section into other parts or the United States, and are proceeding to such State or section, by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, be forfeited to the United States. And it is further enacted, That from and after fifteen days after the ssuing of the said proclamation, as provided in the last foregoing section of this act, any ship or vessel belonging, in whole or in part, to any citizen or inhabitant of said State or part of a State, whose inhabitants are so declared in a state of insurrection, found at sea or in any part of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United

The lessons which the rebels taught in their first unholy acts are thus being taught them again. They began by making patriots and citizens beggars; but the consequences they now behold in the loss of their own shipping. Their negroes have been declared contraband; their lives are justly entitled to sacrifice; and in the end of the rebellion they will be found shorn of their power, having brought this sin upon themselves. Another of their onfiscated vessels was brought into port yesterday. Some action will be taken by the collector to in sure those Northern loyalists who own shares in the seized vessels their part of the concern. The entire force of officers in the surveyor's de-

partment is actively employed watching vessels or colding those already seized. Thus far there have been scarcely any obstruc-Thus far there have been scarcely any obstruc-tions to the enforcement of the act. Indeed, the Northern owners of shares in seized vessels have urged the speedy confiscation and sale of the pro-perty. The vessels have only to be libelled, declared confiscate, and sold to the highest bidder. In the case of most of the seizures, but a small part, say one-fourth of the vessel, belongs to par-ties in the seceded States. The three-fourth own-ers, resident at the North, will bid in the vessels, and as the Secretary of the Treasury has discreand as the Secretary of the Treasury has discretionary powers by the act, he will, undoubtedly, remit the amount paid for shares previously owned by the bidders-in, and accept only the amount due for the portion of the vessel claimed by Southern

The Southern owners can, of course, have no The Southern owners can, of course, have no claim upon the Northern buyers, as the act of Congress confiscates their property. The South is thus likely to be cut off from any ownership in a large number of vessels, and Northern ship-owners will have an opportunity of adding to their property at a reasonable rate, considering the probable amount which will be invested under the confiscation sale. amount which will be invested under the confis-cation sale.
With regard to the transferred vessels, it is be-lieved that there will be no special difficulty in es-tablishing the illegality of the transfers. The Fede-ral Gevernment will not be likely to recognize powers-of-attorney issued by the rebels—particu-larly when they were issued for the purpose of attempting to nullify a law enacted by Congress, and to avoid the confiscation which the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President

congress and the proclamation of the President Some of the seized vessels were loading with cargoes for foreign ports. The Government will not claim these cargoes (unless it should be shown that they were intended for shipment to ports in the se-ceded States), and every facility will be afforded for their removal, if desirable, before the ships are

MEETING OF OFFICERS.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the officers of the feur reserver
regiments now fully organized in this city was held
at Sansom-street Hall, Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker
in the chair. The president stated that Colonel
Aiken, who had been nominated at a previous
meeting for the brigadier generalship of the new brigade, had given official notice that he would decline the nomination. James S. Biddle, Esq., who
was also nominated, declined. Colonel Ellmaker
stated that the field was now open to Major Peter
Fritz alone, and asked if, the convention would reopen the nominations, which was agreed to. Col.
Frank E. Patterson was then nominated. After
some discussion, the convention adjourned. The MEETING OF OFFICERS .- Yesterday after ssion, the convention adjourned. The election will be held this evening at the meeting-rooms of the various companies composing the bri-

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN .- The desire of our citizens to aid the Government in the mainte-nance of the war is manifested by the eagerness nance of the war is mannested by the engerices and zeal with which they have come forward to subscribe for the patriotic loan. The fact that subscribers will receive 7.30 per annum has induced many people to withdraw their deposits from savings funds, banks, &c., and invest them in the Government loan. In this city more than \$135,000 of the stack has been subscribed for in sumer year. of the stock has been subscribed for in sums varying from \$30,000 down to \$50—the subscriptions mostly being between \$5,000 and \$50—the number at the latter figure being quite large, while those at the latter figure being quite large, while those subscriptions ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 were still larger. The subscriptions are made generally through banks and brokers, and the amounts are paid in gold. The Bank of Germantown has taken about \$30,000, and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will invest \$20,000.

COLONEL MOREHEAD'S TWENTY-SECOND RE-GIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment has commenced recruiting for the three-years term of service, and will take a large number of officers and men who returned from the three-months term. There will be some five companies mustered in during this week, and next week they mustered in during ins week, and next week the intend establishing a camp near the city. As the men are enrolled they are mustered into the service, and receive at once pay and rations, and, if desired, sent to the rendezvous, No. 716 Walnut street, where they will find comfortable quarters. Under their able commander, the regiment will soon be recruited to the required standard, 1,010 men.

THE MCCLELLAN REGIMENT, Infantry, Col. Wallace commanding, accepted by the War Department direct, has many advantages over other regiments, the colonel having power to issue camp and garrison equipage to parts or whole companies as soon as mustered in. Captains can have squads of any number of men mustered in, put in camp, under pay and rations, at once. Our military friends would do well to call on the colonel. See advertisement. On SATURDAY, George Wilson, of Medford (Mass.), was arrested for counterfeiting, and \$175 in spurious coin was found in his house, together with \$2,855 in \$5 bills.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CONVENTION .- The Constitutional Union Convention—Inedelegates to the Constitutional Union Convention
reassembled last evening at the County Court
House, William S. Hoster, president, in the chair.
The roll was called by the secretary, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.
Oredentials from a number of new delegates were
received and accepted.
A communication was received from Edward
Shippen, declining the nomination for Judge of the

Shippen, declining the nomination for Judge of the District Court. A similar communication was received from Alexinder Henry, declining the nomination for Associander Henry, declining the state Judge.

The name of Joshua S. Brincle was also withdrawn from the list of Associate Judges.

A. J. Brazier declined the nomination for City

The name of John Carroll was withdrawn from the nomination of City Treasurer.
On motion, the nominations were reopened, when the following additional persons were nominated:
City Commissioner—S. E. Cohen and John Johnson.

Clerk of Orphans' Court—E. Harper Jeffries,
Wm. M. Anderson, and Albert Lawrence.

Register of Wills.—James Palmer, Wm. C.

Stevenson, and Samuel Orum.

Stevenson, and Samuel Orum.

Sheriff—Chas. J. Wolbert, John H. Bringhurst,

— Thompson, and George W. Farr.

Associate Judge of the District Court—James
Otterson, George M. Stroud.

Mr. Brazier moved to postpone all the nominations, except the judiciary, until the next meeting.

An amendment, to postpone all the nominations,
was lost. ar lost.
Some confusion ensued, and several motions were added to adjourn. nade to adjourn.

A long debate followed.

A vote was finally taken on Mr. Brazier's motion,

A motion was now made to adjourn for one week, which was also lost. John Johnson. 6
On the fourth ballot: Jonathan H. Pugh......23 Fred. Reel......31
Mr. Reel was then declared the nominee.

CITY TREASURER -FIRST BALLOT.

Dr. James McClintock......25

Krider.....24

ity Treasurer. CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT-FIRST BALLOT. W. J. McCammon.....47 E. H. Jeffries..... 4 Dixon..... 1

Mr. McCammon was announced as the nominee. Several motions were now made to adjourn, bu uickly voted down. REGISTER OF WILLS-FIRST BALLOT. Palmer..... W. C. Stevenson...... 2 On the fifth ballot the vote stood !

THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM-SERIOUS DA-MACE BY LIGHTNING.—Considerable damage was MAGE BY LIGHTNING.—Considerable damage was done to property during the violent thunder-storm which passed over this city on Tuesday night. The fruit, standing grain, and trees on the outskirts of the city, were severely injured by the heavy torrents of rain and the strong winds. Most of the streets were flooded, owing to the culverts being insufficient to carry off the rapid accumulation of water.

water.

In the old district of Spring Garden, and in other portions of the city, where the cellars are drained into the culverts, the water backed up through the drains into the cellars, and an immense number of basements were overflowed in this way. Considerable damage was sustained from this cause.

The lightning blazed almost incessantly during the prevalence of the storm, and the explosions of thunder were often frightful. A number of places in and about the city were struck by the electric fluid. Among the places which were struck, was a barn on Gowan street, Mount Airy, which belonged to Col. A. L. Roumfort, and was occupied by Mr. Conrad Miller. The building was set on fire, and, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed. A man who was sleeping in the barn was compelled to fly for his life, leaving his clothing behind him. Four horses perished in the flames. Among the contents of the building were twenty-five tons of hay, two wagons, a sleigh, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of grain, a large lot of potatoes, harness, &c. Nothing was saved. Burtis cotton mill, on Beach street, below Shackamaxon, was struck by the lightning about the same time. In the old district of Spring Garden, and in other

cotton mill, on Beach street, below Shackamaxon, was struck by the lightning about the same time. One of the gables was badly shattered, and the contents of the building were considerably damaged. The lightning set fire to a shed a short distance off, but the flames were drenched out by the rain almost at the moment they originated.

About midnight Officer Peirce, of the Nine teenth ward, discovered that the steam planing and sawing mill on Allen street, below Shackamaxon street, owned and mostly occupied by Mr. M. J. Brady, was on fire. The alarm was promptly given, but the flames had attained such headway before the firemen could get to work, that the building and its contents were almost entirely debuilding and its contents were almost entirely destroyed. The fire burned stubbornly for six hours. The mill was a brick building, four stories in height, and forty-one feet by eighty-three in dimensions. It contained a large quantity of valuable machinery, with unworked staff, finished work, &c. Mr. Brady estimates his loss at from ten thousand to twelve thousand dollars, upon which he has an insurance of but four thousand dollars. He had on hand a large quantity of finished work for buildings in progress in the city, and also fancy joiner work for vessels that are being fitted out for the United States Government.

Ollis & Brother, manufacturers of fancy woodwork for ships, steamboats. &c., occupied the third ouilding and its contents were almost entirely de-

work for ships, steamboats, &c., occupied the third and a portion of the fourth stories of the building. The destruction of their establishment is complete, all their machinery, materials, finished work, &c., being destroyed. Their loss is about \$4,000, upon which they had no insurance. This firm also had on hand work for Government vessels.

The basement was occupied in part by Mr. John
E. Emerick, manufacturer of "moulders' facings."
His portion of the premises was deluged with wa-The aggregate loss by the fire will not fall much short of \$20,000.

The blazing mill was closely surrounded by frame dwellings and other combustible property. The recent storm had saturated those buildings, but there was still much difficulty in preserving alarmed, and most of them moved their

oods into the street Fire Marshal Blackburn has made a strict examination with a view to ascertain the cause of the fire, and he is satisfied that it originated from the lightning. During the thunder-storm in the evening a place in the immediate neighborhood was struck by lightning, and the fluid glanced off to a shed which stood between the place first struck and Brady's mill. A smell of smoke was noticed in the vicinity from that time until the discovery of the flames, and it is believed the fire kindled by the lightning slumbered unnoticed for an hour and a half. A lamp-post at the corner of Ridge avenue and Green street was struck by lightning, and utterly

A telegraph pole at the corner of Market and Lancaster streets, West Philadelphia, was struck by ightning, and the wires were melted for some length; after tearing things to pieces generally the fluid entered the earth, tearing up the pavement. Seve-ral persons in a neighboring grocery were stunned by the shock. by the shock.

A barn in New Jersey, this side of Moorestown, directly opposite Vine-street wharf, Delaware river, was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, generated by the electricity.

The overflow of water caused a culvert at Columbia avenue and Second street to give way. A gas pipe was broken off, and a man descended into the breach with a lighted candle to ascertain the damage. The escaping gas took fire, and the man made a narrow escape. The gas blazed furiously for some time before it could be stopped.

e stopped. CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT .- Benjamin W. Thomas, late a collector of outstanding taxes for the Twelfth ward, has been held by Recorder Eneu on the charge of embezzlement. The accused, it is alleged, collected taxes to the amount of several hundred dollars, which he neglected to pay over to the proper officers. The prosecution is brought by one of the securities of the accused, who is threatamount of the defalcation. Thomas was held to

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An old lady, named Catharine O'Kane, aged about sixty years, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday afternoon, by jumping into the Delaware, at Washington-street wharf. She was observed by a man named Saun ders, who jumped after the unfortunate woman and rescued her from a watery grave. She was con-veyed to her home, at Fourth and South streets, but refused to assign any cause for this attempt to destroy herself. THE LINCOLN LEGION, Thirty-second In-

fantry Regiment, P. V., Colonel R. Lujeane, for-warded to Washington last night the fifth company, Captain Holbrook. Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Leidy is rapidly filling up the regiment, and in a short time ten full companies will be reported to the LEFT FOR NEW YORK .- Major General B.

F. Butler, who arrived in this city on Tuesday night, left for New York at eight o'clock yesterday morning. Andrew Johnson on the War.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, made a patriotic speech at Cincinnati on Saturday evening. He spoke warmly of the men of East Tennessee, denounced the leaders of the rebellion, and added:
"There must be no half-way business. We must "There must be no hair-way business. We must conquer the South, or they will conquer us. It will not do to offer terms of pence when we have merely captured Manassas; we must go further. If the rebels take Washington, they will take Baltimore.

South has been treated too long like a spoiled child, and a budly spoiled one at that, and now, like other spoiled children, the only resource left is to whip the badness out of it. There has been much said of late about compromise. With whom? With rebels with arms in their hands? What-compromise do we want? What-compromise do we want? What-compromise do we want? What-compromise do we want? What-compromise has been much said the Constitution framed for us by Washington and his compatitute?

"But suppose we should form a treaty of peace with them. Does any one believe that if we could not exist peaceably under the Constitution that we could do so under any treaty that could be made? [No, no.] Suppose a treaty should be made with the rebels, would any of the disturbing elements which brought about the present difficulty be got rid of? Not one. Such a treaty would be one of war. It could not be otherwise. We could not escape a fight under it, and if the fight must come, it had better come now." [Great applause.] THE McCLELLAN REGIMENT, Infantry, Col.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludlow .-- Yesterday morning, after disposing of a number of trifling cases, the trial of August Douglass, charged with a high misdemeanor, in endeavoring to induce August Hain, an officer in the service of the United States, to desert and join the Confederate army, August Hain, an officer in the service of the United States, to desert and join the Confederate army, was commenced.

August Hain, sworn.—I have been in this country two months; I came to this city from Washington; I had resided in Peru, South America; I was born in Prussia; I was in Peru four years; I was not in the military there; I came to Philadelphia and stopped at the St. Louis Hotel; I know the defendant; was introduced by Mr Petry, the proprietor of the hotel; it was about five or six weeks ago; Mr. Douglass is a German; I had my uniform on at the introduction; I am adjutant of the Washington Legion, Col. Harvey; our conversation was in German; he considered it very wrong to serve in this army, as it was not my country, and I was a German; I told him I had taken out my papers; I told him he ought to see my uniform and he ought not to use such language, as every man might have his own opinion; he told meif I knew the Southerners I would know that I was fighting against gentlemen; I told him I had nothing to do with his private opinion; those conversations took place weeks ago; he arrived at the hotel on the 19th of August; I had avoided conversation with Mr. Douglass as much as possible; when he came on the 19th from Atlantic city, he was very friendly to me and said "I have just received some books, interesting books, and some for presents to a lady," and he drew me to his room; at the moment I looked at the books and made some remarks, he said "I guarantee as much money as you want, and a higher position within twice twenty-four hours, if you go to join the Southern army." I felt indignant and jumped up, and as I left the room he said, "you are a soldier, and you ought to go where you are paid best." I went down stairs, and saw some gentlemen connected with the press, and

where you are paid best." I went down stairs, and saw some gentlemen connected with the press, and I mentioned the circumstance; in the conversation I had with Mr. Douglass he expressed his private opinion: he said that the Southerners were gentlemen, and I ought not to fight against them; he knew what regiment I belonged to; he did not say how I was to get the money: there was no person present; Mr. Douglass was sober; I was not under the influence of liquor; it happened at four o'clock in the afternoon; I have not been mustered into service; I have not taken the oath.

Cross-examined.—I believe that the Washington Legion is still in existence; I don't know that the regiment has been disbanded; the colonel is absent. Legion is still in existence; I don't know that the regiment has been disbanded; the colonel is absent, and has been for about a week; he broached the subject almost immediately after getting into the room; I have used the expression "twice twenty-four hours" before; I did not mention before that he spoke of presents to ladies; I am sure I was not in liquor; I have never been in liquor here; I arrived in this country on the ship Atlanta; I left Lima the 21st of February; I stated to the Mayor that my object in coming was to take part in the war for the Union; there were no other passengers on the ship; I registered myname on the ship as Adolphus Haller; I had been known as Adolphus Haller in Lima; I was known to my friends in Lima as Haines—(letter produced)—that is my lefter; except the acquaintance at the hotel, I did not know Mr. Douglass; he went away from the hotel several times, and returned; Dr. Godard was in attendance with him at the hotel.

Re-examined.—I was a German refugee, and was in attendance with him at the hotel.

Re-examined.—I was a German refugee, and was condemned to twenty years' imprisonment for a political crima; I was a soldier in my own country and a political writer; I got the New York paper with the notice of the secession of South Carolina; I wrote to my friends and adopted the name of Haller, as my letters to Prussia would not have been admitted into the country; I was editor of two papers in Lima, and still kept my name of Haller.

two papers in hima, and thin kept my name of Haller.

This closed the case for the Commonwealth.

The defence, in its opening by Mr. Guillou, referred to the incredible character of the charge. It would be proven that Mr. Douglass was a quiet and inoffensive man; as a foreigner, he maintained the opinion that foreigners should not meddle with the politics of this country. He has never attended election himself; he is not connected with any regiment and never was, and has no authority to offer place in the Southern army. It would be shown that, when expressing an opinion, Mr. Douglass used language not at all treasonable; it was on the occasion of the attack upon the Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore, on the 19th of April. tated the remarks of the defence.

Mr. Guillou said that he would submit the case without any speeches, and the District Attorney agreeing. Judge Ludlow charged the jury, and they went out. Half an hour afterwards they re-

urned with a verdict of not guilty.

The prisoner was then discharged, an the court Letter from New York.

Correspondence of The Press. NEW YORK, September 4, 1861 The letter of Archbishop Hughes attracts a considerable share of public attention, and its firm enunciation of the duty of stern and uncompre mising loyalty is everywhere hailed with intense

If any one had heretofore entertained a doubt as to what peculiar views respecting the policy of the present war might be held by that class of our religious community for which the distinguished prelate has spoken, that doubt must at once have given place to a grateful assurance of its fealty. The Irving-Hall meeting last night was a grand affair. The telegraph has doubtless given you a aint outline sketch of its grand impressiveness, and the afternoon papers have dwelt with unusual fullness upon its leading incidents. All honor to Jo

Holt and the noble State that bore him! The United States Quartermaster's Department is actively engaged in forwarding stores and ordnance to Washington. The Potomac'h incomment ed, and already an immense quantity of provisions have been sent to Georgetown, and stored in temporary sheds on the wharves. The large accumulation of ordnance at the capital is constantly increasing by shipments from this city. creasing by shipments from this city.

Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, is in this city on business, and, by invitation of the Sons of Massachusetts, extended to him through Frank E. Howe, the Massachusetts agent, will dine with the officers of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment

and the "Sons," at the Park barracks, to Last evening, as Mr. Henry A. Reave, delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the First listrict of Suffolk county, was in the act of pur-chasing tickets at the Hudson River Railroad dechasing tickets at the Hudson River Railroad depot for Syracuse, he was arrested by two of Marshal Murray's assistants. Mr. Reave is the editor of the Greenport Watchman, a paper of the trosponable stamp. He was conducted to the office of the marshal till a carriage could be procured. He was then conveyed to Fort Lafayette.

In order to show the number of people suspected of Secession proclivities in New York, it is said that the several officers of the State and General Government have lists containing the names of upwards of seven hundred people of doubtful loyalty wards of seven hundred people of doubtful loyalty living in the city. The detectives and United States officers are constantly watching all these persons.

and, after accumulating evidence enough, wil The serenade which the citizens of Brooklyn proposed to give to Commodore Stringham last evening was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. It will take place this evening without fail.

This morning orders were received to place the Hatteras prisoners, brought by the Minnesota, on Bedloe's Island, and this forenoon steam tugs have been engaged in transferring the prisoners.

It is stated that not a single removal has been made by Mr. Barney solely on account of politics, not one that was not warranted by other than political circumstances. In every instance, it is claimed that the removee has been either derelied to his official duty, suspected of Secessionist principles, inefficient or incompetent.

An afternoon paper is responsible for the announcement that seven young ladies were arrested upon a charge of burglary, this morning! Pretty

upon a charge of burglary, this morning! Pretty ladies! REBELS. — Information having been lodged with the United States District-Attorney that money to the amount of \$40,000 had been deposited in the Park Bank, to await an opportunity to transmit the same to Georgia, a deputy marshal was ordered to seize the same, and yesterday it was libelled in due form of law. The money came from the house of Baring Brothers, bankers, of London, and was destined for the "Augusta Insurance and Banking Company," at Augusta, Ga.—N. Y. Times.

CITY ITEMS. Horses! Horses! Horses!-It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column, two iousand horses are wanted by Government for cavalry purposes. A few good stylish mares will be taken, and fair prices given, on application to Wm. H. Sterr, Zano street, near Seventh.

REMOVAL .- E. W. Carryl & Co., manufac-

turers of Silver-plated Wares, and dealers in House-furnishing Goods, Army Trunks, Camp Utensils, &c., have removed to No. 715 Chestnut street, directly oppo site their old stand. BEN, McCullocu.—This rebel chieftain has fallen back into Arkansas, terrified at the movements of the only man he ever acknowledged a fear of—General John Charles Fremont. The latter will, no doubt, follow him closely, and in a few weeks Missouri will be clear of the rebels. General Fremont, before taking the field, however, will procure a splendid military sult of clothes from the Mammoth Gift Establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestant street. Gifts of every variery and description, suitable for both ladies and gentle-men, are presented to purchasers at this establishment. MILITARY UNIFORMS .- There is, perhaps, o department of military business in which there has een a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers. Not many years since officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They were leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volun-teers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605

Clothing, and their facilities cuable then orders in the shortest possible time. and New York; and finally, as their Secretary of War lately threatened, they will dictate their own terms to us in Faneuil Hall. They will form a new Government, and, instead of a constitutional Government, we shall find ourselves crushed under the dominion of the sword.

"This is the design of the rebel leaders. We must conquer them or they will conquer us. In plain words, we must whip or be whipped. The South has been treated too long like a spoiled child, and a badly spoiled one at that, and now, like other spoiled children, the only resource left is to whip the badness out of it. There has been much said of late about compromise. With whôm? With rebels with arms in their hands? What can we have better than the Constitution framed for us by Washington and his compatriots?

"But suppose we should form a treaty of pages with them."

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Wednest have been 4,580 Heaves, 129 Cows, 494 Yeals, 14,329 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,500 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 5 Cows, 70 Yeals, 2,176 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,200 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 5 Cows, 70 Yeals, 2,176 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,200 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 5 Cows, 70 Yeals, 2,176 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,500 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 5 Cows, 70 Yeals, 2,176 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,500 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 5 Cows, 70 Yeals, 2,176 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,500 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 5 Cows, 70 Yeals, 2,176 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,500 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 5 Cows, 70 Yeals, 2,176 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,500 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 2,200 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 2,20 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 3,208 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 3,208 Swine, showing an increase of 1,507 Beeves, 3,208 Swine, showing an increase o NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY,

Chesinut street, above Sixth, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial, and becoming. The firm named

have gone largely into the business of making Military