THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

The Press.	LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.	FROM WASHINGTON
EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—" The conspiracy	Special Despatches to "The Press."
to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied	THE DIPLOMATIC OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.
to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the	THE MILITARY RAILROAD.
side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be	REACTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.
none but patriots and traitors."	No. Dobal manager of Triang
FOR SALEThe double-cylinder "TATLOR" PRESS	No Rebel Troops at Vienna.
on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having beeu made	FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND VICINITY.
to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORNEY, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.	THE REBELS EXASPERATED.
LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."	GEN. BUTLER AT LOWELL, MASS.
WASHINGTON, September 5, 1861.	AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME HOME.
Mr. Russell, in one of his recent letters to the London Times, quotes the exulting opinion	THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.
of a Southern rebel to the effect that, as the autumn months draw on, the cause of the	IMPORTANT MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.
South will gain strength. The public senti- ment of the North will be demoralized, and	THE STATE INVADED BY REBELS.
the divisions of Northern feeling will only be followed by a speedy recognition of the South-	GOVERNOR GAMBLE AND THE PRESIDENT.
ern Confederacy; and that the failure of the General Government to open a Southern port	MISSOURI FOR THE UNION.
for the exportation of cotton will so embarrass the interests of Lancashire and the cotton-spin-	FROM NEW YORK.
ners that England will be compelled to recog- nize the Southern Republic, and violate the blockade instituted by President Lincoln.	ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
You will see that this argument, ingenious and plausible as it is, is at best but little more	The Peace Faction Excluded !
than a bid for that trans-Atlantic selfish sym- pathy which has been the prayer and the	WASHINGTON, September 5, 1861.
dream of the insurgent leaders since the be-	Habeas Corpus.
ginning of this war. Strange as it may seem,	A case of some interest was heard yesterday be- fore Judge MERRICK. WM A. NORTHERN was
the South has been looking across the water for what it deems the most efficient agency of	tried and convicted at Richmond, some time
their struggle. Its people talk valiantly about	since, of opening and robbing letters, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary here.
accomplishing their independence, and speak	The prisoner prayed for his release on the ground
of lives to be sacrificed and blood to be shed,	that no authority for his detention can now be found. [It seems that the warden is unable to
and at the same time the necessities of a small class of English operatives enter more largely	find, in the office of the prison, any papers what-
into the calculations of the Richmond leaders	ever bearing on this case.] It was postponed until
than the cannon of their army or the genius of	Saturday, to give the District Attorney an oppor- tunity to prepare testimony for the United States.
their generals. The Richmond Enquirer, in	Passes to Go "Over the River."
a recent outburst of malignant hate towards "the Yankees," as it calls the North, boldly	Great caution is exercised in granting passes to
declared that the world depended upon the	cross into Virginia. Gen. MCCLELLAN will, how- ever, grant passes to those whose business is urgent,

South for its means of traffic, its manufactures, its commerce, and even the industry and happiness of its people. There is no idea more prevalent through the South than this. On this idea their arrogance rests. It only proves, however, that the South is nccessarily a dependent people. Its resources

are not the resources which give strength and power to a nation. Admitting all the value of the cotton crop, and acknowledging all the power which King Cotton on his snowy throne can possibly claim, it is only temporary in its duration. The staples of the South would have been as worthless as the cypress of their swamps, had it not been for the fostering care of the North. If the South is so intrinsically great, why has it not shown its greatness? Cotton has never made a respectable city out of Charleston,-tobacco did not save Virginia from falling into premature decay, and becoming a bed for oysters, and a slave-nursery for the States along the gulf,-sugar has not

given Louisiana even the prestige of Rhode Island, for New Orleans is but little more than a colony of enterprising Yankees, in which a that the city was aroused last night at midnight by niards, Creoles, and Cubans live in sullen and ostentatious seclusion, and clinging with a fornia Brigade, on the Avenue, and marching to fondness, which is almost a frenzy, to well, no matter where. the traditions of old nationalities, and displaying the hereditary pride and poverty of the ancient regime of France and Spain. For, in truth, the greatness which springs from a certain crop lasts only as long as that crop can be exclusively cultivated. The North paid the Southern planters the price of their products, and on them built up an immense commercial marine, and manufacturing interests which enter largely into the sum of Northern wealth. Without the enterprise of the North, cotton would have been abandoned long since, and the planters of Carolina would now be raising corn and hogs as the means of feeding the negroes they owned. It was the enterprise of the North which made a market for cotton in England, and sustained that market by its unrivalled commercial marine. The North has been a market of the South in articles of trade, and a market for the South in articles of life; or, in other words, while the South has been putting money into the pockets of Northern capitalists, the North has been putting bread into the mouths of the Southern sident. people. An agricultural power only lasts as long as it can be made a monopoly, and the idea of there being monopolies in nature is the extreme of absurdity. The seasons come and go, the rains fall, the sun shines, and the dews melt into the earth, without regard to the political relations of the people who live upon the earth. The South can no more claim to be the exclusive producer of cotton, or sugar, or tobacco, than it can claim an exclusive right to the light of heaven, or the waters of the sea. It has only built those staples into an immense trade, by using the commerce of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. These staples can be raised in Australia, in the wild tropical regions, in Africa, in the Indies, and in numerous portions of the earth as readily as on the banks of the Mississippi or the Great Pedee. The enterprise of England can dovelop the natural resources of these countries lation. at a mere fraction of what a war with this Government would cost, and any attempt to interfere with this Government in favor of the

The Military Railroad. day and on the train of the previous evening. The The average number of trains daily run over the average arrival is about 150 per day. The selecroad between Washington and Baltimore is now eighteen. So perfect is the system that, with the tions now made include the very finest animals in the country. No inferior horses are accepted. aid of the telegraph, all the stations are under the The Confederate President. assisting superintendence of THOMAS H. CANFIELD, Notwithstanding that intelligence came to us that no accident whatever has occurred since it has yesterday, from various sources, announcing the been a military route. The capacity of the road is death of JEFF. DAVIS, I informed you in my demore than equal to the demands of the public serspatch that we had nothing positive on the subject. vice. The indications to-day are, that the rumor has no foundation in fact. THORNTON K. WARE has been appointed post Baker's Brigade. master at Fitchburg, Mass. Without intimating why they were there, whither General Fremont's Command. they came, or whence they were going, I may say It is known that persons acquainted with the gun exercise can receive satisfactory appointments from mosaic race of Frenchmen, Mulattoes, Spa- music from a number of splendid bands, and sung General FREMONT. from a thousand voices. It was by BAKER's Cali-Maryland "Home Brigade." The Home Brigade which ex-Governor THOMAS has been authorized to raise, is all but completed. The First Regiment, at Frederick, is full, the second is also full, and the third, at Baltimore, is nearly completed. Maryland has yet her loyal sons in large numbers. The Diplomatic Oath of Allegiance. The State Department is still sending out the forms of the oath of allegiance to be taken by diplomatic. consular, and other officers. It has already received responses. The Congressional act of August last requires all Government employees to take this regiment has met with general approval. Daily the oath under pain of dismissal from the service. regimental drills are well attended by the citizens Superintendent of Police. and strangers. WM. B. WEBB has been elected by the Board of Z. K. PANGBORN, of Massachusetts, has been com-Commissioners Superintendent of Police. Mr. missioned as major in the regular army, and, for the present, assigned the duty as paymaster, an ap-WEBB is a young and successful lawyer, an old-line Whig, and Bell-Everett voter. He is qualified pointment unsolicited by him. for the position, and the election is a popular one. The corporation attorney having given his opinion Kentucky Invaded by the Rebels. that the ex-officio members could not hold office in the board, Mayor WALLACH tendered his resignacept. 5.-General Grant, this morning. tion as president of the board. telegraphed to the Kentucky Legislature that the

Assistant Secretary Fox assumes the duties of the Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Mr. WELLES, who left Washington yesterday on a short visit home. Mr. Fox is equal to the important duties thus entrusted to his charge. He has risen from an humble position in the navy by his own merits and exertions, and in his new position of Assistant Secretary enjoys the confidence not only of the officers of the navy, but of the country generally. The Day. We are visited by a regular old-fashioned autumn storm. The day is wet, chilly, and dreary. News is out of the question. Even the customary daily report of "firing over the river" has not been renewed to-day, the troops ovidently being disposed to "keep their powder dry " for another occasion Presentation of Colors, destroyed. This morning the Cameron Rifles marched to the War Department, where they were presented with a splendid set of colors. The presentation was made by Secretary CAMERON, who addressed the Rifles in complimentary terms, and spoke of the noble manner in which Pennsylvania has responded to the call for men to defend our common country fresh from our people. against the lawless acts of Southern aggression. Never have I heard the Secretary of War speak in

stronger language of the men in arms now in our vicinity. Their effectiveness, discipline, and devotedness to the cause, were, he said, the best guarantees of success in our future efforts to save the Union and vindicate the laws. Missouri for the Union. Governor GAMBLE, of whose arrival here you

Secretary Welles.

have been informed, has had an interview with the President, and the members of the Cabinet. He expresses the fullest confidence in the acts of General FREMONT, and says that he is supported by | under the State authority. every Union man in the State. They have a powerful enemy to meet. and are in need of reinforcements; but their army is being increased, daily, CONVENTION, while the seal, patriotism, and determination of the

fullest confidence of the officers.

the board of Con

all bills are paid.

clines the appointment.

gives a vivid picture of the whole transaction.

Mr. Seaton Declines.

Police, vice Mr. WALLACH, elected Mayor, who,

however, ex officio, is still a member. Mr. SEATON

would be a popular choice, but he respectfully de

A Swindler Frustrated.

missioners of the Metropolitan

River." anting passes to LAN will, howsiness is urgent, demanding only satisfactory evidence that the party is loyal, and that his business is more than a gratification of curiosity.

All Quiet Over the River. Officers and sutlers who have returned to-day from Virginia report all quiet along the lines of both armies. The rebels have not yet been dis-turbed in their works on Munson's Hill. There will be a game to play there, but "not yet."

Horses for the Army. Over two hundred horses were brought in yester

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Important Message of Magoffin.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5 .- The Senate was organized o-day by the election of John F. Fiske as Speaker, nd J. H. Johnson clerk. Governor Magoffin's message was received and

read. The Governor says : "Kentucky has the right to assume a neutral position. She had no agency in fostering the sectional party in the free States, and did not approve of the

eparate State action and secession of the Southern States at the time. Until recently Kentucky's neutrality has not been seriously aggressed by either belligerent power, though lawless raids have been suffered from both sides, private property has been seized, commerce interrupted, and our trade

"These wrongs have been borne with patience. and reparation obtained when possible. But a military Federal force has been organized, equipped, and encamped in the central portion of Kentucky, without consultation with the State authorities, but a short time before the assembling of a Legislature

"If the people of Kentucky desire more troops, let them be obtained under the Constitution of Kentucky. I, therefore, recommend that the law of last spring be amended, so as to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum of money to purchase arms and munitions for our defence." The Governor infers from the President's correspondence that if he thought the people of Kentucky desired the removal of the Federal forces from the

State, the President would comply, and Magoffin recommends the passage of resolutions requesting the disbanding or removal of all military bodies not He complains of the continued introduction of

Federal guns, and the distribution thereof to private citizens. He considers this as a source of irritation which should be arrested. army is worthy of all praise. FREMONT is almost He refers to the Legislature a number of cases

idolized by the men, and as a commander is in the of aggressions upon the private rights of citizens of the State by bodies of the belligerents, where he Commodore Stringham's Report. had not the right or power to afford redress. After discussing the national difficulties, he says The full official report of Commodore STRINGHAM, Kentuckians have meant to wait the exhaustion

forwarded from New York, is published. It gives of all civil remedies before they will reconsider the great satisfaction at the Navy Department; not question of assuming new external relations; but that it adds anything to previous information, but I have never understood that they will tamely sub-mit to the unconstitutional oppressions of the it affords minute details of the engagement, and North. They renounce their sympathy with the North, that they renounce their sympathy with the The President appointed Col. W. W. SEATON ON

people of her aggrieved sister States, nor that they will approve of a war to subjugate the South. Still less can I construe any of their votes as meaning that they will prosecute a coercive war against their Southern bretheren. They meant only that they have still some hope of the restoration and perpetuation of the Union, and until that hope is blasted

A German, named JOHN KELF, took lodging for they will not alter their existing relations. "Their final decision will be law to me, and I himself and three vivandiers at one of our hotels. After three days he asked for his bill, which was will execute every constitutional act of their represent up receipted. He was about to depart withsentatives as vigilantly and faithfully as though it out paying, and his baggage was stopped. He preoriginated with myself."

The Governor says that in no word or thought sented the receipt to an officer of the law, and said that his bill was paid, at the same time asked for has he thwarted the lawful purpose of the people aid to obtain the baggage belonging to himself and of Kentucky, and as such instance of his adherence he denounced the President's war proclamation of the vivandiers. The officer sent to the hotel and ascertained the facts, which were as stated above. April 15th as illegal, and therefore peremptorily KELF escaped the claims of the law by the landrefused to the demand on Kentucky for troops lord declining to complain against him. The bag-Citing the subsequent acts of the Administration gage was, however, held, and will be retained till he says he cannot give them any sort of sanction. He protests against the further prosecution of

the war; against Kentucky being made a camping ground or pathway for the movement of forces by either belligerents, and recommends the Genera Assembly to pass resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil and respect Ken-tucky's neutrality. He concludes as follows: "My respect for State rights and State sovereignty will make me bow in respectful submission to the majority of her people, so long as I am a citizen of Kentuckv."

It is understood that Governor Magoffin received at Frankfort, to-day, a despatch from Gen. Grant, of Caire, stating that the Tennessee troops had entered Columbus

Gov. Magoffin immediately telegraphed to Gov. Harris, protesting against this act, to which Harris replied, saying that he would request President Davis to withdraw the troops.

Southern News,

RUMORED BOMBARDMENT OF COLUMBUS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5 .- This evening the city is

From Gen. Banks' Command. STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY AT LEESNERG AND ALONG THE LINE OPPOSITE WASHINGTON

MONVGOMENT COUNTY, Md., Sept. Z, via Balti-more, Sept. 5.—At the latest advices from Lees-burg, there were supposed to be about 7,000 rebel roops there. It has been ascertained, however, that the rebels It has been accrumed, however, that he revel are busily engaged in throwing up entreachements at the junction of the Little Falls road with the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike, and that nearly all the negroes in the northern part of Fairfax county are employed on the work above Leesburg. There are no large bodies of rebels, but their pickets line the river shore and guard the ford and down.

pickets line the river shore and guard the ford and ferry. Intelligence from the Virginia shore is to the effect that from opposite the white House ford, near the mouth of the Seneca river, down to Arlington Heights, the robels have heavy pickets, and are daily expecting reinforcements to enable them to extend them to Conrad's Ferry. There are at least from 600 to 700 now along the line. On Friday, a thousand Mississiprimes, as a guard, reached the vicinity of Fairfax Coart House, with sixty pieces of artillery. The force opposite Washington is estimated by the rebels at 125,000, with heavy reinforcements daily arriving. They say an attack is to be made on Washington during the present week. Simultaneously with the attack on Washington demonstrations are to be made, according to the

demonstrations are to be made, according to the same authority, below or near the mouth of the Oc-

coquan, and above, at Edwards', Notan's, or the White House ferry. The robols have plenty of provisions and whisky, but their stores have been entirely drained of salt, sugar, and coffec, and no money can purchase these necessaries. Mcn frequently come down to the river and in pitcous terms beg their Maryland neighbors for a pittance of these articles. The scanty supply is sometimes obtained from fish brine, but this is very scarce.

brine, but this is very scarce. The rebels yesterday arrested five men nearly opposite this town. Four sons had deserted from the rebel army, and they, together with their aged father as a hostage, were drafted back to the army.

From St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Prince Napoleon and suite arrived here at six o'clock this morning, from Chi-cago, and took rooms at the Pinnter's House. A military escort had been provided by General Fré-mont to attend the Prince from the depot to his quarters, on the arrival of the regular train; but after waiting on the levee till 9 o'clock, it was as-contained that the Prince had quictly antarad the certained that the Prince had quictly entered the city three hours before. city three hours before. Three runaway slaves, caught a few days since by a party of Federal troops, at Meremee Bridge, have been brought to the city. They will be deli-vered to their owners on sufficient proof of their

loyalty. It is reported that J. W. Reid, a member of

It is reported that J. W. Keid, a member of Congress, is raising a regiment of troops in his dis-trict for the rebel army. A military commission is to assemble at the St. Louis arsenal, to try all prisoners brought before it, according to the rules and regulations of war.

Arrival of a Prize at Eastport, Me. EASTPORT, Me., Sept. 5.-The ship Alice Ball, from Liverpool, has arrived here in charge of a prize crew, which was put on board of her by inc steamer Arago. She has no register or other papers.

Arrival of the Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Scpt. 5.—The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool, August 21st, via Queenstown, Au-gust 22d, arrived here early this morning. Her news has been anticipated. She brought the mails and passengers of the *Etna*, which had put back to Queenstown disabled.

Cotton Factory Burned.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 5.—The cotton facto-ry at Great Bannington, belonging to Olney & Gaff, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Public Amusements.

Mr. Couldock's benefit takes place at Walnutstreet Theatre, this evening, for which a new drama, from the French, called "Jocrisse, the Juggler," will be produced, for the first time in this country, Mr. Couldook performing the principal character. We believe this piece was very cessful both in Paris and London. The afterpiece will be "The Widow's Victim," in which Mr. Edwin Adams gives his amusing imitations. We need but announce that the "School for

Scandal" will be repeated at Arch-street Theatre to-night, to gratify many who were unable to obtain admission to the theatre on Saturday evening last. Many who have already seen Mrs. Drew's admirable representation of Lady Teazle will want to see it again, while those who have not can to-night have an opportunity. It is an artistic performance.

Mechanics' Hall, Fourth

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALNCT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts. 'Jocrisse, the Juggler"-" The Widow's Victim." ARCH-STREET THEATRE-Arch street, above Sixth,-ASSEMBLY BEPADINGS .- Sandersen's "Southern Re-bellion," "Russim War," &c.

TREASON AND "PEACE" REBUKED IN CHESTER COUNTY.

Great Meeting at Oxford.

NO COMPROMISE WITH ARMED TRAITORS. The Quakers and Covenanters for War.

Chester county has been one of the foremost in the State to supply men and means to the Government. It took an active part in the election of Mr Lincoln, and has since exhibited equal alacrity in ending troops to fight for him. Two thousand gallant men from West Chester, Kennett, Downingtown, Contesville, and Phonixville, are now in the field, and many have lain down their lives in defence of the Union. A few mercenary spirits, however, were left to defend treason, and under the guise of peace, profane the laws, the Constitution, the Adninistration, and the soldiery. A paper called the Jeffersonian, edited by an Englishman, labored trenuously to discourage the people and to oppose the recruiting of men for the army. The people bore its infamous undertakings until patience became too weak for patriotism, and a few selected Unionists silently broke up its presses and scattered its type in the public streets. The news of this condign punishment spread far and wide, and the ocsurrence was so magnified that many believed onehalf the people of West Chester to be traitors. So

great a fire had a little spark kindled! When it had been proved satisfactorily to all comprehenlons that the Quakers and their children were oyal, rumor still pertinaciously insisted that there was a part of the county infected with noxious entiments, and, by common consent, these town ships bordering upon the Maryland line, of which he town of Oxford was the seat of business, be came known throughout Eastern Pennsylvania as single among all the districts of the Commonwealth, in their sympathy with treason, and their opposition to the war. It was said—with what truth we do not know-that a person named Twaddell, living just over the Lancaster line, had raised a Secession flag over his tavern, and collected a meeting of rabid folks from lower Chester county, who cheered certain infamous speeches, and avowed hostility to the Government and hatred to

the war. Men were said to have attended this meeting whose homes were situated upon the consecrated fields of Brandywine, and we were gravely told that Oxford nourished a brood of serpents that were ready to start forth and sting the Government

at the first approach of invaders from Secessia. Yesterday the people of Oxford gave the lie to these libels by holding one of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings that have ever been chronicled in this county. Our reporter went down in the early train by the Baltimore Central Railroad. and at all the stations, sturdy farmers, mechanics, and gentry, climbed upon the cars, and a drummer and fifer, perched upon the smoking car, made music on all the bridges and in the valleys and the hills. At Oxford a mounted company, squads of recruits, and a body of Home Guards, under the marshalship of well-known townsmen, were congregated, and at the first approach of invaders from Secessia. and a body of Home Guards, under the marshuship of well-known townsmen, were congregated, and the whole party, numbering about two thousand, marched up and down the town with bands of music at the lead, cheering and shouting as if wild. We took dinner at one of the hotels, which has improved somewhat since our last visit. We might suggest, however, that the waiters take off their hats in the doining room, and the chairs be supplied with backs. Beyond these slight matters, everything passed off comfortably, and we walked at once by a pleasant road to a woods, a half mile from the town, where, under the thickness of the leaves, an area had been cleared, and substantial stands and ceats arcated Unwards of a thousand ladios were scats crected. Upwards of a thousand ladies were seated and as many more strolled through the aisles, and looked out from rows of carriages that com-

pletely environed the area. The main body of the people did not come out from Oxford until some people did not come out from Oxford until some time afterwards. Among the auditors we noticed a large proportion of broad-brimmed hats and coats of a peculiar cut. The Friends were out in force to endorse the war, and the Scotch-Irish Covenanters, true to their peculiar tenets, and full of the spirit of loyalty and liberty that animated them whilom, had gathered in sight of their thousand farms, to ex-

that God has placed at our disposal ; and that those FURTHER HEARING OF THE OFFICERS OF A FURTHER HEARING OF THE OFFICERS OF A DEFUNCT BAVING FUND.-Yesterday morning the hearing in the case of the officers of the National Safety Insurance and Trust Company, who stand charged with conspiring to chest and defraud, was recursed, at the office of Alderman McCahen. Wm. J. Reed, formerly the scentary of the con-cern, was recalled and cross-examined. If estated that he had been connected with the institution since June, 1850; during the parts, from November up to Atril, there was no real state who will not do this are either intentionally or un-intentionally giving "aid and comfort to the ene-my;" for we believe in the dying declaration of my;" for we believe in the dying decistation of the lamented Douglas, "that there are only two sides to this question. Every man must be for the United States Government or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war-only patriots or

4. That the war should be prosecuted with all the institution since June, 1950; during the pante, from November up to April, there was no real estate sold; the majority of the ground-rents were sold; during ordinary times we had frequent applications from brokers for leans; in extraordinary times; or during a panio, the institution reade application for leans upon such collaterals as they had; the institu-tion kept on hand, ordinarily, between the office and the bank, about \$20,000; this was found sufficient; when the panic came we paid from \$16,000' to \$25,500 per day; for the purpose of raising mostey on sudden domands, stocks were found the best securities. services and power possessed by the General Go-rennent, until disunion is completely erashed out, and that while we are willing to give to every State and portion of our beloved country all their just and constitutional rights, we will oppose any and all compromises with armed traitors; neverthe-less, when the authority of the Federal Govern-wart chell have been with the de and more of 1633, when the authority of the Federal Government shall have been re-established, and perceful obedience to the Constitution and laws prevails, we shall be ready to co-spenate and center with all loyal citizens throughout the Union, in Congress or Conventions, for the consideration of all supposed grievances—the redress of all wrongs, if any exist, and the protection of every right, yielding our-releves, and expecting all others to yield, to the will of the whole people as constitutionally expressed. 5. That the thanks of every true patriot are duo to the brare and fearless mer who have sacrificed ocurities. Question. If the funds of the institution had been invested in ground rents and mortgages al-most exclusively, would it have been possible for the institution to have net sudden demands for money in times of panic?

the brave and fearless men who have sacrificed to the brare and fearless men who have sacrificed the comforts of home and business, and gone to do-battle for our common country and Constitution. 6. That, as loyal citizens, forgetting all party tics and prejudices, we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of our country, and declare for the Union and the Constitution, one and inseparable, new and forevor

Witness said he thought not. In 1854 there was a great run on the institution ; about \$250,000 were paid out in four deys; we stopped in 1857; During that time I do not know the amount paid out; the suspension was caused by the suspension of the banks; in a short time we paid small sums; the money paid out at these times was raised by sale or hypothecation; the panic of 1860 commenced about the first of No-vember. now and forever. Dr. Worthington continued, ester the people were The Union was, as Webster hadeaid, like the mar-

Objected to, but not sustained. Witness said he thought not.

Question. At the time the panic began, would the institution have been able to pay its debts had there been no panic

ringe contract, never to be broken until death. The speaker had been a Democrat all his life, but he was a Democrat no longer; "the Government" was his whole platform, and its maintenance his sole aspiration. No man who supported Andrew Jackthere been no punc : Answer. It would. Witness resumed.—He would not value stocks by what they would bring in the market; during the last panic about \$1,117,000 were paid out; we paid the principal part in gold until the stoppage of specie payments by the banks; we raised part of this money from the banks, celling of ground rents, som when he swore to put down nullification, could fail to endorse Abraham Lincoln in putting down Disanion. But could the rebellion be suppressed? Ay ' by the millions of the North, inured to hard-Ay ! by the millions of the North, inured to hards whip, and devout in their love of law. These, now encompassing the confines of rebeilion, and riding the guif and the sea, would make the flag respect-ed, the President obeyed, and the treason ingio-rious. [Three cheers.] The band now played the Star Spangled Banner, the people joining in chorus, and Mr. W. Wheeler presenting a bouquet, in the interim, to Mr. Worth-ington. this money from the banks, selling of ground rents, and part from Stephen Coulter; we raised from the Commonwealth Bank \$27,500; the stocks taken by Commonwealth Bank \$27,500; the stocks taken by the bank were stocks we owned; they took a note of Rambeau, with the security; about \$650,000 was-reised by Captain Coulter; he raised the money by selling a number of our stocks, collecting notes, and hypothecation of securities; during the panic Gaptain Coulter was there every day; his first in-quiry was how much money we would want for that day; we would tell him, and the money was raised as-stated; he would receive the stocks from the president or actumy; sometimes he brought us the Wayne McVeagh made some remarks. The

president or actuary; sometimes he brought us the money before he sold the stocks; that is, he got the money before the certificates of the slock were delivered; the sum of \$650,000 raised by Captain Eculter was actually paid into the office; this money was paid to the depositors from the 1st of November to the 17th of April. The examination was here discontinued, and the

case adjourned until next Monday afterno

MEETING OF KNAPSACK STRAPPERS.—Last evening a meeting of the men employed in strap-ping knapsacks was held, in Filbert street, below Seventh. Mr. Frederick Shipley was called to the chair, and Mr. James Stack appointed secretary. The president stated that the object of the meet-ing was to secure a uniformity of prices. and for the purpose of opposing such contractors as have cut down the wages. The secretary said he had worked for a number of years on strapping knapsacks, and had always received fifty.six dollars per hundred : to-day, he had been cut down to fifty dollars per hundred. It wished a standard of prices fixed among this class of workmen.

partisan contests, but not when the land was im-perilled, and midnight incendiaries abroad to spoil and ravage. The meeting assembled—rather than any words of the speaker's—was the proper rebuke for the few robels that stood up in Chester county to cry "peace," which meant disunion. The sole question with the people was, should the war-be waged on the banks of the Sheenandoah and Potomer or on the banks of the Sheenandoah

class of workmen. The following committee of three was appointed

the war be waged on the banks of the Shenandoah and Potomac, or on the banks of the Susquehanna and Brandywine. In the latter case, the traitors amongst us would be "Jefferson Davis' army of reserve." The speaker alluded to the course of the *Jeffersonian* of West Chester in very severe terms, and said, finally, that the end of the war would be either the rebel flag at Bunker Hill or the flag of the Union at Charleston. He who took the *Jeffersonian* or Day Book, or any sheet of kindred sentiments, and went abroad prating "peace," was a miserable traitor, who feared to speak the truth; for his "peace" meant rebellion. The following committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions: Edward McMenamy, Mr.-Welsh, and James Slack. The committee retired, and in a short time re-ported that they deemed it unwise to draw up any resolutions at this time, but that they would sug-gest to the meeting that they determine the price per hundred for strapping knapsacks, and that a committee of five be appointed to wait on all the contractors, and inform them of the price deter-mined on by this meeting, and also to ascertain of said contractors their willingness to pay the price thus determined.

In allusion to the ladies, Mr. McVeigh said that thus determined.

The speaker—" I mean all that are not in jail." (Great laughter.] "All that were in jail wanted 'peace,' and to be let alone. Before long a United States Commissioner would probably be appointed. et West (Destor to long after the computer traitors.") The report of the committee was adopted. The meeting determined that the price should be \$50 per hundred knapsacks. The following were the committee appointed to wait on the contractors : Messrs. Lacy, Bond, McMenamy, Welsh, and Slack t West Chester, to look after the county traitors.

Voice. We want him in Oxford. Mr. McVeigh gave a receipt for detecting traitors. Tell him of the doom of treason and the glorious Tell him of the doom of treason and the glorious objects of the war, and the crimson would come to iis forchead and write the word "Tory." [Ap-lause.] A beautiful tribute to the dead of Penn-ylyania. New England, and the Westerney given, and Generals Frémont and McCiollan were

dividual alone subscribed to the amount of \$20,000. A number of persons understood that payments met all be made in gold, but Messrs. Cooke & Co. have signified their willingness to take obecks marked good, or city notes. One man brought which overwhelmed us at Manassas. The question which overwhelmed us at Manassas. The question was not of subingeting our brethren, but of heing press their approbation of "trusting in God and keeping their powder dry !" Jesse C. Dickens made an informal speech prior was net of subjugating our brethren, but of being subjugated ourselves, &c. When he had spoken at some length, a gentleman ons congregated about the office during the morn ing, in order to witness the success of this new operation, and all went away perfectly satisfied that Philadelphia is decidedly "in" for the new loan. Over S200,000 worth of the loan has already when he has spoken at some length, a gentleman from Baltimore took the floor, and made a stirring speech, explanatory of the loyal feeling of Mary-land, and her desire to see the war go on. We were compelled to leave the grove at the de-parture of the train, at three o'clock, but the meet-ing was going on in a most enthusiastic way, and, to the smallest observation. Secessionism was oither where the books have been open since last Tues

ROOM NUMBER ONE.

E. S. Ruggles, Fredericksburg, Va., July 20,

James E. Murphy, Portsmouth, Va., July 31,

551. John H. Custck, Woodville, Md., July 31, 1861. Chas. M. Hagland, Baltimore, Md., July 31. John H. Davis, Baltimore, Md., July 31.

James G. Guthrie, Petersburg, Va., August 23. J. R. Barbour, Lake Providence, La., August

Geo. Miles, Richmond, Va., August 22. James G. Guthrie, Petersburg, Va., At

D. C. Lowber, New Orleans, August 25.

R. F. Grove, New York city, September 1.

Charles Howard, Baltimore, Md., July 31. Samuel H. Lyon, Baltimore, Md., July 31. W. H. Gatchell, Baltimore, Md., July 31.

ROOM NUMBER TWO.

Richard H. Alvey, Hagerstown, Md., July 31. Austin E. Smith, San Francisco, California, Au-

ast 2. John Williams, Norfolk, Virginia, August 11. James G. Berret, Washington, D. C., August

Samuel J. Anderson, New York city, August

Frank E. Williams, Chocklain, Arkansas, Sep-

H. L. Reynolds, Mobile, Alabama, September 1.

ROOM NUMBER THREE.

Dr. Ed. Johnson, Baltimore, Maryland, July 29, Robert Mure, Charleston, South Carolina, Au-

Charles Hopferal, Carroll county, Maryland, Au-

ROOM NUMBER FOUR.

Crew of prize schooner York, of Norfolk, Vir-

Cenas :

gust 14.

Wayne McVeagh made some remarks. The meeting was called to rebuke the few traitors of Chester county The immense gathering had scared the blood from the pale checks of every Secession miscreant. He had been told in West Chester that Oxford and vicinity were disaffected, because, forsooth, some bad, blatant fellows had prated their disloyalty abroad. The speaker dis-believed all such libellous reports. The folk at Ox-ford had no sympathies with traitors. The guns that were discharged from Charleston harbor united them in support of the Government. The cause for which they fought was that of freedom, civili-zation, and law. Those who warred with this Go-vernment were the enemies of the human race. MEETING OF KNAPSACK STRAPPERS .-- Last vernment were the enemies of the human race. He who said a word to cool the ardor of the people, weaken the respect for the law, or discuade the volunteers from rallying under the flag, was the life-enemy of the speaker, though he should be his own brother. Friendship might exist in bitter partisan contests, but not when the land was im-

thus determined. The committee also suggested that when they adjourn, it be to meet on Saturday night, to hear

Slack.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN .- Yesterday morning, books of subscription to the National loan were opened at the office of Jay Cooks & Co., No. 114 South Third street. Up to 4 o'clock, \$100.000 of the loan was subscribed for. One individual alone subscribed to the amount of \$20,000

as night follows day. Thus you see that the effect of these com plications will be only to ruin the cotton trade, and dethrone the insolent power which is based upon it. I say insolent power, for its whole career has been one of insolence. It carried the manners of the plantation into its commercial and national relations, and sought to inaugurate the whip and lash. What was were the representatives of South Carolina in the Houses of Congress, but mere lords of the plantation? But the day of King Cotton is over. The cannon of Commodore Stringham shattered his sceptre, for the forts of Hatteras will enable the Government to menace every acre of his domain. His throne is reeling, his liegemen are in revolt, and girded around by the guns of the blockading fleet, with the life. giving air of commerce taken away, he will die from suffocation. OCCASIONAL.

THAT distinguished and loyal Democrat, Hon. DAVID TOD, was yesterday nominated as a candidate for Governor of Ohio, on a ticket formed by the supporters of the Administration in the present crisis. The nominee for Lieutenant Governor is a Republican. In many portions of our country, all old political distinctions are rapidly being swept away, and the necessity of a thorough union of all the friends of the Union is becoming more and more generally acknowledged.

THE CONVENTION of the Citizens' Meeting vesterday renominated all the old Judges of our city, and also selected some excellent men as candidates for other offices, a portion of whom have hitherto acted with the Democratic troops. and others with the People's or Republican party. We understand that their nomince for Sheriff is Alderman Joux Thompson, and for Register of Wills, FRANK WOLGAMUTH.

Mr. Z. C. ROBBINS was elected permanent pre-A resolution was adopted affirming and ratifying all acts of the board to the present time.

C. H. Foster.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, who passed through your city two days ago, en route from North Caro-Washington, has had, according to reports, rather a hard time of it since he proposed, some months ago, to serve his country in Congress. He claims to have been duly elected in his State, (N. C.,) but did not take his seat at the extra Congress. He reports being watched and in danger of assassination in Virginia, and now, to fill the cup of his sorrows, his wife sues for a divorce because he is an Abolitionist.

Reaction in North Carolina. Respectable gentlemen who have arrived from

North Carolina by a circuitous route, say the Union prospects in that State are of the most encouraging character. The Acting Governor is a reliable Union man. Secret "Leagues of Loyalty" exist in every county, are rapidly increasing in strength, already numbering one-half of the voting popu-

A provisional State Government will be put in operation in a few months. Two full brigades of loyal men have been enrolled. The "League' South would be followed by a war just as surely have made extended arrangements for electing a member of Congress from every district. Four were known to have been elected on the 21st of August, and the latest news is that the entire eight are elected, each having received a large vote. They are among the best men in the State, who will insist upon a vigorous prosecution of the war Their certificates of election will bear the signature of the Governor and the broad seal of the State Since the engagement at Hatterss Inlet, the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Vir-South Carolina but an overseer ? and what | ginia. Many of them are dissatisfied with the war, and those who entered the service for the short term refuse to continue in the Confederate em-

> ployment No Rebel Troops at Vienna. The Star's correspondence from Fairfax county says that there are no Disunion troops at Vienna, a

picket guard only being posted there. Immediately around Flint Hill, half way between Falls Church and Fairfax Court House, there are the remains of four South Carolina regiments, viz : Kershaw's, Cash's, Bacon's and Williams's, reduced to about half their original number by

the contingencies of their service, principally through sickness. Each of these regiments was originally 900 strong. The camp measles has raged long and terrifically in these regiments, as throughout the rest of BEAUREGARD's army. As soon as a man is taken down he is sent off to some hospital in the interior. Recently the South Carolina regiments received from their State a supply of new clothing, and shoes, of which they were in great need. At present they have a sufficiency of provisions, fresh beef, bacon, and flour.

Military Appointments.

Lieutenant Colonel SEDGWICK, of the Sixth Cavalry, has been appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and HOYT SHERMAN additional pay

master. General BURNSIDE has been assigned to duty in two pieces of artillery. command of the regiments here which have not vet been assigned to brigades, and all arriving Colonel MARCY, Inspector General of the United

Frémont had disapproved of, and countermanded, States Army, has been appointed chief of General MCCLELLAN'S staff. Paymasters of the Army.

The Secretary of War has issued a commission to Colonel LEMUEL B. PLATT, of Colchester, Ver mont, to raise a cavalry regiment in that State, to be ready as soon as possible. Miscellaneous.

Postmaster.

Vermont Cavalry.

rebel forces, in considerable numbers, had invaded

with one from Governor Harris, of Tennessee, to

dent, without the consent of the President. I have

Latest from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5-Midnight.-Thetelegraphic

correspondence between General Grant and Gover.

nor Magoffin refers to Hickman, Kentucky, not

Letters received here say General Bragg will

leave Pensacola to-day, with three regiments, for

The troops are very sickly at Pensacola, from

Union of Parties in Ohio.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNO

Virginia, leaving there about the same number.

thirty to forty soldiers dying daily.

publicans enthusiastically greeted.

The shelling of Columbus is probably untrue.

committee.

immediate withdrawal."

been arrested.

Columbus.

service.

the field in Missouri.

and Shelbina.

estimated at from 9,000 to 30,000.

full of untraceable rumors that the Federal gun-boats, being fired upon from Columbus, had re-sponded by shelling and burning that town, but no verification of this important story can be obtained to nicht By orders issued from the Department, approved Verification of this important story can be obtained to night. The New Orleans Crescent says that the Military Board of Mississippi was tendered the services of a vessel fully armed and equipped for the defence of Mississippi Sound, but théofier was declined. Richmond despatches to the Southern press say that the President had called together the Congress for the 9d inst by General MCCLELLAN, the Twenty-third Regiment P. V., under Colonel BIRNEY, is to be increased to fifteen hundred. The companies to be added are two in Philadelphia, accepted by the Colonel, and crowded out, one in Luzerne county, one in Crawford county, and the Zouave Cadets of for the 2d inst. Pittsburg. The entire fifteen hundred are to be uniformed and equipped as Zouaves. The dress of

Lieut. Burnett, late of the United States army, Licut. Burnett, fate of the United States army, arrived lately at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Gen. Beauregard's report of the battle of Manas-sas has been published. He calls the engagement a remarkable artillery duel. He compliments the

Washington Artillery, and mentions a few names somplimentary. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says that Hatterns fell into the hands of the enemy not because it had no sufficient amount of ammunition, but be-cause the works were not sufficiently tenable to re-

sist the heavy force brought against them.

The New York Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 5 .- On the assembling of the Convention this morning, a motion was made to re-consider the vote admitting both the Mozart and Tammany delegations. A hot debate ensued. The Convention refused to hear Mr. McMasters, of the Kentucky, and were occupying and fertifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs. This Freeman's Journal, and a vote was ordered on afternoon he received a reply that his message,

be main question. By a vote of 114 against 87, the Convention re-considered the vote of yesterday admitting both Governor Magoffin, had been referred to a special the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, and it would be doing the new regiment an injury instead of a service for me to deprive it of the control and guidance of an officer who, like my friend Lieutenant Colonel Nugent for instance is well consilied to lead it the New York city delegations. The question now recurs on adopting the majority report admitting the Tammany delegates only. There is much ex-citement both in and outside of the Convention. Governor Harris, in his message, says that " the troops that landed at Hickman last night did so

vithout my knowledge or consent, and, I am confi-THE PEACE PARTY TURNED OUT.

STRACUSE, Sept 5-Noon.-The majority report dmitting only the Tammany delegation has been assed, thus excluding the Mozart or Peace wing telographed to President Davis, requesting their of the party. The accounts from the rebels in Southeast Mis-This action has created tremendous excitement. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, souri are conflicting, their numbers being variously

in effect as follows Resolved, 1. That the watchword which shall animate the Democracy in the defence of our im-perilled country is the sentiment of Jackson, that LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.-Captain Gorrich, who yesterday headed an expedition for carrying off arms to Elizabethtown for the Confederates, has

periled country is the sentiment of Jackson, that the "Union must be preserved." 2. That the claim to relinquish the State alle-giance is unwarranted by the Constitution, and at war with it in letter and spirit, and incompatible with good government; and the Democracy ever maintained, as they still do, that secession is revo-lution. truly, yours, **Important Instructions to Recruits and**

3. That the seizure of the forts and property of ing important order : the Government, followed by the authorization of privateers, precipitated the country into war. 4. That it is the duty of the Government to pros cute this war with all its power and resources, and the duty of the people to rally to its support until the struggle ends with the triumph of the Constitu-tion and the laws, and the restoration of the Union.

DEMOCRAT FOR GOVERNOR AND REPUBLICAN FOR

tion and the laws, and the restoration of the Union. 5. That we hold next in guilt to the faction in arms the Northern agitator. 6. That it was the duty of Congress to have en-couraged the loyal citizens of the South by ample guarantees of their rights, and by just and honora-ble concessions; and we believe it to be the duty of the Government, while putting down the rebel-lion, to offer to the loyal people of the disaffected States the remedy which the Constitution itself provides—viz: a convention of all the States for a CLEVELAND, Sept. 5 .- The Union State Convention was held at Columbus to-day. It was largely attended, and the union of the Democrats and Reprovides vie reincoy which the Constitution itself provides vie: a convention of all the States for a revision and amendment of that instrument. 7. That the Democracy of this State regard any attempt to pervert this conflict into a war for the emancipation of slaves as fatal to all hopes for the restoration of the Union. David Tod (Democrat) was nominated for Go vernor, and Benj. Stanton (Republican) for Lieu-

tenant Governor. The balance of the ticket was divided between the Democrats and Republicans.

restoration of the Union. 8. That we protest against the doctrine that any power except the representatives of the people can suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and protest against the passport system; against the Govern-ment establishing a State police; against the as-sumption of the Government to repress the discus-sion of its policy by a free press, by the refusal to afford it the proper mail facilities; and, finally, protest against the President's doctrine that the States derive their authority from the Federal Go-vernment.

The last resolution concludes as follows : "That a Democratic victory in the State will h hardly less auspicious to the cause of the Union than the triumph of the Federal arms in the field; and, therefore, we hold those who are trying to create dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy as not only treacherous to its principles, but disloyal to their country."

Darius B. Ogden addressed an earnest appeal to the Democracy to rally now, as it always has, around the stars and stripes, in support of the Union. He held secession to be treason, and we must overcome this rebellion by all the power that God has given us loyal men. We must put it down by peace if we can, but if we cannot, are we to submit to rebellion ? No!

siderable debate ensued on certain portions of them,

George Streets. [For The Press.]

Francis Meagher.

preciation in which they were held.

ces above stated. I have the he

Recruiting Officers.

rous. 6. Knives, forks, tin cups, and tin plates for vo-

T. F. MEAGHER.

to the arrival of the music and before the organization. He asserted, in a plain, forcible way, the This immense hall, we understand, was filled t overflowing on last Sabbath, to hear the remainder claims of the Government upon good citizens, and favored all prohibitions, however strict and stern, that might be inaugurated to intimidate and punish of Rev. Dr. West's discourse on "Prophecy and providence as respects our country and the world at the present time." fenders We need only say that the vote of that large

Mr. Darlington followed, likewise informally, and favored the most urgent and immediate means that could be employed to crush treason and overwhelm its armics. He stated that all common modes and and respectable-looking audience, to have the two sermons published, is a sufficient test of the apforms must yield to the present exigency, and the lesser rights, if necessary, be abrogated for the time, that the greater ones shall be maintained for-A WITNESS.

The Irish Brigade and Captain Thomas The recent action of General Fremont in offering NEW YORK. Sept. 4, 1861.

freedom to the slaves of rebel masters, was in ac-cordance with the wishes of the people of Chester New YORK, Sept. 4, 1861. To the Editor of the Herald: In reply to seve-ral inquiries touching my relations with the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, I beg, once for all, to state that I do not intend to accept the colonelcy of the same. It is true that, a few days ago, I was in-duced to acquiesce in my name being used in competing the organization as speedily as possi-ble. I did so with the expectation, moreover, that the Sixty-ninth Volueteers would be, at an early day, in the field as a component part of an Irish brigade, in which I hoped to secure some position, where, though of inferior rank, my services might prove more useful to the regiment, the brigade, county. They had no sensitiveness upon the mat-ter of slavery, regarding it as the origin of the whole difficulty, and therefore anxious that with the rebollion the peculiar "institution" should be put down. He (Darlington) was a Quaker, but the Quaker doctrine of peace might apply to any war but this. For the Confederate rebellion, the Quabut this. For the Confederate rebellion, the Qua-kers had but two remedies, the bayonet and the halter. Of these two the offenders might select their own mode; but the Government asked as she gave, no terms to traitors, and the people would sustain or perish with her. [Great applause.] Seymour Williamson represented the fighting Quakers, who were always opposed to compromise. The Government was now upon trial, and the Qua-kers intended to sustain it. He who doubted the ultimate success of our arms was little better than an chemy. And if rebellion should by any comwhere, though of inferior rank, my services might prove more useful to the regiment, the brigade, and the cause. But, although my heartiest ex-ertions will be given to raise and equip the regi-ment, I cannot conscientionsly, and with the ap-proval of my judgment, promise to accept the command of it when in active service. The reasons which obliged me to decline similar posi-tions, so flatteringly offered by other regiments, hold good with equal weight in the case of the Sivt-ninth Volunteers and it would be doing an enemy. And if rebellion should by any com-plicity of circumstances be victorious, the failure of the Union would not be a demonstration of the failure of Republics. Upon the constitutional question Mr. Williamson had but one opinion, which he laconically expressed as "laying it a one side and killing the devils." [Great langhter.] We would resume the Constitution when trease

was broken up. was broken up. The meeting was organized at noon, there being at that time a miscellaneous collection of perhaps three thousand people upon the ground. William Wheeler moved the appointment of

an officer who, like my friend Lieutenant Colonel Nugent, for instance, is well qualified to lead it with distinction. There are other positions of less responsibility which I do not feel myself wholly unfit to occupy, and in one of these, should it be assigned me, I should be glad and proud to serve the regiment. In justice to myself, I desire it to be distinctly understood, in conclusion, that I have not personally tendered to the War Department the services of the new Sixty-ninth; that no corre-spondence has passed between the authorities and myself on the subject, and the use of my name in connection with it has arisen solely from the circum-stances above stated. I have the honor to be, very While J. Dickey as chairman. Samuel J. Dickey as chairman. The latter gentleman thought that mass meetings were generally futile, and productive of evil, but the present meeting was not called to further the claims of any political aspirant. Its object was the maintenance of the Union and Government, by as-suring the Weshington Administration that the maintenance of the Union and Government, by as-suring the Washington Administration that the lower townships of Chester county were unanimous-ly in favor of carrying on the war until the last vestige of disloyality was dead, and the abuses, if any there were, settled by legislation in the coun-cils of the nation, and not with traitors menacing the capital. nor to be, very gust 18. T. S. Scrrill, New Orleans, August 18. Pierce Butler, Philadelphia, August 20. Louis D. Bibian, Wilmington, North Carolina,

the capital. Adjutant General THOMAS has issued the follow The following were the vice presidents : W. H. Wheeler, E. Oiley, J. Hall, J. Hastings, C. K. McDonald, W. McConkle, S. A. Worth, Wm. Har-

It is announced that the appropriation "for col-lecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, under the acts authorizing the President to accept the services of five hundred thousand men," is intended Retbornda, W. McConkle, S. A. Wortz, Wit. Infr ris. C. A. Haines, S. Slocum, J. C. Dickey, W. Rutherford, J. D. Ross, E. T. Richardson, Robert Brown, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Cunningham. The secretaries were Robert Hodgson and W. C.

services of five hundred thousand men," is intended for the payment of all expenses that may hereafter be incurred therefor, as well as for the reimburse-ment to individuals of such amounts as have been already justly and actually expended by them in raising troops that have or may be received into the service of the United States. Claims of States for expenditures in raising volunteers heretofore made by them, are provided for by separate and distinct appropriations, and will not be paid from the one now referred to. The officers and speakers were of all party shades, a fair proportion being Breckinridge De-mocrats, and Douglas men and Republicans alter-nating. Dr. Wilmer Worthington, of West Ches-ter, took the floor, and stated earnestly the objects of the meeting. They were to state whether the old flag, its memories and its hopes, should still float over their homes and the homes of all the land, or the banners of separate and antagonistic nationalities go abroad to the sea and the nations, to carry evidences of the failure of republics to despairing humanity. Dr. Worthington reviewed the objects and causes of the war, and expressed an abiding confidence in the success or loyally and the people against dialoyalty and slavery. Wo had shown, in a series of foreign wars, that united we were invincible. The present war was more dangerous because waged by men more insidious, who had brought disaffection to the thresholds of all our homes. What had the North and the Government done to prompt insurrection? South Carolina and the Gulf States never before lost a slave. They always controlled the finances and universities of the States. Their gradent people The officers and speakers were of all party Reimbursements of expenses for organizations raised, or attempted to be raised, but not actually mustered into the United States service, will not b Orleans, August 28. aade. Bills must in all cases specify the date of expenditure, the particular item and amount, and the company or regiment for which the expense was incurred, and by a certificate of the officer or per-Incurred, and by a certificate of the other or per-son incurring the expense, that it was necessary for the public service, for troops raised for the United States, and that the amount charged is accurate and just. They must be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom payment was made. Among expenses properly chargeable against this appropriation may be enumerated— 1. Rent of the rendezvous or office for recruit-ing. Crew of prize schooner York, of Norfolk, Vir-ginia, taken from the schooner G. B. Baker, of (dalveston, Texas, by United States gunboat Union, August 9, 1861: Pat. McCarthy, John Williams, James Reilly, Archibald Wilson. Crew of prize schooner Dizzie, taken from schooner Mary Alice, of New York, by the United States steam frigate Wabash, August 3, 1861: John A. Marshall, Charles Forrester, George 0. Glad-den, J. P. N. Carlos, John Joanellie. lost a slave. They always controlled the finances and perquisites of the States. Their greediness knew no abatement, and they had broken the and perfutises of the braces. Then becomes and they had broken the bond of sovereignties because they could not rule. The advantages and blessings of the Republic, as it is, were now referred to. Would the yeomanry and artisans of Pennsylvania uphold the Govorn-ment by contributing men and means to carry on the war? [Aye! aye!] The speaker continued at great length to advise the continuance of the bands of music and a vast procession of people. The scene was now truly beautiful; the bands, preceded by banners and flags, were playing na-tional airs, and the whole concourse rose from their seats and cheered immensely. The procession following the music answered with cheers, and the scene of enthusiasm was made doubly effective by the fresh follage which enveloped the banders, through the chinks of which the light streamed softly down and endowed with rare lustre the uniforms of the troops, the glossy skins of the horses, the ribbons ing. 2. Commutation of fuel and quarters for officers already mustered into service, when detached on secruiting duty. 3. Subsistence of volunteers prior to their muster into service. After such muster subsistence will be provided by the subsistence department. If pos-sible subsistence will be issued in kind, as recogden, J. P. N. Carlos, John Joanellie nized in the regular service, or, if other articles are substituted, the cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies, and will be paid for at rates not exceeding the current prices at the place of purchase. If subsistence cannot be furnished in kind, and board be necessary, it will be furnished at a rate not to exceed forty cents per diem. 4. Necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organizations, and muster into service as a company. After completion of such organization and muster, transportation will and endowed with rare instruction controls of the troops, the glossy skins of the horses, the ribbons and bright eyes of the ladies. The music of the band stirred up the most apathetic, and the luke-warm, if any there were, throw up their hats with the wildest, reminding us of the effects of the mibe paid by the Quartermaster's Department Trans-portation will be at the rate of two cents per mile for railroad, and at the current rates for stage and 5. Rent of ground and mileage fare for camping purposes, or cost of crection of quarters, of cooking stoves when absolutely necessary, of clerk and of-fice hire when authorized by the adjutant general, the public interests, to displace from the and all expenses incidental to camps of rendez

racles upon the multitude—" leaping, shouting, and praising God." The apostles in this case were the flag and the national airs, and as all the people looked upon them their coldness was turned to great joy. The procession marched around the circle, after which the band wave purelided with scats under the stand. without cause, those who are acknowledged as loyal oitizens, and have proved competent and pure in the administration of justice. procession marched around the errors, and the stand, the band were provided with seats under the stand, interspersing the remaining exercises with patriotic

the administration or justice. The Convention again proceeded to vote, result-ing in the choice of the following nominces:

INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE MANUbowhere or completely cowed in the borough. As we left, a bevy of cheers went up from a thousand throats to the honor of the "Volunteers." ACTURE OF ARMY CLOTHING.—United States Quartermaster Col. Crossman has secured the large hotel at Beach and Chestnut streets for the purpose of obtaining more room for sewing women employ-ed in making army clothing. There are forty rooms in the hotel, and their occupancy will relieve the arsenal, and enable the quartermaster to give more LIST OF PRISONERS NOW IN FORT LAFA-YETTE.-Yesterday morning David Reno, who was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette, arrived in

arrested and counted in rort Latayette, afrived in this city, having been discharged by order of the War Department. The following list of prisoners now at the fort was obtained from him, having been made out by a fellow-prisoner named Hilary Genes. work to applicants. Colonel Crossman has had much experience in the Quartermaster's Department, and is much re-spected in this city, where he is well known. In the prosecution of his duties he is thoroughly im-partial, and has never in any way allowed, nor will he permit, partisanship to interfore with the in-terests of the Government. No officer is more thoroughly devoted to the stars and stripes, and less liable to the charge of political bias. work to applicants.

ihed for at the United States Min

SEIZURE OF MORE CONTRABAND .--- Yesterday morning Deputy United States Marshal Jonkins went to the store of J. R. Sank & Co., Water street, went to the store of J. R. Sank & Co., Water street, below Arch, and seized sixty-three boxes of tobac-co, which had been consigned on commission to the firm named, by S. M. Daily, of Richmond, Va., a captain in the Confederate army. The original consignment consisted of three hundred and fifty boxes, all of which had been disposed of except the portion seized. Some eight or nine thousand dol-lars in the hands of the firm, and belonging to the same rebel officer, was attached by the Marshal. The tobacco was taken to the Marshal's office, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, where it wasstored. Its Fifth and Chestnut streets, where it was stored. Its arrival caused a sensation in the neighborhood.

SEIZURE OF MORE VESSELS .--- Yesterday SEIZTRE OF MORE VESSELS.—) esterday morning William B. Thomas, Collector of the Port, caused the following named ressels to be seized: Schooner Henry Cole, of Staten Island, Capt. C. M. Hazleton; schooner Amelia, of Boston, Capt. Harding; schooner Eagle, of New York, Capt. Taylor. These vessels are partly owned by parties residing in the rebel States. We understand that some arrangements will be made to secure to loyal citizens their interests in the above named vessels.

LUCKY ESCAPE.—A horse, with the frag-ments of a wagon hanging to him, dashed up Eighth sireet yesterday morning. At Chestnut street he ran foul of an old colored man, and knocked him down. The old man has a wooden leg, and this was struck by the wreck of the wagon. Had it peen a natural limb it would probably have been fractured.

August 20. F. M. Fisk, New Orleans, August 25. W. H. Hart, (Lieutenant, U. S. N.,) Norfolk, Virginia, August 31. Captain De Laguel, (S. A.,) Alexandria, Virginia, Enos, residing near the Bull's Head Drove Yard, in the Twenty-fourth ward, cut his threat and ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-A man named John J. C. Rahming, New York city, September 2. morning. At last accounts he was very low, and not expected to live. Low spirits is the only cause assigned for the rash act.

Samuel H. Eakins, Richmond, Virginia, August THE CUSTOM HOUSE .-- For some days Mr. David Reno, Columbia, South Carolina, August 6. Discharged. Robert Tansill, (Captain U. S. M. C.), Virginia,

William B. Thomas, the collector of the port, has been engaged in swearing in custom house officials. The ceremony is performed in the collector's pri-vate room in the custom house, on Chestant street, and it is attended with much solemnity. August 28. Thomas S. Wilson, (Lieutenant U. S. M. C.), Missouri, August 28. H. B. Claiborne, (Midshipman U. S. M. C.),

New Orleans, August 28. Hillary Cenas, (Midshipman U. S. M. C.), New BODY RECOVERED .- The body of young Sweitzer, who was drowned some days since while gunning, by falling overboard below the navy-yard, was recovered in the cove below Gloucester, William Patrick, Brooklyn, New York, Au-

on Wednesday evening.

gust 28. Filis B. Schnable, Pennsylvania, August 29. THE HEARING .- R. S. Perkins, chief armorer Uriah B. Harrold, Macon, Georgia, August 30. Richard S. Freeman, Macon, Georgia, August 31. Henry A. Reeves, Greenport, Long Island, Sepof the Arsenal at Bridesburg, and Robert Bolton, who were arrested upon the charge of furnishing arms and munitions of war to the rebels, will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner this afternoon at one o'clock. PRIVATEERSMEN.

DROWNED.-Yesterday afternoon a boy named Welsh, aged four years, fell overboard at Almond-street wharf and was drowned. The body was recovered shortly afterwards, and taken to the residence of his parents, near Second and Shippen

streets.

CAMP STOKELY.—Our fellow-townsman, the very efficient director of the Manayunk Passenger Railway Company, has received quite an honor-able mention at the hands of his friends, in having THE Citizens' Nominating Convention me able mention at the hands of his friends, in having his name floating over the beautiful camp grounds of the Cameron Light Guard, Colonel McLean, on the Schuylkill, above the Falls. The officers and men at Camp Stokely are always glad to see his or yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, at the Su-preme Court room. Forty-three members present.

their friends

Several additional names were placed in noni-nation, when the Convention proceeded to vote for nominees, with the following result: For President Judge of the Court of Common Nor President Judge of the Court of Common For President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Hon. Oswald Thompson. For Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Hon. Joseph Allison. For President Judge of the District Court—Hon. George Sharswood. For Associate Judges of the District Court—Hon. George M. Stroud, Hon. J. I. Clark Haro. On motion, it was unanimously— *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Conven-tion, the purity and efficiency of the judiciary can only be sustained by a distinct separation of the office from the contests of political parties, and it is therefore inexpedient, and would be hostile to the the public interests, to displace from the bench, ACCIDENT .--- Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a young man named George Hampton, aged nineteen years, a volunteer, was severely wounded in the shoulder by the premature discharge of a pistol, which he was handling. The accident oc-curred in Tenth street, above Reed. The wound

was dressed by Dr. Geo. W. Nebinger.

A Row .-- A disgraceful row occurred vesterday at an excursion given by St. Therese's (Ro-man Catholic) Church at Jones' wood, near Heston-ville. Pistols, "billys," and stones were freely used by the rioters. The police interfered, and arrested five or six of the ring-leaders and locked them up, after which order was restored.

Sinking or A Shoop.—A sloop loaded with fonce-rails, and lying at Megargee's wharf, Ken sington, sprung alcak and suddenly sunk yesterday

for civil rulers, including the prayer for the President, composed by Bishop Carroll some years since. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, some time since issued a pastoral letter enjoining the observance of the day, and setting forth a special From Missouri. CHICAGO, Sept. 5 .- The following is a special

The National Fast Day--Its Observance in Maryland. BALTIMORE, Sept. 5 .- Archbishop Kendrick, of Baltimore, has issued a circular directing the observance of the National Fast Day, as appointed by the President, and also the stated use of prayers

AFTERNOON SESSION Darius B. Ogden addressed an earnest appeal to

to submit to rebellion? No! If we find no olive branch we must put down treason and rebellion, and water the earth with our blood until the tree springs forth on which shall grow the olive branch. [Tremendous applause.] We must have more fighting before we can secure the boon of peace. [Cheers.] He would have re-bellion crushed out, and then guaranty the South all her constitutional rights. [Immense applause.] If the Constitution is properly enforced it is all the South have a right to ask. The resolutions were then taken up, and con-siderable debate ensued on certain portions of them.

despatch to the Chicago Tribune : QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 4 .- Gen. Pope arrived here last night. He will leave this evening to take The rebels have torn up the railroad track and cut down the telegraph poles between Hunnewell

Martin Green was between these places vesterday with a force of 2,000 well-armed men, with

Gen. Hurlbut is reported to be west of Shelbina with twelve or fifteen thousand Iowa and Illinois I am authorized to say that the reports that Gen.

Gen. Pope's orders regarding the policy adopted by him in Northern Missouri, and particularly with regard to levying contributions in Marion county