The Press. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

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

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

## Junicial Nominations

The necessity of having good law judges of our Federal, State, and county courts, in such a crisis, is indisputable. A disloyal judge can work irreparable mischief. In the seceded States the first and worst evils were produced by the treason of perjured judges, who rested their disaffection upon the false theories of CALHOUN, and refused to expound and execute the laws under which they held. In the adhering States no such man as a doubtful judge should be tolerated or trusted. A suspicion is enough as to such aspirants; for he who is suspected to be false to his country now, will assuredly strike at her hereafter. Only those who have been tried in the seven-times heated furnace should be confided in. Let all men who have yielded, even for a moment, to the sophisfries of the dark school of Secession imitate the example of Judge Sharswood, of the District Court of this county, who runs for re-election upon a distinct Government and Union platform, and authorizes an explicit disavowal of all sympathy with the traitors in arms against the flag of our country.

In Berks county, WARREN J. WOODWARD, a very bitter and unscrupulous assailant of DougLas last year, and a well-known sympathizer with BRECKINRIDGE, is made the Democratic candidate for Judge of the District, in place of the present incumbent, the accomplished J. PRINGLE JONES. This was the work of the Ancona-Vallandigham clique, and will, we hope, be promptly rebuked by the people at the polls. If Mr. WOODWARD is chosen, with his known proclivities, it will be eminently discreditable to Berks county. If Judge Jones will not accept the nomination of the Government and Union men of Old Berks. why not put forward HENRY W. SMITH, one of the very best lawyers and stemest patriots of the region-a Berks county Democrat of the eld school, before Secession was made a part of the creed, and not a transplanted exotic, who seems to have been searching for a judicial office all over the State.

In the York district, the able Auditor General of the State, Hon. Thomas F. Cochran, a Republican, has been nominated for president judge by the loyal Democrats and Republicans. This selection could not be im-

In the Franklin district, Hon. JAMES NILL, a straight Democrat, and a Douglas delegate at Charleston and Baltimore last year, has been nominated for president judge by the Democrats and Republicans. A more thorough jurist and patriot is nowhere to be found. In the Huntingdon district, the present Judge, TAYLOR, has been nominated for reelection by the Democrats and Republicans. Nearly the same spirit prevails in all the districts, with, we believe, the exception of that of Berks.

We are in hope that the friends of the Government and the Administration, in the Hon. HENRY CHAPMAN, and elect him president judge. Apart from his pre-eminent legal qualifications and his personal merits, his consistent courage against all the aggressions of the slave-power, from the hour when Lecompton was made a test until it ripened in the bloody harvest of Secession, deserves this mark of the grateful appreciation of the people among whom he was born. It would also greatly encourage the loyal Democrats to put this their honored leader in such a position.

MANY OF THE BUSINESS HOUSES which have survived the shocks of the recent panic are now doing a more extensive, safe, and profitable trade than at any previous period. A large number of manufacturers, too, are receiving more orders than they can fill. A buoyant spirit is becoming more and more perceptible. New advertisements are crowding in upon the columns of our newspapers. The American people, with their characteristic energy and elasticity of character, are rapidly accommodating themselves to the new order of things which the rebellion has created among us, and they are learning how to prosecute with vigor a great contest for the restoration of the Union without neglecting the peaceful pursuits which will supply the "sinews of war." Confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and energy of the Administration; in the ability of our leading generals; in the capacity of our fleet to terribly cripple the enemy, and in the preservation of the national credit, is constantly increasing. Altogether, the disposition to take a hopeful view of our difficulties is becoming more and more general, and the growlers and grumblers are growing less and less numerous and influ-

The late George W. Edwards. A correspondent in the Sunday Dispatch, of vesterday, corrects a slight error in the sketch that journal, of a previous date, had published of the late George W. Edwards, whose enterprise and public spirit rendered him one of our most useful citizens. It appears that the name of the business firm with which he was first connected was SAMUEL C. WOOD & Co. With this correction, we republish, as a matter of record, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, as well as for the information of those readers who do not see the Dispatch, the following article from that jour-

nal. It justly says of Mr. Edwards—that Few men have shown a more clear and accurate perception of the industrial forces of the wealth, or have done as much to deve-His origin was obscure. His father was a shoemaker; and, from the home of humble but honest toil, young Edwards went into the world with a high courage and daring, defying disaster and recognizing nothing like defeat. He was one of the few men gifted with a high-hearted and impetuous temperament, that laughed at calamity and scorned the

ment, that laughed at calamity and scorned the word defeat.

His earlier history begins in 1824, when he was first a shop-boy, and afterwards a salesman in the house of Wood, Abbott, & Wood; and his mark was then made as a man of indomitable energy, unwearied industry, and great asgacity in securing customers for the firm. He frequented the hotels in the early days of "boring," and by his frank manners secured the confidence and business of a large number of Southern and Western merchants. Subsequently, one of the Messrs. Wood retired, and sarge number of Southern and western merchanisms. Subsequently, one of the Messrs. Wood retired, and the business was carried on under the title of Wood & Abbott; and Mr. Edwards enjoyed the confidence of the house to such an extent that ultimately he became a partner in the firm, and for some years the business was carried on under the

title of Wood & Edwards.

In 1835 Mr. Edwards opened a new house, in conjunction with his brothers, James and Thomas, in Market street, near Third, under the name of Edwards & Brothers; and until 1837, when the commercial crash came over the country, the house was one of the most successful upon Market street. About this time Mr. George W. Edwards became connected with the Reading Railroad as financial manager; and to his energy, sagacity, and untiring industry and perseverance, the road is indebted for its present existence. He was, in fact, the connis present charence. He was, in lact, the con-trolling spirit in its counsels, devoted his days and nights to its interests, and enlisted the aid of capi-talists by his example and appeals, and finally car-ried it through a period of disaster which looked like certain ruin to men of less courage and per-

severance.

From that time forward Mr. Edwards became a man of mark "on 'Change," and his various speculations in "Reading," "Wilmington," and "Long Island" were conducted upon a scale so gigantic as to form to this day the reminiscences of the Board of Brokers, and the data of anecdotes of "the successful few and the disappointed many." Few men about the "Slaughter House" are with-out memorandums of imaginary thousands, which vanished into air under the pressure of Mr. Edwards' operations. The scandal which followed such success it is not necessary to repeat. The victims have never much charity for the victors in any contest; and where the play of brains and courage outrage capital, and rob it of its serenity, the comments are not very apt to be charitable.

The fruits of the success of Mr. Edwards were not suffered to be idle; and the public reaped the first benefit of his wealth in the building of the "Girard House," a hotel of the first class and dimensions, which was at the time a want in a great city of commercial pretensions, but without real commercial accommodations. A few years af reward Mr. Edwards built the "La Pierre nouse," on Broad street, and that sealed the death-warrant of a number of thirdrate hotels, which had been kept up by the total lack of fair accommodations. In the various fack of fair accommodations. In the various improvements which Mr. Edwards suggested improvements which Mr. Edwards suggested and carried out in Broad street, and other localities, he showed the mind of a far-reaching and sagacious man; and among the crowd of pretenders whose names figure in the journals as benefactors and enterprising citizens, we shall not class the name of George W. Edwards. If he had done nothing more than having carried the Reading rail road through its disasters, and given to Philadelphia such hotels as the "Girard" and "La Pierre." he has left the impress of his name upon our city appais and must go down to nesterity as

annals, and must go down to posterity as "One of the few, the immortal names, That are not bern to die." The Growth of Cotton in Pennsylvania. At the present day efforts are constantly being made in many places where cotton has not heretofore been produced to commence its cultivation. The Cotton Supply Association of England is busily engaged in transmitting the seeds of that valuable plant to various portions of the world which are supposed to be possessed of a soil and climate somewhat similar to that of the Gulf States. The great agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing desideratum of this period is undoubtedly the successful development of new and entirely

reliable cotton-growing districts. We perfectly well understand that it is the general opinion that the climate of the Middle States will necessarily forever prevent them from successfully cultivating cotton; but the following correspondence shows that in the bave had at my theatre in this city for many years. identical with our own, a species of superior | Miss Charlotte Thompson. We long have known cotton is produced on plants which flourish year after year amid frosts that are fatal to vegetation of a less bardy character; and a small quantity of the seed has been sent to us, by mail, for trial in this region. In April last we published the following

short communication, which was written by a gentleman well known in this community: COTTON CAN BE GROWN IN PENNSYLVANIA. Let farmers, who can obtain even an ounce of

seed, plant it at once, and cultivate the plant like Indian corn; save the seed when ripe, and there will be plenty for extensive cultivation next spring will be plenty for extensive cultivation next spring without dependence upon the South for a supply of it. The objection that the plant is liable to injury by frost is applicable to all vegetables. The experiment may be easily made, and is worth trying. If it succeeds, the example of Pennsylvania will be followed by all the Middle States, and the "Cotton States" will perceive that the world is not described to the whole with will very much imdependent upon them, which will very much im-C. March 30, 1861.

It is probable that few or no farmers in our country followed this advice-the difficulty of obtaining the seed deterring some, and the new comedy by Charles Mathews, called "The supposed liability to injury by the frost deterring others from making the experiment which is suggested above. But, notwithstanding this, his communication was not unattended with what may prove to be an important result. Among our subscribers in Brazil, South America, is Mr. REINHARDT. The attention of his brother, who is a physician, and who has gained considerable reputation among naturalists by his devotion to the natural sciences, was arrested by the proposition of "C." Being familiar with the climate of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was born and bred, he is perfectly competent to judge of the adaptability of the cotton to which he refers

to our State. His letter is postmarked July 4,

1861, and is as follows: 1861, and is as follows:

To John W. Forney, Esq.—Dear Sin: Meeting with an article in The Press—of which my brother is a subscriber—of April 13, headed "Cotton can be grown in Pennsylvania," I have concluded to send you some seeds of a peculiar kind of cotton cultivated in the province of Minas Geraes, on lagh table land, where they have severe frosts, and cannot grow rice or sugar cane, but have all the fruits of the Middle States, U. S. The European grass, Tritium repons, is entirely killed. the fruits of the Middle States, U. S. The European grass, Triticum repens, is entirely killed every year, (not the root.) There are two kinds of this cotton, white and Nankeen, of which I send you the two varieties. Indeed, it is only a few days ago that I saw, for the first time, this latter variety growing. Having been called professionally to a farm, I found in the garden a cotton bush, and, speaking to the lady, she remarked, "Why, Doctor, you gave me the seed when you returned from the province of Minas Geraes." I then recollected of having given her some seeds on my return from the province of Minas Geraes." I then recollected of having given her some seeds on my return from said province, which was in 1855, consequently this tree is six years old. In Pennsylvania this would become an annual. It produces cotton the first year, and I have reason to believe that it will bear the climate of Pennsylvania. The inhabitants of Minas Geraes are the most industrious of the Brazilians; indeed, they may be called the Yankees of Brazil, and manufacture a great deal of cotton cloth, that resembles, at some distance, the French fancy cassimere, variegated with several colors, of which the yellow is formed of this cotton, and does not fade. There have been here this year some heavy frosts, and the grass referred to is entirely killed; but on this cotton tree the leaves were still green, and the caliban, in a wonderful manner. We can assure of Pennsylvania, major of the Eighteenth Infantry there still remained some flowers. I hope you will distribute these seeds to several of our countrymen, that they may make the experiment, and to the author of the article alluded to, and I believe that

heart, like your humble servant,
DR. JOSEPH C. REINHARDT,
Sorocabs, Province of Sam Paulo, Brazil. We have already distributed most of the few seeds which could conveniently be sent to us by mail, but have reserved a few specimens for those who are curious in such matters, and for the author of the communication re-

ferred to. The best time for planting the seed in this climate is probably the period when corn is usually planted, and parties who are anxious

## to make experiments on a large scale next spring can, we suppose, by proper exertions, procure a full supply of seeds from Brazil.

The Privateer Sumpter. One of the principal objects of the privateer Sumpter in cruising in the Caribbean Sea and along the coast of South America is evidently to seize the vessels laden with coffee, from Brazil, of which information has been furnished by the traitorous ex-consul at Rio Janeiro, who is now supposed to be on his journey homeward. Late intelligence brought here by American sea-captains indicates that it was the intention of the commander of the Sumpter to lie in wait for these vessels at the points where his steamer would be most likely to capture them.

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

I observe that in some of your political meetings the new oath of allegiance, in accordance with the late act of Congress, is taken by those present, with appropriate ceremonies and solemnities. This is well. Although Congress intended that this oath should be taken only by those who hold places in the Federal Government, such an example as taking the oath among the body of the people cannot fail to be compensated by wholesome fruits. Are we not all in the public service, directly or indirectly? If a private citizen, chooses to be a traitor, he may work as much, or, indeed, more harm, because of his irresponsibility, than twenty under officials. And do you know that there are thousands of men in the free States, native-born citizens, still sympathizing with the Southern banditti, who rest under the conscientious belief that, because they have never taken this oath of allegiance, they may secretly stab and poison the Government, and secretly aid the Secession ingrates? In the seceded Southern States, he who will not avow his purpose to stand by the conspiracy, and swear before high Heaven so to do, is expelled to the North, his property confiscated, and his business destroyed. I do not propose to imitate the Ingrates of the South, but it may be right to inquire of ourselves, Shall we not be as careful of our interests, and as rigid in asserting our rights, (when we have every good augury on our side, and the whole moral argument in our favor.) as those who strike for Ingratitude and Treason? At all events, it is an inspiring thing to see political leaders putting the oath to their followers. What American will refuse to take it? What true Union man will not gladly take it-nay, will not ask for the opportunity to swear again and again his fealty to the Constitution of our country? The example cannot fail to have a good effect. When those who hold positions under the General Government accept the terms of the new oath, when the judges of our courts and the lawyers assume this high obligation, why should not the people, who are, in fact, the creators and rulers of men in administrative, executive, and ministerial positions, he encouraged to follow the good example? No loyal meeting should ever be held hercafter without having the new oath presented to every

house, in the mechanie's shop, or the counting-house-whether in private or in public life, young or old—is expected to swear anew life, young or old—is expected to swear anew that he is resolved to maintain the Government and the flag at every hazard. Then, if the secret enemy in our midst chooses to hold back, it will but invite the contempt and the scorn of those who have been foremost in the work of making a new covenant in favor of our free institutions.

The extends of the Constitution cannot be a few sold in part and the product of the constitution cannot be a few sold in part and the product of the constitution cannot be a few sold in part and the product of the constitution cannot be a few sold in part and the product of the constitution cannot be a few sold in the sold of \$7\$ Spring street, committed suicide yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Deceased, who was formerly a clothing merchant in Milwau, kee, had been stopping in this city for the past five weeks. During the past week or ten days he had been drinking rather freely, and appeared depressed in spirits, and very nervous. Early yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Deceased, who was formerly a clothing merchant in Milwau, kee, had been stopping in this city for the past five weeks. During the past week or ten days he had been drinking rather freely, and appeared depressed in spirits, and very nervous. Early yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Deceased, who was formerly a clothing merchant in Milwau, kee, had been stopping in this city for the past five weeks. During the past week or ten days he had been drinking rather freely, and appeared depressed in spirits, and very nervous. Early yesterday morning he purchased a pistol, together with some powder and balls, and on his arrival home he showed the pistol to his wife. The friends of the Constitution cannot be too vigilant. They must not stop or slack in the good cause. The Administration, with the greatest energy, is doing all, and more than its duty, and it should be heartily sustained by

one present. All our literary, benevolent, and

public institutions, of whatever kind, should

the people. If there is any falling off hereafter, let it not be charged to the absence of the proper spirit among those who make and unmake Administrations. Occasional. CAMP CURTIN.-Nearly four thousand men are now encamped at Camp Curtin, near Herrisburg. This force is made up from independent

companies formed in the interior of the State.

at the Continental Theatre, which he has had re fitted, and may fairly count upon his share of suc cess. The Olympic Theatre, which abruptly closed its season a few days ago, will re-open in a for night with great improvements in all parts of the house. The Panorama and Stereoscopic pictures at the Assembly Buildings continue successful,—as these paintings are very dramatic in effect, we in clude them in this notice. Of Mrs. Drew's company, the most complete we cubic lumis of Bruzik, where the elimate is nearly we have now seen all except Frank Drow and the fun and frolic and ability of the former,-but

we have not seen the lady since her debut at Wallack's Theatre, some years ago. She then gave promise of excellence, which time, study, and practice have matured. She is young and hand-some, and bids fair to establish herself here as a decided favorite. She has the advantage, too, of being under the management of a lady who herself has no superior-scarcely an equal on the stage "The School for Scanda!," with which Mrs. Drev opened, has been repeated, and, assuredly, such erformances as Mrs. Drew's Lady Teacle and Mr. Gilbert's Sir Peter will always draw full houses. We have missed seeing Miss Wells's Ladu Franklin, in "Money," but admire the managerial good sense which put her into that part It is that of a buxom widow, and, (last season at Walnut-street Theatre,) a great mistake was made in giving it to Mrs. Thayer, who played it, as if it were an "old woman" part. Miss Wells, who is young and handsome, has only to add some years to her appearance, and, we know, there cannot be a better Lady Franklin. This evening, two new pieces are to be produced at the Arch.-one, for the first time in America, a Adventures of a Love Letter;" the other, first time in this city, a new comic drama "The Volun teers; or, the Rifle, and how to use it." In the former, Mrs. Drew, Miss Wells, Mr. Mortimer, and Mr. Leak have parts, and Miss Wells, Mrs. Charles Henri, a decidedly good actress,) Frank Drew, and Mr. Scallan are among the performers "Jocrisse the Juggler," an account of which we gave on Saturday, will be repeated at Walnutstreet Theatre, this evening. This is a sensation drama-but with the interest simple as well as direct. Mr. Couldock and Miss Alice Grey have nearly all the effective points to themselves, except that there is strong relief in the very amusing performance of Mr. Vining Bowers as the juggler's

Public Amusements

Theatricals are lively in this city, at present Mrs. John Drew opened Arch-street Theatre, to a

literally overflowing audience, on the last day of

August, and has had crowded houses ever since

Mrs. Garrettson re-opened Walnut-street Theatre, on the following Monday, with her company

strengthened by new performers, and has had no

cause to complain of want of patronage. This

evening, Mr. Wheatley produces "The Tempest,"

Jack-Pudding. This little part is made telling and truthful by Mr. Bowers,—an actor who is less of a farceur than Mr. J. S. Clarke, though he has not obtained so much of the public favor as yet. "Jocrisse" is a good acting play, and we shall certainly see it again. Miss Alice Gray. (a handsome young actress, who evidently has not very much stage experience,) performs the heroine in this play, and will also appear, this evening, with Mr. Adams in the old nautical drama "My Poll and My Partner Joe." Mr. Adams, who evidently has not let his faculties rust during the recess, is surely in the way of obtaining and deserving an extended popularity. Dr. Cunnington has to be congratulated upon the improvement exhibited, thus far, in his solections of music. Playgoers will scarcely recognize the Continental Theatre when they see it this evening. It has been completely renovated, with considerable neatness and looks clean and smart. "The Tempest," as a

spectacle, and reduced to three acts for that purpose, will be produced this evening, Mr. Wheatley as Prospero. The most difficult character in this play, however, is Caliban. We have seen at least fifty representations of "The Tempest," but have only twice met any thing like a good personation of Caliban. One was at the Edinburgh Theatre, by Mr. Murray, the manager, and the other was by or seven years ago, at New York, at a cost of \$15,our readers that the concluding scene, at the Conti-nental, this evening, will astonish them by its brilliancy. The scenic part is by Mr. George Wunderlich, and the mechanical effects by Mr. Randall. The Continental Theatre will hold about 2,800 at push,—as when John Brougham produced "Pocahontas," after playing it the same day in New York,-and will accommodate 2,000 with ease. ADELINA PATTI.-The persons who are manag ng for Miss Patti have got into trouble at Liver pool, where she was announced in opera, by charging \$4, and \$2,50 for seats in the dress circle and upper boxes, and \$5.25 for each seat in a private box. Their excuse is that Manchester did not

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Callender, corner South Third and Walnut-street, for the Illustrated London News, of Ang. 24, with double supplements and two beautiful plates printed in colors, and also for the Illustrated News of the World, with portrait on steel of Dr. Ackland, who, when travelling with the Prince of Wales, last autumn, made many ac-

grumble at still more exorbitant charges!

quaintances here. From Mr. S. C. Upham, 310 Chestnut street, we have, in addition to the pictorials here named, the London Weekly Times, and Punch, all of Aug. 24. Strange to say, Punch has scarcely a jibe o libel upon the Americans—there are some doggere against the American Loan, in which the hunchback ridicules the idea of our going to borrow money in England. It will be time to write down our credit as a nation when we do go borrowing from John Bull. At present the money the United States requires is supplied by our own citizens Mr. Upham sends us some new pictorial envelope

THOMAS & SONS' SALES THIS WEEK .- Tuesday elegant furniture, Spruce street. Wednesday, ele gant furniture, Arch street. Thursday, furniture at the auction store. See advertisements and cata-

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY Goods, Ribbons, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive asortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry-goods, and bonnet ribbons, silks, shawls, dress goods, &c., comprising about 500 lots of choice articles in silk, worsted, cotton, and linen fabrics, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue for cash, comnencing this morning at ten o'clock, and to be cor tinued throughout, without intermission, by Myers Claghern, & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street.

## LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

CETACEOUS - A JEWISH FESTIVAL - ANOTHE "SECESH" IN TROUBLE-DEPARTURE OF STEAM-ERS FOR EUROPE—A SUICIDE—A FATAL ACCIDENT -AND ANOTHER SUICIDE. New York, Sept. 8, 1861.

Barnum is great on whales. Another of these monsters of the deep was brought yesterday by the Fall River boat for this great caterer to the public amusement. It was caught in the St. Lawrence River, and weighs 1,500 pounds. Hiswhaleship is to be exhibited at Jones' Wood. Thursday and Friday last were celebrated by the Jews as New Year, A. M. 5622, and yesterday, being the Sabbath previous to the day of atonement, according to the Jewish calendar, was observed in the synagogues as an an annual occasion of penitence. There were sermons and admonitions to humiliation on the part of priests, and all the old men of the congregation appeared in white shrouds.

Yesterday a young gentleman, by name J. Beam Yesterday a young gentleman, by name J. Beam, and by proclivity a Secsionist, was taken in charge by the custodians of law and order. Beam was examined by Inspector Carpenter, who found him innocent of any real mischief. He discharged him after being promised that in future he would select good Union company, and draw upon the vocabulary for loyal words only.

The British steamer Glasgow, Captain McGuigan, left to-day for Liverpool with twenty-seven cabin passengers, and others in the steerage. Among the passengers was John Young, LL. D., of Indiana, American consul to Belfast, Ireland.

It might also be worth while stating that the It might also be worth while stating that the Hamburg mail steamer *Tentonia*, Captain Taube, left to day for Southampton, Havre, and Hamburg,

left to-day for Southampton, Havre, and Hamburg, with fifty-one cabin passengers and one hundred and three in the steerage.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, upon the body of Catharine Cordes, a native of Germany, aged twenty-eight years, who died from the effects of injuries accidentally received by the explosion of a burning fluid lamp. Deceased, it appeared, was a domestic in the house of Mrs. Thompson, corner of Eightythird street and Third avenue, and was replenishing a lighted lamp when the explosion took place.

ing a lighted lamp when the explosion took place. Verdict, "accidental death"—should have been "Suicide by burning fluid." word go out that every genuine friend of the Government and of the flag, wherever he is to be found—whether in the pulpit, in the congregation, in the professions, in the schoolshort time afterwards at the office of the keeper of the reservoir in Eighty-fifth street.
One more horror to complete the chapter. William Underwood, a resident of 87 Spring street,

derwood did not pay any attention to deceased, and allowed him to load the weapon, as if nothing se-rious was to be apprehended. In a few minutes afterwards deceased went out into the hall, and after closing the door, shot himself through the head. The unfortunate man lingered about two hours, and then expired in great agony.

Union MEETING IN BUCKS COUNTY .- On Saturday last, a Union meeting was held at the Bear Tavern, in Southampton township, Bucks county. An immense number of people attended from all parts of Bucks and the adjoining counties. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon, L. C. Cassidy, Hon. Henry Chapman George Lear, Esq., of Doylestown, and others.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. ANOTHER ALARM. Observance of the Sabbath. REBEL BATTERIES WITHDRAWN.

GEN. M'CLELLAN MAKES A BALLOON ASCENSION. GENERAL ROSECRANS' COMMAND.

FROM MISSOURI.

McCulloch at Mr. Vernon. REPORTED CAPTURE OF FORT SCOTT. IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO. LOYALTY OF KENTUCKY,

THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOAT FROM THE CAPITOL. From Fortress Monroe and Hatteras.

Contrabands Escaping from North Carolina,

A REIGN OF TERROR. North Carolina Troops Recalled. Special Despatches to "The Press."

THE UNION SENTIMENT INCREASING.

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1861. Observance of the Sabbath in the Army-Orders of General McClellan. The following order has just been promulgated: GENERAL ORDER No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1861. The Major General commanding desires and re uests that, in future, there may be a more perfect espect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeaor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in case of attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is commended to the commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary ovements shall be made on that day; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend divine service after the customary Sunday morning inspecion; and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on

The General Commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest in seven is necessary for men and animals. More than this, the observance of the Holy Day of the God of Morcy and of Battles is our sacred duty. George B. McClellan, Major-General Commanding. Official.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General. Gen. Rosecrans' Command-All Well. The War Department received a despatch from Gen. Rosechans, in camp near Sutter, Va., dated yesterday, from which it is inferable that all is well with this command.

Military Appointments. The President, to-day, made the following miliary appointments :

Charles M. Thurston, of Maryland: Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota; and Daniel Butterfield, to be brigadier generals. John Clark, of Massachusetts; N. J. Sappington, of Maryland; James M. Sanderson, of Cali-

fornia; Josiah M. Lucas, of D. C.; Alex. M. Lloyd, of Pennsylvania; Samuel Gamage, of California; Judson M. Sherman, of New York; James P. Fredericks, of New York, and E. P. S. Schenck. W. E. Burton, who produced "The Tempest," six of Ohio, to be commissioners of subsistence for the volunteers, with the rank of captain. Wm. M. Wi-IT S. A. George S. Gideon has been appointed by the President a member of the Board of Metropolitan Police, in place of Colonel Scaton, declined. Lieut, Col. O'Keefe, of the Fifteenth New York, Cashiered.

> The Star, of this evening, says: "Lieut. Col. FRANCIS B. O'KEEFE, of the Fifteenth Regiment of New York volunteers, having been sentenced by court-martial to be cashiered, for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, &c., Gen. McCLELLAN has approved of the said sentence, and formally declared him no longer an officer in the military service of the United States.

> Another Alarm. Considerable excitement was occasioned this afternoon by repeated discharges of musketry in the neighborhood of Fort Coreoran. The commanding positions were soon occupied, under the supposition of a pending battle, but the firing proceeded from musket practice with blank cartridges. No Passes Issued.

No passes whatever were issued to-day to cross Gen. McClellan makes an Ascension General McCLELLAN made a balloon ascension. with Professor LowE, yesterday, and occupied two

hours in an invaluable reconngissance of the enemy-The Sabbath-day Order. General McClellan's order for the observance of the Sabbath was read throughout the entire line to-day, and was everywhere received with glad-

Pardoned by the President. The President has pardoned A. J. CLARKE, who

has served two years in the Wisconsin Penitentiary, having been convicted of forging land warrants. A Rebel Battery at Great Falls Withdrawn. Last Wednesday the rebels fired from an eminence at Great Falls, sixteen miles from Washington, upon a body of our troops on the Maryland side. Their rifled cannon, although perhaps discharged a hundred times, wounded only one of our men. They attempted to ford the river by constructing a temporary bridge with planks, when they were repulsed by the sharpshooters of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserve, and a number of them killed. The rebels then retired from view,

carrying with them their battery. The Situation of Affairs. The following are the results of a careful and extended observation to-day on the Virginia side

of the Potomac: A new and formidable battery has been discovered, commanding the Leesburg road, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge, the felling of woods by the rebels having exposed it to the view of our troops. Owing to the distance, no guns were discernible, nor any large body of troops. Men were, however, employed on the fortification

At daylight this morning our pickets advanced one mile farther into Virginia, the rebels retiring before them from the direction of Arlington. General Scott's Staff.

Colonel VAN RENSSELAER and Lieutenant Colonels G. W. Cullum, Schuyler Hamilton, and EDWARD WRIGHT, General Scott's aids, were on Saturday commissioned as colonels, with pay and allowance of colonels of cavalry.

Miscellaneous. Reports from various points on the Virginia side f the Potomac represent all quiet there during last night and this morning. Our troops, near Alexandria, found six brass sixpounders yesterday, buried in the ground, a short distance from the railroad station. They were

taken to Fort Ellsworth. The proprietor of a fare bank was arrested yesterday, it being reported that a paymaster in the navy, who is detained here in custody, has been patronizing the establishment by large ventures of money. The various other gamblidg establishments were closed last night at an early hour, probably from a fear that their business would also be in: terrupted or suspended by the Government autho- Inlet.

A Touching Appeal for the Union by a Great and Good Friend. The Russian Minister, Mr. DE STOECKL, had an udience of the President, and read to him the following despatch :

[TRANSLATION.]

ST. PITERSICIEN, July 10, 1861.

Mr. De Stoeckl., &c., &c.,—Sir: From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the presperity and even the existence of the Union. The Emporor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens already in arms against each other are ready to let loose upon their couneach other are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the scourges of political society—a civil war. For the more than eighty years that it has existed, the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise, and its progress to the concord of its members, consecrated under th to the concord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institu-tions which have been able to reconcile union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solumn compact which up to experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact which, up to this time, has made their power, in spite of the diversity of their constitutions and of their interests; and perhaps even because of this diversity Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond which is the basis and the very condition of their political existence. In any ovent, the sacrifices which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it are beyond comparison with those which a dissolution would bring after it. United, they perfect themselves. Isolated, they are paralyzed. The struggle which unhappily has just arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties.

nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties.

Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to co-exist. The American nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion

of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the Confederation, to end definitely in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political power. Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations. It is Imperial Majesty still places confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. It is Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men of the two parties will seize all occasions and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance in a spirit of justice and moderation.

If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your counsels may contribute to this result, you will respond, sir, to the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a syvereign animposed by the most friendly sentiments toward the

to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrium. It constitutes, besides, a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interests, for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathics, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other. I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in presence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes which His Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work so laboriously raised, which appeared so rich in its future. It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the General Government, as to influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present. Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep consideration.

Gontschanger

The Socretary of State has delivered to Mr. Stoecki the following acknowledgment:

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, September 7, 1861. 
The Secretary of State of the United States is anthorized by the President to express to Mr. De Stocckel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentury of his Majesty the Emperor of Russin, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly, and magannimous sentiments of his Majesty on the subject of the internal differences which, for a time, have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instructions from Prince Gorteclakoff to Mr. De Stocckl, and by him read, by his Majesty's direction, to the President of the by his Majesty's direction, to the President of the United States and Secretary of State. Mr. De Stoeth will express to his Government the satisfaction with which the President regards this new guarantee of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to Mr. De Stoecki renewed assurances State offers to But. 2020. Of his high consideration.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. IDWARD DE STOECKL, &c., &c. The Sleepy Sentinel. The name of the private who is to be shot on Monday for having been found guilty of sleeping

on his post, is WILLIAM SCOTT, of Company K, Third Sentence of Death upon Private William Scott, for Sleeping on his Post.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1861.

I. Atthe general court martial, which convened at the camp of Brigadier General Smith's brigade, purenat to Special Orders No. 23, of September 2, 1861, from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, and of which Colonel B. N. Hyde, Third Vermont Volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried private William Scott, of Company K, Third Vermont Volunteers, upon the following charge and specification:

Charge—Violation of the forty-sixth article of war. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }

war.

Specification—In this, that he, private William Scott, Company K, Third Vermont Volunteers, being a regularly-posted sentinel, did go to sleep upon his post, this at the hour between three and four A. M., on the 31st day of August, 1861, while on piket guard, near Camp Lyon, District of Columbia. To which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows: To the specification, "Not guilty;" to the charge, "Not guilty."

Findings of the Court.—After mature deliberation of the evidence, the court finds the accused as follows: Of the specification, guilty; of the charge, guilty. Sentence: And the court, two-thirds of the members concurring therein, does sentence him, private William Scott, of company K, Third Vermont Volunteers, to be shot to death.

Third Vermont Volunteers, to be shot to death.

II. The proceedings in the foregoing case have been laid before the Major General commanding, in accordance with the sixty-fifth article of war. The following are the orders thereon: The proceedings, findings, and sentences in this case are confirmed, and private William Scott, company K. Third regiment of Vermont volunteers, will accordingly be shot to death, on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1861, at such hour and place as the brigade commander may determine.

By command of Major-General McClellan.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Ald-de-Camp.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp. Important News from the Rebel States. The following despatch from Louisville, Kentucky, was received in Washington on Saturday night:

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—Richmond and Memphis papers of the 5th, and Charleston and New Orleans of the 4th, and Nashville of the 6th instant, have been received here. A panic produced by the capture of the Hatteras forts continues to rage all capture of the Hatteras forts continues to rage all along the Gulf coast; the papers clamorously demand the strengthening of the sea-coast defences of the rebel Government. Their terror is greatly increased by constant reports of further aggressive movements of the Union army. Large numbers of families are flying from Wilmington, and all the women and children have been removed from Newbern. A regiment of infantry and two batteries hurried to the defence of the latter point.

Evidently, from the tone of the Richmond papers, the threatening of the Gulf coast will produce a change of strategy on the part of the rebel Government, and that offensive steps are not likely to be taken by the army of the Potomac for some time.

The lower House of the North Garolina Legislature refused, by a large majority, to pass an act re-The lower House of the North Carolina negation refused, by a large majority, to pass an act reconvening the Convention that passed the Secession ordinance. The refusal produced a storm of denunciation by the ultra Secession papers, which denunciation is the second papers of the second papers.

clare that it will produce internecine strife in the old North State. Sickness still fearfully prevails in the rebel army signoss stuff learning prevails in the rebel army in Virginia. At Lynchburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Leesburg, over five thousand men are in the hospitals. The small-pox is raging violently. The medical authorities publish urgent appeals to physicians throughout the rebel States to forward immediately all disposable vaccine matter to Richmond. Richmond Richmond.

The ioldiers from the Gulf States suffer greatly from the cold nights in Northern Virginia.

Appeals for contributions of warm clothing appear in all the leading papers.

An efficial statement shows than only nineteen

An emetal statement shows than only nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty volunteers emlisted for the war in Georgia. Out of one hundred and thirty counties, twenty-seven furnished none at all. Gen. Beauregard's official report of the action of the 18th of July, now first published in the Richmond papers, is full of falsehoods, and very self-complished. complacent.

The Fort Smith Times of the 28th ult. says Albert Pike negotiated an offensive and defensive treaty with the Cherokees.

The New Orleans financiers show considerable unwillingness to receive Confederate treasury notes at par. The Mobile banks resolved to receive them avment of indebtedness. Jeff. Davis's death is not confirmed.

Mr. Stephens is still at Manassas, attending hi From Fortress Monroe and Hatteras CONTRABANDS ESCAPING FROM NORTH CAROLINA. THE UNION SENTIMENT.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

North Carolina Troops Returning from Virginia. FORTEESS MONROE, Sept. 7-via Baltimore. Commodore Stringham reached Old Point to-day, but his fag ship has not arrived yet. The steamer Harriet Lane has sailed for New York, and also the steamer Quaker City, in conse quence of new orders from the Commodore. The steamer George Peabody arrived last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing later intelligence and a number of fugitive slaves from near the mouth of Tar River, who had managed to escape to the

The fortifications at Ocracoke inlet, as before stated, have been abandoned, and probably those at Oregon inlet, some forty miles this side of Cape Hatteras. A powerful steamer was seen inside of the latter inlet when the Peabody passed there yesterday. There is no light at Cape Hatteras, the rebels having removed the lenses.

It is supposed the rebels will make a stand at Fort Macon, a strong casemated work, guarding the approach to Beaufort. The refugees from North Carolina report that the people in the lower counties of the State are ready to hoist the Union flag, when once assured of support.

No signs of fortifications were to be seen at the

A perfect reign of terror exists in the interior of A prominent clergyman declared at Hatteras Inlet that, should a Federal force invade the main land, near Beaufort, it would at once be joined by two thousand loyal North Carolinians. The captain of the Peabody, counted twenty-five wrecks between Capes Hatteras and Henry.

Colonel Max Weber will return to Old Point, and Colonel Hawkins' force will be greatly strength-Colonel Benedix has been placed in command of

The weather here is intensely hot. Sailing of the Minnesota. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The United States steam-frigate Minnesota, the flag-ship of Commodore Stringham, sailed to-day for Fortress Monroe.

the Tenth New York Regiment.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS AT BALTINORE. BALTIMORE, Sopt. 8 .- Some important arrests

were made here within the last twenty four hours, which reflects credit on the vigilance of the Govern-On Saturday night the officers arrested Mr. J. Grady and nineteen others, mostly residents of the Eighth ward, at the North Point Monument House, on the Trap road, about eight miles from the city. They were endeavoring to make their way to Virginia. The party had gone thither in three wagons, and were to have embarked on a schooner, probably for the eastern shore, and from thence to Virginia. Among the articles seized was a quantity of blue flannel, several military uniforms, packages of letters, medicines, &c., and a Secession flag. The whole party were taken to Fort Mc-

Henry. Grady is one of Marshal Kane's police.

This morning, about daybreak, A. Williamson.

loing business as a conclimaker, at No. 50 German street, was arrested, charged with treason against the Government. A few days previous it was ascertained that he had been engaged by certain parties to make a wagon with a false top and bottom, to facilitate the transmission of contraband articles south of the Potomac. The accused, after being closely watched, was arrested in the new wagon, with a pair of excellent horses, just as he was about leaving his shop. At first he protested his innocence, and invited investigation, but the police soon demonstrated that they were better acquainted with the secrets of his wagon than was supposed, and quietly drow from its secret recesses ample evidence of the guilt of some one. The vehicle had a false floor, and as the police quietly removed it the accused exclaimed, "My God! I am a ruined man." The

articles found embraced. among other things, some twenty large-sized navy revolvers, of superior quality; a quantity of gold lace, red flannel, a package of about one hundred and twenty letters. addressed to parties at Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, and Fairfax, and some from several firstclass business houses in Baltimore. The letters and other articles were sent to General Dix. Williamon was sent to Fort McHenry. General Dix has issued an order interdicting all ommunication with the State prisoners at Fort

McHenry. All the passes heretofore issued are ountermanded. It is understood that among the letters seized ere some addressed to officers in the rebel army, and one to Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

> FROM MISSOURI. McCulloch at Mount Vorner

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 8.—Gen. McCulloch is reported to be at Mount Vernon organizing for a bold and desperate effort northward. There are various rumors about Generals Price and Rains having taken Fort Scott and defeated Col. Montgomery, and captured all his stores, arms, &c., and taken all his command, himself among the rest, as prisoners; but they need confirmation. Governor Jackson, with his body guard, arrived here to-day, but his future movements are not

The Outrage on the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad. MORE OF THE VICTIMS.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 7.—The following additional names of the victims of the terrible disaster on the Hannibal and St. Josephs railroad, taken from the St. Josephs Journal, of the 4th:

Killed—Dr. Horten, of Atchison; P. M. Borland, of Kansas City; C. Fording, of West Liberty, Iowa county. of Kansas City; C. Fording, of West Liberty, Iowa county.
Severely injured—Mr. Lockwood, of St. Josephs; Captain Davis, of Second Kansas Regiment; Mr. Martin, brakesman.
Slightly wounded—J. W. Parky, L. C. Edwards, and Mr. Deutschman, all of St. Josephs, and C. Carpenter, U. S. A.
A man and woman, known to be killed, are still in the ruins, and four of the dead, who belonged to Iowa and Kansas, have not yet been identified. There are less than sixty wounded, with broken limbs, and bruises, and crushed bodies, all of whom are being well cared for. are being well cared for.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 6, via Baltimore.— The United States steam-frigate Roanoke, Commodore Pendergrast, has returned from the blockade off Charleston harbor, having been relieved by the Wabash. The steamer Quaker City is coaling for a cruise. The rebel steamer Patrick Henry, fora cruise. The rebel steamer Patrick Henry, for-merly the Forktown, is only about a dozen miles above Newport News awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. She has long been preparing at ond, and it is said carries a heavy arman The Geo. Peabody is hourly expected from Hatterss Inlet. The steamer Harriet Lane saved the best gun which was thrown overboard while ashore at Hatters Inlet. The United States steamers Minnsota and Potomac are expected to arrive here this morning.

Loyalty of the Kentucky Legislature. THE STADS AND STRIPES PLYING OVER THE CAPITOL. FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 7.—The Senate to-day appointed Messrs. Johnson, Reed, Thoraton, and Marshall a committee to visit Western Kentucky, and inquire of the United States and Confederate military authorities, by whose directions and for what reasons they are occupying certain portions of our soil. The Senate is composed of 27 Unionists and 11 Southern Rights men. of our soil. The Sente is composed of 21 Ontolisists and 11 Southern Rights men.

By direction of the House, the United States flag was hoisted over the capitol to-day, the vote standing 77 against 20. Mr. Desha subsequently moved to hoist the State flag, and the motion was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. In the House there are 76 Unionists against 24 Southern

Important from Cairo.

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES AND REBEL FORCES ON THE WESTERN BORDER OF KENTUCKY. CAIRO, Sept. 7.—Generals Pitlow and Polk are at Columbus, with 800 rebels. Jeff. Thompson is in Missouri, directly opposite, with the remainder of the rebel forces. 800 United States troops left here o day, to reinforce those at Paducah, and another

Seizure of a North Carolina Brig. New York, Sept. 8.—The brig Mary McRae, of Wilmington, N. C., arrived to-day from Liverpool with a cargo of salt, quinine, &c. She has been seized by the Government under the confisca-

Non-Arrival of the North Briton. FATHER POINT, Sept. 8.—The steamer North Briton, now due here, has not been signalled

Counterfeit Notes. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Counterfeit S5 bills on the Cambridge City (Mass.) Bank have been circulated freely here to-day. The imitation

Fire in Jersey City. SCHOONER BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE-THE COOK AND ONE OF THE CREW DREADFULLY IN-JURED-FOUR RAILWAY CARS DESTROYED, ETC. A very disastrous fire broke out at Jersey City last night, about half past seven o'clock, resulting in the total destruction of the schooner Cornelia, plying between New Bedford and Jersey City. The schooner, it has been ascertained, was laden with kerosene oil, and was anchored close to the New York and Erie Railroad depot, at the foot of the Paterson dock. About seven o'clock an explosion took place on board, which was instantaneously followed by the schooner becoming enveloped in flames. The alarm being given by the ringing of the fire bell, the fire department was instantly on the spot; but by this time it had spread with such rapidity that the Paterson slip and three of the railway cars were on fire.

No service whatever could be rendered to the Ro service whatever could be rendered to the schooner, and she was left to her fate. The main object now was to prevent the burning of the dock, and the fire coming in contact with other cars. This was successfully effected, but not until a fourth car had become ignited. The other cars having been removed, the whole energies of the firemen were brought into requisition to save the dock. In the midst of the bustle and excitement, thousands having assembled, on making more minute investi-gation, it was discovered that the cook and one of the crew of the schooner had narrowly escaped, after being severely burned on different parts of the body. after being severely burned on dinerent parts of
the body.

It was thought at one time that the New Jersey
Railroad depot would have suffered by the fire,
but such was not the case. All the small craft in
the river were removed to a proper distance, and
the schooner was burning up to the hour of going
to press. Had there been any way or hope of
scuttling the vessel, it would have been done, but

the risk was too great to be entered upon, consequently she was left to burn to the water's edge. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS-THREE MEN REPORTED TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Through the praiseworthy exertions of the firemen and others in the scene, the exertions of the firemen and others in the scene, the fire has been got under, but not without doing immense harm. It is estimated at a rough calculation that \$50,000 will not repair the damage done. A great part of the Patterson dock has been completely destroyed, and some other important parts adjoining. When the barrels of oil had emptied themselves after the explosion, and when the schooner went down, the dock appeared a lake of burning fire, and burning tar barrels floated down the line of docks.

The firemen then betook themselves to boats to impede their communication with the Cunard and other docks, and acted a most praiseworthy part in subduing the flames and destroying the barrels. We regret to state that up to this hour three of the crew are reported dead, and one had to get his leg amputated. We learn, however, that all danger is now at an end, although the firemen are still busily engaged in putting out the flames. The firemen are were flow of their engines.

busily engaged in putting out the flames. The fire-men from New York, with three of their engines, men from New York, with three of their engines, rendered valuable service.

The fire originated from the carelessness of the steward, named E. Douglass. It seems that he went down into the vessel with a lighted candle, but had no sooner entered when a terrific explosion took place. Douglass succeed in reaching the upper deck, but was instantly enveloped in the flames. He, with great presence of mind, jumped overboard, and was rescued by several hands belonging to the Jersey City ferry. There were on board the vessel at the time three seamen and a bey, two of them, whose names we were unable to ascertain, were unable to escape and were burnt to death.
One of them, however, named Frank Silma, and
the boy, named Emanuel, succeeded in gaining the deck, and jumped overboard. They were, how-ever, badly burnt. They were taken to the City

Douglass was so badly burnt that he cannot live, but the other two, it is thought, will recover. The captain and first mate were ashore at the time making some purchases, and it was their intention to set sail this morning. The cargo belonged to Richardson & Co., of this city. Loss \$10,000; no insurance.

The cars destroyed were loaded with wheat, and belonged to the Eric Railroad Company. Loss \$5,000 on wheat, and \$1,000 on the cars; partly insured.

The damage to the dock is estimated at \$4,000; no insurance. The schooner was the property of the captain. Loss on the same \$3,000; insured.

The boy Emanuel had his foot broken in gaining the deck of the schooner. spital. Douglass was so badly burnt that he cannot live, but the other two, it is thought, will recover. The captain and first mate were ashore at the time making some purchases, and it was their intention Ine cars destroyed were loaded with wheat, and belonged to the Eric Railroad Company. Loss \$5,000 on wheat, and \$1,000 on the cars; partly insured. The damage to the dock is estimated at \$4,000; no insurance. The schooner was the property of the captain. Loss on the same \$3,000; insured.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Weinut street, bove Eighth.—"The Tempest; or, The Enchanted ARCH-SIREFT THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—
"Adventures of a Love Letter"—"The Volunteers; or,
The Rifle and How to use It."
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Sanderson's "Southern Rebellion," "Bussian War," &C.

To the Ladies of Pennsylvania, New

JERSEY, AND DELAWARE.—The secretary of the Ladies' Aid, of Philadelphia, having spent a fortight, after the battle of Bull Run, in a personal Ladies' Aid, of Philadelphia, having spent a fortnight, after the battle of Bull Run, in a personal inspection of the camps and military hospituls in and around Washington, reports that these localities present to that association a wide field for their benevolent operations. This field the association resolved at once to occupy, and, with the assistance of Mr. Lesley in the War office, and other patrictic gentlemen, have established in Washington a depository for such hospital cores as under their auspices may be forwarded to that point. This measure was necessary to the end that the donors might have the control and direction of these stores, and thus be assured that they would be promptly appropriated to the use of those for whom they were intended. The depository has been placed under the care of excellent ladies, of undoubted loyalty and efficiency, who will, from time to time, visit the camps and hospitals, and with the approval of the surgeons, and the aid of kind and skilful nurses, make such distribution of the supplies under their care as they find proper and necessary. The surgeon general, as well as the surgeons of the respective hospitals, we are assured, will afford every reasonable facility for carrying out these benevolent purposes. The mischievous report, that delicacies designed for the slok and wounded are served up at the repasts of the surgeons, we take pleasure in saying we have the strongest reason to believe it wholly without foundation.

Without such an agency as has been described, Without such an agency as has been described,

Without such an agency as has been described, supplies forwarded might be dispensed with little discrimination, or, as has already occurred, might remain many weeks in unopened packages, while our generous defenders were languishing, perhaps dying, for want of just such supplies.

Our undertaking is one of magnitude, but one from which patriotism and humanity forbid us to shrink. If the ladies of our country could witness the scene presented in the hospitals after a battle, there is no sacrifice they would not willingly make for the relief of the sufferers. If they could hear the wounded soldier's expression of gratitude for a cup of cocon, a glass of water, or the smoothing of his hard pillow by woman's hands; if they could see his despondency giving place to confidence, and to courage, for a renewal of the confliet, on the slightest manifestation of woman's sympathy, donations would flow in so that our depository could not contain them.

To the men of our land belongs the honor of fighting our country's half lation wounded.

or wounded.

To the ladies of Pennsylvania, and adjacent States, we therefore confidently appeal for aid and co-operation in this glorious undertaking. We call upon them as lovers of their country, as friends of humanity, as followers of Him who went about doing good, to forward contributions in money, or in such hospital stores not furnished by the Government, as they may judge needful for the sick and wounded of our army and navy.

The following are some of the articles wanted, viz: woollen shirts and drawers and knit stocking; let every woman furnish a pair of stockings. Also, feather pillows, air beds, bed clothing, jellies, dried fruits, apple butter, crackers, wines, brandy, ale, white sugar, tea, chocolate, cocoa, farinaceous preparations, spices, pickles, dried beef, hams, citric acid, oil of lemon, &c., &c. Pickles are most acceptable to the men in the camps, as well as to those in the hospital; in some circumstances they are esteemed by the surgeon valuable adjuncts. Donations in money may be sent to Mrs. Stephen Colwell, treasurer of the Ladies' Aid, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Arch streets, or may be handed to Reported Capture of Fort Scott by the Rebels Colwell, treasurer of the Ladies' Aid, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Arch streets, or may be handed to Mrs. Joel Jones, president, No. 625 Walnut street, or to Mrs. John Harris, secretary, No. 1106 Pine street. Other contributions may be forwarded, freight prepaid, to "Ladies' Aid, care of John P. Rhoads, Esq., No. 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia," marked "hospital stores." Small parcels, to be packed in boxes or bales, may be sent on Fridays, between 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. to the church northeast corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets. All will be promptly forwarded to the depository of the Ladies' Aid, in Washington. Letters may be addressed to either of the officers already named Editors of papers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Editors of papers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware are respectfully requested to give the foregoing one or more insertions gratuitously, and ask for it the attention of their readers.

FUGITIVES FROM TENNESSEE .- More than a hundred fugitives from Western Tennessee are now in Philadelphia, seeking labor of some kind to keep themselves and familes from want. We saw one gentleman yesterday who left Louisyille three days ago. He reports that city full of fugitives, who gentleman yesterday who left Louisville three days ago. He reports that city full of fugitives, who vainly sought employment. He had been obliged to fly stealthily, and by night, leaving a large family upon his farm, which, he afterward understood, had been confiscated, and his children and wife driven away. He has no means of hearing from them, as travel between Tennessee and Kentucky has been prohibited by both Governments. He is suffering the greatest anguish and solicitude. from them, as travel between Tennessee and Kentucky has been prohibited by both Governments. He is suffering the greatest anguish and solicitude upon the subject, and thinks that their friends in Tennessee, if there are any left, are afraid to harbor or help them. To bring the least suspicion upon ones' self in that section is to be tried and adjudged at once. Universal fear prevailed, one half the section being considered spies upon the other half. The gentleman of whom we speak was betrayed by his own brother-in-law, with whom he had exchanged remarks, stating, at the same time, that Secession would ruin the interest of the South. The most heinous outrages were of daily occurrence, the laws, so far as the question of Union was concerned, being given over to bands of semimilitary ruffians, who rivalled each other in atrocities. He states that already the notes of proparation to flee were heard on every side. Already lamentations and weeping resound from mountain to valley. Fathers and mothers with their tender offspring have settled the question of emigration by hundreds and thousands. Groups of neighbors have arranged to make the dreary pilgrimage together, resolved to share each other's fate. Lonely processions of wretched creatures will soon leave their firesides, sundering, as best they can, all the ties of memory, which bind them to the loved scenes of their childhood and youth. Such issues have, been forced upon the innocent and the patriotic by the appearance of Secession. There is no hope for the Union and the world but its immediate extinction, though the last dollar should be spent, and the last blood-drop spitt.

LIGHTHING AND ITS EFFECTS.—During the heavy thunder storm last week, a barn at Mount Airy, in the Twenty-second ward, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. The building was in full sight of several persons when it was struck, and all agree in declaring that a huge ball of fire, which some say was as large as a barrel, left the clouds and descended in a direct angular line to the barn. The thunderbolt struck the apex of the roof, and the flames appeared to run over and through the building in an instant. A man who had been sleeping in the barn, and who was awakened by the crashing of the thunder, declared that the fire poured through the roof at the point where the lightning struck, and that it descended to the ground in a line with the course it took in coming to the building from the clouds. He says the fire descended a glittering spangled mass, which spread through the building and wrapped it in flames in an instant. The man only escaped by flying from the building without a portion of his clothing. He describes a strong sulphureous smell which pervaded the interior of the structure at the LIGHTNING AND ITS EFFECTS .- During the

which pervaded the interior of the structure at the were arranged upon both sides of a passage way. In this passage way the bolt struck, between the horses. That portion of the structure did not take fire on the instant, and several neighbors rushed in for the purpose of rescuing the horses. They were all found lying upon the ground. Three were mo-tionless and apparently dead, while the fourth was kicking and struggling. An attempt was made to rescue the surviving horse, but the flames came on or rapidly that it had to be left to its fatte. It is believed that three of the horses were killed instantly by lightning.

THE RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR DE-FENCE.—The capacities of the State for offensive and defensive warfare can best be understood by remarking its immense manufactories. These have heretofore been applied to framing implements of handicraft, clothing for citizens rather than soldiery, and the solid bars of iron that connect cities with cities. The few months of the war that has been forced upon us has made each of these great mills armories, and cannon are turned out in lieu of spades, and bayonets instead of picks. If the men of the North have the right heart to use their weapons manfully, this State can place in their hands the best of steel and the surest of guns.

Most of our great cotton and woollen mills are turning out blankets and army clothes; at Pitts-FENCE.—The capacities of the State for offensive Most of our great cotton and woollen mills are turning out blankets and army clothes; at Pittshurg, Johnstown, Danville, Phœnixville, Scranton, and Philadelphia, the great iron mills are welding cannon; and in this city we are about to make muskets and Enfield rifles of the best patterns. Pennsylvania, therefore, great as she has shown herself in time of peace, will be still more powerful for the evigency of war.

melons has attained its height in the city. The melons are worth from \$4 to \$7 per hundred, and meions are worth from \$4 to \$7 per nungred, and from six cents to twelve cents apiece. On Saturday last, not less than twenty sloop and schooner loads came to town, and as many more in row boats and by market wagons. We are safe in saying that 60,000 meions arrived at our wharves and markets each day of last week. The number of cantelopes could not be computed. The meion is not much to speak of as an article of food, except in the tropics, where the natives take an orange for breakfast, a watermelon for dinner, and a cup of test for sunner. Here we require something for breakfast, a watermelon for dinner, and a cup of tea for supper. Here we require something more substantial to produce caloric, but when we have laid in a supply of beef, bread, and vegetables, a good melon is very nice to close the meal with. They make an excellent dinner dessert, especially it is said, when prepared according to the latest mode, which is as follows: A half hour previous to the using, a plug should be cut in the melon and about a pint of sweet wine poured in, when it should be plugged up and put on ice or in cold water.

To Leave To-day.—Company M, Captain Wilson, Twenty-eighth Regiment, P. V., (Colonel Geary's,) will leave for the line of the army under tien. Banks, this afternoon.

The regimental band, under the direction of J.

W. Warwick, will accompany them, and will prove quite an acquisition to the regiment, which is now doing very arduous duty along the shores of the Potomac.

The officers of the company are: Captain, H. H. Wilson; first lieutenant, Clem. Tingley, Jr.; second lieutenant, William E. Goodman; chaplain, Rev. C. W. Heisley, also accompanies them. One hundred and twenty-five men will include the whole of the party that leaves to day. Colonel Geary has now fourteen companies, or one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven men, the largest regiment that has yet entered the service from any

Hearing of Penkins and Bolton.—Or Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Perkins and Bolton, the chief and assistant armorers of the Frankford Arsenal, were arraigned before Commissioner Hearlitt, on the charge of supplying munitions of war to the Southern rebels. The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Coffey, and the prisoners by Mr. Harrison, who has defended most of the pirates brought to this port, as well as represented the firms whose vessels have been confiscated.

Perkins and Bolton were accompanied by their wives. The former man is of small frame and gray.

Perkins and Bolton were accompanied by their wives. The former man is of small frame and gray haired. He is very pale, and when, now and then, he raised his eye glass to overlook some document of fered in evidence, his hand trembled perceptibly Bolton is of dark, swarthy complexion, and very tall, but likewise given to nervous movements. Both men were scared, as they should be, for the evidence adduced tended to make their case some what desperate. The witnesses examined were as follows:

follows:

Officer Charles Lee, sworn.—I assisted at the arrest of the parties; searched the house and person of Mr. Perkins; (the contradiction published by the parties after their first arrest was found among the papers belonging to Bolom; ulso, the articles of copartnership; also, a book containing entries showing the connection with A. Hitchcock, of New showing the connection with A. Hitchcock, of New York; these entries ran through March, April, May, and June of the present year; one entry, of January, was as follows: "Ordered, 100,000 cannon primers." Other entries noted the delivery of numbers of these cannon primers to Mr. Hitchcock. The articles found with Mr. Perkins were as follows: Latter between him and Mr. Hitchcock. lows: Letters between him and Mr. Hitchcook; a letter addressed by Mr. P. to Simon Cameron, asking work; receipts; acknowledgment of packages by flitchcock.

Rodney Dolby, sworn.—I live in Wallace, above Franklin street; my store is on Second street; I am a machinist; I know the defendants; I have sold a machinist.

a machinist; I know the defendants; I have sold goods four years ago through Mr. Perkins; I have not done anything for them; I don't know anything about their finishing cannon-primers; Mr. Perkins introduced Mr. Hitchcock to me on the 5th of April last, and I was engaged to build a bullet machine for him; he was introduced as Captain Hitchcock, of New York; the conversation about building the bullet machine took place in the presence of Mr. Perkins; Mr. H. said he could furnish me with castings and drawings for the mabuilding the bullet machine took place in the presence of Mr. Perkins; Mr. H. said he could furnish me with castings and drawings for the machine, and he desired one similar to the one at the Bridesburg arsenal; I agreed to build the machine for \$475; he said the one at the arsenal was built from the patterns which he would send; Mr. H said he got the patterns from some place in New York; he did not say what he was going to do with the machine; he wanted me to put on several hands, and get the machine done at once, and, if I got it done in good time, he might have other work; I derived no knowledge from him as to the destination of the machine; I supposed it was to go to New York; subsequently I wrote to Mr. H. that I weak not build the machine unless I knew when at my to go; my reason for thus writing. Indo out the partner suggested that we had he does us going aroused by Mr. Hitchenck. Sowing he was going aroused by Mr. Hitchenck. Sowing he was going aroused to build the machine because I did not know where it was to go, and he said perhaps that was best.

Joseph Vankirk, sworn.—I reside at Frankford; I know the defendants; they purchased the primer cases, and the bills were made out to Perkins & Bolton; I felt some anxiety about where these cannon primers were going, and in February last made the jungiry. Mr. Perking gene the information

non primers were going, and in February last made the inquiry; Mr. Perkins gave the information when he first came to me that the work was for the when he first came to me that the work was for the arsenal, and they needed help; in February some time I made inquiry, in a jocular way, where the primers were to go; Mr. Perkins always replied in such a way as to satisfy me that the work was for the Government; I don't recollect the language he used in conveying this impression; after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter they were refused the tubing by us. tubing by us.

Mr. Dolby was recalled, and he now testified that, after the visit from Mr. Hitchcock, he called at the areenal, and obtained from Mr. Perkins the size of a plate to be used in sinking holes in which

to make primers.

The hearing was continued until to-day, when the correspondence will be produced. MEETING OF KNAPSACK STRAPPERS .- An ad-MEETING OF KNABACK STRAPPERS.—An adjourned meeting of the knapsack strappers was held on Saturday evening, in Filbert street, below Seventh, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee of five appointed to wait on the different contractors with regard to fixing a unanimity of prices. Mr. Fred. Shiffley, president, in the chair. Mr. James Slack stated that the committee had waited on all the contractors for strapping knapsacks, in order to get thom to sign an agreement to pay \$50 per hundred for performing the same. Only one contractor, James Miles & Son, had signified their willingness to enter into the compact. Several of the contractors refused to sign the agreement, but yet encouraged the comcompact. Several of the contractors retused to sign the agreement, but yet encouraged the com-mittee in the course they had taken. A number of the members of the meeting signed an agreement not to take any more work from the contractors unless they paid the price agreed upon. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

ARREST OF THREE NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKETS Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Chief Detective Wood and Detective Bird took into custody, at the Wood and Detective Bird took into custody, at the Germantown and Norristown Railroad depot, three notorious pickpockets, well known as "Tobacco Jack," "Slappy Williams," and "Fiddler Jack." The rascals were busily engaged in sounding the pockets of unsuspecting persons, but it is thought that they had not, when arrested, obtained any valuables. Chief Wood stood the three seamps together, and then notified all the people in the dapot who the prisoners were. A large crowd collected, and every one took a good look at them, and will most probably know their faces in future. For several weeks past numerous persons have lost their pocket-books, watches, and other valuables, and it is supposed the thoft has been committed by this party. Those who have lost anything recently at this depot would do well to be at the hearing to-day at the Central Station.

DEARTING, it is thought by many, will soon DEATTING, it is thought by many, will soon commence, as recruiting does not prosper so rapidly as the exigency requires. There is some shivering among the errant and craven at this announcement, but all good citizens and true men look caimly upon the matter. These latter have no life beyond the Union, and if it must die they do not wish to survive it. This State has now furnished nearly eighty thousand men, including the three-months men. This makes up our full quota, and, with the recruits that we have supplied to California, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Western Virginia, Pennsylvania has well nigh done her whole duty. The addition of a few regiments will keep us out of the reach of a draft. Let the people encourage recruiting and forego the dishonor people encourage recruiting and forego the dis

DARING ROBBERY .- A gold watch and chain and several other articles, were stolen, on Friday evening, from a house on Reed street, above Second, by a couple of adroit and daring thieves. It seems that the lady who resides in the house had gone to a neighbor's, having locked the house up. Some time after this she observed a light in the second story of her dwelling, and saw a man walking show the apartment. walking about the apartment. She hastened to the house, and on entering the front doorway two men fled through the rear, and made good their escape. fled through the rear, and made good their escape.

HEAVY LOSS.—A Quaker lady named Mrs.
M. F. Taylor, who lives in Green street, above Sixteenth, procured \$3,300 from a broker's office on Third street, on Saturday afternoon. She intended to proceed to Burlington to pay a note, but she was relieved of the money before she got out of Third street. Two old English thieves, who were on the street at the time, were arrested by Detectives Taggart and George H. Smith, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. They were held for a further hearing. held for a further hearing.

regiment is encamped at Chestnut Hill. The regiment now numbers 800 men, and recruits are coming forward daily in such numbers as to make it certain that the regiment will be filled in time to obey the summons to go South. The men now mustered into service have their uniforms, which is in marked contrast to that given them when her the threatmenths service. The pents are away on the three-months service. of light-blue cloth; the jackets of dark-blue cloth.

PHILADELPHIA HAY MARKET .- There is considerable activity in the hay market, there being an evident disposition on the part of farmers who have crops to send them in while the demand affords them an extra price. Five hundred loads were sold during the past week, at from seventy cents to ninety cents per cwt. For several weeks past the arrival of straw has been comparatively small. Forty loads were sold last week, at from forty cents to fifty cents per cwt.

ACCIDENTAL BURNING.—Last evening, a woman named Mary McCormick, a lodger at the lighth-ward station-house, was severely burned by her clothes taking fire from a pipe she was smoking. The fiames were extinguished by Mr. Frenaye, the telegraphic operator at the station, who rolled her in a piece of carpet, and afterwards had her removed to the hospital. HANDSOME DONATION. - Captain Collis, of the

Accidental Burning .- Last evening, a

Zouaves d'Afrique, now stationed temporarily at Fort Delaware, has received from Dr. David Jayne & Son, of this city, a handsome present, in the shape of a medicine chest, containing a sufficient quantity of drugs to supply the whole company for three years three years. CHICKEN THIEF ARRESTED .- A colored man, ho is well known as a chicken thief, was arrested in the Fourth ward, on Saturday morning, with thirty-one freshly killed chickens in his possession. The fowls were taken to the Second-district stationhouse to await an owner, and the thief was sent below to await a hearing.

COLONEL BIRNEY'S ZOUAVE REGIMENT. This regiment, now 1,200 strong, encamped at Washington, has been increased, by order of the War Department, with the approval of General McClellan, to fifteen companies. An opportunity is yet offered to our patriotic young men to attach emselves to this popular regiment. D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES .- Company F, Lieuts

Buck and Reess, of this splendid regiment, is now nearly full. Those wishing to join one of the finest regiments ever sent into active service will have an opportunity, as on Tuesday Licut, M. F. Reess opportunity, as on literary will start for the camp on Staton Island. A few will start for the camp on Staton Island. A few respectable young men will be taken by calling on the lieutenant, at the hotel of Colonel Charles Bard Reess, 230 South Fifth street. A CENTENARIAN .- Last evening, a woman named Nancy Hickey, aged over one bundred years, was found wandering in the streets, and was taken to the Third-ward station-house till her

friends could be sent for, THE NATIONAL GUARDS.—The Guards have already 400 men enrolled. As Colonel Lyle has secured the acceptance of the regiment, the work of recruiting will be vigorously pushed forward. One company recruiting in Manayunk will be attached to this regiment.

RETURNED. - Marshal Sharkey returned from West Chester on Saturday, with Phillips, the alleged Confederate officer. The prisoner will be consigned to Fort Monroe. FORT DELAWARE.—Collis' company of selected men are undergoing severe military training at Fort Delaware, where they will remain until ordered to Gen. Banks' column. They drill from five until six, and ten until twelve in the morning, and from four to six in the afternoon.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- A. TORE water with interest at Front and Walnut streets, at two o'clock, on Saturday morning, on the charge of highway robbery. Alderman Bettler held the accused for a further hearing.