The Press

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied so 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 menths. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For ms apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORNEY, A17 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION is exciting some interest among our people. We regard it as merely a canvass for the purpose of filling certain positions for which the people have simply to select competent men. Beyond this there are no interests to serve and no issues to agitate. Philadelphia wants a good man for Sheriff, honest men in the Row offices, and faithful men in the Legislature. The action of each Convention thus far has been an open endorsement of the Administration and its position in this rebellion. We could have hoped to have seen the Democratic party go farther than it has done, but, when we recollect that exactly the reverse was feared, let us accept that which we have received. It has endorsed the action of the tens of thousands of Democratic voters who are now sealing their testimony with their blood. We are disposed to accept the deputies of the party at their word, and especially as we know they only speak the honest sentiments of the peo-

ple they represent. The other bodies which have made nominations are the Constitutional Union party, and what is called the "No-Party Movement." The Constitutional Union party is but little more than a political term representing those whose affinities and affections, in the last Presidential canvass, were with Bell and Eve-RETT. It is a very small and a very respectable organization, and can only have importance as a balancing-weight when the other parties are about equally divided. In its nominations it has attached itself indirectly to the Democratic party by endorsing its candidate for Sheriff, Mr. ROBERT EWING, and its candidate for City Treasurer, Dr. JAMES McCLINTOCK. Mr. FRE-DERICK REEL, its nominee for City Commissioner, was an active ward politician of the Whig school, in the days of Whig supremacy. W. J. McCammon, the nominee for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and E. P. Molineux, the nominee for Register of Wills, are merchants of good standing, and are, we believe, excellent men. We do not see how they can possibly be elected, unless the Democratic party reciprocates the kindness of the Convention which placed them in nomination, and gives them their suffrages. With an arrangement like this, we, of course, have nothing to do, as it is little more than a question of taste only concerning the parties contracting, and nor at all binding the people who, after all, will be called upon to ratify the contract. Personally, Robert Ewing and Dr. McClis-

TOCK are good men. As supporters of JOHN C. BRICKINRIDGE, they have no claims on THE Press, and the fact that they stand on a patriotic platform will prevent us from opposing them as we would be compelled in other events to do. For here, let us say, that we have no disposition to be unjust towards any friend of are friends of ours, and we shall treat them as friends. If elected, we think they will make good officers. Mr. ALBERT LAWRENCE, the candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, was a warm advocate of Douglas, is a good Democrat, a reliable man, and, if elected, will discharge the duties of his office with fidelity.

The "No-party Movement" is one which commends itself peculiarly to us as a reform which deserves to be adopted. Apart from any feeling of party affection, or allegiance to party organizations, there are many things connected with the management of these Conventions which are extremely disgraceful. The science of politics has become little more than a system of intrigue and dissimulation. The bar-room is but the nursery of officehunters, and many of our candidates are simply placed in nomination under influences from which every honest man recoils. We therefore like the "No-party Movement" exceedingly. Its candidates are good men. Alderman John Thompson, the candidate for Sheriff, is an honest and excellent citizen, and will be very popular. FRANCIS F. WOLGA-METH is nominated as Register of Wills. We endorse him heartily, for there is no better-int no purer man amongst us. Ho expresents the loyalty of the Democratic party; he is one of those men who were true to Douglas in the darkest hours of his destiny, and his election will be a high compliment to the followers of the lamented statesman.

On the question of the judiciary the Democratic party has made a grave mistake, which it becomes the people to rectify. The party which nominates mere partisans for the bench misunderstands the spirit of the age, and virtually insults the good sense of the community. The renomination of Judge Sharswood is a deserved compliment to a distinguished jurist, a learned, and we are glad at length to believe, a loyal man. The other Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. FURMAN SHEPHERD is an old office-seeker, and his disappointment at not being nominated for District Attorney last year is now soothed by a nomination for the bench. Messrs. BATEman and Otterson are unknown to us, and we cannot support them. They may he good and loval Democrats, but Democracy is no recommendation to the ermine. The ticket of the No-Party Convention is just. They simply renominate the gentlemen who now so efficiently administer the law. The interests of justice cannot be served by a change in the courts, nor do we think the people ask a change. The Republican Convention, soon to meet, can do no more fitting act than to accept the judiciary ticket of the No-Party Convention. At any rate, that ticket

shall receive the support of The Press. The Legislative nominations have not been completed, but many of those already presented as candidates are fearfully bad. We want good men at Harrisburg, and especially in this crisis, when Pennsylvania will be called upon to do her duty. It has been too much the custom to send men to Harrisburg who are nothing more than creatures of the lobby and adventurers in politics, and there is now room for a thorough and needed reform. The No-Party Committee can render essential service in forming a legislative ticket, and we look with interest to the result of their action. In the meantime, as we have said before,

this canvass is simply for the purpose of placing good men in office. It is a personal issue, and nothing more. All parties are united upon the great question of the day, and whatever disposition the parties may make of the offices at their disposal, we shall be satisfied.

The Czar's Letter.

The letter sent by the Russian Government to Baron DE STOECKL, its diplomatic representa- people of North Carolina were loyal and eager tive in this country, with a strict injunction from Prince Gortschakoff that the recipient ment. He also states that ten regiments of should himself read it to our President, and North Carolina troops have been recalled from also give it newspaper publication, is an im- Virginia to defend the State. portant document at this crisis. It shows that the Emperor Alexander has not the remotest Confederation," and that he heartily desires to see the Federal Government maintain our glorious Union. After this England and France will think twice before-whatever their want of cotton-they hazard the recognition of the South.

Another advantage likely to be derived from this letter is-henceforth the Russian diplomats in this country, who have been suspected (at the least) of having pretty strong sympathies with the South, will hesitate to avow them openly. When the Czar avows himself most friendly to the Union, and most desirous of its continuance, his legation here will scarcely commit the anomaly of continuing to let it appear that they desire the success of the South.

WE INVITE the attention of horse owners to the two thousand sound horses for cavalry service. this season.

An Important Decision. Associate Justice WAYNE, of the Supreme

Court of the United States, has recently delivered an important opinion in regard to the law of the volunteer service, and incidentally upon other subjects of considerable interest at this juncture. EDWARD A. STEVENS, a private soldier in the First Minnesota Regiment, alleged that, on the 29th of April last, he was neustered into the service of the United States for the period of three months; that he faithfully served for that period, and then supposed he was entitled to a discharge from Colonel GORMAN, in whose regiment he was engaged, which, however, was denied to him; that for this refusal he could obtain no other reason than that he, with others, had re-enlisted on the 27th of May for a period of three years or during the war, under the second requisiion or call of the President; that if such reenlistment did occur, he was not aware of it, and that certainly all the rules and formalities equired by the army regulations had not been complied with. On these representations a writ of habeas corpus was issued, commanding Colonel GORMAN to deliver the body of he petitioner, or to show proper cause for his detention. In reply, Colonel GORMAN set forth that STEVENS enlisted as a three-months volunteer, under the first call of the President, in April, 1861, but that subsequently, on the 27th of May, in response to the second call for troops for three years or the war, the whole regiment, of which STEVENS was one, volunteered to serve under the new requisition; that the muster roll to which his receipt for pay is attached differs from those of the three-months volunteers, and sets forth that he had engaged to serve for three years—and the latter statement is fully corroborated by Paymaster PAULDING, and Adjutant General THOMAS.

The decision of the judge, after reciting these facts, is as follows: Having fully considered the bearing of the fact of the case, in connection with the regulations of the army, I have come to these conclusions: That there was no such disregard of them by the officer mustering them into service, though some of them appear to have been omitted in the enrolment of the petitioner. It appears by the papers, however, that no substantial regulation essential to a contract of enlistmenthad been disregarded. My conclusion, then, in this regard is, that the particulars directed in the regulations of the army for the en-rolment and enlistment of soldiers into the service of the United States, whether as regular soldiers or volunteers, are not essential to the validity of the contract of enlistment, where there has been an actual mustering into the service of the United States, and service rendered by the soldier under it; and and service rendered by the soldier under u; and that a contract made under such circumstances is binding upon the soldier and the Government, notwithstanding the omission by the mustering officer of any formality prescribed for the enlistment of a compiler. ecruit.
That a person who has offered himself as a vo

has been received and accepted as such, and who has been armed, subsisted, and paid by the United States as a volunteer, and who has rendered service States as a volunteer, and who has rendered service as such, cannot deny the validity of his enlistment or contract of his engagement for the number of years specified in his muster-roll, upon any ground of informality of proceeding in the enlistment. That the muster-rolls filed in the War Department, and certified to by an officer authorized to muster any volunteer regiment or body of men into the service of the United States, are official records, and afford conclusive proof as between the soldiers and the Government, upon a question of a continuance of service, or any claim the soldier may make for a discharge from the service; that the soldier was re-ceived and mustered into the service of the United States as a volunteer soldier at the time and place, and for the period set forth in the muster-roll, and certified of the mustering officer made, and the persons with whom they were made. And that the persons with whom they were made. And that the third section of an act of Congress of the sixth day of August, 1861, legalizing the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President, after the fourth of March, 1861, respecting full army and navy, and calling out and relating to the militia and volunteers of the States, is constituted. tional and valid, as if they had been issued and done under the previous authority and direction

of Congress. It is my opinion that Congress has constitu-Mr. Breckingide who proves himself true in this crisis, and if Mr. Ewing and Dr. McClintock will sustain the Government, and endorse the Administration in its war measures, they to confirm what may have been done under such proclamations and orders, so as to be binding upon the Government in regard to con-

the first or second call of the President of the United the first or second call of the President of the United States, and who were accepted into sorvice, entered into a contract by which they were to be armed, equipped, subsisted, and paid, according to law, and are entitled to the pension and bounty bestowed upon them, and their wives and children, by Congress, and for this consideration they are bound to serve faithfully for the term for which they were mustered into the service nules some they were mustered into the service, unless sooner discharged, notwithstanding the failure of the musering officer to administer the oath to them pre-cribed by the tenth article of the Articles of War. scribed by the tenth article of the Articles of War.

The soldiers who volunteered under the first proclamation of the President for three months, might afterwards, with the consent of the Government, volunteer and tender their services for a longer time, upon a call of the President of the United States; and that upon having done so, and being accepted and mustered into service, they are bound to serve as soldiers until the expiration of their second engagement.

their second engagement.

It is my judicial opinion upon this case, that it appears that the First Minnesota Regiment were duly mustered into the service of the United States, at Fort Spelling, on the 27th day of May, for the at Fort Spelling, on the 27th day of May, for the period of three years, or during the war, and that Edward A. Stevens is subject to be removed that withstanding his position, into making the withstanding his position, into more orders, and I therefore make the information orders.

Ordered, the writ of kabeas corpus ad submerted awarded by me on a prior day, to wit, the 10th instant, upon the application of Edward A. Stevens, the petitioner aforesaid, be and the same is hereby discharged, and that the aforesaid Edward A. Stevens be and he is hereby remitted to his military duty, in the First Minnesota Regiment.

his military duty, in the First Minnesota Regimen commanded by Col. Willis A. Gorman, and the until then he remain in the custody of the United States Marshal for this district.

Garibaldı.

It was lately announced in this paper, on the authority of a letter received from an official. person at Turin. (the Director-General of the military hospitals in that city,) that GARIBALDI would not come to this country, to take share, under a commission from the President, in the battle of the North against Southern aggression and treason. It is now less likely than before that he can leave Europe. No one can candidates are men of no position at the bar, say when Austria and Hungary will be engaged and with reputations which barely extend be- in hostilities, and the secession of Hungary vond the precincts of the District Court or the would so far cramp the resources of Austria as to leave Venetia comparatively undefended. GARIBALDI, no doubt, will fall upon Venetia at the first favorable opportunity, for his policy, which is also that of Victor Emmanuel's Government, is not to consider the contest in Italy wholly ended until Venetia and Rome are under one ruler, together with the rest of Italy. It appears wholly improbable that GA-RIBALDI, thus circumstanced, can leave Italy for an hour-far less for a campaign in the Fe-

deral army in this country. No MAN stands higher in the affections of the American people than President Lincoln. Amidst all the detraction and criticism which have been visited upon his councillors and agents, no word has been uttered against the President himself. He possesses the confidence of the American people more thoroughly than any other public man since the days of ANDREW Jackson. They feel that he is an honest man. that he has the conscience of this fight, and that he labors with but a single eye to the glory, the greatness, and the perpetuity of this Republic. And, after all, honesty is the soul of public service—the source of the public welfare-for with purity at the head of the nation, the body is healthy and happy.

THE GRAND JURY of Westchester county N. Y., have presented the Yonkers Herald. Highland Democrat, Eastern State Journal, Staats Zeitung, and National Zeitung, as aiders and abettors of treason. They recommend that the district attorney should prosecute the above-named papers if they persist in their traitorous course.

COMMANDER ROWAN, of the Pawnee, has written a letter from Hatteras Inlet, to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he practically confirms the statements, that some of the to swear allegiance to the Federal Govern-

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROidea of recognizing " the so-called Southern GANS, GOAT-SKINS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, &c. (also 1,000 goat-skins), embracing a general assortment of desirable, seasonable articles, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for cash; commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers,

s. 232 and 234 Market street. A collection of Italian marble monumen tombs, garden vases, &c., will be sold at public sale on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock at the marble yard, Fifth street, above South. The monuments are now ready for inspection, and the beauty and variety of designs. together with the exquisite finish, must certainly give general satisfaction. The collection has been imported from Italy. Catalogues can be obtained of Messrs. Viti Brothers, or of the auctioneers. Messrs. Thomas Birch & Son.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.-Messrs, Birch advertisement of W. H. Sterr. To those who wish & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, hold a catalogue to sell their animals there is now a good opportuni- sale of elegant household furniture this morning. ty to do so, as this gentleman wishes to purchase at 10 o'clock. The assortment is the finest offered

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 9, 1861. The most amusing thing is the eagerness of the anti-war organs in the free States in criticising the conduct of the Administration in its prosecution of the war. They claim to be exclusively Democratic, and assume to build all their hopes upon the Democratic party as the grand arbiter in the adjustment of our national difficulties. They insist upon the right to complain and investigate all that is done by our public servants. It must not be forgotten that these men, who claim to be Democrats par excellence, are, in every case, Breckinridge men, and in their relations to Mr. Buchanan's Administration approved its most corrupt and scandalous operations. While claiming the right to inquire into the acts of Mr. Lincoln, a right which nobody denies to them, they insist upon giving such a complexion to the contest as must, in the end, weaken and embarrass the Government. What better method could be adopted to aid the Southern rebellion? Pretending to be in favor of the war (and this only because public opinion demands it at their hands), they clamor constantly for peace, denounce the Republican leaders as Abolitionists, and indulge in the fabrication and repetition of all kinds of calumnies upon the members of the Cabinet. Take such a paper as the Lancaster Intelli-

gencer, conducted by an intimate friend of ex-President Buchanan, and, by every fair construction, speaking the sentiments of the "old public functionary." Its support of the war graduated entirely by its feelings towards the Administration. If there is a rumor affecting any member of the Cabinet, it is sure to find a place in the Intelligencer, no matter how false and unfounded; and if a reverse befalls our arms, that paper, and others like it, accept it as a proof that the campaign is badly conducted and should be speedily closed. And then the ecstasy of madness of these papers and politicians, when the populace insist that they shall change their course, and if they persevere in it they shall be punished for their obstinate treason. Their present cry is vehement denunciation of "mob law," as if, forsooth, the whole Southern rebellion was not instigated by the worst spirit of the mob! What right have those who assist the Southern traitors in their war upon the Government to protest against the indignation of a people who regard their own dearest privileges and their most sacred franchises imperilled by those rebels? Nobody would sanction the attack upon any Northern property, if the owner hereof would pay that decent respect to our ountry's cause which her perils and her sufferings alike deserve and demand.

The extraordinary success which has atten-

led the financial schemes of Secretary Chase will create gratifying surprise among our European sympathizers and friends. A few weeks ago, before the issue of the Secretary's "Appeal" to the people, and shortly after the adjournment of Congress, I saw a letter written by an eminent English capitalist to a Cabinet minister, in which he stated that if Congress would clothe the President with full powers, and carry out the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, all that would be necessary to awaken the enthusiasm of the English fund-holders would be for the London Times to attack American credit. The writer pledged himself that the course of that paper was no indication of the feelings of the capitalists of England and France, and that if we could only make the impression that the Government of the United States intended to protect itself, at whatever cost, millions would be offered from the Old World on the great idea that no better investment could be desired than in the faith and fidelity of our Government. You will find this theory speedily fulfilled when the fact is made clear that our own people are withdrawing from the banks and other institutions, and trusting their money to the treasury. I learn that in high quarters the opinion begins to be expressed, that we shall soon be independent of the money-lenders of Europe. Our people are coming forward with so much alacrity and liberality that it is estimated they will take not only the one hundred millions offered to them, but that they will insist upon taking the balance of the loan off the hands of the banks. An English gentleman drew thirty thousand dollars from a great banking-house in New York, who were paying him four per cent. per annum, and a few days since invested it with the Government, who are paying seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum. He has written to his friends in London, advising them to invest five hundred thousand dollars and same securities. The mank of England pays but three per cent. per annum, so that it will be seen hat every inducement is held out, not merely to our own citizens, but to wealthy men in all parts of the world, to invest their money in the

faith and credit of the United States. OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements. CONTINENTAL THEATRE.-Last night this house opened under Mr. Wheatley's management, and was crowded in all parts—the largest audience it ever contained, save on one occasion, five years ago. The interior has been redecorated, with great neatness, and the auditorium looked fresh and handsome.

Behind the curtain-that same Thesbian picture which was formenly such an attraction at the old Chestnut-street Theatre, and which we should be sorry to have replaced by a newer and less familian picture—great improvements have been made. Mr. R. Randell (who got up "The Seven Sisters" for Laura Keene and John E. McDonough) is the me chanical artist; the machinists are Messrs. Murphy and Black, and the scene painters are J. Wiser an G. Wunderlich. The orchestra, which is good, is led by Mons. Solidor Melon—a gentleman who seems to understand his business. The treasurer is Mr. J. M. B. Whitton, so long known in the same apacity with Mr. Wheatley, at the Arch. "The Tempest,"-but nor as Shakspeare wrote

it,-was produced, with such scenery and mechanical effects as are extremely beautiful, and make it a very fine spectacle. A good deal of singing is introduced, and also some capital dancing in which the Misses Gale (pretty and modest girls who may be remembered in Ronconi's ballet troupe at the Academy of Music) particularly distin guished themselves. The music was chiefly that composed by Dr. Arne. Thus in this play there was acting and dancing, singing and scenery.

It is a pity that Mr. Wheatley did not play "The Tempest" which Shakspeare wrote, as Burton-the best Shakspearian scholar in America-produced it six or seven years ago. Nearly two hundred years ago, to please the vitiated taste of a bad King, John Dryden was induced to "gild the refined gold" of Shakspeare's "Tempest," by actually introducing the new characters of Hippolito, a young man who had never seen a woman, and Dorinda, a young woman who had never seen a man. To make his interpolation work, he had to change the plot. It was downright desecration, and if, as the play-bill told us last night, "The Tempest," thus spoiled. was "originally produced by John Philip Kemble," (over a century after Dryden's death,) we can only wonder at his having been tempted by any nducement to do it. The idea of improving Shakspeare, by engrafting new and unnatural characters upon one of his finest plays, such a true

poet as "Glorious John" Dryden ought to have revolted from. We are sorry that Mr. Wheatley did not produce Shakspeare's play. About the acting we need not say much nowbut it was very fairly played. Our great apprehension was as to Caliban, but Mr. Ryer played i with decided ability. Trinculo, Stephano, and Ferdinand, (by Messrs. H. Chapman, W. H. Bar ley, and F. Williams,) were all respectably per sonated—particularly Trinculo. The ladies of the play are Miranda and Dorinda, by Miss Jennie Parker and Miss Henri. Miss Annie Wilks (formerly of Walnut-street Theatre) was Hippolito, and "delicate Ariel" was nicely played by Mrs. F. Williams, from Washington Theatre. Of course Mr. Wheatle y took the role of Prospero, and wa scarcely correct in making himself look as aged as Lear, who was "four score years and upwards." A man with a daughter only fifteen years old, would have been not older than fifty, at the utmost. The scenic beauties and scenic effects in the present production of "The Tempest" are worthy of in the Peabody, to be landed at Hampton Roads, the highest praise. All through the play we had a supplying them with provisions to last them there succession of beautiful scenery. The closing scene, called Prospero's Vision, or the Fairy abode of Ariel in the Enchanted Forest, (by Mr. George Wunderlich,) has dissolving views, revolving magic

forests, silver lakes and fountains, and any number of young and handsome fairy sprites, richly attired. This scene is wonderfully splendid, and will draw great houses, we are sure, for any length of time that Mr. Wheatley chooses to run the play. It is quite true that it would suit as a finale to almost any other show piece, but that does not take from its

beauty and surprising mechanical effects. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-We understand that a new and original sensation play, by a dramatist of this city, will speedily be produced here. This evening Mr. Couldock will play Jocresse, in the play of that name, and "The Golden Farmer' will be the afterpiece.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- "The Adventures of a Love Letter," announced in the bills as " An Original Comedy, by Charles Mathews, presented, r the first time, in America," was produced at the Arch last evening. It reminds us of a play called (we believe) "Henrietta," produced some | reasury notes.

time ago at Laura Keene's, New York-so much. The Flags for the Pennsylvania Reserves. o, in fact, that we might venture the assertion that 'Henrietta'' formed the model of this play, with the names of the characters changed, and some improvements in the dislogue. However, the play vania Reserve, under Gen. McCall, a standard of was produced last evening in a style commensurate with the resources of the new management. The plot comprises, in brief, the adventures of a certain letter, filled with endearments, which Mrs. Pencoolen (Emma Taylor) sends before marringe to a travelling flame, Major Biunt (J. K. Mortimer). The letter is calculated to injure Mrs Pencoolen in her husband's estimation, and Catharine Bright (Mrs. John Drew) volunteers to recover it. The recovery leads to some strange mistakes, and in the end Catharine and the Major are united, and the fears of the wife made groundless. The letter passes through a half dozen hands, but some strange fatality preserves it down to the final moment. Mrs. Drew, of course, concentred the leading interest, shared in good part by Mr. Mortimer, who bids fair to be a long favorite at this theatre. Wagstaff and wife (Wallis and Miss Wells) are incidental characters that were well received, and the numerous predicaments and embarrassments, some of which are very artfully contrived, kept the house in a The double entendres were often too broad, and might be dispensed with. The curtain, between the first two acts, was also kept down too long. The piece should have a popularity of several nights, as it doubtless will, being underlined for Tuesday and Wednesday. In the amusing

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION. RESUMPTION OF MAIL FACILITIES WITH PADUCAH, KY.

PRIVATE SCOTT PARDONED. THE REBELS ON MUNSON'S HILL. Completion and Extent of their Fortifications.

THEY FIRE UPON OUR PICKETS. RETALIATION OF OUR SHARPSHOOTERS.

TWO REBELS KILLED:

RUMORED BATTLE IN MISSOURI! THE REBELS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

GENERAL RAINS A PRISONER. REBEL DEPREDATIONS IN CAMDEN COUNTY.

From Western Virginia ADVANCE OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA. ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD. FOUR SOLDIERS KILLED.

From General Banks' Division. REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS.

THE KEYSTONE STATE IN SEARCH OF THE SUMPTER. THE MAINE STATE ELECTION.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, September 9, 1861.

Latest from Munson's Hill. The rebel fortifications on Munson's Hill, threefourths of a mile from Bailey's Cross Roads, have

every indication of being completed. From close inspection made to-day, nothing was seen excepting parties taking observations of the Federal troops and their positions.

The earthworks extend for a distance of probably 150 yards to the right of the Leesburg turn-

No guns were observed to be mounted on the fortifications, but a masked battery was discovered concealed by a grove near Bailey's house, about a hundred yards this side of the earthworks. On Sunday everything in that vicinity was quiet; but this morning the rebels opened their concealed batteries, throwing shell into the encampment of our pickets - Dellaw's Comment of our pickets - Dellaw's Comment on the third one

passed a half mile beyond them. In retaliation for this conduct, our sharpshooters advanced on their pickets and killed two of their number. Among the few visitors to Bailey's Cross Roads,

to-day, were Mr. JACOB RIEGEL, a merchant of Philadelphia, and Hon. HENRY G. LEISENRING, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, of the

All has been quiet to-day along the other posts of the line. General McClellan, with his guard, spent some

hours, as is his custom, among the troops there to. day. Pardon of the Sentinel who Slept on his Major General McClellan has issued the fol-

owing order: HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC. Washington, Sept. 8, 1861.
Private William Scott, of Company K, Third
Vermont Volunteers, having been found guilty by court martial of sleeping on his post, while a sentinel on picket guard, has been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved and ordered to

be executed. The commanding officer of the brigade, the regiment, and the company of the condemned, together with many other officers and privates of his regiment, have earnestly appealed to the major general commanding to spare the life of the offender, and the President of the United States has expressed a wish that as this is the first condemnation to death in the army for this crime, mercy may be extended to the criminal. This fact, viewed in connection with the inexperience of the condemned as a soldier, his previous good conduct and general good character, and the urgent entreaties made in his behalf, have determined the Major General

commanding to grant the pardon so earnestly prayed for. This act of elemency must not be understood as affording a precedent for any future case. The duty of a sentinel is of such a nature that its negleet, by sleeping upon or deserting his post, may endanger the safety of a command, or even of the whole army, and all nations affix to the offence the penalty of death.

Private WM. Scott, of Company K, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers, will be released from confinement and returned to duty.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN, S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General. Scorr was to have been executed this morning The pardon was read to the regiment, which heartily expressed their appreciation of this act of executive

clemency. Affray in Camp. Mr. LESLEY, the chief clerk of the War Depart ment, has resumed his duties, after several weeks

At the camp of Colonel Young's regiment of-Kentucky cavalry, at noon yesterday, a soldier named Henderson shot another named WALLER while performing duty as a guard. Sergeant Jo-SEPH H. BRYSON was the officer of the day, and owing to his presence of mind and decision discipline was secured to the camp. WALTER fell at the feet of Sergeant Bryson, who immediately disarmed HENDERSON of his revolver, had him put under guard, and then attended to the wounded sentinel. WALTER was shot under the right car and the ball lodged in the jaw on the left side. There is no prospect of his recovery. The Pawnee-Affairs in North Carolina. Commander Rowan has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. steamer Paw-

nce, Hatteras Inlet, Sept. 5th, of which the following is an extract: "In a communication addressed to the commander-in-chief at Hampton Roads, I informed him that I had forwarded Another of the fugitives of this party I have retained to act as pilot in these waters, should his

services be required. "From the best information I can obtain, ten regiments (of North Carolina troops) have been recalled from Virginia to defend the State. "The Secessionists residing near the water are deserting their residences, and seeking shelter in the

interior. The poorer classes remain waiting for protection to avow their Union sentiments. "A town meeting was called in Washington North Carolina, on the night of the 1st instant, when it was decided to fortify a point on the river ten miles below the town. Mail Facilities Reopened to Paducah. Ky.

The Postmaster General has directed the mail facilities to be restored to Paducah, Kentucky, that town now being in the possession of Federal troops, and the mails there no longer tampered with by New York People's State Convention. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Quite a number of delegates and outsiders have gathered here to attend the Independent People's Convention, which meets to-morrow. The attendance will be large, Treasury Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury has largely increased the clerical force employed in filling up

Gov. Cuntin, of Pennsylvania, Col. Gideox J. BALL, and JOHN A. WRIGHT arrived here this evening, for the purpose of presenting to the Pennsylcolors. The presentation will take place, at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

A New Brigade. Colonel Lamon has been authorized to raise a origade of Virginia and other troops, and has already made arrangements for properly equipping

15,000 Hospital Beds Wanted. Significant of the movements of the day, the Sa. nitary Commission have, with a view to the future, recommended to the War Department that 15,000 more hospital beds be provided. This will require a great increase of hospital room, and it must be Liquor Fines.

The vigilance of the Provost Guard in ferreting out violations of the law which forbids the sale of liquor to soldiers, has eaused a large number of arrests, nearly every one of which has resulted in a \$25 fine. Fines were imposed on seven dealers yesterday for violation. Another refused to pay and was sent to jail for thirty days. Send None but Able-bodied Men.

The Sanitary Commission have, by advice of the War Department, written to the Governors of all loyal States, recommending that none but ablepodied men be permitted to enlist in the volunteer afterpiece, Frank Drew and Scallan divided the army. All others will be rejected here, if not at A Prisoner Heard From.

One of our prominent physicians, Dr. M. C.

CAUSTIN, who was arrested when on a visit to his

family, out of the city, has been heard from at Ra-

leigh, North Carolina, where he is a prisoner. He writes that he is well cared for. He would not be permitted to write anything to the contrary, however true it might be. Washington and Alexandria Ferries. The three steamers between Washington and Alexandria were doing a fine business until the system of passes was introduced. Now they are

thing-the denial of passes having cut off all comunication, except for military men. The United States Sanitary Commission, The Commission are daily in session. Their labors are all intended to bear directly upon the condition of our army. Through the auxiliary aid thus afforded to commanders and officers, the morale of the army has been greatly improved. If properly onducted, the Sanitary Commission cannot fail to be productive of much good.

inking money daily. They are simply doing no-

The New War Ship Pensacola. For four months the war ship Pensacola has been daily reported to be ready for sea in "four weeks." and now the four weeks are apparently no nearer a literal fulfilment than they were at the commencement of that period. The cause of all this unexpected delay is in the building and completing of the engines. They partake of all the improvements known, even to the application of steam in steering the ship. Being the first built here with all these improvements, some delay might reasonably be expected, but the patience of all concerned is now about exhausted.

Closing Up. A number of splendidly-furnished bar-rooms were opened here a few months ago, in anticipation of driving a thriving business by selling whisky to our oldiers. The new law has dissipated their prospects, and many of these establishments have been losed. Others are offered for sale.

Vast Military Movements. If reporters were permitted to publish the arrirals of troops and military movements now transpiring here, the country would be electrified. But all is done quietly and without publicity. Even the ostentatious displays of parades and music on the avenue are avoided, and troops march from the depot to Gen. McCLELLAN's office through direct avenues and without music. By the large arrivals to-day, not a citizen is disturbed, and few are aware of what is going on. Alexandria.

The war steamer Perry, stationed off Alexandria, will be relieved, and will join the flotilla down the river. The Pensacola will take her place, it is said, at Alexandria, where men will continue their labors until she is com pleted and ready for sea. Part of her guns have been shipped, others are yet in Boston, and the carriages in New York. "Willards"-Extension.

A new four-story building is going up on the burnt district adjoining Willards' Hotel. The new premises will be leased to the enterprising proprietors of the hotel, whose business has so increased on their hands that they are daily obliged to refuse applicants for rooms. A Midnight Movement Frustrated.

Our forces at the Chain Bridge, consisting of a Wisconsin and other regiments, obtained secret information that detachments of rebel cavalry, to the number of over one hundred men, had an appoint ment to meet at a point three miles from Chain Bridge at 1 o'clock this morning. A plan was put on foot to capture them. Detachments of our troops were sent out from several points above and ball troops were, through a mistake, fired upon by the advanced pickets on our side, and the whole plot was thus broken up. A rocket was then sent up as a signal for all of our men to return to camp. Sleeping at their Post.

Notwithstanding the fact that a soldier was un der sentence to be shot this morning for sleeping at his post, a number of our pickets over the river were discovered last night fast asleep; and, in one instance, an important military movement was de-

The Rebel Army. Our officers are strongly inclined to believe that the rebel army contemplates an attack upon our troops and upon the city. That was the motive by which they were brought forward to Munson's Hill, and the other advanced posts which they now hold The report that they have retired from Manassas Junction is not credited. There is a stronger force there to-day, and between that place and the river

than at any previous period. Female Prisoners. Fourteen females are held prisoners here. The last arrest was that of the wife of Major Tochman. who is now in the rebel army. There are others who will be arrested-at least their acts would jus-

tify that step. The Defaulting Paymaster. The full amount of the defalcation of B. F. GAL LAHER, paymaster in the navy, is not yet fully known. The apparent deficiency, so far, is said to be over \$1,000, but vouchers may be produced where payments have been made, that will reduce this amount. The Provost Guard are still on the alert to recover, if possible, more of the money \$27,000 have already been recovered.

Munson's Hill, The camps and other indications lead those who have been investigating the subject to the conclu sion that there are about 4,000 rebel troops on and around Munson's Hill. They are laboring actively to-day on their entrenchments.

Secession Documents Seized. Two detective officers, one of them from New York, made a descent upon a Secession rendezvous in this city, last evening, and seized two packages of letters and papers of a decided Secession type Their contents are held secret for the present. Fell in a Fit.

A private in Anderson's New York Zouaves fell in a fit, while the regiment were marching up the Avenue, this morning. He was conveyed into a store by his associates, and properly cared for by

Miscellaneous.

The War Department has issued an order that volunteer regiments of twelve companies shall have three majors, and regiments of from eight to ten companies, two majors instead of one, as here-

The Confiscation Act.

absence, with improved health. Manmoth War Meeting at Boston. FANEUIL HALL PACKED, AND OVERFLOWING-IN Boston, Sept. 9.—An immense Union war meeting was held at Fanueil Hall this evening.
The old "Cradle of Liberty" was packed, as was every avenue leading to it, and thousands were un-

able to gain admittance. able to gain admittance.

All parties were represented.

Hon. B. F. Thomas presided, assisted by the Mayors of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Chelsea, Worcester, Lowell, Salem, and Lynn, and others, as vice presidents.

Mr. Thomas essayed a speech, but the crowd was so densely packed, and continually swaying to and fro, that he was unsuccessful in making himself heard, as was also Senator Wilson. heard, as was also Senator Wilson. Two immense meetings were then organized on the outside, beside the densely packed one inside.

Judge Lord addressed the throng in the hall in a patriotic strain, saying that all the hopes of humanity, civilization, and christianity, were bound up in the present contest.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Thomas, Wilson, and other distinguished passangers both in AMERICAN STOCKS.—No sales of American Stocks re reported to-day (Friday.) LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Specches were also made by Messrs. Thomas, Wilson, and other distinguished personages, both in the ball and at the manmoth gatherings outside.

The most enthusiastic patriotism was evinced by the dense mass of people, and the demonstration was such as even old patriotic Massachusetts has not seen since the days of the Revolution. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. The Provision market rules dull.

London, Saturday evening, August 31st.—Consols closed to-day at 92\% \$92\% for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales of American stocks are as follows: Eric shares, 22\% \$92\% | Illinois Central shares, 32\% \$93\% |.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The Cotton market is certified with a triffing advance, mainly on the inferior The meetings were continued to a late hour. General Butter was announced to address this meeting, but his public duties called him away.

New York, Sept. 9.—The United States marshal has instructed the transfer agents of the New York Central Railroud, of this city, not to transfer any more stock standing in the names of Southern owners, nor to pay any dividends to such holders. Intended Resignation. Boston, Sept. 9.—It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Appleton is about to resign his seat in Congress on account of ill health.

Duties. and no idea of the result can be formed to-night.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC. REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS ON GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

MONTGOMERY COUSTY, Md., Sept. 7 .- The rebels

keep up an almost daily firing on our men at the ferries, and at times make demonstrations as if they intend to cross the river. There was heavy cannonading yesterday in the vicinity of Edward's Ferry. This may be their plan for drawing attention from the works which

are said to be in progress on the ferry road leading Gen. Banks' division is ready at all times.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN CEN-TRAL RAILROAD. FOUR SOLDIERS KILLED.

CARELESSNESS OF THE ENGINEER BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Yesterday afternoon two or three rear cars of a train containing a detachment of the Harris cavalry, of New York, and Colonel Kilpatrick's regiment, were thrown from the track on the Northern Central Railroad, near Cockeysville, through the criminal carclessness of the cagineer. Four soldiers were instantly killed, and several wounded-three mortally-and the engineer, on seeing the result of his recklessness, detached his locomotive, and hastened to the city, where he was arrested. He was fired upon by some soldiers, but they failed to detain him.

The killed were Mr. Lyon, Quartermaster's Sergeant, a relative, is is said, of Gen. Lyon, and privates James McDonald and George Gormann; and the following privates were slightly wounded: Francis Flinn, Peter Peterson, A. McDonnell, Jas. C. Donnelly, Henry W. Allen, James English, and the following wounded badly: George Vonchaire and Michael Dennis.

The engineer, Frederick Gumback, is said to have made a threat that he would be in Baltimore by a certain hour or leave them behind, and kept up a furious rate of speed against the remonstrance of the officers in command

Maine State Election. AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 9.—The annual State election was held to-day. The following is the vote in the principal cities for Governor:

 Biddeford
 690

 Waterville
 399

 Eastport
 184

 Belfast
 414

 Rockland 438 Thomaston 144

1,397 7,191 3,390 From Fortress Monroe. From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8, via Baltimore, Sept. 9.—Hon. Caleb Smith, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, and Col. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, have spent the day at Old Point and Newport News. They leave to-night for Washington.

The Minnesota has not yet arrived.

A prevalent gale is driving a large number of transports into Hampton Roads.

Distinguished visitors bring cheering intelligence from Washington of a retregrade movement of Beauregard's forces. It is well understood here that he must soon capture Washington or suffer a

90 287

Brunswick 348

Lewiston..... 687

hat he must soon capture Washington or suffer a disruption of his army by the withdrawal of troops to the invaded States of the Confederacy.

We have no authentic information of the death

Arrival of the Africa off Cape Race. SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, N. F., September 9.—The royal mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 31st of August, via Queenstown September 1, arrived off Cape Race at half past six o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of news obtained.

The dates per the Africa are six days later than those already received.

those already received. GREAT BRITAIN. The London Globe announces that the army in Canada is about to be reinforced by 22,500 men du-The Times editorially calls on the Government to strain every nerve to develop the cultivation of cotton in India. Elsewhere, it says that it believes that there will be no lack of will to assist the

enterprise on the part of the Government if the merchants and manufacturers will point out the way. The Government will waive all scruples when the prosperity of the country and the existence of millions are at stake.

The Daily News, in an article on fugitive slaves, concludes that the Federal cause is henceforth to be clearly identified with the abolition of slavery. clearly identified with the abolition of slavery. Victoria had left Ireland for Bala

West India advices had been received, (via England,) stating that the privateer Sumpter had taken and sunk forty vessels, causing great excitement It was reported that Lord Monk would succeed Sir E. Head as Governor of Canada. FRANCE. The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Biarritz.
It was stated that the Emperor's interview with

the King of Prussia would not take place until after the latter's coronation: The Imperiat court of Appeal has modified some of its findings, but the sentence in the case of Count Simons is confirmed.

Wheat and corn are to be admitted into the ports of France, temporarily, free of duty.

The Paris Bourse was flat. at 68f., 85c.

ITALY.

An important diplomatic circular has been published by Baron Ricasoli, explaining that the prevailing brigandism near the Neapolitan provinces is inspired from Rome, and asserting that the Government will not pause in its efforts for the unity f Italy.

Cardinal Antonelli is preparing to reply to this A pamphlet on "Rome," issued in Paris, asserts

that, if the Papal Government persists in refusing the guarantees offered for the independence of the Holy See, the people of Rome must be appealed to, and that, if they elect Victor Emmanuel King, the n the following day will be relieved by the Italian troops. HUNGARY.

The Upper House had agreed upon addresses to the Emperor, who expressed his sincere satisfaction at the patriotic sentiments thereof. RUSSIA. A deputation from Finland, en route for Stock-, to demand separation from Russia, had been arrested by the Russian authorities.

POLAND. A new rescript by the Emperor of Russia to the Governor of Poland is very conciliatory in tone. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Arrived from New York, August 27, Orpheus at Bre-en; 28th, the North America at ditto; 30th, Pennsylvanian at Queenstown. Arrived from New Orleans, August 31, Cyprian Queen t Liverpool.

Sailed for New York, August 28, Ben Lomond, from sunderland; 29th, Queen of the East, from Liverpool; 10th, F. A. Palmer, from Beal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. [Via Queenstown.]

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.—Arrived from New York—
Balkan, at Cardiff, Orpheus, at Bremerhaven; Salon, at
Lisbon; Economist, at Greenock; Fratelli, and Mischief,
at Queenstown; New Orleans, at Liverpool; Baltimore,
and Mermione, at the Isle of Wight. Commercial Intelligence.

[Per Africa.]
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week at 120,000 bales. The market has been active, at an advance of 1-16a/k/d &P ib. The sales to speculators reached 50,000 bales, and to exportors 19,000 bales. The sales on Filday were 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at the advance. The following are the authorized quantities:

The total stock in port is estimated at 887,000 bales, challing 558,000 bales of American descriptions. STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The Man-

hester advices are favorable, the market for both goods and yarns being firm, though rather quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market was generally quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co., and others, report, in consequence of the continued favorable weather for the crops. Flour flat at 24æ27s. Wheat steady at 98 24æ98 4d for red Western, 11s for red Southern, 11s 6d for white Western, and 11s 94æ12s 6d for white Southern. Corn firm at a trifling advance on all sorts; sales mixed and yellow at 29s 6dæ30s, and white at 34æ94s. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET,-Various circulars report Beef dul, with a decline on the lower qualities. Pork active at an advance of 2s 6d. Bacon still declining. Lardy steady at 46@49s. Tallow firm at a trilling advance on all qualities. Rice quiet at 30s. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The broker's circular reports: Cod Oil steady at £33@34. Linseed oil firm at 33s. Rosin—Common buoyant at a trilling advance, and selling at 9s Id. Spirits Turpentine active at 56s.

advance, and selling at 9s Id. Spirits Turpentine active at 56s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs steady. Wheat 56æ59s. Flour 24s 65æ28s 6d. Tea.—Common Congou 10½ 2014. Coffee tending upware. Ree active. Spirits of Turpentine excited, with a large advance, sales having been made at 60s. Tullow firm at 47s 6d. Linseed Cakes buoyant and advanced 2s 64æ5s. Linseed Oil cearce, and held at 33s. Cod Oil dull at £34. Sperm Oil dull at £94.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 222 6224 for provider. Friday at 92% 69234 for money.

The Bank rate of discount has been reduced to four The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an

(Via Queenstown)
By Telegraph from Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL, Sunday, September 1.—The steamship Africa takes out to America £25,500 in specie.
The steamship Europa, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at this port yesterday.
Corrox.—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) were 10,000 beles, the market closing firm at Friday's

active, with a trifling advance, mainly on the inferior grades. The sales of the week foot up 16,000 bales. Tres ordinaire 119f.; bas 118f. The stock in port is 248,000 Scizure of Contraband Vessels. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9.—The following vessels were seized at Newport to-day: the schooners S. P. Brown, Maine Law, Wabash, and J. B. Balch, all of which were principally owned by

General Butler Ordered to Resume his Boston, Sept. 9.—General Benj. Butler left for Washington this morning, orders calling him to resume the duties of his post having been re-

The War in Missourt. 51. Louis, Sept. 8.—Mr. Murphy, a member of the firm of Torbest & Co., in Lynn Creek, Camden county, now in this city, received advices last night that their store was robbed on Thursday by a band of one hundred and fifty rebels, headed by a preacher named Johnson, of Lanc's Prairie, and property to the amount of \$110,000 carried off.

Colonel McClang, another member of the firm. is at Jefferson City, in command of a regiment of United States troops. This firm also own two steamers, running on the Osage river, one of which the rebes seized; but as the river is too low for navigation, it is thought they will destroy her.

The postmaster of exceola, St. Clair county, re ports that when he left news had just reached there of a fight between General Lane's Kansas Regiment and a body of rebels under General Rains, in which the latter were completely routed with a heavy loss, and General Rains was taken prisoner. General Price, who was a General existing the

General Price, who was at Osceola, credited the report. The State Flags for the Pennsylvania Reserves. HARRISBURG, Sept. 9: —Governor Curtin and als staff, Lieutenant Colonels John A. Wright. A. L. Russell, J. D. Potter, and J. B. Parker, Sur-L. Russell, J. D. Potter, and J. B. Parker, Surgeon General Smith, and Phymaster General Maxwell, together with a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen, left here to-day at noon for Washington, to visit the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and present to them the flags ordered by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

act passed at the last session of the Legislature. These flags were prepared under the auspices of Colonel John B. Parker, to whom great credit is due for the elegant taste and appropriate style displayed in their execution:

The handsomely decorated disector's car, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was kindly tendered to Governor Curtin for the occasion. The party will arrive in Baltimore at five elecket this evening, and proceed to the Canden sion. The party will arrive in Baltimore at five e'clock this evening, and proceed to the Camden Depot, where a special engine will be in readiness to carry the party direct to Washington. Governor Curtin will present the flags and standards to their respective regiments in person, assisted by the gentlemen composing his staff.

The Sixth New Jersey Regiment. TRENTON, Sept. 9.—The Sixth New Jersey Regiment will soon leave for the seat of war. The ment will soon leave for the seat of war. The Seventh Regiment is rapidly filling up
The officers of the Sixth are: Colonel, James T.
Hatfield, of Jersey City; lieutenant colonel, S. R.
Stroud, of Camden; major, J. P. Vanlear, of Camden county; adjutant, Daniel Loder, Jr., of Trenton; surgeon, Dr. Wiley, of Cape May; assistant surgeon, Dr. Sharp, of Belvidere.

For Fort Lafayette.
ALBANY, N. T., Sept. O. L. Bowne, of Key

West, was arrested at Cooperstown, last evening, having in his possession a large number of important letters from the South. About a hundred of his friends attempted his rescue, but the officers drew their revolvers and cooled their ardor. He will be sent to Fort Lafayette this afternoon.

Advance of Rosecranz's Army. CAMP SMITH, Va., Sept. 3.—General Rosecranz left our previous camp yesterday, and swept over the mountain in full force. The rebelsare reported as being strong a few miles ahead. Our advance pickets were fired upon at four miles beyond us this morning. There will be a fight soon. All the inhabitants are frightened, and are running

From Barbadoes. THE KEYSTONE STATE AFTER THE PRIVATEE SUMPTER. New York, Sept. 9 .- The bark Reindeer arrived this morning from Barbadoes.

The Reindeer reports that the gunboat Keystone
State left Barbadoes on August 16th, in search of the privateer Sumpter.

Marine Disaster. ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 9.—The brigantine Isadora, Captain Head, eighteen days from Porto Rico, went ashore, Saturday night, on Long Beach, seventeen miles south of Barnegat Light. The captain thinks that he will save the vessel and cargo.

Markets by Telegraph.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts .-"Jocrisse, the Juggler"—" The Golden Farmer."

ARCH-STREET THEATHE—Arch street, above Sixth.—

Adventures of a Love Letter"—" Presumptive Evi-ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .- Sanderson's " Southern Re

" Bussian War." &c.

THE NATIONAL LOAN is not likely to thrive, so long as the names of the depositors are published every day. The operations of the loan do not differ from those of a bank that receives deposits and pays interest upon investments and stock. There is no more reason for publicity in the matter of the national loan than for making daily statements of depositors and sums at any of the city banks. Besides, most egregious blunders occur in this way. The name of a citizen worth several hundred thou sand dollars recently appeared as a subscriber in the sum of fifty dollars. The fact was that he entered the deposit for a domestic of his household whereas the report would make it appear that he had but fifty dollars to donate to the Government from the whole of his great wealth. We have bee offered the list of depositors, but decline to state daily the names of private people, who are making a good investment of their means. If we should do so, we would be justifiable in publishing opposite

the investment portions of the assessor's report. In this way the resources of individuals and their cor responding patriotism would be indicated. "BLOOD OR BREAD,"-The revolutionary pictures that our imaginative Southern "friends have been outlining in print, of dusty processions of starving men and women in the Northern cities, carrying banners (as if starving folks could afford banners!) emblazoned with sanguinary devices, and shouting "blood or bread," fade away in the light of sober fact, and reveal comfortable actualities of which no Northern laborer need be ashamed. For this war has only made demands for new kinds of labor, and has by no means dispensed with all labor. At one establishment in town six hundred women, working with machine and hand, are employed continuously upon shirts and drawers. Another firm employ almost the same number. The stocking makers are all going, and the demand for army flannel has made the woollen mills extraordinarily active. Cornelius & Baker employ their whole force (800 men) in making mountings for military uniforms. Our car works are all busy, and orders from all parts of the non-seceded States are waiting fulfilment. At the foundry of North, Chase, & North are being made immense quantities of shot and shell. The work this week is to be increased by the manufacture of canister and grape. From three to four hundred men find steady employment in this establishment. Messrs. Butterfield & Co. are

altering five thousand stand of arms for the altering five thousand stand of arms for the State of Pennsylvania, of the old Harper's Ferry patent—rifling the barrels, altering the locks, re-tempering the bayonets, applying their percussion-cap arrangement, and renovating them thoroughly. Mathews & Moore are casting monster guns, and Sellers & Co. are rifling them as fast as produced. Let the manufacture of branseaks a vest questive of In the manufacture of knapsacks a vast quantity of material is being worked up, while the entire harness making trade is more busy than ever before known. Lacey & Phillips, and Moyer & Brother, in particular, are employing all the hands they can procure, and with as little prospect of abatement in their work as when it first commenced. The construction of new vessels for the pays is also employstruction of new vessels for the navy is also employ ing vast numbers of people.

At the Gray's Ferry Arsenal, fifteen hundred men and women are kept busily employed all day long at the manufacturing of cartridges, accountre-

ments, small arms, tents, camp fixtures, &c. Bement & Dougherty are working, at over time, with a force of over ten hundred men, in making hat labor is seldom so universally employed, and hrift and means are in abundance. The making of articles of luxury has scarcely perceptibly decre ed. The country seats about town are beautiful adorned. Folks have gone travelling in all directions during the summer, and applications for mittance to the Almshouse are fewer than ever.

HELD TO KEEP THE PEACE.—John Kepper was heard yesterday afternoon before Judge Cadwalader on a writ of habeas corpus. The defendant had been ordered by Alderman Remick to give bail in the sum of \$3,000 to answer the charge of treason. District Attorney Coffey appeared for the United States, and Horn R. Kneass for the defence. The only witness was a woman, who testified that recently she went into the store of Kepper on Eleventh street, above Oxford, for the purpose of purchasing a pound of sugar. The article was very dark, and when she made some remark about it, the storekeeper replied it is not as black as it will be. The woman said "she loped not," and he said it would be much blacker, and hoped the

said it would be much blacker, and hoped the Southerners would take Washington before that day week, and that he would help them to do it if he could. The witness asked him if he meant what he said, and he replied "he did." There was no one cise in the store at the time.

The defendant was instructed as to his constitutional rights by the judge, who told him he might make any statement he wished. He made a few remarks, in which he stated that he had been in the United States army for five years, and had received an honorable discharge. When he made use of the assertion charged against him he was in an ill humor, and did not mean what he said.

The defendant was held to bail, in the sum of \$2000 in his own reacquirate to keep the pages.

\$3,000, in his own recognizance, to keep the peace. DISPOSAL OF PICKPOCKETS .- Yesterday afternoon the four pickpockets arrested at the Germantown and Norristown Railroad depot, and the mantown and Norristown Railroad depot, and the two arrested upon the charge of picking the lady's pocket of three thousand three hundred dollars in Third street, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and were committed for a further hearing on to-morrow afternoon. Parties who have lost any valuables lately should be present at the hearing, and see if they can recognize the scamps. It has been proposed to Chief Detective Wood that every professional pickpocket hereafter arrested should be marched, by two officers, through all the principal thoroughfaires, with a large placard on his back, stating who and what he is. This is a good plan, and will, in all probability, be adopted.

GANNON .- At West Philadelphia there are now several car loads of magnificent cannon, which have been arriving from Pittsburg daily. They are brought on open cars, two on each car, and will be sent on to Washington in a few days. The long lines of cars, with the massive pieces, rotainst one of the resources of the State and the terrible uses to which the guns are to be applied.

FORT MIFFILM.—The Governor has decided upon putting Fort Miffin in complete order, and a number of mechanics and laboring men have been sent there for that purpose.

HEARING OF PERKINS AND BOLTON .- Yester-HEARING OF FERRISS AND BOLTON. ——I USUFday afternoon, Messis. Perkins and Bolton, who are
charged with furnishing cannon primers and other
munitions of war to the South, were brought before
Commissioner Heazlitt for a further hearing. Previous to commencing the hearing, Mr. N. Harrison,
counsel for the defendants, said that the evidence adduced at the last hearing had been incorrectly reported in the daily papers, se it had been
proved that the defendants had not furnished any
primers to the South after the President's proclumadence adduced at the last hearing had been incorrectly reported in the daily payers, as it had been proved that the defendants had not furnished any primers to the South after the President's proclamation. Mr. Hearlist enid he had his even notes, and would make up his decision independent of newspaper reports, whereupon Mr. Harrison subsided.

The first witness examined was Deputy Marshal Starkey. He testified that he searched Mr. Perkins' house and found a large number of letters, and in Bolton's house also found letters and 1820 in money; when Perkins was excreted he made a statement that he had been in the business of making primers previous to our national difficulties, and that the matter had been investigated by the Secretary of War. Belton spoke of dissolving his partnership with Perkins, after the fall of Sumpter; he also denied doing any wrong that he knew of.

Cross-examined.—Perkins said that the commander of the arsenal yard had given him permission to make these primers, and that he did not know that he had done anything wrong.

C. A. Vankirk sworn.—He knew the farmof Perkins & Bolton had sold brass tubes to Perkins, who said he had the consent of the officers of the assenal to make primers outside of the works; previous to the fall of Sumpter he sold Perkins twenty thousand tubes, who said they were not going South.

Cross-examined.—Perkins soid that to his knowledge the primers were not going South.

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Charleston note. The clerk refused to do so, when Perkins took up the note, and folding it, said: "I have done a great deal of work for South Carolina recently, I have two boxes to send there in the morning—I want to get this note off my hands if I can;" Messers. Barber, Taylor, and ethers were present at the time; about the 18th of February I hea

when he attempted to change that note; witness did not know where Perkins got the note, but he made no secret of his having it; he did not say where the

no secret of his having it; he did not say where the boxes were, who for, or what was in them; he did not say what work he had been doing for South Caroline.

Joseph Barber sworn.—He was employed at the arsenal when Perkins was there; the latter had a contract with Hitchcock, made in December last, for 50,000 tubes and 50,000 caps: Perkins asked witness if he would like to go into the business with him; when he expressed doubt as to whether it would pay, Perkins replied, "That there would be enough of that business to do;" he said that the same man for whom he was making the caps had a hand in the making of gun-carriages at Watervleit. New York; he said he had bought tubes of Mr. Vankirk; since the witness had been discharged, in February, he had had no communication with him; Mr. Perkins was master-armorer at the arsenal; witness heard the conversation in Taylor's senal; witness heard the conversation in Taylor's store in February; he said he wanted South Carolina money changed, as he had got a great deal of it lately, having done considerable work for that

State.

Cross-examined.—Perkins said he had two boxes to send there; witness is on good terms with Perkins; he was removed in February on a complaint made by Mr. Perkins; did not know the charge against him; think it was on account of speaking of his cap business; was never charged with malfensmer in office. fensance in office.

George Esher sworn.—Knew that Perkins & Bol George Esher sworn.—Knew that Perkins & Bolton were engaged in making primers last winter in a shop that they rented outside of the arsenal; myfamily made 10,000 caps for Perkins in February last; do not know where they went to.

John Simms sworn.—Perkins told him eighteen months ago he had some caps to make; he knew Hitchcock by sight.

Abner Hill sworn.—He worked for Perkins & Bolton last winter, when sixteen hands were employed for three weeks; in June or July he refused to work for Perkins; he heard the hands say that

to work for Perkins; he heard the hands say that the primers were being made to go to Mexico; Mr. Bolton also said the same thing.

Cross-examined.—All the primers were put in boxes, and directed to Hitchcock, in New York.

The case was continued until Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of procuring the original copies of some letters from New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARRIET LANE. -The United

States steamer Harriet Lane has arrived at the navy yard, direct from Fortress Monroe. It will remembered that this ship ran ashore at the time of the attack on the forts at liateras Inlet, and she sustained some little damage before she could be got off. The only external injury is a fractured bulwark, caused by running the guns overboard to lighten the vessel. She will be hauled up and put in thorough order at the navy yard before she g The port engine of the Harriet Lanc is a good deal out of order, and must be overhauled and repaired before it can be again used to any advan-

paired before it can be again used to any advan-tage. Her pumps are almost wholly useless, having worked sand in them while ashore, and for this reason one engine became of little value in pro-pelling the ship. She does not leak any, but is a good deal strained, and will need repairing in hull as well as in engine. A new battery of guns for the quarter deck, a fresh supply of shot, shell, pro-visions, coal, &c., will also be necessary probably. The Harriet Lane, after it had been got off from The Harriet Lane, after it had been got off from its dangerous position, was piloted into the sound through the inlet by John White, of the Minnesota, one of the best pilots of the coast, and also brought out by him.

The honor of raising the first Union flag in the inlet is due to Lieutenant Dungan, of the Harriet Lane, who went in, and boarded the brig, and took her prize, in a small boat from the Harriet Lane, before she attempted to enter; he also boarded a schooner—both prizes.

The officers and men on the Harriet Lane, often

The officers and men on the Harriet Lane, after their arduous and fatiguing labors, are in the best When the ship left our forts at Hatteras Inlet, affairs were progressing finely, although it was necessary to work the men rather hard, to which they made no objections. All were engaged in repairing and strengthening the fortifications, in mounting the guns that had not been mounted by mounting the guns that had not been mounted by the enemy on account of our sudden appearance, and in taking such steps as were deemed necessary to make our position perfectly impregnable against the attacks of the rebels. Embrasures have been out in the works, through which guns have been pointed sweeping all the land approaches. The guns spiked by the enemy before evacuating Fort Clark have been drilled out, and are now ready for use. Colonel Hawkins has charge of this work, and, with his Zouaves, will be able to check the progress of a very large force on the land side.

progress of a very large force on the land side. New works will undoubtedly be thrown up, and the position made doubly secure. A large quantity of stores of all kinds, provisions, munitions of war, &c., have been received per steamer George Peabody, sent from Fortress Monroe. Two GRAIN ELEVATORS will soon be erected Philadelphia, and two have been already erect-Those now in operation are stationary machines, but the new ones will be floating elevators mounted on strong hulls, built for the purpose, and employed, like stationary ones, in transhipping grain from canal boats to other craft. Each elevator costs about twenty-five thousand dollars, and will elevate, screen, blow, and bag from two thou-sand to three thousand bushels per hour. The new elevator of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the foot of Prime street, will have a capacity of four hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels. It will be of iron, totally fire-proof, and having steam machinery to raise the grain. Work upon this machinery is not yet commenced, as wharves and foundations at Prime street have not yet been completed. The immense coal elevator on Windmill Island will constitute snother feature of this rout and apply the Solvypli II Nevicestian

of this port, and enable the Schuylkill Navigation Company to load and ship cargoes in greatly im-Company to load and suppersistance.

The advantage of such machinery in the grain trade must, of course, be obvious to all acquainted with mercantile affairs. It enables a canal boat to arrive, discharge its whole cargo, and depart again on its return trip all in the same day. Large ships may also be loaded with grain in one-sixth of the time required by other processes. In this way the shipment of breadstuffs in bulk is very greatly aided. Chicago, by means of her grain clevators, has d. Chicago, by means of her grain elevators, has onlinued to increase her grain trade in proportion continued to increase her grain trace in proportion to the enormous growth of the Great West.

The necessities of Philadelphia for such machinery are apparent to all conversant with the commerce of this port. Swarms of canal boats, laden with produces, arrive constantly by the Chesapeake and Delaware, Schuylkill, Union, and Delaware Division canals, and we want grain elevators for the programment of their carroes cautie as much as for movement of their cargoes quite as much as for those of the railway cars arriving from the West. A contemporary says that all the other railroads demand grain elevators as well as the Pennsylvania. elevator, which will probably pleted in a few months, has a larger capacity than any similar apparatus in America.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT WEST CHESTER. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT WEST CHESTER.—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the straight Breckinridge Convention of Chester county met in West Chester, and were called to order by Robert E. Monaghan. Wm. W. Downing, of Downingtown, took the chair, and Monaghan was made secretary. Nathan C. McVaigh, of Phoenixville, was made secretary likewise, and B. W. Jones, of Valley township, vice president. About one-half the townships in the county were represented. Mr. Monaghan spoke of the loss of the Jeffersonian, and stated that many parts of the county knew nothing of the meeting. A full teket was finally nominated. Jos. Hemphill was nominated as judge. The Douglas Democrats have joined with the Republicans of Chester county in favor of a vigorous war policy.

FLORA TEMPLE LOYAL.—It will gratify thousands to learn that, all reports to the contrary, the famous Flora Temple is still loyal, and no movement is contemplated to check her brilliant career ment is contemplated to check her brilliant eareer upon the turf. There is nothing "Secesh" about her, and her recent seizure at New York was simply due to the dues of her owner, for which Messrs. McMann & Cornell having entered bail in \$5.000, on Saturday, Flora was released, and is now in this city, in excellent trim, ready for the great trotting match, at Oxford Park, on Tuesday, with the horse

John Morgan. THE FRANKLIN LITERARY UNION have elected the following named gentlemen officers for the ensuing term: President, Edward J. Tiel. Vice President, Samuel A. Widmer. Recording Secreta-ry, Edward W. Hough. Corresponding Secretary, Otto Lachenmeyer. Treasurer, Robert J. Stapleton. Editor, Horace Fritz

THE NATIONAL SAFETY, INSURANCE, AND TRUST FUND.—A further hearing of the officers of this defunct institution took place yesterday after-noon before Alderman McCahen. The whole of the afternoon was consumed in the cross-examination of the secretary. NEMBER OF COUNCILMEN.-The judges in

the Common Pleas have decided that, under the late act of Assembly, the number of Councilmen is to be regulated by the list of taxables for the present year. sent year.

THIRTY-SECOND TRADE SALE OF CARRIAGES, -Mr. Herkness will hold his somi-annual trade sale of carriages on Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at the Bazaar, Ninth and Sansom streets. This sale will be unusually attractive, comprising some two hundred light carriages, manufactured by the best makers in Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware. Included in the sale will be some high cost carriages, consisting of coaches, bretts, rockaways, and coupes. The sale will be paremptory, and will positively take place without regard to the weather.