she Press. FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS..... The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be 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 to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Forner, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Another Union Victory.

During this contest Western Virginia seems to have been selected as the Union vantage ground. Uniform successes have there attended our arms, and the last of the series of victories, commenced by the gallant McClel-LAN and ended by General ROSECRANS, occurred on Tuesday, when the rebels, under FLOYD, were attacked near Somerville and driven from the field with the loss of all their baggage, live stock, and camp equipage. About twenty of the heroic Ohioans breathed their last in the battle, and some seventy of their comrades made the place immortal by the shedding of their blood. The rebel loss cannot be estimated. They fled by night with the arch-traitor who commanded them, and the misguided beings that closed their treason with their lives were buried in distant and ignominious graves. This battle stills the clamor and fear that

has been engendered on account of the Western division of our army. It has established the fame of General Rosecrans, and proves him worthy to be the successor of our young General-in-chief. It has covered with glory the Ohio regiments that have so well sustained the honor of our flag, and struck, we hope, the final blow at the cause of Secession in Western Virginia. The Union Provisional Government there established will now have leisure to strengthen and sustain itself-preparing, in good time, to reach a helping hand to the loyal people of East Tennessee and Kentucky. The disaffected will be intimidated or driven away, and the conquering regiments will join themselves to the division of General BANKS, re-establish our cause on the upper Potomac, and come sweeping down upon the left flank of the rebels in time to assist McClellan and the grand army, when they retrieve the misfortunes of Manassas.

It may, however, be necessary to hold the victorious division as a reserve in Western Virginia. Regiments may there be deployed to skirmish with the scattered rebels that quarter in the southwestern towns, and even to advance into Kentucky, exchanging greetings with the soldiers that have been raised by the eloquence of Holt, the appeals of Prex-TICE, and the energy and zeal of Anderson. The work goes bravely on! In any case, we gain. The plans of Lieutenant General Scorr are now comprehended. He has spared neither pains nor bloodshed to preserve the fruitful territory of the Old Dominion adjacent to Ohio, thus defending the border from rebel inroads and securing a foothold whence our legions may sally forth to the east, the south, FROM WASHINGTON. and the southwest.

These successes, slight though they be. smooth the wrinkles from the nation's frown. and almost make us forget the repulse and rout of Centreville. We feel lifted up! At thousands of hearthfires in the great North and West the details of this fight will be related, and the heroism of Rosecrans will b repeated with the storied names of Siegel; McClellan, Butler, and Lyon.

For the true men that sealed their valor with their blood, the whole Union will unite its tears with Ohio! Let their memories be green. Their deaths were martyrdoms, and no man should fear to follow them. These brave men who have sacrificed their lives in a holv cause, in the words of Kossutu, are "the unnamed demi-gods of history."

What Have We Done!

There are many good people disposed to think that in the prosecution of this war our Government has exhibited a laggard spirit: and the remark is frequently made that the past summer has been wasted by the military authorities, and that we have really made no progress towards crushing out the rebellion, which came upon us in the early nart of the present year. To take a superficial view of affairs, one might be led to believe that there was much truth in these criticisms, but we think, nevertheless, that a great portion of our work has been accomplished, and that the labors of our public servants during the past summer will produce a fruitful harvest.

We have organized within the space of a few months a military establishment, which is among the largest in the world. A peaceful people, who a year ago were tilling their crops, ploughing their fields, bartering and selling, planning enterprises and quietly pursuing the path of industry and quiet, are now in arms and upon the field. They have gone into war with as much alacrity as they exhibited in their industry and enterprise, and have shown, in the number and organization of their regiments, that desire to excel all of the world, which they have shown in the development of commerce and education. They have staked the outlines of the rebel boundaries, and beyond those boundaries they have commenced the work of crushing it. Washington has been saved; Maryland put under bonds to keep the peace; treason punished in Missouri; Western Virginia liberated, and succor is now on the way to Eastern Tennessee. If the rebels have occupied Munson's Hill, we have occupied Paducah; and if Beauregard has achieved the barren victory of Manassas, BUTLER has placed the hand of the Republic on the throat of King Cotton by his success at Hatteras. We have thrown the network of our blockade over the Southern ports, through the meshes of which no commerce can struggle. We have been surely and slowly organizing victory.

This hasty and general summing-up of the summer's work will give an idea of the position which the Republic now occupies. It will show that in no instance have those in authority been idle. The army is a vast, complicated, delicately-constructed, and easily disarranged machine. In all its parts and proportions it is now as complete as it is in the ment done nothing else than organize its operations alone, it would have profitably emploved every hour of its time.

"The Sinews of War." We can make no greater mistake than to imagine that men, money, and arms constitute the chief and only sinews of war. There are other requisites to the successful prosecution and speedy termination of the present conflict, quite as indispensable and potent. Without a unanimous confidence in our own strength and resources; without an implicit trust in the integrity of our Government, and a firm determination to sustain it to the last; without a steadfast reliance upon the righteousness of our cause, and upon the wisdom and justice of that omniscient Power who holds the destinies of nations in the hollow of his hand; without a patriotic and noble resolve to discard all considerations of personal interest, and without an honest and avowed purpose to cast off the shackles of partisan prejudice-we may succeed in gaining the final victory, but we never

can succeed in fully deserving it. To overlook the moral issues of the struggle, and the great moral and patriotic influences which are daily and hourly giving it shape for the pen of the future historian, is to deify mere physical force, and leave to cold arithmetic the glory and the laurels of our battle-fields.

PATRIOTIC PORTRAITS .- Keeping pace with the times, T. B. Peterson & Bros. have increased their series of patriotic portraits (4to size, and only 25 cents each), by the lithographed likenesses of the Hon. Joseph Holt and Nathaniel P. Banks. This series, at once low-priced and good, will command a great sale.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE -A catalogue gale of superior household furniture, new and second-hand, will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Birch's & Son's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETING, RUGS. &c. -The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive assortment of 400 pieces rich English velvet. Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, rugs, mats, and cocoa matting, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 102 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn. & Co., auctioneers. Nos. 232 those from King county, who are sick or otherwise and 234 Market street.

Public Amusements. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-It is long, very long, since we have witnessed the performance o

so admirable a short piece as "The Advocate, or The Last Cause," by Mr. Henry Grattan Plunkettwhich means, judging from the locality, characters, and plot, adapted from the French. It is in two acts, but a less judicious dramatist would have spun it out into three or five, and thereby spoiled by diluting it. Mr. Couldock sustains the predominant character-that of an old lawyer, who, at the close of his long and prosperous career, is induced to plead a final cause, in which a fair widow (Madame Le Rose, by Miss Alice Grey.) claims a large estate, which Mons. Duprec, her kinsman, would be entitled to if certain legal proofs were removed. Finding it impossible to bribe De Vernet, the advocate, to betray his client, Duprec takes advantage of the old man's temporary absence to abstract these documents, and, to prevent detection, puts poison into a glass of wine of which he was about partaking. However, De Vernct witnesses the foul deed, relates-under another name-some former particulars of his own life, and finally, touching the villain's heart, brings him to repentance, and then pardons him. The fair widow, who turns out to be De Vernet's daughter, comes in for the estate, and marries Dubois, (Mr. J. S. Wright,) the lawyer's clerk and protegé. This may seem to be a trifling plot; but here, as in many French pieces, the interest of the drama mainly depends on the dialogue and the manner in which the actors deliver it. We frankly declare that Mr. Couldock's performance of the aged lawyer was thoroughly well sustained. It had no irregularities—except such as the action of the piece and the passion of the language made proper. It was a thoroughly artistical personation, and Mr. Couldock's "make-up" was actually a picture. Mr. McCullough played the part of Duprec with ability and judgment. In the last scene, though he has not very much to do, he made decidedly favorable impression. If he will repress

pecial part,) in "A Roland for an Oliver," and left a happy audience laughing at and with Mr. Vining Bowers, as Jem Baggs, in "The Wandering Minstrel." Mr. Couldock takes his benefit to-night, when the new play of "The Advocate" will be repeated, with "The Willow Copse" as the afterpiece. Mr. C.'s engagement terminates to-morrow evening. A new play, called "Great Expectations," dramatized from Dickens' story, by Madam de Marguerittes, is underlined as in rehearsal, and will be produced, at this theatre, on next Monday evening, we believe. This is the first dramatic version of "Great Expectations," (the London managers will

his slight tendency to intone his words, as Mr. John

Dolman used to do, his acting will be improved.

Two after pieces followed "The Advocate." We

enjoyed Mrs. Cowell's easy and lady-like perform-

probably open their autumn season with it,) and has been written expressly for this theatre. ARCH-STREET THEATRE -Mrs. Drew has already proved her competency for managing a theatre, and the public nightly attests its appreciation of her efforts by good houses and judicious applause. This evening, Miss Charlotte Thompson will appear as Camille, in the play of that name; Mr. Shewell appearing as Armand Duval. The comic pantomime of the "White Statue" will conclude the

CONTINENTAL THEATRE.-A large audience was in attendance at the Continental last evening. "The Tempest" has so far proved a decided success to the management. The last scene is one of the most beautiful ever produced in our city, and was warmly applauded.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fight at Lewinsville.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT. WHEREABOUTS OF THE PRIVATEER SUMPTER.

CONVALESCENCE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Movements of Governor Curtin. FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSECRANS FLOYD DRIVEN FROM HIS ENTRENCHMENTS.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

THEIR CAMP EQUIPAGE AND BAGGAGE CAPTURED OUR LOSS 15 KILLED AND 70 WOUNDED. OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

FROM MISSOURI. AN ATTEMPTED RAILROAD SLAUGHTER!

REPORTED VICTORIES

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM FREMONT Flight of Martin Green, and Capture of his Paggage, Provisions, and Plunder!

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861. Good News from Missouri. The following despatch was received to-night at the headquarters of the army:

Sr. Louis, Sept. 12, 1861. To Col. E. D. Townsend, Ass't Adjutant General: The report of General Pore, received to-day, from Hunneville, says that he made a night march on MARTIN GREEN last Sunday, who, however, got notice of his approach, but was successful in continuing the dispersion of 3,000 of the rebel force, leaving behind them much baggage, prisoners, and forage, also the public property seized by Green at Shelbourn. General Pope's infantry were too much fatigued to pursue. The horsemen, however, continued the pursuit ten or fifteen miles, until the enemy was completely scattered. The railroad east of Brookfield is open, and no more Secession camps will be made within twenty miles. General GRANT telegraphs that the first gun is in

position at Fort Holt, Kentucky.

J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

Governor Curtin's Movements. Governor Currin being detained on official bus ness during the forenoon, deferred his departure for Harrisburg till to-morrow morning. In the after-noon his Excellency visited General McCall's Division and mingled socially with the troops in the various regiments, and to many of them he made power of man to make it; and had the Govern- brief and patriotic speeches. Afterwards he reviewed the regiments on parade and complimented several of the colonels upon the efficiency and general appearance of the men. The Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment was especially the object of attraction and of deserved compliment from his Ex-

Indemnity to Pennsylvania. The Governor, Auditor General, and State Treasurer had a long interview with Secretary Chase, this morning, when it was arranged that a payment of six hundred thousand dollars should be made now to the State of Pennsylvania, as a part of the advance made by that State to the troops.

Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment. Major BAYARD, of the United States Cavalry. was to-day appointed colonel of the Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, after being reviewed by Governor CURTIN. The appointment gives general satisfaction, the Major being a fit officer to command them. The President.

The President visited the navy yard to-day, and was received with the customary salute. Affairs Over the Potomac. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, returned from over the river at 9 o'clock this eve-

ning. He reports all quiet, and that Genera McCLELLAN was among the troops near Fort Al-

Artillery Practice at Chain Bridge. The firing in the direction of Chain Bridge this morning was from artillery practice.

The Fight at Lewinsville. Two dead bodies were recovered from the Lewinsville field by a detachment of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment to-day. No further tidings have been heard of Lieut. HANCOCK, who was reported killed; but, the body not having been found, th presumption is that he was taken prisoner. Arrest of a Spy.

A man supposed to be a spy was arrested to-day in the neighborhood of Chain Bridge, and was taken to the headquarters of General Smith, heavily

Bailey's and Ball's Cross Roads. Everything was remarkably quiet in the neighborhood of Bailey's and Ball's Cross Roads. The residence of Mr. BALL, situated on the right of Ball's Cross Roads, is alternately occupied by our pickets and those of the Confederates-our during the day and theirs at night.

The New York Troops. Hon. Moses F. Dell arrived here to-day. He comes specially to look after the troops hereabouts from the southern part of New York; particularly needing attention.

anade to Ex-Secretary Holt. Hon. Joseph Mar, ex-Secretary of War, was screnaded to-night, at the --sidence on New Jersey avenue, by the band of the Thira x-cantry United States Army. A large crowd was in atto and, in response to their calls, he made the follow ing patriotic speech:

After returning his thanks for the compliment,

Mr. Holt said: Fellow-citizens: I am unconscious of having said or done aught to merit the high compliment of your presence here at this hour of the night, or to call forth those thrilling strains of music with which you have filled the air around my dwelling; but, while I do not think I have deserved this distinguished honor, I beg to assure you that I am most grateful for it under any circumstances.

I should deserve the highest gratification from possessing the confidence and good, will of my neighbors and fellow-citizens; but at such an opoch as this, darkened, as it is, by such demoralizations, and when the trait of serpent-treason is found in so many quarters, so emphatic an expression of your belief in the integrity and loyalty of my patriotism, is to me a proud compliment, and will be a source of joy that years will not efface. [Ap-FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am unconscious of having

e a source of joy that years will not efface. [Ap plause. | Fellow-citizens: I have recently so often spoken upon the tragic topics of the day, and the views I entertain have been so widely circulated, and are so familiar perhaps to most of you, that I and are so familiar perhaps to most of you, that I feel it entirely unnecessary to repeat them, or to enlarge upon them in your hearing. Whom I look across yonder river, and catch, as I can, with my glass, the rebel flag floating in the very face of this great and free Government, I feel in the depths of my soul that the time for speech-making has gone by, especially in Washington city. [Tremendous cheers.] The only speeches that should be made here now, are those made by those great captains—General McClellan and General Scott. [Applause.] And the only rhetoric which you should endure is that which flashes from their good swords. [Good, and cheers.]

I know you will excuse me from submitting any political considerations to-night. I thank you for the warmth and kindness of your greeting. I thank you for these delicious melodies you have brought with you, which have banqueted my hearing. [A Voice—What of Kentucky?]

Hr. Holt. What of Kentucky? Kentucky will soon show to the world that she is as exultant in her loyalty, and as brave in maintaining it, as any other.

soon show to the world that she is as exultant in her loyalty, and as brave in maintaining it, as any other State in the Union. [Great enthusiasm.] Her soil has been ruthlessly invaded. When they could no longer use her, and she would no longer submit to the infamy of neutrality, to subserve the purposes of guilty men seeking to overthrow the Government, they then invaded her, and are seeking by ruffian bayonets of Tennesseans to reverse her majority of seventy thousand for the Union. I again say you will hear from Kentucky soon, and side by side on every battle-field, her brave people will be found fighting with their fellow-freemen of ance of Maria Darlington, (Maria Foote's esside by side on every battle-field, her brave people will be found fighting with their fellow-freemen of the Union in defence of the restoration of this Go-

General McClellan's Opinion of his Men

in Battle. General McCLELLAN speaks in high terms of the onduct of those engaged in the brisk skirmish yeserday. I was at the departments when he rode n from the other side of the river last evening. He did not stop at his own office, but proceeded or o the quarters of General Scott. He related the points in the engagement to a number of military gentlemen, describing the positions with clearness, and closed by remarking that "our [his] men be haved with very great credit." The charge was described as being nobly gallant and grand, and auguring favorably for their efficiency and future effectiveness and success.

vernment. [Cheers.] Good night!

General Butler.

General Butler will leave to-morrow morning for Boston on special business. The Lower Potomac.

From information received by the Government there is good reason to believe that the rebels are preparing to cut off all communication on the lower Potomac. As I informed you some days since their batteries at Acquia Creek have been increased in number and strengthened by additiona guns. They are determined not only, as I said previously, "to hold the terminus of the railway at all hazards," but they are also evidently preparing to command the full range of the river, and cut off intercourse. They have cannon which, by actual experiment, has thrown shot into the bank on the opposite side of the Potomac, and more of these heavy pieces are to be added to those already there. With these, two objects are to be gainedthe stoppage of our shipping and the landing of an

army in Maryland. A very intelligent lady of this city, and an excellent Union woman, who has, at her own house, been feeding and nursing our sick soldiers, madan effort, a few days ago. to get her daughte home from Virginia, where she has, for some time been on a visit to near and dear relatives of Southern proclivities. A communication was sent to the mother advising her to allow the daughter to remain, as a matter of security, as it was the purpose of the army to cross the Potomac in a few days, and enter Washington. In addition to this, we have the evidence of escaped fugitives, of intelligent Confederate newspaper cor respondents, of editors of Southern papers, and f numerous private correspondents, all tending to show an intention on the part of the rebel eaders to invade Washington. Whether this "inention" will ever be brought to the test of a trial does not yet clearly appear. There is one thing certain, however, that Gen. McClellan is ready to receive them with the strongest force that can be rathered on the sacred soil of Virginia.

As to the attempt to cross the Potomac, it must be nade quickly, if at all, for to the flotilla, now numbering eighteen vessels, six more will be immediately added. Against these the little steamer Page, and all the batteries they may be pleased to plant on the banks of Acquia Creek, will not be able to cope with any show of success. Metallic Gunboats.

Propositions, by the patentees and proprietors of the New York patent metallic lifeboats, were made to the Navy Department to-day, to supply a number of metallic gunboats for the navy. Capt. Fox, however, immediately pointed out objections to them that could not be surmounted, and though backed by a whole volume of certificates testifying to the value of the patent for surf-boats, yet for the purpose of gunboats they were shown to be, from unavoidable causes, quite useless.

The Fight at Lewinsville-Gen. McClel lan's Official Report. Gen. McClellan's despatch to the Secretary of War, in relation to the brilliant affair of yesterday is remarkably brief.

He merely says that General SMITH made a reconnoissance with 2,000 men to Lewinsville, where he remained several hours, and completed an examination of the ground. When the work was com pleted, and the command had started back. the enemy opened fire with shells, by which two men were killed and three wounded. Griffin's battery, he says, silenced that of the enemy, and our me came back in perfect order and excellent spirits. The men behaved most admirable under fire. He concludes by remarking that we shall have no more Death of a Soldier.

JAMES PARKS, a private soldier in Company I Harrison Guards) Twenty-seventh Regiment Penn sylvania Volunteers, died on Monday, at the Infirmary, and was buried yesterday, in the soldier's burying-ground. The deceased was a resident of Philadelphia, and is said by those who knew him to have been an excellent soldier, and a great favorite with the officers in command and his companions in arms. Captain Spering detailed an escort from his company to convey the remains of the deceased to their last resting-place, and accompanied the funeral procession. Mr. PARKS is the first member of the Harrison Guards who has died. The company is still stationed at the arsenal. Its members enjoy excellent health, and, owing to the exertions of Captain Spering, Lieutenants Harrington and CARSON, and Orderly Sergeant G. T. KER, are rapidly attaining a high degree of discipline and effi-

From the Upper Potomac. POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Sept. 11 .- Union men from Martinsburg on Saturday report that the rebels have taken up the entire track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from that town to North Mountain, a distance of nine miles, and transported the rails, etc., to Winchester, for the extension of the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad from Strausburg to that point. The track torn up was

lately relaid by the company.

At Duffield's station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the rebels were busily engaged in taking down seven or eight new and first-class locomotives or transportation to Winchester. These locomotives had but recently been put upon the route; some of them are of the heaviest kind, and were probably spared by the rebels in the recent conflagration on account of their adaptability to transporting troop trains in Virginia.

Hon. Daniel C. Strother is still held prisoner by the rebels, probably in Richmond. His son, "Porte

Crayon," is a guest or attaché of the engineer corps of General Banks' column. The new system of army signalizing is becoming a fixed institution. The appointees are compelled to pass a thorough examination in mathematics, engineering, astronomy, etc., and many changes are

made in the corps for want of proficiency. From the South.

Louisville, Sept. 12.—The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says the steamer Sue Evar, under command of a gun squad, for that place, captured a boat with 1,000 barrels of salt, destined for the Confederacy. The Southern papers say that Captain F. W Lynch, late of the United States navy, has been appointed chief of the bureau of detail and equip-

nents of the Confederate army. Col. Jones, of the Fourth Alabama Regiment died at Orange Court House on the 26th ult., from wounds received in the battle at Bull Run. W. Boydin, late a clerk in the Federal War Department, has arrived at Richmond with full infornation respecting matters at Washington
The Nashville Union and American congratulates the Confederate States upon the election of General Albert Sydney Johnson to the command of the Western division of the Confederate army. H. Kelley, claiming to be a Baltimorean, was ar-rested at Richmond, on Friday, on suspicion of being a spy.

Jeff. Davis. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—The Richmond Ex-aminer, of the 9th, says: "President Davis has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be able to take an airing on Saturday in his

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI!

ANOTHER VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT RAILROAD FLOYD'S ARMY DRIVEN INTO THEIR ENTRENCHMENTS.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS UNDER FLOYD. Secessionism Being Driven from Pettus County. Capture of his Camp Equipage, Baggage, Ammunition, and Personal Property.

OUR LOSS 15 KILLED AND 70 WOUNDED. CLARKSBURG, Va., Sept. 12 .- A battle commenced about three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon near Summersville. General Rosecrans, after taking a reconnoissance, found General Floyd's army, five thousand strong, with sixteen fieldpieces, entrenched in a powerful position on the top of the mountain at Cannix's ferry, on the west from Georgetown, Pettus county, reports that side of the Gauley river. The rear and extreme of General Price's army were encamped, on Sunday both flanks were inaccessible, and the front was

masked with heavy forests and a close jungle. Col. Lyttle's Tenth Ohio Regiment, of Gen. Benham's brigade, was in the advance, and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of their camp, this side of the position, the state of which was then unknown. Shortly afterwards, his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves to be in front of a parapet battery and long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely. The remainder of the Tenth and the Thirteenth Ohio were brought into action successively by Gen. Benham, and the Twelfth Ohio afterwards by Capt. Hartsuff, whose object was an armed reconnoissance. The enemy played upon our forces terrifically with musketry, rifles, shell, and canister, causing some casualties.

From General Rosecrans' Column.

Colonel Lyttle led several companies of Irishmen to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Colonel Smith's Thirteenth Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Colonel Lowe's Twelfth Ohio directly in front. Colonel Lowe fell dead at the head of his regiment early, in the hottest fire, by a ball in the forehead. McMullen's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces meantime were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebel guns. The fire was slackened at intervals, but grew more furions. The German brigade was led gallantly into action by Colonel McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartsuff, but after a furious fight of three hours, night coming on compelled the recall of the troops, and the men lay on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, each ready to resume the contest on the next morning. But General Floyd fled during the night, sinking the boats in the river, and sinking the temporary bridge which he made when he first occupied the

position. The turbulence and depth of the river, and the exhaustion of the troops, made it impossible to follow him. Floyd left his camp equipage, wagons, horses, and large quantities of ammunition, and fifty head

of cattle. Our loss is fifteen killed and about seventy wounded-generally flesh wounds. The loss of the rebels was not ascertained, as they carried their dead and wounded with them

but it was certainly serious. Capt. McGroarty, of Cincinnati, Capt. McMullen, and Licut. Snyder, of Ohio, are among the wounded, but not dangerously. Twenty-five of Col. Tyler's men, who were taken by Floyd at Cross Lane, were recaptured.

Floyd's personal baggage, with that of his officers, was taken. General Benham's brigade, which suffered the most, was commanded by General B. in person, Generals Rosecrans and Benham, Colonel Mc-Cook, Colonel Lyttle, Colonel Lowe, Captain Hartsuff, Captain Snyder, Captains McMullen and Burke, of the Tenth Ohio, and other officers, displayed conspicuous personal gallantry.

The troops were exclusively from Ohio, and showed great bravery. Official Report of the Battle. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.-Lieutenant General Scott, to-night, received a despatch from General Rosecrans, giving a few of the particulars of his

action with General Floyd. He says the enemy was driven from his entrenchments across the Gauley river. Floyd was punished severely, a number of his troops being killed, and a quantity of his camp equipage taken, while the ·loss on our side was small.

The following is General Rosecrans' official re-

The following is treneral mosecrans omeial report:

Headquarters of the Army of Virginia,
Camp Scott, Sept. 11, P. M.

To Col. E. D. Townsend:

We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles, and reached the enemy's entrenched position in front of Connifix Ferry, driving his advance outpost and pickets before us

We found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of three hundred yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one driven in. He had probably 16 pieces of artilley.

At 3 o'clock we began a strong reconnoissance, which proceeded to such a length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front, when, night coming on and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted them in order of battle behind the ridge and posted them in order of battle behind the ridge immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms until morning.

they rested on their arms until morning.

Shortly after daylight a runaway contraband came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley during the night by means of the ferry and a bridge which they had completed.

Colonel Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did at about seven o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stand of colors, and a considerable quantity of arms, with the quartermaster's stores and camp equipage. master's stores and camp equipage.

The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which here rushes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for immediately replacing the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops, occupying the ferry and captured camp, after sending a few rifle-cannon shots after the retreating enciny, in order to produce a moral effect.
Our loss will probably amount to 20 killed and

The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but from report it must have been considerable.

W. S. Rosecnans. Southern Statement of Floyd's Position Before the Battle. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11 .- The Richmond Examiner, of the 9th, says that since the battle of Cross Lanes, in Western Virginia, General Floyd has been waiting for supplies. Saturday's train brought

fifteen prisoners, taken while straggling through the woods, after the dispersion of Colonel Tyler's General Floyd at the last accounts was one and a half miles beyond Gauley river. The enemy were in full force at Gauley bridge, and strongly posted in the vicinity along Gauley road, occupying Hawk's Nest, above the Kanawha.

The enemy had been outflanked by General Changan who hald his recition with two thousand Chapman, who held his position with two thousand

Chapman, who held his position with two thousand militia.

Among the above mentioned prisoners were W. H. Raynor, of Rhode Island, and Lieutenant C. J. Murphy. A Rebel Threat to Close the Potomac by Powerful Batteries. Louisville, Sept. 12.—The Richmond Exminer of the 9th says:

"Before many hours the Potomac will be effectually closed by powerful batteries." The chief of the Ordnance Department in Virginia, responding to a call for all the field artillery. says ten batteries are ready for immediate duty, and eight or ten more can be got ready soon. From Washington, via Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—A special despatch to the Journal, from Washington, dated yesterday. says General McClellan has carried Hall's Hill, losing fifteen killed. General Banks' column is within a short distance, and a general battle is expected to-morrow. A special despatch from Washington to the Journal, dated the 12th, says: "Cannon is rosning in the distance. The battle is 'going

The Knights Templar of New Jersey. The Knights Templar of New Jersey.

Thenton, Sept. 12.—The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New Jersey was held at Trenton to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Thos. J. Corson, of Trenton, grand commander; George B. Edwards, of Bergon, deputy grand commander; Saml Fort, of Burlington, grand generalissimo; J. S. Buckalew, of Hightstown, grand captain general; John Hilton, of Bergen, grand treasurer; C. G. Milnor, of Burlington, grand recorder.

From Paducah, Ky. St. Louis, Sept. 12.—The latest advices from Paducah, Ky., state that the impression prevailed there that the enemy would not attack that

A Ship Burnt by a Pirate. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A brig was seen chasing a ship on August 11, in lat. 29, lon. 17, and, shortly after, setting her on fire. At 10 o'clock at night nothing could be seen but the flames. It is

Arrest of Secessionists in Iowa. BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 12.—Six Secessionists who were identified as having served under Martin Green, with 180 head of cattle, which they said they were driving to Chicago, were arrested near Salem, Iowa, yesterday, and the cattle confiscated. The men were held as prisoners.

Subscription to the National Loan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The subscription to the national loan to-day amounts to more than one Destruction of the Nahant Hotel. BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The Nahant Hotel was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about \$100,000.

SLAUGHTER FRUSTRATED. REPORTED VICTORIES

Mexico, Mo., Sept. 9.—Another fiendish attempt to destroy the lives of our soldiers was made a day or two since on the Northern Missouri Railroad The timbers of a bridge just this side of Sturgeon were partly burned, in expectation that a train loaded with United States troops would be precipi tated into the creek below. But the design of the rebels being discovered, the train was stopped at this point, and the troops are now encamped here, where they will remain until the bridges are re-JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 11 .- A gentleman

night, on the Warrenburg road, near Clinton, in Henry county, destined for Lexington. Another messenger, from Sedalia, brings information that Dr. Jennison, the Kansas Jay Hawker, with a small force from Kansas, had fallen on a party of 500 rebels, under command of the notorious Dr. Staples, and completely routed hem, killing their leader. If this be true, the difficult part of restoring peace in Pettus and the adjoining counties has been accomplished.

Dr. Staples and Captain McGoffin (who was captured some days since) have been the principal in stigators of Secessionism in these counties. The same messenger states that Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry had surrounded 600 rebels under Captain Shelby, a short distance below Lexington, and taken the whole force prisoners. Shelby had wo pieces of cannon. This latter report need confirmation, but it has been known for several days that Shelby's band had taken a position at the

. From St. Louis. St. Louis, Sept. 12.—It is reported that Captain Boyd, commanding the Secession forces in Buchanan county, marched into St. Joseph, on Saturday last, and plundered the stores there of some \$40,000

place indicated after abandoning the siege.

worth of goods.

The connection between the Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad was completed to-day. This junction of roads was made by order of General Fremont, and will enable the Government to transport troops and army stores from one section of the State to another without reshipment. Troops can also be transferred from the river without the delay of marching through the city.

The circulation of the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald has been interdicted in this county by order of the Provost Marshal. Captain Hazzard, United States Navy, has ar

Operations of the Government Officers in LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—Several guns, recently in possession of the State Guard, were taken from this city yesterday, and nearly a hundred were found under a haystack in the suburbs.

The steamer Treadwater Bell, an old vessel, and of little use, was seized by the Federal authorities at Smithland. She had been conveying we the Tennessee river. risoners up the Tennessee river.

Celebration at Baltimore. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE AT NORTH POINT ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE AT NORTH POINT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—This being the anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore is being celebrated to-day, with more than the ordinary demonstrations on the part of the loyal citizens. The National Flag was displayed from the public buildings, hotels, and all the loyal newspaper offices. Numerous private houses, the shipping, and at the various camps the display of flags was abundant.

Gen. Dix has issued an order for the firing of salutes and dress parades in honor of the day at the lutes and dress parades in honor of the day, at the

various camps.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the New York Fifth
Regiment (Zouaves) are to make a grand dress
parade, from their fortified camp on Federal Hill,
through the city, passing around the monuments.

The Association of Old Defenders make their The Association of Old Defenders make their usual parade, with their old flag, which they have not deserted as yet.

The only demonstrations of a character contrary to the patriotic spirit of the day, consist in the manner in which a few Secession storekeepers have arranged their goods to indicate their Southern principles; such as hanging out rolls of red and white flannel, or, as in one instance, displaying three flannel shirts, two red, with a white one in the centre.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 11, via Baltimor view of the increasing importance of Fortress Mon-roe as the basis of offensive operations against the rebels, there is to be a large increase in the military and naval forces. and naval forces.

There was heavy firing this morning on Sewell's Point, caused by the rebels trying the range of new guns mounted on their batteries. A desorter states that the rebel force there numbers about 2,000

men. Quartermaster Talmadge is making arrangements to quarter the contraband slaves at Old Point in comfortable wooden barracks outside the Fortress. From Curacoa-The Pirate Sumpter. New York, Sept. 12.—A letter dated Curacoa, Aug. 22d, states that the privateer Sumpter was seen off Porto Cabello with a new prize, supposed to be the bark Teresa, from Maracaibo for New York with a received and the second se

York, with a cargo of coffee.
On the 15th, a steamer flying the American flag passed the harbor, reporting herself as the Keystone State. The pilot who went out to her reports that she was a new steamer, whereas the Keystone State is five years old, and it is surmised that this vessel assumed the said name for good and sufficient reasons. LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. fBy Pony Express.1 OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, September 6; Pacific Telegraph Station, 95 miles west of Fort Kearney, September 6, via Omaha, N. T., and Davenport, September 10.—The pony express passed here at 6 o'clock A. M., with San Francisco dates

to:August 28th. GENERAL NEWS. Some anxiety has been felt about the safety of

Some anxiety has been felt about the safety of the treasure shipments since receiving advices from Panama of the proximity of the privateer Sumpter to the steamship route between Aspinwall and New York. Still, the shipments by the steamer of the 1st will probably be heavy.

The enlistment of soldiers throughout the State is progressing satisfactorily to the military authorities. The people generally are showing great liberality in subscribing money to aid in the work.

The excitement attending the political canvass grows more intense as the election day draws nigh. The alarm which timid people have felt lest, probably, the Breckinridge ticket might be elected, tends to increase the Republican strength. The probability is that each of the Union tickets, the Republican and Union Democratic, will receive a larger vote than the Breckinridge.

A terrible steamboat disaster occurred on the 25th, on the Sacramento river, above the city. The J. A. McClelland, an independent steamer running to Red Bluff, exploded her boiler, killing fitteen certainly, and probably many more of the passengers aboard, and scalding twelve others, some of whom have since died.

Among the victims were Captain Webster, Z. Gardner, C. S. Hwell. Among the victims were Captain Webster, Z. Gardner, C. S. Howell, Jos. Arceya, and James

D. D. Colton has accepted the coloneley of the cavalry regiment to be raised in California. Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, who arrived from Washington in the steamer on Saturday, has addressed the Union people of California, urging them to discourage party organizations, and to vote for the Union Democratic candidate for Governor; otherwise, he fears that the Secession Breckinridge party may carry the State.

otherwise, he fears that the Secession Breckinridge party may carry the State.

The correspondent of the San Francisco Echo, a French paper, writes from San Diego, on the 15th, that a considerable body of emigrants, coming from Texas, have taken the route of El Paso, with the view of settling on the shores of the Pacific. Their wagons are said to be under way. This movement is due to the desperate condition of Texas, consequent upon the troubles which agitate the nation.

SHIP NEWS. SHIP NEWS.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived—August 24, ship David Crockett, from New York; August 23, ships Charger and Pocahontas, from Boston; bark Evangelina, from New Castle; August 23, ships Charger and Pocahontas, from Boston; bark Evangelina, from New Castle; August 26th, ships Noonday, Galatea, and Phantom, from New York; August 27th, ship litchard the Third, from Greenock, and schooner Page, 35 days from Tahita. She spoke, July 9th, in latitude 20 deg., longitude 2 deg., the whaling bark Suppho, Cantain Coffin, of New Belford, 14 months cut, with 340 barrels sperm oil—all well.

The schooner Page reports the following whaling vessels: Spoken, May 27, lat. 34 deg. south, long. 120 deg. 40 min. west, ship Alfred Gibbs, Captain Nichols, of New Belford, with 730 barrels sperm. June 4th, lat. 34 deg. south, long. 122 deg. 6 min. west, bark Pacific, Captain Smith, of New Belford, with 800 barrels sperm. June 5th, lat. 58 deg. nerth, long. 121 deg. 56 min. west, bark Addison, Captain. Fierce, of New Belford, orthing since leaving Paita. June 8th, lat. 4 deg. north, long. 121 deg. 15 min. west, bark Sunleam, Captain Goodrich, of New Belford, nothing since leaving Paita. June 8th, lat. 4 deg. south, 1,22 deg. west, Joseph Grinnell, Captain Thomas, of New Belford, 500 barrels sperm. The Joseph Grinnell reports bark Mary and Susan, Captain Howland, of New Belford, 500 barrels sperm. Ship Columbus, Captain E. A. Luce, of New Belford, 500 barrels sperm. Heard from. June 14th. parrels sperm; ship Columbus, Captain E. A. Luce, of New Bedford, 950 barrels sperm. Heard from, June 14th, bark Maria, 750 barrels sperm; Golconda, Capt. Green, 500 barrels sperm, since leaving Paits. Sailed from San Francisco, August 24th, steamer Palama, Mazatlan; August 25th, steamer Santa Cruz, follanghae; ship Twilight, for New York; bark Otta, fol

Trade has been rather active than otherwise since the Trade has been rather active than otherwise since the arrival of several clippers. Prices generally are pretty well sustained, 100 hoxes Thorn's Candles sold to-day at 18½c; Deals as last quoted. Clear Pork has advanced. Crushed Sugars 12½c; Nails \$3.75. Domestic Spirits of all kinds have a declining tendency. East Boston Court of the control of the

Arrival of the Africa at New York. RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE. New York, Sept. 12.-The royal mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at 104 o'clock to-night. Her advices have been anticiluted the Prince de Joinville on the arrival of the Africa, at the Quarantine, this evening, and paid his respects to him on board, extending the civili-

Destructive Fire at Concord, N. H. CONCORD, Sept. 12.—The car-houses of the Concord and Northern Railroad, with a locomotive, passenger cars, paint-shop, &c., were burnt last night. The loss is heavy. The Maine Election. PORTLAND, Sopt. 12.—Returns from 185 towns give Washburn (Republican) over 12,000 majority for Governor.

Death of Ex-Governor Briggs. STOCKHRIDGE, Sept. 12.—Ex-Governor Briggs died at 9 o'clock this morning, from the injuries received by the accidental discharge of a gun last

SAILED.—Yesterday morning the ship Ze-red. Captain Medonigal, left Pine-street wharf with two hundred and fifty steerage passengers for Londonderry. There were but two cabin passen-gers. The majority of the passengers on bear-were Irish emigrants, who were returning to their old homes. The scenes of parting at the wharf were animated and touching.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING WALKUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—
"The Advocate; or, The Last Cause"—"The Willow CORE."
ARCH-STERET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—
"Camille"—"The White Statue."
WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street,
above Eighth.—"The Tempest; or, The Enchanted
Island."

The People's Party Conventions. The delegates elected to the Poople's party con ventions assembled yesterday for the purpose of nominating candidates for Sheriff, Register of Wills, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, City Treasurer, and City Commissioner; also, for Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas. THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The delegates to this Convention assembled yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at Sansom-street About thirty persons were present at that hour, About thirty persons were present at that hour, and it was suggested that many delegates supposed that the Convention did not assemble until afternoon; therefore, it was proposed to adjourn until afternoon. A temporary organization, however, was proceeded with was proceeded with.
On motion of R. E. Shultz, F. Carroll Brewster,
Esq., was called to the chair. Messrs. Edward S.
Campbell and Simon Gratz were appointed secretaries. A motion was made to receive the credentials of the delegates present. This motion prevailed, and the secretary commenced to read the certificate of

had no credentials, as the gentlemen to whom they were given had not yet appeared.

Mr. W. R. Wister then moved that a Committee on Credentials be appointed. After some little discussion, the motion was adopted.

The President announced the Committee on Credentials as follows: William R. Wister, John Goforth, and Thomas K. Finletter, and Messrs. Campbell and Gratz secretaries. The roll was then called, and fifty-two members answered to their names.

The Committee on Credentials reported that all the credentials were correct. The report of the committee was accepted.

A motion was made to appoint a committee of five on permanent organization, which was adopted.
On motion, the Convention adjourned until three

It was then stated that some delegates present

AFTERNOON SESSION, The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock yester-lay afternoon, sixty-five delegates being present. But few visitors were in attendance, as it was elieved that none but delegates would be ad committee on permanent organization re-

The committee on permanent organization re-ported the following-named officers: President—F. C. Brewster Vice Presidents—Thomas K. Finletter, James Traquair, Henry C. Townsend, John M. Butler. Secretaries—Simon Gratz, Edwin S. Campbell. Treasurer—Joseph F. Marshall. On the announcement of the result Mr. Brewst delivered the following speech:

SPEECH OF MR. F. C. BREWSTER. GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor conferred upon me by your vote. I shall endeavor to discharge the duty of the office to which you have elected me with fidelity and impartiality. Permit me_to say that it is ten years since a convention charged with duties similar to those pow devolving twon you have assembled in those now devolving upon you has assembled in this city. Let me say to you who meet here again after that lapse of ten years, as well as to those who are here for the first time, that our deliberations are not for a day or a year. We are to put in nomination candidates for offices whose terms will not expire for ten years, if the incumbents so And these officers are not to be the executive officers of the law merely, but its expounders and interpreters. On the faithful discharge of their duties may depend the protection of our lives, liberties, and properties. In the mutations of our history we have seen several branches of our forest purpose. vernment charged with corruption. I hope this may never be laid to the judiciary. I adjure the Searcher of all Hearts that our proceedings may be so directed that the streams of justice may be pre-

so directed that the streams of justice may be preserved in their present purity, for the safety of ourselves and our posterity."

Henry C. Townsend offered the following:

Whereas, In the present crisis of public affairs, it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to select for office men of known integrity, ability, and undoubted loyalty to the General Government, and in regard to the judiciary especially, it is more important to regard these considerations, and the stability of the law by the permanency of judicial tenure than past merely partisan relations; and Whereas, The present judges of the courts of our nure than past merely partisan relations; and Whereas, The present judges of the courts of our city and county have, by the faithful, laborious, and impartial discharge of their official duties for the last ten years, deservedly earned the esteem and gratitude of this community. Therefore, Resolved, That, having the fullest confidence in the integrity, ability, and publicly-avowed loyalty to the General Government of all the present judges, this Convention does hereby nominate for President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. Oswald Thompson; Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. Joseph Allison; President Judge of the District Court, Hon. George Sharswood; Associate Judges of the District Court, Sharswood; Associate Judges of the District Court, Hon. George Sharswood, and Hon. J. I. Clark

Hare.
The resolutions were decided to be out of order, and were accordingly laid on the table.

After some discussion, the report of the Commit-After some discussion, the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was accepted, and the gentlemen were chosen unanimously.

On motion, the nominations for President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas were proceeded with.

Mr. Washington L. Bladen named the Hon. Oswald Thompson, when
On motion, the nominations closed.
The following nominations for the office of Asso-

iate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas were next Joseph Allison, Edgar E. Pettit, and Joseph F. Brewster, when the nominations closed.

Hon. Oswald Thompson was nominated by acclanation for the office of President Judge, and the motion was concurred in unanimously.

The vote for the Associate Judgeship was then

Court.

The following names were offered:
Geo. Sharswood, Jno. W. Wallace, J. C. Howe,
Edw. Olmstead, Wm. S. Price, Jno. M. Collins,
Wm. S. Pierce, Geo. M. Stroud, Charles E. Lex,

Upon proceeding to a ballot, the following result was obtained: First ballot. Second ballot. Sharswood......35 Collins 8 Olmstead 3 Lex..... Price..... 2 much applause.

General nominations were then made for two As-

sociate Judges of the District Court, the following names being presented: George M. Stroud, J. C. Hare, Charles Thompson Jones, Henry T. King, Amos Briggs, Thomas A. Budd, William S. Price, and William S. Pierce. A ballot was then taken, with the following re-J. C. Hare.....41 Amos Briggs......37 George M. Stroud.....34 William S. Pierce......15

sociate Judgeship of the District Court. Associate Judgeship of the District Court.
On motion, the nomination was made unanimous.
Mr. George W. Hoffman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
Resolved. That the People's party of Philadelphia renew their unalterable devotion to the American Union, and will give to the National Administration its unqualified support in the vigorous prosecution of the war which is now being waged for the suppression of rebellion; and that, too, without pausing to indulge in factious carpings about the violation of the Constitution, while traitors are doing their utmost to subvert and destroy ors are doing their utmost to subvert and destroy the best form of government that the world has ever

On motion adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTION. The City Convention met at the county court house at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Lewis R. Broomall was called to the chair and Thomas J. Choate was appointed temporary secretary. On motion, a committee of one delegate from each ward was appointed to arrange a plan for a temporary organization temporary organization

A committee of one delegate from each ward was appointed to act upon credentials. They retired to prepare their report.
After some little confusion, and an uninteresting debate, the committee on organization reported the R. Broomall; vice presidents, Francis Blackburne and Thomas C. Steele; secretaries, John Morrow Thomas J. Choate; treasurer, Edward On motion, the order of taking up nominations

 Sheriff.
 City Treasurer. 3. Clerk of the Orphans' Court.
4. Register of Wills.
5. City Commissioner. The following nominations were then made for SHERIFF. John Thompson, John Dyor, Robert P. King, George Colladay, Abraham H. Raiguel, John W. Reilly, Samuel H. Rothermel, James Harper, C. B. Adams, Major A. I. Flommerfelt, John Craig.

B. Shee, Saml. Bell, Jr., Charles Dixey, James Shaw, J. B. Stokes, George Cress, Charles Dickson, William Middleton, William Duffy, William Buck, Ossian Hesiod Ramberger, J. Brooks, William Ossian Active Admireges, Dickinson.

The committee on credentials then entered the room, and reported all carrect with the exception of two delegates, for whom substitutes were ap-The Convention proceeded to ballog for Sheriff. The following gentlemen were appainted tellers: Thomas J. Cheate, Alderman John Clouds, and Wm. B. Turner.

FIRST BALLOT. Necessary to a choice 75

A motion was then made to adjourn to three o'clock to-day, which was lost.

After taking the second ballot, with no result, another motion to adjourn was made, and a division was called for. On taking the ayes and nays, the question was decided in the negative by a vote of 94 to 58 On motion, it was agreed to, that when the Convention adjourn it be until three o'clock this after-After the announcement of the result of the third ballot, a letter was read from William C. Stephenson, to the effect that he had been nominated for Clerk of the Orphans' Court by the Citizens' Committee, and if nominated by this Convention he would accept the same. The letter was received, and ordered to be filed.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at three o'clock this afternoon. THIRD SENATORIAL CONVENTION. The delegates of the People's Party to the Third Senatorial Convention, met last evening at Saranak hall, and nominated Mahlon Dickerson on the third ballot. The vote stood Mahlon Dickerson, 38; John M. Coleman, 18.

PEOPLE'S LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS .- The following are the nominations for the Legisla ture as far as heard from : 17th. Isaac Shoppard.
12th. Richard Wildey.
12th. G. DeHaven, J.
14th. S. Bingham.
15th. Wm. F. Smith,
16th. Thos. Dickson.
17th. C. F. Abbott. d. No return. No return. J. G. Rosengarten 5th. Joseph Moore, Jr. 6th. Harman Baugh. 7th. Thos. Cochran. 8th. No return. 9th. Henry C. Fritz.

CITIZENS' NOMINATING CONVENTION.-The Citizens' Nominating Convention met at the Supreme Court Room yesterday morning at eleven The following additional names were placed in omination : FOR ASSEMBLY.
First District—J. D. Spear, Henry Y. Smith.
Fifth District—Samuel C. Perkins, William I. Dennis.
Seventh District—Wm. J. Miller.
Tenth District—A. V. Holby, Joh

nth District-A. V. Holby, John Sailor, Amos Darling.
Thirteenth District—Geo. Dehaven Wm. Boyd. FOR SELECT COUNCIL.

First Ward—John Dolman, Thos. T. Tasker.
Third Ward—John Williams. Seventh Ward-Wm. Welsh, John Welsh. Nal bro' Frazier.
Eleventh Ward—Henry Simons, Ludlam Mathews, Daniel Beideman, James Galbraith.
Nineteenth Ward—Wm. Leaf, James Ritchie

Thos. Bartlett. FOR COMMON COUNCIL. First Ward—John Smyth, Michael Trainer. Second Ward—Abraham Powell. Third Ward—Collins West, Edward Kelley, Jas.

Armstrong.
Fifth Ward—William M. Baird.
Seventh Ward—George H. Tatham, Dr. J. Rodman Paul, William Thomas, William H. Newbold. Charles L. Borie. Eighth Ward—Horace Howard Furness, Wm. I Ashurst, Alexander Biddle, Dr. A. L. Elwyn, I Ninth Ward-Wm. D. Sherrerd, Wm. P. Jenks Ninth Ward—Wm. D. Sherrerd, Wm. P. Jenks.
Tenth Ward—Issac Sulger.
Eleventh Ward—Lewis Chester, Francis Gulliger, George Y. Shoemaker, Richard G. Lanning.
Twelfth Ward—William M. Levick, Joseph
Moore, Edwin McCalla, John L. Shoemaker.
Thirteenth Ward—George R. Oat, Thos. S. Sterr.
Fifteenth Ward—Wm. V. Lippincott.
Sixteenth Ward—Dr. Joseph Sites.
Nineteenth Ward—Dr. John P. Curren, Chas.
Siner, John Blye, E. B. Vandusen.
Twenty-first Ward—Wm. A. Simpson.
Twenty-second Ward—Jabez Gates, Anthony
Miskey, Geo. W. Pomeroy, John Leibert, Thos.
McKellar.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Hugh McIlvaine, John B.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Hugh McIlvaine, John B. Collahan, Jonathan Bonsall Collahan, Jonathan Bonsall, Henry C. Townsend, John L. Goddard, Henry C. Lea. On motion, adjourned, to meet at the same place on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., at 11 A. M. FINAL HEARING IN THE CASE OF R. S. PER-KINS AND ROBERT BOLTON.—A further hearing was had yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Heazlett in the above case. The prisoners looked well; Perkins very pale, and both much concerned as to the issue of the arrest. The first witness examined, Lieutenant Treadwell, testified as follows: amined, Licutenant Treadwell, testified as follows:

I am a licutenant in the United States army, and
superintendent of the arsenal; know Perkins and
Bolton; at the arsenal, for a year past, we have
been making Maynard primers and friction tubes;
I know Mr. Perkins' handwriting [letters shown];
I think these letters were written by him; do not
know Mr. Hitchcock; saw him three weeks since
at the arsenal, when he solicited an order to make
infantry equipments, which I refused to give him.
District Attorney Coffee said that one of the letters had been written in Fort Moultrie. Mr. Coffey also stated that he had proved direct omplicity between Hitchcock and the defendants.

Mr. Harrison required proof that said letter was in the handwriting of Hitchcock, the latter being absent. He objected to any inference, however direct, that the original letter was Hitchcock's.

Mr. Coffey exhibited a letter in Hitchcock's. handwriting, with his signature attached, addressed to R. S. Perkins. He proposed to prove by an ex-pert at detecting signatures that certain other letters of a graver character were written by the same Hitchcock, with his signature also attached. The Commissioner decided that the first letter must be proved to be Hitchcock's before the case could proceed. Inferences, however clear, could not be admitted. A letter dated Richmond. April 8th, was read. signed by Hitchcock. He was then going to Montgomery, and made reference to "Perkins" and certain operations that he was undertaking. "I

hope." says Hitchcock. "to make a big pile against my return.

Another letter was dated Philadelphia, and signed by Hitchcock, who had just left Perkins, and had contracted for a ball-machine, for \$575. (The cost of the machine was but \$400). Said machine was to be forwarded under the supervision of Perkins, who was a "tip-top man," and wanted money badly. In this connection was introduced the agency of Grubb & Co., a market-street house, for \$150. Mr. Coffey called special attention to this fact.
Mr. Treadwell was further examined. He did mr. Treadwell was further examined. He did not know that any scerecy was preserved in the es-tablishment of Perkins & Bolton, and thought it was known of their working for Hitchcock; the Government, through Mr. Craig, had resommended the private manufacturing of friction tubes, pri-mers, etc.; the commandant of the arsenal (Capt Gorgas) knew that they were working outside, and expressed no dissatisfaction; afterward, by order, Poskins dissamed his convention with the nivertee Perkins discounsed his connection with the private factory; Perkins had been employed in the ar-senal more than twenty years; Captain Gorgas is now in the rebel service; it was a week before the bombardment of Sumpter that Perkins was or-dered to cease his outside work. Lewis F. Emery sworn.—Lived at Bridesburg; grocer; know Perkins & Bolton; never saw then making tubes and primers; knew that they were doing so, by hearsay, for parties in New York; had forgotten the names of said parties.

Lieut. Sommers, of Frankford, sworn.—Knew that Perkins & Bolton were making cannon-primers; waited on them at the factory, apprehending a riot upon the premises as they were suspected of work. waited on them at the factory, apprehending a riot upon the premises, as they were suspected of work-ing for the rebels; defendant sent eight boxes of ing for the rebels; defendant sent eight boxes of primers, some powder, and a lot of tubes, to the station-house; they were detained until July 16th, when they were restored; Perkins had several times before applied for his property; the Mayor's order for its restoration stated that they were to

fill a contract for the State of Indiana: Bolton had stated that the same were to be sent to Spain and Mexico.
Samuel D. Cooper testified that a lid of one of the primer boxes was marked "A. Hitchcock, Broadway, New York." Perkins had also said repeated by that the primers were to be made for Hitchcock; did not know where Hitchcock intended to send them; perhaps, to Spain; perhaps, to South America. Mr. Coffey reviewed the evidence. The prisoners had worked secretly, and had prevaricated as to the destination of the goods. They had stated that they were to go to Spain, which was absurd, in view of the imminence of war at home. Moreover, Mr. Perkins was in close connection with Hitchoock, and the testimonies of two witnesses had been added to receive that he was reaking roots for South

Carolina.

In one case, it was proved that Hitchcock had left Perkins and directly gone to Wilmington and Montgomery. He had, at this time, been ordering primers, and, just before, had been making arrangements to manufacture balls and ball machines.

Mr. Harrison said that the alleged accomplice of the prisoners, Hitchcock, had been discharged by the United States authorities, and, therefore, they should be discharged. The labors of those gentlemen had been performed openly, and with the consent of the commanding officer of the assenal. They had done no work after the fall of Sunpter, and it had not been proved that they had any direct dealings with the South. The main criminal had been quietly discharged. These men were accessories; upon what ground were these accessories held, when the Government acknowledged that there was no principal? Mr. Perkins had been in the employ of the United States more than twenty years. His situation was his bread, and in any criminal correspondence he forfeited it. Mr. Harsison dwelt strongly upon the circumstance of Mr. Perkins passing a Scicounterfeit note, which, he thought, argued nothing. The single testimony that Perkins said he was making goods for South Carolina had not been substantiated by any other ments to manufacture balls and ball machines. Carolina had not been substantiated by any other witness. Mr. Harrison's appeal was short and earnest, closing with a feeling reference for the reputation of the defendants and their families.

Mr. Coffey did not know that Hitchcock had been discharged. He left the case, however, with the

MEETING OF YOUNG MEN IN FAVOR OF FORM-ING A REGIMENT.—Last evening a meeting of young men of respectability was held at the County Court House, for the purpose of taking steps to form a regiment of infantry to serve during the war. The meeting was well attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed. An organization was effected by calling to the chair Lieutenant Robinson. Captain H. B. Yeager and Mr. Cyrus Newton were appointed to B. Adams, Major A. I. Flommerfelt, John Craig.
CITY THEASURER.

Henry Bumm, Samuel Shaeffer, E. C. Knight.
REGISTER OF WILLS.

G. W. Ford, Osborne Conrad, Samuel Floyd,
Alexander Prince, A. H. Freeman, C. Ballou, S.
Wiltbank, Edward Borie, Ebenezer Scanlan, A.
M. Fox, Joseph H. Downey.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Wm. C. Stephenson, Wm. S. Helverson, A. K.
Fougeray, George Rickets, Amos Moore, Edward Verree, Wm. Moran, John J. Davis, Richard Benners, Philip Hamilton, Isaac Lampleugh, James
W. Lee.

Yeager and Mr. Cyrus Newton were appointed to act as vice presidents.

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Colonel John W. Forney was next introduced.
He agreed with what the previous speaker had said. The timo for speechifying had passed. It is a characteristic of the American people that whenever great exigencies arise, those who have, in times of peece, to bear the burdens; those who have had the hard talk and who reap less of the have had the hard task and who reap less of the blessings of society, go out in times of war to vin-dicate the national konor, and defead the soil against invasion. Now, it is a fact somewhat dis-creditable to the gentlemen, to those who are proud of being called gentlemen, to know that our army is, for the most part, made up of the toiling million.

[Applause.]
The speaker was surprised, on returning from

Washington and passing through our streets, to find so many, that he knew to be true and loyal to the

An opinion will be rendered on Monday.

that we, who are right, should not do one thousand times more. [Applause.]
Influmy is sometimes successful because those who are right rely upon the right. Our country may die because we think she is protected by God Almighty, but He expects us to make an effort to save her when she is attacked.

In conclusion, he hoped that this patriotic call would not pass by unheeded, but that there would be a noble response on the part of the loyal and respectable young men of Philadelphia.
Captain Montgomery said he would propose that a roll should at once be opened, and if the requisite number was obtained within fifteen days, then the regiment would go at once into active service; if regiment would go at once into active service; if not, the same would be disbanded. He had received information from the Secretary of War that ceived information from the Secretary of war that if the regiment turned out anything at all, there should be placed at its head a competent U. S. officer. He thought that the command would be accepted by Captain Gibson, of the regular army. The rolls were now opened, and a large number signed their names. Several members of the Blue Reserves, Gray Reserves, and Home Guards, who neserves, tray reserves, and none truards, who were present, stated that they would open books at their respective armories, where they were sure a large number of signatures could be obtained, as many of the members of these organizations wished to go into active service, but yet objected o joining any regiment which had thus far been formed.

was infamous was willing to do so much, how it was that we, who are right, should not do one thousand

formed.

A committee of three was appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and reported the following:

Whereas, The crisis of the hour demands the most earnest and active support of all loyal and true Americans.

Whereas, The enemies of our flag, emboldened by temporary success, are advancing their hosts within sight of our beloved capital, and sapping the foundations of our glorious piliar of liberty and constitutional freedom: therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the patriotic call issued by Captain Montgomery, and that we will second his effort with all our energy and power. we will second his enor what an exposer power.

Resolved. That we heartily approve of the selection of Captain Augustus A. Gibson, United States army, as commander of the regiment about to be formed, having every confidence in his patriotism, bravery, and acknowledged military talents.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again at the call of Captain Montgomery.

Meeting of City Councils.

Both branches of City Councils reassembled yesterday afternoon, for the first time after the summer recess. The chambers have undergone a complete change, having been repainted and tastefully fitted up. The desks have all been varnished, and the tops handsomely covered with morocco. The energetic messenger of Select Council, Heary Fougeray, Esq., was again on hand, and displayed his usual attentiveness to the reporters. SELECT BRANCH,

THEODORE CUYLER, president, in the chair.
The roll was called by the clerk. Petitions and communications were then received.
One from Joseph Coulter, asking for damages ustained by an overflow of water Several other similar petitions were received and One for the removal of a precinct house in the Twentieth ward.

From sundry tenants of the Girard estate, asking a reduction of rent.

A remonstrance against curbing and paving Tregostreet, in the Twentieth ward, was received.

A communication was rend from the Board of Health asking for an additional appropriation of \$2,500 for the support of the Small-pox Hospital.

Referred. Iwentieth ward. \$2,500 for the support of the Small-pox Reserved.
Referred.
Also, from the Board of School Controllers, asking for an appropriation of \$900 for repairs done to the Rittenhouse School. the Rittenhouse School.

Also, for an appropriation of \$100 for the Lyon School-house. Referred.

A memorial was read from sundry citizens asking that the 17th day of September be properly commemorated, it being the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Bradford called for a suspension of the rules, and offered the following:

IV hereas, In times like these it is of importance that the objects and purposes of the Constitution should be clearly understood by all classes of our loval fellow-citizens, and that an opportunity be loyal fellow-citizens, and that an opportunity be afforded them to demonstrate their determination to maintain the Union; and whereas no day could to maintain the Union; and whereas no day could be set apart for that purpose more fitting than that on which the great instrument in which it is embodied was signed; therefore, be it Resolved, That Hon. Geo. M. Dallas be requested to deliver an address to the assembled citizens of Philadelphia, in Independence Square, on the morning of Tuesday next, the 17th of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the subject of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of City Property be instructed to have a suitable stage creeted in the square on that morning, to accommodate the in the square on that morning, to accommodate the orator, the Mayor and Councils, and such distinguished citizens as may be invited to be present with them.

Resolved, That a committee of five from each conversed to carry the above resolu-

proper to give dignity and prominence casion.

The resolutions were adopted.

A communication was read from J. R. Snowden, lieut. col. of the First Regiment of Infantry Home Guards, enclosing the proceedings of a meeting held for the purpose of appointing a committee to confer with Councils relative to promoting the efficiency of the Home Guard. Referred to the Committee on Defence. Committee on Defence.

Mr. Cuyler, from the Committee for the Relief of the families of Volunteers, reported that for the week ending September 7th, the sum of \$8,118.89 was distributed, making the total amount distributed thus far, \$119,024.79. A communication was read from the Mayor, submitting a number of police appointments, which were confirmed by the Chamber.

A resolution to lay water pipe on Diamond street, A resolution to lay water pipe on Diamond street, in the Twentieth ward, was agreed to.
An ordinance approving of the plan for widening Delaware avenue was referred.
An ordinance, offered by Mr. Benton, appropriating \$6,000 for the construction of a culvert on Reed street, to run to Passyunk road, in the First ward, was, after a long debate, agreed to.
A resolution was offered requesting the Police Committee to report what regulations are in force relative to the reduction of the salaries of the policemen. Agreed to.
Mr. McIntyre offered a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to inquire as to the

chamber be appointed to carry the above resolu-tions into effect, and to add such ceremonies to those named in the above resolutions as they may deem

Committee on City Property to inquire as to the propriety of procuring other quarters for the Water Department with a view of devoting that place to the Mayor for telegraph purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. DOUGHERITY offered a resolution extending the time of paying water rents, without having the same cut off, until the first of September. Laid

over.
The resolution from Common Council discharging the committee from any further consideration of the claim of the late Brigade Inspector Yeager the claim of the late Brigade Inspector Yeager was concurred in.

Also the resolution approving of the contract for the mason work of the Chestnut-street bridge, and the securities of the contractors.

The CHAIR announced Messrs. Bradford, Riley, Benton, Drayton, and Ginnodo, as the committee on the observance of the 17th of September.

The bill from Common Council appropriating \$700 to the Highway Department was concurred in.

Mr. Dougherry offered a resolution, that the resolution offered by him respecting the "payment of water rents" be referred to the Committee on Water, and that the water be not cut off from delinquent tax payers until the committee report on the subject. After a long debate, the resolution was agreed to. was agreed to.

Mr. Ginnous offered a preample and resolutions, calling upon the citizens to close their stores at 4 P. M. daily, and practice the manual of arms; also, that a public meeting be called to take the subject of more properly defending the city into consideration. Referred to the Committee on

Chamber adjourned. COMMON BRANCH. Petitions as follows were presented and referred committees:
For the solemnization henceforth of September 17th as the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, and that resolutions be forthwith passed to carry it into effect. [Signed by two hundred to carry it into effect. [Signed by two hundred citizens.]
From the officers of the First Regiment Home Guard, asking an interview with the Committee on Protection and Defence of the City, relative to the taking of means to insure the city from harm in ease of invasion.
From Nimrod Strickland, Esq., relative to the widening of Delaware avenue.
From Daviel G. Themas, Councilman, who dening of Delaware avenue.
From Daniel G. Thomas, Councilman, who From Danier G. Thomas, Counciannal, whose received an army appointment, resigning his position as Councilman.

For the construction of a culvert at Twenty-third and Lombard streets. For a reduction of cent to the lessees of Gärard property in Coates street. Referred to Girard Committee, with power to act. For payment of damages to a grocor, whose stock is represented as flooded by the late storm.
From numerous parties in various quarters of the city, asking for gas and water pipe, for paving

After the passage of a few unimportant bills, the

The various communications were passed over for action at the hands of the standing committees. Mr. Hacker, Committee on Finance, reported, Mr. Hacken, Committee on Finance, reported, with a resolution, relative to the payment of a claim made by the late Brigade Inspector Veager. The report is adverse to the payment of the bill, as counselled by the City Solicitor. A resolution in accordance was adopted.

A further report was read, approving the sureties and contract for the erection of Chestnut-street bridge by Clark, Magraw, & Co. Agreed to after some opposition by Mr. Annew Miller.

The Committee on Highways reported as to the condition of the track of the City Railroad, with a recommendation to appropriate \$700 to repair it. The ordinance passed.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer to drain Fifth, Parrish, Franklin, and other streets, was taken up. The ordinance provides an appropropriation of \$12,000, to be paid by a loan yet to be raised.

The measure was debated at much length, and The measure was debated at much length, and

ltimately passed.

The resolution from the opposite Chamber, relative to the celebration of September litth, was concurred in.
The Chamber then adjourned. NARROW Escape .- A volunteer, named Juo. McCloskey, while under the influence of liquor, fell into the dock at Walnut-street wharf, on Wed-

nesday night, and narrowly escaped being drowned. He was rescued by the River Police. HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Sorgeant Godwin, of the Park Police, discovered a manapparently dead, on Wednesday night, lying on the Wire Bridge. The sergeant had him conveyed to the station house, where he gave the name of Wm. McDonald, house, where he gave the name of Wm. McDonald, and said he had been knocked down and robbed. He was bruised over the left eye.

BODY FOUND.—Early yesterday morning, the body of a male infant was found in a lot, in highth street, below Oxford. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION .- Last evening, Thomas Spencer was nominated by the Demo-eratic party as Common Councilman of the Nine-

TARGET PRACTICE.—The Southwark Home Guard, Captain Alfred Day, made a parade resterday afternoon, after which they proceeded to Gloucester for target practice. The prize for the best shot was a handsome silver goblet.

country, spending their time in idleness and ease. This call appeals especially to this class. He had a great admiration for the word gentleman—he thought there was no word in the vocabulary like thought there was no word in the vocabulary like it—but the one who remembers his country was the gentleman with him. [Loud applause.] He had been at Washington for several months past, and had witnessed many dark hours, and had often wondered why, if a nation committed to all that WELCOME TO VOLUNTEERS .- Mr. J. H. Bry-