EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF FATRACT 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 mone but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE.—The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is 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. Forney, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Naval Retiring Board.

It is known that authority was given by special enactment of Congress, at its called session, for the creation of two boards, military and naval, in order to provide an honorable retirement for old and disabled officers. That of the army has been in session for some weeks, and has, in part, completed its work. A number of superannuated officers, worn out in the service of the country, gallant, patriotic, and loyal, have been retired, and some of them, with infinite credit to themselves, have volunteered to be placed upon the list. The Naval Board meets at Brooklyn this day. The law under which these two boards are constituted does not contain one of the obnoxious features of the act of 1855, which inaugurated the celebrated Naval Boards of Inquiry. The present boards are merely empowered to examine into the physical condition of the officers summoned before them, and into their professional ability to discharge the duties assigned to their respective ranks, but with no power to impeach private character or moral fitness. Their object is to secure an honorable retirement for such old and disabled officers as, by reason of their infirmities, cannot enter

upon active duty. In the fierce struggle now waging for our very existence, the officers of the navy are called upon to perform a most implicant part. The South needs her territory, and must have All of our men-of-war, with a few exceptions, it, though at the prince of blood and conquest." have been recalled to the defence of our own | This is doubtless the real motive of General coast. The blockade, to be efficient, must be Polk in taking possession of Columbus. It is controlled by officers of youth, vigor, and true he proclaims that he will withdraw his daring courage. They will be stationed upon troops provided a guarantee is given to him a coast swept, during the winter months, by that the soldiers of the Union shall all be withthe most terrific gales—gales beginning in drawn and that they shall not be allowed in lastic until arch. Along September and last a line the operations o

ency of this instrument of war the country is looking with confidence to bring unscrupulous talk of belonging to a Union whose soldiers it traitors to terms. We are sorry to perceive | will not permit to march over its soil. As the that, unlike the army, there are indications of | Louisville Democrat well remarks, his demand an indisposition, on the part of the Naval Board, to effect a thorough reform in the spirit | Union, overthrow your government, and I will of the act of Congress.

are very old, yet that they are generally hale, ginia and Missouri, a great battle ground. hearty, and ready for orders; and further, that in the increased demand upon the navy, scheme, passed by a very decided growing out of the necessities of the blockade, vote a resolution directing the Governor to a loyal disposition, the best judge of his own vetoed by Magorfin, notwithstanding his prowe have only to state that the officer, who has fleet, has been recalled, and a younger man substituted-doubtless, because of greater powers of endurance, and a more vigorous physical frame. The Navy Department should employ the highest order of naval talent in this crisis. It should over- all precedents, and rid itself of the restrictions of red tape. Nor need it go low down upon the list of con\_ tains for competent men. Available talent for leading commands can be found among officers of long service, tried character, and the old officers upon the naval list are unequal to the active duties of the existing war. Young men must be put forward. The country demands that they should be promoted, not for themselves, but for itself, and we think it would be a fine exhibition of patriotism to venerable and veteran officers of the navy, who know, by reason of their advanced years, that they are unequal to the rigors of a winter's blockade of a long coast, handsomely following the example set them by aged officers of the army, and asking to be honorably

retired from the active list. The Navy Board, which meets to-darave composed of men, who, undowy at heart; and we believe unitry. Should they fail to do tions of the session will execute the work which it committed to them.

Colonel James W. Wall.

A correspondent, who signs himself "A Douglas Man," writing from Burlington, New Jersey, denies the statement in our local columns that Colonel James W. Wall, who was recently arrested for treason, was a Douglas man in the late Presidential contest. He clearly shows, by a copy of a letter written to a political committee on the 22d of September, 1860, by Colonel WALL, that he was a warm advocate of what was termed the "fusion ticket" at that period, and a bitter antagonist of the views expressed by Mr. Douglas himself, and all his faithful friends, in favor of straight-out electoral tickets. Colonel WALL voted for Mr. Dorollas on every ballot, at Baltimore, but after his nomination pursued the course we have described, and bitterly denounced those who did not agree with him. We therefore make this correction, particularly as our correspondent says: "I consider the notice in your columns a libel upon the Douglas men who so consistently battle for the preservation | United States Government. This sum was of our beloved Union. I doubt, sir, if you can point to an illustration of a Douglas man and a traitor beneath the same skin."

A HIGHLY respected correspondent complains because the Government arrests certain suspected individuals without letting the world know the offences of which they are supposed to be guilty. He ought to recollect that Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet are in charge of a great trust, and are expected to rescue the Republic from overthrow. The duty confided to them is novel, startling, and grave, and the bolder the measure they resort to, the more complete will be their compensation. The man who assails the American Union in this exigency should either leave the country or be sent where he can do no more mischief.

WE NOTICE that the Hon. John CESSNA, of gentleman as Mr. Cessna agrees to such a degradation as this, we can only deplore the example. The man who will not fling behind him all mere political ties in this dark hour cannot be a true representative of the people.

A PRIVATE LETTER recently received in this city, from Winchester, Va., says that terrible distress has existed there for a long period, caused not only by the generally distracted condition of affairs in Virginia, but by the fact that more than 2,000 sick soldiers have been quartered in the town, converting nearly every house into a hospital, and not only requiring trated London News, with pictorial supplement; great attention from the inhabitants, but caus- Punch, the Weekly Times, Reynold's Misceling, in turn, much sickness among them.

Horrors seem to be rapidly accumulating among the people of the South. They are suffering not only from the rigors of the blockade, the prospect of successful attacks upon their seaboard, along the line of the Mississippi, and possibly in other quarters, but in many sections the season has been particularly unfavorable to their crops. Great ravages have been inflicted by the "army worm" upon and French fancy goods, comprising about 775 lots the plantations of Louisiana, and the heavy of choice articles, in silk, worsted, woollen, cotton, rains have made some districts extremely unhealthy.

LOYAL SOUTHERN OFFICERS OF THE NAVY. There are now in the United States Navy 9 captains, 14 commanders, and 87 lieutenants from the seceded States. They are loyal to the core. Eleven captains, 30 commanders, and 61 lieutenants have gone over to the traitors since the rebellion began.

Secession in Kentucky. There has been a slight change in the programme of the traitors in nearly every State in which they have commenced their infamous labors for the destruction of the Government. They have endeavored to turn the whole nation into a school for treason, modifying their lessons in each community. It is curious to notice how many ingenious pretexts they have devised to precipitate State after State into an attitude of rebellion, but wherever they gain the ascendency, by fair or foul means, they exhibit remorseless cruelty and unrelenting tyranny in their efforts to consolidate their power, to crush out opposition, and to silence or destroy all Union men. Where they are in a minority they plead for toleration, and whine about imaginary persecutions; but wherever they have cajoled or terrified the majority of the people into an acquiescence with their schemes, they at once

secome the most remorseless and vindictive of persecutors. At present, Kentucky is the scene of one of the most important acts of the Secession drama. The arts by which other States have been lured from their allegiance have, up to this time, been plied in vain against her loyal people. Her treacherous Senator, BRECKIN-RIDGE, and her traitorous Governor, MAGOFFIN, have been unable to mislead and control those whose generous confidence they have endeavored to reward by luring them on to ruin. Appeal after appeal has been made to the ballot-box, only to find the majorities for the Union cause increased at each new test of public opinion. Failing in all such efforts, forcible means have been resorted to. The State has been invaded by the insurgent troops, nominally because camps of the Union forces had been established within its borders, but really for the reason that the leaders of the conspiracy are determined to domineer over Kentucky if they can. The Memphis Argus, one of their organs, boldly proclaims their policy when it says that "no such idea has ever, for one moment, entered the mind of the Southern people as that Kentucky shall remain under the iron rule of the Yankee despotism. future to enter or occupy any point in the State. Of course no such promise can be the effi- given without a virtual secession from the

cutra, pecause it is folly for a State to virtually amounts to this: "Secode from the leave you!" Polk evidently desires to draw It is intimated that there is no material in the around his banner the misguided young men navy requiring the retirement of certain offi- of the Commonwealth who sympathize with cers. It is alleged, although some of them the traitors, and to make Kentucky, like Vir-The Union men, fully understanding this none of its gallant sons can be spared. But call out the military force "to expel and drive we ought to recollect that a readiness or auxie- out the invaders," and also to appeal to the ty to go to sea is by no means a test of compe- United States Government for assistance and tency. Nor is a veteran of 70, who believes for the protection against invasion guarantied that he has the vigor of 40, and is inspired with by the Federal Constitution. This act was case. The navy requires, even more than the mise to obey the wishes of the Legislature, army, athletic and resolute young men, and we but the resolution was at once adopted by think that Mr. Welles, the Secretary of the | both houses in spite of his veto. He has since Navy, so energetically supported by Capt. Fox, requested the insurgent troops to rethe assistant secretary, has determined to act tire from the State, and a spirit of upon the theory which animates the Secretary of indignation against the traitors who have War, and all the branches of that department sought to draw Kentucky into the vortex of the public service. As an evidence of this, of Secession has been aroused, which will, we trust, render the great majority of her citizens mand of the Southern blockading not only willing but anxious to assist the Government of the United States in every possible way, to the extent of their power, in the present great struggle between patriots and

Gen. Fremont's Proclamation. It will be seen by the letter of the President to Gen. FREMONT, that he has directed him modify the provisions of the important proclamation he recently issued. The clause which is to be was changed, stated that "the established ability. It is clear that many of property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with the enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, declared free men." The act of Congress, relating to the wes

of rebels, which the President dire-

FREMONT to respect, is as folician, anat when-SEC. 4. And be it furthe present insurrection Sec. 4. And be it furthe present insurrection ever hereafter, do not of the United States, any against the Go of held to labor or service under person, the state shall be required or permitted the person to whom such labor or service is staimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States; or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armofy, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such ease, the person to whom such labor or service such case, the person to whom such labor or service s claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State er of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, itshall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of

It will be readily seen that there is an important difference between these two orders. General FREMORT's original proclamation directed that the slaves of all persons in the State of Missouri who had taken up arms against the Government should be "declared free men." The act of Congress referred to only makes those slaves free who have been employed in hostile service against the Government.

A Noble Example. General Lyon, who lost his life in the battle near Springfield, had previously willed his whole property, valued at \$30,000, to the the pecuniary expression of all his self-denial, hard toil, and great military talents. These he devoted to the Republic, and having offered his life upon its altar, crowned his career by refunding to the same Great Master the moncys it had given him. Does not his example exhibit more glaringly the infamy of hundreds

who, like him, derived wealth and renown

from the Government, and who now lead the

and overwhelm its defenders? Let the boasted "chivalry" of Virginia learn a lesson from the noble soldier of Connecticut! COLONEL BOHLEN'S REGIMENT.—The fine regiment under command of Colonel BOHLEN is rapidly being filled. The experience he has gained by his service in the Mexican war, and the close attention he has paid to military Bedford, Pa., has been nominated for the As- affairs in Europe, render him peculiarly well bedford, Pa., has been nominated for the Asembly and in reply to certain quastions
pleages finisely, a creation, never to vote exattention he is paying to everything that apcept as a Democrat. When, in order to sub- pertains to the equipment, discipline, and serve the purposes of party, as high toned a character of his men, leads us to believe that he will form one of the best regiments in the field. Lieutenant Colonel MACHLER, who is associated with him, was a classmate of Gene-

> self during the campaign. PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .- From S. C. Upham, 310 Chestnut street, newspaper agent, the Cornhill Mogazine and Temple Bar, London magazines, for September, with continuations of "Philip," by Thackeray, and "The Seven Sons of Mammon." by Sala; Illustrated News of the World, with steel portrait of Murchison, the Geologist; Illuslany, and London Journal, all of August 31st. Mr. Upham has brought out some new patriotic envelopes. One of these, "The Soldier's Dream

of Home," is beautiful in design and execution. LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY Goods, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY AR-TICLES, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, bonnet ribbons, silks, shawls, dress goods, embroideries, and linen fabrics, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued the greater part of the day, without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Two HUNDRED CABRIAGES AT AUCTION .- Mr Herkness' fall trade sale of carriages will take place on next Wednesday morning, 18th instant, at the bazaar, Ninth and Sansom streets. The carringes are now open for examination.

principles and issues involved are so sharp and so well defined as to be beyond misrepresentation. The American people of the loyal States are not only contending for the existence of a happy and equal Government, but, as the Hon. David Tod, the veteran Democrat now running for Governor of Ohio on the Union ticket, expresses it, they are contending for the right of self-government. This is in fact a struggle between freedom and slavery. I use these words in their broadest significance. Men of tender nerves may be shocked at the expression, but it is right for us fearlessly to contemplate our duty and our destiny. When I say a struggle between freedom and slavery, I do not mean the abstract question of negro slavery, but of white slavery, because, if this movement fails, the free whites of the loyal States will become the abject slaves of the worst aristocracy in human annals. Much as statesmen have protested against black servitude in the Southern States, the condition, to-day, of the white people in that section of the country is far more lamentable. They are subject to a despotism which deprives them of the liberty of speech, and of the liberty of action, which destroys their business, forces them into the army, and compels them to submit to inconceivable humiliation and suffering. Cut loose from all intercourse with their brethren in the North and the West, set upon by spies, they are driven into an approval of the most excessive tyrannies. and, in order to rescue themselves from per-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

It would be a patent absurdity to compare

the present struggle on this continent with

any other that has taken place since the begin-

ning of civilization. It stands alone. The

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1861.

tion that which is heaping upon them unimaginable wrong. If this conspiracy shall triumph, what will be the condition of the intelligent producing classes of the free States? Contemplate, for a moment, the capture of the city of Washington by the slavery banditti under Beauregard and Davis. Try, if you can, to realize the results that would flow from the secession of Maryland, the loss to the Union column of Delaware, of Kentucky, Missouri, and, by consequence, the seizure and monopoly of the navigation of the Mississippi river. If you submit to this catastrophe, you will be regarded by the civilized world, not only as having lost your manhood, not only as having parted with all claim to the respect of other nations, but as the conquered subjects of a

lf-constituted nobility; and who, having suc-

secution, forced to proclaim, every hour of

their lives, the monstrous lie that they sanc-

ceeded in overthrowing the regular Government of the United States, substituted for it what must be neither more nor less than a monarchy-making of yourself, as I have said, the merest dependents, and attaching all your great interests to their own peculiar institutions. The consideration of negro slavery becomes a matter of measureless insignificance compared with the danger of converting this country into a theatre, upon which the great tragedy of turning the whole white population into the abject followers and inferiors of a cabal of reckless tyrants is to be enacted. That the end of this struggle will be the abolition of slavery requires no prophet to tell; and those who will deserve the credit, if credit it be, of producing such an issue, are not the anti-slavery fanatics of the North, but the pro-slavery fanatics of the South. What is to become of the so-called servile population when emancipated is a problem that may well be postponed to a future day-a legacy that may well be left to our posterity, upon whose shoulders we are about to white race that our armies are fighting. It is for human liberty in its highest and broadest aspect that the "fierce debate" is now being conducted on the banks of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Mississippi. It is for a common religion, an unmutilated church, an open Bible, a general and generous popular education, a liberal system of emigration laws, an untrammelled press, an uncorrupted and incorruptible judiciary, an equality among men, fair competition for the best honors of the Republic, an unrestricted commerce, a healthy and elevated industry, a comprehensive and unquestioned toleration to men of all creeds and countries—it is for these that we are to-day comending. What madness, what folly, what reakness, to attempt to compare such a contest with the struggles that have taken place in other nations, with the petty wars between foreign principalities, even with that which Cromwell led, and, lower than all, with that bloody drama which took place in France when our firstons, and hurled more than one

Is it possible that England, who boasts of her own liberal laws, and who has made more than one pompous declaration of sympathy with every movement looking to the amelioration of the condition of those masses that have been crushed under the heel of tyranny, can successfully set herself up against the immortal doctrines involved in the unparalleled contest now going on upon these shores? Base and degraded as many of her statesmen have already become by their hesitation in this crisis, they will be forced to retrace their steps, or else to submit to the most fearful consequences. They should remember that sympathy with liberty cannot be circumscribed, and that the same influences which drove the Bourbons from France, and rocked Great Britain itself with tumultuous and turbulent emotions, may, at this day, produce a revolt such as has had no parallel in history. The British statesmen are now panic-stricken at the prospect of the loss of the cotton trade. They anticipate with terror the spectacle of millions of their population turned out of employment, and, in order to save themselves from that which it were better to accept as inexorable destiny, they sink the grand moral question at stake in the war between freedom and slavery in this country, and attempt to put forward their commercial necessities as a shield behind which to conceal their sympathies with treason. When multitudes of Englishmen find themselves without work, and are forced to look upon the causes that have led to their distress, they may probably follow the example presented by the experience of other nations. and take possession of a Government which. had it thrown itself on the side of the American Union, might have contributed to a speedy termination of this conflict, and, by so doing, have rescued England from the horrors which are now impending above her head.

yrant from a guilty throne!

OCCASIONAL. Public Amusements.

armies of its enemies to menace the capital WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- An original play, written expressly for this theatre, will be produced here this evening. For the first time on any stage, a dramatic adaptation of "Great Expectations Charles Dickens' new and powerful story, will be played. The authoress is Madame Julie de Marguerittes, who is by no means inexperienced in stage-writing, and stands high as a critic upon stage-acting. Dramatic as are most of Dickens works, and "Great Expectations" not the least so, it will require no common skill and tact to make this a good acting-play. One charm of the story is its gradual development of the life and character of Pip. This is provided for, in the play, by a Prologue, in which Pip, as a boy, will be played by little Miss C. Jefferson. In the play itself, consisting of four acts, Pip, as a young man, will be personated by Mr. Bascomb, who is capable of playing it sufficiently well, and who, without any brilliant ral Siegel, in one of the military schools of talent, invariably is "letter-perfect" in the au-Germany, and will doubtless distinguish him. thor's text, speaks the dialogue distinctly and properly, and pays suitable attention to costume. We know nothing whatever of this play except from the bill of this evening, which tells us that Mrs. Anna Cowell will play Estella, the capricious and beautiful young lady who makes such havoc in Pip's heart; that Miss Grey will be Miss Havisham, the rich lady who has been crazed by a heart-quake in her youth; that Mr. Hemple, who figure seems specially built for the part, will be honest Jue Gargary; that Mr. George Johnston, one of the most effective general actors in the company, will represent Wemmick, the lawyer, and that Abel Magwitch, the real hero of the piece, will be represented by Mr. Adams. As Compey figures in both parts of the play, we presume the dramatist brings him out more strongly than the novelist has done. Mr. John McCullough who is becoming a favorite here, plays that part. As the house-bill tells us that Mrs. Joe Gargary will be played by Mr. Thayer, while the newspaper advertisements put Mrs. T. in the part, we can only say that, if it be the gentleman, we hope he will have the dislogue by heart—by way of norelty. It may be necessary to mention that the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock, instead of a quarter to 8, as before. The orchestra will perform some fine operatic music, arranged by Dr. Cunnington,

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-Up to the present time, this theatre has been more successful than any other in this city. Mrs. Drew has an excellent company-not inferior, we do believe, to that which has made Wallack's theatre distinguished over all its competitors in New York. The additions to the

company are numerous and good. There is Char- | don have moderated their tone since the news of | the Industry of all Nations," to be held in the city lotte Thompson, as talented as she is pretty; Mrs. | the arrest of FAULKNER has reached there. They Charles Henri, good in familiar comedy and farce; Mr. Mortimer, in a fair way of becoming the best light comedian in America; Mr. Frank Drow, Mr. Scallan, and Mr. Henri, are acquisitions also—and | their return. The arrest of FAULKNER has been Gilbert-"glorious John"-is a decided gain to the nanagement and the public; Miss Emma Taylor -though we dislike her intonation, with its sharp scending and descending points. Mr. Shewell and Mr. Wallis are to be remembered, and, each in her own line, yet with the power of doing well in any other, are Mrs. Drew, admirable as a come dienne, and Miss Wells, who plays eccentric parts Letter of the President to Gen. Fremontwith an ability which stamps her-a great actress As the youngest lady in this company, Miss Charlotte

Thompson ought to receive special notice here. She has decided talents, and a few seasons at this theatre will mature them. Already she has become a favorite. "The Clandestine Marriage" will be revived here, this evening, with a very good cast John Gilbert as Lord Ogleby—the part which the late William Farren thought his best, and which no one can now give half so well as Mr. Gilbert. Mrs. Heidelberg by Miss Wells-more exactly in her peculiar line than any character she has played this season, and Miss Sterling by Mrs. Drew. "The Loan of a Lover" as the afterpiece, with Gertrude and Peter Spike by Mrs. C. Henri, and Frank Drew. To-morrow evening another new play. It is announced as from the French, bears the title of Jeannette; or, Le Cretin de la Montagne," and has been several months in preparation. CONTINENTAL THEATRE. -The unfortunate acci-

ning, much as it is to be lamented, does not appear to have originated from any cause over which the management had any control. The gauze or tissue dress of a danseuse caught fire from a gas-light. Instead of lying down on the floor and rolling about literally to crush out the flames, the poor girl rushed on the stage, the fire increased by her action. What followed to the others was the result of a stampede, caused by a general panic. Mr. Wheatley's coolness and good sense prevented the audience from being needlessly alarmed, and they retired without crush, confusion, or accident. Par ticulars of the disaster will be found in our local department. We shall only mention here, that is poor Miss Gale had exhibited the slightest presence of mind, she would probably have escaped with slight injury. Theatrical people should especially be aware, that when the flame has caught their dress, the very worst thing they can do is to remain in an erect posture, or to move farther than to lie down, and, if possible, roll a carpet or a table-cloth around them, and so extinguish the finme. Moreover, it is well known that if muslins and gauzes, which generally constitute a main portion of the costume of stage-dancers, be steeped in a solution of common alam, after having been washed, and before they are "made up," it is impossible for any thing to put them in flames. If fre strikes them, the tissue merely smoulders away. Stage-managers ought to make and rigidly enforce

un-inflammable. The Continental will be closed this evening, out respect to the deceased; but "The Tempest" will be repeated to-morrow evening, and all through the week. Wednesday evening will be devoted to benefit for the sufferers.

a rule that theatrical dresses should be rendered

We regret that a very un-Shakspearian version of one of the noblest dramas ever written should have been adopted here; but the play is well put on the stage, and the personation of Caliban is wonderfully good, standing out, among the other characters, as peculiar and effective. The dancing is good, and the scenery fine, culminating in the most beautiful finale, of mechanical and artistical combination, we have ever looked at.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Important Letter from the President.

General Frement's Proclamation to be Modified. Transfer of Union Prisoners from Richmond to Charleston.

THE NATIONAL LOAN ARREST OF SPIES AT PORT TOBACCO.

Important from Hatteras Inlet. Capture of Four Vessels under English Colors.

FROM MISSOURI. A BATTLE NEAR BOONEVILLE.

THE HOME GUARDS VICTORIOUS.

A Skirmish at Glasgow. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, September 15. The Rumors To-day. The city is all excitement to-day, caused by a rumor that 60,000 rebel troops crossed the Potomac at Poolsville, thirty are miles above Washington and that they are advancing towards the city. There are no facts, however, in the city to confirm the story, and the War Department is without, any

communication on the subject. The City Quiet to-day. With the exception of one or two rumors, which have caused some anxious inquiry, the city is very quiet. The President and Mrs. Lincoln attended Divine service in Dr. Gunley's church. Lieut. Gen. Scott, Col. Townsend, and other members of the General's staff, attended Dr. PYNE's church.

The day was fine, and the churches generally were well filled. All Quiet Along the Virginia Line. There has been more than the usual quiet prevailing on the Virginia side of the river throughout to-day. The recent order for the better observance of the Sabbath was everywhere respected. The

religious services in the various camps were nu-

merously attended. A Narrow Escape. Capt. INGALLS, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Second Comptroller Currs came near being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners to-day, by approaching too near the rebel lines. They had passed Ball's Roads in an open carriage, our pickets informing them that everything was safe for half a mile beyond, when, in fact, we have no sentinels on the road beyond the crossing. The party had approached within a few yards of the Loudour and Hampshire Railroad, when they were fired upon by the rebel pickets concealed in the bushes. The excursionists immediately retreated, and succeeded in reaching our lines safely. Notwithstand.

it, contrary to the advice of the military autho-The Situation.

ing the dangers attending travelling outside our

pickets, it is unaccountable that civilians persist in

General McClellan left on Saturday, and paid a visit to the column under General BANKS. He returned late last night. He was received with great enthusiasm, and, although he passed very rapidly through the lines, made many most im portant suggestions, and was exceedingly gratified with his visit. It is the opinion here that the attack, if made at all, will be made within the next three days, and that it will commence in the

livision under General BANKS. Arrest of Spies at Port Tobacco. A detachment of Col. Young's cavalry, under Cantain WHITE, arrested three spies yesterday, near Port Tobacco, Maryland, and brought them to Washington. On their persons were found topographical and other information designed for transaission to the enemy from that neighborhood so ontiguous to the Virginia shore, and of which the rebels have long availed themselves. F. W. WAL-KER, of Brooklyn, the Washington correspondent of the New York Express, went thither on Friday afternoon with a detachment of Young's cavalry on a scouting tour, and aided by a guard of two soldiers, captured an active Secessionist, who was placed in confinement at a house near the

place of arrest. The guard having necessarily to absent themselves from the premises to attend to their horses and other business, the prisoner, while Mr. WALKER was taking minutes of the conversation with him, suddenly drew his knife, plunged it into the latter's body, and rushing from the house, made his escape before one of the guards, who was outside, could have a fair shot at him. The neighborhood was success. The pursuit is not, however, abandoned. Mr. WALKER is lying in a dangerous condition, and receiving proper attention. He had, it is related by the officer who communicated the above fact, gathered much valuable information.

Late and Important News from England. Advices by the last steamer, just received here, prove conclusively that the English Government are determined to open cotton fields wherever the cultivation of that staple is at all practicable. They have, at last, made up their minds to the fact that this war is to go on until the rebellion is conquered,—that no peace will be telerated except upon the basis of surrender and submission to the Constitution and the laws; and that, therefore, the blockade will be made more efficient than any that has ever been known. This may be called the end of the cotton monopoly in the Southern and staveholding States. My informant, an American gentleman, now resident in Paris, of high distinction, assures me that, in five years, the end of the cotton monopoly in the Southern States will

Southern Traitors in Europe. Quite a number of Southerners in Paris and Lon-

have been reached.

have come to the conclusion that they cannot return with safety, and will, therefore, remain abroad, or consent to take the oath of allegiance on received with great joy by the loyal men living is Paris. Among others set down as heartily sympa thizing with the Secossionists is the late consul a Paris, Mr. Spencen, appointed under Mr. Bu-CHANAN, charged to New York although taken from Pennsylvania, and selected under the auspices of the illustrious Bon Tylen.

The Late Proclamation Modified. The following letter from the President to Gen FREMONT was transmitted on the 12th inst. : WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1861. To Major General John C. Frémont: Sin: Yours of the 8th inst., in answer to mine o the 20th inst., has just been received.

Assuming that you, being upon the ground, could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of August 20th, I perceived no general objection to it. The particular clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress, passed the 6th of last August, upon the same subject, and hence I wrote to you, expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly.

Your answer, just received, expresses the prethe 20th inst , has just been received. Clause should be modified accordingly.

Your answer, just received, expresses the preference, on your part, that I should make an open order for the modification, which I very cheerfully do. It is, therefore, ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held, and construed as to conform to, and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate the provisions of the same subject contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate the provisions of the same subject contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate the provisions of the same subject contained in the same subje

dent at the Continental Theatre, on Saturday eveproperty used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6th, 1861, and that the said act be published at length, with this order. A. Lincoln. Your obedient servant. Two Rebels Shot. About I o'clock this afternoon two of the rebel pickets stationed at Munson's Hill ventured be-

yond their usual picket line, when they were fired

on by our sharp-shooters. As they were both seen

to fall, it is supposed that they were killed. Our Troops Under Arms. Nearly all the regiments in the neighborhood of Arlington Heights and Chain Bridge were out under arms during all last night. The artillery practice is daily continued at the forts. The Lincoln Cavalry, composed of two companies from Pennsylvania, one from Michigan, and nine from New York, is now thoroughly organized, the field and staff officers having been sworn in as follows: Col. McReynolds; Licut. Col. Van Schikfuss, formerly of the Prussian army; Major C. H. Ogle late of the regular army dragoons; R. W. Adams, who raised two of the companies in New York; and Auguste Hourland, formerly of the Prussian army; Adjutant Battersly, of New York; Quartermaster, E. H. Bailey, formerly of Michigan Chaplain, Rev. Raleigh Latterly, of Newark, N

The Admission of the Rebel Flag into Havana. M. Tassano, the Spanish minister, has called to assure the Secretary of State that the report from Charleston that the Captain General of Cuba has issued a proclamation recognizing the rebel flag, is untrue. What has happened is, that vessels from any point in the United States, in possession of the rebels, coming into a port with irregular papers, are admitted ex necessitate, without notice of their irregularity, just as they have been admitted in all other ports since the rebels obtained possession of the custom houses in the insurgent States. It is needless to say that no such vessels can be abroad,

J., an old and intimate friend of Colonel McRey

without escaping the blockading force. There is no recognition of a rebel flag in the Spanish ports or any other ports. Munson's Hill---Skirmish at Ball's Cross The position of affairs at Munson's Hill remains unchanged. No large force is visible from this side of the entrenchments. In a skirmish last night, near Ball's Cross Roads, it is feared that a lieutenant in the Third Vermont Regiment, and three privates in the Ninth Massachusetts Regi-

men was wounded. The rebels are burning the woods around their fortifications at Fairfax Court House. From the North Carolina Blockade-Capture of Prizes-Important Disclosures. The following despatches have been received at

the Navy Department: U. S. STEAMER PAWNEE, HATTERAS INLET, Sept. 10, 1861. SIR : I have to state for the information of the Department, that I have taken a valuable prize this morning, now called the "Susan Jane, of Nevis, West Indies." This schooner was called the Charles McCless, when she cleared at Newbern, Chartes McCless, when she cleared at Newbern, North Carolina, two days before the blockade went into effect on this coast. She took a cargo of spirits of turpentine to the West Indies, and at Charleston, Nevis Island, obtained an English register, but without a bill of sale or an endorsement of any kind on the part of the master or agent, and with kind on the part of the master or agent, and without any other paper required under the English law. She sailed from Nevis to Halifax, N. S., and there took on board an assorted cargo, consisting of blankets, cloth, iron, steel, brogans, axes, &c., all of which were purchased in New York and Beston, as is about by the bills of lading from different houses in those cities.

I send the prize to Philadelpnia or New York, at the discretion of the prize master. Lieut. Crosby, at the discretion of the prize master. Lieut. Crosby, at the discretion of the prize master is the prize in charge of Lieut. Crosby, to be handed to the proper admiralty officer, and Capt. Ireland and four of the crew. I shall detain, for the present, two passengers, believed to be the supercargo, and also

passengers, believed to be the supercargo, and also the mate.

When this duty is completed, I have to reducet When this duty is completed, I have to reduces that Lieutenant Crosby may be permitted to return to his important duties at this needs as post captain, under the order of treneral Wool. I send Captain Crosby on board of the prize, because he is an important witness of what occurred after we boarded the schooner. This vessel, like the three already captured, steered in under the belief that the forts were still in the hands of the enemy. The Pawnee, having no colors, was taken for an English cruiser, and they were not boarded until inside of the bar.

We are beginning to see signs of the enemy on the southwestern side of the entrance, where, it is pelieved, a picket guard frequent to watch our movements.

I enclose a letter found among the papers of the so-called Susan Jane, which may give the department some idea of the policy in Nova Sootia. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your movemen

bedient servant,

J. C. Rowan, Communder U. S. N.
To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED AT CAPE HATTERA INLET.
The schooners Susan Jane, Ocean Wave, Har
riet Ryan, and Mary Wave.

Negroes on Guard at the Rebel Pickets, Major Lemon, of the 32d N. Y. regiment, commanding the picket post at Bailey's Cross Roads, reports to-day that negroes were seen performing picket duty for the rebels. Last Friday afternoon, at the time of the burning of the dwellings of the Unionists, at Ball's Cross Roads by the redels, SAMUEL BIRCH, his wife, daughter, and three sons, residing two miles to the

right of the forks of the roads, were captured by the rebels. It is supposed that their property was destroyed, though nothing regarding this is positively known. The above are all the facts that could be gleaned from a journey from the Chain Bridge to Alexan Colonel KERRIGAN, of the New York Thirty-

fifth Regiment, arrested to-day, at Ball's Cross Roads, a gentleman who was engaged in legitimate business, and in possession of a pass from General McClellan. He was sent, under an escort, a distance of three miles, to the headquarters of Gen. McDowell, who promptly ordered his release. The National Loan.

The national loan is succeeding beyond expectation. Several hundred subscription agents were appointed last week in nearly every loyal State, including Virginia and Kentucky. A considerable number have already accepted and sent in their bonds and the others will all probably be at work this week. The subscriptions of the people have exceeded nine millions, and their patriotic co-operation will doubtless enable the banks to take the second instalment of fifty millions and supply all the money needed for a vigorous but economical prosecution of the war. The Administration feels the importance of justifying, by vigor, economy, and integrity, the confidence manifested by the masses. Wasteful expenditures and corrupt contracts, by which alone the security of the working men who invest their earnings in the loan can be impaired. will be vigorously repressed.

Gratifying Intelligence. The following report of the Sanitary Commission, now sitting at Washington, will be read with great pleasure by those who are anxious to hear of the condition and health of the American army : Resolved. That the Sanitary Commission, having, from the privileges accorded to it by the War Department, peculiar advantages for observing the condition of the troops, congratulates the Government and the country upon the improvement which is taking place in the army and in everything relating to the army. This improvement includes not only the more immediate conditions of health, but the provisioning and supplying of the army, its discipline and morale. cipline and morale.

It is now a general rule that the men of the army of the Potomac are well fed, and in fine health and spirits. The officers are giving diligent attention to their duties, and are gaining the confidence of their men. To this general rule there are not many exceptions, and the number is lessening. The Commission testifies of this from the personal characteristics of the army of the Potomas of its man. observation of the army of the Potomac of its members. It has at the same time received generally satisfactory reports from its agents in the Western

armies.

The Commission also wishes to acknowledge the readiness, heartiness, and courtesy with which its suggestions have been received by the Secretary of War, by the generals commanding each department, and by all the officers of the volunteer forces.

The Commission desires further to express its grateful appreciation of the liberality and promptness of the public response to its call for material and pecuniary aid, in its efforts to add to the appliances available for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded

American Commissioners to the World's Exhibition. The following is a list of the Commissioners appointed by the President to represent the interests of the American exhibitors at the "Exhibition of captured by the Cumberland or Barnbridge.

of London, in September, 1862; WM. H. SEWARD Becretary of State; CALEB R. SMITH, Secretary o the Interior: EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute; ROBERT B. MINTURN, of New York; J. DAWSON COLEMAN, of Pennsylvania; John H. KLIPHART, of Ohio; JAS. R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland; B P. JOHNSON, of New York; RICHARD WALLACH Mayor of Washington; WM. W. SEATON, of Washington; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintenden of the Census.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. THE REBEL STEAMER YORKTOWN.

Demonstration against the Blockading Squadron THE BALTIMORE PRISONERS AT THE FORTRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 14, via Baltimore.-There was a prospect of an engagement last night t Newport News. About 4 o'clock P. M., the rebel steamer Yorktown ran down within three niles and opened fire upon the camp and blockading squadron, consisting of the Savannah, Cumberland, and gunboat Louisiana. She fired

twenty-five shells, one of which exploded near the Savannah, the others fell considerably short. The guns of the Cumberland and Savannah could not reach the Yorktown, but a couple of shells from the Sawyer gun on the shore exploded three-fourths of a mile beyond the steamer. A Frenchman who managed to escape from the Torktown the day before yesterday, states that she has been watching for some time an opportunity to run the blockade, and that the loyalty of many of her crew was suspected.

About 4 o'clock P. M., a party sent out to cut

fuel encountered 200 rebel cavalry and an equal amount of infantry, about three miles from Newport News. The teamsters left their wagons and galloped in to give the alarm, but no further demonstration was made, and the wagons were afterwards recovered

The rebel steamer Curtis Peck made her appearance this morning above Newport News, and steamer from Norfolk also made a reconnois.

The steamer Torktown has been out down for ward and aft by the removal of her upper cabins, so as to carry towo large pivot guns. She has in addition six heavy guns on each side. There are no indications of her having been iron plated. The distinguished political prisoners from Batti-more, including Mayor Brown, Ross Winans, Henry May, and others, arrived at Old Point this norn, ing. They will be closely confined in the casemater within the fortress.

FROM BALTIMORE ALL QUIET.

RIDICULOUS RUMORS AFLOAT. Suspension of the Baltimore "Exchange." BALTIMORE, Sept. 15 .- The city has been un-

usually quiet to-day. W. W. Glen, another of the editors of the Exchange, was arrested yesterday, and it is announced that the paper will be suspended after tomorrow. The most ridiculous rumors have been in circulation with regard to affairs at Frederick and Washington city, but despatches announce that

quiet prevails in both cities. The Arrests at Baltimore. The Arrests at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 14.—The American of today gives the following list of the persons arrested yesterday by the acting Police Marshal:
George William Brown, Mayor of Baltimore; Ross Winans, Baltimore, Delegate in the Legislature; Henry M. Warfield, do.; Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, do.; T. Parkin Scott, do.; Henry M. Morfit, do.; Severn Teackle Wallis, do.; Charles M. Pitts, do.; William G. Harrison, do.; Lawrence Sangston, do.; Thomas W. Hall, editor of the South newspaper; Frank Key Howard, one of the editors and proprietors of the Exchange newspaper; Henry May, member of Congress from Baltimore city; Dr. A. A. Lynch, State Senator; Leonard G. Quinlan, Baltimore county delegate; Mr. Dennison, do. ment, whose names could not be ascertained, were taken prisoners, as they are missing. One of our In addition to these, it was rumored that Benj. C. Howard, reporter of the United States Supreme Court, and the Governor of this State, and John C. Brune, of the House of Delegates, had also been arrested, but we learn that the report with regard to Gen. Howard

FROM KENTUCKY.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN

THE REBEL TROOPS DIRECTED TO LEAVE THE STATE FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14.—Governor Magoffit has issued the following proclamation: In obedience to the subjoined resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governments of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky avwithdrawn from her soil unconditionally. In the State Senate, Mr. Whitaker introduced resolution authorizing the Military Board to seize

the State arms wherever found, and to employ sufficient police to protect the railroads.

From Missouri. STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE NORTHWEST-A BATTLE THREATENED. St. Louis, Sept. 14.—Advices from Northwest Missouri state that since the withdrawal of the Federal troops from St. Joseph's, the Secessionists are arriving again, and some 2,000 had concentrated in Andrew county, under Major Potter, while about the same number of Unionists, composed of Missourians and Iowans, under Cols. Craner and Edwards, were stationed in the same region. Both sides were preparing for a battle, and a conflict was sides were preparing for a battle, and a conflict was shortly expected.

Tom Harris, with 1,000 men, crossed the Missouri river at Arrow Rock, on Tuesday last, bound for General Price's army. Six hundred Secessionists, under Colonel Hull, were marching towards Glasgow on Wednesday, to cross the river, and join Martin Green. The Secession camp at Lick creek, Monroe county, was broken up by the Federal troops on Sunday last, and it is reported that 300 rebels were captured. Another camp at Spencerburg, Pike county, was broken up on Monday, and sixteen Secessionists taken prisoners. THE BATTLE NEAR BOONEVILLE-A VICTORY FOR

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 14.—The steamer Sionx City, just arrived from above, brings the intelligence that the fight at Booneville yesterday morning terminated in a victory to the Home Guards, under Major Eppstein, who held their entrenchments, and the rebels, 1,000 strong, were driven back, but were still in the neighborhood when the Sionx City passed. The Home Guards lost one man killed, and four wounded. The rebels lost twelve killed, and thirty wounded. Among the rebels killed were Colonel Brown and Captain Brown. Brown.

A small detachment of Federal troops on the Sioux City had an engagement with Green's force, at Glasgow, lasting half an hour, when a battery of three guns was opened on the boat, and the steamer retired, without loss.

the steamer retired, without loss.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 12.—The following appears in the \*Messenger\* of this morning: All that we can hear confirms the previous reports that the rebels have full possession of St. Joseph, and are doing pretty much as they please in that city. It is represented that they have taken the control of municipal affairs, and are preventing the egress and ingress of both the mails and passengers.

They have also levied heavy contributions on several stores, taking just what they wanted. The steamer Omaha has been seized and appropriated to their purposes, and we learn that an effort was made to send out the mail by hand-cars, but it was intercepted and taken back; hence a complete intercepted and taken back; hence a complete blockade exists, which accounts for our getting no blockade exists, which accounts for our getting no mail matter. The straightout Union men have crossed the river to Elwood for safety, and taken the ferry boat with them. At Iatan and Weston it was said that the rebels permitted no one to go into town, or out of it, without passes. From all we can learn, the Union men and their property in St. Joseph and the surrounding towns are completely at the mercy of the rebels, and demand the immediate interposition of the Federal arms to save them from annihilation.

From Fortress Monroe and Hatteras, FORTRESS MORROR, Sept. 13, (via Baltimore).—
The steamer J. R. Spandding returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning. The steamers Susquehanna and Pawnee still remained. The former had sustained but little injury by the collision with the gunboat Plag. The Spandding brought hither the remnant of Col. Weber's regiment, nearly one thousand stand of arms captured from the robels, and adozen prisoners, taken from the prizes made and a dozen prisoners, taken from the prizes made

and a dozen prisoners, taken from the prizes made at the Inlet.

Four vessels had run into the Inlet with English colors, under the supposition that that place still belonged to the rebels, the United States flag having been temporarily hauled down. Pilots were offered the vessels, and every facility for getting in. They did not discover their mistake until too late. Two of the vessels, the Susan Jane and Harriet Ryan, were from British Provinces, and had valuable cargoes of molasses, shoes, and clothing. and clothing. Our troops at the Inlet have mounted all the guns and rendered those active which had been spiked by the Confederates before their surrender. No by the Confederates before their surveyed from the Sound or the main land. General Reynolds has arrived at Old Point, and will proceed to-mor-

Navat Affairs. NEW York, September 15.—The United States steamers Richmond and Powhatan, sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, August 25, for St. Thomas.

The United States steamer Sumpter has arrived from Loando, Africa, after a voyage of thirty-six days. The Constellation was to sail August 12, for Portsmouth, N. II.; the Mahran, for Boston, August 12; the San Jacinto and Nystic sailed for Philadelphia, August 8; the Sarataga was at Loando August 16. The health of the fleet was good.

good.
The British steamer Clatoramvia, from Kingston, From Buenos Ayres. New York, Sept. 15.—The bark Convey, has arrived from Buenes Ayres, with dates to July 24th. The country was in a very unsettled state. Martial law had been proclaimed in the city, and it was expected daily that Gen. Urquiza would march into the city at the head of his army.

Produce was scarce and commanding high prices. Flour \$24, Spanish, per barrel.

Three rebel privateers are reported on the Equator.

Equator.

Spoken on the 9th, in lat. 38.12, long. 74.9, schr.

Revere, in charge of a United States naval officer,

Southern News. Louisville, Sept. 14.—The Richmond Exami-er of the 11th instant states that one hundred and

ner of the lita instant states that one nundred and fifty-six Yankee prisoners were sent to Castle Pinckney, South Carolina Among them were Colonel Wileya, Michigan First; Colonel Corcoran, New York Sixty-ninth; Lieutenant Colonel New, Second Kentucky; Major John W. Potter, Thirty-eighth New York; Rev. G. W. Dodge, chaplain of the Eleventh New York; Rev. H. Eddy, chapof the Eleventh New York; Rev. II. Eddy, chap-lain Second Connecticut; Surgeons Griswold, Thirty-eighth New York; Grey, United States army; Stone; United States 187my; Connolly, Se-cond New York; Harris, Second Rhode Island; Captains Donney, Eleventh New York; Fish, Thirty-second New York; Farrish; Seventy-ninthi-New York; Drew, Second Vermont; Shortliff, Seventh Ohio; L. Gordon, Eleventh Massachu-setts; Whittington and Jenkins, and Lieutenant Toy, of the Twenty-fifth New York; Lioutenants Hamblin, (son of the retor of that name,) of the Thirty-eighth New York; Underhill, Eleventh New York; Worcester, Eighty-first New York; Dempsey, Second New York; Wilcox, Seventh Ohio; Gordon, Second Dragoons, U. S. A.; Caleff, Eleventh Massachusetts; Connolly, Sixty-ninth New York. Captain Ricketts, of the United States army, was to have accompanied the party, but is

army, was to have accompanied the party, but is not sufficiently recovered from his wounde to unlertake the journey.
Serious fears are entertained for the crops of the South. The rains of August are reported as the heaviest and most general ever known in the South, and they have been very disastrous.

The Savannah Republican claims a fair rice crop, but admits that the continuous rains have decreased denies of the savantage.

crop, but admits that the continuous rains mave damaged it somewhat.

The Baton Rouge Advocate states that the cotton fields in that vicinity are literally covered with the army worm, and that the fate of the crop will be scaled in a few days, for the rains and the heavy atmosphere are favorable to the worms.

Governor Rector, of Arkansas, has called an extra session of the Legislature for the 4th of November. P. Kelly, claiming to be a Baltimorean, was arrested as a spy at Manassas on the 6th inst.

A. F. Bledsoe, Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States, has resigned.

Confederate States, has resigned.

The Richmond shoe merchauts urge the discharge of all the shoemakers from the army, and their employment in the manufacture of shoes, composed principally of canvas.

The Richmond Whig has a bitter article against speculating contractors for the winter clothing supplies for the army, and urges the impressment of the cotton and woollen mills into the public service. to avoid speculating contracts. It states positively that the War Department has detailed from the army operatives to be employed in the cloth fac-

tories
Jeff. Thompson has issued a proclamation. in
which, as a retaliatory measure for General Fremont's proclaimed intentions, he threatens for every
one of the Southern forces, citizens or soldiers, of
Missouri executed, to hang, draw, and quarter a minion of Abraham Lincoln.

The Charleston Courier says that preparations are making in that city for manufacturing locomo-

tives on a large scale. Movements of the Rebels.

Inonton, Mo., September 13 —A reliable Union man, just arrived from Greenville, reports that General Hardee has returned to that place with 800 men, and threatens to march on this point imnediately.

Jerfenson City, September 13.—The cordent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the A messenger from Colonel Mulligan, at Lexing-

ton, reports that General Price's advance guard reached Warrensburg on Tuesday, and Governor Jackson made them a speech, General Price claims to have 16,000 men, and General Price claims to have 16,000 men, and his main body is approaching Lexington.

This messenger brings an official account of a skirmish between the rebels and General Love's forces, dated at Port Bledsoe, near Fort Scott, the substance of which is as follows:

He says that immediately after leaving Springfield he despatched General Rains to clear the counties bordering on Kansas of the marauding bands that have been devastating that section of the country; that he himself advanced to General Rains' assistance, and their combined force encountered at Big Dry Wood Creek the forces under Generals Lane. Montgomery, and Jennison, and after a brisk skirmish of an hour and a quarter the Federal troops retreated, and were pureued by his

after a brisk skirmish of an hour and a quarter the Federal troops retreated, and were pursued by his forces about three miles. He states his loss at three killed and twenty-seven wounded, and says he buried three of General Lane's men.

He concludes by saying that the enemy have continued to retreat northward from Fort Scott, which post they have abandoned, and adds: "This relieves me of the necessity of pursuing them to Kansas, the soil of which I am unwilling to invade, unless her citizens shall provoke me to do so by unless her citizens shall provoke me to do so by committing renewed outrages on the people of this State, and in that event I shall not only cross the border, but will lay waste their farms and utterly destroy the cities and towns of that State."

This correspondent adds: "While this shows that there has been some skirmishing on the borders, it does not prove that the rebels have got any that they have found a force too strong for them, and given up their plan of advancing into Kansas, and turned upon the weaker force at Lexington Their design now is evidently first to take Lexington and then bring Governor Jackson here."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER KANGAROO OFF CAPE BACE. MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

VIGILANCE OF U.S. GOVERNMENT. Terrible Railroad Accident Near London

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sr. Johns, N. F., Sept. 14.—The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queens town on the 5th inst., passed off Cape Race this

afternoon England was about to send three more regiments forthwith to Canada. Spies in the employ of the Government at Wash-ngton were reported to be on board all the trans-Atlantic steamers.

Another terrible railroad accident occurred near ondon, by which thirteen persons were killed and fifty wounded.

The steamer Kangaroo has 200 passengers. She passed the Persia on the 6th inst.
The Nova Scotian arrived at Liverpoof on the

The three regiments for Canada start about the middle of September in the Great Eastern, which subsequently goes to New York, as advertised. The London Times, in an editorial, says that the Government may have private reasons for the movement, but that there is none apparent. If it is a purely defensive movement, and a more declarapurely defensive movement, and a mere declara-tion of identity between England and Canada, it hopes that Canada will not take it for more than it means, but hold herself ready if it should be need-ful to protect herself. It is regarded as a wise guarantee against all complications, and calculated to strengthen her intercourse.

guarantee against all complications, and calculated to strengthen her intercourse.

The Times, in another editorial, says that the great question with capitalists is this: How will the Americans endure the burdens of taxation to which they are, as yet, strangers? It also argues that the temptation of high prices is almost sure to set some part of the cotton crop free, especially as the crop of Texas is not far from the ports of Mayico. FRANCE. The following diplomatic changes are announced: The Duc de Granmont is changed from Rome to Vienna, and the Marquis Delvette from Constanti-

appeared and was attracting considerable atten-tion. It was regarded as a daring imposition on the recent manifesto of the Emperor. The Paris Bourse advanced, but closed dull at ITALY. The resignation of Mingettia, Minister of the Interior, has been accepted, and Baron Ricasoli has been nominated to the vacancy, with a change of the interior to foreign ufficient the interior to foreign affairs.

Victor Emmanuel has informally received M, Benedict, the new French minister

A new pamphlet on the question of Rome had

Additional suc olitan brigands.

It is reported that some collisions have occurred petween the Piedmontese troops and the Papal gens d'armes. AUSTRIA The draft of an address to the Emperor has been adopted in the lower House of the Reichstrath. The Polish members refrained from voting.

HUNGARY. In Hungary the situation of affairs continues un-SPAIN

President Jeffard, of Hayti, had paid the indemnity demanded by Spain. Another amnesty was to be granted by the King of Prussia to political offenders TURKEY.

against the Montenegrin insurgents.

Tallow quiet at 45sa46s 6d

Commercial Intelligence LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4. — Sales of cotton for two days 27,000 bales, closing buoyant, prices being firmly maintained. The sales to speculators and rimity maintained. The sales to speculators and exporters were 13,000 bales.

Britangavers.—The market closes quiet and firmer, the American advices had no effect. Flour firmer at an advance of 6a9d. Wheat active, the lower qualities having improved most; sales at 9s 4dalos 9d for red Western wheat; 11s 6d for white Western, and 12s 6dal3s for white Southern. Corn firm, and all qualities advanced to a trifling extent. Mixed corn 29s 9da30s; white corn 31a34s.

Phoysens.—Beef dull; Pork quiet and steady; Bacon is declining; Lard steady with a fair demand for fine qualities at previous rates, 40a10s;

PRODUCE.—Common rosin 98 3da10s; Spirits tur-entine active with an advance for all qualities

LIVERFOOL, Sept. 5.—The sales of cotton for two. days have been 18.000 bales, closing firm, but un-changed; sales to speculators and exporters. 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm, but unchangedi

Provisions dull.

London, Sept. 5.—Consols for money, 922aA22.

American securities are steady; Illinois Central shares, 391. Suicide of a Baltimore Religious Editor,

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Rev. E. Yates Rucco, D. D., editor of the Methodist Protestant newspaper, committed suicide this morning, by cutting his throat. The unfortunate man had suffered from mental derangement for some time. The Daily News Defunct Temporarity.

New York, Sept. 14.—The New York Daily News of this morning, in a lengthy card, bids farewell to the public for a time. Arrival of a Prize Brig. NEW YORK, September 15.—The prize brig H. C. Brooks, captured at Hatteras by the United States steamer Minnesota, has arrived. THE CITY.

Terrible Accident at the Continental Theatre.

Fourteen Persons Dreadfully

Burned. DEATH OF SIX OF THE VICTIMS.

PRIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCINENTS. An accident of frightful fotality occurred at the Continental Theatre, in Walmat street, on Suturday night. Since the destruction and accompany ing casualties of the National Theatre, some years ego, we have had no theatrical matters so terrible to recount; and Rumor, with her thousand tonger, ies been busy, since the event, spreading far wide the particulars of the accident. The Continental was formerly the "National

Circus;" Its name was changed some time after

he decease of General Welch, and since that time-

t has been used for displays of negro minstrels,

ing performances, and occasionally theatrical onertainments. A few weeks ago Mr. William Wheatley, an old and favorite actor and manager, leased and refitted the place. At great expense, he produced the stage edition of Shakspeare's Tempest, and devoted unusual means to perfecting the scenic and mechanical arrangements. The ballet corps was numerous, and many of the dancers beautiful and talented. The rare ingenuity of an English machinist was employed to make gorgeous exhibitions of color and shadow, and the closing scene was said to be unparalleled for munificence and beauty. During the week the houses were excellent. and on Saturday night about fifteen hundred persons were assembled to enjoy the entertainment. The play had proceeded as far as the close of the first act. Prospero had related his misfortunes, and the pretty Arrel had been instructed as to his master's behests; had stirred up the elements, and the lightning and thunder exhibited to the delighted people the tattered shrouds and torn spars of a doomed ship. The waves were rolling, and the vessel began to sway. All eyes watched the assumed terror of those on board; the jester Trin eulo, (Chapman,) who found time for joking in the

death in his face. All at once, those accustomed to witnessing show pieces saw an unnecessary light glaring over the top of the rear scene. Before they had time to speculate upon it, a number of men in shirt elevyor (stage carpenters) ran upon the stage, and, while the confusion grew momentarily, a sharp scream, that seemed to pierce the heart, rang upon the cars of the people, and a woman in ballet costume, with her dress on fire, emerged from the side scenes, waving her arms above her head. In a moment she fell into the abyss where the ship was riding. At the same time a succession of screams coasued. Trinculo suddenly ceased to joke and dropped All at once, those accustomed to witnessing show

pauses of the storm, and Stephano, the drunken

butler, who swore and rollicked with seeming

At the same time a succession of screams ensued Trincule suddenly ceased to joke, and dropped into the waters, while Stephano forgot to be drunk, and became as sober as a judge.

The young woman who had failen into the waves, suddenly reappeared, and the waves ill at once assumed the guise of a bit of green cloth that was folded around the young woman, and while the screams went on faster and faster, the curtain dropped upon the stage and hid the scene from the audience. Some symptoms of alarm had appeared by this time, and one lad in the gallery cried "fire," whereupon h was at once choked by a big-fisted man beside him. Two or three women said "O, Lord!" and endeavored to edge their way out of the house, but these slight manifestations were quelled by Manager! Wheatley, who appeared in front of the curtain and said: said:
"Indies and Gentlemen: Be kind enough to re-

main in your seats, and make no unnecessary dis-turbance. If anything has gone wrong, I will re-turn in a moment and state the occurrences." The screams were prolonged and trilling in the interim, but directly Mr. Wheatley respected and "Ladies and Gentlemen: The performers are "Ladies and Gentlemen: The performers are somewhat excited, and we cannot go on with the play until we discover the extent of the accident. You will, therefore, go out quietly." [A voice. "Was the young lady whom we saw just now much burned?"] Mr. Wheatley. "I cannot tell. There is a great deal of confusion behind the curtain. Please go out!"

The Please go out!"

The people disbanded quietly. Some one described their orderly dismissal as resembling a funeral. But a scene far otherwise went on upon the stage.

The girls were dressing for the ballet. The dressing-rooms adjoin Sansom street, and, in a dressing-room at the northwest corner of the building, the Misses Gale—amiable and talented daning, the Misses Gale—amiable and talented dansenses—were adjusting themselves for the ballet
for Act II. Miss Zelia Gale, one of the eigters,
stood upon a settee to reach her dress and, when
in the act of handing it down, the flame of gas from
an adjacent tube set it on fire; the flame communicated to her underclothes, and she was all ablaze
in an instant. Her sisters rushed up to extinguish
the fire, and they, too, were ignited. The fire
mounted to their arms and breasts, inflicting terrible burns, and panic-stricken, they ran from the
room, through a narrow passage-way, into the pext

room, through a narrow passage-way, into the next dressing-room, filed with ballet-ladies. The ganze dresses of these blazed up directly, and, screaming, struggling, wrestling, the poor creatures aither turned and leaped from the windows into Sansom street, or ran hither and thither, calling for as Miss Zelia Gale, with her clothing on fire and uttering loud screams, ran down stairs and upon the stage, behind the scenea, falling below the stage level, where she was caught in the arms of Mr. Thomas Rayard, the carpenter of the theatre. Mr.

Bayard, in attempting to extinguish the fire with a "sea-cloth," was himself burned about the hands and arms.

Miss Clara Clifton was caught in the arms of the bystanders, having leaped down and escaped unhurt, her clothing not having taken fire.

Miss Hannah Gale did not jump from the window until she was badly burned, and when she leaped she fell to the ground upon her back, and sustained severe injuries from the fall as well as from her hurns. She was carried the fall as well as from her hurns. by where she was carried into Greer's tavern, neaf by, where she lay in an almost hopelor condition at a late hour. On Sunday, at ten o'clock, she expired at the Hospital, in great agony.

Alice Anna Richols in her fright jumped from a platform to the stage, a distance of about ton feet.

She will not recover.

The hunned and wounded young ladies were acc.

She will not recover.

The burned and wounded young ladies were cafried into the neighboring houses, where every attention that humanity could suggest was bestowed upon them. Several were carried into the house of Mr. Robins, nearly opposite the theate, on Sansom street. Others were taken to a French hotel adjoining, while Miss Gale was taken to Greer's tavern. Several of the sufferers were afterwards taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Miss Abby Carr was burned about the breast and waist. Phoebe Forbes died in the morning at 9 o'clock. Miss Anna Forbes died in the morning at 9 o'clock. Miss Anna McBride died at six o'clock in the morning. Misses Adeline Gale and Ruth Gale are badly burned. Their cases are not hopeless. Mrs. Mary E. Her-mon will not live. Her husband watched her up to a late hour last night. Miss Anna Phillips died

during Sunday afternoon. Kate Harriswas burn-ed slightly. The Misses Gale were young ladies of prepos-The Misses Gale were young ladies of prepossessing appearance. They were excellent dancers. They were English by birth, and they first appeared professionally in this city in the Ronzani troupe, at the time "Faust" was brought out as a ballet at the Academy of Music.

Miss Forbes is about twenty years of 198. She has no relatives in this city, her friends residing at Bristol, in Bucks county. She has boarded for a year past in Vanhorn street, above Germantown road. The lady with whom she boarded was at her side during her dying agonies.

road. The lady with whom she boardet was at her side during her dying agonies.

When the disaster first occurred the cene was most harrowing, the sufferers screaming inigony and in terror, and there was some delay before medical aid could be obtained for them.

Several physicians and druggists hurred to the spot, and did all in their power to affect relief. Several physicians who were appealed t refused to leave their homes. They deserve to have their names exposed to the community. Wewere assured that at a fashionable hotel in the vicinity brandy prescribed by the physicians was refused. Upon the other hand, the following name gentlemen hurried to the spot, and gave the surrers the Upon the other hand, the following-name gentlemen hurried to the spot, and gave the subserve the benefit of their professional skill:

Drs. Wm. Paine, Cyrus Morgan, and Brou, sout the surgeon of one of the regiments of Sol. Baker's brigade! Mr. Blair, druggist, at Eighth and Walnut streets, and Mr. Taylor, druggist, at Nath and Chestnut streets. A number of citizens at policemen rendered efficient service. The offers and actors attached to the theatre were also inefatigable. Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Whitton we unremitting in their attentions.

mitting in their attentions.

The event spread uniform gloom througout the eity. The place was besieged up to a lie hour. eity. The place was besieged up to a lie hour, and the theme was upon every lip yesterdy. Six of these burned women had died upo midnight last night, and four more are not exceed to survive the next twenty-four hours. All f them saffered terribly, calling for water most peously, and maintaining their senses unimpaired the last. Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley were in the hospital throughout, ministering to their necessies, and doing all in their power to make their lasmoments peaceful. The matter was parely accidetal, and no stigma can in any way be cast upon themanagements.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON SATURDAY MANING-SEVERAL PERSONS BURNED. - About qurter past 9 o'clock on yesterday morning, a firebroke out in the coal oil manufactory of Mr. emuel L. Evans, situated in the rear of Front strat, below Reed. The building was a long shed: art frame and part brick, and was filled with valable machinery—viz.: a boiler, steam.engine, stls. vatstanks, &c. There were between two ad three thousand gallons of oil in the structure at he time. The oil is that taken from the wells in this Sate, and in this factory goes through the process of distillation, that it may be used for lamps. Abort eight hundred gallons were in the still at the time of the

The fire burned furiously for about threehours and the building, as well as its contents, was lotally destroyed. The property belonged to Dr. David Jayne. The loss is estimated at between \$3,000 and 4.000, upon which there is no insurance. Adjoining the factory was an old tweetory PRODUCE.—Common rosin as outles, Spanish pentine active with an advance for all qualities, sales at 55a67a6d; Sugar quiet and steady; Coffee firm; Rice firmer; Ashes dull; Pots 29s; Pearls 34s.

The Latest, via Queenstown.

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The Marco Componer Scott 5.—The sales of cotton for two. The origin of the fire is attributed to a leak in the main still. The theory is, that a quantity of gaseous matter took fire and an explosion followed. In an instant the whole building was enveloped in

In an instant the whole bailding was enveloped in flames.

Mr. Evans, the proprietor, his father, Mr. John Evans, and 2 workman named Thomas Marriott, were around the still at the time of the explesion. Their clothing took face, and Mr. John Evans was very seriously burned about the back, neek, and arms. He was conveyed to a house in the neighborhood, and Dr. Nebinger attended to his injuries. Mr. Lexuel Evans was severely barned about the hands and arms, and Mr. Marriott was slightly injured about his feet and anklee. There was a full head of steam on at the time, and the latter had sufficient presence of mind to epen the valve, and thereby prevented an explosion of the boiler.

Theodore McGurk, a member of the Moyamon sing Hose Company, and also of McMullin's Rangers, accidentally fell into a well located asar the main still in the burning factory. This well had become overflowed with water and hot oil, and Mr. Mcturk was severely soulded about the feet and legs. One or two other firemen were also burned while thatting with the figures.