loudest shouts. It was a voice that had been heard often before in the history of the country, speaking again to a generation that has been born since his best deeds were performed. He who had assisted to make peace at Ghent, when Jackson had triumphed at New Orleans, now cried "Onward with the war," when Lincoln had been beaten at Manassas. Upon the antagonists' side were enrolled names that he had heard when the first breath of their fame brought them to his cars; and he had lived to behold the Union that was but half grown in his manhood broken and shattered in his age. He stood, as if in the last appeal of his useful life, to uphold the Constitution and advocate the Union of all the States.

The ever-inspiring strains of the Star-Spangled Banner, interpreted in the deep sonorous bass of thousands of manly voices, mingled with the plashing music of the rain as it pattered down through the leaves of the trees and upon the heads of the people, made up a weird and thrilling chorus alive

DURING THE DAY. When the meeting convened, most of the military were dismissed or marched to their respective armories. A number attended the exercises in the Square, and the sight of their military coats and striped pants, scattered among the people, evidenced the case with which the people of a republie transpose themselves from the civil to the military functions.

The theatres, during the night, were generally crowded, and notwithstanding the rainy day, the exercises were of a very imposing and successful character. Meetings were held commemorative of the time in a number of libraries and minor assem-

MEETING AT ARTISTS' HALL. A meeting of citizens was convened for the purpose of celebrating the adoption of the Constitution, at Artists' Hall, No. 600 Arch street, yesterday

William B. Whiteear, Esq., was appointed president, and George B. Nicholson and D. B. Bechtel, Esqrs., vice presidents. J. F. Shellenberger and Robert Buckman were appointed secretaries. The president stated the object of the meeting. It became all true Union men, without distinction of party, sect, or class, to unfurl the star-spangled ner, the emblem of constitutional freedom.

Under this banner our nation has prospered, and will continue to do so, when rebellion and traitors are crushed out. To continue this Constitution and Union in force, no sacrifice would appear too great. To secure the amount of liberty and prosperity that this nation has enjoyed, communities, nations, and people had struggled for many centuries. The president concluded by offering for the consideration of the meeting a series of resolutions. which were read and adopted by acclamation. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs.

Nicholson and Bechtel.

THE SALUTES AT THE NAVY YARD. Salutes of thirty-four guns were fired twice off the navy yard, from the receiving ship Princeton. Lieut. Charles E. Hawley superintended the firing. Her guns were discharged at intervals of eight seconds. Five of the guns were pointed to the city. and five toward New Jersey. The gunners rammed from a platform protruding from the ports, and, their blank cartridges being adjusted, retired through the port and jerked the friction tubes at the proper time. The entire ship's crew, numbering 380 men, stood on deck, and at the first discharge cheered immensely. At the same moment the ensigns were run up at the foretop, mizzentop, and gaff. The Union jack was unfurled at the bowsprit, and the pennant at the maintop. As an evidence of the proficiency of the green recruits on large number to assist them in their infamous board the receiving ship, we may state a case of a man whose cap failed to explode when his turn came to fire. The man on the other side, alternating, noticed the mistake, and at once fired his gun, thereby preventing any discrepancy of time. The loud discharges of these cannon shook the city. but the receiving ship scarcely trembled. Between the time of firing the first salute (7 o'clock A. M.) which no pen can describe, and no imagination and noon, when the second salute was fired, the splendid steamer Oriental steamed down the Delaware, and was cheered by the receiving ship's crew. The Princeton was intended to accomdate only 250 men. With the present number there is considerable crowding.

The Press

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—" The conspiracy stephen A. Moutilas.—"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. FORNEY, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Among other insidious means which emissaries of, or sympathizers with, the traitors adopt in the Northern States to extend "aid and comfort" to the enemy, is the effort to induce ingenious and skilful workmen to emigrate to that section. Notwithstanding their insulting denunciation of our skilled laborers, they are realizing now, in the hour of their peril, that intelligent artisans constitute an important and indispensable element of national strength. The Southern papers announce that orders have been issued for nearly all the shoemakers in their army and men skilled in several other trades to retire from the ranks, and to devote themselves exclusively hereafter to their usual avocations, for the purpose of supplying the wants of those who must remain in the field. It is a common remark of refugees from the Secession region, that without the aid of the Northern. mechanics the rebel forces would be in many respects helpless: that they could not fit out ships, manufacture cannon, make percussion caps, nor powder: and that, for everything relating to their military accourrements which requires skilful workmanship, they are almost entirely dependent upon men born in the Northern States or in Europe. The very class which they have most maligned now proves the most useful to them, and a thousand proud, ignorant, and indolent F. F. V.'s would gladly be exchanged for a hundred of the "greasy mechanics" whom they have affected to despise. However, the prejudices against all Northern men are so deeply rooted in the breasts of the violent spirits who control what is termed public sentiment in the South that even the men who are most indispensable are never safe from insult or danger, and they can never tell how soon a brutal mob may "lynch" them-so that a sense of self-respect, as well as the instinct of self-preservation, unites with a feeling of levalty and patriotism, to raise barriers around Dixie's land which few mechanics will be disposed to penetrate, except in the service of the United States.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., a native of Chester county, in this State, whose books of travel and literary lectures and labors have given him a world-wide fame, is writing letters from Gotha, Germany, to the New York Tribune, of which he is one of the owners and editors. In his last letter, printed in that paper, he makes a statement in reference to ex-President BUCHANAN which we copy, without vouching for its authenticity, although Mr. TAYLOR is one of the most conscientious and liberal writers of the day:

"The venerable J. B., it is well known never suffered seriously from a lack of the article of vanity, but his supply is really greater than I had anticipated. In this place is published the Almanna acade Gotha, the most aristocratic calendar in the world, containing 'the only reliable' pedigrees and portraits of the crowned heads. Well, last summer, the publisher was surprised by the reception of a portrait of Miss Harriet Laue, forwarded by her uncle, with a request that it be engraved for next year's Almanac, as our republican rulers had a right to appear in the company of the reigning families. It is a habit of many of our politicians to pay for having their portraits in the illustrated papers, but I had hoped that our late Executive possessed a little too much dignity to knock at the door which was certain to be slammed in his face—as it was. Perhaps I ought not to disturb his "The venerable J. B., it is well known, never as it was. Perhaps I ought not to disturb his ashes, but his historical picture is so near complete that this additional touch will not alter a

THE ARREST OF JAMES A. McMasters, editor of the N. Y. Freeman's Appeal, late Freeman's | pose of selecting a ticket to be run against the | We noticed that the Rev. D. Allen was also pre-Journal, for sedition, and mischievous abuse Breckinridge party in Montgomery county, sent. Mr. Turnbull was a steward of the St. Anof the Government and the Constitution, was will be held to-morrow, at Kulpville, in that telegraphically announced in The Press of county. Among others, the Hon. Isaac Hayesterday. He is put down as a Douglas man. ZLEHURST, of this city, has consented to speak He never amounted to much as the true friend in support of the ticket. He will undoubtedly of the organization of which Douglas was the leader, and we suspect his opposition to the war and to the doctrines it is intended to maintain grows out of the fact that Archbishop HUGHES refused to recognize so impulsive and Indiscreet an editor as the organ of the Catholic Church in the United States.

OUR LOCAL COLUMNS contain a very complete account of the celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in our city yesterday. Notwithstanding the rebel against its associates and a traitor against think Lawrence is the banner county. unfavorable weather, an immense crowd was the parent power. in attendance in Independence Square during the continuance of the impressive ceremonies. The resolutions, the address of Mayor HENRY, of the War Department, directing the acand the oration of Hon. George M. Dallas, ceptance of a regiment of loyal citizens from are all pervaded by a fervent and unswerving the vicinity of Hatteras Inlet, in North Carosentiment of loyalty and patriotism, which ad- lina, is, we presume, based upon reliable inmirably accords with the feelings and convictelligence of the existence of a strong Union tions of the great body of our citizens.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1861.

The Crime of Treason.

The arrests of persons who have aided o

abetted the traitors, which the exigencies of

the present condition of affairs in our country.

for its self-preservation, to call into the field

an immense army, composed of hundreds of

thousands of brave and loyal men, and they

have enticed and forced an almost equally

efforts to destroy the best Government that

ever existed, knowing, full well, that in this

laid low; many a hearthstone rendered deso-

and individual suffering would be caused,

his temporary incarceration, it prevents him

from steeping his soul in the guilt of extend-

ing any further important aid to such mis-

"Thus do all traitors:

The terrible drama that now attracts the at-

of the activity of the traitors of the South,

and thousands of circumstances have clearly

shown that they have gained much valuable

aid in many ways from traitors in the North.

as they are, we quote them here:

"Oh for a tongue to curse the slave,
Where treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts in their hour of might!

May Life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugg'd with treacheries to the brim,—
With hopes, that but allure to fly;
With joys, that vanish while he sips,
Like Dead-Sea fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, pages and fayer.

Outeast of virtue, peace. and fame:
Outeast of virtue, peace. and fame:
May he at last, with lips of flame,
On the parch'd desert thirsting die—
While lakes, that shone in mockery nigh,
Are fading off, untouched, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And when from earth his spirit flies.
That Prophet Lit the demand one deally

Just Prophet, let the damned one dwell Full in the sight of Paradise, Beholding heaven and feeling hell!

OPERATIONS at Mr. WHEATLEY'S Conti-

nental Theatre were resumed last evening,

when the beautiful spectacular play of "The

Tempest" was reproduced to a fine audience,

composed, mainly, of those who were com-

pelled to retire on Saturday evening, after the

catastrophe already fully described in these

citement on Saturday night undoubtedly pre-

stand ready to do everything to oppose the

be equal to his high character as a patriotic

The doctrine of State Rights, as advocated

by the Democratic party in other days, meant

State Rights within the Union, always subordi-

nate to the General Government; but when a

Commonwealth undertook to secede from its

sisters, it thereby not only lost all its claims to

State Rights, or State equality, but became a

A NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT .- The order

sentiment in that region.

defender of the Constitution and the laws.

Breckinridge organization?

be forgotten by Philadelphians.

If their purgation did consist in words.

They are as innocent as grace itself."

testations of innocence, for

can conceive.

To-day is the anniversary of the adoption of are now requiring the Administration to make, the Constitution of the United States. It after it had displayed for a long period an un- | finds us in the midst of an unparalleled civil exampled degree of forbearance and lenity, war. That section which gave to the Federal are attracting considerable attention. The Convention some of the ablest advocates of general policy of preventing Northern traitors the Constitution, now contributes an army to from extending aid to the enemy, after their destroy it. The process by which the Southern people have been wrought up to their predesire to do so has been clearly shown, is sent state of excitement, had its origin thirty cordially approved by every loyal citizen; but we have been so accustomed to an unlimited years ago in the plausible and pernicious theories of John C. Calhoun, who, beginning with freedom of action in all matters appertaina small party, died leaving a legacy of infamy ing to political or governmental affairs, that to his posterity, and a brood of incalculable some are surprised that, even in an emergency evils which it may require more than like the present, the aiders and abettors of another generation to eradicate. His doctreason should be prevented from inflicting trine of State Rights, presented with the further and more fatal stabs upon the nation. newly-avowed purpose of putting the ma-Such men should reflect that, practically, treason has become, in our country, the jority under the heel of the minority, was rendered doubly dangerous by his successful sum of all villainies." It has not here the efforts in securing its endorsement by the Deexcuses and pretexts to justify it which exist in mocratic leaders. When Mr. Buchanan left monarchical or despotic countries; for in them the Federal party in 1828, and joined that of it is almost impossible to dethrone rulers or the Democracy, doubtless for the purpose of dynasties, or to change any settled policy, destroying the latter, he soon accepted the without a resort to violent means and an appeal to arms, while the institutions which the Calhoun creed. Filled with ambitious aspirations, he became one of the most unscruputraitors are attempting to destroy afford every lous and violent of Calhoun's pupils. Other desirable facility for peaceful and thorough Northern politicians took the same course, unrevolutions, at frequent periods, in the til, at last, it became so fashionable to prate of men and measures of our Government; State Rights, and to declaim against the exerand all our laws are so just and humane cise of the powers of the General Government. that, even if the most exaggerated statement that the Democracy, when James Buchanan of the alleged grievances of the South were strictly true, it would furnish no sufficient entered the Presidential chair, was almost the servile instrument of the Southern leadground for the infamous conspiracy that has ers. It was only when the veil was lifted been inaugurated. We must remember that from above their plans, in the attempt of treason has brought unnumbered calamities on the whole nation, and that among its con- the Administration to force the people of comitants and results are nearly all of the | Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution vilest crimes and the greatest miseries that that the whole programme, in all its hideous deformity, began to appear. Had James Buhave ever been inflicted upon mankind. The poor wretch who robs a house or kills a chanan halted then-had he then put his heel upon the serpent, instead of allowing the traisingle victim is summarily disposed of by tors to take possession of every department of the ordinary processes of our criminal courts, the Government, to corrupt the Democratic and there is little sympathy for him or party, to demoralize our public men, and, his aiders or abettors when they reap the mefinally, to make him the abject tool of the enerited punishment which the law inflicts upon them. But what have the traitors already mies of the country, none of the troubles that are now afflicting it would have befallen the done in our land? They have inflicted upon it the most serious evils it has ever | people. At this day, when millions of loyal men are praying for the preservation of the encountered. They have not only plun-Union, and ready to pour out their blood that dered the national treasury, but inaugurated a state of affairs which necessarily robbed | the Constitution may be maintained entire and confiding merchants and capitalists of money | inviolate, ex-President Buchanan, in his solithat can be counted only by hundreds of | tary home, may look over the past, and, if he millions of dollars. They have shocked and | chooses, felicitate himself upon having been temporarily deranged the industrial system of the chiefest instrument in carrying out the deour country to such an extent that thousands | signs of John C. Calhoun. Unhappily for himof millions of dollars would not compensate self and the civilized world, his penitence for all the sufferers for their losses. They his treachery can neither rescue him from the execuation of future generations, nor deliver have rendered necessary a righteous war which will probably cost a very the nation from the calamities that are surlarge sum for its successful and vigorous rounding it. prosecution. They have compelled the nation, This doctrine of State Rights, as defended

by Davis and his banditti, is, in all its aspects, odious and dishonest. I can compare it to nothing with so much effect as to the system of "independent sovereignty," adopted by the old feudal chiefs. These petty knights regarded themselves as despots of their own domains, large and small, and asserted the inevitable strife, many a noble spirit would be right to dispose of property and life, in utter defiance of any higher authority. They held late forever; and that an amount of anguish | their liegemen as so many vassals, and waged war upon their neighbors with merciless cruelty. Sometimes they would combine for the sake of plunder or conquest, but For all this the traitors are directly respon- they were always ready to assert their own sible. They are the gigantic criminals of the | selfish privileges, at whatever hazard. Davis, Slidell, and their confederates, have image. They have done infinitely more mischief, inflicted greater wrongs and cruelties, and proved upon this example. The feudal chiefs caused more loss and misery, than all the were only half civilized, and could justify thieves or murderers that are now, or ever their atrocities by the fact that they were surhave been, in all the jails and penitentiaries of rounded by men as lawless as themselves; but the United States. The man who, knowing | the leaders of this Southern rebellion have manifests a willingness, or seeks in any way to | perience, and have laid high claims to civilizaaid or abet traitors in their nefarious designs, | tion, Christianity, and liberality. In an age is the confederate in heart, if not in deed, of remarkable for intellectual, physical, and scienthe most infamous and most dangerous of tific triumphs, they have revived the worst men; and, if he possesses any redeeming spirit of ancient barbarity, and have drawn traits, he should, when a returning sense of the sword against everything that is sacred reason and of loyalty dawns upon his benight- in public law, in personal honor, and in good ed mind, be thankful to the Government if, by government. While striving to justify their treason on the ground of State Rights, they are laboring to consolidate a remorseless despotism, the sway of which will be to obliterate individual action and equality of States, and It is possible that some of those who have to bind in inviolable and irresistible fetters millions of their fellow-creatures. If I were been arrested were not as guilty as their captors supposed them to be. But, as a gene- called upon to choose between submission to ral rule, little faith can be put in their prothe rule of these men and obedience to the commands of the greatest tyrant that ever lived, in whatever era of the human race, I

would gladly prefer the latter. General McClellan is massing his troops in a perfect cordon around our city. The new tention of the whole civilized world is a proof regiments, as they arrive, are rapidly, silently, and effectively disposed of. Having had the advantage of excellent drill and discipline in the reserve camps of their respective States. they have reached here, with few exceptions, ready for all the privations of the battleand that even now they rely more for final field. As I write, competent authorities success upon a diversion in public sentiment have estimated that we have at least two in the North than upon the power of their hundred thousand men, in an unbroken line, within hail of our young chieftain. The famous lines of Moore in Lalla Rookh Well supplied with all the munitions and contain such an appropriate execration of means of war; connected with the loyal these emissaries of rebellion that, hackneyed States by thoroughly defended communications; paid regularly by a generous Government, and lacking in none of the real necessaries to render their mission effective, they present a striking and truthful contrast to the desperate and despairing, badly-clothed and worse-fed followers of the dangerous men who stand opposed to them. The soldiers of the Republic can afford to wait. Not so with their adversaries. If the latter move upon us they will be crushed, and, if they do not move their factions, their wants, and the thicklygathering troubles in their rear, will corrode their whole movement to the core, and compel them to submit to the inexorable logic of

> must overwhelmingly consume them. OCCASIONAL.

events, and to that fate which, sooner or later,

Promoted by Merit, On Monday evening Senior Major Samuel P Spear left Philadelphia, to assume command of Harlan's Cavalry, at Washington, the colonel and lieutenant colonel of that regiment being laid up by severe illness. The career of Major Spear is once practical and romantic. Born at Boston, he columns. To-night he devotes the proceeds served for two years in the Boston Independent of the same performance to the benefit of the City Guards, under Captain John C. Park, and there imbibed the resistless military spirit which sufferers in that calamity. Mr. WHEATLEY is, made him enlist in the United States army, early unquestionably, one of the most successful and in 1837, being then not quite twenty years old. His corps was the Second Regiment of United States energetic theatrical managers in this country, and has had, and maintained, for many long dragoons in which, in less than three years, thi years, a warm stronghold upon our people. gallant, well-conducted soldier had risen to the His presence of mind in the midst of the exrank of sergeant major. He served for twenty-four years, (until August, 1861,) when he received his vented the large audience gathered on that ocdischarge from the Secretary of War, to enacasion from being seized by a panic, which ble him to accept a first lieutenancy in Harmust have resulted in a serious loss of life and lan's Cavalry. He passed such an examination in Washington, before the Military Board limb. This, as well as his treatment of those that he was first appointed Adjutant of his regiwho were injured and sacrificed, ought not to ment, and on the 12th inst. received his commis sion as senior Major, and is now in camp at Washington in command of a regiment of 1,200 men. In New York several of the candidates upon From what we know of Major Spear's past, we anticipate a very brilliant future. He is very well known and highly estimated here, having served with the Second Dragoons, which acted with our City Troop, commanded by Colonel Thomas. He owes his present position solely to his own merits. to the fairplay of the examining commission, who ascertained his fitness for command, and to the discernment and discretion of the Secretary of Wa

Funeral of Adam Turnbull, Esq.

Yesterday, from his residence, 325 Pine street, the mortal remains of Adam Turnbull, Esq., (late merchant, Front and Chestnut,) were removed to South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Mr. Moore officiated as undertaker. The funeral service, within the house was impressively performed by the Rev. Mr. Britt drew's Society, and, to testify their personal respect and fraternity, a large number of that sosiety, headed by their excellent president, Stephen R. Crawford, Esq., attended the funeral obsequies of their esteemed and lamented brother.

IS LAWRENCE THE BANNER COUNTY ?- A cor espondent of The Press, writing from New Castle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, under date of September 13, says: "Out of a voting population in this county of thirty-five hundred, we have now in the service of the United States over eleven hundred volunteers. Please make a note of this, as we think no other county in this Commonwealth can equal it. Nearly one third of our votors are in the tented field." We are inclined to

LARGE SALE OF FINE ALABASTER VASES AND ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, &c., &c.-Messra. Viti Brothers' sale of elegant alabaster urns, vases, bronze and parian figures, marble statuary, Parisian clocks. and choice fancy goods, will take place this (Wednesday) evening, at 10½ o'clock, at their ware-rooms, No. 639 Arch street. The assortment agmprises some of the finest articles ever offered at pub-

One of the most rare and beautiful works of art ever brought to this country is now to be seen at . the establishment of Bailey & Co., 819 Chestnut street. It is a Mosaic, representing the Ruins of Partum, which are situated about fifty-five miles from Naples, on the Gulf of Salerno. Independent of its great beauty as a work of art, it derives great value and interest from the subject, as those ruins are the oldest and most perfect of the kind

in the world.

The town of Phistu was rebuilt and enlarged by a colony of Greeks, who changed the name to Posidonia, and built the temples represented in the picture This occurred about the year 600 B. C. It was conquered and taken possession of by the Romans about 273 B. C., who again changed the name to Pæstum. In the Ninth Century it was sacked and destroyed by the Saracens. The inhabitants of this town were among the first to embrace Christianity, and when driven from their beloved city by the Moslem invaders, they fled to the neighboring mountains, where, under the direction of their Bishop, they built the town of Capaccio Vecchio, where the Bishop of the District resides to this day, under the title of the Bishop of Prestum. In the middle foreground stands the Temple of Neptune. In size, this temple is only second to the Parthenon, at Athens, being 195 feet long, by 79 better state of preservation.

wide, while it has the advantage of being in a much In the left background stands the Basilica. This, too, is a very noble ruin, though not quite so large On the right stands the Temple of Ceres, which is still smaller than either of the others, but still quite On the extreme left, we see a portion of the wall

by which the city was once surrounded. This Mosnic, as we said before, is the largest and finest ever brought to this country. Composed of almost countless thousands of small pieces of marble, variously colored, it represents clouds, mountains and water, architecture, grass, and herbage, figures. trees, and flowers. It is to be sold for six thousand dollars, being a fourth less than was asked for it a year ago, while in the hands of the artist, who had devoted nearly twenty years' labor to perfect it. and, out of St. Peter's, at Rome, there is no equal to this fine and large Mosaic picture.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. MORE NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

ENERGY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. A LOYAL NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT TO BE RAISED

The Cuban Proclamation a Hoax, NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY GEN. McCLELLAN IN VIRGINIA.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. THE REBELS REFUSE TO LEAVE THE STATE.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS. Great Excitement in Louisville!

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND. LIVELY SKIRMISH ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

A REBEL BATTERY SILENCED. FROM MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH OCCUPIED BY FEDERAL FORCES REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT LEXINGTON.

FROM THE SOUTH.

REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR RESIGNED SUSPENSION OF THE NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, September 17, 1861. Naval Expeditions against the Southern

The New York newspapers are again beginning to hint at the naval operations of the Government against the Southern coast. For once they are right. Brag as the traitors may, we shall have a series of attacks upon the whole line of that coast. The apprehension of the success of these attacks carries terror into the Southern troops now gathered around the capital. JEFF. DAVIS may be recalled to defend Mississippi, on the one hand, SLIDELL on the other, CHESNUT on the other, and poor old fat Conn may find himself summened back to Milledgeville, Georgia, in order to answer to Governor Brown for his many sins of

omission and commission. Splendid Condition of the Column under General Banks. The Harper's Ferry army, under Gen. N. P. BANKS, which will probably be the first to receive the blow of the rebels, is in splendid order. BANKS is a model chief, takes care of himself, his staff, and his command, and knows the country around him as the seaman knows the sea. BANKS was an old Democrat in former days, and quite a Southern man, and is therefore conversant with the politicians of the Secession stripe with whom he has to

Brigadier General William Nelson. of The new brigadier from Kentucky, whose fine

brigade struck terror into the Secessionists in that State, is Lieutenant NELSON, an officer of the navy, who has been justly promoted to an army command for the courage and persistency with which he has Confederate troops is disapproved of by thousands, organized his forces against BRECKINRIDGE, MA-GOFFIN. & Co.

There will be no Immediate Advance. An officer of Gen. McCLELLAN's army, who is probably as much in the confidence of the General as any other man, informed me this morning that there will be no immediate movement of our army here, unless an advance is made by the enemy. The Government is in a position now to send one or more fleets upon the coasts of the enemy, and carry forward a vigorous " fire in the rear," simultane ly at different points. This is Gen. Scott's life-saving proposition, and in it he has the co-operation of the Cabinet and Gen. McCLELLAN. The regular and rapid increase of the vast army here will be continued, but no general engagement will take place unless the ball is opened by the other party. This, I am informed, is the present policy of the Administration, and will be carried out by the military, subject to the movements of the

Health of the Army. A chaplain writes to the Intelligencer that "God mercifully grants the Federal army an almost miraculous degree of health. Out of more than a thousand men, now more than four months enlisted, in my regiment, not one has died of dis-

The hospitals around Washington are the mos admirable that I have seen in an American and European experience. The neatness, order, benevolence, and all good and kindly qualities. are mest praiseworthy.

Ex-Mayor Berret.

Friends called upon the ex-mayor vesterday afternoon and evening; but no supper or serenade took place, though an effort had been made in that The Cuban Proclamation a Hoax. There is good authority for stating that the re-

ported proclamation of the Governor General of

Cuba is spurious. No such proclamation has been The Navy Department. The Navy Department has cause for congratulation in the promptness and efficiency of the commandants of the several navy yards, all orders being obeyed with remarkable precision and expedition. On several occasions recently Major General FREMONT telegraphed for a number of guns and gun-carriages, and within less than a day thereafter

the Department was informed that these war requi-

sitions were already on their way from Philadel-

phia, Brooklyn, and Portsmouth. Equally prompt was the transportation of thirty guns lately to one of the forts. There is as much quiet around the Department | GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION AT HARTFORD! as in any one of the ordinary Government Bureaus, yet the amount of business transacted is very heavy, and its important results daily become more

Naval Court of Inquiry. Captains LAVELLETTE, PENDERGRAST, and Mon-RIS have been appointed as the Court of Inquiry in the case of Captain Dove, late in command of the Pocuhontas, attached to the Potomac flotilla. The charges against him are believed to be as follows: Leaving his vessel contrary to orders, and unbecoming intimacy with suspected Secessionists on the river shores.

Ex-Mayor Berret Visits the President. Ex-Mayor BERRET having returned from his involuntary sojourn at Fort Lafayette, visited the

Gen. McClellan in Virginia. General McCLELLAN and staff spent the entire day in Virginia. During the morning he reviewed the brigade at Fort Ellsworth, and in the afternoon the brigade composing the division under General PORTER. In the last case, the brilliancy of the effect was somewhat obscured by a remark. ably heavy rain, which was, however, of short du

ration. Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON, and Assistant Secretary Scott, accompanied by the ludies of their families, together with General Mc-DOWELL, were among the gratified spectators. The McClellan Dragoons, Captain C. W. BARKER of Illinois, (the body guard of General McCLEL LAN,) now one hundred and thirty-five strong, are to be increased to one hundred and fifty-eight, with a change of uniform, in accordance with the wishes of the General. After the latter review a collation was served at

General Porter's quarters, in order to afford an opportunity to introduce the officers under his command to General McCLELLAN. A Loyal North Carolina Regiment Ordered to be Raised.

The following order was issued from the War Department to-day : Department to-day:

The commanding officer of the United States forces at Hatterns Inlet, North Carolina, is authorized to accept the services of such loyal North Carolinians, not to exceed one regiment, as in his neighborhood may volunteer to take up arms for the United States, and to designate a regular officer to muster them into service. The recruits will be organized in the first instance into a battation or regiment, according to numbers. The mustaring organized in the first instance into a distriction or regiment, according to numbers. The mustering officer will make timely requisitions for arms and other necessary supplies, and the commanding offi-cer will, on the recommendation of the volunteers, propose such persons as he may deem suitable, to officer the companies, battalion, or regiment, that they may, if approved, be commissioned by the President.

L. Thomas, Adjutant General

Picket Warfare.

Last night our pickets were fired upon above the

Chain Bridge, at Builey's Cross Roads, and at a point near Fort Ellsworth. Our men have been autioned by brigade and regimental officers not to fire upon the enemy's pickets, except in selfdefence. They have consequently, as far as possi-ble, avoided the enemy's pickets for several days past. Either this or some other cause has operated o embolden the pickets and scouting parties of the enemy, who, during the night, are ever on the movement stealthily to get near enough to our men to bring them down with their rifles. The moonlight nights favor their evil propensities. Our advance pickets go out at night with great uncertainty of their ever returning to camp alive.] approached one of them at eight o'clock in the evening. His person was concealed from view, and though the moon was up and shining brightly, I did not discover his presence until the words " Who goes there?" met my ear. In an under tone he informed me that the rebel pickets were nightly approaching their lines, and firing at them from the woods, in which they succeeded in concealing themselves till they had retreated beyond the reach of their rifle-muskets. This is the position of affairs nightly, from the Chain Bridge to Fort Ellsworth, a distance of twelve miles. In open fields there would be less danger, and the enemy would be discovered in his approaches; but, in the thick forests of Virginia, every facility is offered to

FROM THE SOUTH. REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR RESIGNED! SUSPENSION OF THE NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

this brutal system of treachery and murder.

NASHVILLE, September 16 .- A special despatch from Richmond to the Union and American, of this city, says Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, has resigned in consequence of bad health. His successor has not yet been appointed. All the banks of New Orleans suspended specie payments to-day. Treasury notes are all at par. RICHMOND, Sept. 11 .- The fight between Wise and Lincoln's men at Hawk's Nest has been confirmed. Gen. Henningsen directed the Confederate troops. The enemy were badly cut up, while only one of the Confederates was wounded The Hampton Cavalry made a splendid dash into the enemy's lines near Alexandria. After some sharp work they returned with three prisoners and considerable war munitions. The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Times of the 7th learns that five regiments of Texans will join Mc-Culloch in a few days; also a Mississippi and one South Carolina regiment.

General Bragg Secretary of War. MEMPHIS, Sept. 17 .- A special despatch to the Appeal says: General Braxton Bragg has been appointed the Confederate Secretary of War, vice L.

THE LATEST FROM KENTUCKY ALARM AT LOUISVILLE!

THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH STOPPED.

THE HOME GUARDS ASSEMBLING.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

THE REBELS REFUSE TO LEAVE THE STATE, The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, September 16 .- In the House to-day a message was received from Governor Magoffin, communicating a telegraphic message from General Zollicoffer, announcing that the safety of Tennessee demanded the occupation of Cumberland and the Long Mountains in Kentucky, and that he had occupied them for that reason, and should retain his position until the Federal forces were withdrawn and the Federal camp broken up.

The Governor also communicated a message from Thomas C. Reynolds, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, (under the old regime) asking what course Kentucky intended to take in view of the occupation of the Mississippi river below the mouth of the Ohio by the Federal forces, in violation of her neutrality. No Southern newspapers were received here to night.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17 .- The Louisville Journa of this morning publishes the correspondence be-tween the Hon. Joseph Holt and the President in regard to General Fremont's proclamation. In answer to Mr. Holt's inquiries, the President encloses lished. The Journal learns that from every quarter

the recent wanton invasion of Kentucky by the and there are instances where Southern Rights men have announced their purpose to unite in repelling the invaders. The Courier of this morning publishes a card calling a meeting of the citizens of Curry, Trimble, and Carroll, to form a league for the mutual pro-

tection of the lives and preperty of the families of all parties. The idea is thought to be to put down all marauding bands of either party, and avoid a guerilla warfare. The skeleton of a new regiment, under Currar Pope, of this city, a graduate of West Point, goes into camp this week at the Fair Grounds, near the city. Enlisting is exceedingly lively. Many cavalry and artillery companies, as well

as infantry, are forming. One cavalry company is composed of Germans who have seen service, and an artillery company of 150 men, under J. W. Scott, will have Peter Hart, of Fort Sumpter, as their First Lieutenant. The regiment of cavalry under Col. Jas. R Jackson, M. C., has been nearly completed.

Harness and saddle makers are kept busy night and day, and advertise for journeymen. It is reported that 6,000 Confederates, unde Zollicoffer, came to Cumberland Ford, Knox county, on Saturday, and captured Captain Colston's Company of Home Guards. FRANKFORT, Sept. 17 .- A bill providing for the

security of the State army and protection for the railroads, was introduced in the Senate. In the House, Mr. Wolfe's report from the Com mittee on Federal Affairs was adopted by a vote of 70 yeas to 30 nays. Louisville, Sept. 17-101 o'clock P. M.-The train from the South on the Nashville and Louis-

ville railroad has not arrived yet, although six hours behind time. Telegraphic communication below Elizabethtown has been interrupted since 6 o'clock this evening. Great military activity prevails in the city. All the Home Guards are assembling, and it is rumored that a portion of Gen. Rousseau's brigade has been ordered over from the Indiana side. Arrival of Rousseau's Indiana Brigade LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17-Midnight .- The Southern cars have not yet arrived. A part of Rousseau's briggde are now landing here. It is understood that they are to proc

southward, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, immediately. The Home Guards are all out in uniform. Their destination is also supposed to be southward.

LOYALTY IN CONNECTICUT.

POWERFUL SPEECH OF DICKINSON.

HARTFORD, Sept. 17 .- A large concourse of citizens from all parts of the State assembled here today, to listen to Hon. D. S. Dickinson and others. Major General James T. Pratt presided. All the political parties of the State were represented, and places of business were closed during the meeting Mr. Dickinson's speech was one of his best efforts, and had a powerful effect. Senator Latham, of California, sent a letter of apology for his absence, full of patriotic spirit. Thomas Francis Meagher sent a despatch as fol-

lows: "I cannot go to Hartford to-day I go to

the remaining New Jersey regiments as fast as pos

the war. Talking is over. Fight is the word!" The loyal sentiment of the State is fully aroused. street Theatre. Publications Received. From Trenton, N. J. TRENTON, Sept. 17.—The United States Circuit Court for the district of New Jersey is now in session. Several treason cases and interference with and opposition to the Federal authority will come before them.

Governor Olden has been requested to forward the remaining New Jersey regiments as fast as nos-From T. B. Pugh, Chestnut street, Great Expec-

From General Banks' Command A LIVELY ARTILLERY SKIRMISH ACROSS THE POTOMAC

A REBEL BATTERY SILENCED!

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 .- The correspondent of the American, writing from Sharpsburg, in Washington county, Md., reports that several skirmishes occurred near that town on Friday and Saturday

On Friday the rebels appeared in large numbers in Shepherdstown, Virginia, and commenced firing on the Federalists on the Maryland side. Several cannon were brought out. When the Federalists, under Col Anderson, brought two of his guns to bear upon them from Doudan Hill, opposite the town, and opened with ball and grape, he soon silenced the rebel battery and destroyed several houses. A flag of truce was sent from the rebels, proposing a cossation of firing. Since then

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. ST. JOSEPH OCCUPIED BY FEDERAL FORCES.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON. REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE REBELS!

St. Louis, Sept. 17 .- Gen. Sturgis, with one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one of artillery, took possession of St. Joseph on

It is reported that a battle took place at Lexington yesterday, between the Federal forces there and the rebels under Martin Green, in which most of the latter were captured. This needs confirma-Another bridge was burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, a day or two since, precipitating the locomotive into the stream and killing the

engineer. Sr. Louis, September 17 .- Books will be opened at the office of the Assistant United States Treasurer, of this city, on next Tuesday for subscription o the National Loan. The stars and stripes were hung from scores of business houses on Second street to-day.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17 .- A special to the St. Louis Democrat says:
A man named Griffith arrived here to-day, and states that on Saturday last General Price, with 17,000 men, had surrounded Lexington, and hed sent a summons to Colonel Mulligan to surrender. Col. Mulligan refused, when Gen. Price is reported to have sent word that he would give him until Monday, at 4 o'clock, to surrender, and if he did not do so, then he would march on him with a

black flag. It is confidently thought in military quarters here that General Sturges has, by this time, reached Lexington from St. Joseph, and that Price will be

Lexington from St. Joseph, and that free was secut off or forced to retreat.

Quite a panic prevailed at Georgetown upon the receipt of the reports from Lexington, and many frmilies fled, fearing an attack from the rebels. All is quiet here, and no apprehensions are felt of an is quiet here, and no apprenensions are felt of an immediate attack.

St. Joseph, Sept. 15.—The St. Louis Democrat is furnished with the following:

All is quiet here. General Pope has sent a column of 1,000 men and three pieces of artillery under Colonel Smith, after the rebels, who left here on the 13th, and there is little doubt but that their large train of plunder will be captured, although, as usual, they will disperse, and, being mounted well, escape, unless Colonel Smith should surprise them.

The Home Guards and others are scouring the

country on all sides.

Colonels Cramer and Edwards, the first commanding the irregular forces Missouri volunteers, and the latter about six hundred Iowa and State troops, will come here on Sunday, having swept the troops, will come here on Sunday, naving swept the entire region north of the city.

The General will immediately put them in motion along both sides of the railroads to clear out the small squads of the rebels remaining in the world between beautiful state. woods between here and Chillicothe The General says that within five days North Misseuri will be quiet again.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.-A person arrived here, this morning, reports that on Wednesday night Gen. Price was moving towards Sedalia with night Gen. Price was moving towards Sedalia with 11.000 men, and that Parsons was there with 2,500 rebels and 16 pieces of artillery.

Other accounts say General Price left Warrensburg for Lexington on Wednesday night. Reports are current that Lexington has been captured by the rebels, but they are not believed. Parties from Pettis county report a fight at Blackwater, in which the Secessionists defeated the Home Guard and burnt Blackwater bridge.

which the becessionists defeated and burnt Blackwater bridge. Reported Evacuation of Columbus by the Rebels.

St. Louis, September 17 .- Reports are curren here that the Confederate forces have evacuated

Sr. Joseph, Sept. 17.—The railroad bridge over the Little Platte river is not yet repaired. This does not intercept travel, however, as passengers, nails, and troops, are being transferred at the Three regiments of United States troops—the Sixteenth Illinois, Third Iowa, and Second Kansas—reached here to-day, and more will arrive to-

—reached nere to-day, and more will arrive tomerrow.

Before the arrival of the Federal troops, more
than 1,500 rebels rode out of the town, bound
South, to join Gen. Price. They were an undisciplined crowd, well mounted, but poorly armed.

Union men are jubilant and hopeful again.

At Stewartsville yesterday two companies of
Col. Morgan's Home Guards had a skirmish with a
band of Secessionists and routed them, killing ten
or more, and capturing several horses. or more, and capturing several horses.

Skirmishing on the Potomac. NEAR SANDY Hook, Sept. 16.—Yesterday, whilst six men of the Massachusetts Thirteenth were riding up the tow-path on horseback, two miles above Harper's Ferry, they were fired upon by the rebels, from the Virginia side of the Potomac, and one man instantly killed.

It was soon escentified that the rebels in con-It was soon ascertained that the rebels in con-

siderable force were concealed behind a large warehouse and other buildings in that vicinity, when Captain Shriber, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, quickly ran up a twelve-pounder rified cannon, and fired a number of shots into the buildcannon, and fired a number of shots into the buildings behind which they lay concealed, causing them to disperse with a supposed loss of some five or six men killed.

The young man, Thomas Harper, of Knoxville, who was so severely wounded last Thursday, while on a canal boat opposite Shepherdstown, by the rebels, is lying in a very critical condition.

Maryland Legislature-No Quorum Present. Frederick, Md., Sept. 17.—Not more than 25 members of the two Houses have as yet arrived here. They will meet and adjourn till to-morrow. The impression is that the Legislature will be nable to adjourn or do business for want of a quo rum.

Frederick, Md., Sept. 17—Evening.—The House met at 1 o'clock P. M., when only 11 members answered to their names. On'motion, an adjournment took place till noon to-morrow.

Secretary Kilgour remained in the Senate chamber until 2 o'clock, and no Senators appearing, he called the roll, and announced the Senate adjourned till noon to-morrow. Messrs. Kimmel, Nuttle, and Bradley are the only Senators in town, and they decline to enter

From Cairo. CAIRO, Sept. 17.—That portion of Kentucky ly-ng west of the Cumberland river has been declared under insurrectionary control
Secretary Chase has instructed the surveyor here
to prevent all commercial intercourse with that
section, and to search the baggage of all persons
coing thicks. going thither.

The gunboat Conestoga pursued the rebel steamers Stephens and Gazelle in the Cumber-

chamber until some of their colleagues arrive,

nd river yesterday. One contained 100 tons of A deserter from Jeff. Thompson says the force opposite Columbus, Kentucky, consists of 2,300 ragged soldiers, who are short of provisions, and the opinion was expressed that Thompson's com-mand would disband. From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The Union men are re-joicing over the latest news from Western Virgi-The boat from Old Peint has arrived, but brings no news from Fortress Monroe. The passengers represent that nothing has transpired there of in-The National Loan at Boston.

Bosron, Sept. 17.—Over \$200,000 was subscribed to the national loan yesterday. When the Government agents get to work, the subscriptions will be much heavier here and throughout New England, as many are prevented by the crowd from From Cardenas. By the brig C. H. Frost, Captain Hopkins, at this port from Cardenas, we have a paper contain-

ing the proclamation issued by the authorities of

Cuba to the collectors of the ports, and which has

been alluded to as a recognition of the Confederate flag:

"First. Vessels with the flag of the Confederation of the South will be admitted into the ports of this island for the purpose of legitimate trade, provided the documents which they present do not inspire the least suspicion of piracy, fraud, or other crimes which are punished by all national laws.
"Second. Once in our ports, said vessels will be under the safeguard of the neutrality proclaimed by the Governor in the Royal Decree of June 17, and cannot be molested in their loading, discharging, &c.

Third. All the authorities will consider the above vessels as proceeding from a nation having no consuls accredited in this territory." THE REAL THEATRICAL TRACEDY -Last night,

ing, &c.

Brothers.

though the rain was against it, there was a full house at Walnut-street Theatre, being for the benefit of the sufferers at the Continental Theatre. To-night Mr. Wheatley and his company unite their efforts for the same cause, and Mrs. John Drew does the same, to-morrow evening, at Arch-

tations, by Charles Dickens; 2 vols., 16mo., with illustrations by Darley. James G. Gregory, New From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Harper's Magazine for October, 1861. New Yorks Harper & too emall.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE-Weinut strebove Eighth.-"The Tempest; or, The Enchant Island."
WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Weinut sts.-

Great Expectations" and a Popular Comedictic.
ARCH-STREET THEATER—Arch street, above Sixth.—
"The Rivals"—" Loan of a Lover." THE CONTINENTAL THEATRE DISASTER FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.—The funeral of Hannah and Abbie Gale, and Mrs. Mary E. Herman, who were burned at the Continental Theatre, took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of Mr. William Wheatley, in Ninth street, below Wood. The funeral was announced to take place at two o'clock, but long before that hour an immease crowd of men, women, and children congregated in front of the house, and completely blocked up the street. A large force of police were in attendance, and kept the passage from the pavement to the deor free from all obstructions. The deceased were placed in plain mahogany coffins, and were neatly laid out in white shrouds, and were tastefully decorated with flowers. The coffins were in the front parlor, in which were assembled the mother of the two sisters, Hannah and Abbic, and few friends.

Shortly after two o'clock the doors were opened

Shortly after two o'clock the doors were opened for visitors, who, on account of the throng and in order to avoid confusion, retired the back way. During the passage of the visitors through the room the scene was very affecting. Some shed tears, others kissed the remains and scemed unwilling to leave. It was with the greatest difficulty that the mother, Mrs. Gale, could be persuaded to absent herself from the parlor during this part of the proceedings. After all those on the outside had been admitted and had passed out, the doors were again closed and the funeral ceremonies commenced. The Rev. Howard Malcom officiated on the occasion. He made a brief and touching address, in which he alluded to the circumstances under which they had assembled as being of great so lemnity and sorrow. When we see those in full bloom of life and health summoned away, language fails to give uiterance to our feelings. How sail, how painful, how trilling, to witness such a sight! Yet God rules in all, whether it be by sickness or the kindling flame. We cannot roll away these the kindling flame. We cannot roll away these dark clouds which prevent us from seeing God's way. Behind that cloud we hear a father's voice:
"Be still, and know that I am God." The event which brings you together to-day may be called which brings you together to-day may be called by men an accident, but according to the Apostic it was appointed. Though we cannot tell why these things take place, yet we know that God rules and The speaker concluded by a fervent and impres-eive prayer in behalf of the remaining sufferers and the mother and friends of the deceased. During his remarks many of those present were affect-

ed to tears.

Mr. Robert R. Bringhurst acted as undertaker, and conducted everything in order and without the The following persons were selected as pall-hearers: Joseph Barrett, F. Vincent, and Edward Adams, of the Walnut-street Theatre; Matthew Canning, Thomas Black, Joseph Walker, Angelo Wiser, W. Wisdom, John E. McDonough, James Banker, Frank Brower, R. Kendall, and Thomas McKeen most of whom are convented with the McKeon, most of whom are connected with the Continental Theatre; also, It. R. Shewell and Thomas a Becket, the president and vice president of the Actors' Order of Friendship. The funeral was also attended by the members of this association

At the end of the ceremonies the lids were fastened on the coffins, which were then placed in three different hearses. The burial took place at the Mount Moriah Cometery, where a lot had been purchased for this purpose, and donated by the purchasers, the title being placed in the hands of Mrs. Gala. After Mrs. Gale had taken the last look at her

daughters she was taken from the room, and on reaching the entry fainted away. It was a considerable time before she could be restored. Before the time before she could be restored. Before the funeral started she was placed in a carriage by her friends and driven back to the hospital, where she has been attending her daughters ever since the sad affair. Lust evening we called at the hospital and found Ruth Gale still in a very critical condition. The other sister, Zela, was doing as well as can be expected. Margaret Conway, whose burns were not serious, is doing very well. can be expected. Margaret Conway, whose burns were not serious, is doing very well.

The other of the victims were also buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral of Anne McBride took place from the residence of her parents, in Rose street, near Broad and Shippen streets. The interment took place at the Cathedral Cometery. The body of Phebe Former was forwarded to Bristol, and there interred. The funeral of Miss Handal McBristol.

To-night has also been set apart by Mr. Wheat-ley as a benefit for the sufferers. We feel confident hat the proceeds will reach a large sum.

ANOTHER DEATH. Last evening, about half past 9 o'clock, Ruth Last evening about half past 9 o'clock, Ruth Gale, another of the ballet sisters, died at the hospital. Her mother was with her at the time of her death. The coroner will hold an inquest to day. The other sister, Zela, it is thought, will recover, although the effect of the burns is such that her recovery cannot be predicted with certainty. The last hours of the unhappy girl were marked by great agony. She was brave to the last.

CITIZENS' NOMINATING CONVENTION-IN-STRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.—The Citizens' Nominating Convention met yesterday morning, at the Supreme Court room, pursuant to adjournment. The following form of a letter, to be addressed by the president of the Convention to its several nominees, was unanimously adopted:

"I am instructed to notify you that you have been nominated by the Citizens' Union Convention of Philadelphia, as a candidate for the office of

"I am also instructed to say that the action of this Convention has been influenced by certain opinions of public policy, which you, as a citizen and candidate, are supposed to approve, and which I am directed to communicate to you, as follows:

"I. It is the unanimous opinion of the Convention that the Government of the United States must be carnestly sustained by all citizens in all its measures for the suppression of treason and rebellion; that our national existence depends on a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war against those who are in arms against it; that the war must be carried on without encouraging our enemies, at home or abroad, to hope for peace or any terms short of the absolute submission of all rebels and traitors to the Constitution and laws; and that, in short of the accounts submission of all receis and traitors to the Constitution and laws; and that, in order to accomplish these objects successfully and speedily, all loyal citizens should now units in obliterating the party lines which have heretofore divided them, and stand, with one accord, under the

rided them, and stand, with one accord, under the flag of our country.

"2. The public welfare demands that the servants of the people shall not only be loyal to the Federal Government, but equal to, and scrupulously exact in, the performance of their duties; that all frauds and peculations of men in public office shall be discountenanced and punished; that those whose compensation is derived from the fees of their offices, shall neither charge nor receive, directly or through their subordinates, or otherwise, any other larger fees than are allowed by law; and that or larger fees than are allowed by law; and that public officers, within the limits of their respective spheres, shall be firm, fearless, and vigilant in proecting citizens from all illegal exactions in thes respects.

'3. That as all public offices are created for, they

must be subordinated to, the public good; and offi-cial patronage should not be used for partisan purposes, or to promote the private advantage of those "4. That every candidate for office must rely on "4. That every candidate for office must rely on his individual merits and capacity, for his election by the people; and efforts to gain support from any quarter, by bribes, bargains, favors, or promises of favors of any description, must be regarded as evidence of dishonesty and corruption, which unfits and disqualifies him from any position of public trust. public trust.
"Your acceptance of this nomination will be re-

garded as a public declaration of your assent to the principles above expressed, and as a pledge to the people that, in ease of your election, you will faith On motion, the Convention adjourned, to meet at the same place this (Wednesday) morning at 10

THE WHITWORTH BATTERY, presented to Government by loyal Americans abroad, went through to Washington last night. The pieces are ten-pounders, of the best construction, six in number. They were mounted in New York, and furnished

THE PUBLICATION OF ARRESTS.-The superintendent of the New York police has sent the following notification to the officers of the force: "Resolved, That inasmuch as the publication of arrests and the attendant circumstances has caused rious embarrassment to the department, and has frustrated the attempts to arrest persons guilty offences against the Government, all information arrest by members of the force, except such as is entered in the daily returns, be strictly forbidden, and that any violation of this rule will be deemed cause for dismissal."

The publication of arrests prematurely in this city has retarded or anticipated justice, and the authorities contemplate issuing a similar order.

DEATH FROM DRINKING LAUDANUM.-Yespearly from Drinking Landanum.—1 csterday morning, a woman named Mary Johnson, aged 30 years, residing in Market street, below Thirty-seventh, died from the effects of taking an overdose of laudanum. It seems she was in the habit of taking laudanum, and it is supposed that, by mistake, she drank too much. Three doctors were summoned to her assistance, but they could render her no relief. The coroner was notified to investigate the matter.

ARREST OF ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS .- In purance of orders from the Chief of Police, officers suance of orders from the Unit of Police, shades arrested the following-named persons, alleged to be professional pickpockets: William C. Rice, alias Cracker Bumm, Charles Horton, Alfred Reilly, alias Joe Mott, Joe Ahern, alias Dutchy Ahern, Henry Wilson, and William Reilly. The arrests were made on the principle of an ounce of prevention, etc., the parties being seen familiarly together in the throng of people collected in the vicinity of Sixth and Chestnut streets, while the meeting in the square was in progress. The accused were committed in default of \$1,000 bail. GEARY'S REGIMENT.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, Colonel J. W. Geary commanding, needs a few men to complete the fifteenth and last company. This is a rare

chance for ambitious young men. The company, in part, is now encamped. See advertisement. RECRUITING IN BUCKS COUNTY .- A COFFESpondent, writing from Buckingham, Bucks county, states that the young men of that district are enrolling themselves in great numbers. The regiment of Col. W. H. Davis has now enrolled over 7000 members, though they only commenced the enlistment two weeks since, and the whole

number will very soon be made up. The enthusi-asm which prevails in old Bucks conveys pleasure to every lover of the country. MILITARY .- The committee of City Councils are now considering the propriety of renting a portion of the National Guards Hall, in Race street, as a place of depository for the muskets, rifes, &c., belonging to the city, Harrison's Building in South Third street, the place now in use, having become

THE NATIONAL LOAN .- The subscriptions at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., yesterday, amounted to \$52,000, this sum being collected from a hundred subscribers. Five thousand dollars was the largest subscription. The sales of the day were influenced by the rain, and the general observance of the day as a heliday. Mr. Cooke has issued a circular, of

which we print a part : "Secretary Chase has done his part as the representative of the people, by making the particulars of the loan satisfactory in the highest degree. The rate of interest being one cent per day on each \$50, is greater than ever before paid by the Government on permanent loans, and is much more than can be obtained by any other similar investment—whilst the security is the best in the world, and absolutely undoubted; for who can doubt the ability of our

indoubted; for who can doubt the ability of our noble Government to subdue rebellion, and to maintain the Constitution and the laws?

"The undersigned, the agent appointed by Secretary Chase to receive subscriptions in Philadelphia, has so arranged the plan of his Agency, as to save subscribers from any trouble in writing letters, &c.—so that all they have to do is to pay in the month of the duality to register them. acc.—so that all they have to do is to pay in the meney, and hold the duplicate receipt given them, until they receive direct from Washington the treasury notes, which will be forwarded to the address of each subscriber as soon as they can be filled up and signed."

EXHIBITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY .- The exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society took place last evening at Concert Itall. and. as usual, drew quite a concourse of spectators.

Among the most remarkable plants and ferns, we noticed the following specimens: Ouverandria fenistralis, or laceleaf, a rare aquatic plant, grown in Madagascar; a superb Victoria Regia; and a philadendron pertuosan—all exhibited by Mr. Jas. Dundas. Mr. R. Buist displayed a most beautiful collection of ferns. A lot of fine foliage plants were exhibited by Mr. Peter Mackenzie. From Mr. D. R. King. the Cyanophyllum Magnifica, as also a table-design of ornamental foliage. From Mr. H. A. Dreer, twenty varieties of dablias and roses. We cannot forbear to mention the Allocassia Metallica, a metallic-looking plant, shaped as a shield. It has never before been exhibited.

The display of fruit was equally creditable. Mr. Baxter exhibited forty varieties of penr, including the Sickle Triomphi, Kingsessing, etc.; also a lot of grapes and peaches. Mr. Harmar placed on exhibition a fine three-year seedling.

From Mr. H. Duhring were received seventy-five varieties of vegetables, all equally remarkable for their size and perfect development. Mr. Gatherwood displayed a tempting assortment of grapes. A basket of the Maxatawney grapes was placed on exhibition by Mr. Peter Raab. These grapes are rare, of a bright amber color, and luscious to the taste. Mr. Jeremiah Flynn displayed a fine collection of Stanwick nectarines. Mr. A. W. Harrison an inviting display of fall raspherries. We omitted to mention above that Mr. Mackenzie also exhibited a most beautiful invoice of dahlias and verbenas. Mr. Robert Scott also contributed a splendid lot of verbenas.

One of the largest Sickle pears we ever saw was raised by Hon. George Reed Riddle, of Wilmington, Del., and exhibited by Dr. J. W. Thomson. It measured 8; inches around.

After the transaction of the usual business the meeting adjourned. sylvania Horticultural Society took place last even-ing at Concert Hall, and, as usual, drew quite a

After the transaction of the usual business the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF YOUNG MEN FAVORABLE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW REGIMENT. -One of

THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW REGIMENT.—One of a series of meetings of young men favorable to organizing a new regiment was held last evening, at the County Court House. Capt. Jas. E. Montgomery was called to the chair, who stated the object of the movement.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., was then introduced to the audience, and made an eloquent appeal to those present to throw aside the garbs of peace and don the habiliments of war. If there ever was a time which called upon the patriots of any land to rally to the standard of their country; if ever there was a theme that was glorious for the orator, the poet, or the philosopher; if ever there was a subject to cause our hearts to throb aloud, the speaker averred it was now, when this glorious Union, freighted with the welfare of the world, was hanging, like the sword of Damoeles, almost upon a single hair. For six thousand years the world has been the football to the feet of tyrants, and over the wide-spread earth, man, the image of his Maker, has been made but the tool and slave of kings and tyrants; but the earth was made for the nearly was nearly the nearly the nearly was nearly the ne man, the image of his Maker, has been made but the tool and slave of kings and tyrants; but the earth was made for the people; for when God, upon the morning of creation, gave forth this beautiful world, chained the dry land and made the ocean to roll in its great depths; when Hebadethe beauti-ful sun to shine in the day and the stars to illumine The body of Phobe Forner was forwarded to Bristol, and there interred. The funeral of Miss Hannah M. Develin will take place to-day from the residence of her mother, No. 1220 Howard street.

Last evening a benefit for the sufferers and their families was given at the Walnut-street Theatre. Miss. Garretson gave the theatre, Mad. de Marguerittes the profits of the new play, Dr. Cunnington and his orchestra theirs, the whole of the ladies and gentlemen composing the company, including the door-keepers, scenic artists, machinists, property men, and the business agent.

ful sun to shine in the day and thestars to illumine the night—then, after all these, stepped forth immortal man, and God made him master of all. Yet for six thousand years, until this country was made free, where was man the master of his native soil? Elsewhere, if one dared to speak the sentiments of his head, by the glittering axe, was severed from his body. Thus it was for six thousand years man suffered, until here, upon of was called a traitor, and his head, by the glittering axe, was severed from his body. Thus it was for six thousand years man suffered, until here, upon dared to speak the sentiments of his nearly soil? Elsewhere, if one dared to speak the sentiments of his nearly soil? Elsewhere, if one dared to speak the sentiments of his nearly soil. their memories!) met in yonder hall, and, knowing the great issue had come when man was to sink for-

their memories!) met in yonder hall, and, knowing the great issue had come when hain was to sink forever or rise forever, they dared to stand before the grentest Power that ever lived, and, relying on the justice of their cause, their stout, brave hearts and strong arms, they declared themselvesfree, and, on the battle-field, fought out their freedom. They reared this grand republic—they reared it for all time, and it will last until the stars shall be plucked from heaven.

At this point, Mr. D. was interrupted by vociferous cheering, which continued for some time. When allowed to proceed, he referred to the unprecedented prosperity of this country in its commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, and, alluding to the Southern rebellion, declared that those men who, Satan-like, envying the happiness of heaven, vowed that they would destroy the happiness of this land, would, like Satan, be hurled into the bottomless pit forever.

In conclusion, he exhorted American youths in all grades of scelety to enter the service of their country in the hour of its greatest need.

Mr. S. M. Schmucker was the next speaker. After reviewing the folly of the Southern rebellion, he called attention to the fact that in all history no scheme of rebellion could be pointed out in which a military force of the numbers and means of strength of which the South could boast, had been arrayed in rebellion against any government. A feature of the rebellion against any government.

strength of which the South could boast, had been arrayed in rebellion against any government. A feature of the rebell organization was that young men and old, of all conditions and ranks, entered the army on an equal footing, which the speaker thought to be an idea worthy of imitation, and which could be practised with benefit. He closed his somewhat brief remarks by an appeal to the young men of the country to assist the Government.

The committee appointed at a former meeting to visit the armories of the Home Guard of the city of Philadelphia, reported that they had called upon a number of companies comprised in that body who signified their willingness to co-operate with the

signified their willingness to co-operate with the committee in furthering the formation of the regi-ment, and that muster rolls had been left at the orincipal armories.
On motion of Mr. Filbert, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of seven on the organiza-tion of the regiment.

After some cheering intelligence relative to the success which awaited the project, the meeting ad-A large number of those present came forward and signed the roll.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE SCHOONERS,-Two prize ARRIVAL OF PRIZE SCHOONERS.—Two prize vessels, that have been recently captured by the U.S. steamship Susquehanna, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in charge of naval officers. The first prize, the Prince Alfred, is an English schooner. She was captured on the 6th inst., near Cape Lookout, while endeavoring (as it was supposed) to run the blockade. Her cargo was of considerable value, consisting of 1,500 bushels of salt, together with an invoice of coffee, sugar, rum, &c. Her captain, who was named Chaplin, when questioned as to the motive of his singular and rum, &c. Her captain, who was named Chaplin, when questioned as to the motive of his singular and suspicious movements, replied extenuatingly, that he had "lost his reckoning," and was endeavoring to make land, so as to gain a clue to his situation. He had hoped, by running for the coast, to ascertain more readily than in any other way what course he must steer. His explanation was deemed unsatisfactory by Commander Chauncey, of the Susquehama, who took possession of his vessel, and placed it in charge of Mr. William L. Churchill, master's mate, of the United States navy, who received instructions to sail for this port. The crew ceived instructions to sail for this port. of the captured vessel consisted of the captain, mate, and five men. They were not placed in irons, and were allowed their liberty in every respect. Captain Churchill was accompanied by a detachment of four men. On their arrival, the prize crew were placed in charge of Judge Cad-

It is as yet undecided what disposition shall be made of the vessel. The Antigna is owned by Messrs. Johnson & Brothers, Antigna, W. I., and, as her captain states, was bound for Baltimore at the time of her seizure.

The second prize vessel, the Fair Wind, was prought to this port by Mr. J. B. Gordon, acting master U. S. N. She was taken off the Chesapeake Capes, and had but two men on board of her. She had no cargo, but is said to be worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000. She is two-thirds owned in North Carolina, and the remaining interest is held by parties in Baltimore.

A REFUGEE IN TOWN.—Mr. John Caulk, an old and esteemed citizen of Chincoteague Island, Maryland, is now in this city. He was driven from Accomes county, Eastern Shore of Virginia, and an effort made to lynch him. Fourteen individuals, headed by the captain of a Maryland vessel, were induced, by a high reward offered in Virginia for his body, to attempt his capture. During Divine service at the Baptist Church, on the island, three of the above parties rushed upon him, having with them a rope by which to secure him. Three parties held his arms; the others attempted to the him, but getting one hand free he fired two balls from a pistol at the said captain; entering the latter's coattail, and causing the whole band to scamper; again, on Tuesday night, the 10th, a force of soldiers from the Virginia mainland having come over for the same purpose, he was diligently sought for, being aided by two or three of the islanders, but he eluded them after much adventure.

Mr. C. has come to Philadelphia to see what can be done to protect him in his liberties. He gives A REFUGEE IN TOWN .- Mr. John Caulk, an be done to protect him in his liberties. He gives preat credit to the islanders, among whom he has been instrumental in cultivating the strong Union sentiment prevailing among them, they at the last Virginia election having polled 134 Union to 2 Disunion votes, one of the latter having since died. He says a majority of the islanders would have protected him at all bezurds, and to the last extra-He says a majority of the islanders would have pro-tected him at all bazards, and to the last extre-

The Washington Grays passed through the city early yesterday morning. The Herald states that they expected to be joined by two additional companies in Philadelphia, which will swell them to the nies in Philadelphia, which will swell them to the regular axiny regimental standard. During their stay at East New York the men have been subject to the most rigid drill and their appearance as they marched through our streets, exhibited those essential soldierly qualifications. Colonel Moore, who commands the regiment, has been coancected with the Eighth Regiment of New York, and is an officer of experience and ability.

The Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth New York Regiments are expected through nightly. The Forty-eighth passed through last night. They are all on the way to Washington.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named Jacob Rusk, aged eighteen years, employed at a saddler establishment in Market street, between fit a saddler establishment in marget street, between Front and Second, was seriously out in the breest. It appears he had a knife in his hand, when a fel-low-workman caught him around the waist, which caused Rusk to throw up his arms and inflict the wound. He was taken to the hospital.