The Press. FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF 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 "TATLOR" 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 of co. or address John W. Fonner, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

## The Battle at Lexington.

The people of the Eastern and Middle States are so deeply interested in the important events now transpiring in the vicinity of Washington and on the line of the Potomac, that they have paid comparatively little attention to the stirring events in Missouri. Yet, her soil has been made the theatre of more bloody battles than any other portion of our country; and if our armies are completely successful in that quarter, arrangements will speedily be made for a descent of the Mississippi that will prove as destructive to the insurgents as any other offensive movement that can be made.

The news received here yesterday, in regard to the battle at Lexington, has awakened deep emotions of gratitude and joy for the bravery displayed by Col. MULLIGAN, in defending his position, against a greatly superior force, up to Tuesday morning. It must be confessed, however, that these sensations are not unmingled with fears hat he may possibly be overpowered before he is joined by the reinforcements that are now marching to his relief. It has been supposed, for some days, that the enemy contemplated attacking him, and, with the odds of five to one in their favor, nothing but undannted heroism can enable Col. MUL-LIGAN'S brave men to maintain their position. If it is, indeed, true that they have repulsed the rebels, after inflicting a great loss upon them, and if their defence proves entirely successful, it will be one of the most glorious events of the war, and will immortalize them. The regiment to which Col. MULLIGAN was originally attached was raised in Chicago, and a large portion, if not all the troops now under his command, are probably from Illinois.

A Lesson for Philadelphia. We trust the lesson of Ohio and New York will not be lost upon Philadelphia. We cannot conceive a more sublime example of political self-abnegation than these States present. In

New York, especially, we have a thorough illustration. Men of all parties have come together, and, forgetting old theories, old prejudices, the acrimony and animosity of the past, gladly join hands on the high ground of to Revolt. the Union. We see a Republican party placing at the head of its ticket such a man as DANIEL S. Dickinson, whose long life has been one constant, bitter, and uncompromising warfare upon its leaders and its principles. Radical men and conservative men support him, and the Tribune, which attacked him a few months since, now parades his name at the head of its columns. It assailed the politician—it sustains the patriot. In Ohio the Republican party has committed itself to the support of DAVID TOD. the friend and disciple of Douglas, and the Peace party of VALLANDIGHAM and his friends ganization. The same feeling prevails in Massachusetts. Benjamin F. Butler, who has amply atoned for his tergiversations at the Baltimore Democratic Convention, by his bravery and shrewdness as a military commander, took the same ground in a recent letter, commending Governor Andrew for reelection. JOSEPH HOLT proclaims it in his speeches, and a Democrat like HARNEY, and a Whig like PRENTICE, forget Democracy and Whiggery to fight the Union battle in Ken-

In many of the counties of this State we see a union of parties for the sake of the Union, and we have been hoping to see Philadelphia follow the example. Thus far, that hope has been disappointed. It actually seems that party leaders are more bitter to-day than they have been at any time for the last ten years. We have more strife in the precinct elections, and at the conventions, than has been exhibited for years. To read the proceedings of one of the late city Democratic, or Republican Conventions, it would seem that the fate of the nation depended upon who should be nominated for Register of Wills, or day, angry appeals, and constant iteration of

concerned, they seem desirous to fight the old Presidential canvass over again. From the leaders, we are willing to appeal to the people. It is of little difference to the people whether the lucrative fees of the Sheriff's office are earned by John Thompson or ROBERT EWING, for they are both honest men, and they will both do their duty. But it does make a great difference to the people and to the cause in which the people are fighting, if, in the canvass for the election of JOHN THOMPSON OF ROBERT EWING, We are to have the anger, the bitterness, the reproach, and the calumny of a political fight—the strife and heart-burnings which we have so often deplored. If we enter into a canvass like this we run the risk of injuring the cause. Republicans will charge Democrats with being the authors of our woe, while Democrats will retort upon the Republicans that they refuse peril. A time like this is prolific of demagogues. They will attain their end if it costs

place and power, and, to attain either, they will make any sacrifice. rejected by another. If, in their preliminary timent, what will these parties do in the effort to have these nominations ratified? The people must see to this matter—and they must Leach the party managers to respect the popular will. The popular will asks a unanimous sentiment to fight the country's battles—the party managers seek to divide that sentiment to

serve their own selfish and ambitious ends. We commend the example of New York and Ohio to the party men of Philadelphia as a duty they owe to their country at this time. We have said that it was a sublime example of political self-abnegation; for we know what it is to be a party man and to acknowledge the discipline of a political organization. We find the most conscientious men to be frequently the bitterest partisans. With them, Democracy is not an impression, an idea, a hastilyformed opinion, or a premature conclusion. It is the result of years of experience, of education, and of associations. The names of its leaders have to them all the endearments of a nursery-reminiscence. Its principles are the precepts of a father, and a belief in its success is as deep-seated as a belief in the attributes the Creator. Accordingly, when we see men of the Democratic party, and men of other parties who love their organization, and its leaders as fondly, boldly throwing aside their allegiance, when allegiance to party conflicts with allegiance to the Union, we can appreciate and

applaud the sacrifice. Politicians tell us of the integrity of a party organization. Do they not forget that this erg has lost its power? What do we care about Republicanism or Democracy when the nation is in peril? The country wants her children to assist her, and she wants their aid without regard to a personal prejudice or a political preference; for the question is not whether ANTONY shall triumph or BRUTUS shall triumph, but whether Rome shall be saved.

A LATE COL of the Louisville Courier brings to us a letter of the Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, in which he almost substantially admits that that GARIBALDI does not entertain the purhe wrote the note introducing Thomas B. Lincoln, a Texas rebel, and the inventor of improved firearms, "to Jefferson Davis, his health nor his previous engagements will President of the Confederation of States." The letter is dated at "my farm;" and the New Albany (Indiana) Ledger says "my farm" is located in Kentucky. It is difficult to understand how, after this extraordinary admission, Mr. BRIGHT can take his seat in the Senate in the coming session of the Con- Birch & Son's auction rooms, No. 914 Chestnut gress of the United States.

France and America. France, which was the earliest, indeed the only friend of the United States during our great struggle for national Independence, has loyally adhered to its alliance with us, until the present time, with the exception of the difficulty arising out of the delay in settling

by the shifting and mean policy of Louis Pat-LIPPE, and speedily settled by the firmness of Andrew Jackson, then President. Since the commencement of the Civil War in which this country is now unfortunately involved, there has been doubt of England, there has been doubt of Spain, but there has been no doubt of the thorough neutrality of France. We complain that aid and comfort have been given, in the ports of English Trinidad and Spanish Cuba, to the privateers of the rebellieus States: but we have not had any cause to complain of anything of the sort on the part of France. We can well understand how, with fears for the future of Cuba, the Spanish authorities might be induced to aid the South against the North. We can thoroughly realize how, at variance as her rulers are with Republicanism, and urged by the cottonocracy who waste the children of the poor with excessive labor, England should promise a neutrality which she does not carry out. But France has ever been so true to us,-true to the traditional policy that reigns in her couneils,—that we think it impossible, though all else should fail us, that she could be faithless.

nue practically neutral throughout our battle for freedom and against rebellion. The astute Prince who governs France, by the supreme will and unanimous election of that great people, knows very well, even though his power is almost autocratical, while our Executive must rule within the limits of the written Constitution and under the check of the Legislature,—he knows what manner of strife we are engaged in. This is no contest between two parties, but it is a strife between the elements of Good and of Evil. It is a trial of strength between Freedom on one side and the worst sort of Tyranny on the other. A more important issue has never been presented in the annals of nations, and the result will decide whether the Few, assuming powers above all law, shall crush down

the Many who desire to live under and by the law. That is the issue-no more, nor less. The Emperor Napoleon, who himself represents the Government under which France has become the most formidable, as she bids fair, ere long, to be the most flourishing of European nations, has lived in this country. has studied our institutions, has had so much intercourse with well-informed citizens of this republic, that few men, not American, more thoroughly understand the situation in which the destinies of this nation are now placed. Himself a potent ruler, he knows that, in all empires, the hydra-head monster, Rebellion, must be put down, and it would therefore be alike against his reason and his policy to take any step which would give, we will not say support, but even the appearance of toleration

By and bye, perhaps, other great Powers may follow in his track-when they have slowly comprehended what his subtle talent has seen from the first. France, we repeat, is the least likely of all our allies to permit a violation of neutrality in a war between the nation and some of its revolted members. We might go farther and say, what indeed is true, that the real neutrality of France is a chief reason why England has not already recognized the

Unionists versus Traitors. is now tottering to its grave in the ragged and CAMPBELL, bookseller, (Philadelphia Bank This is the name of a pamphlet, by Jonn building, next The Press office,) treating, boldly and frankly, of "The Political Parties of Philadelphia; or, The Nominees that Ought to be Elected in 1861." JOHN CAMPBELL describes himself "a Douglas Democrat," and is all that. His pamphlet was written "to prevent, if possible, the elevation to office of any man tinetured with or suspected of Secession proclivities," and he is loyal to the back bone. The first eleven pages of his pamphlet tersely treat of Government and its duties, of the country and its position, of the crisis and its

probable consequences. Then he speaks of the candidates for the Legislature, the Judiciary, and city offices, and, when he finds a man not wholly a Unionist, he handles himnot with a velvet-covered hand. His argument, all through this able brochure, is decidedly in favor of Union candidates. It is THE LETTERS attributed to Prince Napo-LEON, now on his tour through the United States, written from Washington, and published in the Paris Nationale, are a happy contrast to the miserable palinodes of Russell.

the penny-a-liner of the London pourse. The Clerk of the Ornhane Court Washer Trunce is delighted with the American people, or eventy ballots, adjournments from day to and delighted with the Government, and clearly on the side of the loyal States. As an old battle-cries, and, so far as the leaders are evidence of this, we give the following passage from his last letter, a translation of which appears in the New York Herald of yesterday: I have found in the United States that which, despite my inclination to admire everything, I did not expect to meet with, on the word of even the most favorably disposed travellers, and that is perfect order, honesty, eagerness to be of service, if not urbanity, life comfortable, easy and regular; in fine, an habitual intercontact

and regular; in fine, an habitual intercontact by all classes of society which neither soils, wounds, nor kills any one.

I do not pretend to predict the new political form under which America will pursue the career of her destinies; but this people has a vitality too great, a practical sense too powerful, resources too yest, for us to fear that she will not profit wisely from the experience of the past; and that, like the extinct races, she will not be immoveable in her errors, nor, to avoid them, throw herself into the extinct races, she will not be immoveable in her errors, nor, to avoid them, throw herself into the opposite extreme.

The crisis will pass; the elements of vitality which America bears within her will give her soon you will see this

strength to surmount it. Soon you will see this country greater, more full of future, than ever. THE Charleston Mercury, after having lato fight for the country in the hour of its bored for years to destroy the Union itself, is now striving to demoralize the Disunion conspiracy. On the 10th of September it attacks the national existence. They intrigue for Davis and his management of the war, asserts that the new army authorized by the rebel Congress can never be raised, declares that We see what they have done already. That their generals are unfit to command, and shows pure and upright jurist, Judge STROUD, has been that the whole Southern coast is unprotected. cast aside by one party—and men as eminent. It adds that the navy yard at Pensacola stands as Thompson, Allison, and Hare, have been beleaguered and useless to the South, and that the Southern States will have to defend themnominations, they can thus outrage public sen- selves by their own devices, and without gunboats, or naval assistance. Unfortunately for the traitors, the Charleston Mercury is not the only element engaged in their rapid de-

moralization. American Facts-from the Other 'Side. The information relative to American politics, derived from the special correspondence of Mr. Russell, which the London Times communicates to a greatly-wondering world, has the advantage, at all events, of being particularly new. Mr. Russell describes battles which he has not seen, and circumstances which have not occurred, with equal ability. We learn, from the last-received number of

the Times, 1. That Canada has a right to be alarmed at American intentions of invasion, and has a population from which 50,000 soldiers can be raised, in less than no time.

2. That the United States of America have ceased to be. 3. That the subjugation of the South is

next to impossible, and its submission in the highest degree improbable. 4. That all the incidents of the war [Hatteras included ?] appear to have been in favor of the Confederate States.

5. That the staunchest Federalists have now brought themselves to contemplate the disruption of the Union as a probable result. 6. That a traveller would find himself at more liberty in Venice than in New York.

7. That it is intended to tax soap and paper in order to carry on the war. These are a few of the Times' special American facts. Cannot Mr. Russell, find some. thing authentic to write to his employers, without venturing on canards such as these?

Garibaldi not Coming. Major BRAUENSWEIN, late Adjutant of GA-RIBALDI, who arrived at New York, on Wednesday, from Bremen, confirms the assurance given in The Press, several weeks ago, (on the express authority of a letter from Turin,) pose of visiting the United States, to take a command in the army of the North. Neither

allow him to come hither. SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PAINTINGS, &c .- This morning, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of elegant furniture, rosewood piano, silver-plated ware, mirrors, paintings, and engravings will be sold, at

street.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 19, 1861. There is one element enlisted in this great struggle which, amid the clang of arms and the excitements of the hour, is often neglected by the statesman-I mean the newspaper pross the Indemnity question,-a difficulty caused Its silent influence is irresistible. I have been wandering through a huge wilderness of exchange newspapers for the last two days-papers printed in the loyal and the disloyal States; papers printed on the shores of the distant lakes; papers printed on the banks of the Mississippi, on the Merrimac, on the Susquehanna, the Schuylkill, the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Hudson; papers printed in the gorges of the Alleghanies and the White mountains; papers from Oregon; from California, and from the Sandwich Islands; papers from Canada, from Nova Scotia, from Utah; papers even from the Cherokee Indians all devoted to politics, to agriculture, to literature, to science, to art, and nearly all printed in the same English language. The ability displayed in this mighty instrumentality is beyond all powers of description. I have read articles in some of the obscurest of these journals that would not discredit the polished pen of Everett. The intellect em ployed upon them is prodigious. They penetrate everywhere. Bulwer makes Richelieu

"That would make all space, as does the sun, a universal eye.' In a word, we believe that France will conti-And we are told in mythology how an ancient king erected for himself a palace which was like a great ear, so that he could hear the secrets of his subjects at any hour. The newspaper press, if it does not know everything, sees everything, publishes everything, and devours everything in the way of intelligence. Read in all latitudes, in all seasons. every moment of the day, by every class and condition of men, its effect upon the human mind is marvellous indeed. Let us be thankful that the press in the loval States of this Union is, with rare exceptions, enthusiastically devoted to the cause of our common country. As I glanced over the accumulated mass of exchanges with which I was surrounded I felt the blood tingle like fire in my veins while perusing the noble appeals to the people which glowed in their columns. I tried to realize the fruits of the seeds thus sown. It was not difficult to believe that the harvest would be a patriotic harvest; and that, from the thoughts so uttered and disseminated, emotions and resolutions would spring, impelling millions to stand forward in the ranks of the defenders of the Republic. Probably the two most daring and eloquent newspapers in the Southern States are the Louisville Journal and the Louisville Democrat. Prentice never before, even in his palmiest days, wrote so well as now, and his former foes, Harney and Hughes, are up to the full demands of the

crisis, and nobly emulate his example. All he New York papers, now that the Secession vipers have been crushed, are conducted with mmense talent on the right side. Let me do honor to James Gordon Bennett. His Herald, potent for mischief in past days, is now among the foremost of the defenders of the Government. With his great wealth, and his army of editors, reporters, and correspondents, and his mighty circulation, he is one of the very pillars of the good cause. The Tribune, sinking all personal feelings, and looking only to the issues and duties of the crisis-now truly in the hands of Mr. Greeley himself-is effectively rallying its hundreds of thousands of readers around the flag. The Times, although occasionally querulous and unjust in its animadversions upon certain officials here, is daily filled with some of the best articles ever written by Mr. Raymond. There is not a disloyal paper in all the Northwest. Even those disposed to cavil and complain are awed into loyalty by the wonderful feeling of the people. There is no politics in the Northwest now. Democrats and Republicans join hands, and stand around the Administration like brothers. The journals of New England have long been famed for their learning and their eloquence, and these, without exception, speak out strongly and warmly for the common cause. The Breckinridge feeling was

so violent in Pennsylvania that I am sorry to see there is not as much unanimity in support of the Government among your newspapers as elsewhere. The poison infused into the Democratic party by Mr. Buchanan has not yet been purged away. Here and there is to be found in lukewarm editor, only prevented from openly espousing Secession by personal fear. Yet in at that establishment. the main your local and State press is at once sincere and influential. At Baltimore, since the Exchange and The South have been sup pressed, and the Sun forewarned, the pestilence of treason, although still prevalent, is not so public as it was. The American, the

Clipper, and the Patriol daily uttan the country. Our Washington journals are all loyal. The Intelligencer has lost some of its stateliness, and has dropped all idea of peace and reconstruc tion. The Republican, under Geo. M. Weston, is printed morning and afternoon, and is attaining a good circulation, while the Star, under Wallach, always popular for its news, is more so since the editor has taken a strong position in support of the war. The Sunday Morning Chronicle, a new enterprise, has some eight thousand readers, and has become con-

siderable of a favorite.

Leaving the banks of the Potomac, it is interesting to pick up the California and Oregon papers. What beautiful specimens of printing! Their typography would do credit to New York and Philadelphia. The Alta California, the Sacramento papers, and the spirited journals published at Portland, Oregon, are evidently conducted by men of finished education and long experience. I believe there is not an avowed Secession paper tolerated in any of our Pacific possessions. These possessions are greatly coveted by the traitors, and if they could steal them from the Government, the calamity would be irreparable. The stern loyalty of California, is somewhat surprising, wher we recollect that, for years past, the chivalryviz: the Southern men, who came into the State shortly after she was admitted into the Union-have controlled the Democratic organization by means of the patronage bestowed upon them by Presidents Pierce and Buchanan; but the great body of the people have finally counted the cost to them of being united with the Secessionists, and will undoubtedly fight hard to prevent any such catas-

What a contrast it is to turn from such news papers as I have referred to, to the journals that are compelled to support Davis and his robber crew! I look in vain for any of those signs of prosperity which, even in these dark lays, characterize newspapers in the loyal States; and I find none of the spirit, none of the heart, none of the rhetoric, none of the religious sentiment, none of the confidence that grows out of the consciousness of a good cause, which, more than all things else,

distinguish our loyal journals. I read instead bitter abuse, flagrant falsehood, and unblushing treason. A large number of these Southern publications, daily and weekly, have languished and died, others have been reduced n size, and still more are conducted at a fearful sacrifice. I saw a gentleman the other day, a practised newspaper writer, who told me that, on a late visit to Memphis, Tennessee, he ascertained that nearly every newspaper it the Southwest, with the exception, probably, of the New Orleans Picayune, was published at a ruinous loss, and I have no doubt that, in a short time, many will be compelled to stop for want of the white paper upon which they

printed their calumnies upon the best Govern ment upon earth. I have said that statesmen do not fully appreciate the services of the men connected and popular information; and I repeat the remark. When I look around me here and see mere speculators coining large fortunes in various ways, as a result of the necessities of the Government in prosecuting the war, and then study the host of toiling men connected with our loyal newspapers-men, some of whom are spending sixteen hours a day in preparing matter for their readers-taxing alike brain and body-and all without adequate compensation, saye that which springs from the belief that they are discharging a glorious duty in a glorious cause, I am compelled to think that unequally. It ought to be recollected that, while the circulation of every newspaper greatly

advances in such times, no press can subsist upon

circulation alone, and that the condition of the

country prevents tradesmen and others from

advertising as heretofore. President Buchanan,

n order to carry out his atrocious Lecompton

policy, taxed the jobbers under his Administra-

ion, to maintain the newspapers that were suf-

did this to strengthen himself in doing wrong. and although he was disgraced by it, he found sharp ones who are coining large sums out of Uncle Samuel, and who are really doing nothing in return for it, to be invoked to contribute some of their gains for the maintenance of the loyal newspapers in the States and districts in which they live-or at least to such other purposes as would show that they have not looked

upon the war as a great job? How proud Mr. Lincoln ought to be

that he is sustained in his righteous offorts to maintain the honor of his country, by so formidable an array of newspapers! No Administration that ever preceded him has enjoyed this great advantage. With rare exceptions, all his former opponents in the free States have yielded their animosities and their prejudices, and many a journalist who antagonized his creed and his Administration is now among his most devoted friends. OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON

Important Naval Changes.

ARMY OKDERS PROMULGATED.

INFORMATION FOR RECRUITING OFFICERS.

FROM GEN, BANKS' COLUMN. REPORTED SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS.

KENTUCKY AFFAIRS. ARREST OF PROMINENT TRAITORS.

The National Fast in Pennsylvania. PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, September 19, 1861.

Army Orders. An order was issued from the War Departmen o-day directing that the military department of Ohio will, in future, consist of the State of that name, Indiana, and so much of Kentucky as lies within fifteen miles of Cincinnati, and be under the command of Brigadier General MITCHELL, of the United States volunteers—the headquarters of the said department to be located at Cincinnati. So much of Virginia as lies west of the Bluo Ridge mountains will constitute, in future, a separate command, to be called the Department of Western Virginia, under the command of Brigadier General Rosechans; headquarters in the field. Important to the Families of Soldiers--As-

signment of Pay.

The War Department has issued an order to carry into effect the law of Congress, by which ldiers may assign portions of their pay for the benefit of their families.

The assignment is to be entered on a separate roll, according to a prescribed form, under the supervision of their immediate commands at the time Paymaster General, who will make the deductions on each pay-roll, and the paymaster of the regiment will transmit the money for distribution t those in whose favor the assignment is executed.

Information for Recruiting Offices. The attention of officers of the regular army is again directed to that section of the act of Congress which provides that in all cases of enlistment and re-enlistment in the military service the prescribed oath may be administered by any comnissioned officer of the army. Fees to civil officers for such service will not, therefore, be ad-

mitted. Another army order is as follows: "Volunteer officers sent out to recruit for their regiments will be granted passes over the roads leading to or from the points to which they are ordered. Should the route be over roads for which such passes are not granted, they will be paid their actual travelling expenses out of the fund for recruiting and equipping volunteers; but in no case will they receive the ten cents per mile in lieu of the transportation of baggage."

There are instances in which free passes have been used, and this amount drawn for the same distance. In all such cases the officers are requested to refund the amount drawn, on the penalty of being stricken from the rolls.

The Faro Bank. Dr. HAYDEN's fare bank is again in full blast, fter being closed by the police in consequence of the defalcations of the Navy Yard paymaster, who, it is said, had invested largely of Uncle Sam's funds

General McCall's Division. Dr. ELDER has returned from a visit to General McCall's division of the army, composed of Pennsylvania troops. He spent a day among the camps, found the men in fine condition, well provided for and with very little sickness among the troups.

The commander of the army of the Potomae is regardless of his rest and meals, yet he was never n better health and spirits than he is to-day. He s rarely at his office, on the Avenue, corner of Vineteenth street, not more than one hour in a week. His orders are received by his aids on the field, and by them executed through Major WIL-LIAMS. General McClellan's efficient adjutant, who is daily at his desk until late in the evening. The whole of the large building, corner of Nineoffices for assistants and clerks under General Mc-

The Pennsylvania Fire Zouaves are among the finest regiments in the army of the Potomac. The men are all young and active, handsomely uniformed, and well disciplined and drilled. They attracted universal attention on the Avenue yester

The Pennsylvania Fire Zouaves.

The Philadelphia Celebration. Your patriotic celebration on the 17th is the subject of general remark at the hotels here, and your citizens are warmly complimented for their

patriotic enthusiasm. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. Having occasion to change their quarters, this gallant band of Berks county boys have just passed up the Avenue. Robust, hearty, and hale in apearance; ably commanded and well disciplined

they promise great efficiency when called to duty. The National Lancers in the Field. A military officer, in Boston, writes to the War Department that a squadron of three full cavalry companies of the National Lancers-" the pride of Boston"—have enlisted for the war. More of them would enlist, but they are too large for cavalry service in the army. The regulations allow no man over 175 pounds in weight, while many of the Lancers on the active list weigh over 200

pounds. Uniform of the Telegraph Officials. To distinguish the telegraph officials, while in the employ and under the control of the Government, a uniform has been adopted, consisting of regulation cap, with a crescent of leaves enclosing the silvered letters T. C.; a blue coat, with gilt staff buttons, and three buttons on each cuff; blue trowsers, with a silver cord down the outer seam Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. Colonel Owen was on the Avenue Vesterday with his regiment. The Colonel may well be proud of his men, for it was the remark of many military

men as well as civilians, that they were as fine a regiment as ever entered the metropolis. Official Telegraphing. Under the efficient management of Mr. J. W GILMORE the telegraph has been rendered of great

practical benefit to the Administration and the army. The lines have been extended from the Departments to all the various divisions of the army of the Potomac, and to General McClellan's house, office. &c., so that the officials are always within speaking distance of each other. Pay to Soldiers' Families. The allotment system ordered by Congress at the

extra session, owing to supposed practical difficulties, has not hitherto been carried out. Through the exertions chiefly of Dr. GRISCOM, acting for the Union Defence Committee of New York, and Mr. G. B. ELLIOTT, of Boston, for the Sanitary Commission, these difficulties are understood to be now overcome, and an order to carry the act into effect was to-day issued by the Secretary of War. The with this great medium of popular instruction | arrangement will admit of an army soldier's assigning, as in the navy, any portion of his pay, to be delivered to his family, or to a savings bank, instead of being paid to them personally while in camp, and will be exceedingly favorable to temperance, providence, and good discipline, and the

A Large Family. General McClellan's family are supplied daily with 150,000 loaves of fresh bread, besides crackers and hard bread in proportion. The consumption of flour per diem is 900 barrels.

Markets. Our markets opened to-day with an abundant supply of nearly every variety of country produce. fortune sometimes distributes her favors most | Prices do not vary much from those usual at this season of the year. The Avenue-Heavy Teams.

The heavy Government teams have sadly displaced the paving stones on the Avenue, and rendered it extremely unpleasant for light carriages as well as dangerous for heavy teams. The Commissioner of Public Buildings has com nenced repairing the pavement, but I understand the repairs to be of a very limited nature. The Avenue is avoided as much as possible by all light ficiently conscienceless to support him. He carriages.

Naval Affairs.

The Navy Department has accepted proposition many partisans who applauded his example. from Messrs. C. S. Bushnel & Co., of New Haven; Would it not be poetic justice for some of the MERRICK & Sons, of Philadelphia; and J. Erics son, of New York, for the construction of iron-clad

> Within a few days the Navy Department has made some changes in the officers of its squadrons. Captain WM. W. McKEAN, of the Niagara, has been appointed flag officer in the Gulf, in place of Captain WM. MERVINE. Flag officer Stringham having asked to be relieved from the command of the Atlantic block-

ade squadon, Captain L. M. Goldsborough has been appointed to succeed him. The squadron has been divided, and Captain Goldsnorough assume command of the Northern division, embracing the coast of Virginia and North Carolina Capt. S. F. DUPONT has been appointed flagofficer of the Southern Atlantic Squadron, embracing the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The new flag-officers being juniors to

some of the captains now on duty, other changes are rendered necessary. Commander Missnoon has been ordered to the Savannah, vice J. B. HULL, detached. Captain Marston has been detached from the Cumberland and ordered to the steam frigate

Roanoke, vice Captain Nicuoison, detached. Captain CHAUNCEY has been detached from the Susquehanna, and Captain LARDNER appointed to that ship. Commander CHARLES H. DAVIS has been detached from special duty at the Navy Department, and appointed captain of the fleet of the Souther

Commander PERCIVAL DRAYTON has been ordered to special duty in the Southern Atlantic Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers has been ordered to the United States steam frigate Wabash, the flagship

of the Southern Atlantic squadron Commander J. W. LIVINGSTON has been orders. to the Cumberland, vice Captain MARSTON, transferred. Commander WM. SMITH has been ordered to the

United States frigate Congress. Commander PENDERGRAST has been appointed commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard.

Commander H. S. BALDWIN has been ordered t the receiving ship at Boston. Commander, J. M. FRAILEY has been ordered t the Philadelphia rendezvous.

Commander THOMAS TURNER has been detached from the Philadelphia rendezvous, and ordered to the Philadelphia navy yard. Applications for positions as volunteer lieutenants acting masters, and masters' mates, should state the ages of applicants, and be accompanied by certificates from the last owners of the vessels, and also from the several underwriters of the ports whence the applicants have severally sailed. None

others will be considered at the Navy Department.

Justice Donn decides that Officers are Soldiers, and Can't Imbibe. The proprietors of a fashionable drinking saloon were arrested to-day and taken before Justice DONN. who fined them \$25 for selling liquor to soldiers The defendants contended that they had not violated the law of Congress, as the liquor was pur chased by a colonel of a Massachusetts Regiment. The justice, however, differed from them, and replied by stating that the law explicitly mentioned soldiers, and that an officer must necessarily be

More Rebel Incendiarism. On Wednesday night, the Confederates burnt a dwelling-house, belonging to Mr. EDSELL, (from New Jersey,) seven miles from Alexandria, near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Another Pennsylvania Cavalry Company WM. Sipes, editor of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Sentinel, was authorized, by the War Department, to day, to raise a regiment of cavalry. Review of Blenker's Brigade,

General BLENKER's brigade was reviewed by

Major General McClellan to-day, attended by his staff, in full uniform. He was escorted thither from his headquarters by Captain BARKER's company of McClellan Dragoons and a company of the Fourth Cavalry. The weather was beautiful, and the military display in the highest degree creditable. General McClellan was heartily cheered as he passed the encampments of the different regi-Among the spectators were Gen. McDowert

and Gen. Shith, the Secretary of State, Prince DE JOINVILLE and son, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New York, WM. ROCHE WISTAR, Esq , of Philadelphia, and others, together with a number of ladies. The distinguished visitors returned to Washington at an early hour, but Gen. McCLELLAN, with his escort, proceeded to the headquarters of General FRANKLIN, and recrossed the river at night. General Fremont.

It is generally believed that the Government has, for the last few days, had under consideration the subject of General FREMONT's administration of affairs in Missouri. Whatever may be the me rits of the questions involved, they have no reference whatever to his proclamation-the differences concerning which were disposed of by the President's letter, recently published.

The Military Railroad Routes—Connections at Baltimore. Major Morley, the new Government superin tendent of the military railroad routes, has issued a schedule, to take affect on and after Menday, of which the connection at Baltimore with the North-servement or washington will always be made North-u crams without delay.

Bogus Militia Officers. There are a number of bogus captains and lieu tenants in Washington wearing uniforms, but having no military connections. It is probable their career will be of short duration. Stinging the Breast that Nurtured Him. J. B. Anderson, of Richmond, proprietor of th Tredegar Iron Works, recently appointed a Brigadier General, and ordered to North Carolina by the Confederates, is a graduate of West Point, teenth street and the Avenue, is appropriated to and was in garrison at Old Point many years ago, where he married Miss ARCHER, the daughter of the surgeon of the post, Dr. ARCHER, one of the present partners with him in the Tredegar works He subsequently resigned, and has been very successful in business, being an enterprising man Under all the Secretaries of the Navy and War he has had large orders from the United States Government for guns, shot, shells, and machinery for steam-frigates, and to that Government he owes a large fortune, accumulated by his industry and enterprise on Government works. He is now trying to break the Government down, and has manufac-

tured and supplied the Southern Confederacy, since

March and April, with immense supplies of guns

shot, shells, and all kinds of destructive weapon He is proprietor of a large landed property in Western Maryland, bought of Gov. Thomas. The Late Railroad Massacre. CINCINNATI, Sept. 19 .- The unfortunate 19th Illinois Regiment reached this city at two o'clock this morning. They marched to the Fifth-street market house, where supper had been provided fo them, and thence to the Little Miami depot, wher BATIMORE, Sept. 18.—This morning's Baltimore

they took the cars for Camp Dennison. The bodies of their dead were taken to the Orphan Asylum buildings, where they will be placed in coffins, and made ready for burial. Many of the bodies are sadly disfigured, but the great portion seem to have come to their deaths from internal bruises received in the crash. At two o'clock, this afternoon, the bodies will be taken to the Spring Grove Cemetery for burial. The remains of Capt Howard will be sent to Galena for interment. CINCINNATI, September 19 .- The funeral of the soldiers killed by the accident, night before last,

took place to-day. After the services at the Asylum by the chaplain of the unfortunate regiment, the coffins, twentyeight in number, were placed in hearses and cars draped in mourning, and escorted by battalions from the Illinois Twenty-fourth and Nineteentl Regiments, the Home Guards, and Rifle Regiments, of this city. The procession passed through th principal streets. The coffins are now in the vaults, subject to orders from Indianapolis. The wounder are doing well, and the surgeons now think that all

will recover. Defence of Colonel Frank P. Blair. Sr. Louis, Sept. 19 .- In a letter to the Repub lican of this morning, in reply to the charges made by the Democrat, Colonel Blair states that he never asked the favor of a contract or appointment from General Fremont which was not granted. Their difficulties are not of a private nature, but relate to the charges made against General Frémont for his conduct of the campaign.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 19 .- A resolution was passed by the Senate to-day placing the arms and ammunition of the State under the control of the commander of the Federal forces in Kentucky. The House passed the Senate's bill to enlarge the powers of the Military Board. From Trenton.

TRENTON, Sept. 19.—The Seventh Regiment of New Jersey volunteers has left for the seat of war. This regiment is well officered, having for its colonel Joseph W. Revere, of long service in the navy, having been appointed midshipman in 1828, and, during the Mexican war, captain of a company of mounted rifles, serving with distinction; for lieutenant colonel, E. A. Carman, a graduate of the Kentucky Military School, and since an instructor in military tactics; for major, J. D. McIntosh, a graduate of West Point, and son of the late Commodore James McIntosh, of our navy; for adjutant, Francis Price, Jr., a son of ex-Governor Price, modore James McIntosh, of our navy; for adjutant, Francis Price, Jr., a son of ex-Governor Price,
of New Jersey, with a splendid corps of line officers.
The regiment is armed mostly with the rided musket, and fully equipped with baggage-wagons, ambulances, and horses of the very best description.

The United States Grand Jury adjourned to next
Tuesday, at which time Judgo Grier will be present. From appearances a large amount of business will be brought before court.

Mr. Frazee, charged with enlisting men for the
Scension army, was discharged to day, on taking the Secession army, was discharged to day, on taking the oath of allegiance. The motion for his discharge was made by Governor Pennington.

Seizure of a Contraband Vessel. NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—The brig Hannah Eastee, having a forged clearance from New York for St. Thomas, with a large and valuable cargo, was seized at Elizabethport this afternoon. The captain and crew escaped.

The Fight at Lexington, Missouri

LATER INTELLIGENCE. Sr. Louis, September 19 .- The Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment, Colonel Groesbeck, Third Iowa Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, Colonel Smith, with a force of Missouri State militia and Iowa State troops, under Colonels Craynor and Edwards, three hundred regular and irregular cavalry, six pieces of artilley, under Captain Madison, left St. Joseph and Chillicothe in two columns on Sunday, and were

Colonel Mulligan. The reason why General Pope did not surprise, out, or capture Martin Green's band of rebels on Sunday night, the 15th instant, is explained as fol-Gen. Pope was at Hunnewell on Saturday with

expected to reach Lexington yesterday, to reinforce

560 men, and knowing that Green was encamped in the neighborhood of Florida, he determined to make a night march and surprise him, but learning that the latter had thirty-five hundred men, he sent an engine to Shelbina, eight miles west, at noon, with orders to Gen. Hurlbut to send down immediately 500 men to reinforce him, his force being too small to attack such superior numbers; but, in consequence of gross mismanagement on the part of General Hurlbut, the troops from Shelbina. which should have reached Hunnewell at three o'clock, did not arrive until eleven o'clock at night, when it was too late to start an expedition on that

Another attack was planned for the next night, however, and Gen. Pope marched his 1,400 men twenty-four miles over a broken and almost roadless country, and reached Green's camp early on Monday morning to find it deserted, Green having been apprised of Gen. Pope's design and fled. His men ng mounted, they could not be overtaken by infantry. Gen. Pope had no cavalry.

There are now no armed bands of rebels in the counties north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and but few between it and the Missouri

About 5,000 Home Guards are in the Northern part of the State, and it is understood that General Pope has effected arrangements for a thorough organization of the Union men in that region, who are abundantly able and willing to preserve the peace if arms are furnished them, which, it is said. will be done. It is now confidently believed that no more lawlessness will be heard of in Northern

In addition to putting General Hurlbut and Col. Williams under arrest for drunkenness, Gen. Pope has ordered the arrest of Lieut. Colonel Blair, of the Second Kansas regiment, for mutinous conduct at Shelbina, in threatening to withdraw his command if Colonel Williams persisted in fighting when attacked at that place by Martin Green.

FROM CAIRO.

11,000 REBELS REPORTED AT MAYFIELD, KY.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 19 .- It is reported that 11,000 ebels have taken possession of Mayfield, Ky., and are fortifying the place. Jeff. Thompson's force of 2,300 have moved to New Madrid.

A skirmish took place, last night, near Columbus, between Colonel Ross' pickets and some rebel couts. None of the Federal troops were injured. The National Fast in Pennsylvania.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN. HARRISBURG, Sept. 19 .- The Governor has issued he following proclamation: Pennsylvania, ss. A. G. Curtin, [L.s.]

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, a proclamation:

Whereas, The President of the United States of Whereas, The President of the United States of America, has, by proclamation, appointed Thursday, 26th day of September current, as a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of prace. and a speedy restoration of peace.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do order that on the day named therein, the public offices shall be closed; and I carnestly recommend to the

shall be closed; and I warmesty recommends to people to suspend on that day their ordinary avocations, and to close their places of business, and to humble themselves before the Almighty with rnest prayers that he will favorably, with mercy, look upon this people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this ninetcenth day of Sep-State, at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, (1861,) and of the Comnonwealth the eighty-fifth.

By order of the Governor.

ELI SLIFER. Secretary of the Commonwealth. From Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19.—The publication of the Courier has been suspended, in consequence of its seizure by the Government. Efforts are being

The departure of steamhoats down the river is The report of the burning of the bridge over the Louisville and Nashville Railrond at Nolin is de-nied. No trains have arrived from the South today, and there has been no telegraphic communication south of here for three days.

All sorts of conflicting running the more many transfer of the road, but nothing is accurately known.

No organized body of Tenesseans is known to have entered Kentucky along the line of the road. Governor Morton, of Indiana, has been here in consultation with General Anderson to-day. He left for home to night. day, and there has been no telegraphic communi-

Cannon and other arms were received here from

Pennsylvania Soldiers at Washington. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—This morning's National Intelligencer has the following notice of Pennsylvania Regiments:
"The Pennsylvania Fire Zouaves made a "The Pennsylvania Fire Zouaves made a soldierly appearance on our streets yesterday. The regiment seems to be made up of active young men, inured to toil and danger, and ready for the severest service. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, a very full one, from Berks county, the old Democratic stronghold, also appeared upon up streety yesterday. formed of the right masterly our streets yesterday, formed of the right material our streets yesterday, formed of the right material for service. They were merely changing their quarters. The Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regi-ment, Colonel Owen, also paraded, and made a good appearance, on its way to camp. Though these movements do not have any special signifi-cance, yet it is probable the enemy, if informed of them, would derive no great amount of 'aid and comfort.''?

Seizure of a Rebel Paper at Louisville. ARRESTS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19.—Early this morning the United States Marshal seized the office of the Conrier, and arrested ex-Governor Moorhead, Reuben T. Murrett, one of the proprietors of the Courier, and Martin M. Barr, telegraphic news reporter for the New Orleans press, on charges of treason, or complicity with treason. The prisoners were conveyed to Jeffersonville, and will be transferred to the custody of the marshal of the Ledinor district the custody of the marshal of the Indiana district.

The transmission of telegraphic news southward transmission of telegraphic news southward een interdicted, and the lines are now inter-

From the Potomac.

American says a report was in circulation at Fre-derick yesterday, previous to the cars leaving there, that an attempt was made the night provi-ous, by a portion of the rebel forces, to cross the Potomac, but they were repulsed by Gen. Banks' Trade with Cuba. Washington, Sept. 19.—Official information has been received that the only ports through which common ship bread may be introduced into the island of Cuba, free of duty, during the time of exemption granted in the royal order of the 16th of May last are Havana, St. Jago de Cuba, Cien-

and Neuvitas. New London, Conn., Sept. 19.—Ten thousand people assembled in mass meeting, to-day, to hear the patriotic remarks of Hon. Daniel Dickinson.

CHICAGO, Sept 19.—The subscriptions to the national loan to-day amounted to \$113,000, of which \$100,000 were subscribed by Solomon Sturgis, who armed and equipped McClellan's body guard. The Europa at Boston.

The National Loan.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The royal mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock to-night. Her advices have been received The National Loan. The books of Jay Cooke, agent for subscriptions

to the new treasury-note loan, will remain open each day, until further notice, from 9 A. M. to This extension of the time for subscriptions was induced by large numbers of persons calling to subscribe whose means are not at hand, but who have every confidence in the Government, and ex-

press the earnest desire to have it sustained with-

out aid from abroad. The number of subscribers

is daily increasing, and all classes of the community are fully aroused to the issue which the archy. LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETING, RUGS, &c .- The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive assortment of 400 pieces rich English velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, rugs, mats, and cocoa matting; also, three bales & English white fillings-to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for

cash, commencing this morning, at 101 o'clock, by

Myers, Claghorn, & Co. auctioneers, Nos. 232 and

234 Market street. THE Abend Zeitung of New York says that, in his recent valedictory address to the readers of the Daily News, "the Hon. Ben Wood compares himself to Lazarus. 'Like him,' says Mr. Wood, 'I am not dead but sleeping.' He would have made the comparison much more perfect if he had only protracted it so as to include the remark made on the occasion alluded to by Martha the Scripper 1 ord by this time he stinketh.'" to our Saviour, 'Lord, by this time he stinketh.' GRAND UNION MEETING .- The loyal citizens

of Lancaster, Chester, and adjoining counties will meet in mass meeting at Christiana, Lancaster county, on Saturday, 28th inst., on which occasion a large pole will be raised. The meeting will be addressed by the ablest speakers in the State.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Wolnut street, bove Eighth,—"The Tempest; or, The Enchanted ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.-London Assurance "—"Unwarrantable Intrusion."

MEETING TO DO HONOR TO THE LATE TERENCE Bellew McManus.—A meeting of Irishmen and the friends of Ireland was held last evening at Sansom-street Hall, to do honor to the late Terence Bellew McManus, by passing resolutions commendatory of his career, and consummating preparations to join in the ovation on the transmission of his remains from New York to Ireland. At 8 o'clock a large and influential audience had assembled. The angular outline of feature characteristic of the rue Milesian was prominent throughout the house, and that intense earnestness which marks all the feelings and sympathies of Erin's warm-hearted race beamed from the greater part of the faces collected. Evidences of the devotion to its leaders always characteristic of the Celt-patient, hopeful, and inveterate-were given in the frequent applause which greeted the various orators in their audations of McManus.

Mr. J. B. Colshan was called to the chair. Upon taking his seat he made the following address:

\*\*Peltow-citizens and Countrymen: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations on this solemn and important occasion. We have assembled to-night to do honor to the memory of our late distinguished countrymen. Terrage. Belley late distinguished countryman, Teronce Bellew McManus, the patriot and martyr, and of making arrangements to send a deputation from our body to represent us in the city of New York, and take part in the ceremonies attendant upon the depart ure of his remains for their final resting-place ure of his remains for their final resting-place. [Applause.]
I think you will agree with me that the remains of our friend will be perfectly safe with a guard of the Sixty-ninth, who now have them in charge. [Applause] Besides, one of the galiant captains of the same Sixty-ninth, Thomas Francis Meagher, was the faithful friend of him whom we now mourn. [Applause.] His countrymen, by the grand movement they are now making, will reverse the unjust sentence of transportation, pronounced against him, will set aside the false verdict of a packed jury, will foil the tyrnanic government at last, and vindicate by their gratitude and affection the fair fame of him they loved, and whose noble efforts to free their country will always fill a green place in their country will always fill a green place in their memories. [Loud applause.] His remains will be laid in the soil he tried to free—in the old land he laid in the soil he tried to free—in the old land he loved so well—with a grand and hely ceremonial. [Applause.] They will be followed to the spot by a large and imposing procession of his countrymen. His country's enemies and his own will stand aloof, unable to interfere, while the grand pageant of his funeral passes them slowly by to his last resting-place—the grave—"where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." [Applause.] The following list of vice presidents and secreta ries was then announced and adopted:

VICE PRESIDENTS. James O'Brien,
John Kane,
Captain William Shields,
Charles McKeon,
John Canby,
Alexander Heron,
Michael Meagher,
Thomas Kane. James Gibbins,
Michael Canby,
John T. Mahoney,
William Dougherty,
Patrick Murphy,
John McLaughlin,
Daniel Berger,
Jumes Lucus James Lucas, Michael McGurk, Daniel McDevitt, J. R. Manderfield, Thomas Kane, Edward Friel, John Murray, Thomas Fisher, T. A. Sloan, Patrick Burke. Dr. B. McServe: John Neilis, M. T. Hannagan.

J. J. Sullivan, Daniel McGarry, Jeremiah Bergen Peter McIntyre, Jas. Kennedey, Francis Hughes. The following resolutions were then submitted by

Andrew Turner Michael Tobin,

RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, The Irish people, abroad and at home, have decided that the mortal remains of the patriot-marryr, T. B. McManus, should be transmitted to his native land as their final and natural resting-place: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Irishmen of the city of
Philadelphia, in public meeting assembled, accept
with hearty approval the noble and patriotic project of transferring to his native isle the remains of
T. B. McManus, who had loved her with such pure devotion, there to rest in some spot, consecrated to nationality, as an imperishable monument of the fidelity which her children, in every clime, bear to those who are faithful to her fortunes and her

hopes.

Resolved, That a deputation from the Irishmen of this city be appointed to proceed to New York and participate in the obsequies as a mark of respect and due appreciation of the high-toned na-tionality and patriotism and self-sacrificing devo-tion of our gallant countryman, T. B. McManus. Resolved, That the present is a fitting occasion for us to renew our vows of hostility to the enemy of our country and our race; and that, having tasted the bitterness of exile, we pledge ourselves, by the memory of the dead patriot, never to relax in that hestility until his wrongs and those of our country be redressed and Emmet's epitaph be

Resolved, That the better to enable the executive committee to carry out their patriotic designs, in a manner suited to the dignity of the cause, a making subscription list be at once opened.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the address adopted by our brother Irishmen of New York, and that we publish it, in connection with these resolutions, as an evidence to the world that on the subject of Irish nationality there is no difference of opinion between the Irishmen of America, but

Resolved, That we hold in grateful remembrance the patriotic devotion of our countrymen in Ca fornia for their noble and generous surrender the remains of our dead patriot to the land for which he suffered and for which he perilled his life in the Morning of his manhood; and that we which they acquitted themselves in an object fraught with so many important results to the future destinies of Ireland.

The resolutions were halled with loud appluase, and adopted by acclamation. Mr. John O'Byrne then read the proceedings of the meeting held by the Irishmen of New York last week. They have already been published in

Mr. Wm. J. Turner was then introduced to the meeting, and said : It seems to me, ladies and gentlemen, hardly necessary to say anything in support of the resolu-tions just read, for the applause which their reading elicited, in addition to the fact that they have already been adopted, satisfies me that they meet your hearty approbation. [Applause.] As has al-ready been said, we assemble together to-night to pay the last tribute of respect to him who in the prime of his manhoed offered his life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country's liberty. [Loud ap-

when the have come to mingle our tears with those of his disconsolate friends, over the new-made grave of Terence Bellew McManus. [Applause.] There are few amongst us who were not more familiar with the history and corriers of our learned best here. A man of great talents, inured to all the delica-cies of life, engaged in a lucrative business, he left them all and determined to east his lot with those who had vowed that Ireland should be free and that her people should possess the products of her soil to support that life that an Omnipotent God had given them for a higher and holier purpose than to nister to the avaricious desires of a pampered

few. [Applause.]
Mr. Turner concluded amid loud applause, and as succeeded by Mr. John P. O'Neill REMARKS OF MR. JOHN P. O'NEILL Ladies and gentlemen, I shall say, with the address, that we have met here this evening upon a solemn occasion—upon a loving, an attractive, and interesting occasion We have come here to mourn interesting occasion We have come here to mourn over him who is gone, and we have come here to discharge the duty that Ireland has ever loved to discharge—the gathering together of the ashes of her departed patriots. [Tremendous cheers.] Ireland, above all the nations of the earth, loves, no matter upon what barren shore or lonely spot the life of a patriot goes out, that his ashes should rest in her own bosom, and be blessed by her own hallowed hands. [Loud applause.]

When the spring day shall come many a fair hand shall pluck the wild flowers that mark where he lies, and over that hallowed spot even Nature herself in fond tribute shall plant above his heart

herself in fond tribute shall plant above his heart he green emblem of his nation and her hope-"The chosen leaf Of bard and chief— Old Erin's native shamrock.

Mr. John O'Byrne made the following remarks We have met together to pay a tribute of respect to the ashes of a representative man of our race. It is most true that the Old Land has given birth to hundreds of as able, or abler men than the dead patriot McManus, whose obsequies we are arranging to fittingly celebrate; but, sir, in life he represented that which is more dear to the Irish race than the genius of her poets, the eloquence of her orators, the glory of her warriors, the fame of her orators, the glory of her warriors, the fame of her statesmen, her painters, and her soulptors—the undying hatred of oppression, the unquenchable love of nationality, the promise of war, and resistance to death made 600 years ago by Donald O'Neal, the King of Ulster, to Pope John XXII. Yes, represented that spirit of hate to England that pervades the whole Celtic race, and even now, while I speak, has millions of believers, from the Shannon to the Ganges, from the thirsty deserts of Tasmania to roaring Geysers of Iceland, wherever the Celt has a resting place—a spirit that has survived seven bundred years of wee and lives and grows despite a resting place—a spirit that has survived seven hundred years of woe, and lives and grows despite every change of condition and of climate. Who doubts it? From where the mighty Pacific washes a golden shore comes the evidence of the vitality of this spirit. The Irishmen of California throw a gage down to us as to who will do the most throw a gage down to us as to who will do the most honor to the memory of one who loved Ireland as dearly as a bridegroom loves his bride. The Church in New York recognizes this principle of nationality, opens wide her sanctuaries, and, with requiem mass and incense, invokes the mercy of God upon the soul of a confessor and a martyr in the cause of Ireland. The Irishmen of Philadelphia speak by their trusted men, and reiterate that absence has not dampened the old love, and in honorsence has not dampened the old love, and in honoring the memory of McManus they honor the cause

triation only scatters her enemies, and in no way lessens them.

But who was this man, Terence Bellew Mc-Manus? I can answer, for I knew him. In 1848, when the true men of Ireland determined to arrest, if needs be, with their lives, the decimation of the if needs be, with their lives, the decimation of the Leople, by means of London-made law, McManus people, by means of hondon-made law, McMunus was then a wealthy commission merchant in Liverpool, and at once staked life, love, and property upon the issue. The earliest call to arms found him in the field. I need not tell you in what dark clouds set the sun of our hope. Arrested, tried in Clonmell, convicted, as a matter of course, sentenced to the barbarous death of "hanging, drawing, and quartering"—a sentence which was subsequently, through the interposition of the then American minister at the Court of St. James, commuted into transportation for life. Essaning from American minister at the Court of St. James, commuted into transportation for life. Escaping from Van Dieman's Land, he reached San Francisco, and speedily became a prosperous merchant, and there died. It has become fashionable in some quarters to sneer at "'48," and at the young men who were actors in the drama of that year. O'Brien, Meagher, O'Donoghue, and McManus, sealed their sincerity. "Bull Run" rings through the land as

an answer to those who affect to believe the men of "'48" would not fight. Paraphrasing the words of the well-known bal-

"Who fears to speak of Forty-eight? Who blushes at the name?
When cowards mock the patriot's fate
Who hangs his head for shame?

Who hangs his head for shame?

Kot I. I recogn ze the hand of Providence in the failure, and it would seem that a nation's regeneration, like man's first entrance into life, should be through pangs and throes, and toil and suffering, for history tells us of no nation that ever yet redeemed itself from long and heavy bondage, but through the bloody sweat of suffering patriots. True it is that McManus failed and suffered in '48, but he suffered not in vain! He was one of those heroic men who kindled the flame of resistance that has shed a halo of glory upon the past.

who kindled the flame of resistance that has shed a halo of glory upon the past.

The cause for which those brave men suffered, and for which they were exiled, is the very same cause in which Montgomery fell, and in which Washington triumphed; the cause for which Emmet died and for which Sarsfield fought. It is simply the old struggle for our own again that has now run through seven hundred weary years of blood and woe. McManus finks the past with the future in that great line of resistance to the stranger that commenced when the first Norman man at arms, set foot on thy shores, oh! holy Iroland! and that will end only when thy glory will be as resplendent among princes and peoples as thy misery was intense and ignominious:

When the menuments of the kings of the house of Brunswick, and of William of Orange, are level-

of Brunswick, and of William of Orango, are level-led in the dust, and the Irish earth on which they stood shall be dedicated anew for the reception of the statues of thy own heroes, life-like creations of the genius of the own some the genius of thy own sons:

When the mute marble will typify Brian as he slew the Dane, Hugh O'Neil, as he smote the ohivary of England on the plain of Beal-ana-buildha:

"Owen Roe," leading the Confederates to victory

owen Roe, leading the Confederates to victory and glory:
Sarsfield, as he carried dismay and death into the cohorts of William at Limerick, or as he wistfully gazed at his blood on Landen plain, and, in an agony of disappointment, exclaimed, oh! that this had been for Ireland: Emmet, in the simple sublimity of his self-sacri-

fice:
When thy own fing—the harp without the crown—shall be shaken out to the unchained wind, emblazoned with victories more glorious far than of Clontorf or Bunbah—victories which shall send or Clontort or Bunbah—victories which shall send a thrill of exultation through the nerves of the great Celtic race, whose thundering shouts of triumph will re-echo through the very portals of heaven, through which the dead instruments of thy liberation shall be passing into the plenitude of eternal glory:

When thou, oh, dear old land, will have cast off the midwed with the content of the con

When thou, oh, dear old land, will have east off thy widowed raiment, in which thou hast, for six hundred years, sat as a mourner, and in thy vosture of glory enter upon thy new mission, crowned with the laurel wreath of triumph,—when tyranny is overthrown, and, in its stead, liberty shall stand erect, alone—then will the resistance which this dead patriot typifies end, but not till then.

As I am speaking to a mixed audience, I will emprace the opportunity of swing that AS I am speaking to a mixed audience, I will em-brace the opportunity of saying that I, for one, have never ceased to believe in the ultimate liberation of my fatherland. She is now in a swoon, but she is not dead; though she lies helpless and motion-less, still there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheek a glow of beauty.

a Thou art not conquered; beauty's chaign yet Is crimson on thy lips, and in thy checks, And Death's pale flag is not advanced there."

And Death's pale flag is not advanced there."

Why do you so believe? I answer, because that history teacheth that nationalities rarely die; they are most commonly indestructible. Look at the Jews scattered throughout the world, outcasts and strangers from their own land; yet they ever pray with their faces to the Holy City, and has not God sworn to reconstruct the House of Israel?

Secession armics may tread the nationality of a land into the earth; but, like the grains of wheat embalmed for three thousand years within the mummics of the pyramids, its life is but suspended. Place and condition being fit, it grows as fast, as certain, and as fruitful as that which was gathered but yesterday into granary.

History teaches this—the history of every denationalized race. Waves of conquest, again and again, pass over a people, burying them out of sight, and unto forgetfulness. But from the dreary steppe and the untamed desert the beaten nationality, by its fitness, and in obedience to natural law, emerges into sight, and despite of desolation, of conquest, of man, yea, of devils, it again comes forth, armed as the avenging genius of the people it typifics.

So teaches the philosophy of history. So be-

forth, armed as the avenging genius of the people it typifies.

So teaches the philosophy of history. So believing, I, for one, will join heartily in paying a proper tribute of respect to the good and the gallant I looked up to and respected, while living, as a true Irishman, and that I honor and pray for, now that he is gone to reap the reward of his love and his faith. Mr. Henry Lambert was the next and last speaker. SPEECH OF MR. HENRY LAMBERT.

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen: I am certainly unprepared to address you. I simply came here in answer to the advertisement I saw in the papers. But had I been ever so well prepared, the remarks I have heard to night, the cloquence which has stirred, would certainly have procluded me from making any extended remarks.

Though, sir, I am unused to speaking, there is something, in the objects for which this meeting has been called, of such an inspiring nature that I should consider myself a desperate sen of that I should consider myself a degenerate son of the land which gave birth to a Shields, an O'Connell, and a McManus, [loud applause.] if I could not say something on an occasion like the present. sometning on an occasion like the present.

I recollect seeing, sometime ago, a picture in one of the illustrated papers of the day representing the attack, by the Sixty-ninth, at Manassas. In the front were the stars and stripps [cheers], and immediately behind was the green flag of Erin. [Loud cheers.] From the enthusiasm I have witnessed here to-night I feel confident that the day is not far distant when the fident that the day is not far distant when the green flag will be a little in advance, supported by the stars and stripes; and that the enemies of old Erin will make a bigger run down the hill of Muloughmast than ever we made at Manassas. [Loud cheers and laughter.]
On the conclusion of Mr. Lambert's remarks a

collection was taken up to defray Philadelphia's portion of the expenses of the obsequies. The committee, we learn, will leave for New York on

Vednesday next, to participate in the cere in that city. CHRISTIAN VOLUNTEERS-FORMATION OF A New Company.—A public meeting of persons favorable to the organization of a new military company, with the title of "Christian Volunteers," to vorable to the organization of a new military company, with the title of "Christian Volunteers," to be composed of moral young men, was held last evening at Concert Hail. The building was about half filled, a large proportion of those present being ladies. Rev. Antony Atwood, in calling the meeting to order, remarked that our nation, at this time, was in a very peculiar condition. But few of those present, probably, knew anything about war. We were not a fighting people, but in such times as the present, it behooved every man to see where he stood, to feel his position and understand it properly, as a citizen of this nation. In the formation of a company like that contemplated, the object was that moral young men should associate together, so that their religious feelings might not be wounded, and, by their example, much good be done.

The speaker continued: A large number of young men were willing and anxious to take part in the present struggle for the maintenance of the Union, and would go to the war, no matter how long it lasted. "I stated," said the speaker, "a long time ago, that so far as my views are concerned, the war would not last longer than the 25th of December. This is not merely guess work, but the result of calculating the issues presented and the interests at stake. Looking at the wants of the rebel army, it will be seen that it cannot possibly last a great length of time.

wants of the rebel army, it will be seen that it cannot possibly last a great length of time. These young men, therefore, will not be detained long from their homes. They will have to struggle, however; but if I were a young man, it would be my pride to take hold of this great interest. If any Government on the face of the earth ever had the smiles of Divine sanction, it is the Government of this nation. The hand of God has been visible with us all through the Revolution, and since that time. Just so sure as we are thrown into confusion and unable to maintain our Government, we will be a second Mexico for the next fifty years. But we are not to be broken up; our country is strong, not in military preparation, for we are not a military people, but we are a strong people; and what is better than this, we love our country, our Constitution, and one library. God stitution, and our liberty. God grant we may never love them less!" Rev. Mr. Brisbane delivered an eloquent prayer,

Rev. Mr. Brisbane delivered an eloquent prayer, in which he besought the Infinite Ruler that the uprising of the majesty of law, of right, and of Union might be effectual for good.

Rev. J. Walker Jackson being called upon, said he thought it strange that a minister of religion should appear before an audience to urge the procedution of a war; but he was in favor of the war, because he was a peace man. Thenation could only secure a lasting peace by putting down rebellion in its midst. He had heard the word peace emante from the mouths of capting hypocrites, but nate from the mouths of canting hypocrites, but the number of such detestable beings had become small and beautifully less. There could be no peace unless liberty be controlled by law. Withpeace unless liberty be controlled by law. Without law, liberty was licentiousness; and for the sake of preserving this liberty, so interwoven with the favor of God, he was in favor of the present war. Those men who were assailing the Government proposed to give the name of peace to desolation and anarchy. There was something more terrible than war, and, as the least of two evils, the speaker favored the war; though wishing to see the war ended at the time stated by his reverend brother he housed it would not ease until rebelometers. brother, he hoped it would not cease until rebel lion was crushed. Rev. Nathaniel West was next introduced, and

reasoned that Christians were required to take an interest in movements for the preservation of the lovernment. If there was danger to life in war, those should be foremost who were most fit to die. God has frequently made use of war as an instrumentality in the accomplishment of his designs. The speaker ridiculed the idea that because a heather countryment thought proper to bring down. brother countryman thought proper to bring down the wrath of God upon a whole nation he should go unpunished. Rebellion was witchcraft, and he was of the opinion that a vast majority of the people of the South did not know what they were ple of the South did not know what they were fighting for.

The Christian company has now forty-one members enrolled, and attached to the Cumeron Light Guard. Col. George B. McLean, accepted by the Secretary of War and ordered to march in a short time. It is the design of the originators of this movement, principally ladies connected with the different churches, to hold a festival for the pur-

pose of raising sufficient means to equip the company. THE LATE DISASTER AT THE CONTINENTAL .-With pomp and ceremony the funeral car will Miss Zela Gale, who was scriously burned at the With pomp and ceremony the functal car will rumble through the streets of Dublin, and around it will gather beautiful women, who will deck it with perfumed garlands; and strong men, with choking sobs, will murmur, ch, God! how long, till the day of vengeance and of liberty? Our old enemy will then be convinced that expandations only seatter between the removed at the considered out of danger. Miss Carr is shockingly with the conventues her general and the considered out of danger. Miss Carr is shockingly the convention of the considered out of danger. can be expected, although neither of them are yet considered out of danger. Miss Carr is shockingly burned about the body and limbs, but her face is unharmed. Her father, who, previous to the panic of 1857, is said to have possessed considerable means, gave her a good education. The daughter is only eighteen years of age. Mr. Carr speaks in most enthusiastic terms of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Wheathey for their great attention to the sufference.

ferers.
Miss Margaret Conway is still at the hospital, and is out of all danger. In order to prevent a similar accident like occurred at the Continental Theatre, Mrs. John Drew, of the Arch-street Theatre, has had wire protectors made for every light in all the dressing rooms, and also wire cases for all the side and top lights on the stage. Hereafter none of the ballet will be permitted to appear in gauze dresses without their garments being washed in a preventive solution.

THE NINETEENTH WARD has contributed nobly to swell the ranks of the Northern army.

Above seven hundred men have been enrolled from
the coal wharves and the manufactories of that disthe coal wherves and the manufactories of that dis-trict. Fifty-seven men were taken from one pre-