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 "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 corms apply at this other, or address JOHN W. FORNEY, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Affairs in Missouri. One of the greatest impediments to the prompt reinforcement of Col. MULLIGAN was evidently the difficulty of concentrating the forces sent to his relief in time to prevent his surrender. The several divisions were, separately, too weak to successfully contend with the superior force of Gen. PRICE, and any one of them arriving in the vicinity was more likely to encounter defeat itself than to relieve our beleaguered army. It is therefore supposed to have been their intention to combine their forces, if possible. From the statements of the St. Louis Democrat, it appears probable this was done, and if so, Gen. PRICE may find their united host, of about 12,000 men, power-hour or to defeat his army, even in the a small and exhaustrouged by a victory over therefore, some ground for the hopkhere is, loss of Lexington may be speedily followed by a brilliant triumph of our arms. Meanwhile, partial successes have attended the movements of our troops in other quarters of the center and the men who composed Col. MULLIGAN'S command have been discharged on parole, and

have been held as prisoners of war. Much excitement has been caused by the rumors of the removal of Gen. FREMONT, but it is evident that a large party in the Northwest desire that he shall be retained, and it must be confessed that his position is a peculiarly difficult and trying one.

permitted to return to Illinois. The officers

THE ALBANY Atlas and Argus seems desirous of achieving a reputation for originality when it says that "one thing is noticeable in and made its members the passive destroyers Massachusetts as in this State, that the Demo- of its own principles? Shall candidates cocratic politicians most forward in demanding a vered with more than suspicions of disloyalty disbanding of the Democratic party are those to their party and the Union escape interrogawho acted with the Secessionists in breaking it up in the Ballimore Convention." In proof of the nominees of the Democracy? The symthis extraordinary assertion, the Atlas and Ar- | Pathizer with rebellion should experience an gus adduces the names of Cusning and Hal- overwhelming defeat. The cry for peace, LET, in Massachusetts, and Governor Dickin- under existing circumstances, springs from sox, in New York; but it conceals the fact a traitorous heart, that will produce dethat, wherever there has been a true friend of structive fruit, when it can be done with DougLAS, not a friend after the fashion of those who were always ready to sacri- mittee was instituted in craft and fraud for the fice him, (as was the case with most of the New York politicians of the Crosswell stripe,) but men who believed in him as their leader and followed his fortunes through all the varying changes of the last Presidential battle-wherever such men are found, they are twenty-five wards, selected from Democrats of warmly and resolutely in favor of repudiating known patriotism, could now balk the conparty lines and of sinking party nominations. It is the traders in politics alone that insist upon maintaining party nominations and organiza- didates of the other political parties have altions. Those who demand that the Democrats ready affirmed their fidelity to the Union, and should put up separate tickets are simply pre- their abhorrence of treason, without the slightparing to take advantage of any disaster that est reservation. Power and influence should may befall our armies, in order to demoralize be denied quasi traitors, through the mere the cause and give aid and comfort to the common enemy.

to interrogate their candidates. dave an Some persons, we think, manifest unneces-"wolves in sheeps' clothin country. The sary uneasiness in regard to the policy which opportunity to destroyew whether they are should be pursued with the seceded States, people have a rior traitors, or loyal and paif we should be able to regain possession of voting for ... them. They are too apt to assume that the trio great body of their people would continue to committee consists of twenty-five members, be permanently hostile to our Governm; nineteen of whom were sympathizers with re-It is a fact well known that most and major bellion, and, until recently, defended the which have seceded, and their present posi-Southern traitors. We have not been apprised rity of the men and armed demonstrations of their conversion to Unionism. Many of tion, have traitors. These who precipitated them were blatant defenders of the doctrine of Secession, and are not to be trusted. They tion against their will, into an attitude of were Buchanan office-holders, and this fact, hostility to the Union, never stopped to reason in itself, without some redeeming knowledge as the sympathizers of Secession ask us to reason now. They proceeded by violent to the contrary, is sufficient to condition from such a source would be satisfactory. Let us have means to intimidate punish the same sort of committee for good that the and after this was accomplished it was a com-Breckinridgers had for evil last year, and then paratively easy task to force the remainder of the people of all parties can vote understandthe population into a temporary acquiescence with their infamous designs, even although at ists was comparatively small. If, as now Actuated by motives worthy of all praise, seems probable. -- shall be enabled to defend the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Comthe frontier line of our arm, and even to adpany have made the following patriotic propovance it by driving out the traitor forces from sition to their employees, which, we are glad Missouri, Kentucky, and Western Virginia; to learn, is being generally acted upon: It is, if our navy is enabled to gain possession of a that each person in the employ of the comfew more important points on the Southern pany contribute one day's pay in every month to a common fund, to be loaned to the Gobeing fitted out in the Northwest can, in an vernment of the United States by a purchase

the outset the number of determined Disunioncoast, and if the fleet of gunboats which is expedition down the Mississippi, gain posses- of the national 7 3-10 per cent. loan at par, sion of the important strategic points along its with the understanding that the interest on borders, the rebellious districts will be com- the loan be again invested for the benefit of pletely at our mercy. The problem for the the holders, until peace is re-established, when citizens of the South to decide will be, whether by a submission to our Government they will restore peace, civilization, trade, commerce, and prosperity within their borders, or whether, by an adherence to the fatal policy of the traiters who have misled and well nigh ruined them, their virtual monopoly of the growth of cotton is to be forever broken up, the markets for their produce closed to them, and the wants of their people left unsupplied, the horrors of invasion and insurrection kept constantly hovering over them, and a state of society little better than the worst phases of barbarism perpetually maintained. Already we not only hear accounts of the suffering caused by the blockade, and of the numberless privations, inconveniences, and sickness of the insurgent soldiers, produced by their incomplete equipment, and the necessarily imperfect organization of their commissariat, but indications occasionally reach us of the terrible indignation aroused by this condition of affairs, and of the existence of a wide-spread and almost universal feeling of discontent among the Southern people. If our armies continue successful, and if we remain faithful to our high and holy mission of restoring and preserving the American Union, the nation will finally emerge from its present trying ordeal purified, strengthened, to propitiate the Divine favor." The reliand improved by the very sufferings which its gious press also has endorsed it with marked citizens are now compelled to encounter.

The Manufactures of Philadelphia. The Board of Trade of this city has recently published a valuable statement of the manufactures of our city. It was prepared by their talented and attentive secretary, L. BLODGET, Esq., after an examination of the census returns for 1860, made to the Government, and a diligent effort to supply the deficiencies and correct the inaccuracies of the original reports of the deputy marshals ap- and pray in private as well as in public; and pointed to canvass Philadelphia. It affords a startling and gratifying proof of the magni- fore Ged for our sins, with a deep conscioustude of the industrial interests of our city. ness that his favor is absolutely necessary to It is an old maxim "that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives;" and it is only by such a statement as this that we are enabled to realize how large a population are dependent for subsistence upon the manufactures they produce, and what late Misses Gale and the other sufferers, burned an immense variety of useful and ornamental at the Continental Theatre. Mr. McVicker has articles are made in our midst. We are told that "one hundred thousand adults are engaged strictly in manufactures, and in establishments producing more than five hundred dollars' worth yearly," and that, exclusive of every article of local consumption, there are "a hundred millions in value of goods made St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Children. The here and distributed to all parts of the United subject chosen by the eloquent divine, is "The States and almost of the world."

In Another column is a call for a meeting the Rev. Dr. has not lectured before the public for land in strong force, and the State would be deof the members of the Philadelphia Bar, friendly to the re-election of Judge Stroup, to be held this morning, at eleven o'clock. We are informed that nearly, if not quite all our Bar desire that Judge Stroup should be retained in the position he has so long and ably filled, and for which he is so well qualifled, both mentally and physically. The best proof of this is, that the call is signed by prominent members of all the political parties, and, if time had permitted, scores of other names would have been added.

AUCTION NOTICE.—We would call the attention of buyers to the large sale of twelve hundred cases boots, shoes, brogans, gum shoes, &c., to be sold by cash, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, the catalogue, at ten o'clock this morning, for cash, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. \$25 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

## LATEST NEWS A Word for the Union That the Breckinridge leaders of the Demo-BY TELEGRAPH. cratic party in this city prearranged the destruction of that time-honored organization, in obedience to the instructions of Southern

conspirators, is proved by the fact that the

will be recollected that last fall, after the De-

mocratic nominations were made by a legi-

timate and undisputed Convention, elected

under the rules which govern the Democratic

party, a self-constituted committee, composed

as the "Breckinridge Democratic National

Committee of the Gity of Philadelphia," met

at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets,

and there arrogated to themselves the right to

offices as to their views in reference to the se-

cret traitor whose interest they were determined

to subserve. The committee consisted of

forty-eight members, forty of whom held

office under the disastrous and disgraceful

administration of James Buchanan. They

issued a circular letter, signed by the Phila-

delphia Stamp Agent as chairman, and

of the Democratic party. The circular con-

tained interrogatories that were framed by

some crafty legal mind, and designed to pro-

cure the defeat of every candidate nominated

by the Democratic Convention. The purpose

and the result were equally gratifying to the

conspirators. Open proclamation of the in-

tent was made by the more zealous and less

intelligent members of the committee. Ad-

was even then understood to be covert trea-

son,) was insolently demanded, under pain of

proposition was rejected with scorn and con-

tempt by every one of the nominees. This was the initiatory movement for the destruction

of the Democratic organization of Philadelphia.

Wiser heads than those owned by the persons

who signed the circular letter planned the in-

terrogatories, and they subsequently became

a part of the conspiracy to destroy the nation.

A number of those who were active instru-

ments in this treachery to both the Demo-

cracy and the Union are now candidates for im-

portant public trusts in our city at the ensuing

general election. Shall their crime be sud-

dealy forgiven, without the evidence of re-

pentance? Is loyalty so weakened that trea-

son is to be rewarded? Has treacherous de-

feat blasted the gallant spirit of the Democracy,

tion, upon the feeble pretext that they are

safety to its owner. The Breckinridge Com-

destruction of the nation; but the precedent

may be used, with the holiest purpose, for the

protection of our national existence. They

projected a great wrong to the nation; but a

similar committee of two from each of the

spirators by interrogating their candidates in

reference to the Southern rebellion. The can-

present Democratic City Executive

A Commendable Example.

the whole sum, principal and interest, is to be

divided among the holders, in exact proportion

to the sum originally contributed by each.

The number of men employed by this com-

pany is sufficiently large to make the aggregate

amount of their contributions per annum more

than one hundred thousand dollars, while the

proportion to each individual will be but tri-

fling, and is sure to come back with compound

interest; so that, while the contributors are

effectively augmenting the resources of the

national treasury, they are at the same time

making for themselves a secure and paying in-

vestment by appropriating monthly a mere

fraction of their earnings. The Philadelphia

and Reading Railroad Company have acted

wisely by initiating this movement, and their

The National Fast Day.

American Tract Society, relative to the ob-

servance of the National Fast Day, which is

to take place to-morrow. The Hon. SALMON

P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, to whom

a copy was sent, writes, "I think it is adapt-

ed to its purpose, and will aid the clergy and

the public generally so to observe the day as

unanimity. Last week more than 35,000 co-

pies of it were distributed among the church-

es of all denominations. It is an extract from

a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. L.

CLEVELAND, at New Haven, on the 1st inst.,

and it recommends, among other things, that

the entire day should be given up to the duty

of observing it as a day of humiliation and

prayer; that assemblies for humiliation and

worship should not be neglected; that there

should be actual fasting; that we should mourn

that we should sincerely humble ourselves be-

THE attaches of McVicker's theatre, Chi-

with the mother and remaining sister of the

cago, lately held a meeting to express their sympa.

tendered the use of the house, and the attaches

nefit in aid of the sufferers.

Sisters of Charity.

have volunteered for the purpose of giving a be

A LECTURE will be delivered to-morrow (Thurs-

day) evening, 26th inst., by the very Rev. Dr. Mo-

Church and its Present issues." A large audience

will no doubt occupy the hall on that evening, as

some time. The institution for whose benefit the

lecture is to be given is heavily in debt, and neces-

sarily calls upon the benevolent public for assist-

ance. It has now within its walls some eighty des-

filute and orphan children, under the care of the

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, STOCK OF

Goons, &c .- The attention of purchasers is re-

quested to the large and varied assortment of Bri-

tish, French, German, India, and domestic dry

goods, hosiery, ready-made clothing, etc., embrac-

ing about five hundred and sixty-five lots of staple

and fancy articles in woollens, worsted, linen, cot-

ton, and silk; also, stock of a jobber declining bu-

siness; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue for

sale to be continued, without intermission, the

greater part of the day, by Myers, Claghorn, &

Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

We have received a tract, issued by the

example is worthy of emulation.

interrogate the Democratic nominees for local

of two members from each ward, and known

FROM WASHINGTON. first "masked battery" was erected in Philadelphia for the defeat of its nominations. It

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW. THE ARREST OF COL. EINSTEIN. MORE REBEL EARTHWORKS.

RELEASE OF COL. WALL FROM FORT LAFAYETTE FROM MISSOURI.

The Gallant Defence of Mulligan.

The Federal Troops Killed at Lexington. FREMONT ON THE EVE OF START ING WITH A HEAVY FORCE.

M'CULLOCH REPORTED RETREATING SOUTHWARD.

directed a copy of it to each of the nominees COMMUNICATION WITH PRENTISS CUT OFF. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. The gallant defence of Col. MULLIGAN is the theme of admiration among the most distinguished military men. It was not until late last night, when a telegram was received from Gen. FREMONT, that the previous report of the surrender was fully, though reluctantly credited. The latter, while inhesion to the Breckinridge interest, (which forming the Department that he was on the evo of starting with a heavy force, expresses the hope that he will be able to dislader at \_ our outrate that he will be able to dislader at Lexington. opposition to the candidate's election; haling The deepest interest continues to be everywhere

> military movements in the same direction. The War Department has determined to vacate the offices of all quartermasters, commissaries, and other officers who fail to respond promptly by filing their bonds and presenting themselves for active

manifested concerning that point, including the

A Grand Review.

The event of to-day was the review of a portion of the cavalry and artillery attached to the army of the Potomac. It took place at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, about a mile beyond the Capitol, the hest location which could be selected in this vicinity. There were five regiments of cavalry, under the command of Gen. STONEMAN, chief of cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery, consisting of forty-eight pieces, under command of General BARRY, chief of artillery. The review was witnessed by the President,

neads of Departments, foreign ministers, and other distinguished personages, together with an unusual crowd of promiseuous spectators. Gen. McCLELLAN and his staff appeared in full uniform, accompanied by nearly all the field and taff attached to the army of the Potomac.

The artillery fired the salutes usual on such oc-There were two full mounted bands of music. The review is regarded as the grandest, consider-

ing the description of forces, that ever took place on the continent. Toward the close of the display, an accident of a serious character took place. As the artillery was passing at the double-quick, the tongue of a caisson broke, throwing the artillerists from their seats, and causing severe injuries to two of them, namely, Jas. Gillon and WM. Hatfield, of Com-

pany K, Fourth Artillery.

The Quartermaster's Department. The Quartermaster's Department is narrowly vatching the conduct of all persons employed in he administration of its affairs, and within the present week several removals have taken placeer apder to obtain more satisfactory service b

ointments. ...ed to the Quarter-Capt. JENKINS has beener General Anderson, master's Departme a similar position under Gen. and Major Aupt. INGALLS will, for the present. FREMONITH the army of the Potomac, although it force of party nominations. Let the true ras understood several days ago that he was to be Democrats of Philadelphia have a committed transferred to Gen. FREMONT'S command.

More Rebel Earthworks. The rebels are throwing up earthworks for the purpose of fortifying Edsell's Hill, seven miles from Alexandria, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, two miles this side of Springfield

station. There is, however, no large force there. Henry A. Wise Indicted for Treason. I informed you that a number of persons had been indicted for treason by the United States Court at Wheeling. Among these is HENRY A. WISE and his son, O. J. WISE. Senator Baker a Major General.

The Senator has not yet accepted the honor thrust upon him. It weakens his claims to a seat in the Senate, and he is consideriorses Captured. The First Massachusetts Regiment continues to ender good service in southern Maryland. They have broken up a company of Socession cavalry, and have captured thirty horses, with the equipments, &c. Their camp ground at Bladensburg,

regiment during its absence. Forage for the Army. Quartermaster General Meigs calls for proposals to furnish 160,000 bushels oats, 160,000 bushels shelled corn, and 10,000 tons of hay for the armyall to be delivered before the first of March next.

with tents, &c., is guarded by a detachment of the

Rebel Batteries. Every day confirms the reports previously received that forts are being erected, with considerable rapidity, along the lines of the rebel army before Washington. The fort on Munson's Hill is as suming formidable proportions, and another is being

Ex-Mayor Berret. Mr. Berner sent in his formal resignation yesterday, to a meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor has had applications from reporters for a history of his "experiences," but prefers re spectfully to decline complying with those re-

Special Service. General Butler is to raise six regiments in Ne England for special service. The regiments are fast filling up, and he informs the War Department that the whole complement will be enlisted as fast as arrangements to receive the men will permit.

Mayor WALLACH officially recommends the general observance of the day, "as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer." The churches will have religious exercises, and a general purpose prevails among our citizens to observe the day strictly by humiliation and prayer.

The Boys Present an Ensign. The Ninth Massachusetts, Col. Cass, principally from the city of Boston, have received a very fine ensign, contributed by the boys in the Elliot School, in Boston. The Ninth is in Gen. McCLEL-LAN's army of the Potomac.

" Birds of Feather," &c. The clerk in the War Department, named Biri or Byrn, who, about ten days ago, asked leave of absence to go to Philadelphia for a few days, turns up first at Richmond and now in Charleston, South Carolina, where he is making statements about the Executive and the army here, which are totally devoid of truth. His statement that two South Ca rolina prisoners were hung after the battle of Bull Run is well calculated to exasperate the minds of the citizens of Charleston, among whom this "bird f passage" has perched himself, but there is no truth in it. But one case of hanging has occurred here since the commencement of the war, and that was a Vermont volunteer, who fired upon a woman in Alexandria. His report of fifteen prisoners being shot at Bull Run is also untrue. In fact, no one of his statements, as I find them published in Southern papers, is correct. The question need no longer be asked : "Have we a BENEDICT ARNOLD amongst us," for it is plainly evident he has gone South under the influence of that instinct which makes "birds of feather flock together."

Nipped in the Bud. Every day adds to the evidence confirming the fact that the arrangements were completed to force Maryland into Secession on the day following the assembling of the Legislature. On Saturday, at a Union meeting at Pumphrey's Mills, in Anne Arun del county, one of the speakers read a letter, addressed to himself, by a Secession member of the Legislature. In this letter the writer informed his supposed friend (formerly opposed to the war, but now a good Union man,) that the Ordinance of Secession was ready, and would be passed on the morning of the second day after the Legislature met, when Secessionists throughout the State were to act immediately in concert with those in Virinia, who had prompted this step.

Thus we see the importance of the arrests made of members en route to Frederick. Had those arrests not been made, it is the general impression here that the rebel army would now be in Mary-More Cavalry.

The War Department is notified that a third Cavalry Regiment is forming at Boston, of which the "Lancers" were the nucleus. They went into camp on Monday under Captain SLADE, and will soon be ready to move forward. Beauregard's Headquarters.

General BEAUREGARD's headquarters are now at Fairfax Court House, where the rebels are strongly entrenching themselves. Rebel Fires. There was a wrilliant illumination last night away in the interior of the rebel lines. It was examined from the roofs of houses in Washington, and appeared to be on the line, and not far distant from

Baily's Cross Roads. So brilliant was it about eight

o'clock that shadows of persons on the roofs of the

houses were formed by the reflection.

Colonel Max Einstein. Some surprise has been created here by the publication of a card relative to the case of Colonel Max EINSTEIN, commanding the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The card itself is a strange document, and is worthy of perusal:

sylvania touniecus. The deciment teeth document, and is worthy of perusal:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Peinsylvania, having the profoundest respect for Clonel Max Einstein, of the Twenty-seventh Peinsylvania volunteer regiment, do hereby protest gainst the treatment he has received from his supertor officers, and also do we protest against his being tept under arrest any longer without a trial, he bring now been under arrest for a period of thirty-oven days without any charge being sustained or, preferred against him; and we, as cirizens of Pensylvania, demand his immediate release, as we blieve him to be a man of strict integrity, and a precund soldier from practice. We also hope that or Government will immediately take this matterin hand, and protect from insult such a brave man and we, as citizens of Pennsylvania, are most desints of entering under his command at the present."

The story as it has been told to me is simly this, General Anderson has ssued a proclamation, saying that no Kentuckian will be arrested who re-The story as it has been told to me is simly this, and, without desiring to be unjust lounds Col. counties through which the road passes. EINSTEIN, it should be published. Col. INSTEIN returned from Bull Run under the impreson that he had performed all the valor exhibited on the ocen injured. day of the Manassas battle. This imprespn was heightened throughout the North by thoublication of a statement in the telegraphic comms of the Northern papers to the effect that his gimont

unimportant.

the conflict; it retreated with the retreating lumn : hared in the panic which all felt; cae into Washington in quite as disorganized condita, and ook no part at all in the fight. Beyond this, it is further alleged that thintersourse of Col. EINSTEIN with his men has abeen that of an officer He was familiar, impulsi, and constantly at issue with his superior and his lerior officers. If an officer of the day placed a prite in the guard-house, it was no uncommon thing the rel to release him, take him to his terand quaff a glass of beer by way of consolation. hatever the motives of the colonel may have be his regiment has been completely demoralized dit

was found necessary to place the men under wict

had returned to the field and brought awar num-

ber of cannon. This was untrue, as the riment

was no exception to the regiments on the lid that

day; it was kept in the reserve, four mes from

To this proceeding Col. Einstein objectedad assailed the general commanding in angry tas, intimating that the troops at Bull Run hadil been cowards, with the exception of his ri-ment. For this he was directed to place hulf under arrest. At first he was allowed the Hilege of his camp, but I am now told this has in denied him, as his intercourse with the menus been of a nature characterized to render them. efficient. The above card amounts to nothi, Col. EINSTEIN shall have justice, but not through the newspapers. If his friends have done t thing, they have been injudicious; while, if it shown that he himself had anything to do with

with by angry and impatient colonels. larly for the want of the common necessaries of course being pursued by General Fremont in the life, and much dissatisfaction on the part of many inilitary department of the West, and that we will ence prosperous and influential citizens of the city forts now being made to remove him, but will at In the first place, nearly all of the hotels are occu- ill times do all in our power to prevent its consumpied throughout by the sick and wounded, the nation. nurses and medical staff, and a large proportion of the cases were very difficult of successful treatment. The doctor had occasion several times to pass through the wards allotted to the Florida regiment, of whom there were nearly four hundred lown with the measles and typhoid fever. One obstacle in the way of the successful practice of the physicians was the difficulty providing pure and genuine medicines, per quinine, so extensively used, could not be rutchased for less than eight

dollars per dinor.
Important Postal Regulations. The following important orders have been issued from the Post Office Department : It is ordered, First—That no newspapers or other printed matter be admitted into the letter pouches destined for the Pacific coast, letters exclusively being placed therein. Second-That separate pouches

exclusively to newspapers destined for the Pacific coast, excluding all other printed matter. Third—That such letter pouches and newspaper bags be forwarded to California, as usual, by the overland route. Fourth-All other printed matter, of every kind, destined to the Pacific coast, must be sent in bags

to the New York office, there to be delivered to the agents of the Overland Mail Company. Fifth-Postmasters are requested to comply carefully with these orders until further notice. Any neglect therein to be immediately reported to the appointment office.

By order of the Postmaster General JOHN A. KASSON First Assistant P. M. General.

The Govern Col. J. H. French. the volunteer service, notwithstanding his superior abilities, and the fact that he has been prominently instrumental in raising more than one regiment for the war. This case has been made the subject of omment among the officers of the Massachusetts regiments here, and surprise and regret is felt that Colonel FRENCH's services are withheld from the

country. General Butler, on Saturday last, requested Governor Andrew to commission Colonel French as a lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments which the general is now raising, and will command. The Governor persistently refused. The matter will probably be presented at Washington. The Cabinet.

The Cabinet was in session to-day. There was good evidence before it that our army had been defeated at Springfield, Missouri. Miscellaneous

Early last night the barn situated on the left of Bailey's Cross Roads, used by the Confederate pickets, and from which a number of our men have been fired on and killed, was destroyed, being fired on by hot shot thrown by our troops. The military authorities of Washington have stationed guards along the principal streets and avenues for the purpose of preventing fast riding, long a source of annoyance to pedestrians, and destructive to Go-

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

THE KILLED AT LEXINGTON.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 24.—The list of the killed at Lexington, as far as ascertained, is as follows: First Illinois Cavalry-Privates Chas. W. White Samuel G. Hannal, H. Nettle, J. R. Palmer, G. W. Davis, Wm H. McDonal, Cyrus K. Trego, C. Schoville, John Hurley, Daniel Sheely. The horses and all the arms were retained by Gen. Price.

Communication with Gen. Prentiss is still cut off-nothing having been heard of him since yes-

terday. ROLLA, Sept. 23 .- [Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat. ]-Last night Mr. Holland, of Springfield, arrived here, having left there on Friday last. He is the man who took General Frémont's modification of his proclamation through to Colonel Taylor, of the rebel forces. He reports that Lieutenant Williams, of the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, is on his way here with seven loaded wagons and about fifty wounded men, under charge of Dr. Davis, they having been allowed to leave by Colonel Taylor. They will probably arrive temorrow night. This leaves about one hundred and eighty of our wounded yet in Springfield, of which number one hundred would have been able to come to Rolla if there had only been sufficient transportation. Many of the rebel officers are opposed to allowing our wounded to leave. Despatches were received on Thursday last at Springfield by the rebels that Mulligan had surren-

dered without a gun being fired, and the rebels had taken 21 pieces of artillery, 6,000 stand of arms, and 4,000 prisoners. Also, that Booneville had been taken, and Price was marching on Jefferson City. This is the way in which recruits for the Sacession army are obtained. General McCulloch and his force of about 4,000 disaffected Arkansas and Tegas troops were confi-

dently believed to have left the State, going South. From Fortress Mouroe. FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore, Sept. 23 .-Ross Winans, having taken the oath of allegiance,

was this morning released, and will to-night accompany his son to Baltimore. The other prisoners are still in close confinement. Commodore Stringham was to-day relieved by Captain Goldsborough, and will proceed to-night to Washington.

Department of California. He has for a long time; at the time, asked him not to drink any more. Berbeen in charge of that department at Old Point, and nard turning around , took down a double-barreled the removal of no officer since the beginning of the shot-gun from behind the counter, and fired it at rebellion has caused so general a feeling of regret. He is succeeded by Captain Stewart, a most efficient For three days in succession a flag of truce has

gone to Norfolk for the accommodation of a few ladies. Meanwhile two have arrived from Norfolk on a similar errand. New York Republican State Committee. New York Republican State Committee.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The Republican State Committee adopted resolutions declaring that at least half a million men should be enrolled for the war, and that New York should furnish at least one hundred thousand. Also, recommending to the General Government the propriety of giving cach volunteer hereafter enlisted twenty deliars of the bounty promised at the end of the war, or one monthly nay in educate at the time of his callet

month's pay in advance at the time of his enlis Another Arrest at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—H. E. Johnston, of the firm of Johnston, Brothers, & Co, a well-known banking-house of this city, was arrested to-day by order of the Government

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24 .- It is rumored that the Nashville and Louisville Railroad at Nolin, fiftyfour miles south of here, has been burnt. There are no rebels north of that place. Our pickets are said to be ten miles south of Elizabethtown. Two officers and five privates of Buckner's command were arrested at Elizabethtown, and brought here, It is supposed they are spies.

mains at home attending to his business, or who does not take part by acting as a spy against the General or State Government, or does not hold correspondence with or give aid to our enemies. The Democrat publishes a letter from General Buckner to Hon. James Guthrie, proposing to the latter to continue the management of portions of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad under the influence of the forces under Gen. Buckner. If this is declined, then he will transfer the rolling stock to such agents as may be appointed by the The report that Lock No. 1 has been destroyed s untrue, and it is doubtful whether No. 3 has

Buckner's advance came too late. The undetroyed locks are now guarded by Unionists. Many Union men of this city are much disturbed. lest the rebels, having nearly consumed the eatables in Virginia, will take advantage of the uninterrupted communication from Richmond to Nolin, and come and devour the eatables of Kentucky during the autumn. The proceedings of the Legislature to-day were

From St. Louis. St. Louis, Sept. 24.—The injunction suppressing the Evening News has been removed, and Ramsey, the proprietor, and Griscom, the editor, released-they giving the assurance that they will not print any military movements hereafter, or anything injurious to the interest of the Government. The News has always been a strong Union Military men here do not regard the simple cap

ture of Lexington as injurious, but, in a mere mili tary point of view, think it to our advantage. Military Meeting in Missouri to Support Fremont.

IRONTON, Mo, Sept. 21, via St. Louis, Sept. 24.

—At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Twenty-first regiment of U. S. volunteers, called together for the purpose of giving an expression of their feelings in regard to the course of Gen. Frémont, Col. J. W. S. Alexander was called to the chair.

The following report of the committee to draft
United States volunteers was unanimously adopted:
Whereas, We view with regret the efforts being

made to bring about the removal of Gen. Fremont and believing that his removal would endanger, if not destroy, the magnificent army organized by and now under his command, and thus not only publication, either directly or indirectly, he my greatly weaken the power of the Government, but be sent home to Philadelphia in quite as summer encourage the leaders of the rebellion in their efa manner as Col. McCrnn was sent to New Yor. forts to destroy the Republic,

Therefore, resolved, That in John C. Frémont Court McCrnn is not a man to be trifia.

General McClellan is not a man to be trifid we recognize not only a great military chieftain, but a true patriot, whose well-known courage, univalled genius, and indomitable energy have marked him out as the man to organize and successfully command the Army of the West. distress prevails in and about that city, particu Resolved, That we unhesitatingly endorse the larly for the want of the common necessaries of course being pursued by General Fremont in the

> Affairs in Trenton. RESTS OF SONS OF LIBERTY-RELEASE O COLONEL WALL. TRENTON, Sept. 24.—Doctors Kreamer and ightingale, of Hunterdon, were arrested and ightingale, of Hunterdon, were arrested and ought to this city to-day, charged with a treasonate conspiracy. It is alleged that they have been eaged in recruiting men for a treasonable orgization called the Sons of Liberty, with the moto of "Jefferson Davis before Abe Lincoln." Steequently the tack was changed, and recently, it alleged, they have been enlisting men for the Unan, but secretly with the intention of serving fed Davis. They were imprisoned in the Mercer canty jail. The Grand Jury are examining the didence against them, and will report during the resent week.

esent week The friends of Col, James W. Wall were greatly roiced to-day, upon receiving a despatch from ha, stating that he had been released from imprit Fort Lafayette. ited States Court reassembled to-day, Juge Grier presiding. The Grand Jury resumed the duties, and will probably make their presentmet to-morrow.

The court was engaged to-day in trying an ejectmet case, between McAndrews and Rennie, to recovr a farm of 130 acres of land, near Bull's Ferry, in Hudson county, situated on the Hudson rive, extending back over the Palisades.

General Butler at Portland. Me. PURTLAND, Me., Sept. 24.—General Butler ad-ressed the largest audience ever packed into our dressed the largest audie City Hall this evening.

Seizure of a Bark at Boston. BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The bark Florence, from alta, was seized this morning. She was partly

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamship City of New York arrived at this port at one o'clock this afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 11th inst... and her advices have been mostly anticipated. GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Politically there is no news of importance.

The London official Gazette contains an extract of a despatch from Lord Lyons, dated Washington, a relating a copy of a notice which August 19th, enclosing a copy of a notice which appeared it the papers of that date to the effect that no person would be allowed to leave or land in the United States without a passport. Lord Lyons states that he had received no official notice of this order. The Paris Pays had given currency to a rumor

The Pais Pays had given currency to a rumor that the Irince of Wales was engaged to be married to a Danish Princess, but in a later issue it declared the rumor to be without foundation.

Prince Alfred expected to leave England for Halifax sout the 20th ultimo, to rejoin his ship in the North American squadron.

The iries in the matter of the two recent reils. The juries in the matter of the two recent railway acidents which involved such frightful loss of had returned verdicts tantamount to man slaughter against a station master in one instance,

and aguinst a signalman in the other.

"Bee Caunt," the well-known pugifound dead in his bed. ' the well-known pugilist, had been FRANCE The Paris Pays denies that Earl Russell had written any note promising Italy the support of England in case of a disagreement with France.

The Paris Bourse was heavy on the 10th, closing

SPAIN. The Correspondencia Antografa says that Spain, in conjunction with England and France, will intervene in Mexico by sending troops into that country from Cuba. ITALY.

Several battalions of the National Guard had been nobilized, in order to relieve the garrisons at various places.

The Opinione of Turin, in replying to the late attacks at Rome and Paris on Baron Ricasoli's circular, promises the public a document proving the organization of a Central Bourbon Committee at

The French posts in the direction of the Tuscan frontier had been reinforced. A Kaples despatch says the submission of brigand chiefs continued. Ger. Cialdini had given a grand dinner in honor of the British Admiral Mundy.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. THE SURRENDER OF MULLIGAN-A TRAGEDY IN

BROOKLYN-THE CENTRAL PARK-THE TEXAS NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1861. The principal topic of conversation to-day is the surrender of Col. Mulligan Everybody seemed downhearted, and you could read the sad news on their faces as they paraded the streets this morning. It is conceded on all hands that the noble Hibernian did his whole duty, and that if he had to surrender it was from no fault of his, but rather of his superiors, who did not send him reinforcemens in time. The effect of the news was heightened, when, in the afternoon, a despatch came over the vires that fears were entertained that Gen. Prentiss, who had started to command in Northern Missouri, would be cut off and captured by Gen. Price. Everybody seemed to think, that, so far all has gone wrong in Missouri, and that our gallant Wesern army has a harder task before it in driving the rebels from Missouri soil than was at first con-

Brooklyn was the scene of another tragedy last

templated.

night in the shape of a man murdering his wife, and then committing suicide. The facts are these: Bernard Kenan and his wife kept a liquor store at the corner of Red and Conover streets, and appeared to be in good circumstances, owning some property in the neighborhood. They appeared to get along smoothly till about four weeks since, when Bernard took to drink, and since then he had scarcely drawn a sober breath. His wife said to be an industrious and intelligent woman, remonstrated with him, but to no purpose. Yesterday he was in a state of intoxication all day, and about 8 o'clock he went down into the store for the purpose Colonel De Russy leaves Old Point to-day to of taking some more liquor. His wife and child, how about seven years ald who were in the sto her, eight slugs entering her left breast, killing her instantly. The boy immediately ran out screaming, when the murderer seeing what he had done. ran down to the river and threw himself in, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The Commissioners of the Central Park have asked for an additional appropriation of \$250,000. In the course of the debate it was stated that the Park had already cost \$6,000,000, and would cost \$11,000,000 more before it would be finished. The Texan soldiers, so long encamped at Fort Hamilton, have at last been disposed of. A few

> THE judicial conferees of York and Adams ounties, of the Democratic party, met at Hanover and unanimously renominated Hon. Robert J. Fisher for president judge. They passed resolutions saying that the Democratic party of York and Adams counties will sustain the Government in all necessary constitutional measures to put down

Mr. Russell on American Affairs. Mr. Russell has three more letters from Washington, dated August 20, 23, and 27, in the London Times. We copy the most interesting topics :

Times. We copy the most interesting topics:

Washington, Aug. 20.

There is greater apprehension at this moment of an attack at Washington than at any former time since I have been here. General Wool, the successor of General Butler, who was obliged to abandon Hampton, in consequence of the withdrawal of his troops, to strengthen the army of the Potomae after the buttle of Bull Run, is almost hemmed in at Fortress Monroe, and is uneasy about his outmae after the battle of Bull Run, is almost hemmed in at Fortress Monroe, and is uneasy about his outlying troops at Newport News. Harper's Ferry is evacuated by the Federalists, who are concentrating under Banks, about Point of Rocks, lower down the river, and are anxious about Frederick and Western Maryland. Lyon killed, his army routed, Siegel repulsed with slaughter, the Federalists retreating as runidly as they can the Security. and western Maryland. Lyon killed, his army routed, Siegel repulsed with slaughter, the Federalists retreating as rapidly as they can, the Secossionists pursuing themselves—all that had been gained in Missouri utterly lost for the time, the army of the Potomae driven back to take refuge within its lines—these things tell their owntale, and are the best rebuke of the presumptuous men who cast aside the tessons of experience and miliwho can have the tessons of experience and infi-tury science that they might gratify their passion and impatient desire to overcome their enemics. They have been only saved by the weakness of their antagonists, who as yet have displayed as lit-tle vigor in following up an advantage as if they had been old and respectable generals on our home model, sided by regular councils of war.

model, aided by regular councils of war.

The aggressive campaign has ended thus far unsuccessfully for the North. The second part is yet to come. Which will be the aggressor this time in the fight is yet to be seen, but the indications are that the South will try its hand in an offensive movement, and if it does, the North will, I think, have its revenge for Bull Run, and may be a balance to its credit on the other side. Whatever may be the object in view, it is certain that the government at Richmond is acting as if it intended to create apprehensions in Washington, and thereby create apprehensions in Washington, and thereby animate its friends, and they are exceedingly nu-merous in Maryland. The army under McClellan is at least as strong as that which was under McDowell; and there cun-not be less than 55,000 men around Washington at this moment, without including the force under Banks. There is an abundant supply of sailors for such ships as the Government can provide, and they are determined to act on the rivers, as well as

they are determined to act on the rivers, as well as on the sea-coast, the moment they can do so.

The seizure of newspapers by order of the Government, and the attacks on the Democratic newspapers by the mobs of the North, the institution of the passport system, the constant surveillance of police, and opening of letters, are all symptoms of the horrors of this civil war in the great Republic. As I predicted and apprehended, the defeat has developed mob violence in the North, and outrages on freedom of speech—tarring, feathering, and destruction of property for opinions' sake—have struction of property for opinions' sake—have taken place in the New England States, which leave on the people a stain of barbarism as large and deep as that which rests on the slave States for similar brutal and atrocious acts. God defend us

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A month has elapsed since the battle of Bull Run, and the retreat of the Federalists to their entrenchments. They are not yet in a position to assume an offensive attitude. The Confederates have been equally motionless in The Confederates have been equally motionless in front of the Potomac. Washington has had another panic, but it is not too much to say that it will soon be a vast entrenched camp, defended by redoubts, regular carthworks, palisades, and abattis north and south, with the Potomac flowing through the midst of it, which, if properly defended, may bid defiance to anything but a regular attack, and decisive victories over the covering army.

New York, afraid of its returning volunteer regiments has given them an ovation, and is engiments, has given them an ovation, and is en-deavoring to induce the men to re-enlist. General

McClellan is working with immense vigor in con-McClellan is working with immense vigor in constructing an army out of the various excellent materials which have been forwarded to him from the North and West, in men, horses, and guns. He has to make regiments, and then brigades, and then divisions, and, over and above all, officers. He has to quell a mutinous and disorderly spirit among some of the troops, and to breathe into the mass the spirit of subordination and discipline.

I have just returned from an extended visit of the lines, and from a short run into Maryland, of which

and from a short run into Maryland, of which I must defer the account till next mail. I found the camps on the Potomac in very good order. The works are of the very finest description of field defences, and on the north side the army is at work forming a chain of redoubts on the heights from the rear of Georgetown round towards the Baltimore railway. This enormous series of entrenchments will require an immense force to defend and cover it, and, although troops are certainly coming in, they do not as yet arrive in sufficient force to do all

that will be required.

Speaking of Mr. Mure, who was arrested on the European steamer, at New York, while conveying letters for the rebels to Europe, Mr. Russell says:

Mr. Mure seems to have acted improperly if he has indeed conveyed any despatches for the Southern Commissioners under the cover of the passport granted to him by the British consul as bearer of despatches; but it is very doubtful, indeed, whethdespatches; but it is very doubtful, indeed, whether the arrest itself was not unlawful, as the British should have protected him for any fence, and if the captain of the vessel had refused to give him up, the question would have assumed a very serious form. It is quite probable that Mr. Runch and M de Relliony, the consult of Great Bunch and M. de Belligny, the consuls of Great Britain and France, may have asked Mr. Trescot to ascertain Mr. Davis' views respecting the proposi-tion agreed to by all the Powers except the United States at the Paris Conference, in pre-sence of the fact that the Confederate privateers sence of the fact that the Confederate privateers are becoming very active: and if Mr. Tressot's representations induced the Government of Richmond to agree to all these propositions except the first, which does away with privateering itself, no one can say any harm has come of it. But it by no means follows that the gloss of an ignorant Secessionist is correct, and that the Confederate States are by one step perperto recognition in consequence sionist is correct, and that the Confederate States are by one step nearer to recognition in consequence of that act than they were after the battle of Manassas. It would not be surprising to find that Mr. Seward was well awwn an annihication would be made to Mr. Davis, whom we have abount to accede to be at the head of a belligerent Power, to accede to be at the head of a belligerent Power, to accede to be at the head of a belligerent Power at the head of a belligerent Powers at the beard of a belligerent power of the modifications since this great contest began. There is a tenseity in the Government and people of the United States in maintaining their prefensions, while in their acts they scarcely bear out one of them

United States in maintaining their prefensions, while in their acts they scarcely bear out one of them, which is curious and significant. Thus, for example, although they do not venture to execute their threats and their captured pirates, they refuse to acknowledge the Confederates as other than rebels, and leave their prisoners to pine away in confinement sooner than ask for an exchange, which would seem to admit that the Confederates were alien enemies. The authorities are all working with energy to bring every power to play against the South, and, as they consider it important to prevent commissioners in Europe, or their friends and their commissioners in Europe, or their friends here, they have resolved henceforth to ston and here, they have resolved henceforth to stop and board all the steamers outside of the ports, and place officers on board of them to look out for sus-

Yesterday there was a review of General Mc-Dowell's division by General McClellan, at the other side of the Potomac. I rode over in the fore-noon, and found the troops drawn up in the mea-dows, which extended from the river towards the tett-de-pont. The sentries of the Long Bridge examined the passes closely. One effect of the recent orders in relation to passes has been to diminish the number of people on the bridge, and on the roads to the camps, very much; but there are great quantities of carts and wagons on the move, and it looks as if the authorities were determined there should be no want of transpared. No army in there should be no want of transport. No army in the world has finer horses than those which have been collected by the activity and efforts of the Quartermaster General, Meigs. Prince Napoleon was much struck with their superiority. The carts are almost equally good and numerous. There can be no want of horses for their cavalry, or for

remount horses, as long as the attelage is so good.
But finer than either horses or carts are the men.
With the exception of such regiments as Kerrigan's, which was hastily enlisted in New
York, and are not yet provided with uniforms, no army presents a greater, if any presents an equal, number of tall, robust, stout-limbed men. in equal, number of tall, robust, stout-limbed men, in the prime of life. I do not speak of special crack regiments, but of the average of the whole mass. Imperfectly disciplined as they necessarily are, these troops would, I am satisfied, inflict a severe repulse of the Confederates, if they advanced to the assault of the formidable redoubts connected by long lines of abattis and curtains, which cover ington on the south, and are rapidly enci

washington on the south, and are rapidly enericing it on the north also. On arriving on the field I found the troops already in occupation, drawn up in two lines, and lying down behind their piled arms. General McDowell and his staff were in arms. General McDowell and his staff were in front, and some twenty or thirty persons, of whom more than two-thirds were soldiers from the camp above, composed the whole of the spectators.

After noon, Gen. McClellan, escorted by a rough but ready-looking body of the United States troopers, and attended by a small staff, appeared in the distance, preceded by an open carriage, in which sat the President and Mr. Seward. The troops stood to their arms, forming in line with con-siderable precision. As the President drove down siderable precision. As the President drove down the ranks, the men presented arms, and the bands struck up various tunes—"Hail Columbia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Red, White, and Blue," (which seems cosmopolitan,) and others unknown, and the colors, which are generally large and handsome, and show very well, were lowered. The solitary carriage then took up a position in front of the centre, and the division marched past—eight regiments of various strength, having probably five thousand five hundred men on the field. The marching was generally good. The men were silent in the ranks, and there was no cheering. With some exceptions, rally good. The men were silent in the ranks, and there was no cheering. With some exceptions, there are many reasons to be satisfied with the appearance of the division. The President, who did not remain an hour on the field, drove back over the Long Eridge. The troops marched back and reformed in line, and finally, after the review, General McClellan rode away into Washington. He has examined nearly all the regiments under his command, and is exerting himself greatly to get the army into condition; but there will be no movement for some weeks to come on his part; there can be no good gained by it, unless the Southerners are forced by their exigencies to make some decisive demonstration. They have got a large

decisive demonstration. They have got a large force, and are threatening the upper Potomae forces from Leesburg, but there is no importance to be attached to it. These dispositions are in-tended, most probably, to amuse their men, whom we understand to be rather discontented now and THE ZOUAVES D'AFRIQUE.-Yesterday the Zouaves D'Afrique, commanded by Capt. Charles ware, where they have been for some weeks past. They are to join Gen. Banks' division. It was expected the boat containing the men would arrive at half past 11 o'clock, and at that hour a large crowd assembled at Arch-street wharf. A detachment of the First Regiment of the Reserve Brigade was also present to receive the Zouaves. This detachment consisted of a sergeant and corporal and ten men from each company, and was commanded by Capt. Warner and Lieut. Keyser. The steambout Major Reybold, with the Zonaves on board, drew up to the wharf about half past 12 o'clock. She was decorated with quite a num-

ber of flags. The Zouaves disembarked, and, after a great deal of delay, the line was formed and have been sent to West Point, and the remainder marched off, the Zouaves being accompanied by the Pennsylvania Cornet Band. As most of the to Governor's Island to guard the Fort Hatteras members of Collis' company have already been in service, their marching was very regular, and excited remarks of commendation at every point.

The men are uniformed in the French Zouave The men are uniformed in the French Zouave costume, and are armed with Enfoid rides, sword bayonets. The men marched to the Refreshment Saloon, at the foot of Washington street, where they partook of a sumptuous repast. The Zouaves gave a public drill in the evening, at the Academy of Music. The attendance was large. THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, bove Eighth.—" The Tempest; or, The Enchanted WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut ets .-ARCH-STREET THEATRE-Arch street, above Sixth .-Assembly Buildings-Corner of Tenth and Chestnut reets.—Sanderson's Stereopticon of the Southern Re-dion and Russian War.

SEIZURE OF VESSELS .- The ship Marathon. formerly of New Orleans, now lying at Lombard-street wharf, arrived yesterday from Cagliari, Sar-dinia. She brought a cargo of 840 tons of salt. The first mate of the vessel, getting into a fracas with the stewardsss, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Sharkey, when he made some inte-resting disclosures. He testifies that while at Clas-gow, (at which place he shipped.) he was ordered by the enphain of the ship to run up the rebut flag, which orders were obeyed. He also asserts that while at Genoa the same sag was publicly exhi-bited, and attracted the notice of some American scamen then in port, who threatened that if any attempt was made to hoist the traitorous emblem attempt was made to hoist the traitorous emblem they would dismast the ship. This threat had the effect of preventing any further treasonable propensities on the part of the captain, and the rebelling was not again shown until the ship got to sea. Upon the receipt of the above information, Surveyor Meyer caused a thorough search of the ship to be made, but the obnoxious butting was not to be found, and it is now said that it was thrown overboard before coming into this port. Captain Vandyke is the name of the individual in charge of the vessel, and is part owner. He is a resident of New essel, and is partowner He is a resident of New orleans, where his family resides. The register of the vessel gives the names of Northern parties as holding an interest in hor. The matter will be laid before the United States District Attorney, and in the meanwhile the surveyor holds

On the 20th instant, Surveyor Meyer seized the chooner *Theresa*, acting under the last proclamation of President Lincoln.

MR. WILLIAM B. WOOD .- We regret being called on to announce the death of this respectable actor and citizen of Philadelphia, an event that took place at his residence, in Sansom street, above Seventeenth, about eleven o'clock on Monday evening. Mr. Wood had attained the ripe age of eighty-three years, and few persons of that age could have been taken away, leaving so considerable a sense of loss to the community. Mr. Wood's name is identified with the history of the American Thestre with that of Congr. Wignell American Theatre, with that of Cooper, Wignell, Jefferson, and others. He was the founder of the Chestnut-street Theatre, about the close of the last century, and was identified with the drama in this city from that time till his retirement, a few years since. As an actor, he stood amongst the first in his line, uniting to a fine genius for his profession thorough training in the best schools. His rang of parts exceeded that of any actor whose name we can recall, and in every role, whether of tragedy or comedy, he was equally able, finished, and suc-cessful.

cessful.

In private life he was not less respected than he was esteemed in his public enreer. For several years past Mr. Wood's health has been extremely impaired. Both his arms were paralyzed, one by a sword-wound received on the stage, and the other by a fracture resulting from a fall. His mental faulties however, wateried their river and culties, however, retained their vigor, and even their warmth and freshness in an eminent degree to the last day of his life. Mr. Wood published a few years since a work entitled "Personal Recollections of the American Stage.'

WHARF AND CULVERT IMPROVEMENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—We know of no section of the city that has improved so vastly within the last ten years, or that is now undergoing more rapid changes for the better than West Philadelphia. Considering the general disarrangement of business affairs, the progress at the present juncture is somewhat remarkable. The new wharves of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, immediately above Market-street Bridge, are being rapidly developed into une fuit accompti, as the editors say. They will be entirely completed in sixty days. They will be two in number, although about a year since bulk-heads were extended along the river banks for a distance of over 1,400 feet age facilities.

Between these wharves is a dock sixty feet in

width. The depth of water here will be twelve feet. If necessary another dock will be built above the second wharf. In fact, the excavations are already made, and but little filling in behind the bulk-heads would be required. The piles are now being driven at the back end of the first-mentioned dock. The operation is perof the first-mentioned dock. The operation is per-formed by an ingenious machine contrived espe-cially for the purpose. It is termed a pile-driver, and to all appearances does not differ materially from a stationary engine. It is placed upon a secon floating in the dock, and works almost the wharves. Operations were commenced two weeks since, and have had the effect already to banish the "miss and many many many to be a since the s which Artemus Ward has so feelingly spoken. The company has also commenced the construction of a culvert, connecting with the mouth of the dock. It will drain off the surface of land for some custance west of the wharves, which might otherwise be flooded with every heavy storm. It is to be about three feet in diameter, and will be built of

be about three teet in diameter, and will be built of a good quality of brick, laid, most probably in hydraulic morter. The trenches are all dug ready for the bricklayers to commence work.

The wharves when completed will be used to land coal, which will be afterwards conveyed across the river for the use of the gas works. FIRAL HEARING.—Yesterday the case of ediums, who were charged with appropriate and detainer in taking possession of the premises No. 37 North Twelfth street, and holding the same after Dr. Saybert had gone there, during their absence, and changed the locks on the front door, was resumed before Alderman Beitler. The counsel for resumed before Alderman Beitler. The counsel for the Dector argued that the defendants were only tenants at sufferance, and that having, as he sup-posed, abandoned the premises, of which the removal of the door-plate by them was sufficient to induce that belief, he had a right to the possession; that

in going there, as the mediums did, upon their return to the city, and forcing their way in, and holding possession, they had rendered themselves amenable to the law. The counsel for the defendants referred to the statute, and to decisions under it, to show that violence is necessary to make out a case for forcible entry, and it is necessary that the prosecutor should have been in actual posseson at the time. The alderman held the parties FISH AT KENSINGTON.—The kind of fish sold along the wharves of Kensington at this time is catish, caught below Choster. The number of these brought up by a small boat at one trip, which consumes about or three days, is frequently sufficient to realize from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars. Larger fish, such as rock and good-sized perch, are usually sought for in the Chesapeake and along the Potomac river. At present, however, fishing sloops are not allowed to enter this river in consequence of the war. When a large quantity of fish happens to accumulate on the hands of the fishermen, the surplus bulk is shipped to New York, where it meets a ready sale. At this time the supply does not more than equal the demand. The

supply does not more than equal the demand. The market for the sale of this kind of food, which has for some years back been located principally at Market-street wharf, will soon be established in the vicinity of Dock street, where it is in contemplation to erect a building suitable to the wants of the LEAD-POISON .- A physician informs us that several cases have recently came under his notice, in which persons who had been residing in the country and who had moved into the city, had been poisoned by drinking hydrant water. In each instance, he states that the houses had been unoccupied for several months previously, so that the wa-ter had been lying in the leaden pipes. On making a chemical analysis of it he found, as he had sus-pected, that it was largely impregnated with lead, than which there is no more certain poison.

He recommends that, upon drawing water from hydrants that have not been used for some time, and before using it, housekeepers should filter it through powdered charcoal, which is the most efficacious and simple method of removing all impu-But we may ask, is there no other metal or composition that will answer equally as well as lead for the manufacture of water pipes? Here is an open field for the exercise of inventive inge-

Patrick Callana appeared on Delaware avenue, near Poplar street, on Monday afternoon, in an intoxicated condition. A small boy commenced teasing him, when Callana seized the youth and teasing him, when Callans seized the youth and attempted to throw him overboard. A number of citizens, who observed the scene, interfered and prevented the man from accomplishing his object. Officer Patterson, of the Sixteenth ward, undertook to arrest Callana and was very roughly handled. His star was torn from his cost and rively interfered to the cost and rively interfered t His star was torn from his coat and pitched int the Dolaware. Callana was finally secured and locked up in the Tenth District Police Station. Yesterday morning he had a hearing before Ald Shoemaker, and was committed in default of \$800

CLEANSING OF THE KENSINGTON RESERVOIR. -The ordinance for the cleansing of the reservoir connected with the Kensington water-works, has not been signed by the Mayor, that officer at pre-sent being absent from the city. Nevertheless, workmen were yesterday engaged at the reservoir, working preparations for pumping out the water by means of a syphon. Much complaint has been made by residents of the neighborhood relative to the impurity of the water in this basin, its sides and bottom being lined with living animalcule in large numbers. The reservoir is situated at Sixth street and Lehigh avenue, Nineteenth ward.

THE LAST OF THE VICTIMS.-Last evening Miss Zela Gale and Miss Abbie Carr, who were burned during the recent valamity at the Continental Theatre, were in a sinking condition at the hospital. At a late hour last evening but little hopes were entertained of their recovery. Margaret Conway is fast recovering, and will soon be able to leave the hospital.

ASSECT ON THE HIGH SEA.-The Assault on the High Sea.—I he are man defect the ship Marathon, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, was arrested on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon the person of a young girl named Mary McFadden, who was employed on board. The accused was taken before United States Commissioner Heazlitt, and held in each of the accused the state of the person.

C. Biggs, No. 435 North Twelfith street, below Jefferson, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. #HUNTINGTON.—In Norwich, Conn., September 20, Mr. Andrew B. Huntington, aged 57 years.

KAIN.—On the 23d instant, Hannah Kain, in the 42d year of her age.

Functal from the residence of her husband, No. 1812 Naudain street, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. \$500 bail for a further hearing.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY - Wm Wheelen has held by Alderman Haines to answer the charge of passing a counterfeit ten-dollar note on the Girard Bank and a counterfeit five-dollar note on the Mar chants Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. was held by the same magistrate, on the oath of Wheelan, charged with uttering and passing coun-terfeit notes.

A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE. - A three-story building, designed to be used as a public school-house for the boys and girls of the neighborhood, is erecting at Susquehanna avenue and Apple streets, below Fifth, Nineteenth ward The school-house has about forty feet front and a depth of seventy-five feet, with wings on either side, for staircases to the upper stories. It will be ready for roofing in a

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.-Last evening, at meeting of the Society for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, it was agreed to subscribe \$500 to the national loan.

FAST DAY AMONG THE LUTHERANS .- Thursday next, we learn, will be very generally observed by the Lutherans of this city. There will be re-ligious services in most of the English and German Inglous services in most of the English and German churches, and a union meeting for prayer in Rev. Dr. Seiss's, on Race street, at three o'clock in the afternoon. In St. Matthow's, on Now street, below Fourth, commencing at half past ten in the morning. There will also be religious exercises, when the pastor, Rev. E. W. Hutter, will preach a special discoursibility.

SAD ACCIDENT .- Yesterday a Frenchman. SAD ACCIDENT.—I esterday a Frenchman, named Dominick Fray, aged 33 years, had his skull fractured in a most shocking manner, by falling from a load of hay, caused by the wagon upsetting, at Fifteenth and Filbert streets. The unformate man was removed to the hospital, and last evening was in a dying condition. He resides in Warnick street, above Girard avenue, and is a hatter by trade, but being out of employment, was engaged at such work as he could get. SWORD FOR MAJOR ANDERSON .- The com-

mittee of Councils having in charge the sword or-dered by the city for Major Anderson, will leave this week for Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of presenting it to the Major. The Pennsylvania Railrond Company, we understand, have placed a car at the disposal of the committee as far as Cin-THE DELAWARE MARKET.-Workmen have recommenced operations on the western section of Delaware market, near the site of the old draw-

bridge. The eastern section, extending from Water street to Delaware avenue, has been in operation for several months; the western portion, extending from Water street to Front, will now be completed. BANK ROBBERY .- The cashier of one the

Delaware banks applied at the detective office yesterday for assistance in the matter of the losing of a considerable sum of money.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—QUARTER SESSIONS Judgar Internations—Quarter Sessions

Judgard and battery cases were disposed of. Several cases of minors enlisting in the service were also heard, and orders entered for their discharge.

## CITY ITEMS.

A NEW NATIONAL PAINTING .- Leutze, the painter, is the recipient of a rare bit of good fortune in a \$20,000 commission from the Government. He is to paint the ceiling of the corridor of the Capitol; the subject is to be, "Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way." For the sake of future generations, some firstclass artist should be engaged to paint a portrait of a soldier in each of the brunches of the service, and the nen clad in the model uniforms made in the Military Clothing Department of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall f Rockhill and Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnutstreet, above Sixth. The name and fame of this firm will be inserarable from the great events of 1861. NOTICE TO MILITARY COMPANIES.—The officers of new companies now forming would do well to bear in mind that they can effect a great saving by purchasing their uniforms at the mammoth Military and Civic Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, 609 Chestnut street, The best of material is used in the manufacture of army and navy clothing, and each article sold is warranted in fit, wear, and durability. A fine assortment of ready made garments are kept constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest possible notice.

## New York Stock Exchange-Sept. 24.

FIRST BOARD.	
2000 II S 6s '62 95 1/2	10 Manhattan Bank 115
2000 do 95%	20 Park Bank 90
10000 U S 5s '74 Cp 8037	10 Pac Mail SS Co 8414
7000 U S 6s '81 reg., 90%	100 do s10 84 v
2000 do 95% 10000 U S 5s '74 Cp 80% 7000 U S 6s '81 reg 90% 1600 do 90%	10 N Y Cen R 73 V
21000 U S 6s '81 Cp 91	750 do
10000 Trea 6 p c 2 y 9814	500 Eric R Ass'd Scn., 70
3000 Ohio St 6s '60 893	100 Harlem Pref R 25
1000 Ill Canal B '60 80%	100 do 25 V
1000 III Coun bils '62, 8217	100 Reading R 920 35
1000 Ill Coup lals '62, 82 1/2 20000 Missouri St 6s., 43	150 Mich S Gnar'd 303/
11000 do 4314	50 Panama R 110 V
4000 (0	100 Ill Cent Sco 810 66
3000 Mo fin Iss to HY	600 Cleve & Pittsburg. 9
2000 Missouri St 98, 43 1000 do	66 C C & Cin R 96 k
2000 do 48	9 do 96%
6000 Louisiana 6s 56	200 Gal & Chi R s10 69
500 California St 7s., 79 ½ 9000 Tenn St 6a '90., 43 ¾ 4000 Brooklyn CW Ln 97 ¾ 12000 N Y Cen 6s 92	50 do 812 69
9000 Tenn St 6s '90., 433	250 do 693
4000 Brooklyn CW Lu 97 %	100 do s60 68
12000 N Y Cen Gs 92	150 do830 68 kg
2000 Hnd Riv 3d m., 80	1 50 00
1000 Mich C Saold 90%	100 Cey & Tol R 20
2000 Mich C 8s 1st m. 98	500 do 810 293
2000 Mich S 2dm Ass. 53%	
#6000 N Ia 1st m 81 %	300 Chi & R I R 44
\$2000 Ill Cent R bds. 92%	
11000 Terre H & A 2dm 18	
	1

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia Ship Tonawanda, Julius,.....Liverpool, Sept 25 Bark Elizabeth J. Foulke ...... Port Spain, Trin, soot Brig Waltham, Clark......Barbados, soon Ketch Commerce, Barnes.....Pernambuco, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SP SEE FOURTH PAGE. MEMORANDA. Schrs Allen Middleton, Jr, Sipple, and C A Greiner, Young, sailed from Providence 21st inst. for Philad's, Schrs Z Stratton, Steelman, for Philadelphia, and A Tirrell, Higgins, from Roston for do, at Newport 21st instant. nstaut. Schr Bellona, Baldwin, cleared at New York yesterday Schr Bellona, Baldwin, cleared at New York yesterday for Philadelphia.

Steamers Mars, Nichols, and Sarah, Jones, hence, arrived at New York yestorday.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, sailed from Boston 23d inst. for Philadelphia.

Bark Oak, Ryder, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole 22d inst. Bark Mahlon Williamson, from Paragua, was at Val-

paraiso 18th ult, dischig.

Revior Catharine Nickols, Macon, hence for Bangor, at Newyorf 21st there. Newport 2184 lines.

Brig Judge Blancy, Coombs, hence for Eastport, at Newport 21st inst.

Schrs J S Weldin. Smith, and Wm Wallace, Cramer, cleared at Boston 23d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Richard Hill, Smith, and Sea Witch, Tyler, hence, arrived at Providence 23d inst.

Schr Martha J Gause, Grace, at Pawtucket 21st inst. from Delaware City. rom Delaware City.
Schr Larkin, Luther, at Warren 21st inst. from Delaware City,
Schrs Salmon Washburn, Thrasher, from Taunton for
Philadelphia, Pinta, Saunders, from Boston for do Loulsa,
Hallett, hence for Boston; W Rawley, Rawley, do for 40;
R-dii g:on, Clark, do for Newburyport, and Labannah,
Tee e, do for do, at Newport 21st inst.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept 23, 9 A M-Sailed, schrs J I R dier, Cordery Georgetown, DC, for Boston; J V Wel-ington, (hipman, Saruh A Boice, Bolce, L Audenried, Bartlett, Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Robert Glifillan, Smith, S V W Simmons, Godfrey, and Beulah, Hanson. Smith, S V W Simmons, Godfrey, and Sculalt, Hanson, Poinadelphia, for do; Mary P Hudson, Hudson, do for Salem; R G Porter, Smith, do for Danversport, and upwards of fifty others bound cust. SPECIAL NOTICES.

KELTY & Co. KELTY & CO.

CURTAIN STORE.

630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 OHESTNUT STREET. Do You EXPECTORATE BLOOD? Have You a Cough?

Have You Croup or Hives? Have You Consumption? Have You Astluna ! Have You Pains in Your Breast or Sides?

sold by Agents everywhere.

Have You Whooping Cough ! Have You Pleurisy Pains ? Have You any Pulmonary Affection? If so, you will find JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT an ffectual and an unfailing remedy for all Pulmonary Diseases. Prepared only at 242 CHESTNUT Street, and

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST YLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike. JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Stree **s**e22-1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- This celebrated and perfect HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. All others are mere imitations of this Great Original, which has gained such extensive Patronage in all parts of the globe. The genuine W. A. BATCHE-LOR'S LIQUID HAIR DYE INSTANTLY produces a plendid Black or natural Brown, without staining the Skin or injuring the Hair, and will remedy the ill effects of bad Dyes, invigorating the Hair for life. Sold by all Druggists and Porfumers. Wholesale by FAHNESTOCK & CO. and DYOTT & CO., Philadel.

## MARRIED:

KILE—MATLACK.—By the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, on the 20th of September, Mr. John Kile, of Montgomery county, Pa., and Miss Annie E. Matlack, of Chester ounty, Pa. \*
TREGO-BENNETT.—On the evening of September 26th, by Rey, E. W. Hutter, Mr. William Wallace Trogoto Miss Sullie Bennett, both of New Hope, Bucks county. (Doylestown papers please copy.) \*\*\*
STILES—McNABB.—On the 29th of August, by the Rev. Robert Gamble, Mr. Henry S. Stiles to Miss Ellzabeth McNabb, both of Philadelphia. \*\*
SOMERSET—HUTCHISON—On the 16th instant, SUMERSET—HUTCHISON.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, Mr. Philip Somerset to Miss Mary E. Hutchison, all of this city.

\*\*HOPPER—GOULD.—On the 19th instant, in Believille, N. J., by the Rev. Andrew Hopper, Inslee A. Hopper, of New York, to M. Carrie Gould.

\*\* DIED:

CAPEWELL.—On the 23d instant, James G., only child of John B. and Sarah Ann Capewell, aged eighteen Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thos. Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thos. James, No. 1835 Amboy street, below Columbia avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CARHART.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Carhart, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, northeast corner 8t. John and Buttonwood streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HATZ.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. Susan Hatz, agod 65 years. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law. James year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 1812
Naudain street, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

MAGINNIS.—On the 23d instant, Conrad C. Maginnis, aged 44 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 833 Dickerson street, above Eighth, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 6'clock. SAUNDERS.—On the 221 instant, Jeromiah Saunders

SAUNDERS.—On the 221 instant, Jeromiah Saunders, in the 69th year of his arc.

Funeral from his late residence, 213 North Tweifth street, above Race, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, SHANE.—On the 234 instant, Christian Rex, son of Nicholas and Hannah Shane, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 1139 North-Fifth street, above Diamond, this (Wednesday) afternoop, at 3 o'clock.

GOOD BLACK SILKS AT OLD
PRICES.
Black Gros de Rhines, \$1.
do. Poult de Soles, \$1.
do. Gros Graines, extra qualities,
do. Gros Grainettes,
do. Gros de Espagnes, \$1.12k

do. Gros de Espagnes, 31.12%.
do. Gros des Indee.
do. Gros de Stades.
do. Gros de Stades.
do. Armures and Venetiennes, &c.

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