SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE .- The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORNEY,

417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The Flight of Breckinridge.

There is something peculiarly piquant in the particulars of the flight of John C. Breckin-MIDGE from the loyal portions of Kentucky, which are published in the account of that event, given by the Louisville Journal. Seeking shelter and concealment behind a despised negro slave, as he sat in a carriage which conveyed him for the present to a place of safety, the only additional protection upon which he appeared to rely at the outset of his journey was such as he supposed would be furnished by a company of Secession " Home Guards," who had recently stolen arms designed and purchased for the defence of the State, with the intention of using them in a savage war against it. What an ignominious position is this for one who lately held the second office in the gift of the American people, and who, a year ago, was a prominent candidate for the Presidency! During the canvass of 1860 a parallel was frequently drawn between the ex-Vice President and AARON BURR, who, like him, had enjoyed the second honors of the Republic, and seeing its highest station almost within his grasp, had proved a traitor to the generous party which had adored and elevated him: had made the first practical attempt to establish a secession conspiracy in this country, and had been finally compelled to seek safety in Hight from the officers of justice who sought to arrest him for treason. This parallel has been greatly strengthened by recent events. but the difference between the two is that BURE was infinitely the least guilty. A year ago it seemed harsh and unjust to Breckin-RIDGE to compare him with BURR. Now it seems unjust to the memory of Burn to say that his career affords a parallel to that of Breck-

benefit the American people, and much less to injure them, than his modern prototype. Kentucky, no doubt, owes her unhappy position to-day as much to the influence and counsels of John C. Breckingings as to those of any other living man. Had he not given aid and comfort to the enemies of his country, and not endeavored to rally a party in their support, it is scarcely possible that they would have dared to invade his native State. Had he resisted the blandishments of the traitors a man feel as much confidence in his comrades year ago, their schemes would probably never as he has in himself. Truly said; but it was have been attended with even partial and temporary success in any considerable portion of the country. Had he been as loyal as he was ambitious, as devoted to the Union as he rienced troops of Europe. was to the desperate conspirators who made him their confidant and champion, he might have saved the lives of thousands who will fall victims to the war, saved millions of treasure, and earned a position in the history of our country as glorious and honorable as the one he now occupies is disgraceful and ignominious.

IXRIDGE. The former was the most gifted

and the least infamous; he did much more to

The Reason Why.

The London Gazette, of September 10th, contains an extract of a despatch from Lord LYONS to Earl RUSSELL, dated Washington, August 19, enclosing a copy of a notice which appeared in the newspapers of that date, to the effect that no person would be allowed to leave or land in the United States without a passport after a reasonable time had elansed for it to become known in the country from us the connecting link is Patriotism, whereas which such person might proceed. Lord Lyons complains that he had received no official notice of this order. The Liverpool Daily Post, of September 11th, noticing this complaint, says: " It is evident that our Ambassador at Washington is not on friendly terms with the Government there. Amongst the papers seized on Mr. Mure, or Muir, (for it is distractingly printed both ways) was a despatch for Earl RUSSELL from Mr. Burch, the consulat Charleston. Mr. SEWARD did not know exactly what to do with it, and called upon Lord Lyons to help him out of the difficulty. But his lordship seems to have received his communications in a bad spirit."

Lord PALMERSTON's special organ, the Morning Post comments upon Mr. SEWARD thus: "This is a most uncivil and disrespectful act, and we infer that it is to be attributed to the extremely hostile views which Mr. SEWARD has always entertained towards England-feelings which are not likely to be mollified by the freedom of speech which prevails in this country, and which may have some influence, even in the Northern States, unless Mr. SEWARD should follow up his passport system by prohibiting the importation of English newspapers." Let us see where the incivility and want of respect are really chargeable.

Murr was arrested on August 14th. Mr. SEWARD would have had his papers on the i5th, and, most probably, lost not a day in asking Lord Lyons to examine Bunch's despatch to Lord Russell-to see if it were what it professed to be. "Lord Lyons," wrote Mr. W. H. Russell, "declined to do any thing of the sort "-declined it, we dare say, in such a brusque and rough manner that when, a few days later, Mr. SEWARD made the rule about passports, he, in turn, declined making any previous announcement of it to the uncourteous British ambassador who had attempted to snub him in Muir's case. We wonder whether Lord Lyons communicated all the circum- now being prosecuted by an efficient engineerstances to the British Government. If he ing corps, is a work of grave importance. This did, his own conduct would explain that of

The Liverpool Post says: "A change in our arrangements at Washington appears inevitable, Pennsylvania appears remote, it is nevertheand it will be for the interests of all that it be less our duty to be prepared for any emergency not long delayed." It is impossible, if the that a reckless and rapacious enemy may force British Government want to continue a show of upon us. Invasion and rebellion were both long neutrality, that Lord Lyons can be continued at Washington. No doubt his Lordship would made inroads upon Kansas and Iowa. Missouri, be more at home and more comfortable at Rich- Kentucky, and Maryland, neither of which

THE York Gazette, the organ of the Breck. inridge party, advocates what it calls the De. Rebel regiments to the booty and beauty that mocratic ticket in that county, after a fashion number of the Gazette with some care, and do not find a single article honestly denunciatory States, now taking the lives of our soldiers, burning the property of the Union men, and expelling thousands from heretofore happy homes. On the contrary, abuse of the Administration, attacks upon all those who advocate the Union ticket, labored crats who sympathize with the Breckinridge traitors, constitute the staple of its editorials. | sighted generalship. The platform of the Gazette contains a declaration in favor of retrenchment and reform in the expenditure of the public moneys, the reduction of the State and county taxes to the July. By entrenchment within entrenchment | now finally recognized by attaching himself lowest possible rate, and a protest against all the rebels reclaimed their first repulses, and to it personally. Will he remain in his own trauds upon our gallant soldiers, "whether in damaged clothing, rotten blankets, woodensoled shoes, and unhealthy rations;" and elso a demand that " the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press must never be surren- sauce of the river Susquehanna, with those his own doctrines! What now becomes of dered." The freedom of speech and freedom parts of the bay and of the Chesapeake Canal his plea in favor of the Federal Constitution, within a few weeks past, through their agency at of the press here contended for is freedom to that divide us from the Maryland peninsula, and of the rights of the States? The constiattack the Government, to calumniate all mon will be of use in all cases to come, whenever tuted authorities of his own State have descally in favor of the war, and to avoid every- the city shall be imperilled by intestine or clared against the revolutionists, and yet, he thing like proper denunciation of the enemy. foreign foes. With the Susquehanna between refuses to recognize this authority, even when Is it not monstrous that, in an hour when the Washington and Howe, the fatal battle of Magoffin, however reluctantly, yields to it, lives and fortunes of millions of human beings Chadd's Ford, which lost Philadelphia, might and assists those who come in to invade it, for are dependent upon a united and vigorous de- have been avoided; and if Beauregare, the purpose of subjugating it. Mr. Breckinfence of our flag and our Constitution, the profiting by any revulsion of the Union arms, ridge, at the special called session of Conmen who led in the overthrow of the Democratic party last year should be audacious enough to continue to use the name of Democracy, as if to consummate in blood the ca-

AT A SECOND MEETING of the Judicial Conand the Union Convention concur in recomlittle doubt of its re-election.

tastrophe of which they were the authors?

Volunteers. Censure has been cast, directly and indirectly, upon such of our Volunteers as returned home after three months' service. We confess that we have been unable to join in this condemnation. They did their duty well. They obeyed orders. They submitted to discipline. They went through as many drills as were thought necessary. They put up with the hard fare and many unaccustomed discomforts of camp life. Not one of them was reported as a deserter. In the field, they fought bravely. They returned, as they had left, with their honor unsullied.

Most of the three-months Volunteers actually made great sacrifices to join in the defence of that liberty which was so dearly purchased, in days gone by, by the blood of citizen-solavocations to join in what Shakspeare calls "the pomp, pride, and circumstance of war," though the reality has not very much dignity or romance. They quitted the practice of their professions, they left the desk and the counter, they abandoned their trades, they left the future unregarded, these brave and patriotic men, in order to place their true hearts and strong arms at the command of their country. No one can say how much these men perilled and sacrificed by thus promptly going away from their homes, at the call of duty and on the generous instinct and impulse of patriotism. They shared in the dangers and in the casualties of the march and the bivouac, the nightwatch and the battle. They served out their full time-many of the companies cheerfully remaining longer-and returned home, where they were received as good citizens and good soldiers. That they should have their patriotism and courage challenged, by stay-athome critics, certainly is what they did not do-

Many of the three-months men have already oined the regular army after a few weeks rest, and their experience, short as it is, makes them valuable men in the army. Many are detained by the necessity of settling up their business, which, as might be expected, has suffered in their absence. Many find it impossible, with due regard to the interests of their families, often solely dependent upon their work of head or hand, to leave them again. Of the Volunteers from this city alone, we venture to affirm that, by the first of October, about one-half-and those including most of the best men-will again be in arms for

their country. Mr. Russell has informed his employersthe Rothschilds and other money-lending owners of the Times-that the Volunteers in this country are not to be depended on—the inference being that the English Volunteers are. At the dinner given at Dover on the 28th of last month, when Palmerston was installed in the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, his Lordship had the candor to report differently. "Our cousins in America," he said, "as individual men, are as brave as any that trend the surface of the earth." All wanting, in his judgment, to make them the most efficient soldiers, was that sufficient discipline and training which would make each unfair to expect that three-months volunteers, wholly new to arms and military life, could have the discipline and training of the expe-

Lord PALMERSTON went on to calculate the British volunteers, who have had nearly two years' organization, as amounting to 170,000 men, of whom about 40,000 were capable, by good drilling, of efficiently taking part with the troops of the line. Our own three-months men proportionably proved themselves, in the field, not inferior to our regular army, and, therefore, on Lord PALMERSTON'S own showing, are superior to the organization of which his country is so proud.

One great difference must be pointed out between the Volunteers of America and England-independent of the fact that in one country the men have had military experience in the field, while in the other no man has smelt powder, except as Field Marshal Prince Albert has, at a review or on a target day-is, that with with them it is a mixture of Loyalty and Display. In this country, the military spirit is on the increase. A great victory would be the best recruiting officer our country could have. In England, the Volunteer system appears,

like a medlar, rotten ere 'tis ripe. An article, on the English Volunteers, in the September number of Temple Bar, (an English magazine of great merit,) commences

"It is rather an ominous sign that in the second year of its existence the National Rifle Association, fter all that it has effected for the benefit of the counteers, should be compelled to make an earnest appeal for the funds necessary to keep it in opera-tion. It appears to have reached a very peculiar and unpleasant stage of its existence, when all men speak well of it, but few subscribe."

Rifle-shooting, from the emulation and excitement it creates, has been the great feature of all Volunteer Associations in England-particularly since Queen VICTORIA stamped it with her approval, last year, by pulling a bit of string, attached to the trigger of a rifle, (carefully put in proper position beforehand, so as to render success certain,) which discharged a ball that hit a target. Unless the public subscribe largely, down drops rifle-shooting competition and a dark cloud falls on the Volunteer system in England. It is different here with us. The perils of the country and the necessity of maintaining the Constitution have united to create a military spirit among us which, if occasion require, will give us a million men in arms. All citizens are willing to contribute, in person or in purse, and assuredly our brave three-months volunteers, who have obtained military experience in an incredibly short time, learning discipline literally before the cannon's mouth, ought to be preferred for commissions in all future organizations for the punishment of Treason and the defence of the Republic.

The Defences of Philadelphia. The reconnoissance of the Susquehanna, is the only river that could impose any considerable obstacle to an advance in this direction; and although the probability of an invasion of ago contemplated by the South. They have seceded from the Union, have been partially overrun, and the zealots at Richmond and Charleston have directed the avarice of the await them in Philadelphia. What a day may

bring forth upon the Potomac, no one can With every confidence in our army, and the industry and ability of General McCLELLAN, of the robbers and fiends in the Southern | we have yet the mournful examples of Bull Run, Springfield, and Lexington, to make all disaster possible. At any rate, a due preparation for defence north of the Potomac cannot be needless. The Rebels, anticipating the contingency of defeat, have led us in this manner by planting batteries from Munson's efforts to make all the troops Demo- Hill to Manassas Junction, and by such judi-

cious preparation have manifested their far-Without the fortifications at Alexandria, pass the same stream, our greatest natural defence would be given up, and we would be compelled to meet a sanguine and desperate enemy in fair fight upon the open plains of

Lancaster or Chester. The corps, now embarked upon the Susquevention of the People's Party, which was hanna, are sounding the river along its entire called together, yesterday, on account of the channel, locating the fords and bridges, noting withdrawal of Amos Briggs, Judge Stroup the bluffs and inland hills, and exploring the was nominated, by an almost unanimous vote. tributary streams. They intend to accomplish Thus the Convention of the People's Party their work so effectually that future reconnoissances of the same country will be unnecessary, mending the whole old bench to the support and the means of defence that they now point of the citizens of Philadelphia, and there is ; out will be of use to the city for all wars to the guise of a superfine desire to protect the come. There are no intermediate streams be.

could be defended at odds. The adjacent Country affords few fastnesses of forest and high hills. There are in Southeastern Pennsylvania only rolling farm lands and fertile plains, upon which the invaders could forage, and picture beyond them a country more beautiful still for rapacity and courage to enjoy. While the Government, therefore, is straining every nerve to guard the passage of the Potomac, it is right that Philadelphia should study the avenues of the Susquehanna. Our proparations for defence have been made slowly, and parsimonionsly. We shall have next week, for the first time, a battery of artillery, and our municipal guard of eight thousand men is sadly deficient of cavalry. The Delaware forts are in diers like themselves. They left their various extremely feeble condition, and a raid from the sea would probably be fatal at any time within the next two months. How European Governments-always prepared for war-may finally regard this struggle is involved in doubt, but a proper attention to both our land and sea approaches will cost little and do no harm. While two hundred and forty-two guns are mounted in the different forts of New York harbor, but fifty guns and two feeble forts constitute the defences of Philadelphia. It may be that a small outlay at this time will avoid much mortification and expense in the near future. We regard, therefore, this reconnoissance as second in importance to no enterprise that the authorities have undertaken. It is made in obedience to that wisest of State maxims, "In time of peace prepare for war."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1861 If there are any who still doubt that the war in which the General Government is cngaged, is not only a war to maintain the authority of that Government, but to put down a rebellion based upon the most aristocratic and tyrannical assumptions, they have but to weigh the violent invectives against our country, of the leading European monarchists. Nearly all the foreign ministers at this post have been, and still are, in sympathy with the rebellion. It is related that when the news of the battle of Bull Run was received at a convivial party which they attended, they did not hesitate to exult in the most vociferous manner over the defeat of the Federal arms. Baron Stoeckel, the head of the Russian legation, was especially prominent in the utterances of his Secession sympathies, though I understand that he has somewhat modified his opinions since the reception of the letter of his master, the Emperor Alexander, throwing the weight of the greatest Power of Western Europe on the side of the Government of the United States. Mr. Russell is a fair exponent of the hostile feelings of Lord Lyons. Mercier, the French minister, is probably the most prudent of the three, and yet he is classed among the rest as having carnestly advocated the cause of the Southern rebels. A late number of the London Star sets forth, in a very strong light, the deep-scated feeling of the English aristocracy against the cause of American freedom, and partially explains the motives and objects of the London Times and London Post. The following extract is more than significant: "The Missouri proclamation may bring the

"The Missouri proclamation may bring the Rederal cause nearer than ever to the sympathies of the British people. Yet are our rulers by no means to be trusted. The language of their organs—the organs of the ruling classes of this country—is that of a spirit malevolently hostile to the North. They magnify every difficulty the way of recovery description. in the way of reunion-exaggerate every exce. of popular feeling—dwell upon and distortevery disagreeable necessity of the crisis. In vain do we look through their columns for a spark of just or generous feeling towards men-and those our near kinsmen-who have been overtaken by a tremendous emergency, and are exerting them. The South, on the contrary, treated with the tender consideration of friends and relations whose faults and errors are those of noble blood, and whose cause, though not stainless, is honorably sustained. The following exquisite sentence was published yesterday by an exquisite sentence was published yesterday by an aristocratic and ministerial contemporary: 'If the Secession movement were free from the taint of slavery, agreat obstacle in the way of its recognition by foreign Powers, and especially by this country, would be removed.' Was there ever such virtue in an 'if!' That which is delicately called a 'taint,' all the world outside Belgravia knows to be the body and soul, the flesh, blood, and spirit of the Secession movement. Its leaders have avowed, with a blasyhenous preversion of secret inner the Secession movement. Its leaders have avoued, with a blasphemous perversion of sacred invegry, that slavery is the corner-stone of the Confederacy—the corner-stone which the builders of the Union would fain have rejected, and did at least cudeavor to conceal. Slavery has been the one solitary but all-pervading element of unsoundness and danger in the composition of American society. It has bufflet all endeavors to confine it within a territorial boundary. It has pushed its arrogant pretensions to the very limits of the Union, and beyond—tuinfied to pursue its frustives even to beneath stops to the very limits of the Union and beyond—
laimed to pursue its fugitives even to beneath
the folds of the British flag, and to imprint its
devilish foot upon the soil of Mexico and Cuba,
as well as of Kansas and California. It had
become the irreconcilable foe of civil and religious
freedom, and, indeed, of civilized society. The
men who are now howling and whining about the
tyranny of the Federal Government, and the brutality of Federal mobs, are the same men who
countenanced and even instigated the suppression of every Abolitionist newspaper, the sion of every Abolitionist newspaper, the lynching of Abolitionist advocates, the viola-tion of correspondence suspected of Abolition-ist sentiments, and the prohibition of bibles and racts within the pale of negro settlements. The English sympathizers with these apologists of

English sympathizers with these apologists of barbarism now taunt us, through the columns of fashionable journals, with the 'practical result of American democracy' as no better than the reign of King Bomba. The extravagance of the absurdity indicates a proportionate depth of malignity. None but those who profoundly hate the liberty that is for the moment obscured could thus madly revile the men who have drawn swords in defence of the veiled idol. And we may be sure that they who thus bespatter the image they prothat they who thus bespatter the image they pro-fess to reverence would, if they dared, make close But how will our adopted citizens construct this aristocratic solicitude for the cause of the Southern rebellion? The millions who have fled to this land for refuge from oppression of running against some of our great men-for will not be anxious to strike hands against the Government that has given them a refuge and an asylum, and to range themselves by the side of the men who persecuted them in their fatherlands. The Irish and the Germans will see in the course of the London Times, the London Post, Lord Palmerston, and indeed all the oracles and month-pieces of aristocracy, the best assurance that they can have no interest save in an earnest and vigorous support of the movement to preserve our Union. Happily, the Germans, as a mass, have taken their position. Always hated by the Southern tyrants, because of their large and liberal tendencies to freedom, they have now a new incentive to patriotic duty. It is a circumstance highly creditable to this great element of our population, that, up to this time, with rare exceptions, all the German leaders have volunteered in defence of the American flag. And how of the Irish? The insidious efforts of the Southern demagogues to excite them against Mr. Lincoln have been dismal failures, and even those who, for reasons best known to themselves, were disposed to hesitate, cannot

now withhold their best energies from the Go

their British enemies.

vernment in view of the position assumed by

And so John C. Breckinridge has followed his eldest son, Cabel, into the traitors' army. The young bird flew first, and although his father protested bitterly that he had gone against orders, and that he would speedily be recalled, we now find the parent of the flock following the example of his offspring. I have never doubted that this would be the end of the career of Major Breckinridge. The wonder to me has always been that he either would not see where he was to land, or refused frankly to anticipate the fate which has at last befallen him. He ought to be received with high honors by Jefferson Davis, for certainly into which to retire, our army must have re- he remained long enough in the councils of the treated beyond the Potomac on the 21st of nation to strengthen the cause which he has made what should have been defeat a tacit | State to act as a military leader of Kentucky, victory. Let no accusation of fear in our and as against Kentuckians? If so, he will final success prohibit our people from antici- then enjoy the doubtful pleasure of assisting to pating all contingencies. And a reconnois- reap the bloody harvest of his own example and should suddenly push across Maryland and gress, uttered many things that were accepted by his former followers in the free States. He talked to them as one who desired to avert the calamities of war, and put into their mouths many injurious arguments against what he called the unconstitutional usurpations of the Executive. He was admonished, and they were forewarned that the only effect of these theories would be to disgrace him, and to damage them. The prophecies made in regard to himself he has himself fulfilled. Now, what will those do in the free States

who believed in the sincerity of his

professions, and printed his arguments, under

tween the Susquehanna and Schuylkill that recognize him as their leader, now that he has gone over boldly to, as he has always been ecretly with, the common enomy of the Republic? Will they discard his teachings, and, once for all, abandon confidence in men who only pretend to be in sympathy with the Government to weaken and to destroy it? The exedus of Major Breckinridge ought to be a lesson to all who have heretofore sympathized with him, and still want to be considered loyal. I presume we shall no longer hear his mellifluous voice in the Senate of the United States

OCCASIONAL. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. [From our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1861. What is your idea of a Provost Marshal? Min has always been something terrible. A Minotaur in the labyrinths of treason to devour unsuspecting Seccesionists; an Argus, whose hundred eves no lyre can lull to sleep; or, if you like it better, a Briareus, for we are told that when treason menaced the throne of Jupiter the hundred-handed giant ascended the heavers, and so terrified the conspirators by his fierce and threatening looks that they desisted. You never see a Provest Marshal; your never hear him; but his eyes are everywhere. Treason has been whispered in the morning, and the traitor is in Fort Lafayette before night, on his warrant. He has not a particle of gallantry, either, for when certain very agreeable ladies of this town mot over the tea-table to continue their corespondence with their friends and adorers in Richmond, the Provost Marshal quietly took possession of their letters and placed a guard over their dwellings. He haunts treason like a shadow, and has the strangest way of going down to the bottom of people's trunks, of opening people's bureau drawers, of discovering false floors in carriages, of dragging to the light queer docunents, and maps, and private communications in ended for the edification of J. Davis & Co. Hero, in Washington, you cannot escape him. He puts out the fires, arrests disorderly citizens, and gots into the private entrance of dram-shops and gam bling saloons. He has spoiled many a good drink' and broken up many a game of fare and mente. He is the natural fee of sutlers, and has a singular ashion of going down to the bottom of wagons and exploring suspicious barrels. A day or two since I saw a wagon-load of broad going across the Long Bridge. Bread is an innocent article, but presently a corporal mounted behind, and sent his bayonet ourrowing among the loaves. A moment more and the loaves were gently heaped on one side and a dozen kegs of beer were rolled into the quarters.

By order of the Provost Marshal! Everybody knows that our Provost Marshal is Brigadier General Andrew Porter. Everybody ere calls him "Andy," and so would I, but he is a military man, and I don't want to be too familiar. 1 don't see how they ever made him a Provost Marshal, or rather the representative of so much awe, power, terror, and cunning. He has one of those kind, genial, honest faces which you make up in Laneaster county, and is just such a man as you would gladly accept as an escort home if you met him on a dark night. He is not a bit classical-nor would you mistake him for either an Argus or a Minetaur. anything heathenish or fabulous; but a gallant, good fellow, who loves his country, hates traiters, and is the natural foe of cowardice and treachery. Never shirking a duty, never walking away from danger, with the conscience of this fight deep in his soul, a type and representative of your genuine Pennsylvania gentleman-this is Andrew Porter. And out of this man they have made a Provost Marshal.

I street, near Sixteenth, is a busy square. It is in a beautiful part of the city—the West End of Washington-and was very fashionable, no doubt. before people neglected fashions for the fight. Within a furlong of the White House, an easy stroll from the Departments, with millionaires and foreign ministers around, it is in the centre of the wealth, intelligence, and I may say the dignity of Washington. In an elegant mansion the Provost Marshal has his office. It was the home of that insidious and disagreeable Secessionist, Philip Clayton, of Georgia, the partner of Howell Cobb and the chief executioner at the proscriptive guillotine of Mr. Buchanan. A sentinel patrols before the door, impatient steeds are constantly awaiting their owners, military men always coming going, crowds of civilians who "have business in Virginia," women whose errand is to beg mercy for some culprit now musing over his treason n the civil prison on Thirteenth street—all elasses and conditions, curious travellers, correspondents of country newspapers, loungers, and tradesmen. One man wants to write a description of the camps for the Buncombe Gazette, and desires a pass; another has a friend whom he would like to see; while a father has a child at Ball's supplies vegetables from her farm near Shuter's one being shot so near Arlington Heights. lady, tells her opinions in the most public manner and seems anxious to open a conversation with the with olive faces, and that cunning eye and obsequious air, which tell their nationality. Wherever money is to be made you will find the Hebrewand every day we see him here, undergoing the hardships of the field, and the perils of the fight, for the emoluments of a camp-fellow. The tide constantly swells and passes away. New faces flock along, and old faces, after waiting impatiently for an hour or two, at length obtain a hearing, and go away satisfied. Seated in his office, the Provost Marshal is com-

pelled to endure the importunities of this tumultuous and unending throng. Every case is quietly considered, however, and in a few moments the applicant is dismissed. Strategem is of little avail with Andrew Porter. He seems to know a liar by instinct, and he has lies enough to fathem in all conscience. The rule prohibits any man from crossing the river who has no business in Virginia, and many a ruse is contrived to ovade this law. Stories are invented, and falsehoods told, but it is rarely that either the invention or the tale misleads the judgment of the Provost Marshal. I like to stroll into the West End of an after. noon, when the weather is not too warm, and have spent some pleasant and interesting hours in the neighborhood of the Marshul's office. You see human nature in its varied, singular, and most interesting phases; and then, again, it is something of a feeling to know that there is always a chance around here the greatest soldiers and civilians inhabit. I am something of a hero-worshipper, and if it is a weakness to have gods of your own to adore, let me own it frankly. I would give a good part of my possessions to see Garibaldi, and if ever I go to Paris it will be to have a glimpse of Louis Napoleon. I feel sure that both of them would disappoint me, but still, it would be worth a ride across the deep to have such a disappoint-

There are so many great men here that you begin to have an idea that everybody is great. Angels have been entertained unawares in the olden time, and I have seen an orderly sergeant stop the carriage of a Cabinet minister, and ask him to carry a bundle of letters to the post-office, "if he was going that way." You can't go by appearances. The shabbiest hat I have seen in town was worn by a statesman of high position and great fame, -- while a certain Distinguished Personage is generally attired in clothing which would excite the disdain of your Chestnut-street dandies. Some of our greatest men are the least pretending. Do you see that middle-sized man, with the piercing gray eye, the light moustache and imperial, wearing a plain blue military blouse, and with common foraging cap pushed back on his head? He wears no insignia of rank, but you know he is a soldier, and would probably pass him for a junior lieutenant of infantry. He goes rapidly along, with a little dash in his manner, and calmly smokes a cigar as he talks to a gray-boarded officer, who listens attentively. The young officer is General Geo McClellan, while his listener is Colonel Van of his staff. Wo leave the Provost Marshal's with its strange

attraction. But there are many other things to be seen, and another time we may see them.

J. R. Y. The Scriptures among the Soldiers. Among the various institutions that have been most assiduous in distributing religious reading among our brave soldiers, none has taken a more active part than our own Philadelphia Bible Society. The latter has already presented copies of the New Testament to more than thirteen thousand volunteers that have left our city. As this is additional to their ordinary work-which is to furnish the Scriptures gratuitously to mission schools, seamen, immigrants, and the indigent of Philadelphia-the expenses of the Society are thereby materially increased, and as it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, we have been requested to mention this fact, in order that persons favorable to this new enterprise may have an opportunity of aiding it by their contributions.

The American Tract Society, New York, have, St. Louis, supplied the soldiers, in the barracks ar hospitals in that city, and in thirty-five regiments, under General Fremont, with more than half a million pages of their publications, and the chaplains report that the reading of them by the soldiers is very general, and is to many a source of comfort. It is to be hoped that the good work of supplying this class of reading will not be suffered to languish for want of means.

RELIEF FUND AT ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- Mr Shewell, treasurer of this fund, in aid of the sufferers by the fire at the Continental Theatre, en the 14th inst, states the whole receipts by the benefit at the Arch-street Theatre, without deduction, as \$230; donation, \$10; from a friend of Mrs. Gale, \$8-total, \$298; all of which has been divided, pro rata, among the sufferers and their survivors, with \$25 since received; and the vouchers of disbursements can be seen by application to Mr. Murphy, at the box office of Arch-

strect Theatre. EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.-N. F. Pancoast, auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, has now arranged for examination a large lot of oil paintings, mirrors, &c., to be sold on Monday morning, at 10 Constitution from overthrow? Do they stil o'cleek.

LATEST NEWS

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Potomac Virtually Closed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REBELS GETTING BOLD. MORE PICKETS SHOT.

Reported Advance of the Rebels on Alexandria.

TREACHERY OF A SERGEANT OF MARINES. INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. Rebel Batteries on the Potomac. Official reports from the commanding officer o the Potomac flotilla have been received. The batterics at Frocatone Point were discovered on Wed nesday. Since then batteries have opened upon the shipping on the river or have been discovered at Timber branch, Quantico Cock-pit, and Point Occoquan. There are also three batteries at Muthiss Point, which, with those at Acquia Creek, are supplied with heavy guns. Some of them throw shot across into Maryland. The navigation of the river is virtually closed. The flag-ship Yankee, Commander GILLES, came up to-day, and reported the state of affairs to the Navy Department Merchant vessels which arrived here report that they have been fired upon, but have escaped without sustaining any serious injury, by closely hugging the Marvland shore. The schooner William Allen, Captain Crammer, of New York, loaded with hay, has arrived at Alexandria. She was fired at twelve times from the battery at Occoquan creek. Two shells entered her deck-load, and another struck her cabin, for tunately not exploding. They were fired from a

30-pound rifled cannon. There are circumstance leading to the belief that this cannon was captured at Bull Run. Captain Crammer reports that the steamer Al any, which left the navy yard yesterday mornhad cast anchor and was lying off Indian Head, this side of Occoquan oreck, being afraid to pass the rebel batteries The gunboat Yankee arrived at the navy yard to-day, without being molested by the Secession

five miles below Washington. The transport steamer Delaware was fired at as she passed that point yesterday. Seven shots were thrown, striking over and around her, without however, doing the least damage. The battery is represented as being a large one with the Secession flag prominently flying. It is thought by officers attached to the Potoms flotilla that there are other forts or batteries between Freestone Point and Acquia Croek, but as yet they are concealed by trees, which are thick along the shore. The policy seems to be to first build the offensive works, and then clear the woods in their front. This view of the Secession operations is strengthened by the report of a farmer

battery at Freestone Point, which is about twenty-

considerable force at other places between Occoquan and Acquia Creek. He further says that they are building forts and drawing cannon thither. All Quiet Along the Lines. It was reported at Gen. McCLELLAN's office, at a late hour to-night, that all was quiet over the

from Occoquan that the rebel troops are posted in

The Enemy Advancing. A balloon reconnoissance to day discovered that the enemy had advanced towards Alexandria. from the direction of Springfield, and were erecting batteries on Ender's Hill, where they were working with great energy.

More Pickets Shot. Last night three of our pickets, contrary to orders, went beyond the lines, and were fired upon. One of them was shot through the leg. He came into Fort Albany this morning. Our pickets met numbers, this side of Munson's Hill, and volleys were exchanged between them. Two of our men were wounded, and two of the enemy, it is believed, were killed, or carried away seriously wounded

The Rebel Pickets Drawing Closely upon us A private in the Second Michigan Regiment was wounded in the leg yesterday, by a rebel sentry, Cross Roads. A woman, with a market-wagon, who near Arlington Mills. This is the first case of any Hill, wants to go to Alexandria. She is a lively Discharge of Government Horse In spectors.

On Wednesday Major RUCKER, acting quarter sentry. Pedlers and vendors, who wish to "sell master, discharged all the inspectors at the Govern-crackers and cheese to the soldiers;" dark men, ment horse-yard, excepting John Kaynond, of Pennsylvania, who has now sole charge of receiving and inspecting horses. The Accounts of Paymaster Gallaher. Paymaster GALLAHER having given satisfactory

security to the Government for the settlement of his accounts, embracing a long cruise in the East Indies service, at the Naval Academy, and at the Washington Navy Yard, he has been released from Marcus Cicero Stanley.

MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, a recently discharged prisoner from Fort Lafayette, has had an interview with the Secretaries of State and War, and Gen-Scorr, and left for the West. Base Attempt of Conspiracy by a U.S. Acting Sorgeant Toomes was brought as a pri-

soner to Washington yesterday in the steamer Battimore, which had taken several political prisoners from Annapolis to Fort Lafayette. According to a report concerning the facts relating to Toones' arrest, when on the voyage he approached two of the marines, and told them that money was to be made by turning the head of the boat to the shore, so that the prisoners could make their escape, and that he would insure them \$600 each for their assistance, and \$30 per month pay hereafter. The marines. McMullen and McGraw, indignantly rejected the proposition, when he said there were men enough on board to seize the steamer, and that sooner than be arrested he would blow her up. The conspirator was secured and brought hither in

Affairs in New Mexico. A private letter from Santa Fe, dated the 7th inst., states that Hop, JOHN S. WATTS was elected delegate to Congress by a large majority, on the 2d of September. The writer adds that the rebel army has not yet crossed the Jornada, but were preparing to do so, with a view of taking Santa We expect a protty big fight. Governor ConnoLLY was inaugurated on the

As the old edition of the army regulations, here-

tofore issued, has become valueless, on account of the important changes and modifications made by the recent acts of Congress, &c., the following o der in reference to the newly revised regulations is published for the information of the army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Aug. 10th, 1861. \

Whereas it has been found expedient to revise
the regulations for the army, and the same having
been approved of by the President of the United
States, he commands that they be published for
the information and government of the military
service, and that from and after the date hereof
they shall be strictly observed as the rule and
standing authority upon the matter therein contained. Nothing contrary to the tenor of these regula-tions will be enjoined in any part of the forces of the United States by any commander whatever.

Secretary of War. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 26, via Baltimore. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk with 25 ladies to-day, and was stopped near Sewell's Point. and the passengers brought off in one of our ves-Commodore Goldsborough has given orders

SIMON CAMERON.

A rebel schooner from Richmond, this morning ran the blockade, and reached Norfolk in safety. The fourteen political prisoners, including Mayor Brown, S. Teakle Wallis, and others, were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette by the steamer George Peabody.

not to permit flags of truce in future to come near

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 26th-(Special despatch to the Chicago Times).-Capt. Stewart's cavalry, 75 strong, to-day encountered 40 of the robel cavalry at Lucas Bend, and pursued them into Jeff. Thompson's camp at Belmoret. Four of the rebels were killed, five captured, and many wounded. The remainder escaped to the woods. Our troops captured all the guns and pistols they could bring away. None of our men were injured. A report that the rebels were crossing below last night originated from the landing of the gunboat

Jeff. Davis below Norfolk, to wood and recon Jeff. Thompson's force is 2,500 strong. Scouts report that General Pillow is still at Columbus.

A Fruitless Chase by Pirates. NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- The schooner Arabella AFW 10th, Sept. 27.—110 concount Medical, from Aspinwall, reports that on the 20th inst., in lat 33, long. 74, she was chased by a schooner with the English flag, union down, but being outsailed; she hoisted the pirate rag. The next day she saw the same schooner chase a brig with the same Arrival of the United States Steamer Mo-

hican from Africa.

Boston, Sept. 27.—The United States war steamer Mohican, Captain Sylvanus U. Gordon, of the African squadron, has arrived at this port—all The Late Shooting Affray at Boston. BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Sergeant Welch, who was wounded by Lieutenant Treadwell, at a recruiting POSTSCRIPT!

SATURDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 27 .- The following will appear in the Democrat to-morrow: "Just before leaving the city, General Fremont wrote a letter to a friend in New York. We have succeeded in obtaining a copy, which, as it relates to public affairs, and possesses, at this time, great interest, we commit no impropriety in laying it before our readers: Sr. Louis, Sept. 26th.

My DEAR SIR: I leave at 8 o'clock in the morn-

ing, and send you this hurried note in the midst of e last arrangements before starting. We have to contest with an enemy having no posts to garrison, and no lines of transportation to defend or guard; whose whole force can be turned at will to any point; while we have from Leavenworth and Fort Scott to Paducah to keep protected. I wish to say to you that, though the position is difficult, I am confident that I am compenent to it and also to the enemy in the field. I am not able, at the same time, to attend to the

enemy at home. It is a shame to the country that an officer going to the field, his life in his handsolely actuated by the desire to serve his country, and win for himself its good opinions, and with no other object-should be destroyed by a system of concentrated attacks utterly without foundation. Charges are spoken of when there are none to be

What is the object of the repetition of these alsehoods, except to familiarize the public mind to the idea that something is wrong? Already our eredit, which was good, is shaken in consequence of the newspaper intimations of my being removed. Money is demanded by those furnishing supplies. To defend myself would require the time that s necessary to, and belongs to my duty against the enemy. If permitted by the country, this state of things will not fail to bring a disorder. I am an exponent of a part of the force of the na-

ion directed against the enemy of the country. Everything that is directed against me, is directed against it, and gives its enemy aid and comfort My private character comes in only incidentally I defend it because, naturally, "his reputation is dear to any men," but only incidentally. This is the foundation of many of my acts, and will be, if I stay here. Everything that hurts, impedes, or embarrasses the work entrusted to me, I strike at without hesitation. I take the sonsequences. The worst that can

happen to me is relief from great labor. Yours truly,

Fremont's Departure for the Field. PRICE PREPARING TO RESIST.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 27.—General Fremont and part of his saff left for Jefferson City this after-Reports received here to-night state that General

Price has dismounted all his horsemen, except four

regiments, and is organizing his army for a deter-

mined stand against Gen. Fremont. Very Important from the South-ern Blockade.

MISSISSIPPI CITY TAKEN! COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS
AND MOBILE CUT OFF

MOVEMENTS ON THE TEXAN COAST CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—A physician of this city, who has just returned from the South, says the blockading squadron have taken Mississippi City. thus cutting off communication between New Or leans and Mobile They have also taken all important points on the

Texan coast. FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27 .- W. G. Overton, former ly one of the editors and proprietors of the Conrier, was arrested vesterday for aiding the South-

The turnpike bridge over the Green river near Mumfordville was burned by the rebels yesterday. J. B. Archer, captain of the steamboat Commercial, was arrested yesterday, but released on entering bail in the sum of \$10,000. The boat was also seized, but released on security being given to surrender her on demand to the Federal Government.

Federal Troops Moving into Kentucky. CINCINNATI, Sept. 27 .- The Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment took possession of Cynthiana, Kentucky, The Fourteunth Ohio Regiment crossed the river this morning, and embarked on the Kentucky Central Railroad for the interior of the State.

TERRIFIC GALE AT ALBANY. Steamer Francis Skiddy blown Ashore,

ALBANY, Sept. 27-Midnight .- It is reported that the steamer Francis Skiddy, from Troy, for New York, is ashore on Fish Island, about two miles above the city, and that she is in a critical situation. The gale still continues in unabated

The Belgian Steamer Congress. New York, Sept. 27.—The Belgian steamer Congress has been signalled off the Highlands, in NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Belgian steamer Congress has arrived up. She lost the fans of her propeller on August 30, and made the remainder f her voyage under canvas.

A Sword to Senator Wilson. Boston, Sept. 26.—Senator Wilson was to-day presented with a sword by his friends in the custom house.

Naval Intelligence. BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The gunboat Mohican, which arrived at this port to-day, reports the Constellation sailed from Loando on August 11th for nome; the steamors San Jucinto and Mystic also sailed on the 10th for home, and the storeship Re.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALNUT-STREET 'THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts .-ARCH-STREET TURATRE—Arch street, above Sixth,— 'Jennette; or, Le Cretin de 18 Montagne." WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE-Walnut street. above Eighth,—"Tho Tempest; or, The Enchanted Island." ASSEMBLY Brindings-Corner of Tenth and Chestnut treets.—Sanderson's Stereopticon of the Southern Re-ellion and Russian War.

THE STORM LAST EVENING-DESTRUCTION of Property.—Yesterday afternoon at five o'clock a storm of wind and rain commenced, at times coming down with the utmost violence, and sceming to become more intense after every cossation, until at eight o'clock the shower became a deluge and the wind blew a gale. At eight o'clock the telegraph wires diverging from the Contral Station were blown down in various directions, and communication thus suspended. A number of railway lines were made useless by trees blowing across the tracks, and the street culverts, in one or places, were broken, the water gushing into the streets, and making deep rivulets along the side-walks and pavements.

A large number of trees, in different parts of the city, were blown down, and in some instances did considerable damage. A huge limb fell across the passenger railway track at Sixth and Walnut streets, and for some time stopped the passage of

the cars. A number of shutters, bricks from chimneys, trap-doors, &c., were blown from houses. A nan, whose name we did not learn, was badly cut on the head, at Tenth and Chestnut streets, by orick from a chimney.

The heavy fall of water caused the streets to overflow, and in some parts of the city where the ground is low cellars and culverts were flooded. ground is low centars and culterts were flootled.

At a house in Vino street, near Tenth, the back buildings were blown down while the family were at tea, and the consequent fright and destruction of household goods made a scene not less vivid than ludicrous. The storm continued at intervals until near midnight, and we doubt not much loss ensued.

Day, delivered two sermons, one in his own church and one to the regiment of Col. Bohlon, in camp at Hestonville, from the text: "No man that wareth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life that entangleth himself with the affairs of this life that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier."—2 Tim., 114.

The troops present were fermed in square, and listened with strict attention to the remarks of the learned divine, whose ministrations have been peculiarly acceptable to the soldiers in our camps.

His sermon to his own congregation was delivered in the morning, from the following text: "And he caused it to be proclaimed and published through Nineveh by the decree of the King and his nobles. Let neither man nor beast, herd nor flock, taste anything; let them not feed, nor drink water, &c., saying, &c."—Jonah, 3, 7, including the chapter

SERMONS ON THE FAST DAY BY REV. DR.

WEST .- The Rev. Dr. West, on the National Fast

saying. &c."-Jonah, 3, 7, including the chapter throughout. We regret that the crowded state of our columns will not permit us to do justice to this appropriate and eloquent sermon. It was listened to with great attention throughout and was worthy of the reputation of its author.

READY TO START.-Wo understand that Colonel McLean and Colonel Gostine have filled their regiments, and that one or two additional regiments are likewise filled. The men are being kept in camp, whoreas they might be moved to the seat of war, and the additional companies recruited afterward. The Government needs the men at once. If Colonel Geary had waited until his full the contract of 1500 men was filled, he would not regiment of 1,500 men was filled, he would not have gained the splendid successes that have made his name already famous.

To BE PRESENTED WITH COLORS .- Baxter's To be Presented with Golors.—Baxter's Fire Zouaves will be presented with a beautiful set of colors in front of the La Pierre House this afternoon. One of the flags is the national standard, with thirty-four gold stars, and the centre strip containing the name of the regiment. The other is a blue regimental flag. On one side is the Pennsylvania coat-of-arms, and the jinseription—" Presented to the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves by the Philadelphia Fire Department." On the reverse is the United States coat-of-arms. station in this city, on Wednesday, is not expected to recover, as a buil entered his spine, paralyzing him Lieutenant Treadwell was to-day remanded into custody, to await the issue of Weich's wounds. is the United States coat of arms.

INQUEST OF THE CORONER IN THE NINE-TEENTH WARD SUICIDE CASE .- Yesterday merning. Coronor Conrad held an inquest at the Ning. teenth-ward station house, in the mysterious said cide case mentioned in yesterday's Press. From the evidence elicited it appears that just previous to his death the deceased had been seen sitting on a fonce, in a sort of a hollow, by a couple of young ladies. One of the young ladies stopped for a few moments to fix her dress, and the other observed moments to fix her dress, and the other observed the man to raise his hand towards his head. She then heard the report of a pistol, saw the flash, and the man fell over upon his face. The ladies informed some boys who were playing cricket on the lot not far distant. A couple of these boys then went to the body, and found that the man was dead.

The decreased was living upon his focas with his

went to the body, and found that the man was dead.
The deceased was lying upon his face, with his right arm bent beneath him.
Miss Jenny Lovering testified to seeing the man sitting on the fence as she and a companion were going down the hill; did not see the shooting.
Miss Kato Marks saw the man shoot himself and fall upon his face. fall upon his face.

Henry Hearder, the lad who took the pistol out of the hand of the deceased, was also examined, and testified to the facts already stated. Dr. S. Updegrove made a post-mortem examina-tion of the deceased, and testified that the ball had entered on the front of the face, near the right ear, passed through the temporal bone and brain, and lodged upon the opposite side; between the scalp and bone was found some blackening from powder, showing that the pistol had been close to the head

The jury rendered a verdict of suicide by shooting
After the adjournment of the inquest the body
was recognized as that of George McLaughlin, a
member of Colonel Gosline's Zouave Regiment.
He calisted but a week since. On Wednesday he
purchased the pistol, which was found upon his person, at a store on the Frankford road, above Thompson street.

Thompson street.

McLaughlin was a single man, about twenty-five years of age, and resided in the neighborhood of Second and Oxford streets. He was a silver-plater by trade, and worked in Market street. The motive which led to the commission of the act of selfdestruction can only be surmised. Special Session of the Judicial Conven-

Special Session of the Judicial Convention of the Profile's Party.—In consequence of the withdrawal of Amos Briggs, Esq., from the nomination of the People's party, for associate judge of the District Court, the president of the Judicial Convention deemed it advisable to convene a special session of that body for the purpose of nominating some one in the place of Mr. Briggs. The Convention met at Sansom-street Hall, yesterday afternoon, F. Carroll Brewster, president, in the chair. A motion was made to appoint a committee to wait upon Mr. Briggs, and invite him to make a statement before the Convention defining his position. is position. The motion caused considerable debate, and was finally agreed to.

A committee of three was appointed and pro-ceeded to invite the attendance of Mr. Briggs, who made the following address:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have re-

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have requested your reassembling, in order to avail myself of an opportunity to tender back to you the nomination with which you have honored me, and for which I heartily thank you. This course has been superinduced from assurances given me by my friends, that, in consequence of the unfortunate agitation existing in the party of which you are the favored representatives, touching Judge Stroud and myself, that both of us would probably be defeated, and possibly the success of the whole ticket be jeoparded. Under such circumstances my duty is a plain one. It is to make any secrifice that my fellow-citizens may in reason require of me for the general good. In times like the present, when our glorious temple of constitutional liberty is rocking to its very base, and the problem remains yet unsolved whether the Government can maintain itself against an armed rebellion, every lover of his country should feel impelled to forego all personal considerations; to contribute his utmost to allay sectional or local strife, and to give to the Government his heartiest and most vigorous support. If sectional or local strife, and to give to the Government his heartiest and most vigorous support. If my withdrawal from the contest will tend to allay agitation, and be productive of harmony. I cheerfully make the sacrifice, however gratifying to me personally the retention of your nomination might be. I do not wish to forstall or bias your future deliberations, but allow me to say that between Judge Stroud and myself the most kindly and friendly relations exist, and should he be the favored recipient of your nomination I shall have no vored recipient of your nomination I shall have no

cause of regret.

Trusting, however, that your nominate, wheever he may be, will meet with general approval, and my retirement be productive of harmony and good, I beg your permission to withdraw my name.

The Convention went into a ballot for Associate Twice of the Ornhans? Court with this result.

Mr. Stroud was declared the unanimous naminee

of the Convention.

After the reading of the letters of acceptance from the other nominees the Convention adjourned.

MANUFACTURE OF SURGEON'S AMBULANCES,-Yesterday morning a number of ambulances for the al McCall's Reserve Division, manu factured by Henry Simons, at the direction of the State Surgeon General, were exhibited at the Ex-change. These carriages are sixty in number, and of two kinds, one for four or two horses, capable of carrying four soldiers lying down, and eight sitting up, and another for one horse, capable of carrying two at full length and four sitting. Each carriago is provided with the latest improved platform springs, and contains inside one or more springnattresses. These mattresses are so arranged light frames that they roll readily into and out of the body of the carriage. When lifted out of the carriage by their handles, four legs fall to the ground and support the bed in a manner similar to a hand-barrow. In addition to this, each bed is so cinted that any portion of it may be elevated at pleasure, thus securing an easy position to the

Close curtains, with glass, capable of rolling up in sections, with ventilating slides at different points of the body, secure the comforts of shade and fresh air, whilst insuring protection from the weather. Each carriage has hooks and a rack to weather. Bach carriage has hooks and a rack to carry the soldiers' arms and clothing, with various pockets for surgical dressings, in addition to which each one is provided with a large barrel of water to slake the sufferer's thirst. Hospital transport earts, to carry medicines, &c., are also provided, about twenty in number. The providing of these necessary vehicles make the Reserve Brigade's requirements complete. quirements complete.

THE CONTINENTAL VICTIMS-FUNERAL MISS ADDIE CARR.—The funeral of Miss Abbie Carr took place from the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning. The scene was a touching one, and was witnessed by crowds of spectators, who vainly strove to gain admittance to the institution to take a last sad look at the features of the fair young victim.

The body was handsomely laid out in a coffin covered with black cloth and mounted with silver. The deceased belonged to the Jewish persuasion, and the services were in accordance with the forms of the Hobrew Church. In addition to the rela-

tives, the funeral was altended by her personal friends and the attaches of the theatre where the oly occurrence took place. Miss Carr was but 19 years of age.

The funeral of Miss Zela Gale, the fourth and last of the Gale sisters, will take place from the resi-lence of Mr. Wheatley, in North Ninth street, on Surday afternoon. Miss Zela Gale, one of the late deceased, was en-Miss Zela Gale, one of the late deceased, was engaged to be married to a young man named Jones, a second officer of the steamship Kangaroo. The vessel was detained on her last voyage by the breaking of a shaft, and did not arrive at her proper time. Mr. Jones reached the city on Wednesday evening. It was then too late. His betrothed had breathed her last. She had struggled hard, apparently with a desire to bid farewell to the object of her affections, but in vain. Mr. Jones had resigned his situation, and almost completed arrangesigned his situation, and almost completed arrange-ments for taking Zela to England as his wife.

tims of the disaster, remains at the Pennsylvania Hospital. She has been completely prostrated by the shock her nervous system has undergone. THE OCTOBER ELECTION, rapidly coming upon us, involves trouble to more than the politi-ticians. The new election law contains certain prescriptions which must be observed, as in the tter of new hallot-boxes, 3,000 of which are to be furnished at the rate of nineteen to each pre-cinct. Copies of the counting blanks and the election laws must likewise be furnished to each pre cinct. The fire-proof vault under the Mayor's office has been finished. It can contain 5,000 ballot-boxes, and is to be their permanent receptacle open only to the Mayor and Recorder.

Mrs. Gale, the mother of four of the nine vic-

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL .- Yesterday morn ing Thomas Concannon, the young man about 22 years of age who had been run over by a Fourthreas of age who and over the over by a Fourth-street car, on Saturday evening last, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital. His lower limbs were bad-ly crushed, and his weakened system prevented their amputation. At the time of the accident he was riding home from a cricket match, and at Vine street, while in the act of jumping on the front plat-form, he fell and was run over as stated. An inquest was held by the coroner.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY .- About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, some rascals attempted to effect an entrance into a store and private dwelling in South street below Sixth, by placing a ladder at the back of the building, and trying to force an entrance through the second-story building. They were unable to force the shutter, and fled. A young man has been arrested upon the charge of being concerned in the affair. being concerned in the affair.

BURNED TO DEATH .- On Thursday evening a lady named Stryker, residing at Tacony, was found burned to death in her dwelling. Fragfound burned to death in her dwelling. Frag-ments of a fluid-lamp were found in the yard at-tached to the house, from which it has been in-ferred that one of these "infernal machines" was the cause of the shocking affair. Two or three small children were in the house, but escaped un-injured. Coroner Conrad was summoned to hold

School Examination .- Alluding to improper school examinations, a correspondent proj pounds the following arithmetical question, re-cently given at the Mount Vernon Grammar School He hopes that the author will enlighten him: Question. What part of 1-9 of 21 A. is 4 fur., 39 rods, 5 yds., 12 ft.? HEROIC ACT.—Officer Conrow, of the Second

police district, saw a lad, named James Martin, fall into the Delaware, at South-street wharf, on Thursday afternoon, and immediately jumped in and rescued him from a watery grave The boy and flicer both had a narrow escape from drowning. BALTIMORE RAILROAD,-The new arrangement, by which passengers on express trains go through to Washington without changing cars at Havre-dirace and Baltimere, is found to work admirably.

DISGRACETTL Row. — During a ball at Schuylkill Heights, on Thursday, a disgraceful fight took place. An ex-police officer, removed for improper conduct, was among the rioters. Accident while Gunning .- A lad named

George W. Jeffics, aged 16 years, had his finger blown off on Thursday by the accidental discharge of a gun while on a shooting excursion on the Neck near the Point House. He was removed to the hospital. A CHICKEN THIEF .- A colored man named

Robert Mundel, was arrested at Old York road and Noble streets, on Thursday, charged with having stolen twenty chickens, the property of an old lady in the neighborhood. Alderman Comly committed the prisoner to answer. THE LAW DEPARTMENT of the University will be opened for the next term on Monday, when Hon. George Sharswood will deliver the introduc-tery lecture.

THE VOLUNTEER SUPPLY BILLS continue to give the investigating committee of Councils pleaty to do. Col. Small's regiment, that remained so long in the city before departing to action, have prein the city before departing to action, have presented bills amounting to \$3,226.24. Some of the items of said bills include whisky, damages done to property when used as recruiting rendervous, lunch, &c. Many publicans who trusted the soldiers by order of their officers will get little satisfaction for their charity.

DONATION FOR THE VOLUNTEER REFRESH. JONATION FOR THE VOLUNTEER REFRESH-ment Saloon.—Company F, Colonel Baker's Cali-fornia Regiment, now encamped at Camp Advance, Virginia, has forwarded a contribution of \$16.05 for the benefit of the Volunteer Refroshment fa-loon of this city. The money was raised by the officers and privates of the regiment. The sub-scription list is headed by Second Lieutenant C. A. Schaffer, who contributes \$10.

COL. BALLIER'S REGIMENT .- The Regiment of Colonel Ballier, now encamped near the Bidge-avenue Railroad Depot, will go through the evoluavenue hairroad Depot, will go through the evolu-tions this evening, at 71 P. M., the camp ground being illuminated with Bengola Lights and rockets. An exhibition of fireworks, representing the attack upon, and capture of Fort Hatteras, will be given for the entertainment of visitors and volunteers, and the regimental band will play. Colonel Gregory's Regiment .- This regi-

ment has recently encamped opposite Gray's Ferry Bridge. The cars of the Spruce and Pine Railway earry passengers directly to the bridge for favo cents. This encampment has been named "Camp Chase," in honor of the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. Large additions are daily expected. The hours for drill are 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. COMPANY P., of Col. Geary's Regiment is nearly full. Lieut. Wm. J. Mackey, with a detachment of sixty men were yesterday mustered into the regiment by Col. Ruff. Captain Tourison is re-

cruiting for the balance of the company, at the southwest corner Fourth and Library streets. FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—Private John Grant, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, who was shot last Monday, was buried yesterday at Odd-

Fellows' Cemetery. STATE MEDICAL BOARD. - Next Wednesday the Medical Board convenes at Harrisburg, to con-duct the usual written examination. Surgeon General Henry Smith, of this city, is a member of

Testing a Cannon .- Messrs. Matthews & Moore, who lately wrought a splendid cannon at their works, on Bush Hill, are about to make the

interesting experiment of testing a new cannon DISTRIBUTION OF THE WALNUT-STREET RE-LIEF FUND — Edwin Adams, as agent of the relief fund of the Walnut-street Theatre, received from Mrs. M. A. Garrettson (on Tuesday, Sept 24, 1861) the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents, (being the entire receipts, without any deduction,) realized by a benefit given at the theatre by the lessee, the company, orchostra, attachés, and employes, for the aid of those unfortunate sufferers by the late calamity at the Continental Theatre, on Saturday evening, Sept. 14, 1861. He distributed it very judiciously among the surviving sufferers and the friends of the deceased.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Sixty-three cases of Tobacco. This property was seized a few months ago, by the United States marshal, as belonging to an officer of the Confederate army.

J. Rinaldo Sank & Co., on Water street, were the consignees af the tobacco, and it was solved at their warehouse. Yesterday morning, the court entered an order

releasing the tobacco, on the ground that it was not confiscable, not being property in transitu from a loyal to a disloyal State, or vice versa, and, therenot confiscable under the act of Congress, 18th July, 1861.

None of the other courts were in session.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PRILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1861 The business transacted at the stock board tolay was light, and prices were unsteady. State fives declined to 74. City loans was steady at 89; for the new issue, and Pennsylvania Railroad shares at 371. The first mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold at 92, a decline of 1. Reading Railroad stock also fell off,

The Money Market is quiet. No movement of importance presents itself for notice except the subscription to the national loan, which continues The second fifty millions will be taken by the banks, under the option provided in their first negotiation, and the banks of this city have resolved to take their proportion

closing at 174.

The department at Washington is sending out the 7.30 per cent. certificates as fast as possible. The New York Evening Post of to-day says : The stock market opened very quiet, with some signs of weakness, but gradually hardened, and closes firm, with considerable activity in several of the leading securities. The strong position of the Government list imparts to the rest of the market, very steady appearance and the reserve market a very steady appearance, and the reverse in Missouri has ceased to exert an unfavorable influence. The eneculation in Pacific Itali continues and as

high as 88 was paid, against 80 on Wednesday. The rise is attributed by some to the purchases of the "shorts," but it more likely proceeds from the large business of the company. Panama sympa-thizes, advancing to 112 al 14.

After the board Pacific Mail sold at 89—a still further advance. The firmest of the Western stocks is Chicage and Rock Island, which rose to 44% under the large increase on the earnings of the third week in September.

We noticed on Wednesday a sweeping movement

in six per cent. Treasury notes at 98. At this figure the market was cleared by the knowing ones, who at no time have believed that there was any serious intention, either on the part of the banks or the Government, of modifying the programme of August 19th, as relating to the paying in these notes on the second fifty millions of the 7.30 loan. That sales opened this morning at 981, and the price gradually stiffened to 981, at which rate there is a strong demand There is an enormous business doing on the Corn There is an enormous business doing on the Gorm Exchange to-day, the sales of grain reaching about 600,000 bushels, besides large operations in Flour. The subscriptions to the 7.30 loan present no new feature. The Secretary of the Treasury has for-warded to Morris Ketchum, the Government agent

in this city, a supply of the notes, from whom they may be had in sums to suit purchasers.

Money is easy at 5 per cent. on call, and 6a6! per cent. on first-class paper. The total receipts of flour, wheat, and corn. (flour reduced to wheat,) at the four leading ports.

for the week ending Sept. 21st, and since the ise

of January last, were as fellows: 250,992 4,880,764 Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 26, 1861: From Port Carbon.....

Pottaville..... Schuylkill Haven.... 7,373 02 2,675 07 1,734 14 Total Anthracite Coal for week.. 20,727 04 Harri-burg, (total), Bituminous... 4,617 68 25,344 11 Total of all kinds for week1,310,316 12 ...1,491,400 16 To same time last year......

The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861, and since January 1, 1861: Week. Previously. Tons. ..7,677 ..8,049 Tons. 181,767 139,271 Tons. 177,080 136,223 Increase.......4,629 40,857

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

Beptember 27, 1861.

BEPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange FIRST BOARD. 37% 300 Penna 5s..... 100 do 74 4 Morris Ca'l prf 2d, 1053 6 do 2 dys. . 105) 26 Green & Coates R 13)

BETWEEN BOARDS. 50 Reading R. . . 17 3-16 100 Reading R. cash . 17 3-16 100 do ...2dys. 17 5 50 do ...cash.17 3-16 to do ...2dys. 17 5 50 do ...5wn&in 17 3-16 SECOND BOARD.

CLOSING PRICES—DULL.

New York Stock Exchange-Sept. 27.