TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact new 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

none but patricts 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 Chestant street, Philadelphia.

can be no neutrals in this war. There can be

WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, wherever a Democratic county ticket has been placed in nomination in this State it has been under the auspices of the leaders of the Breckinridge Disunion party, and wherever this has been done it has been followed by an open revolt in such counties, on the part of all the loval Democrats. In Bucks county the Democratic organization seems to have been captured by the Douglas men, who have placed their ticket upon the strongest war Administration and Government platform; but in Montgomery, Berks, Chester, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Clearfield, Centre, and, of course, in Northampton, the office-holders and followers of the Buchanan Administration have had things their own way, and are conducting the campaign after their peculiar fashion. We have no doubt that each and all of these tickets can be defeated, if there is a hearty union against them of the good men and true. Too much credit cannot be given to such of the Republicans as have joined hands with the Democrats throughout Pennsylvania in nominating Union county tickets. This is the time not only to sink all organizations, but to prepare the way for the future. While the war lasts, but one motive should animate sincere and patriotic citizens, and that is to support the Government in the most vigorous prosecution of that war, and, to this end, to effect a solid and irresistible combination of the loyal voters at every election, leaving mere partisans to take the consequences of putting forward partisan candidates. We notice, with great pleasure, that, on Thursday evening next, a public meeting will be held in this city for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Union Convention, and of rallying around the Federal Government in all its measures for the suppression of treason and rebellion, which will probably be addressed by those tribunes of the people, EVERETT, of Massachusetts, Dick-INSON, of New York, BAKER, of Oregon, SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Holt, of Kentucky. At the great Union meeting held at Cooper's Institute, in New York city, a few evenings ago, preparatory steps were taken to break up the close corporations of Tammany and Mozart Halls, and to inaugurate a citizens' movement which would sweep these cabals out of existence, at least during the war. A similar resolution at the meeting on Thursday night will, no doubt, be rewarded by the best consequences. It is to be regretted, however, that this meeting was called at Concert Hall.

The Death of Gen. Gibson. death of Gen. George Gibson, Commissary GEORGE G. GIBSON, who fought through the 1791. He was a brother of the distinguished fantry, on the 3d of May, 1808. On Novemof major of the Seventh infantry, and on held until he was disbanded, on the 15th of June, 1815. On the 29th of April, 1816, the issue, and that on that issue we have he was appointed Quartermaster General, with the rank of colonel, and assigned to the ture as a nation. This conversion of Mr. Southern division of the army, then under Russell is, therefore, a gratifying sign, for command of Major General Jackson. He when our enemies begin to acknowledge our held that rank until April 18th, 1819, when he justice and power, we may easily feel our imwas appointed Commissary General of Subsistence. On the 29th of April, 1826, he was brevetted brigadier general for "ten years' faithful service," and on May 30th, 1848, he was brevetted a major general for "meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duties in prosecuting the war with Mexico." Since that time he has held the position of Commissary General, and discharged the duties of the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the army.

Twenty such halls would not accommodate the

people who are anxious to hear the illustrious

orators announced to speak on that occasion.

THE late speech of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, recent Representative in Congress, from the Westchester (New York) district, is one of the boldest, ablest, and most exhaustive vindications of the policy of the Administration, and of the justice of the war, we have yet read. Mr. HASKIN was an early and self-sacrificing opponent of the scandalous conduct of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, and many of the fruits that have resulted from the opposition of the independent Democrats to the Southern oligarchy, on the Lecompton and other questions, are attributable to the constant and consistent labors of Mr. HASKIN. He is now in the field working heartily for the State ticket-composed of Democrats, Republicans, and Americans—nominated by the late Union Convention of New York, and we perceive that a ticket, framed in the same of the withdrawal of the latter is, that they apspirit, has been nominated for his own county -Westchester. Wagers are freely offered in New York that the Union State ticket will be contrary, has latterly been greatly strengthelected by three hundred thousand majority.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT has sent to Mr. JAY COOKE, agent for the subscriptions to the new national loan, a large amount of the 7 3-10 treasury notes, which will be furnished to subscribers hereafter in any amounts desired, without delay. The extraordinary demand for these notes from all the loyal States has been such as to delay their preparation weeks instead of days, as was at first anticipated, the mere signing and filling up requiring an incredible amount of manual labor. We are glad to state that the Secretary of the Treasury is using every exertion to obviate further delay, and it is wholly due to his enterprise and appreciation of the wants of the community that Mr. Cooke is enabled to furnish the notes hereafter upon payment of the amount desired

The former subscribers to the loan will receive their notes direct from the Department as soon as prepared.

Negro Stealers. In the opinion of the prominent actors in the rebellion, up to a recent date, the worst crime in the calendar was to entice or force a slave away from his master. About any other somewhat indifferent. They considered it no great misdemeanor to "lynch" any obnoxious individual; and as to the payment of ordinary debts, they were strongly disposed to adopt the idea of the rakes and spendthrifts of the world, who think it rather a mark of gentility than of dishonesty to defraud a "greasy mechanic" or a " mud-sill" of society out of his shment could be too severe, and no oppro-Now, even on this point these believers in the sanctity of the "Divine Institution" are not consistent. It is their invariable custom, when they invade the loyal districts of Misslaves of Union men, and they no doubt have already in this way really stolen more negroes than the Abolitionists of our country have

ever enticed from their masters. THE IMPORTANT news from New Orleans of the effectiveness of our blockade of that port, and the fearful destitution and dissatisfaction which prevail there, will attract general at-

tention. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO GANS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, &C .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shees, brogans, travelling-bags, &c., embracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for each, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

The Voice of an Old Pennsylvania

Democrat. The following extract from a private letter, written to the editor by a gentleman born in Chester county, in this State, who has resided in Missouri for more than twelve years, and has been attached through life to the Demoeratic party, is so eloquent and patriotic that we do not hesitate to lay it before our readers: we do not hesitate to lay it before our reasters;

'You know how long and how ardently I have
labored in the ranks of the Democratic party. I
assure you it has caused me intense regret and sorrow to find that any portion of the members of that
great old party in your or any other of the free
States are engaged in crippling the hands of the
present Administration in its endeavors to suppress the existing iniquitous rebellion. They are doing us in Missouri an immensity of injury. To-day hundreds of widows are clad in the habilinents of mourning, hundreds of Missouri homes are desolate, and thousands of our children are orphans in consequence of the 'aid and comfort' the rebellion in our State has extracted from the properties of the states. I will not impugn the patriotism of those who constitute the so-called Peace party among you. But they are wofully mistaken when they oppose the war mon-sures of the Federal Government. To all Missouri these mistakes of theirs are calamitous; to Southern Missouri they are terribly so. Had the free States stood up as one man in favor of suppressing the rebellion we should have had no war among Missourians, and our rich fields would have smiled in such fludures as ware victored in the first the state.

ray, in consequence of the errors to which I allude, whole counties in the grows to wheel I the lude, whole counties in the south of our State are covered with the blackness of darkness, while the Union families who have fled from the threatened and murderous persocution of the rebels are almost, if not entirely, ruined. The pall of desolution may well be said to cover those who remain and are loyal to the Government. How the heart sick-ens and the soul sinks in sadness and sorrow in realizing that, in a great measure, if not entirely, all this ruin and slaughter springs from the morce-nery motives, or the mistakes, of those who are our brothers, and should, yet do not, act as such!
"And all this for what? Is it merely to sustain turty which. I am free to admit, and even affirm has done great good to the country? No man, I hope, will pretend to that. Is it because this rebellion is justifiable? Not one among you who calls himself a man dare so declare. Is it because the robel successful in the and carryland. calls himself a man dare so declare. Is it because the rebel success will, in the end, compel an acknowledgment of the independence of this Southern Confederacy, born out of all manner of atrocities? Paltering, craven cowards might so confess. But will the brave sons of the Old Keystone permit an un-hely rebellion to snatch from them the centrol of the outlet of the great river that traverses her from her northern to her southern border? I cannot believe they will. But do as you may, we of 'the great valley of the Father of Waters' will never allow any Government foreign to ours to control the estuaries of the Mississippi. Never! That control must be conjointly ours, at least. This is necessary to our welfare, if not to our existence.

We will, therefore, maintain it; by the sid of your peace men we would fain desire, but without them and in spite of them, if we must be impelled to this sorrowful necessity."

A single word of comment upon this forcible appeal, to the so-called "peace" men in the free States. Their destiny cannot be otherwise than infamous, no matter how the war may end. If it should terminate in sealing the seceded States to the Union, and in sustaining the old Federal Constitution as it came to us from our fathers, they will be stigmatized as having held back in our direst distress, and if, on the other hand, this struggle should close by a separation, they will be pointed out as objects of scorn and contempt, Disunion.

A Gratifying Conversion. Mr. Russell's reluctant acquiescence in the

confidence of the Northern armies, and their

surety of success, is a remarkable sign. He

has been an earnest, unscrupulous, and effective, because apparently an impartial opponent and credulous civilians. of the cause. His opportunities for injuring us were many. He was welcomed, toaded, and feasted. While American correspondents were disdainfully recognized, Mr. RUSSELL drank wine in the parlors of Senators and Ministers The telegraph brings us intelligence of the of State. Commanding generals admitted him to their councils of war, and wherever he went General of the United States, which event it seemed as if all classes vied with each other the floors with the remnants of many a soldier's took place at Washington yesterday morning. as to who should do him the greatest honor. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, 85 The special correspondent drank the wine, and drinking-cups. The mill-stream was gushing partook of the cheer, and then deliberately libelled those who had been at so much pains to Revolutionary war, and who died at Fort Jef- honor him. His correspondence is familiar to ferson on the 11th December, 1791, of wounds our readers, and they know how persistently received in battle on the 4th of November, he has misrepresented the loyal North, from his succeing account of public sentiment in JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON, who for a long period New York down to his exultant description were were the usual signs of soldiers' life-cosy little adorned the Supreme Bench of our State. He of a disaster he never witnessed, and a retreat entered the army, as captain in the Fifth in- which he was among the first to lead. His recent letters, however, exhibit a marked change ber 9th, 1811, he was promoted to the position in his opinions. He at last begins to see that we of the North have an honest quarrel before the 15th of August, 1813, he received us, and brave arms to fight it out; that there the rank of lieutenant colonel, which he is a reality in the exhibition of national enthusiasm; that we have committed our honor to

> portance as a nation. Amende Honorable. Having published the extract from BAYARD TAYLOR'S letter, from Gotha, Germany, containing a statement that Mr. Buchanan had sent a portrait of Miss Lane to the Almanac de Gotha, we are gratified in being enabled to Mr. TAYLOR, who is now in this country, how much it has done to improve the world? Go dated at Washington, on the 24th of Septem- into a well whitewashed village and you are in an

"I see, by a recent telegram, that a Lancaste paper denies, 'by authority,' my statement that Mr. Buchanan sent a portrait of Miss Lane to the Almanac de Gotha. That the portrait was sent, Almanac de Gotha. That the pertrait was sent, and in the ex-President's name, my information is too direct to be doubted, and the explanation suggested—that the publisher of the Almanac was heazed by somebody—is undoubtedly correct. Having originally made the statement, it is just that I should repeat this explanation, which every American will be gratified to hear "

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861. The occupation of Munson's Hill by the Federal troops, quietly and bloodlessly accomplished, and the fact that our skirmishers are four miles beyond it, must not be misunderstood as a rash advance movement on the part of General McClellan, or as a frightened retreat on the part of the rebels. The theory prehended being outflanked by General Banks, whose division, whatever may be said to the ened. They cannot seduce McClellan into an ambuscade, but they are not blind to the fact that, step by step, he is pressing them back upon their old base of operations, and that when a collision takes place, he will be enacorrespondence remains unchanged, viz: that while we can afford to wait they cannot. Their army will fight with desperation, but that which hurries on Beauregard is the impatience of his troops from the Cotton States, who are constantly in dread of receiving intelligence of the attacks of the Federal navy upon their coast towns. The affair at Hatteras excited the utmost panie in their ranks, and, not withstanding the pains that have been taken to conceal the naval preparations of the Federal Government, the most exaggerated stories are circulated among the rebel troops. Letters are written to them from New Orleans, Charleston, and Mobile, filled with gloomy anticipations of an assault upon the Southern cities, and thus the dread of the friends of the rebels at home is communicated to the ranks, with

What fire in the rear could be worse than this? And if you add it to the notorious sufright of property, personal security, life, or fering of the troops, their bad clothing, and liberty, it must be confessed that they were the difficulty of obtaining many of the necessaries of life to which the Southern people have been accustomed—about which there can be no doubt, inasmuch as it is testified to by daily witnesses, composed both of our escaped prisoners and deserters from their ranks—some idea may be had of the embarrassment of the rebel leaders. Suppose the United States army on the banks of the Potomac, now some two just dues. But "stealing a negro" was quite hundred thousand strong—coming from New rebels out of their position at any time from Fort another matter. For such an offence no pu- York, New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the far northeast-were continually harassed brious epithal afficiently harshand expressive. with the tear of their friends at home being pounced upon by a Secession fleet, and distressed by the want of good clothes, coffee, sugar, ice-not to speak of other consouri or Kentucky, to run off or steal the of discipline, would General McClellan or General Banks be able to preserve? They could not be held a week under ordinary subordination. As to the interruption of the navigation of the Potomac by the rebel batteries, amounts simply to this, that owing to the rebel occupation of the shores of Virginia it could not have been prevented unless a land advance had been made, and the only effect of maintaining it will be to give to our gallant navy another brilliant opportunity to distinguish itself. On this point, however, I am not permited to speak without disclosing information which cannot safely be given to the public. THOMAS BIRCH AND SON'S SALES .- Household

furniture this morning at No. 914 Chestnut street.

Wednesday, photographic gallery, 730 Chestnut

very natural consequences.

A MORNING AT MUNSON'S HILL.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861. It was a very cool morning-very dreary and Octoberish—with a sharp wind blowing from the river, as I crossed the Long Bridge, and passed into Virginia. The town was full of rumors in relation to the advance of the army, and the universal opinion appeared to be that a battle was inevitable and immediate. Munson's Hill had been taken, and nobody hurt! This subject of so many newspaper articles, of so much anxious rhetoric; this scene of constant defiance to the land of the brave was at length in the possession of the Federal forces. Whether it was Beaurogard's idea in retreating or McClellan's idea in advancing-whether it was a part of the Richmond plan or a part of the Washington plan-everybody was curious to know, and yet, strange to say, very few seemed to care. Whatever the theory might be, there was one fact overshadowed everything-that fact was, that Munion's first was in the possession of the Foderal army, and that the army of the Potomae was advancing along the line. There have been many changes in the appearance

of this country within the past few weeks. It seemed to have a more peaceful look, and as I rode along that rough, rugged causeway which leads from the Long Bridge to Fort Runyon, with nothing on either side but a low marshy shore, gradually hardening into a tract of rolling, and apparently untillable acres, and abruptly rising in the distance, it was hard to realize that it had been the scene of so much misery, hunger, dejection, insubordination, and shame, which I witnessed on the memorable morning after the Manassas battle. A change had taken place. The old camps were cleared away—the old soldiers had either gone to their homes, or were in some other part of the department; regularity and discipline had superseded revelry and disobedience -order had been created out of disorder. A few soldiers were sunning themselves on the roadside, near a massive gate of unstripped logs. Before the massive gate a soldier was quietly patrolling, a sober-looking fellow, who had evidently his own idea about the fitness of things, for he handled his musket as though he owed it a grudge which tardy time had at length given him an opportunity of satisfying, and when he asked your correspondent for a pass he seemed to consider it almost an unnecessary formality, and pronounced it correct in the sleepiest nanner possible.

Beyond the massive gate lines of compact and frowning fortifications extended, with heavy black guns of immense calibre, looking suspiciously up the road, as if patiently awaiting the opportunity of addressing the rebels in their strange and unanswerable eloquence. Here commenced the line of camps which fringe the Potomac. Most of them were almost deserted. A company or two remained as a guard over the tents, the camp equipage, and to attend to the wants of the wounded. The body of them had gone ahead, some during the night before, some at early morning. Those behind were petulant and surly, many cursing the fate which put them on the guard where they "couldn't see the fun," while others seemed satisfied with their fate, reasoning very sensibly that keeping guard was not such a fearful task, after all, when pettles were on the eye of being fought and men were about to be slain. As I went along there were any number of rumors. which seemed to grow in size and terror the farther I got into Virginia. because, if they had done right, they might

One accommodating and agreeable private said
have succeeded in preventing the calamity of
that a terrible battle was raging, that Munson's Hill had been retaken with great slaughter, and that McClellan was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. The story amused his companions greatly, for among them my informant seemed to have the reputation of a wag. Other harmless narratives were met as we went over the route, having evi-

dently been composed for the amusement of curious

From Arlington Mills to Builey's Cross Roads was romantic and interesting ride. The old millhouse looked forlorn and pitiful, and had fallen away to ruin. Large masses of sand and stones blocked up the road in front, the heavy mill-stones were lying out on the roadside, the boards had been torn from the side of the building to build the midnight picket-fires, masses of rubbish covered mess, fragments of cooked food, battered canteens silently mouldering away, in busy waters of the dam. Further up, along a narrow road, which descended unevenly and abruptly like the steps of a natural amphitheatre, and we came into a wellwooded and romantic country, along which, not long since, a line of the Federal pickets extended. There huts of branches well matted with leaves, and halfcharred logs in a gully before them. On both sides of the road were dense thickets of underbrush, and tall, sickly timber, which looked even sicklier than usual, with the crisp brown leaves falling from their puny branches. The team-wagons had made deep ruts in roads originally in a dilapidated condin, while the recent heavy rain had left its card in the shape of broad gullies of turbid water. Oceasionally the monotony of the scene would be broken by a farm-house, deserted, dingy, and weastaked our prosperity as a people, and our futher-stained, which seemed to be silently mourning over the neglect which had robbed it of its former freshness and beauty; battered gates, around which parasitical plants were clinging-long arcades of overgrown bushes, on which the flowers had ceased to bloom, while the old family trees

looked ragged and dismal. "Bailey's Cross Roads" is a blacskmith shop, and a few little houses glaringly white from a re cent application of whitewash, where five roads meet, and radiate towards all points of the compass, is a very quiet and rather respectable-looking town-thanks to the lime. Did it ever occur to you, print the following paragraph, from a letter of by the way, what a respectable thing lime is, and intelligent community. You will find a large school-house, four or five churches, an agricultural society, a debating club, a good library of books, and a graveyard with genteel tombstones. You will find a number of pianos and large clubs of newspaper subscribers. You will find health, happiness, peace, intelligence, and contentment-you will find that the whitewash brush is a great civilizer, and that our enlightenment has no better exponent than lime. If ever I went on a begging tour for either a missionary fund or from the force of more personal necessities. I should never pass a dwelling with the garden pale whitewashed, for it is a sure sign that there is a welcome within, that the pantry is well stocked, and that the dogs are

neither dangerous nor demonstrative.

I beg your pardon for the delay, but there are five roads here, and our purpose is to reach Munson's Hill. A captain of a German company endeavors to put us on the way, but his English is nearly as bad as your correspondent's German. So, with the very best intentions in the world on either side, we part unsatisfied, until an Anglo-Saxon corporal of a Michigan regiment points up a road leading off in right angles from the one I had been travelling, and Munson's Hill appears in the dis tance, nearly a mile. Crowds of curious soldiers were flocking towards it, but very few citizens, for the impression was abroad that the journey, as yet, was rather a dangerous experiment, as the rebels might be concealed in the vicinity. As I rode slowly up the road I bled to envelope them effectually. At all looked at it very earnestly. It is rather an indifevents, the opinion heretofore expressed in this ferent looking hill, I confess, to have made such a noise in the world. I should not take it to be as high as Fairmount. It ascends gradually towards the top, on which there was a broad, even table land about the extent of an acre, and perhaps not so large. Four or five small sparsely-branched trees were growing in the centre. From one of then the Confederate flag had been flying, the string which secured it still remaining. While I was on the summit our own flag was hoisted from the tallest of the small trees, by a corporal of the New York Thirtyseventh. Our flag was a small silk one, bordered with gold fringe, and was evidently a regimental standard. It flapped and streamed in the most wanton manner, looking beautiful and suggestive. The top of the hill was covered with straw, and around it small knots of soldiers were leisurely reclining, reading the Sunday Morning Chronicle

had brought out in a carriage, and was selling at ten cents a-piece. The fortification on Munson's Hill, about which so much has been written, and so many astounding pictures engraved in the New York and other sensation journals, seemed to be an insignificant, useless mound of earth and gravel, which could serve no military purpose whatever, unless, perhaps, as a breastwork for riflemen Hastily dug, levelled and shaped with the side of the spade, no cannon had ever been erected on it, nor would it have borne the weight of a common-sized carronade. I express no opinion of my own, but that of an intelligent artillery officer, with whom I conversed when looking at the rebel works, that McClellan could have shelled the Richardson had he deemed the occupation of the place worth the powder. On the other hill, or rather on the western slope, the encampments of Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia regiments still remained. The huts were built of fence rails, which were covered with straw, and intended to accommodate from ten to fifteen soldiers siderations—what kind of heart, what sort in each. Our own men had taken possession of them, and when I passed through they were filled with Federal soldiers. They were convenient and comfortable, but, considering the inflammable nature of the straw which formed such an important part of their construction, a few shots from our

and other papers, which an enterprising newsboy

The view from Munson's Hill is romantic. It stands alone in a rather broad valley, with a large cornfield at its base, and better-tilled lands aroun than we generally see in Eastern Virginia. I the distance the dome of the Capitol is plainly visible, and with a glass the furrows in the marble, the carving on the pillars, and the forms and garments of visitors could be plainly distinguished. But with the exception of this view of the Capitol the rest is nothing but a succession of foliage masked hills, ranging in the distance, blue, faint, and dim, and studding an uneven, undulating land-

We were not permitted to go beyond Munson'

batteries would have speedily rendered them un-

Hill for more than a short distance, as our army was still slowly advancing on a reconnoissance and civilians would only have been in the way and perhaps run the risk of being shot by our Federal skirmishers. An entrenchment about a mile west of the hill had been also occupied by our troops, and the soldiers were mounting cannon and strengthening its defensive and offensive qualities. I rode over the ground between the hill and the cross roads which had been the scene of the picket iring so much talked of during the rebel occupation. An open field, about forty acres broad, exended each side of the road. One side was planted with corn, the other was open pasture land. The open land had a row of small trees on each poundary. Behind one row the Secession pickets were wont to skulk; behind the opposite row our own sentinels sheltered themselves. At the entrance to the field there was a small hut of logs, which had been used by the Secession guard. It and been but recently occupied, for on one of the boards was cut, in clear, fresh letters " Hove Kirwan, Ala. Vols." The barn which had been used to shelter the rebels when firing on our guards, and which had been burned by the stratagem of a Michigan soldier, who fired red-hot slugs into the hay it contained, was shown. Nothing remained, however, but a heap of ruins and

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

a scarred and charred foundation. J. R. Y.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Situation of the Federal Army. THE PICKETS ONLY A QUARTER OF A MILE APART. GEN. McCALL'S COMMAND REPULSES THE REBELS AT GREAT FALLS.

STATEMENTS OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S GROOM. Wanton Destruction of Property

BRAVERY OF PHILADELPHIA REGIMENTS. The Difficulty between Fremont

and Blair. RE-ARREST OF COLONEL BLAIR. Unconditional Discharge Ordered by Gen. Scott

LATEST FROM LEXINGTON. STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

They Discover a Large Amount of Ammunition PRICE PREPARING TO RESIST FREMONT.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. Terrible Alarm at New Orleans. The following important letter was received here

U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA, 11th Sept., 1861, )
Off the mouth of Mississippi. The latest news from New Orleans is that there s much suffering and distress there. Placards were posted on the corners of the streets, a few nights ago, inscribed "Lincoln and Bread!" Jeff. Davis and Starvation!"

There are great apprehensions of FREMONT'S descent down the Mississippi river, and if he comes many are ready to join him. The blockade of New Orleans is closed, and becoming closer every day.

bels Scattered. The reconnoissance made by the rebels, this ments, with artillery. It was met by General McCall, who dispersed and scattered the enemy by six rounds of shot and shell from a battery planted on the Maryland side.

Re-arrest of Col. Blaur-Gen. Scott Orders From facts ascertained here it appears that on Wednesday last Gen. FREMONT released Col. BLAIR from arrest, using language in the order tantamount to a defiance of the Colonel to present his charges formally. On Thursday Col. BLAIR presented charges formally against Gen. FREMONT in response to the defiance. Thereupon Gen. FRE-MONT immediately arrested Col. BLAIR, and sent

him to Jefferson Barracks. On Friday night the telegraph was allowed to communicate the fact that BLAIR had been freed from arrest the previous Wednesday, but the offensive paragraph in the order of release was suppressed, and the fact of Colonel BLAIR's second ments having helped themselves to the uniforms of arrest withheld. The army regulations allow no officers to be arrested for a longer period than eight days without charges being preferred. General FREMONT disregarded the regulations in the regulations, a second arrest, for the same cause. and without charges, has attracted attention and caused much remark. The great fact in relation to this case is, that General Scott to-day ordered the unconditional release of Colonel BLAIR.

Death of General Gibson. Commissary General Gibson, who died here today, was aged about 85 years, and long held that osition. He entered the army in 1808 as a captain of infantry from Pennsylvania.

The Situation. The position of the Federal army is about the same as yesterday, there being no material changes. The day before our forces occupied Falls Church, the rebels evacuated it with six regiments and four pieces of artillery The Federal pickets now occupy one end of the

village and the rebel pickets the other, both positions being on the Leesburg turnpike. The opposing pickets are not more than a quarter of a mile

From Falls Church, this morning, was seen a rebel regiment of infantry drilling on the hill be- their goods. yond the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. Artillery was also observed crossing the turnpike to the left of Falls Church, at a mile and a half distance. Fresh rebel earthworks are being thrown up on the eminence commanding the vil-

A large scouting party started out in the direction of Fairfax Court House this morning, the result of which was the capture of three cavalry horses; also, three privates and a lieutenant belonging to one of the North Carolina regiments. A contraband was brought to headquarters at Upton's Hill yesterday. He was the groom of Gen. BEAUREGARD at the time he occupied Falls Church as his headquarters. The contraband states that he overheard several conversations between Gen. BEAUREGARD and his officers, and in one instance the General remarked that he was fearful of attacking the Federal troops opposite Washington, owing to the fact that by so doing he would unnecessarily sacrifice so many lives, but would fall back, and within six miles of Falls Church he would be happy to welcome the United States forces " with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

At noon to-day a man was arrested in the woods near Falls Church, on suspicion of being a spy. He would give no satisfactory account of himself. Destruction of Dwellings

The wanton destruction of property in the neighborhood of Falls Church by the Federal troops still continues. Among the houses burned to-day was that of Major NATT, together with his barns and cut-houses. The adjoining residence of Dr. Bower, who is now a surgeon in the rebel army, was also destroyed, and the dwellings belonging to the NICHOLAS FEBREY'S estate, with but one exception. The residence of MURRAY MASON, on Murray's Hill, was burnt early this morning. The amount of property destroyed yesterday and to-day cannot be less than \$50,000. With the view to check these outrages the commanding offi-

cers have issued verbal orders to shoot down any man who may be caught in the incendiary act. Colonel James S. Jackson. The gallant commander of one of the Kentucky Union regiments is Colonel JAMES S. JACKSON, an old-line Whig, now a Representative in Congress from that State. He has been the intimate friend

of BRECKINRIDGE for many years, and separated with him upon the great issue. Ex-Mayor Berret. Boston, and expects to be absent some ten days.

West Point Cadets.

Gentlemen who desire to put their sons into West Point should remember that, unless they can induce the Representatives of their respective districts to name the cadets, they cannot be gratified. The ten appointments of the President will. of course, be selected from the sons of the brave men who have fallen in battle; and, as there are many such, persons from civil life will stand but a slight chance unless at the next session of Congress bill should be passed authorizing the Executive or members of Congress to appoint cadets to fill the vacancies for the several districts in the secoded

Pierce Butler, Esq. Those who complain about the release of PIERCE BUTLER, Esq., of Philadelphia, from Fort La fayette, should not forget that he was discharged mainly upon the representation that, after a thorough search, nothing could be found proving that he had been co-operating with the Southern

The Pet-Bank System. An effort was made by the New York banks to induce Secretary Chase to re-establish the petbank system, which became so odious under VAN Bunen's Administration; but he sternly declined having anything to do with the suggestion.

Captain Dove Acquitted. It is understood that the court of inquiry in the case of Captain Doys. of the steamer Pocahontas,

acquit him of every charge of disloyalty. Staff Appointment. Lieutenant WILSON BARSTOW, Jr., of the Now York volunteers, has been assigned to a position in the staff of Major General Dix. Coutraband Cotton in the South

It is reported that over ton thousand balos of contraband cotton are now lying at Apalachicola, Florida. Apalachicola can easily be taken by a naval force, and so can the ten thousand bales of cotton—cash value, \$1,100,000. On the 12th instant, there were ten thousand three hundred and thirty bales in New Orleans, which in the North would be worth \$1,360,000. Miscellaneous. Among the killed yesterday morning during the

panic, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, were John McGerne and private Williams of Company I, First Pennsylvania Dragoons. The same company also lost three horses. The conduct of General BAKER'S California Regiment, and Colonel BAXTER'S Philadelphia Fire Zonaves, under the trying circumstances, considering they were undisciplined troops, was admirable. General BAKER was absent at the time in Philadelphia, arranging for another regiment to attach to his brigade, and was only apprised of the disaster by Colonel Owen, who left Washington for

regiment devolving on another officer. The rebels have always denied losing men in the skirmish at Lewinsville on the 25th; but the tombstone of a new made grave at Falls Church reads as follows:

that city vesterday afternoon, the command of his

W. L. M. N. Sonagas, Of the Butler Guards, 2d Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, killed at Lewinsville, Sept. 25. Others, it is known were killed at Lewinsville, but the body of SCRAGGS was the only one buried at this place. On Saturday afternoon, when the Federal army advanced into Virginia, the fortifications on Ma

son's Hill were first occupied by a detachment of

Capt. Genry's Kentucky Cavalry, under command of

ieut. Martin, and followed by Gen. Wadsworth and staff. A Government train left Alexandria to-day with party of bridge-builders, who went as far as Falls Church, on the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, repairing all the bridges on the way, thus opening ommunication for the supplies of the army in that neighborhood. The Orango and Alexandria Rail-

road is open as far as Accotink creek, two miles beyond Springfield station, which latter place is nine miles from Alexandria. The observatory palloon has been advanced to Upton's Hill, a mile and a half this side of Falls Church.

FROM MISSOURI. CONDITION OF THE REBELS AT LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 30 .- (Special to the St. Louis Republican.)-Lieut. Col. Thacher, of Col. Peabody's regiment, and Lieut. Fennalt, of Col. Marshall's regiment, who were at Lexington, have arrived here, and give some interesting particulars from that place. They say the rebels can easily turn out, and pro-

bably will, three 12-pounders per week at the Lexington foundry, and that they are very busy in making balls of all kinds. They report that the rebels have a large amount of powder and ammunition of every variety buried in the vicinity of Lexington, and that they have recently dug up a great

Two thousand rounds of loaded shells were discovered by the rebels in Mulligan's entrenchments on the very day of the surrender. Our troops had no idea of their concealment, although they were deposited there three months ago. It is said that large amounts of ammunition are buried in different quarters of the west and south of the State, having been sent out by Gov. Jackson before he fled from here. Our troops would have destroyed the powder in their possession if they had had water, or had not feared an explosion that must have proved fatal in their narrow entrenchments. It appears A Robel Attack at Great Falls-The Re- | & female rebel of high social standing at Lexington obtained admission to Col. Mulligan's fortifications. disguised as a mulatto washer-woman, and itook a complete sketch and plan of the works and reported

> to the rebels. It is believed the rebels have from 40,000 to 50,000 men at Lexington, and are daily receiving reinforcements. They will stand their ground if attacked. It is supposed that General Price will, in two or three weeks, have from 70,000 to 80,000 there, and will meet us with that number. The rebels, these two officers say, fight well, and our mistake has been that we always underrate them. The force at Lexington are receiving provisions in quantities from the adjacent country.

Wagon loads are arriving every day, and they have, it is said, every means of support. Green, Rains, and Parson's troops are reported as a mere mob, half clothed and without discipline. no one seeming to hold a less rank than that of colonel. Harris' soldiers, 7,000 in number, are very well disciplined and execute all their manouvres in thorough military style. One of the rebel regi-Col. Mulligan's troops, are now called the "Irish

Brigade.17 Lieutenant Colonel Thacher and Lieutenant Fennalt leave here by boat, for Lexington, this case of Colonel BLAIR. After this violation of the morning. They will return with the wounded Federal troops now in the hands of the rebelsabout a hundred in number. Before they left Lexington they obtained a written permit, General Sterling Price granting protection to any boats that may go to Lexington for that purpose. Gen. Fremont has approved of this action, and they will start this morning. These officers say that our troops were treated

most kindly by the rebel officers, whom they pronounce high-toned, honorable, and generous gentlemen. The gallant conduct of Colonels Mulligan, White, and Grover, is highly eulogised, and all our soldiers are enthusiastic in their praise. Major Sarte, who had command of the regular

troops at Wilson's creek, has received permission to take command of the Eighth Town Regiment. It is said that his battalion of regulars will be incorporated in the regiment. Advices from Saline county report that the rebels are overrunning that section of the country with scouting parties, who are impressing the Union

citizens into the rebel ranks, and levving upon General Fremont went into camp yesterday morning, about half a mile back of the town, and it is said will not move forward before the close of the week.

The health of the soldiers is improving; not a death has occurred for three days in the hospitalan unusual occurrence-and thirty or forty will be discharged to-day. JEFFERSON CITY. Sept. 30 .- Genl. McKinstry

and staff arrived here last evening. Genl. Pope is still here. Totten's battery was among the arrivals Scouts arrived last night from Warsaw, eightyeight miles distant, but they report nothing new. They heard that McCulloch was advancing on Jefferson City by way of Linn creek. The "stars and stripes" waving over Col. Mulligan's entrenchments was pierced by forty-one balls, but not ene

struck "the Union"-a favorable omen. Colonel Richardson's regiment, now stationed at the Osage, will be disbanded to-day, its time having expired, and Colonel McCunn's will take its place. James W. Bowling, of Miller county, a notorious rebel, who had impressed two boys and one old man, and stolen two horses, was brought here last evening, and will be set to work on the fortifications

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 30 .- Information has been received here that 10,000 rebels were, a few days since, in the southern part of Green county, moving northward. A body of 4,000 rebels are also advancing through Boles county towards Osceola. They are under the command of young Mc-Culloch, who is either a son or a nephew of the ubiquitous Ben.

Sixty more officers and privates of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here, from Lexington, this morning, and will leave for St. Louis this afternoon. They saw no rebel troops on the way down. Capt. Mitchell, a nephew of Col. Marshall, says the accusations of cowardice against the latter are grossly unjust, as he acted as bravely as any officer of the regiment. Cantain M. says Price's army is composed of stout, healthy, and determined men, who are generally well armed, and better clothed than Col. Marshall's regiment. General Pope left for Booneville this morning.

Quite a number of troops have also gone. CHICAGO, Sept. 30-(Special to the Tribune.)-Quincy, Ill.-As there is much speculation concerning the strength of the two armies about to meet at Lexington, it may be interesting to state This gentleman left Washington on Sunday for that a letter received by me to-day from Huntsthe purpose of paying a visit to his connections in | ville, dated the 27th inst., expresses the confident opinion that Frémont will be beaten unless he can The writer says the country is filled with armed

> men marching to reinforce Price. He is satisfied that Mulligan's surrender adden 28,000 to Price's strength. Everything is reported quiet on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

The National Loan. Boston, Sept. 30 .- The bank presidents to-day voted unanimously to take ten millions of the second fifty-million National Loan. Over \$1,200 con was bid at and above par for the

new Massachusetts six per cent. State loan for

\$1,000,000.

Important from the Gulf Coast. Bosron, Sept. 30 .- Letters from the steam frigate Colorado report that the United States vessels Preble and Marion, and the steamer Massachusetts, were at Chandeleur Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi, on the 16th September. The crews had landed, thrown up batteries, and relighted the light so long extinguished by the

rebels. Commander Ball, of the Marion, had died suddenly, and a licutement had been detached from the Richmond to succeed him.

FROM CAIRO.

The Rebels Marching on Paducah. Kentucky. CHICAGO, Sept. 30-[Special to the Times-]-

The rebels attempted to burn a bridge one mile from Norfolk this morning. They were met and repulsed by Capt. Noien's cavalry. Three rebels were killed by the first volley, and others killed and wounded afterwards. Only one Federal soldier was wounded.

DEATH OF A RETURNED VOLUNTEER.—I'MS afternoon, the funeral of William E. Johnson, a returned three-months volunteer, who died from disease contracted while in camp, will take place from the residence of his parents, in Thirteenth street, below Market. The deceased was a private in Company K, Colonel Morehead's Regiment, and conformed the duties assigned him in a manner A wounded rebel said that as death was sure he might as well tell the truth. He stated that General Pillow was in Kentucky, back of Columbus, on Saturday, marching on Paducah, 27,000 strong, and that Jeff Thomson's movements are a feint to direct attention from that quarter. performed the duties assigned him in a manner which would do credit to a veteran in arms. When the requisition was made by the President for 75, 000 men, the deceased left a humarive position, and went touth in defence of the empires of his country, with a willing and truly patriotic feart. His death Information reached Paducah yesterday that General Pillow had left Columbus to effect a junction with the troops marching on Paducah, from Tennessee. The united forces of the rebels will amount to 42,000.

The Pursuit of the Pirate Sumpter. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.--A letter received here, dated St. Thomas, Sept. 14, contains the following interesting naval news:

"The United States steamer Iraquois, Capt. n Palmer, arrived yesterday, six days from Hampton Roads, is taking coal and will finish to-day. The Keystone State also finished coaling, and is

ready for sea.

'The last report received here about the Samp-ter was, that she had left Paramaribo, where she had been refused coals. It is to be hoped that the Powhatan may overhaul her, as she has been quite a pest in these waters, giving rise to much talk and more apprehension." A Schooner in Distress Mistaken for

Pirate.

New York. Sept. 30.—Two brigs arrived here last week, reporting that they were chased by a pirate schooner. The supposed pirate turns out to be the British schooner Sound, who endouvored received a letter from Miss Dix relative to the sup-ply of woollen stockings for the soldiers during the winter campaign. She desires the ladies through-out the country to exhibit their patriotism by knitto bail them to obtain medicines for Capt. Shellnut, who afterwards died of the yellow fever. out the country to exmoit their patrions by knitting them stockings as rapidly as possible, and forwarding them to the Quartermaster General's office.
Mayor Henry is about to issue a stirring appeal to the
Indier of this city upon the subject, and will forward
all such articles to the Quartermaster General's
office, free of expense, if left at his office. He has
already received several pairs of substantial socks,
but the bold of this city. We trust that her ex-Arrival of the Steamer Albany.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The steamer Albany, arrived from Washington, reports having been detained at Indian Head by the Polomae flotilla until night, in order to pass the rebel battery at Cockpit Point, which fires into all passing vessels. Arrival of the Flag-Ship Constellation

Boston, Sept 30.—The flag-ship of the African squadron—the frigate Constellation—arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday. Examination of Volunteer Surgeons at

Harrisburg.

HARRISDURG, Sept. 30.—It has been decided by the Governor that no surgeon or assistant surgeon of any regiment of volunteers can be commissioned unless be has complied with the act of Assembly, and been examined by the State Board of Surgeons A Board, for this purpose, will meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and sit during that day only. A Board has also been ordered to convene at Washington, at Willard's Hotel, at an early day, to examine those medical officers now in the field who have not complied with the State law.

From Louisville. LOUISVII.LE, Sept. 30.—General Buckner is said to be at Greenville, Muhlenberg county, with 5,200 men, and is supposed to be on the road to destroy the locks on Green river.

James B. Clay was admitted to bail in \$10,000 before Judge Catron this morning, to appear at the January term. Tom Clay and Tom Jacobs entored his buil.

Harden Helm has taken possession of Rochester. in Green river.

The number of his troops is estimated at four thousand, including a Mississippi regiment.

The Glasgow turnpike bridge has been burned.

THE CITY

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Wainut st Extremes"—"The Quiet Family." Arch-Street Theatre—Arch street, above Sixth.—
"Jennette; or, Le Cretin de la Montagne." WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth.—" The Tempest; or, The Enchanted Island." ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut

Assembly Bullings—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Sanderson's Stereopticon of the Southern Rebellion and Russian War.

"Principles of Commercial Integrity."

The introductory lecture to a new term in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

At the first scoring they got the word, Lilly leading by a latter from the control of the spectators. was delivered in the hall of the University building, length, an advantage which she immediately lost by Ninth street, above Chestnut, by Hon. George Sharswood, last evening. There was a full attendance of students, a remarkably fine-looking body of young gentlemen, and a sprinkling of older friends of the institution.

The lecturer said it had been customary to open every new term with an introductory lecture. These were not necessarily professional. His theme on the present occasion was, "Principles of Commercial Integrity." In discussing it he urged that lawyers ought not to be a party to the moral delinguency of their clients. It was the modern political economists at whose

head was Adam Smith, who had raised commerce to its true dignity. Knowledge, the speaker said, was wealth in its highest sense, which was illustrated by the fruits of the discovery and application of steam. Taking up the subject of law in its application to commerce, he frankly admitted the standard of mercantile morals was not the law of the land. The usual question of clients was, not "am I morally bound to do thus and so," but, "am I legally

bound;" and what could not be made appear was thus not unfrequently evaded. In a very disinterested way the speaker gave it as his firm conviction that a fire better way than to resort to lawsuits was for merchants to meet together and settle their differences according to their own convictions of right.

A principal question considered was whether a ossession from a vendee which would be calcupossession from a venter winter would be calculated to modify the terms of a contract, if known. Cicero and others were quoted to show that he has not, and to these opinions the speaker added his own affirmative arguments. Good faith, he held, did not only forbid falsehood in mercantile transactions, but also concealment and reservation. In

the laws of insurance this principle was universally recognized, making it necessary for the insurer to give full information to the underwriters for his own protection. The golden rule of "doing unto others as we would have others do unto us," confirmed this principle, thus corroborating by Divine authority the dictates of a pure conscience.

It was not true, he said, that in every bargain one party must lose; more frequently fair trade was advantageous to both.

From certain decisions, quoted from very high authorities, the lecturer made out a clear case that the moral standard of business transactions between honorable merchants is, practically, higher than the legal ruling of the courts.

The subject of trusts—money or property entrusted to one party to be used for the benefit of others—was dwelt upon, showing the dishonesty of using such money indiscriminately with the trustee's own, at its risk. The question of preferring creditors was also forcibly ventilated, the lecturer taking the ground that it would be much better for taking the ground that it would be much better for chant to fail when he sees his inability to meet his obligations, than to resort to borrowing, and in the end prefer his money creditors. It was to the latter false policy that the worst failures were mainly due. He knew that young lawyers were frequently applied to by failing merchants to "earry them through." Their duty under such circumstances was, to tell the debtor frankly that all he has belongs to his creditors.

The lecture, which occupied about forty minutes in the division with a their translations. in its delivery, was lucid in logic, terse in phraseology, and high toned in its moral sentiment, and was evidently listened to with pleasure by all who

TAKING THE SOUNDINGS OF THE SCHUYL-KILL.—The surveyor of the water department, under the direction of Chief Engineer Birkenbine, yesterday commenced to take the soundings of the Schuylkill river, from the fore-bay (near the dam,) up to Columbia bridge.

Upon the completion of this work, it will be possible to present to the public a sectional map of the river at any required point, showing the depth of water, size and situation of shoals, etc. Since the rection of the boat-houses on the eastern bank of the river, a gradual filling up of the channel has taken place, thereby occasioning the impurification The Chief Engineer noticed this evil, and asked

for permission from Councils to have the river thoroughly dredged. The sanction of that body was refused, however. The object of the department is to have a depth of at least four feet of water along the entire mentioned limits. The original shore-line can thus be preserved, and the water be kept comparatively free from impurities. The work of taking the soundings will probably consume two weeks. THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL

Exhibition will be held at Springtown, to-day, (Tuesday.) Wednesday, and Thursday. The grounds are about one mile from the Norristown Railroad depot, and are accessible by stages, which run every few minutes. The Arabian stock of Huffnagle, late Consul General to India, will be an interesting feature of the display—the horse "Bedouin" having been purchased from the tribe whose name he bears. The Society has already whose hame he bears. The Society has already given thirteen annual exhibitions, the object being to encourage and develop the agricultural interests of Montgomery and adjacent counties. Excursion tickets to the Fair ground and return will be sold at the office of the Norristown Railroad Company. The chairman of the executive committee of the fourteenth exhibition is Samuel K. Stout, a practical former of the country to the country of the country to the country of the e county, for many years devoted to the interests of the section.

IN TROUBLE. - John Gallagher, alias "Buck," was arrested on Sunday at Eighth and Chesnut streets, on the charge of having assaulted a man-He is alleged to have knocked the man down with-out any provocation. "Buck was held in \$1000 bail by Alderman Ogle. He is quite a notorious character, and frequently appears upon the police

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN FROM THE

TRACK.—A dastardly attempt was made about one mile this side of Elkton, Md., on Sunday night, to w the train from Baltimore to this city off the track. Four pieces of rail had been screwed down to the sleepers. The coverather struck the rails, and the engine and tendor leaped over safely, but the baggage-car was so much damaged that it was found necessary to change it upon the arrival of the train at Wilmington. No person sustained the slightest injury. The escape of the train and passengers from destructivn was truly miraculous. The perpetrators of the dastardly act were not discovered. The train was delayed about an hour by the occurrence.

SOUTHWARK LITERARY SOCIETY .- We would soft The Attention of our readers to the public meeting of this society, to be held in the Mechanics' Institute Hall, of Southwark. The great feature of the evening will be the Nullification debate of 1830, in which Senators Webster, Hayne, and Benton, and Vice President Calboun, will be represented. by the members of the society.

CANNON FOR THE CITY.—Two steel rifled | FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL cannon, intended as a present to the city of Phila-delphia, are now in New York. They were pre-sented by Mr. James Swaim, one of our citizens, who has been residing in Paris for some years past. The cannon were manufactured in Prussia, and are the first of the kind that have left that country,

the first of the kind that have left that country the Prussian Government being vested with the exclusive right to make them. The guns are six-pounders, and throw a peculiar kind of shell. Mayor Henry has taken the necessary steps to have the guns admitted free of duty, and they will probably reach the city to-morrow.

DEATH OF A RETURNED VOLUNTEER .- This

will be mourned by many rolatives and friends, and we sincerely condole with the members of his fa-mily in the loss of such an exemplary son and

COLONEL J. M. McCARTER'S REGIMENT OF

LETTER FROM MISS DIX .- Mayor Henry has

knit by a lady of this city. We trust that her example will be immediately followed.

THE ICE MEN PREPARING FOR THE WINTER.

LIEUTENANT SHREVES .- This officer, of Col.

Baxter's Fire Zouaves, who was wounded in the

legs and head at the time our troops fired into each

other near Munson's Hill, on Sunday, arrived in this city last evening, and is stopping at the American House. We are glad to learn that his wounds are not considered serious.

THE TURF.

This Park, which for a month past has absorbed the urf sports, was yesterday the scene of two interesting rots, in which, for the one, the contestants were George Magee and Rocket, while in the other Lilly and Gentle

which position they passed the quarter-pole and entered the deep cut. Upon emerging from this stretch, it was evi-dent that he had not improve this position, and notwith-

tanding his vigorous excitions down the stretch, he wantliged to yield the heat to Rocket in 2.41%, having in

break, fulling off five lengths.
Settling, she improved her position so much that bu
half the gap remained at the half-mile pole. Upon

emerging from the deep cut, it was seen that they had exchanged places, Lilly leading by as many leasths as

the gray mare broke, and Lilly won the heat by seven

lengths, in 2.51.

Rocket and Magoo were again brought out. In this heat the latter horse was handled by Mr. Jackson with so much skill that the heat was intensely exciting. At the word, Magre led by a length, which he immediately last by a break, and fell off two lengths. His driver gastlength in the manufactory is a break by a present the problem out on the first day.

light at the half-mile pole. As they swing around the stretch, he half-mile pole. As they swing around the stretch, he half-mile pole. As they swing around the stretch, he had succeeded in getting his horse's head to his opponent's saddle-girth, and thus they thundered down the stretch, neither aide to improve their positions by an inch, Rocket winning the heat by but half a length, 12-24.

Now came the final heat between Lilly and Gentle

FOURTH HEAT.

three in five to harness.

Mr. Turner names b. h. Rocket.

M. Jackson names g. h. George Mageo... 2 2 1 1

Time, 2.44; 2.41; 2.43; 2.41.

Second race, mile heats; match for \$100, owners to crive; best two in three to harness.

Reported Capture of Mississippi City by

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS-ANTICI-

The Louisville mail-boat Superior, which ar-

rived at our wharf at an early hour yesterday, brought up, among other passengers, a New York merchant, direct from New Orleans, and an official

from Charleston who left that city about ten days

from Charleston who left that city about ten days since, both of whom have placed us in possession of important information. The names of the gentlemen we suppress, for obvious reasons.

The New Yorker, a shrewd business man of considerable intelligence, left New Orleans on the 20th instant. He says that just before his departure, intelligence was received in that city that Mississippi City had been taken possession of by a portion of the blockading flect, cutting off the daily line of steamers plying between New Orleans and Mobile, by way of Lake Pontchartrain. The news, our informant says, ereated the wildest excitement in New Orleans, everybody believing that the city would now

body believing that the city would now be attacked and if so, must speedily fall, as no preparations had been made for a fire in the rear.

he rumor may be unfounded, but our informan

says it was generally believed, and that no des-patches were allowed to be sent over the wires, the telegraph being in the hands of the military au-

He also says that rumors were current in the ex-treme South of a descent upon the Texas coast, and it was believed that several places had fallen

The Army in Western Virginia.

On Tuesday, General Rosecrans was at Cross

Lanes, expecting to move, during this week, to Gauley Bridge. General Cox moved forward from

Gauley Bridge. General Cox moved forward from Gauley Bridge, on the Lewisburg turnpike, to attack Wise and Floyd, who were entrenched at Big Sewall Mountain. On the route, he was joined by Colonel McCook's German Brigade. On their approach, Wise and Floyd abandoned their creenched position and fled to Lewisburg, where they are supposed to be waiting for another advance to again take to flight. There are no indications of any impediate mayements in Western

cations of any immediate movements in Western Virginia. Reynolds and Lee are still watching each other at Cheat Mountain.

CITY ITEMS.

ATTENTION is invited to an advertisement in

A CARD.—The undersigned regret having

appoince to the ladies that, in consequence of un-

foreseen delay, they will not be able to open their new

Cloak and Mantilla Store, N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-

nut streets, until to-morrow, (Wednesday,) October 2d.

-The lovers of these delightful dishes will be pleased to

learn that Mr. Henry Jones, the celebrated caterer,

whose residence is at No. 250 South Twelfth street, is

prepared to furnish terrapins, oysters, and chicken salad

We publish his card in our advertising columns, to which

o refer our readers.

or private entertain nents in the best style of his art.

JEFF. DAVIS .- It is said this arch traitor

soon intends to issue another proclamation to the people

written by him, it will speak of the great necessity of

properly equipping the refiel soldiers, who, unlike the

suits at the Palatial Establishment of Granville Stokes,

No. 609 Chestnut street. This establishment is daily

crowded by numbers of our army and navy officers, all

f whom unite in saying that the best and cheapest uni-

forms can be obtained at this prince of clothing depots,

No. 609 Chestnut street.
The Stars and Stripes on Munson's

Hill...-The Stars and Stripes have taken the place of

the Secession ragon Munson's Hill; its ramparts are de-

serted by ragged rebels, while stout-hearted and loyal

men are now doing duty there, dressed in substantial

and elegant uniforms from the Brown Stone Clothing

Northern troops, are unable to procure their military.

of the Cotton Confederacy. Like the previous document

CARL PETERS & Co.

to-day's paper, offering a Woollen Mill in New Jersey

into the hands of the Federal troops.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 28.]

her break had placed her in the rear.

in 2.51.

-Workmen are engaged in making repairs upon a number of ice-houses west of the behuylkill, pre-

paratory to commencing the winter season.

eventeenth

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1861. The stock market was a trifle more animated today, though the transactions were light. City sixes sold at 891 for the new issue; Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage sixes at 86; Minehill Railroad shares at 472; Reading Railroad stock sold before boards at 171, at the first board at 172,

and closed at 171. The money market presents no new features. OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS. LOANS. SPECIE. Sept. 23. Sept. 30. Sept. 23. Sept. 30 Philadelphia ... \$3,765,906 \$3,652,000 \$635,000 \$716,000 North America ... 3,281,998 3,218,223 593,223 615,243 Farm & Mech... 4,663,390 4,519,895 940,8181,003,740 Cammercial ... 1,663,000 1,588,000 215,000 263,000 Mechanics' ... 1,702,729 1,700,600 217,700 225,642 1,949,090 983,818 685,126 722,880 1,549,673 outhwark.... 1,493,426 342,565 1,100,070 135,325 655,862 2,060,012 2,065,012 200,934 545,433 111,705 512,138 72,071 773,719 114,962 434,138 65,105 419,000 51,000 51,000 orn Exchange

LEBANON INFANTRY.—We understand that the Rev. J. M. McCarter, of Lebunon, who recently resigned his pastorship for the purpose of raising a regiment of infantry, has, in the short time of fourteen days, enrolled eight hundred men, and expects to complete his regiment in a few days. John W. Johnston, brother of ex-Governor William F. Johnston, and colonel of the late Equipment Deposits of the Section of the contents of the property of the contents of the cont 27,459,472 26,713,917,4,697,284 5,222,672 when r. Johnston, and colonel of the late Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, under whom Mr. McCarter served as chaplain, will occupy the post of licutenant colonel in the new regiment of Lebanon Infantry This place he accepts out of compliment to Mr. McCarter, having repeatedly been offered a colonelcy by Governor Curlin, which he declined to accept. DEPOSITS.

Amount in Sub-Treasury......\$1,206,280 CIRCULATION. BANKS. Sept. 23. | Sept. 30. Sept. 23. Sept. 30. Philadelphia ... \$2,029,000 \$2,028,000 \$251,000 \$242,000 \$251,000 \$242,000 \$251,000 \$242,000 \$251,000 \$242,000 \$251,000 \$242,000 \$251,000 \$242,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 \$251,000 2-0-0-0 8:251,000-8:212,000 2,071,870 262,025 250,535 3,327,971 372,670 128,000 764,983 113,500 114,160 953,000 72,000 80,000 688,681 64,300 64,950 408,050 105,055 106,005 Farm & Mycho-Commercial....
Mechanics'...
N. Liberties... 468,050 105,055
444,851 60,635
990,872 105,840
518,035 86,670
508,630 51,045
087,121 352,611
412,980 55,765
245,944 50,707
205,808 61,247
267,000 84,000
188,000 42,000 Penn Township Man. & Mech...

Total. . . . . 16,498,788 16,344,113 2,202,77; 2,194,49 The aggregates of the bank statement compara

Sept. 23. Sept. 30. Capital Stock. . . . . \$11,511,030 \$11,811,930. Capital Stock. 811,811,020 811,811,020 1.

Leans 27,459,472 28,713,917 Dec. 745,555 Specie 4,697,234 5,222,672 I.nc. 525,388 Due fin other Bks. 1,203,224 1,316,739 Inc. 113,508 Due to other Bks. 3,060,448 3,105,779 Inc. 113,508 Deposite 1,5499,795 16,344,173 Ibcc. 154,507 Circulation. 2,902,772 2,104,401 I. Dec. 3,293 Ibc. 11, 1857...21,199,462 2,971,404 2,141,113 Ibc. 1635,788 Jan. 11, 1858...21,302,374 3,770,701 1,011,033 11,465,263 July 5. 24,311,928 6,635,817 2,434,181 Ib,556,848 Jan. 3, 1859...26,451,057 6,063,356 2,741,754 I7,049,005 July 5. 25,446,440 4,807,663 2,508,208 15,481,054 Jan. 3, 1860...25,286,337 4,450,261 2,856,601 14,932,939 July 2. 25,801,366 4,374,364 2,806,785 16,934,915 Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy named Thomas Lyle, aged six years, was kicked in the eye by a horse in a lot at Twentieth and Fitzwater streats. He was severely injured, and was taken to his home in Shippen street, above Magee and Rocket, while in the other Lilly and Gentle Annie, driven by their respective owners, contended for supremacy and—in hundred." The two former horses are well known, George Magee having figured extensively on the turf during several seasons, while his Fourth-of-July-named opponent, Rocket, will be remembered as having vanqualised General Butier, in a two-mile race, at Point Breeze Park. The day being unusually fine, a large number of spectators were in attendance, a majority of whom selected Rocket as their favorite, the betting being at odds of two to one on this horse.

At four o'clock the horses were brought out, and, after two fulse starts, they get the word. Rocket leading, lei half a length, which a break on the part of Magee, at the turn, increased to two lengths. Settline, he decreased the gap a length, when another similar performance gave him a position fire lengths in the rear, in which position they passed the quarter-pole and entered at the Philadelphia Clearing House, for the week

Sept. 23. \$2,144,891 37
4 24 2,339,253 08
4 25 2,442,238 13
4 27 2,576,701 75
4 28 2,002 3nn c-\$11,595,546 20 \$738,630 58 The New York weekly bank statement shows a arge decrease in loans and deposits, and an increase in specie. The specie average is still a rising

ending September 28, as furnished by the manager,

George E. Arnold, Esq. :

one, and is likely to reach, if not exceed, \$40,000,000 on the next statement The precise changes from last week are as fol Sept. 23—Loans......\$130,192,258 126,128,326 Decrease this week ...... \$4,063,932

38.123,552 Increase this week..... \$1,319,375 Sept. 23—Circulation...... \$8,707,683 " ....... Decrease this week..... Decrease this week........... \$2.764.933 The bank committee in New York have had a

final interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, and agreed to take the second fifty millions of the 7-30 per cent. loan. The obstacle in the way of Now came the final heat between Lilly and Goutlo Annic. As before, they got off at the first start, the gray mare leading by a length, but Lilly out-trotting her, led by four lengths, when an unfortunate break on her part gave her opponent a lead of eight lengths. To make up this gap seemed almost hopeless, but Lilly settling, by excellent, trotting to half a length to the three-quarter pole. Down the stretch the gray mare broke twice, and Lilly jogged home a winner of the heat and race in 2.48. The closeness with which the second heat was contested between the horses Rocket and Magee enlivened speculation as to the result, George Magee enlivened speculation as to the result, George Magee under his change of driver having much improved.

When they started for the heat, Rocket led by alength, which a fly on the part of Magee increased to three. The driver of Mageo now pushed vigorously for the heat, and with so much success that there was but a length of daylight between the horses as they swaing around the home stretch. Down they came, Rocket leading by a length—looking like a winner—when lo! he breaks, and the driver of Magee, quickly availing himself of this, his only chance, sped his horse home the winner of the heat, in 2.43. this decision has been found in the desire of some of the New York banks to stop the issue by the Government of demand notes. The policy of the New York banks in endeavoring to prevent the issue of the demand notes is short-sighted, and not in keeping with the ability usually displayed in their management.

The amount of these notes that may be kept out has been estimated by some judges as high as one hundred millions of dollars, and nobody doubts that employment for at least fifty millions of dollars of this currency will be afforded in a very short time, constituting an inexpensive loan of just so much money to the Government. The vacancy resulting from the withdrawal of the bank-note currency of the West will be filled by it, and so long as the Government stands it will be preferred to any other circulating paper medium. It will serve for the exchanges of daily domestic life equally as well as for the cheap remittance of money from place to place, thus supplying in a great degree the long-expressed want of postal orders. There can scarcely be devised a better mode of starting all kinds of business into activity again, short of the return of peace, than will be afforded by the wide distribution of such a reliable paper currency as these Government notes will afford. We did not believe that the desire to secure the small profits to be derived from circulating their notes in the West, this currency will be afforded in a very short time At the word, Magee was half a length ahead, and in this position they swung around the first turn, passed the quarter-pole, and into the stretch. Here Magee left his feet, and the buy horse took up a position a length ahead, when they swung around the chome stretch. The driver of Magee now took his horse in hand for the final struggle, and in a fery gards had lapped him. Down they came, lapped neck in neck, when, within fifty yards of the stand, Rocket was carried off his feet by the pace, and George Magee won the heat, amid the replause of the spectators, in 2.41. Dark coming on, the race was now postponed until Thursday week.

STMARY.—First race, match for \$\$-, mile heats, best three in five to harness. be derived from circulating their notes in the West, which at best would soon end, would be allowed

to influence the final action of the New York banks. Nor will they refuse to take their share of the remaining instalment of the loan, and the Government will be left in freedom to push out its demand notes as fast as the people of the country have use for them.

The following calculations on the rates of investment and taxation are furnished by the editor Thompson's Bank Note Reporter:
Comparative net income or interest on money invested in stocks at the present market price after paying the ordinary taxes and the income tax on the investment.

\$1,000-Invested in 7.20 Treasury notes at par, gives an annual gross income of S73,00 Deduct ardinary taxes Nothing Deduct income tax S1.10 1.10 

An investment in a six per cent, stock, other than Foderal, purchased at eighty pays, after deducting ull taxes, \$57.75 on the thousand dollars.

In these estimates I have taken 1½ \$\P\$' cent, on the investment for ordinary taxes. This is under the average of city taxation, but over the average for agricultural countries. ounties.

The advantage in favor of Federal securities (they be-

The advantage in favor of Federal securities (they being exempt from ordinary taxation, and subject to but half as much on income tax as other incomes) becomes strikingly apparent when shown as above.

The revenue act passed by the recent extra session of Congress is very stringent, and renders it next to impossible to evade taxation by screening property, for all persons possessing taxable property, or persons having the management or custody of property, will be required to furnish written lists of it to the assessers. A fraudulent list will subject the offender to fine and imprisonment. Federal scentifies are exempt from taxation in all the States, cities, counties, towns, school and road districts. On the subject of the United States demand note

the New York Times says: "We learn that Mr. Chase brought with him a sufficient sum of the fives, tens, and twenties, to supply the immediate wants of the Government offices at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Mr. Cisco previously had an application from one party for \$200,000 for circulation in Ohio, which he will any 5200,000 for circulation in Ohio, which he will supply this morning, receiving the gold in exchange. On this subject, we copy the following from the Boston Post, commending the suggestion of some Clearing-house arrangement for the duily settlements between the banks and the Treasury to the parties interested.

parties interested:
"The Bank of Mutual Redemption announces on the same terms as any other good money for ro-demption, the demand notes of the United States, wherever they are made payable. These notes, wherever payable, are also received at the custom house for all public dues. All this is excellent, house for all public dues. All this is excellent, and will do much to make these demand notes' popular as a circulation. They are the best paper in the country, and would be the most favorite issue, if the Government would make some arrangement with the clearing-houses of the three Eastern They should be rec paid out everywhere as cash. The thing needed is to keep them a-going."

TERRAPINS, OYSTERS, AND CHICKEN SALAD. come in. Nearly \$300,000 of this loan had previously been subscribed by the banks and citizens of Providence on the books of the Assistant Transurer in New York and Boston.

though prices exhibit great firmness, especially for Government securities, which are again higher. Federal sixes of 1881 are had per cent better, the t 983a988, with a good demand.
The State stocks are extremely dull, particularly

street, above Sixth. This firm continues the important day.

The railroad list opened weak, but closes firm work of manufacturing garments for loyal soldiers; and 

uniform there on the shortest possible notice.

The Providence Journal learns that the subscriptions to the 7 3-10 treasury-note loan on the books of the agents of that city amount to about \$140,000, subscribed by one hundred and fifty individuals, with important subscriptions yet to

The dividend payments of October, in Boston. by the banks, insurance and railroad companies. &c., amount to about \$2,000,000. The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The stock market remains without anim

fives last per cent. The six per cent notes are firm at 983a985, with a good demand. Missouri sixes, which are ‡ per cent lower. Tennessees are also wenk—43a43½. Virginias and North Carolinas are steady at the decline of Satur-

Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut