The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 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

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.

French Officers in our Service. The latest news from Europe is that the Emperor Napoleon will not permit any French officers to join the army of the United States. There is nothing to be wondered at in this prohibition, which is alike in accordance with the avowed neutrality of France and the usual action of the Imperial Government. In the Italian war of 1859, France shed her blood and spent her treasure in behalf of the King of Sardinia, but it was as a brave, loyal, and avowed ally, and not only did the best soldiers of France fight for the regeneration of Italy, but NAPOLEON headed them in person, with gallantry and success. But here, in the contest against the Southern treason which has culminated in audacious rebellion, and after Naro-LEON, resisting the entreaties of the Commissioners sent to Paris by the South, had taken before the world a firm position of neutrality, it is impossible that he could permit any of his officers to take part, on either side.

At the same time, it would not surprise us to find a few intelligent French officers detached to this country for the purpose of observing and reporting upon the numbers, armament, discipline, resources, and conduct of the Federal troops, in camp and in battle. Other European Powers, as strictly neutral as France has hitherto shown herself, may adopt similar means of obtaining reliable information upon the condition and character of the United States army. It will be remembered, as parallel to such a contingency, that the United States Government, (the War Department then being under the control of JEFFERSON Davis, then avowedly a loyal man, and now a tainted traitor,) sent a military Commission to the seat of war in Europe in 1855 and 1856. To this we owe three valuable Reports, the first published of which was by Captain (now Major General) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, of the United States Cavalry; the second, by Major ALFRED MORDECAL, of the Ordnance, and the third, which has lately appeared, by Major DELAFIELD, of the Engineers. These Reports, &c., now belong to the military literature of the world, and only require copious analytical indexes (facilitating reference) to make them complete, each in its way and upon its specific

subject. The reasons which we have here assigned that there is not the shadow of an unfriendly feeling in the Emperor Napoleon's declining French officers to enter the United States ser- our army, great as the prestige of his name is, so-imitating the example of LAFAXETTE du- right place. But we need not speculate upon ring our War of Independence—they would a frature so unlikely as his coming over to the do so, of course, on their own responsibility United States, to fight under "the stars and

on Tuesday next, one fact will unquestionably be established, viz: That the grand example set by the Republican party of Massachusetts, publican States in the Union, will be followed until the war has closed in the vindication of the Federal Constitution. These great States, through their Republican leaders, extend the open, warm hand of fraternity and welcome English nation," and "not participated in by to all loyal Democrats, and have made their the masses of the English people." The artipromises good by noble performances. The cle denies the justice of the conclusion the small politicians, on either side, who insist pelled to stand back, or to join the consolidated combination of those who have resolved to forget everything looking to selfish interest, one based upon the relative price of food in partisan ascendency, or contracted creeds, the North and the South. The belief is exand to remember only that they have a country to defend against a merciless adversary.

our citizens by many considerations. In the first place, he is presented by the only two organization, it was accepted everywhere as a upon, we could never expect a permanent sincere and earnest avowal of his conscientious belief. He has never sought office, though repeatedly pressed upon him. Content to move in his humble sphere as the alderman of his ward, he seemed to be more ambitious to acquire the reputation of an upright and humane magistrate than to accumulate a fortune; and, by pursuing this course, he has secured the confidence and affection of his fellow-citizens. His qualifications are undoubted. His manners show that he is an educated gentleman; and his whole bearing. from the period of his nomination by the Oitizens' Union Convention, has indicated that, inasmuch as he never sought the place of sheriff of Philadelphia, he will discharge its manifold duties, when he is elected to itas we believe he will be-without compromising himself, personally or politically.

Hon. Oswald Thompson, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Joseph Arkison, Associate Judge of the same court; Hon. George Sharswood, President Judge of the District Court, and his associates, Messrs. HARE and STROUD-all of whom have been placed in nomination for re-election, alike by the Citizens' Union and the People's party-have written letters accepting these nominations. We find it impossible to copy them at length into our columns. On the great question of the day they utter but one thought-that of loval devotion to the Government in its efforts to crush out the Southern rebellion. We need not repeat that we trust each and all will be triumphantly elected on Tuesday next.

THE Massachusetts Republicans met in State Convention on Tuesday last and nominated a full ticket for State officers, giving to the Bell-Everett voters the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and to the Democrats the candidate for Attorney General-displacing a Republican in order to show their magnanimity. The other nominees were all Republicans. What a rebuke to the Boston Breckinridge men, who insisted upon putting up a Democratic State ticket, and what a lesson to those Republicans who present straight party tickets in this the hour of our country's utmost

READ the fine order of Commodore MER-VINE, flag officer commanding the Gulf blockading squadron, contained in the letter copied from the New York Times of yesterday, in which he thanks the officers and men who participated in the late gallant affair in Pensacola harbor. It has the true patriotic ring, and shows that our navy, like our army, is fully equal to the expectations of the country.

IT MUST NOT be forgotten that the meeting to ratify the nominations of the Citizens' Union Convention will be held this evening, at Concert Hall. We trust that the great speakers vitations of the committee.

A FINE TEXT is presented in the following suggestive sentences from the New York Herald of yesterday:

"Commerce in the North is already entering npon a phase heretofore unknown in the history of America, but far safer for the future welfare of the country. Instead of the insecure business with the South, by which our merchants have lost such vast sums of money, and have been obliged to sacrifice feelings and principles for gain, a certain and lucrative trade is springing up, and we are becom-ing dependent upon each other, lastead of upon strangers, while credit is curtailing itself within limits that exclude the possibility of those periodical monetary convulsions, that have swept over financial circles every few years with such terrific and destructive violence.

THE fair correspondent who sends us a copy of the celebrated poem of the traitor, ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, against Disunion, is respectfully informed that that production has already appeared in these columns.

The "Great Eastern" Failure. The Great Eastern appears, from the first, to have been a doomed steamer. It cost an immense sum to build her, and then there was a terrible outlay to get her afloat. Her trialtrip was a tragic scene, with its explosions and fearful loss of life. Brought to this country, she was found deficient in speed, and her pleasure excursion from New York to Cape May was a failure, the result of incredible meanness. Still, it was hoped that she would prove eminently seaworthy; that, from her immense bulk, she would safely ride through the roughest seas in the stormiest weather; that in her

would be fulfilled the poet's boast:

She walks the waters like a thing of life, And seems to dare the elements to strife. Her rudder-pin gets broken, and the huge mass refuses to obey her helm. The captain runs up a sail, and the wind tears it into ribbons. Then ensues a terrible series of misfortunes and casualties, enduring through more than three days of misery. The boats are washed away. Furniture, fittings, ballast, cargo, stores, chain-cables, oil-tanks, watereasks, passengers' luggage, bulks of timber. paddle-boxes, get crushed, and crashed, and mingled up together, in one sad ruin, and of the hapless passengers and crew, over twentyfive literally pummeled against the iron sides of the monster-ship, have their limbs fractured-some without prospect of long-continued life, or only as cripples. Almost every other person on board received cuts, bruises, and concussions.

Her great strength alone prevented her becoming a total wreck; and she was a sad ruin when she arrived in Liverpool. It is clear that, in her arrangements, "somebody blundered." The inspecting officers of the British Government, acting for the Board of Trade, will scarcely renew their certificate of the Great Eastern's sea-worthiness. If they should again permit her to start on a voyage across the Atlantic, no one with ordinary regard for his own safety will trust his life with her. The great ship is a great failure, as we expected from the first.

Garibaldi. It becomes necessary, every now and then, to repeat our conviction, based on special information received from well-informed parties in Turin, that GARIBALDI is not likely to visit the United States, with the intention of placing his sword at the service of the Federal Government. Two cogent reasons would prevent this :- first, the bad state of his of the United States. When they assert that health, and next, the importance of his being on the spot, in the event of the expected outbreak in Hungary, where he would probably join the patriots there, or take advantage of the occasion to carry out his intention of having a dash at Venetia.

Let us add, what probably may surprise many of our readers, that we are unable to understand what very great advantage, even what advantage at all, could result from givliberally illustrated with maps, plans, views, ing GARIBALDI a command in the Union army. "Bravest of the brave" though he be, his ignorance of our language would prevent his efficiency in our military service. Impulsive and self-reliant, so as to be one of the best guerilla leaders in the world, he would scarcely submit to two necessities,-first, that of holding are sufficient, we submit, to justify our belief an inferior command, and next, of being compelled to submit to that waiting game which General McClellan is now playing with equal to violate his pledge of neutrality, by allowing sagacity and skill. In a word, GARIBALDI in vice during this war. If any such should do would not be precisely the right man in the stripes."

WHATEVER MAY be the result of the election Another Champion of the Union in The London Spectator has an able article on American affairs, in which the justice and wis-Ohio, and New York, the three strongest Re- dom of the policy of our Government in endeavoring to re-establish the Union are clearly shown, and the opinion is expressed that the unfriendly views of such journals as the London Times are " unworthy of the great advocates of Secession have hurriedly arrived upon party tickets, will henceforward be com- at, "that the North are fighting for an impossibility." Among other arguments which it adduces to show the fallacy of that opinion, is pressed that so much distress will eventually be caused in the rebellious districts that it is by no means an impossibility that "the South-THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF, JOHN ern States may be obliged to accept almost THOMPSON, is commended to the support of any terms that the North may choose to offer." Another point strongly presented is, that the advocates of secession, when they contend ganizations that have avowed an unqualified that disunion is desirable, because, as they aldetermination to support the Government in a lege, it is the only possible step to a concluvigorous prosecution of the war upon the sion of what they term a causeless and fratri-Southern traitors; and, what is better, when cidal strife, forget or ignore the great fact that, he gave his sanction to the action of this or- if a separation were now peacefully agreed peace hereafter. The article concludes with the expression of the following opinions:

"Now, we do not deny that the Americans have themselves sowed the seeds of this petty and contemptible state of feeling, by the unfriendly and bullying attitude they have so often manifested to England; but we do say that the state of feeling on our part is petty and contemptible. We see on our part is petty and contemptible. We see that in a deferred issue there is no hope of a deep and enduring tranquillity for America; that it means a decline and fall of the American nation means a decline and fall of the American nation into quarrelsome clans and tribes, and yet we hold up our hands in horror at the present 'fratricidal' strife, because it holds out hopes of finality. We exhort them to look favorably on the indefinite future of small strifes, equally fratricidal and probably far more demoralizing, because the latter would draw out of our side the thorn of American rivalry. We have as little respect as any of our contemporaries for the American Democracy of the last twenty years, and its ircan Democracy of the last twenty years, and its irritating and blustering foreign policy; but we must say this attitude on our part is a shameful and

France and America. The address of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT to Prince Naroleon, which is published on our fourth page, is one of the finest speeches ever

delivered by that distinguished orator.

Public Amusements. CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-It is scarcely necessary, perhaps, to remind those who love "the concord of sweet song," that the Concert announced by Mr. S. Behrens and Mr. H. G. Thunder takes place this evening. Besides a full chorus, six female and four male vocalists will sing, and the orchestra will be led by Mr. Simon Hassler. The miscellaneous part of the programme includes compositions by Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Rossini, Guglielmi, Concone, and Thunder, and the Sacred portion will consist of Haydn's War Mass, with augmented orchestral, organ, and choral force and the following quartette of singers—Madame Johannsen, Miss C. McCaffrey, Mr. Perring, and Mr. A. B. Taylor. Tickets are on sale at the Academy and at Gould's music store, Seventh and

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN .- We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Harkness, which occurred at his late residence, near this city, on Monday evening last. Mr. Harkness was for many years successfully engaged in the wholesale clothing trade on Market street, and was one of the early pioneers in that department. He was much respected by his fellow-merchants and our citizens in general; was active in many of the humane movements of the day, and liberal in patronizing others. Few have left a more worthy example as a citizen and Christian gentleman than Mr. Charles Harkness. He was for many years a communicant member of the First Reformed Dutch Church in this city, and was a member of its vestry at the time of his death. He died in the sixty-lifth year of his age.

DUMAS' NEW BOOK .- Peterson and Brothers will this day publish a continuation of Alexandre Dumas' singular romance, "The Mohicans of Paris.' It bears the somewhat "stunning" title of "The Horrors of Paris; or, The Flower of the Faubourg." It has been specially translated for the publishers, and now first appears in this country.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION announced for the occasion will accept the in- - The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and varied assortment of British, French, German, India. and domestic dry goods, hosiery, etc., embracing about 660 lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsted, linen, cotton, and silk; also 191 pieces French merinoes of choice and seasonable shades; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue for cash, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, the sale to be continued without intermission the greater part of the day, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

> SALE OF WORKS OF ART. - Messrs. Viti Brothers' sale of elegant urns, vases, figures, &c., of recent importation from Italy, takes place this morning, at 102 o'clock, at their warercoms, No. 639 Arch street. The assortment embraces new and costly vases, as well as several finely-executed figures.

> AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. -We would call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable assortment of 1.000 cases boots, shoes brogans, and gum shoes, to be sold by catalogue this morning at 10 o'clock, precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store. No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." The funeral of General Gibson took place at noon. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1861. from his residence, in F street, near the Treasury It is a historical fact that all peace parties Department, and was the occasion of a grand milipave been failures, and in no country more tary display, the escort consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The President, with the completely so than in our own. During the heads of the departments, General McCLELLAN, and second war with England those who advocated peace were defeated at the polls and

cases will be nothing to that which is certain

to punish those who are now arrayed against

measurably the cause in which the Government

was engaged in the second war against Great

Britain, and in the last war against Mexico.

Our armies are contending not merely for the

preservation, but for the existence of the Re-

public. The politicians who call, themselves Democrats, and who disgrace the name of De-

moeracy by making it a cloak for complicity

with treachery and tyranny, will be called to

render such an account to the people as has

I cannot believe that, in the coming election

in Pennsylvania, these dangerous and insidi-

ous malignants will be anywhere sustained.

I care not who opposes them-what ticket is

arrayed against their ticket-my prayer and

hope are that they will be indignantly repu-

diated. Every ballot thrown in their tayor is

a ballot thrown in favor of Secession, and

should any of them be fortunate enough to re-

ceive the endorsement of the people, their po-

sitions will be used to embarrass the Govern-

ment; and to give aid and comfort to the com-

mon enemy. Their professions are not to be

confided in. Their very declaration that they

will support the Government " in all constitu-

tional and proper measures" for the pre-

servation of the Union is an unqualified

insult to the constitutionally-chosen Executive

this war has been provoked by what they flip-

pantly call Abolitionism, they utter a patent

falsehood, which is fittingly illustrated by the

studied silence they preserve in regard to the

atrocities of the pro-slavery rebellion. There

is not a battle lost by the American army that

does not excite their exultation. There is not

a battle won by that army that does not make

them grieve. Claiming the masses of the

troops now in the service of the Government

as their political brethren, and holding, in

many cases, the nearest and dearest relations

to these courageous men, they refuse to give

their energies and their sympathies to the

cause of the country, and, as if struck by

judicial madness, sanction every theory, and

appland every effort calculated to bring this

great struggle to a calamitous close. This is

the peace party of our generation, and it will

be immeasurably disgraceful to the intelligent

and patriotic masses if it is not erushed out at

the coming elections, by such a verdict as will

stand out in history an eloquent admonition to

statesmen and politicians. Occasional.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Position of the Army.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LOWER POTOMAC.

COL. EINSTEIN NOT DISMISSED.

An Expedition to Edsen's Hill.

OUR TROOPS FIRED ON.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

COL. GEARY PURSUES THE REBELS.

Strength of the Rebels at Win-

Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Position of the Army.

of the Potomac, together with the observations

made by those who are going up daily in the bal-

loon, have given the fullest assurance that the ene-

my remains in full force in front of our advanced

pickets. Their cavalry is also on the scout, and

our pickets have, by the approach of superior

numbers, been forced in on some points, only, how-

ever, to take their advanced positions again. It is

remarked, by experienced officers, that the situation

now much resembles that of Solferino, in the length

of the lines, the number of troops on either side,

and general characteristics of the country. It is

intimated that Gen. BEAUREGARD has actually so-

lected positions to carry out the details in an exact

no positive assurance. It does appear evident,

however, that no engagement can take place now

without the whole length of the army being drawn

into the conflict, as they are now face to face for a

An Expedition to Edsell's Hill-Our

Troops Fired On,

A train with 200 troops left Alexandria yesterday

afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining wood at

Edsell's Hill, eight miles from that city. While

the cars were loading, some of the troops proceeded

over the hill toward Springfield station, when they

were fired on by the rebels, and three of their number wounded. The entire party, with the exception

of two, who became detached, and were probably

taken prisoners, returned to Alexandria, having

A Nest of Secessionists.

A gentleman from Vevay, Kentucky, says the

rebels are desperate in that part of the State, but

have not yet made any open movement. There are

two thousand of them in Owen county, fifteen miles

from that place, who have obtained arms belonging

to the State. They are secret in their movements.

and have given the Union citizens great cause of so-

Colonel Einstein.

put under arrest seven weeks ago, by order of Ge-

neral McDowell, he has not yet received a copy

of the charge and specifications against him, what-

ever these may be. Many of his brother officers

and friends express the opinion that he should either

be tried, and if found guilty dismissed, or restored

The Allotment System.

for their families, is to be carried into effect. Pay-

sure, as it would increase the labors of his depart-

New Orleans.

Richmond, and has returned to this city. He says

rebel army, have been sent to New Orleans. In

from 250 to 300, the exact number he could not

Mr. Eysten was not one of the Bull Run priso-

ners, but was arrested near Winterston, Pennsyl-

vania, on the day after that disaster; and, although

he was not of the army, but was attending to his

business as a civilian, he was hurried off to Rich-

mond. He was confined in the tobacco house with

HARRIS and MACRAW. They were all supplied

with two rations per diem, consisting of bread and

coffee in the morning, and rice at noon. After cof-

fee went up, that article was withheld, and water

substituted. He was released unconditionally, and

is free to express his sentiments regarding the ene-

my. He suggests that ladies who are making their

way there against great difficulties, to meet their

husbands, will do much better to stay away, as

they can do no good, and only expose themselves to

suffering, and their husbands to extra difficulty,

The Seventh Michigan Regiment.

This noble regiment came on here without a flag.

Immediately after their arrival the citizens of

Michigan, now in the city, immediately got up a

subscription amongst themselves, and ordered a

having two in place of one to protect.

fine set of colors for the regiment.

the first lot there were 300 men, and in the

ascertain.

ment. And further, he says:

Although Colonel EINSTEIN, of Philadelphia, was

fully succeeded in their expedition.

distance of nine miles.

licitude.

to his command.

counterpart of that battle-field. But of this I have

The pickets and scouting parties from the army

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1861.

chester and Vicinity.

been exacted of no other public men.

numerous field and staff officers, were in the proendered infamous to their posterity. To The Pennsylvania Election. this hour their names are remembered only to As the Pennsylvania State election will take be execrated. During the Mexican war the place next Tuesday, a number of politicians of that Whig organization arrayed itself against the State are now electioneering among the troops from Administration of Mr. Polk. For this they Pennsylvania, on the line of the Potomac. On that were beaten at nearly every election, and when day the latter will vote in their respective camps, they threw themselves upon General Scott, the cantains and lieutenants acting as judges of and made him their candidate for President the elections; the returns, under the law, being in 1852, because of his gallant conduct as the as valid as if the voting took place in their preleader of one of our armies in Mexico, they cincts at home. The presence of active politicians in the camps of the volunteers is not conwere utterly overwhelmed by the Democrats, sidered, by rigid disciplinarians, as calculated to notwithstanding the latter rallied around a have a good moral effect upon the army. centleman who was denounced as comparative-The Rebel Army Clothing. unknown and obsure. The fate that overtook the opposition to our country's war in these

Captain Thomas, of the Quartermaster's Clothing and Equipage Department, has on exhibition, at his office, a considerable amount of clothing belonging to the rebel army, which was captured at the flag, and, directly or indirectly, in favor of the time of the advance of our troops on Munson's the Southern traitors. The cause in which Hill. Some of the coats and pantaloons for the offithe Government is engaged transcends imcers were of the finest French cloth, and of the most substantial character. They were captured in a rebel wagon, together with a number of muskets, sabres, pistols, and several Colt's patent six-chamber rifles. The cloth-

ing is elaborately adorned with tinsel. The Potomac Flotilla. The steam-tug Pusey arrived here this evening, and reports that five or six vessels of the Potomac flotilla are lying near the Maryland shore, within view of the rebel battery at Freestone point The remainder of our vessels are off Acquia Creek, from which the pirate George Page has recently made repeated unsuccessful attempts to emerge. Numerous small craft, loaded with supplies, were passed by the Pusey. They were bound for Washington. There has been no firing by the rebels since last Thursday, nor can any signs of life be seen at Freestone.

The River Open. The Potomac is certainly not now closed by the nemy. Our merchants are daily receiving goods from the North by way of the river. American Consuls in Trouble in

Switzerland. It appears that Mr. BERNAIS, the American conul to Zurich, has not yet received his exequatur, and that the consul to Basle will likely fare no better, unfavorable reports being in circulation regarding both of them. As to the former, it is said by the Swiss anthorities that while editing a newspaper in the West, he frequently indulged in severe strictures against the Swiss Government, which has "determined not to grant him an exequatur until his reported malicious language towards Switzerland finds refutation from parties authorized to inquire into his antecedents.

Can the Enemy be Completely Enclosed ın Central Virginia? We deem it easy of demonstration, by a mere statement of facts and distances, and a description of localities, to show that BEAUREGARD's grand army can be completely surrounded in central, or Eastern Virginia, so that all reinforcements from the Southern and Southwestern States can be entirely cut off; not only their reinforcements, but all additional supplies, including both provisions and the materiel of war

First, then, we are in complete possession of the sea-coast. The seizure of Hatteras fully shuts out any supplies through that inlet. None can be derived from Western Virginia, now wholly in possession of the Federal troops, up to the crest of the Alleghanies. The supplies from Southern Mary. land are so meagre and uncertain, that they need not be taken into the calculation as an element of

The enemy evidently derive their reinforcements and supplies of all kinds by two great railroad routes-one known as the Virginia and Tennessee road, running South, southwest from Richmond, through Lynchburg to Knoxville, thence branching off northward to Nashville, and southward into Georgia and Alabama. The other is the great trunk road leading from Richmond, by the way of etersburg, Weldon, Raleigh, and Gree through North Carolina into South Carolina and

Georgia. Now, if, as reported, the head of Cox's column has reached the Warm Sulphur Springs, near the source of the Great Kanawha, ten miles from Lewisburg, and Wise and Flore make another stand, they will again be defeated, and will doubtless retreat upon Lynchburg, only seventy miles distant from Lewisburg. By advancing upon Lynchburg Cox and Rosecrans get complete possession of the Virginia and Tennessee Road, the first great trunk line alluded to above, cut communication with Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, except by the long coast line through Southby seizing Greensboro'. By such an advance these generals out off not only this great artery of supplies, but they gain the rear of Lee, and prevent his retreat upon Richmond, the base of his operations, by the natural line of retreat, enveloping him completely in the mountains. The force necessary for this operation is full fifty thousand, and it must be supplied. At Lynchburg they will be within a hundred and twenty miles, by railroad, of

Richmond. The Coast Line Railroad, the other great artery of communication southward, can be struck by an advance from Hatteras upon Weldon, less than a hundred miles from Newbern, or more effectually by a force advancing from Wilmington by raiload through Ruleigh, and thence by rail to Greensboro', a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. This force should also number fifty thousand. Lynchburg, the point it is proposed for the Northern column, is less than one hundred miles distant from Greensboro' and Weldon. With each column so placed, and each capable of taking care of itself, and able to reinforce the other, Beauregard's grand army, and the small armies of the LEES, FLOYDS, JOHNSONS, and WISE's would be as completely netted as partridges by a snarer. They could be starved out without fighting. It is but a repetition, on a more extensive field, of the idea with which BURGOYNE set out on his Saratoga campaign-viz: to cut off New England from the Middle States by enveloping the line of the Hudson. But for his defeat by GATES and ARNOLD the plan would have been a success. With Virginia thus cut off, her submission must come within three months. She cannot avoid it.

The three strategetical points mentioned. Lynchburg, Greensboro, and Weldon, are gazatteered

Lynchburg, a flourishing town of Campbell county, V<sub>1</sub> ginia, is finely situated on a steep declivity on the right (S.) bank of James river, 120 miles W. S. W. of Richmond, and 20 miles S. E. of the W. S. W. of Richmond, and 20 miles S. E. of the Blue Ridge. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N., lon. 79 deg. 22 min. W. The South Side Railroad, leading to Petersburg and Richmond, connects here with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which is to form part of the most direct route from the Eastern States to those of the Southwest, and to be one of the principal thoroughfares of the Union. The James River and Kanawha Canal, the greatest public work in the State following the course of public work in the State, following the course of the river from the falls at Richmond, is completed to Buchanan, 50 miles above Lynchburg, and is to

to Buchanan, 50 miles above Lynchburg, and is to be continued to Covington.

The distance between Richmond and Lynchburg by canal is 147 miles. The navigation of the canal renders this town the market of an extensive and fertile tract of country. The principal article of trade is tobacco, of which 5,810 hogsheads mesting and 10,219 hogsheads in 1853. About 300,000 bushels of wheat are also received here every year. The town is supplied with river water from a reservoir which is clevated about 253 feet above the level of the river, and contains 400,000 gallons. This work was finished in 1829, at a cost of \$50,000. The river is here about 200 yards wide, and is crossed by a fine bridge. It affords abundant water-power, which is employed in the manufasture of cotton, wool, flour, &c. The town contains y churches, 3 printing offices, 3 banks, 3 savings banks, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 36 tobacco factories, 4 brass and iron foundries, and 150 stores, in which the annual sales exceed \$2,000,000. Capital which the annual sales exceed \$2,000,000. Capita

which the annual sales exceed \$2,000,000. Capital employed in 1851 in manufactures, \$725,000. The town was founded in 1786, and incorporated in 1805. In 1848, it contained 7,878 inhabitants. Population in 1853, about 10,000.

Greensborough, a flourishing post-village, capital of Guilford county, North Carolina, on the Central Railroad, eighty-six miles W. N. W. of Raleigh. The situation is healthy, and the surrounding country is fartille. Many of the houses are of The allotment system, by which it is proposed to allow soldiers to set apart, by assignment or allotment, a certain portion of their monthly earnings master General LARNED was opposed to the meaing country is fertile. Many of the houses are of wood, and others are built of brick. It is a place of considerable activity in trade, and is the seat of excellent institutions for learning, among which are several academics. It also contains two banks, one "It has been found impossible to devise any practicable system of allotment tickets for the large

or whom have been so irregularly and loosely mustered in. It is thought that the small denominations of treasury notes about being issued will enable all those soldiers who wish to transmit money home or two newspaper offices, and a number of manufac tories.

Weldon, a thriving post-village of Italifax county, North Carolina, on the right bank of the Roanoke river, at the head of steamboat navigation, ninety-five miles northeast of Raleigh. Four railroads meet here, viz.: the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Seabourd and Roanoke, the Gaston and Raleigh, and the Potersburg Railroad. Two The allotment system is, however, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, and its merits will be tested. Six Hundred Federal Prisoners Sent to I conversed to-day with J. Allison Eyster, of newspapers are published. A canal has been made around the falls, by which batteaux can ascend to Chambersburg, Pa., who has been liberated at

two instalments of our men, imprisoned by the | Letters from Switzerland-Secession Sympathy, &c. A letter from the Ex-President of the Republic of Switzerland, who is now a member of the Federal Council, says :

"We watch here, with great solicitude, the pro-"We waten here, with great solicitude, the pro-gress of the Secession war, (Somlerbondskring,) a war which, if not successfully checked by the patriots of the South, must assume a most formida-ble aspect. It is true that the array with which the North confronts secession may appear imposing even to the South. Nevertheless, when the ava-lanche is once fairly in motion, it is too late to fruslanche is once fairly in motion, it is too late to frustrate its formation; and, gathering in its devastating course vast proportions, sweeps resistlessly onward, regardless of every obstacle, until, striking some mountain wall of rock (Felsenward.) it is dushed into fragments, and rendered harmless to many a peaceful and happy valley home upon which it would have otherwise brought ruin and misery. May God the Almighty protect the Republic!"

Another letter says: "Switzerland having et-

Another letter says: "Switzerland having attained the highest rank among the industrial nations of the world, the Swiss Government omits no opportunity to encourage the people to maintain the enviable position. Virtually carrying out the doctrine of free trade, her mechanical and artistic doctrine of free trade, her mechanical and artistic productions are even offered every possible opportunity to enter into competition abroad with those of other countries. In view of this, the Federal Council has promulgated a series of resolutions, wherein it is stated that responsible commissioners would be appointed by the Federal Government, to

attend the Great Exhibition of 1862, in London, and there to take charge, without any expense to exhibitors, of all articles sent in by Swiss citizens for exbiblition, unpack and repack them, and see to their safety. Furthermore, that all exponses of transportation and insurance incurred on articles of Swiss manufacture during their transit to and from London, will be borne by the Federal Government; provided, the articles forwarded have passed an exnation before the various Cantonal Boards o amination before the tattors of anomal of arti-Supervisors, whose duty it will be to judge if arti-cles offered for transportation are of sufficient merit to entitle them to exhibition at the great World's

Correspondence of the War Department. The Secretary of War, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is compelled to cease opening any letters marked "Private." Here after, all letters so marked will remain unopened

Military Appointments. Major Rucken, of the Assistant Quartermaster's Bureau, has been promoted to a colonelcy. Captain HART, his assistant, will, it is supposed, be promoted as a consequence.

Claims on the Treasury.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has issued a circular to enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officer: and soldiers to obtain a settlement with the less delay. Some apprehension is felt for the safety of Lieut.

SCHONMAKER, who was detached from the steam frigate Minnesota, with orders to report to the Navy Department, but who has failed to do so. Col. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, brother of the late Pre sident TAYLOR, has been appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, in place of Gen. GIBSON deceased. The Government for some time past has been making experiments with iron-wheel transportation

wagons.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 2 .- Messrs. Flagg and Latkins, of the quartermaster's department, have just arrived from the West. They report that the commanding officer at Monticello, Mo., had placed all the county officers under arrest, and will send them to St. Louis for trial. Letters from some of Green's men, taken from rebel arrested at that place, state that the rebels at Lexington are badly frightened at the movements of Frémont, and would probably scatter into small parties before his forces could be sufficiently con-

centrated to attack them.

The Latest from Missouri.

From Cairo. CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 2 .- The gunboat Conestoga went dewn the river last night, within three miles of Columbus. She chased the robel gunboat Jeff Davis under cover of the rebel batteries on shore It was ascertained that the Davis has an arma ment of four six-pounders. The Conestoga found rebel signal fires burning for several miles this side of Columbus. The Charleston bridge has been repaired, and trains commenced running to-day.

The woods back of Bird's Point are said to b

alive with rebels, and continual skirmishing is re-

ported.

The latest reports from the South say that a large portion of Gen. Pillow's army have crossed the river at Bellmont, en route for Cape Girardeau.

Col. Logan, with a body of 450 men, went down the Missierierie of Management of the Missierierie of the Missierie of the M the Mississippi on Monday, with the view to capture a company of rebels encamped near Charleston, Mo. Another party left Bird's Point for the same purpose. The expedition has not yet returned. Col. Logan was reported to be at Charleston last night, where he had seized a large quantity of corn belonging to the rebels. corn belonging to the rebels.

INTERESTING FROM BANKS' COLUMN.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 30 .- The first frost of the season was experienced here last night.
Capt. Collis' independent company of Crimean
Zouaves, 101 in number, arrived at headquarters on
Saturday night, after performing a march of thirtyone miles in nine hours. They are now doing duty
as Gen. Banks' body-guard. Each one of the number has seen service in the late Continental wars of ber has seen service in the late Continental wars of Capt. Williams, late assistant adjutant general of

General Banks' division, left here yesterday, via Washington, to take command of the Massachusetts Along the line of the Leesburg and Alexandria turnpike continuous clouds of dust were seen yesterday, progressing southward, which indicated movements of large bodies of troops or baggage trains, leading to the belief that the rebel army near Leesburg, were leaving en masse for the seat of war, near Washington; but this morning the encampments near the former place were discovered Last Wednesday three men belonging to the 34th

Last weatnessay in the first before in a boat, at Whitehouse Locks, near the mouth of Muddy Run, and were fired upon by the rebels. The rower was shot in the right shoulder blade; seven shots were fired from the stern of the boat, and three of the rebels were seen to fall.

In the affair of last Tuesday, at the Point of Rocks. Col. Geary, after shelling the rabels from Rocks, Col. Geary, after shelling the rebels from their position, crossed the river at the head of about twenty-four men. He ascended the moun-tain, where he found two fortifications of timber and earth. These he entirely demolished, and then pursued the enemy four miles into the interior, but without expectation them

irregular cavalry, to guard Charlestown against the threatened demolition of that place by our forces at Sandy Hook, if our pickets there were fired on.
Captain Henderson, of the rebel cavalry, although
severely wounded by a private, is not dead, as reported. He has nearly recovered from his wound.
His command, together with Turner Ashby's Cavalry, are protecting the laboring force engaged in tearing up the railroad at Kearneysville, above Duffield's station, and guarding the shore at Shepherdstown. About three hundred men were dismantling the remaining locomotives and loading rails, etc. They were also employed in procuring copper from the locomotives and shops, as well as spouting, by order of the rebel Govern-

ment, for the manufacture of percussion caps. In connection with this, it was stated that the cap manufactory at Manchester, opposite Richmond, had nearly stopped for want of copper.

Four hundred Morgan county cavalry had been sent to the Potomac, opposite Hancock, to protect the importation of salt, leather, and coffee. At this place our Government has no protecting force, and it is stated that a large quantity of sait stored at the warehouse of Jacob Grove, near Sharpsburg, has found its way to the cement mill above Han cock, and thence into Secessia. All around, in this section, soldiers and rebel agents were plundering alike the houses of Unionists and Secessionists of coffee, salt, and bacon, leaving families entirely destitute of these necessa-ries. Joseph Goyle, a cartman, and Wm. Brannan, formerly a boiler-maker, wont last Wednesday to the house of a Mrs. Noakes, and took thirty to

forty pounds of coffee, threatening her with im-prisonment if she protested against it. They also made a demand for money, which they said was in the house, but the lady, thinking imprisonment preferable to starvation, refused to give up wha At Winchester there are 500 to 600 militia. arm-

ed with shot-guns, old pistols, &c., and many of them had not seen a charge of powder and ball since their impressment. It required a considerable regular force to keep them from revolting and returning home.
My informant visited Charlestown to see some friends. When a short distance from that place, in company with others, he was challenged by a rebel picket, stationed near an old building. The latter picket, stationed near an old building. The latter fired his piece, and ran to his comrades in the building, pursued by the others, from which they subsequently escaped. On taking possession of the rebel resort, our friends there found nine guns, a hat full of percussion caps, and fifty or sixty pounds of lead, all of which they seized upon. Following up this success, they visited the premises of a rebel partisan, where they captured five horses, two mules, and four volunteer contrabands all of which were

and four volunteer contrabands, all of which were employed in the rebel service.

Michael Price, one of the first advocates of secent Michael Price, one of the first advocates of secession in Virginia, and recently in the army opposed to our forces under Gen. Rosecrans, has become disgusted with the cause, and returned to his home, near Harper's Ferry. He controlled and exercised great influence in getting the State out of the Union, but has become convinced that the Confederacy can't stand. He now wishes his Union friends to intercede for his return to loyalty. On Thursday he dined at the house of an old friend, and remarked that the rebels might as well fight against the deyil or the North star as Rosecrans. "For," said he, "just as we thought we had got him he was all around us. At another time, when we thought we were safely encamped for the night, he thought he would attack us, and did, too." He says, also, that Rosecrans is more than a match for

thought we were safely encamped for the night, he thought he would attack us, and did, too." He says, also, that Rosecrans is more than a match for all the rebel forces west of the mountains.

The rebels have given up all idea of crossing the river, unless Maryland assumes a hostile attitude.

Sandy Hook, Sept. 30.—On Thursday last, Major Gould and Captain Scriber, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, under the guidance of Major Medialels, of the special service, went over to Harper's Ferry and succeeded in recovering two valuable bells belonging to our Government, one of which weighed 1,700 and the other 900 pounds, together with a fire engine, and other articles captured by the robels. On the same day they arrested a Mr. Magraw, who had been engaged in the laudable occupation of robbing the Unionists for the benefit of the rebels. Letters were found in his possession showing that he was in constant communication with the rebel leaders. The officers confiscated his mules, wagons, and other articles. Magraw remains a prisoner. There is plenty of evidence to prove him guilty of the grossest treason. The four large pieces of ordnance, which were recently recovered from Harper's Ferry, have been fitted up in an ingenious manner by Capt. Scriber, and frequently pay their respects to the rebel scouts, when they visit the Ferry. The same officer has collected large quantities of railroad spikes, which he wires in suitable bundles, and discharges them in place of oanister shot. Capt. Scriber declares that he can keep the whole Secession army from crossing here with these novel projectiles. Great credit is due to Major Gould and Capt. Scriber, for their mechanical skill in crecting battories and fortifications fronting Harper's Ferry and ford, extending a distance of several hundred yards. There are but very few families remaining in the Exercise and these heiger Unionists. There are but very few families remaining in

Harper's Ferry, and these being Unionists, earnestly desire that the before-named officers, with their commands, should remain. Wisconsin Democratic State Convention. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—The Democratic State Convention met at Madison to-day, and nomi-nated B. Ferguson for Governor; H. M. Billings for Lieutenant Governor; Charles Benton for Secre-tary of State; H. L. Donsman for Treasurer; P. S. Orton for Attorney General, and James Vollman for Bank Comptroller.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining the President in his active prosecution of the war to crush

The Powhatan Still in Search of the New York, Oct. 2.—The bark Princeton, from Demarara on the 15th ult., reports that the U.S. steamer Powhatan passed there on the 14th, bound for Surinam in search of the pirate Sumpter.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTHESE MONROE, Oct. 1, via Baltimore.—The steamer Spaulding has been enviously expected to arrive from Hatterss Inlet for the last two days, but has not yet reade her appearance.

A flag of trucz, to-day, convoyed a number of wounded rebels, raade prisoners in Western Virginia, to Craney Island.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Fortress Monroe, under date of September 30, says : Upward of fifteen schooners will depart to-day for the Hutterns coast. They have been purchased by Capt. Stillwagen, of the navy; and with reference to the service for which they are destined; I

think that the fact that the captain's requisition of Quartermaster Tallmadge includes several augers of large dimensions, has some significance. If Ocracoke and Oregon (or New) Inlets are not closed at an early day, and effectually, I shall regard it as not a little remarkable. The sailing of the late Hatteras expedition, on

Monday noon, was telegraphed by Gen. Huger, so that the Governor of North Carolina received the that the Governor of North Carolina received the intelligence on Tuesday morning.

It is understood that important seizures have been made on the part of the Government of percussion caps, pistols, quinine, and other articles of which the rebels stood much in need, concealed in the holds of the craft of Jews, who, under the pretext of filling contracts for forage with our Government, were about to go up the Potomac, and fall into the hands of the rebels. The scheme was discovered just in time to be broken up, and the articles intended for the rebels seized.

From Harrisburg. THE ELECTION IN STATE CAMPS.

HARRISHURG, Oct. 2.—J. S. Bates, Esq., of the State Department, goes to Washington to-day, with papers to secure the volunteers in service, from Pennsylvania, their elective franchise, as recognized by the following order: HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 2. All the Corps, Regiments, Batteries and Compa-All the Corps, Regiments, Batteries and Companies raised in Pennsylvania, under direct authority from the War Dopartment, having been now put under the command of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and covered by a requisition from the President of the United States, dated October 1, 1861, they are now recognized as being regularly in service as State Regiments, and will be entitled to exercise their elective franchise. This notice is given because, from want of time, the appointments and commissions cannot be made and issued prior to the election of field officers of

such corps, regiments, batteries and companies. By order of the Governor. ELI SLIPER.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

and issued prior to the election of field officers of

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA OFF CAPE RACE. St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 2.- The royal mail steamshi Viagara, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., passed off Care Race this morning, and was intercepted by the New yacht. Her advices are three days later. The assertions that Garibaldi is going to America continued, but were still contradicted. It is inferred from an article in the Moniteur that his departure would coincident the Edwards of the state of the contradiction of the contradiction

de with the French policy.

The steamer Great Eastern has anchored at Queensown.
The London Times, in an editorial, ridicules Secretary Chase's loan appeal.

The business in the Liverpool cotton market has been unprecedented during the past week.

The new iron-plated frigate Warrior has made a successful trial trip from the Thames to Portsmouth.

The London Times, in an editorial on the appeal of Secretary Chase to the American people for their subscription to the national loan. Says: cription to the national loan, says:

"If the rate of interest offered is a sufficient appeal to patriotism, any arguments as to the safety of the invest-ment are uninecessary. If it is insufficient, the remely would have been to increase the rate of interest, instead of appealing to considerations which, when rightly viewed, amount to little more than a confession of weakess.
"The people will be more ready to believe that sufficient "The people will be more ready to believe that sufficient provision will be made for the payment of the principal and interest on war loans when they see that provision has been made for leaving even one farthing of expense out of the income of the year."

The Secretary of India has delivered an address to the Manchester Cotton Association, and other merchants, relative to the natural advantages of India for the cultivation of cotton.

FRANCE

FRANCE A letter from Paris says several superior and subaltern officers of the French Artillery were offered great ad-yantages for their services in the United States army, but the French Government, which did not appear adverse to their acceptance of the offer at its first mention, decided on the 14th, against granting them the necessary permis

ITALY.

A despatch from Turin dated the 20th inst., says: The repeated assertion that Garibabli is not (!) going to America, is again most positively denied. SPAIN. It is reported that a Spanish expedition against Mexico is now in progress of organization at Havana; and that a corps of 5,000 infantry will disembark at an early day in October at Vera Cruz, and thence march direct to the city of Mexico. Six screw-frigates, two steamers, and numerous transports will be employed in this expedition.

An important decision of Murshal O'Donnell, directed to the Captain General of Porto Rico, has been publishd, which declares that, when a slave touches the soil of

GREECE. The Queen of Greece was fired at, while riding in a pub-lic square, by a student. The attempted assessin was ar-INDIA.

Exchanges at Bombay are quoted at 2s@2s 3d. Freights are advancing.

The indigo prospects at Culcutta are unfavorable.
Linseed was advancing. Exchange 2023d. Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKET.—The London Times' City Article says: Funds were dull and a shade lower on the 20th inst. The rates of discount in the open market were decidedly lower than those demanded at the Bank. decidedly lower than those demanded at the Bank. [Owing Jo the interruption of the Eastern telegraph lines, this foreign despatch is curtailed.] Linseed Oil active at 34s 32æ34s 6d. Sperm Oil dull at £92æ93. Cod Oil, £34. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Saturday at 93% @93% for money. The Bank rate has been reduced to 3% per cent. AMENICAN SECURITIES.—The market for Ameri-LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 21 .- The market closes to-day firm, with small sales.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet and steady. Flour is firm at 28x30s. Wheat quiet and steady, sales of red Western at 10s 6dx12s; red Southern 12sx212s 6d; white Western 12s 3dx12s 6d; white Southern 13x30f3s 6d; white 3dx30s.

Provisions.—The Provision wester when 1.1.

Provisions.—The Provision market rules dull. Beef quiet. Pork inactive. Bacon flat. Lard firm at 50@53s. Tallow has a downward tendency, and is quoted at 47s@ LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes firm. LIVERFOOL PROPICE MARKET.—Ashes firm. Pots and Pearls 328-228 6d; Rosin quiet, common 13s. Spirits Turpentine heavy and nominal at 60s. Sugar firmer. Coffee firm. Rice advancing; Carolina 24s 61 229s 6a. Linseed advanced tax-1s 6d, with an upward tendency. Linseed Oil firm at 34s 6d; Cod Oil quiet at 24s. 1348.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat has an upward ten-LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat has an upward tendency, quoted at 55 me66s; Flour 27 m30s; Iron very dull; Sugar firm, and advanced 6d; Ten irregular; common Copgou 11 m1 1/2d; Coffee netwo, advanced 2s. Rice firmer and faulyanced 3 m6d; Tallow quiet at 47s; Spirits Turpentine quiet at 64s; Linseed cakes firm.

Latest Commercial Intelligence. [By Telegraph to Queenstown.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—The sales of Cotton yesterlay footed up 40,000 bales. The market was firm at an advance of 3cd per pound on the week, with a still advancing tendency. The sales to speculators and exportere 10,000 bales. cts were 10,000 tales.

It is reported that the sales yesterday reached 07,000 bales, including 25,000 bales of Surat, to arrive.

Breadstuffs continue quiet and steady, with the exception of mixed even, whileh is slightly easier.

How to Knit Soldiers' Stockings. For The Press.

MR. EDITOR : As our patriotic ladies are at pre sent busily engaged in knitting socks for our volunteers, and, as many more would gladly do the same, but are prevented from want of proper knowledge, will you oblige an experienced knitter by giving insertion to the accompanying directions,

and thus aiding the good work? Set up twenty-eight or thirty stitches on a needle; rib two inches; knit plain seven inches before setting the heel; form the heel by knitting twentythree stitches each side of the seam, taking off the first stitch without knitting; length of heel, before narrowing, three inches; narrow the heel by knitting ten stitches plain; knit two together; knit plain to within three of the seam; knit two together, one plain, and turn the seam; knit one plain, slip and hind one stitch; knit plain to within twelve of the end of the needle, slip and bind; knit ten plain; knit back plain; knit thus until the narrowngs meet; knit back on wrong side to seam; then double together on the wrong side; knit two together and bind off to one stitch; take up the loops to the left hand, and knit five stitches off the instep needle on to that one; knit off the instep needle and take five off the other end, to add to the right side of the heel, and then take up the loops; knit one round all plain; knit three stitches and widen, by taking up a loop between all across, to within seven of the end of the needle; then narrow on the first side, by knitting two together, and knit five off plain; knit instep needle plain; knit five, and narrow on the last needle by slipping and binding one stitch; then widen as before, but only this one round. Now narrow every other round, as before, until you have twenty-four stitches on a needle; knit plain four inches; narrow the toe on the needle to left of instep needle, by knitting one plain slip and bind; then knit plain to within three slitches of the end of the needle; knit two together and one plain; knit thus on each needle; knit three rounds plain, then narrow, as before, knitting three plain rounds between each narrowing; then knit two rounds between, to twelve stitches on each needle; narrow every other round to the close.

Acknowledgment.—We have received the latest numbers of Bell's Life in London and Reywork about a farm. each needle; knit three rounds plain, then narrow,

latest numbers of Bell's Life in London and Reynold's London Newspaper, from Mr. Callender newspaper agent, South Third street. WE are indebted to Adam Trenwith for copies of interesting illustrated papers.

We understand that Mr. Charles H. Shinn, of Iladdonfield, N. J., has been elected as a New Jersey director of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, in the place of Judge Porter, deceased. The well-known business qualifications of Mr. S., united with his untiring energy, make him a valuable addition to a board of directors who have always shown so much enterprise and skill in the management of the affairs of the company.

THE SIN-PENNY SAVING PUND .- This institution is now winding up its business, and the managers have given notice to those having deposits in the institution to call and obtain their money.

HON. HENRY MAY, M. C. from Baltimore has been removed from Fortress Monroe to the Hotel de Lafayette," New York harbor,

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBRICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Browl and Locust streets,—Grand Secred and Instrumental Concert. WALNUT-STREET 'LHEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sta.-Louise de Lignerolles"-" Presumptive Evid-nce." ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.— "Jennette; or, Le Crefin de la Montagne." WHEATLET'S CONTINENTAL THEATER—Walnut street, over Eighth.—" The Tempest; or, The Enchanted

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestout Breets.—Sanderson's Stereopticon of the Southern Re-bellion and Russian War.

The Defaware Fortifications.

rebelt from fitting cost any considerable many during the war. A few privateers have got out to seas whose suc-

different points between Port Penn and the mouth of the

Schurlkill, while an armed vessel cruising at Henlopen

can keep an eye upon the sea and give notice of all sus-picious approaches. It is not unwise in these respects to

imitate the enemy, who have diligently fortified the en-trances to most of the harbors upon the Atlantic and

Gulf shores. The taking of Hatteras Inlet, that made a panic in North Carolina, and withdrew a portion of her

egiments from Manassas, will apply with equal force

should any part of the Northern coast be menaced. No

Pennsylvanian will linger in Virginia, if Philadelphia

should need his help, and therefore, all bonor to the Com-

nittee of Defence, and kindred bodies, that are willing

to provide at the proper time for any contingency. Those

who would embarrass them may yet rue the day, and

any obstacle thrown in the way of the home organization

to receive before the war broke out. The names of Na

tional Guard, Washington Grays, and Irish Greens, were

then repeated with sneers such as the Beserve Grays and

Home Guard now receive. The exigency exhibited the

true merit of the former, and future exigencies may make

not less meritorious the spirit of the latter. Throughout

the South, reserve companies and regiments are organized, and every town is a camp. These citizen soldiery

need but the proper encouragement to make them the

best in the land. And those who exhibit some martial

cyme spirits that have done nothing, either at home or

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION .- This

PHILADELPHIA BADTIST ASSOCIATION.—This body, now in session in the Second Baptist Church, New Market street, above Poplar, is one of the oldest associations of the kind in the country, the present being its one hundred and lifty-fourth annual session. It is not an ecclesia-tical bedy, but bears the same relation to the church represented, as a synod, conference, etc, in other denominations, being simply an organization with which the churches are connected for the purpose of reporting their condition, making up a summary of their membership, progress, and general prosperity, and is designed as a means for matnal counsel. It is not a law-making hody,

a means for mutual counsel. It is not a law-making hody, being entrusted with no power whatever, so far as con-cerns the government of the churches, individually or collectively. A church comprised in the organization may ask for advice, but is, at the same time, perfectly in-

lependent in its action.

All of the Baptist churches throughout the city are

All of the Baptist churches throughout the city are not connected with this body, a few belonging to the Central Union, and a number to the North Philadelphia Baptist Association. The total membership for the present year is given, in round numbers, at 12,000. The whole number of associated churches, by the minutes of the last anniversary, was 58, with 40 pastors, and 36 ordained ministers, not pastors. The diminution of membership, caused by the connection of churches in the city with similar associations, is made up by the addition of others in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Among the latter there are a few located in the State of Delayage.

latter there are a few located in the State of Delaware, viz: the Second and Plant Grammer.

nature there are a few located in the State of Delaware, viz: the Second and First German, of Wilmington, and the Dover, Baptist churches. The Allentown, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Roxborough, Bramlywine, and Montgomery Baptist churches, have also a representation in the body.

body.

Four of the ministerial members of the Association, who have, at former sessions, taken an active part in its proceedings and labois, are now regidents of Southern States, having praceoded thence since the commencement of our national difficulties. Among the number is the Moderator, Rev. Dr. W. T. Brantley, who for many sears less efficiently with great acconting as pretured.

years has officiated, with great acceptance, as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chestnut street, above Eightouth. The reverend Dector is a native of Georgia, and after the troubles of the country had assumed some-

and after the troubles of the country had assumed some-what formidable proportions, he resigned the pastoral charge of his congregation and removed to his native State, where, we understand, he is at present residing. Rev. A. T. Spaulding, also a native of Georgia, was pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia,

pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, West Phibdelphia, and is now residing in the South. Roy. J. A Cuthbert, late of the First Baptist Church, (Broad and Arch streets,) has likewise returned to his native State, South Carolina. The last of the number, Rev. M. Winston, removed to the Southern country in May last for the benefit of his health. His stay in that region becoming protracted on account of the war, he was joined by his family, and has now taken up his permanent residence near Richmond, Va. He was pastor of the Firth Baptist Church, removed some ten months ago from Sansom street to Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets. We are not informed that any of the pulpits thus made vacant have since been filled.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Association reassembled yesterday morning, at 0)/ a'clack. After the preliminary religious exercises had been concluded, the remaining letters sent to the Association by the different churches, and laid over on the day previous, were read by the clerk. These letters are

generally of an encouraging character, and are mainly confined to statistics, showing the number of inember-ship, attendance upon the Sunday-school, &c. Several

a recess was taken.

At 2½ o'clock the members were again called to order, the galleries and body of the church being crowded by a large audience, partly composed of ladies. The reading of letters from the churches was continued until 3 o'clock, the hour appointed for the production and reading of the circular letter, or annual address of the Association to its constituency—the churches.

The letter was read by Rev. J. H. Castle, appointed at the last session as a committee of one for its preparation

last addressed you is the most momentous in our national history. We were then on the verge of a Presidential election which the various political parties contested with

cleetion which the various political parties contested with unusual spirit and determination to succeed. Very soon after the result was announced, several of the slaveholding States assumed the right to withdraw from the National Union. Conscious that their act was rebellion, they seized all the Government property, forts, ursenals, etc., and bunding together in an unioly alliance, put themselves on a war footing to retain by force of arms what they had already secured by robbery and frand. The only principal cause alleged for the rebellion was that the people of the United States, the true Supreme Court—formed by all, assented to by all—had, by their verdiet in the Presidential contest, decided against the extension of human hopdage into the Territories as yet unoccupied. Their leaders have avowedly made slavery the corner-stone of the Government they are attempting

the corner-stone of the Government they are attempting to establish." The letter mentions the endeavors made by

to establish." The letter menti me the endeavors made by the Government to suppress the rebellion, as also the facts of an existing general paralysis of industrial purnits and the enkindling of military ardor. It stated that every church in the Association has its representatives—from one te thirty—in the army, and deplores the scene presented to the gaze of the patriot. In answer the question, How will the present struggle affect the interests of Christ's kingdom, the letter states that the Church will, from the force of circumstances, take a more decided stand among the moral questions affecting the welfare of mankind. The danger of a loss of the quintimitie of the Church.

more decided stand among the moral questions affecting the welfare of mankind. The danger of a loss of the spirituality of the Church, in consequence of the present public excitement, was commented on at length, as also the probability that the war spirit would stir up in our minds the worst passions of human nature—bitterness, malice, and revenge. The policy and beneficent results of home and foreign missions was freely discussed in the paper, which was of considerable length and a very interesting document.

The letter having been read, some discussion ensuad, and the remainder of the aftermon session was devoted to hearing brief remarks from members present.

At the evening session the claims of the Pennsylvania Education and Baptist Publication Societies were laid before the Association, by able speakers. Several addresses were delivered, explantarry of the work of these two very useful hodics, after which the Association adjourned to meet these morning at 9½ of clock.

The andience-room where the Association is in session has recently been litted up, and its beauty and taste are universally acknowledged.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .-

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—
The monthly meeting of the Agricultural Soriety was held yesterbay morning at the rooms in Walnut street, below Fourth, Vice President Harrison, in the chair. Several fine samples of corn were exhibited, among which was some Oregon corn of a very large grain, and an ear of Virginia white corn, raised in Delaware.

Mr. Williams, on behalf of the Committee on Steam Plough, rejorded that the committee had witnessed the working of the plough. The plough requires two men and four boys. The proprietor of the plough asserts that the implement is competent to plough ten acros a day. The experiment was very satisfactory to the committee. The latter will make a more detailed report at the next meeting of the plougity.

The latter will make a more unusure report at the local meeting of the society.

Mr. Dickinson, the pariner of Mr. Fawkes, the inventor of the American steam joingh, was: introduced and explained some important improvements that had josen made in the American plangh. He claimed that it postures in the American plangh, the claimed that it postures in the American plants, incontinuous meeting the society of the control of th

work about a farm.

After considerable discussion conserning the relative

Work about a mail.

After cossiderable discussion conserning the relative merits of the two ploughts, Mr. Eidligen stated that he would like to have an opportunity of testing the comparative pewers of the two ploughs by a practical test, where they should operate together for a protracted period, and the working of both be carefully noted, and the question of which is best decided.

Several gentlemen expressed their gratification that this competition had arisen, as it would stimulate improvements which will be impostant to the agricultural interests of the country.

The vice president stated that the subject of discussion was a The proper time of harvesting root crops," and allowed that if sugar beets are permitted to remain in the ground until touched by the frost, and then taken out in that state they invariably rot.

Mr. Williams thought they should be harvested about the 10th of November. He did not think a light frost would burt the root crops.

would hart the root crops.

Dr. King stated that sugar beets should be taken up from the 10th to the 15th of November.

THE SURVEYOR AND THE SEIZURES .- Sur-

THE STRUCTION AND THE SELECTION—SULTANGE OF THE PART HE has taken in confiscating vessels owned, in whole or in part, in the rebel States. Every vessel entering the hasber is promptly bearded by specials from the Surveyor's office, and if owned by the rebels is immediately taken possession of under the confiscation act.

The society then adjourned.

mittees on necessary business were announted

will be as wanton as the taunts that our volunteers used

The efficiency of our blockade will probably deter the

unless a relapse ensues, he will parame his customary avocations in a few weeks. The loss of Mr. Coffey would be particularly deplorable at this time. Although sesseely yet in the prime of life, he has made himself a reputation in the varied fields of literature, cratery, and law. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and was, during his younger years, a highly elequent and popular elengman of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, being stationed for some time at a leading church in Baltimore city. He embraced the Unitarian faith some years go, and, for a time, followed literary putants, always writing with ease and spirit. He became proximont as a political orator during the campaign of 1856, when he at first affected the claims of Mr. Buchman, lett afterwards became a strenmons supporter of Freumat. During the late routest he cawassed the State for Mr. Lincoln, and made some of the best speeches of the time. Before receiving the appointment of United States District Attorney, Mr. Cottey united himself with Judge Wm. D. Kelley in a becrative practice of law, and, since his appointment, has displayed care powers at the United States bench. He had commoned to realize the expectations that his high talents warranted with afflicted with the recent paralysis. In the interim before receivery, J. Hubley Ashton, Esq., will conclut his official business, for which he is in every way fitted: cesses have been brill ant, but their best craftewere built at Northern ship yards, and seized in rebel harbors. Without ship yards, ship-carpenters, and ship materials, our own coast has little to fear from sea myrmidons, while the Southern coast will be constantly exposed and alarmed. Unaided, we have a clear sew and a quiet seaboard, but in the event of Suropean interference, which hope the South has laid to its heart, our perils will be LAUNCH OF THE WISSAHICKON .- The Go-I.AUNCH OF THE WISSAHICKON.—The Government gunbont Wissahiczon was launched from the yard of Mr. John Lynn, her builder, at fifted rainutes to twelve yesterday morning, in the presence of a yery large number of spectators. Her deck was filtongary with visitors, a good many of them being ladies. The waving of tweir hundkerchiats, as the vessel darted blown the ways, added to the cheers of the men, the becoming of cannon, and the flaunting of signal flags of every bright fue, made up a scene of inepting interest.

The vessel was christianed by Miss Katic Lynn; a daughter of the builder, and her redtle, graceful form, arrayed in white, assumed a striking allo relice of form contrast with the dark and mottled mass of humanity tenind it. As she broke the bottle over the bow a chremose up from the crowd of spectatory. The water conmany. In that case, a part of the blockading squadron will be withdrawn from the coast, and foreign vessels. recruited with rebel mariners, will not only find open avenues to sea, but even menace our Atlantic towns. The weakest and wealthiest cities, will be the first assailed, and Philadelphia invites, in both these particulars, the first raid. The great manufacturing city of a great mineral Commonwealth, and the seat of the National Mint. our railways reach to every section, and a splendid agricultural country surrounds us on every side. Our means of defence are by no means proportionate to these possessions. cose up from the crowd of spectators. The water contained in the bottle was taken from the romantle stream after which the gunbost had been maned.

On deck were a number of noted officials of the array and navy. Among the rest were Commodore Pandergrast, Capt. Matthews, of the Cambridge, Capt. Turner, and Capt. Poore, of the Brooklyn.

A few moments after the launch had taken place a portion of her machinery arrived at Reed-street wharf from the faundry of Messes. Merrick & Son. Sone idea of its weight may be had, when it is stated that the engines are four-hundred-horse power. Although constructed with twelve ports, the Wissahickon will carry but six guns, her main pivot gun, which will be nine inches in calibre, being a whole armament in itself, as it will discharge a ball at almost any required angle of the herizon.

The launch was a most beautiful one, and not the slightest accident or drawback of any kind occurred to delay the event beyond the prescribed time, or to matter the pleasure of those who witnessed. About two thousand persons were present.

After the launch, she was taken in charge by the steam-tag Pacific, and towed to the upper pier, at Road street, where the voy agers were allowed to disembark.

The Wissahickon has been launched several weeks sooner than was required by the terms of contract. Her completion and equipment for sea are but the work of a couple of weeks, her rigging now being the only portion of her which is not entirely finished. She sits as placidly as a swan upon the boson of the waters, and her pose and graceful contour are themes that elicit general admiration. rose up from the crowd of spectators. The v Our interest in the great struggle by the Potomac ha ade us blind to the weakness of our own homes, and, strange as it may appear, the defences of the Delaware at this time are fewer than they were in the Revolution. At that crisis there were water batteries for a long distance below the city, and strong fortifications at Billingsport, Tinicum, Red Bank, and Mud Island. A fleet of gunbonts lay within two lines of powerful chevaux defriezs, and the city had to be assalled and taken by land before the British vessels could approach it by sea. In the lapse of eighty-three years, having grown from a provincial village to a leading city, with wealth, commerce, and manufactures, our defences have degenerated to two unfinished forts without garrisons, while one revenue entter guards the whole river and bay. These are grave facts that must not be concealed. We have feared so long to show our weakness to the enemy that we have almost forgotten it ourselves. In the heginning, when the capital was imperilled, all local dangers were properly forgotten; but having sent 20,000 of her citizens to the Potomac, Philadelphia enn, with good reason, consult her own safety. The inland reconnoissance now being for-warded need not be repeated in disposing our water defences. The small islands and bars that cut up the main channel need only be pointed out, and, likewise, those bluffs overlooking the river that lie close to the channel and admit of no approaches in the rear. Tran-DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE TWENTIETH WARD sient fortifications, such as the rebols have erected along the Potomac, may be readly thrown up at

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY .-

Mr. Coffey exhibited a decider improvement yesterday, and was able to converse. Previously he had been both specchies and unconscious. He can now move the fimbs which were paralyzed, and his physicians predict that, unless a relapse casues, he will pattent his custometry avocations in a few weeks. The loss of Mr. Coffey would

Destructive Fire in the Twentieth Ward,
—A destructive fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out in the lower portion of the Twentieth ward, which, from the dense smoke and lurid light it created, gave rise to considerable alarm among the residents of that vicinity.

About eight o'clock, last evening, a large pile of pineards and hendeds joists, in the lumber rund of Mr. Xavier Dietrich, Lawrence street above Girard avenue, were discovered to be in flames, and the sharm was promptly given. In spite of the activity of the firemen, however, the flames spread rapidly, and communicated to the morooco and skin-dressing establishment of Mr. Joseph J. Canavan, adjoining the yard on the north. This structure is of brick and is four stories in height. The third and fourth stories, as well as the roof, were totally destroyed. The third and fourth stories, as well as the roof, were totally destroyed.

There was a considerable stock on hand in the establishment of Mr. Canavan, but the greater portion of it was safely removed by the firemen and police.

The greater portion of Mr. Dietrich's stock of tumber was also saved, by the deluge of water poured upon it.

The fire burned stubbornly for about there hours, and created an insufferable steach and stiffing smoke, that nervaded the atmosphere for surgers around.

pervaded the atmosphere for squares around CORNER-STONE LAYING .- The corner-stone CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The corner-stone of the new hospital, to be erected at Washington and Swanson streets, was laid yest-oldy alternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. The young ladies of the Mount Vernon Grammar School enlivened the proceedings by singing a number of patriotic melodies. Ex-Governor Pollock presided, and, in a few remarks, stated that the Volunteer Refreshment Committee, not content with furnishing food for the living were about to provide a retreat for the sick and wounded of one bave soldies. The Union and Constitution would exist, for patriotism and liberty demanded that they perish not. Rev. Samuel Durhorrow next addressed the gathering, and commented at length upon the good work which was about being inaugurated. nanguratea.
Revs. Dr. Brainerd and Clay followed in short aldresses. Defining an early consider its speaker. He de-precated the cry of "peace," which, though seldon heard, nevertheless had a few weak-kneed sympathizers. His remarks were much applauded and attentively heard by those present. "Our Country's Flag" was then sung by the young ladies, after which the corner-stone was deposited in its proper place.

On the top of the stone were curved the names of Dr. proper place.
On the top of the stone were carried the names of Dr. Ward, J. I. Douglass, C. Myors and D. C.

tlemen connected with the Volunteer Refreshment Saloo On the side of the stone was also carred the word "Union, 1861," The building is to be a one-story frams structure, and attached to the Volunteer Refreshment EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.-On Monday afternoon a large party of colored emigrants, from the State of Pennsylvania, including several from this city, left here for New York, en route to Hayti. They consisted of intelligent and enterprising young men, together with some in the prime of life, and in two cases they were accompanied by their wives and families. They have emigrated under the auspices of the Haytien Bureau of Emigration, a branch of which has been established in this city, and on their arrival at their destination they intend to engage in the cultivities of extra profice and other terries are he cultivation of cotton, coffee, and other tropical pro-luctions. As some of our readers may be aware, the Haytien Government offers to every married colored emi-grant a grant of sixteen acres of fertile land, on which all kinds of tropical products can be raised; and as, in addition to this, every emigrant becomes a citizen at the

end of twelve months, and has all the political rights and privileges which native-born Haytiens enjoy themselves, it is no wonder find the scheme has attracted such universal attention in this country. Eleven large colonies have already sailed from Boston, New York, &c., and, judging from the statements made to the agents in various parts, there is no doubt that several thousand of colored people will emigrate during the ensuing fall. EIGHTH WARD POLITICS .- The following resolutions among others were adopted by the People's Union party meeting of the Eighth ward, on Thursday whereas, The People's Union party of the Eighth ward are firm and indexible in the support of the National Government, and of the great issues now entrusted to its vernment, and of the great issues now entrusted to its hands, it is

Resolved, That we heartly endorse the nominees of Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nominees of the People's Union party as eminently fitted to aid in souring that active sympathy and energetic co-operation so necessary for the successful prosecution of the war against the present rebellion, by permanently uniting in sentiments and in action the National, the State, and the city Administration.

Resolved, That in this ward, the home of McClellan, the People's Union party are peculiarly bound to express at the polls their carnest gratitude to the brave soldiers who are now breasting the tide of particular rebellion, by the election of public servants who will carefully watch over the interests of our braye volunteers at the seat of

NEW MARKET-HOUSE .- A three-story brick NEW MARKET-HOUSE.—A three-story brick building, the first story of which is designed to be used as a market-house, is now in progress of erection at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Poplar streets. The building has a depth on Seventeenth street of 93 foet, and a front of 54 feet on Poplar street. The first story will be divided into three bisles, the middle being about double the width of the other two. It is intended to contain seventy-seven stalls, the posts of which will support the second-story floor. A ball-room, 50 by 70 feet, will be fitted up in the second story, with a eciling 28 feet high. The upper story is to be divided into two apartments, to be used for holding public meetings, or for the use of societies. The front of the building will be appropriately ornamented, and when finished will be quite an improvement to the neighborhood.

KNITTING FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Many fami-KNITTING FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many fitnating now employ their leisure evenings in knitting stockings for the soldiers for the coming winter. The Poyers societies of most of the churches will be organized on this semi-military basis. The young ladies of the Locuststreet Grammer School have commenced, under the supervision of their lenchers, the sewing of stockings and socks. Each pupil supplies her own material and sewing ultimils. A similar movement has been made in some of the other public schools of the district.

THE EXTENSION TO THE FAIRMOUNT WATER-WORKS.—This work of improvement is almost completed, as it should have been by the 1st inst., had it been possible to adhere strictly to the terms of contract. The iron girders, which are to serve the double purpose of a support for the thagging of the promenade, and as a covering for the wheels, machinery, &c., of the new works, are nearly all in position, and the connection of the are nearly all in position, and the connection of the pumps with the new stand-pipe, by means of the thre mains, has already been made.

IRON WHEELS FOR GOVERNMENT WAGONS .-TRON WHELS FOR TOTALISMAN THE TWO firms in the city have forwarded to Washington sets of iron wheels for Government transport wagons. The wheels are represented as being light and substantial, free from the accidents that beset wooden wheels, and not liable to splinter when broken. Patents will be obtained and it is believed large quantities of said wheels

ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERY CARRIAGES AND HAIRESS.—Yesterday morning a lot of harness for artillery horses came to the city, and in the afternoon twelve caissons, field carriages, limbers, etc., were to have arrived. The guns will shouth be shipped, and by the time they arrive the artillery regiment will have been organized and the batteries at more brought into action. The guns will cost about \$3,300, and the caissons, harness, etc., probably \$4,000 more. FOWLER'S ENGLISH STEAM PLOUGH had a

rowher's English Spenty I hove that a public trial at the Lazaretto, on Tuesday. Its inventor claimed that, with an eight-horse-power engine, he could plough as acre per hour; but the trial did not prove the fact. The apparatus cost \$4,000 in England, and requires five persons to manage it. With four flanges, or ploughshares, on Tuesday, it furrowed the soil to the depth of eight inches and the width of forty inches. PENNSYLVANIA COLONELS IN DIFFICULTY .-PENNILLAMA Utilitatio 18 Direction 11 Colonel Einstein has been mustered out of the service of the United States, various charges having been preferred against him, and he accepting the better alternative of arrest or resignation. Colonel Lujeane and Colonel Chaptry, both of this city, are also said to be under arrest at Washington, having had a personal remountre, to the great detelment of good order in their regiments. FUNERALS OF VOLUNTEERS .- Joseph Pascoe. of the First California Regiment, and Sergeant Gillon, of Owen's regiment, were buriety seterday. A Hoto-Guard regiment attended the funerals. Wim. Klegge, of Colonel Einstein's regiment, will be buried to-day, from

610 Londond street. A Foundance-A female child, apparently about three days old, was found yesterday morning under a step at Front and Carpenter streets. The institute wrapped up in a cloak. The foundling was taken charge of by one of the residents in the neighbor-

CRICKET .- A cricket match between two of the best eleven in the United States, England, and American clubs will be played on Tuesday next, at Camac's PETREL PIRATUS. The Grand Jury have

found 114 true bills for piracy and treason against the felous new confined in the county jail. The trials will come off this week. PARALYSIS .- The Receiver of Taxes, Willisin P. Hamin, has recovered from a severe stroke of pa-ralysis, and is again attending to the dulies of bis office.

A UNION INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE has enjoined upon the heads of the various State, national, and municipal departments to fardish the names of all employees, in order that their keyalty may be inquired into. The movement is of doubtful warrant.

POLICE CLUBS AND RELTS, for a time laid aside, were resumed yesterday, and will be worn here-after. The city has taken much trouble to have its own JUDGE STRONG, of this State, presides over the meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions, now to session at Cleveland.

A WILMINGTON FIRM has been a the contract for building the Juniata's mathing