The Press FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS ... The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors, 11

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,

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The St. Louis Republican of yesterday states that a letter has been received in that city from New Orleans, which says that a fleet of seventy vessels, large and smal', was coming up from the Balize to attack the great Southern emporium. It is scarcely probable that this statement is strictly true; but that some such demonstration will soon be made is by no means unlikely. An article on our first page points out the geographical position of New Orleans, shows how it may be approached, and contains some interesting speculations in regard to the action of our naval forces, which are evidently being strengthened to such an extent that they will soon be able to accomplish great results.

Western Virginia is reported to have recently been the scene of another important Union victory. Lieutenant Colonel ENGART surrounded and attacked a detachment of the rebels at Chapmansville. He killed sixty of them and took seventy prisoners. Those who attempted to escape were intercepted by Colonel HYATT, who killed forty and took a large number of prisoners. It is also reported that General Cox had attacked the rebels under WISE and FLOYP, and compelled them to fall back upon their entrenchments at Lewisburg.

Conflicting reports are in circulation in regard to the course the Administration intends to pursue in relation to General FREMONT. The Herald, of vesterday, said he was ordered to report himself at Washington to be tried by a court-martial, and that he had been superseded by General Wool. A special despatch from Washington to the New York Erening Post, of last evening, (a journal friendly to FREMONT,) also says that "it is now stated on pretty good authority that General FREMONT has been summoned to Washington to undergo a trial by courtmartial. During his absence his post will be held by General WOOL, while General MANSFIELD will administer affairs at Fortress Monroe." But, on the other hand, the regular reporter of the Associated Press says that these rumors are untrue. Meanwhile, we learn from Missouri that General FREMONT continues to be actively occupied, and his programme of operations against the rebel troops is said to be very judiciously arranged. The St. Louis Democrat expresses the opinion, however, that some time will be required to complete his arrangements, and that a battle and not be expected before the latter part of next

A despatch from Jefferson City furnishes us with what purports to be General PRICE's plans for the campaign against FREMONT. He is said to have already left Lexington, and it is alleged that it is his intention to effect a junction with McCulloch before he engages in the great battle which is expected. He confidently counts upon an easy victory, and hopes to follow it up by a march upon St. Louis. All this sounds very well, but it is quite possible that, like other generals, he may find it easier to indulge in brilliant anticipations, than to realize them. It must be confessed, however, that the aspect of affairs in Missouri is not as encouraging as it should be.

The navigation of the Potomac does not appear to be seriously interrupted by the rebel batteries, for the schooner Commerce, of Philadelphia, arrived in Wash. ington vesterday.

The gallant Colonel GEARY, whose brave Pennsylvania regiment seems to be peculiarly active, caused terrible havec and consternation among a detachment of the onemy encamped opposite Berlin, on the 20th alt., by shelling

The mails of the Fulton bring us the London Times of the 16th. It publishes another letter from Mr. Rus-SELL, dated September 2, which contains very little of interest to the American people beyond the expression of the opinion that the army under General McCLELLAN is passed on it by anticipation. Never, perhaps, has a finer body of men in all the respects of physique been assembled by any Power in the world, and there is no reason why their morale should not be improved so as to equal that of the best troops in Europe."

Since the rebel army has fallen back from the imm diate ricinity of Washington there are many speculations in regard to its future movements. Failing in its ttempts to force our lines at the capital, some suppose hat efforts will be made to greatly strengthen the rebel orces near the Eastern boundary of Virginia so as to eventually attack Fortress Monroe, if there is any possibility of doing so with success; and that they will also send large bodies of troops into Tennessee to assist they may commit. Yesterday there was great activity among our troops upon the south bank of the Potomuc. and it was conjectured that he means to drive in the pickets of the enemy, and to take possession of their extreme outposts, previous to a still more important advance. It was supposed he will not, however, give battle in force until certain expeditions Southward are preinfamous crew that have so long threatened the capital. The rebels are becoming very active and defiant along

the line of the Mississippi. They have a wholesome dread of the expedition that they fear will be sent down that river against them, and they will spare no pains to prevent it. There is a rumor current that they intend to make an immediate advance upon Paducah, and another that they will soon attack either Norfolk, (near Bird's Point, Missouri,) or Cape Girardeau."

traitors now in arms against the Government is furnished by the fact that at Falls Church, the other day, when they retreated, they poisoned the meat with strychnine, in order to entrap the Federal troops who drove them out. Fortunately, our soldiers were too wise to be victimized by this wicked scheme.

We have received an interesting batch of Souther news, compiled from a copy of the Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ult. We learn that, at a public meeting held scarce at Bichmond. The Tredegar Iron Works, in that city, are still busily employed in turning out cannon and

A despatch from Darnestown, Mil., dated Oct. 1st, gives some particulars of the late attack of the rebels, former master. This recognizes the right which was attended with no important results. The Potomac is believed to be too high at present to be can. Over eighty years ago, a venerable crossed at any of the fords. General Banks has inspected three brigades of his division—an event which by the benevolent GRANVILLE SHARPE. Drois supposed to be indicative of the commencement of a

vigorous fall campaign The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th ult. says that the newly-appointed major general of the rebel army, G. W. SMITH, who was formerly superintendent of streets for the city of New York, was going up to Manassas that morning, "to take command of the army heretofore commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, General BEAUERGAED retaining command of his own. General Jounston will assume general command of the two columns." Thus it seems that Beavregand has been placed in a subordinate position.

THE following notice of, and doubtless merited tribute to, the nominee of the People's party for Assembly, in the Second ward of this city, is from the Germantown Telegraph, of

MR. WILLIAM H. RUDDINAN .- One of the numerous parties in the Second ward of this city—we know not exactly which—that acts on its own orknow not exactly which—that acts on its own organization, has taken up this gentleman as its candidate for the State Legislature. It has done well in such a choice, and why his nomination was not seconded by the Union Convention is a mystery. Mr. Ruddimen, who has been admitted within a few years past to the bar, is a young man of fine talents, of singularly engaging manners of excellent business. of singularly engaging manners, of excellent business hubits, and of an integrity that merits and has received the highest confidence. His own modesty alone can have kept his name from being more be-fore the public; and we are happy to see that the people of the district of which Mr. Ruddiman, we believe, is a native, have perceived in this exigent occasion of public affairs, the merits of this fine young man, and wish to engage them in the service of the State and nation. We no longer speak much of "parties;" nor do we know exactly to which shade of them Mr. Ruddiman has belonged—though we believe that it was that known as the "People's." What we do know however is that he is a the believe, it a native, have perceived in this exi What we do know, however, is that he is a thorough friend to the Federal Union, a clear and vigorous speaker, and a man of pervading integrity and honor. We hope the district will do credit to itself by his triumphant election.

A FULL REPORT of the large and enthusiastic meeting in support of the Citizens' Tinion ticket, which was held in Concert Hall last evening, will be found in our columns this morning.

dy's Journey from Richmond to Philadelphia, through Tennessee and Kentucky," which appears on our first page to-day, will agree in morrow.

It arrears that we have done injustice to the Democrats of Cumberland county in this State, in classing them with those counties in which the office-holders and followers of the Buchanan Administration have had complete control; and we are very happy to make the necessary correction. An esteemed correspondent says that the Democratic ticket noninated in that county stands upon a platform which is so good that we do not hesitate to publish it. It was adopted unanimously at the regular Democratic county Convention held at Carlisle on the second of September:

Gariste on the second of September:

Whereas, An unrighteous rebellion now exists in a portion of this Union, and the permanency of our Government is menaced by "bold bad men," and treason is stalking abroad in our land, it becomes all true friends of the Union to express their sentiments plainly and unequivocally: therefore,

Resolved, By the Democracy of Cumberland county, in Convention assembled, that the holy memories of our Revolution, the blood of patriots slain, the wisdom of the sages who framed our Conthe wisdom of the sages who framed our Constitution, the traditions and glories of the past, and hopes of the future, all call upon us to sustain the Government in its present struggle, and to guard the unstained flag of our Union from foes without, and traitors within. Resolved, That we are ready to obey the calls

of duty in defence of our country wherever it may direct, by our sympathy, our lives, our fortunes, our honor; and that, while we can prevent it, no hand shall erect upon the soil of Cumberland county, or of Pennsylvania, the emblems of treason, or cross one star from the national flag. son, or crase one star from the national flag.

Resolved, That we will ever denounce as traitors to their country all who wage war against the Government, under whatever plea or pretence, and that we will neither directly or indirectly give aid or countenance to those who apologize for treason

in any guise.

Resolved. That we are for supporting the Government, and do not ask who administers it. It is
the Government of our country, and as such we will
give it, in this its extremity, all the support in our
power, regarding the pending contest with Secessionists as a death struggle for Constitutional Liberty
and Law. But whilst we thus plodge the Government our support, we also declare that we will hold
the Administration responsible for its faithful performance of duty, and an honest disbursement of
the public treasure. vernment, and do not ask who administers it. It is

he public treasure. The two great counties of Berks and Lancaster, in this State, are just now convulsed by an animated controversy in regard to the election of their local officers. In Berks county the Breckinridge Democrats have nominated a straight ticket, which s opposed by a Union ticket, made up of Republicans and loyal Democrats. In Lancaster the uncompromising Republicans have nominated a Republican ticket-which is also opposed by an organization of Republicans and loyal Democrats. In Berks county the Union candidate for President Judge is Hon. HENRY W. SMITH, a Democrat, devotedly attached to all the measures of the Administration in the prosecution of the present war-his opponent being Mr. Woodward, who made himself notorious by his sympathy with the Secessionists, before and after the breaking up of the Democratic party. In Lancaster, the candidate for President Judge, on the Union ticket, is Hon. HENRY G. Long, who has acted in that high capacity with signal impartiality and moderation for a number of vears past. If we had a right to vote a thousand times, in both of these counties, we should unhesitatingly declare for the Union tickets.

The Blockade is a Reality.

It is satisfactory to find so acute and wellnformed a lawyer as Judge Betts, of New York, declaring, from the bench, that the blockade is real. English shipowners, journalists, and politicians, have sneered at it as

"President Lincoln's paper blockade." The case came up, on Monday, by a trial to decide whether the Hiawatha, a British bark, captured on the 20th of May, was legally a prize of war. The facts, as tersely set out in the N. Y. Herald, are these: The Hiawatha sailed from England, despatched and laden by British owners, for City Point, in the port of have been mistaken in their estimate of the gularly documented as a British vessel, and was commanded and manned by British subjects. She entered the port of Richmond, and arrived at City Point, in that It was clearly proved, by a letter of Lord Future generations will wonder at the modeknowledge of the blockade, he took on board "the vessel and cargo were condemned" for

violation of the blockade. The principal legal objections, on the part of the British Government, were, that our civil war, (though Lord John Russell hastened to recognize the revolted Southern States "as belligerents,") was only a private quarrel, not carrying with it the consequences or incidents of public war, under the public movements are closely watched by General McClellan, | law, or laws of nations—that no lawful blockade had been established or maintained by the United States Government—that the revolted South, being part of the Union, could not be considered or treated as enemies of the United States-and that the President had no right, without authorization by Congress, to create or declare a state of war with any State or States of the United States, or to establish a blockade of any port or ports within such State

or States. The main point taken in England is that the United States Government did not serve due notice of the blockade on European Powers But Lord Lyons' letter, of May 2, to Mr. fully aware of the actuality of the blockade.

SEWARD, above referred to, shows that he was Judge Berrs' decision condemns not only the bark Higwatha, but also the schooner Crenshaw, and the bark Pioneer. After this, we suspect that British vessels will be rather shy in trying to run the blockade, on the chance of making money by going into or out

of Southern ports, Anti-Slavery in Spain. The Spanish Government has arrived at a conclusion which is not without great significance at this moment. The Madrid Gazette publishes a letter to the Captain General of the Island of Porto Rico, from Marshal O'Doxand Minister of War and the Colonies, in which he avows the principle that a slave who has touched the soil of Spain must be considered emancipated, even without the consent of his of a slave to escape from thraldom, if he judge, before whom the case was brought nounced the legal decision that a negro was free the moment he set foot on English soil. though Sir William Blackstone, in stating the fact, cautiously added the reservation "though the master's right to his service may possibly still continue." Here we have England, which introduced slavery into her American colonies, and Spain, which still retains it in Cuba and Porto Rico, united, with a long interval of | cal affairs, in speech or writing, he said: years between, in admitting that the slave has a positive right to his freedom-if he can obtain it. We are unacquainted, as yet, with the special circumstances which have called for

Marshal O'Donnell's declaration. QUEEN VICTORIA'S Proclamation of May 13th and the Emperor Napoleon's Decree of neuthe 2d instant. Such material as Mr. R. is of trality, of June 11th, agree on one material the right kind for the present exigences, of the point : each contains a specific prohibition of all persons, military or civilians, taking up arms in the service either of the United States

Public Amusements.

The Concert at the Academy of Music, yesterday evening, was largely patronized, and fully merited the support it received. The public are indebted to Mr. Behrens and Mr. Thunder for their tact and taste in petting up these excellent entertainments. Miss Caroline Richings, who is now one of the stock company at Walnut-street Theatre, will take her benefit this evening. "Second Love" and the "The Muleteer of Granada," excellent pieces, which have not been played in this city for some time, will be performed, and the fair and vocal beneficiaire will sustain leading parts in both. Mrs. Cowell, Mr. Adams, Mr. Richings, Mr. Bowers, and indeed the whole strength of the company, will

Contributions to the Soldiers in Missouri. The ladies at Nos. 130 and 138 North Twelfth street having made up and sent a box of shirts, drawers, &c., for the benefit of our troops in Missouri, received from the president of the Sanitary Commission at St. Louis a gratifying note of thanks, LADIES are proverbially the best letter-wei- in which he says: "The articles are just what we ters in the world. Those who read "A La- want, and come to hand most opportunely." He also states that several thousand sick and wounded Union soldiers are now requiring attention in Missouri. As it is the intention of the ladies referred to at once to prepare another box for the same ob this opinion. The conclusion of this graphic ject, contributions in money or goods are earnestly and truthful communication shall appear to- solicited. Woollen or canton flannel and unbleached muslin are particularly desirable.

perform on this occasion.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." LATEST NEWS WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1861. BY TELEGRAPH.

That class of the American people who complain that the Administration has not been sufficiently severe in its treatment of the Southern traitors, should remember that Mr. Lincoln is the representative of a mighty Government which sustains the same relation to our countrymen that a father sustains to his children. The head of a large family who secures obedience by commingling justice with mercy, and stern deportment with affectionate indulgence, forbears much before resorting to strong neasures. It is only when insubordination and vice defy all restraints and reject all counsels that he allows himself severely to punish the offenders, in order that their example may not extend its corrupting influence. When the present Executive entered the White House he found the elements of strife and of disaffection at work within and without. Like the owner of a great estate who had long been absent, and who returned to find his mansion dilapidated, his fences down, his means squandered, and all his possessions a desolation and a waste, he entered upon the skeleton of a government, and soon discovered that his immediate predecessors had occupied it simply for the purpose of dismantling itusing, in fact, the property of a great people in order to destroy that people. Their corrupting operations had been carried on so stealthily, and over such a vast extent of country, that it was a difficult problem whether he could administer it for any reasonable period. But this was not the only obstacle. The magnitude of the treason was unknown to the people, and hence, in proportion as he sought to prepare for what even then looked like a storm, he was embarrassed by the counsels and by the efforts of thousands of men in all the loval States, who believed that the true course to be pursued to the Secessionists was one of moderation, conciliation, and peace. His inaugural address was more like an invocation of a father to his children than a proclamation of war. While laying down certain propositions, and setting forth his determination to maintain the integrity of the Union, he was, nevertheless, singularly careful to employ no language that could be construed into the language of menace. Indeed, throughout his entire action he illustrated the idea of a parental interest for our offending brethren of the Southern States, rather than the sentiment of inexorable indignation. It was impossible for Mr. Lincoln to conceive-it was impossible for the most experienced statesman to anticipate—that any portion of our citizens, after having enjoyed the benefits and partiality of a generous and benevolent Government, should turn ingrates in a moment, and proceed to tear down the friends that had protected and nourished them, and to overwhelm all interests alike in an irretrievable catastrophe. The very majesty of our institutions, the efficacy and equality of our laws, the extended and extending influence of our example, the successful working of the machinery of our free institutions-all conspired to create the double conviction that no men could be found ready to raise their hands

country could easily restrain and suppress There is a touching and thoughtful philosophy in this view of the case, which is commended to those whose duty it will be to comment upon the sad history of these times. If the Administration and the true friends of the Government-including those who pleaded for peace at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln-Richmond, Va., with a cargo of salt, and to Southern rebellion, and have discovered how bring back a cargo of cotton and tobacco ineffectually they have attempted to conciliate from that port on freight. She was re- this rebellion, there is at least a valuable compensation in the fact that, when at last they proceed to punish, they are a thousand times more powerful, because they have withheld the avenging arm so long. The history we port on the James river, about sixty miles be- are making will constitute a rare vindication low the city of Richmond, on the 20th of April. of the men who stand on the right side to-day. Lyons, May 2, to Mr. Sewand, asking for an ex- ration of the representatives of the American tension of the time for leaving the port, that | Republic in the early stages of this strife, as the captain was aware of the blockade, and it | they will be amazed at the warlike resources was further proved, by a private journal, kept and resolute determination of the Republic, on board the vessel. It appears that, after his after every amicable means of redress and of settlement had been exhausted. If we stood the cargo. The Court, therefore, decided that | ready to concede much for peace at the beginning, now, when we find that concession is construed into cowardice by rebellious and infuriated foes, there is another spirit aroused which will concede nothing until peace is conquered at the point of the bayonet and the

against our country; and, if they did, that that

mouth of the cannon. It is evident that the great work in which we are engaged cannot be accomplished in a day. Our experiment, which cost us so much blood and treasure in the days of the Revolution to commence, cannot be made successful without a still greater expenditure of blood and treasure. Those whose duty it is to defend the Union, to maintain the Government. and to enforce the laws, have proceeded upon no mere impulse-have acted upon no emotion of anger-but are gradually and conscientiously building up a great fortress, which will prove invulnerable to all our foes, foreign and domestic, and the more so, because it is founded upon humanity, moderation, justice, and, better than all, freedom. OCCASIONAL.

Those who consider that the constitutional guarantee of the freedom of the press was intended to protect men who are open defenders and allies of traitors who propose to destroy our Government by a desperate war, utterly mistake the true character of that wise and just provision of our patriotic ancestors. The framers of the Constitution, no doubt, desired to guard the freedom of the press to whatever extent was necessary to secure a free discussion of men and measures connected with the Government, but not to screen rank treason, in its most dangerous shape, from punishment. It is one thing to permit an untrammelled discussion that is designed to produce reforms or to institute changes of a constitutional charac-NELL, President of the Council of Ministers | ter, in a constitutional way, and quite another matter for newspapers to become the champions of a wicked rebellion; to incite men to destroy our whole political fabric; and to encourage and abet the infamous efforts to lay in ashes our national capital. or to place it in the possession of armed traitors; to seize and plunder our chief cities, and to establish upon our shores a despotism as cruel and unjust, and as brutal and tyrannical, as the world has ever seen. The following extract, from an opinion delivered some years ago, by that eminent and clear-sighted jurist, Judge Story, shows that one of our highest legal authorifies concurred in the common sense and patriotic view of this subject. In commenting upon the amendment of the Constitution. which guaranties the free discussion of politi-

cal affairs, in speech or writing, he said:

"That this amendment was intended to secure to every citizen an absolute right to speak, or write, or print whatsoever he might please, without any responsibility, public or private, therefor, is a supposition too wild to be indulged in by any rational man. This would be to allow to every citizen the right to destroy at his pleasure the reputation, the peace, the property, and even the personal safety of every other citizen. A man might, out of mere malice and revenge, accuse another of the most infamous crimes, might excite against him the indignation of all his fellow-citizens by the most atrocious calumnies; might disturb, nay, overturn all his domestic peace, and embitter his parental affeccious calumnies; might disture, may, overtuin su his domestic peace, and embitter his parental affections; might inflict the most distressing punishments upon the weak, the timid, and the innocent; might prejudice all a man's civil and political and private rights; and might stir up sedition, rebellion, and treason, even against the Government itself, in the vantonness of his passive of the seventialization of his heart. Civil so sions or the corruptions of his heart. Civil so-ciety could not go on under such circumstances. Men would then be obliged to resort to private vengeance to make up the deficiency of the law and assassinations and savage cruelties would b

write, and print his opinious upon any subject whatever, without any prior restraint, so always that he does not injure any other person in his rights, person, property, or reputation; and so always that he does not thereby disturb the public peace or attempt to subvert the Government." LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETING, RUGS, &c .- The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive assortment of 300 pieces rich English velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, rugs, mats, and cocoa matting, carpet-binding, wool-filling, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 104 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

perpetrated with all the frequency belonging to barbarous and brutal communities. It is plain, then, that the language of this amendment imports no more than that every man has a right to speak, write, and print his opinions upon any subject

Market street. Horses and Carriages —Mr. Herkness' sale at the Baznar, Ninth and Sansom streets, on Satur-day, will comprise several very superior driving establishments, the property of persons breaking up their stables; besides a number of matched and single horses, and a large and varied collection of new and secondhand carriages.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c .- The attention housekeepers and others is invited to the sale this morning of household furniture of every description, at Birch & Son's auction store. No. 914 Chestnut street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON FREMONT NOT REMOVED.

General Mansfield to Command at Fortress Monroe.

The Navigation of the Potomac. GENERAL SHERMAN TO HAVE A NEW COMMAND. FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC. The Skirmish at Great Falls. INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

The Designs of General Price. FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Fight at Chapmansville. THE REBELS ROUTED.

REPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS AND RICHMOND Seventy Vessels on their Way to Attack the Crescent City.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1861. The schooner Commerce has arrived here from Philadelphia with coal. She reports all quiet on the river, and not a man visible at Freestone Point There is a larger number of vessels in the Potomac than ever before known at this season of the vear. At Potomac crack glaven marchant vassols

were fired upon by the rebel battery in that vicinity.

but all the shot fell short. The firing was appa-

rently merely intended by the rebels to try the range of their guns.
Dr. Russell, of the London Times, returned to Washington last night. A party of rebel cavalry made their appearance over Barrett's Hill, one mile up the Leesburg turnpike, beyond Falls Church, yesterday, but fled on the approach of our troops.

Gen. James Shields has declined the appointment of brigadier general, he having removed from California to Sinalea, in Mexico, to recruit

The Reported Removal of Gen. Fremont Untrue. Rumors being prevalent involving important mi litary changes, it was ascertained on inquiry at the War Department that no order has been issued to General FREMONT to report for trial by court mar-

It is true that Gen. MANSFIELD has been appointed to the command of Fortress Monroe, but Gen. Woor, whom he supersedes, has been assigned

sistant adjutant general volunteers, to General jectiles. The Army To-day.

General McCLELLAN and staff are on the Virginia side of the river to-day. There are no movements in the army. The rebel army in front of our lines has not changed positions.

Our troops have commenced to throw up fortifications along the lines of the advance. Provisions and munitions are being forwarded in large quantities to the army in its new positions. From the Potomac.

The batteries on the banks of the Potomac, indicate a very lamb-like disposition; but the little steamer George Page, lying up Acquia creek evinces a disposition to come out and shell the smaller craft of the flotilla. She is closely watched, however, and there is little danger of her getting into the river. At Potomac creek there is a small battery with

one or two small guns. They fired into the river as number of sailing vessels were coming up, but the shot fell short of the shipping,

King Cotton Dethroned. Whatever the issue of the present war may be, the evidence is accumulating that we shall no longer control the supply of cotton for the world. A gentleman of large experience in India has with im here in Washington samples of cotton goods, made from India cotton, that are unquestionably superior to the American or English fabrics from our cotton. He shows the difference in the price of abor here and in India by citing the fact that he has hired native help in India, twenty-five men at a time, for one dollar each per month, they boarding themselves. This would appear incredible if it were not supported by responsible and highly-respectable testimony. Already England is making large shipments from

hat country. From the 6th to the 12th September, 1861, inclusive, there were received at Liverpool, England, from Boston 75 bales of cotton, Alexandria 530, St. Marcs 279, Cosina 326, Rotterdam 19, Havre (Maccio) 50, and from British India 33,251 bales. Thus the week's receipts from British India were thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-one bates, while only twelve hundred and eighty bales were received from all other places. The India cotton is daily growing in favor, and nanufacturers say that it not only makes a beautiful fabric, but it takes the dye much better than the American. Thus American cotton cannot only no longer be said to be the arbiter of England's destinies, but the South by her folly and madness has shut out forever her best customer for her great

staple article of produce. Miscellaneous, The excess of expenditures over the Post Office Department receipts for the fourth quarter of the year 1860 was nearly two millions; while the excess for the first quarter of the present year was \$803,000, the receipts being nearly \$2,197,000. The receipts in the latter quarter exceeded those of the former by over \$50,000

The United States and New Granadian Joint Convention for the settlement of claims against the latter, growing out of the Panama riots, have appointed Hon. NATHANG. UPHAM, of New Hampbire, as umpire. This gentleman acted in a similar capacity in 1853 for the United States and Great Britain Claims Convention. JAMES M. CARLISLE, Esq., for New Granada, will proceed to take testimony on behalf of that

vember, to which time the Convention to-day ad-It is probable that a new military Department will be made in the West, and its command devolved on Gen. Sherman, in order to relieve Gen. Annerson of a part of the physical labor of his pre-

Republic, and present it on the first Monday in No-

Important from Western Virginia. Rout of Rebels at Chapmansville

ONE HUNDRED KILLED.

Battle Between Cox and the Re-

bels under Wise and Floyd. CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.-The Kanawha correspondent of the Commercial says that five companies of the First Kentucky, four companies of the Thirtyfourth Ohio, and one company of the Fifth Virginia, under Lieutenant Colonel Engart, had surrounded and attacked the rebels at Chapmansville, and, after a short engagement, completely routed them, killing 60 and taking 70 prisoners. The rebels, in

escaping, were intercepted by Colonel Hyatt, who killed 40 and took a large number of prisoners. The country between Charleston and the Guyantte river is now freed from the Secession This is the most effective blow given the rebels in this part of the valley. When the Kanawha left Charleston there was a report that a battle was going on between General Cox and the rebels under Wise and Floyd, at Sewall's Mountain, and that the rebels were getting

the worst of it and were falling back on their entrenchments at Lewisburg. REPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS AND RICHMOND. SEVENTY VESSELS ON THEIR WAY TO AT-TACK NEW ORLEANS.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 3 .- The Republican learns that a letter has been received here from New Orleans. the date not being given, stating that a fleet of seventy vessels, large and small, was then coming up from the Balize to attack the city. The Republican also learns from a citizen of this State, who left Richmond a week ago last Monday, that he saw in the papers on the route a proclamation from Ben McCulloch, calling on the citizens of Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas, for fifteen regiments for service in Missouri.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURL Gen. Price's Intentions on Fremont.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 3 .- | Special to the St Louis Democrat 1-Dr. White, of Col. Mulligan's brigade, arrived here on the Sedulia train, at an early hour this morning, and brings information from Lexington up to Monday night. General Price had left Lexington with the main body of his force, and is moving southward, for the purpose of effecting a junction with Ben. McCulloch, after which he will give General Fremont

Dr. White represents that Price has decided upon this point, having been elated and intoxicated with his victory at Lexington. He says that Price anticipates an easy victory over Frémont at this point, and will then move on to St. Louis. There were no less than 24,000 Secassionists ready to rise and welcome him with arms in their hands. Dr. White thinks that the rebels will endeavor to get between us and the force at Georgetown. surround and cut off Generals Davis and Sigel, and

then meet Fremont near this place. The rebel force has nineteen field-pieces, and are expecting rifled cannon from the South. General Price told the Doctor that the Southern Confederacy had loaned the State of Missouri one million dollars for the purpose of carrying on the war against the Federal Government. His troops are confident of victory, and are clamoring to be led against Frémont. Dr. White gives a sorry statement in regard to

the conduct of the robels towards the wounded at Lexington. They took away from him all his hospital stores—not leaving him even a sponge. A portion of Price's forces had moved towards Independence. There were but 300 in Warrensburg when the Doctor passed through there. He thinks Price's forces number fully 40,000. JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 3 .- (Special to the St. Louis Remiblican.) - Dr. White says that he heard, on his way here, that eighteen thousand rebels had parted from the main body and marched

Georgetown, with the intention of taking that place before reinforcements could arrive from Jefferson City.

A miller, who left Georgetown yesterday morning, says he was turned back by the enemy's pickets when twelve miles from that town. The Doctor believed that the rebels have no idea of quitting the State, but intend to make a domonstration in vast numbers upon Georgetown, Jefferson City, and St.

Louis, and that they are perfectly confident of their

ability to take them.

No immediate attack is feared on Georgetown, and our forces there are prepared to receive the An officer who was formerly of Mulligan's Irish Brigade, and who left the vicinity of Lexington on Monday evening, places no confidence in the truth of the above. This officer says that at the time he left not more than 10,000 troops had quitted Lexington, and that nothing reliable was known of their intentions or course, or of what policy Price had concluded to pursue.

Booneville and Glasgow were quiet at the latest advices, but our forces are on the alert for a fight. Many persons think there will be no general enent, but others believe that Price will soon strike a blow in some quarter where he is least expected, and the prospects of a battle are now increased rather than diminished.

From the Upper Potomac.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Oct. 1.—The attack upon our encampment at the Great Falls on Monday Gen. Wool, whom he supersedes, has been assigned to no other duty.

General Butler left here this morning to assume command of a new department in New England.

Letters from Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, say that he is about to make a brief campaign in Ohio, to urge the enlistment of volunteers for Kentucky.

Brigade Surgeons Appointed To-day:
Daniel Mecker, John T. Crawford, Thomas Antisell, John McNulty, J. H. Taylor, G. S. Palmer, and Gilman Kimball.

Military Promotions To-day:
Captain J. C. P. Smith, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, to General Hancock.

Lieutenant Colonel George L: Andrews, Second Regiment Massachusetts volunteers, appointed assistant adjutant general volunteers, to General Hancock.

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At Injon battery subsequently awrived at the Alpitant point and the Great Falls on Monday morning was by six regiments of robel infantry, a body of cavalry, and a battalion of artillery, all in transitu for the Upper Potomac. They fired about fronty rounds of shot and shell, doing considerable damage to the houses, hurting slightly but one person. Another was hit in the shoulder by a rebel washed four younds of shot and shell, doing considerable damage to the houses, hurting slightly but one person. Another was hit in the shoulder by a rebel damage to the houses, hurting slightly but one preson. Another was hit in the shoulder by a rebel washed four younders, the latter being rified, and throwing projectiles of the Sawyer pattern.

At the commencement of the cannonading Lieutenant Colonel Suiter and the adjutant of the falls, ten miles distant, and

A Union battery subsequently arrived at the falls, and threw several shells into the supposed position of the enemy, but obtained no response. The rebels exposed seven guns in their attack.

About five o'clock the same force encamped

about two miles from the river opposite the mouth of Muddy Branch, where a Massachusetts regiment is stationed. Here they remained all night, but did not compliment us by any demonstration. Early this morning they again moved forward. They are probably destined for Leesburg or the Point of Rocks. Point of Rocks.

The river is too high at present to admit of crossing at any of the fords.

The New York Thirty-fourth Regiment still continue to guard nine miles of the river line, which arduous duty they have been performing for nagarity these months.

nearly three months.

To day General Banks reviewed and inspected To day therefal Banks reviewed and inspected three brigades of his division, near this place. This is supposed by some to be indicative of the commencement of a fall campaign. The troops were found to be well disciplined, well fed, and well equipped. Some of the regiments have not yet been paid, which is attributable to the necessary presence of the neverteers in other distributions. ice of the paymasters in other divis

Further from Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Passengers by the boat re-port that Gen. Wool addressed the prisoners at the for that Gen. Wool addressed the prisoners at the Rip Raps, who had been sent there by Gen. Mc-Clellan, on the way to Tortugas. He told them that had Gen. McClellan shot them on the spot for open rebellion in the face of the enemy, he would have been perfectly justified. He, however, had a proposition to make to them. All who were will-ing to place themselves in his hands should sten ing to place themselves in his hands should step forward three paces; those who refused would proceed to the Tortugas. The entire one hundred and fifty Zouaves then stepped forward, with cheers. Many were so affected that they shed tears of joy, and expressed a desire to be placed where they could best retrieve the stigma that their acts had brought upon them. The whole number were im-mediately taken to Newport News, and mustered

Boston Flying Artillery. BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The first battery of flying artillery, Captain Porter, left this city this afternoon splendidly equipped.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC. [By Pony Express.] OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH-\$40 miles east

of Salt Lake City, Oct. 2 .- The pony express from Calilowing advices:
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25—P. M —Arrived, 23d, bark Danes, from Hamburg; 24th, bask Lizzie Boggs, from Bordeaux. Spoken, August 8, lat. 80, long. 110, ship Mary Jones, Captain Howe, of New Bedford, eight months out, 150 bbls, oil—all well.
Sailed, 21st, ship Cimbar, for Cork, carrying 35,000 sacks of wheat, 117 boxes silver ore, and 13 cases California wine; bark Evangelic, for Sidney, carrying wheat and oats. 23d, ship Phanton, from Shanghae. lowing advices: COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The market is quiet in the absence of fresh arrivals; 50,000 lbs Costa Rica Coffee sold at 20½. Small sales of crushed Sugar at 18½. Candles are higher, and none offering by importers. Isthmus Butter 28@29c. Heavy auction sales of Sugar are reported at a decline. At auction, 500 bhls Billings' Hams sold at 11½c. Wheat firm at \$1.50@1.55. Extra Flour \$5. Barley, for export, \$75.6874 &c. GENERAL NEWS.

The position taken by Rev. Dr. Scott, in regard to the dutties of the Church on the Union question, as advised by the last express, was the pretext for a popular outbreak in front of Calvary Church on Sunday last. Some time before daylight, several flags had been placed in the church, while an effigy, labelled "Dr. Scott, the Traitor," was hung near by, and about a thousand people were assembled in front of the church. When the Doctor entered the church for the morning scriver, some of the people manifested displeasure by hissing as he passed. The church was crowded by an audience who listened attentively to an unexceptionable sermon. The crowd The church was crowded by an audience who listened attentively to an unexceptionable sermon. The crowd outside increused somewhat before the services ended, and as the Doctor came out and entered a carriage in company with a lady, a rush was made towards him, apparently more from curiosity than harmful purposes, and there was also considerable hissing and use of offendro lunguage, but the police prevented any serious disturbance. It is, the general opinion that there were a hundred or more thoughtless and excited men in the crowd, who were in favor of a lynching demonstration, such as riding the Doctor on a rail, or some similar indignity, but it is not believed that the crowd, on the whole, would have permitted it. On Monday Dr. Scott peremptorily resigned the pastorship of the Calvary Clurch, sold the house where he resided, and has made arrangements to sail for Europe, with his family, by the first clipper ship departing around Cape Horn for that destination. The action on the Doctor's part, and his prompt decision to emigrate to Europe rather than to the devil, to a great extent restored kindly feeling towards him, and the late troubles on his account are generally spoken of regretfully.

The Supreme Court, in full bench, has decided the Sunday law constitutional.

Los Angeles, Sept. 24.—We have been visited with heavy rains for the last three days, which have extended over nearly the whole Southern portion of the State.

The First Regiment of California Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Wost, are encamped at the Ballona, about eleven miles from this place.

This morning, fifty dragoons of Capt. Davidson's command, under Lieut. Carr, left here to escort the train of wagons back from Fort Yuma, that were used for the transportation of Byrant's command. Cant. Davidson wagons back from Fort Yunia, that were used for the transportation of Bryant's command, Capt. Davidson having received reliable information that an attempt was to be made to seize the train on its return by parties calling themselves Secessionists.

A company of cavalry, intended for Colonel Smith's return of cavalry, was available to the colonel Smith's return of cavalry was available. regiment of cavalry, was organized tast night, and about seventy names enrolled.

The steamer Sierra Nerada arrived on the 23d, with British Columbia dates to the 17th, and Oregon to the 19th. She brought from the Northern coast \$53,300 in bullion, eighty-six packages of cranberries, four hundred and thirty-six of apples, lifty-five bales of wood, four hundred sacks of flour, and six hundred packages of butter. hundred sacks of flour, and six hundred packages of butter.

Col. Wright, of the U. S. army, who has been commanding the department of Oregon and Washington Territory, arrived by the Sierra Nevada, and proceeds to Les Angeles, to assume the command of the army now assembling there. Whenever Gen. Summer moves with the new regiment, Col. Wright will come up to take command, in his absence, of the California district.

Before leaving Washington Territory Colonel Wright made a requisi ion upon Governor Whitaker for a company of mounted volunteers, to serve for three years on the frontier.

The correspondence of the Portland (Oregon) Advertiged.

the frontier.

The correspondence of the Portland (Oregon) Advertiser tays that the miners in the Nez Perces diggings are making good wages every day in the vicinity, and at Eik City and South Fork the miners average from \$8 to \$50 per day; but the miners are returning, fearing to winter in that locality.

The Linn county court house, at Albany, Oregon, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 14th.

The Victoria (British America) papers give an account of the burning of the town of Nanams by the Indians. self-government.

With great respect, gratefully yours,

E. D. BAKER. name. The receipts of gold by every arrival from Frazer River were large.

Quite a number of brick buildings have been erected in Victoria within the last two or three months. Two of the six new warchouses on Wharf street are nearly contileted.

GRAND MEETING OF CITIZENS. Addresses and Communications. THE COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY.

A highly respectable, numerous, and influential gathering of citizens was held last evening at Concert Hall, to ratify the nominations of the Citizens' Union Convention, and propose a vigorous prosecution of the war, as likewise a general purification of municipal offices, and the placing of good and patriotic men in the offices now within the gift of

the people.

No popular stratagems were resorted to at this meeting-torches, mottoes, and music-for the people being their own attraction, and animated by a sincere desire to subscree the welfare of the city, the State, and the land, had assembled spontaneously to the number of at least two thousand. A like political gathering one seldom meets, good order, good sentiment, and good sense being the leading elements of the night. The speakers were governed by that rare carnestness which a consciousness of right always bestows, and the people caught their enthusiasm and made it ring throughout the house, so that those in the street heard the tramp and cheers and came forward to be moved by alike

This was, in fact, the first great effort of the masses to break down the trammels of party. Having submitted to be governed by pettifoggers, and men of shallow conscience, until madness and badness alike ruled the hour, they had soberly convened to express their approbation of a selection of the best men from all parties, and vote them to responsible positions. The gathering was in every way worthy of the

motives that prompted it and the respectability that sustained it. The meeting was called to order at 75 o'clock. by Mr. A. J. Derbyshire, president of the Convention of Citizens for the nomination of candidates, upon whose motion Mr. SAMUEL H. PERKINS took the chair as president of the meeting. A list of

VICE PRESIDENTS. Thos. Tasker, Jr., Wm. Harmer, Sand Kilpatrick, Geo. Mitchell, John Hoffman, Edward Kelly, Gept. J. H. Young, J. G. Garwood, Edward C, Knight, John Thompson, (cooper, John B. Kellny, Henry McKeen, J. S. Nickerson, William Websh, Dr. G. Emmerson, J. Francis Fisher, Caleb Cope, Frederick Fraley, Lewis Chester, Dr. G. Emmerson, J. Francis Fisher, Caleb Cope, Frederick Fraley, Lewis Chester, Henry Childs, Wm. M. Levick, Henry Simons, Chas. M. Wagner, wm. 91. Levick, Elijah Dallet, Wm. Sellers, Wm. B. Elliott, Abraham Coats, Patrick McBride, John H. Brigghurst, Nicholas Wallace Abraham Haines, John H. Campbell Robert Merchant, Nicholas Wallace, John Maffit, James Jeffries, J. Charles Henry, Robert B. Cabeen, Jos. L. Vankirk, Dr. Saml Thomas Richard Garsed, Addison Bancroft, James Miller, Dr. Saml Thomas, A. Andrews Knight, Joseph Boucher, m McIntyre. Thos. Wriggins, SECRETARIES. Wm. Hiles, Daniel S. Bunting,

Francis Dubotq, James W. Paul, Thos. Biddle, Thos. R. Webb, Chas. Mortimer, John Hutchinson, Daniel S. Bunting, Clias. Sinnickson, Firiman Rozers, Samuel E. Kister, Charles V. Hirl, Win. J. Miller, Edward S. Campbell, Francis Guliger, John B. Heyl, Robert Lindsay, David Faust, Charles Wright, Levi Landis, Wm. Stapler, Wm. W. Rowland, Edwin A. Landell, James Ritchie, James Hogg, John Blye, Edwin Starr, Lewis Thomps James Ritchie, Houry Coodinan John W. Farrell, Henry C. Blair, Henry L. Fell. James T. Allen,

The reading of the above list having been concluded, Mr. Perkins, the chairman, addressed the assemblage as follows:

We have met this evening, fellow-citizens, in rewe have met this evening, fellow-citizens, in response to the following call: [The call for the meeting, as published in the newspapers, was then read.] That advertisement expresses, in as brief a manner as possible, the object of this meeting. It is in advocacy and support of a great principle that we are here assembled—to know whether the people of this city can, or whether they dare, select from their own number competent men to discharge the duties of office, independent of party ties or of party nominations. We know that every man who dares to lift his voice in favor of an independent nomination is to be ostracised by his party; and let it be so. It is time that we knew who was, or who was not, for the country. There are but two parties, and there can be but two par-ties at this crisis—those who are in favor of their ties at this crisis—those who are in favor of their country and those who are against it. It is in vain to raise a peace party or a body calling itself neutral. There can be no neutrals. Those who are not for the country are against it; and the avowed neutrals are worse than open and avowed traitors. The one we can meet and conquer; from the other we receive stabs in the dark; for they would paralyze the arm of the Gayenment for good and never it for all that the Government for good and nerve it for all that is evil. I say, therefore, there can be but two parties. We have had our peace parties. This parties. We have had our peace parties. This nation has never passed through a great struggle without having a peace party. We had such a party in the war of 1812—and where is it at this day? We had a peace party in the war with Mexico—and where is it at this day? And we have the so-called peace party at this time, but it is a party that is sacrificing thousands of lives and millions of treasure; because if the Government has a unanimous support, if there was nothing but a party for the maintenance of the Government, this war would not last a twelvemonth. It is the avowed peace party and the month. It is the avowed peace party and the avowed neutral party that encourages the rebels and strengthens the arms of the traitors. I believe, with every one who hears me, that thousands of this city, and millions in this part of the country, are for putting this question through to the last dollar and the last man. We are to know first whether we have a Government or net. You are called upon this night, my fellow-citizens, to approve the nominations that have been made; and let me tell you, they have the qualification that Jefferson himself did not think it necessary to enumerate among the requisite qualifications for office. In his day, and to a very late period, the only inquiry necessary was, Is he honest, and is he capable? But now we must know not only whether he is honest and whether he is capable, but we must know whether he is loyal.

You will now hear read the letters received from those contienes who had besed to address the those gentlemen who had hoped to address the meeting, but who have not been able to attend.

The above remarks were frequently interrupted by long continued applause.

by long-continued applause.

Mr. E. Spencer Miller then stepped forward, and said: Mr. Chairman: Invitations were given to several distinguished gentlemen residing out of Pennsylvania, who, I am sorry to say, are not able to attend. I have their answers, and will read them to the andience. The first is from Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York:

Binglanton, September 30, 1861.
GENTLEMEN: In answer to your flattering invitation of the 27th, I regret to say that professional business in our Court, now sitting, and which must continue for a week and upwards, will not permit me to be with you.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON. The remaining letters were read as follows: Boston, September 30, 1861.

Gentlemen: I have received your favor of the 27th, with the enclosed resolutions, of which I fully approve. I regret, however, that it will not be in my power to attend the proposed meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday next.

ursday next.
I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
EDWARD EVERETT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1861.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday, inviting me, on behalf of the citizens of the Union Convention of Philadelphia, to attend and deliver an address before the loyal people of that city, on Thursday the 3d of October.

I beg you to be assured that I am most grateful for the honor of this invitation, and for the confidence in my patriotism which it implies, but my engagements here, in view of the present critical condition of affairs in Kentucky, will deny me the pleasure of accepting it.

I need scarcely add that the faith of the Convention as announced in the 1st article of the declaration enclosed me, is truly national, and has the sanction of very conviction of my mind, and of every pulsation of my heart. If we can only succeed in bearing this creed before us in our advance, as the Israelites bore the ark, we shall as certainly triumph as that twenty-two millions, the population of the States now loyal, exceed six millions.

Yery respectfully, your ob't servant,

When the announcement had been made of the when the amountement had been made of the reception of a letter from Hon Joseph Holt, the audience prolonged their applause for some time, when the chairman, in response to the feelings of the audience, proposed three cheers for that gentle-man, which were given by all present with a hearty good will. A letter from Hon. E. D. Baker was then read CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.:—Dear Sir—I am not at liberty to accept your kind invitation, which I now acknowledge.

My presence here is entirely incidental to the organi-I feel less regret, however, at this constrained absence from your meeting, since, in my judgment, the time for debate and counsel has well-nigh passed. The crisis demands armed and instantaneous action; the gleaming blade and the manly blow to-day constitute the religion of eloquence, and wisdom and vulor unite in the warrior clemor which arges the advance.

Nor would it become us to deny the exigency of the moment. A traitorous and incursive foe not only assails our frontier, but beleaguers the capital. The stars kindled by our fathers are dinamed in the firmament of renown—to blaze no more till our armies, resistless in numbers, in appointments, and in discipline, shall bear them, with unswerving hand, to the contines of the Republic. subjugation. We do not propose submission to tyraunical cdicts, but obedience to established constitutional government. When the objects of this great armament shall have been accomplished, no innocent man shall have been denied any right guarantied by the Constitution which our futhers framed. And as before the rebeltion which our fathers framed. And as before the rebol-lion no man could justly complain that he was deprived of life, liberty, or estate, so, when its last spark shall have been extinguished, no honest man shall complain of the forfeiture of any right which the good citizen of any portion of the Confederacy has ever enjoyed.

It is this justness and moderation, which we will alike maintain through disaster and victory, that renders this contact but. For this cause mayors arise from line of contest holy. For this cause prayers arise from lips of grace around unnumbered altars, and for this cause it is that we can appeal reverently to the Most High in the stormiest shock of battle.

When great armies are in the field, and the operations of war are conducted upon a theatre so wast as that now shaken by its tread, none may yentwre to predict the precise nature of its events, or the exact moment of its termination; but it is impossible to observe the magnitude of our preparations and the spirit of our people without a calm consciousness of ultimate triumph.

Happy, indeed, will that day be when the ensign of the Republic shall again serencly float over all its territory; when the arts of peace shall resume their wonted supremacy, and the nation, kindled into a more heroic spirit by trial and danger, shall justify and re-establish the fatth of all good men in the capacity of the people for self-government. that we can appeal reverently to the Most High in the stormicst shock of battle-

The resolutions of the evening were then read by Mr. Welsh, before the reading of which, however, that gentleman said:

I sincerely sympathize with you, Mr. Chairman, in your disappointment. Though we are hindered from having with us the bodily presence of the strangers we expected, yet, truly, their spirits are here. Their presence is felt by all present. I did

sincerely hope to join with you in listening to a gentleman whom I know—Joseph Holt, the pagentleman whom I know—Joseph Holt, the pa-triot of Kentucky; for I thought that if we could just have felt that man's heart as others have, we would have been stirred up to such a measure of enthusiasm as to render the efforts put forth in beenthusiasm as to render the efforts put forth in behalf of the objects of this meeting eminently successful. I can say of him the very words he used in speaking of General Anderson when in Fort Sumpter, and surrounded by enemies who sought his overthrow in every way. He said of that true soldier that in Anderson's heart he would find every star and stripe of our glorious flag graven so deeply that it never could be effaced, and just as deeply and truly as they are engraven upon the arms of the American jack for

engraven upon the arms of the American jack-tar. I felt, my friends, that if Holt could have been with us this evening the efforts which these gentlewith us this evening the efforts which these gentlemen around me have been making to give us an independent ticket would have been eminently successful. I felt that every man in this room, whatever his past party ties, would have been willing, though for a season, to join in this great work of reformation. Whilst I feel as you do, sir, deep sorrow at the absence of these men, I must confess to a little satisfaction in hearing you announce the precise position in which we are placed. The thought of telling strangers here, neighbors of other States, that we were not able to cure our own ther States, that we were not able to cure our own collical corruption; the thought of telling them that, whilst our common mother was lying bleeding in anguish beneath the blows of Southern traitors, we at the North, to whom she was looking for aid, that we are fighting for spoils, I would mourn o hear such an announcement. ead the resolutions as follows:

to hear such an announcement. The speaker then read the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Union must and shall be preserved; that our prosperity, our honor, our duty to the principles of freedom, our very existence, demand one country, one Government, one flag.

Resolved, That this selfish and mad rebellion must be crushed at all hozards; that no loyal man can consent to breat with traitors, to listen to terms of peace not hased upon absolute submission, or to hear with patience of the separation of these States.

Resolved, That a cordial, unqualified, unflinching support must be given to the Government, and that, in these puroxysms of its struggle for existence, nice refinements about constitutional rights must be left to disappointed politicians and disloyal men.

Resolved, That to make this support effectual, party lines must be obliterated, and we must use all our energy and influence to put honest and loyal men in office, without reference to their past political associations.

Resolved, That the right of a citizen or association of citizens to suggest candidates for office is as see as the right of suffrage, and that we thank the Citizens' Union Convention for its firm and manly efforts to carry out these principles, and heartily recommend its ticket, believing that the success of that ficket will strike a fattal blow at legislative corruption and official extortion, and make every honest man rejoice.

Resolved, That by personal exertions, we will supply for this movement that force which it may lack in its contest with organized parties, and endeavor to show that the hearty efforts of an uprising community are better than partisan machinery.

MR. RUSH'S SPEECH.

vice presidents and secretaries was read, as follows:

The resolutions were then agreed to. FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the seventh of January las stood before a vast assemblage of the people of Phila Fellow-Citizens: On the seventh of January last I stood before a vast assemblage of the people of Philadelphia who had assembled in National Hall to urge the Government to sustain the gallant Anderson, who had just taken possession of Fort Sumpter. Since that time a new volume has been added to the history of the world. Sumpter has fallen. A gigantic rebellion has spread over the Southern States. Anarchy reigns in a large part of the country. Battles have been fought, thousands of lives sacrificed, hearts broken, and homes made desolate. The national flag has been trampled in the dust, and the very scat of Government besieged by armed rebellion; while twenty millions and more of patriot hearts have been suddledged to each other that the Union—our gacred, glorious Union—at any cost of blood and treasure, "must and shall be preserved," Yes! It is this feeling of love for country which binds us together now as a band of brothers. We are here to-night to cultivate and strengthen this sentiment; to call upon each other to obliterate all party lines and stand with one accord under the flag of our country. Oh! my fellow-citizens, who can think of party now? The noble edifice in which we live is in flames! What madness to quarrel among ourselves about the agents and means for their extinguishment!

What a commentary upon the vitality of our work.

eives about the second ment!

What a commentary upon the vitality of our wonWhat a commentary upon the vitality of our wonin the boundar election we are just What a commentary upon the vitality of our wonderful institutions is the popular election we are just approaching. While our whole political system is shocked to its centre, such is its strength and elasticity that it moves slowly and majestically forward. In the midst of a rebellion we are in the midst of a political canwass. In the midst of war we are called upon to discharge the duties of the elective franchise, which seem only to belong to peace. And you are here to-night to ratify nominations to be decided by that election. Let me address a few words to you about your duty at this election, and a few upon this most extraordinary and wicked rebellion, and I have done.

A "Union ticket" is before you. It has been selected without reference to party. Two objects have thus been almed at. One is to let the office seek the man, not the man the office; another, to show the enemies of the Constitution—whether in our own midst or in the Southern States—that all issues among us are now forgotten in the momentous issue raised by them between government and anarchy. The opportunity is how afforded to the citizens of Philadelphia to say whether they will rise to the appreciation of this grand and fearful question, and ignore party in love of country, or still live on in ignoble little-ness, foracting all questions at the polls but those that involve the spoils of office.

Why is it that all parties are not now united? None can deny but that for the tempting emoluments of numicipa office, partiantly would have been less active in its organization and efforts, and the patriotism of the people have triumpled in a consolidated "Union ticket."

But it is not too late for the prople to rebuke this selfish party strife. Both the great parties are fully represented on the "Union ticket," and the Convention has aimed to represent them fairly. If any think otherwise, it would be patriotic and proper to forego their objections in order to give triumph to the great principle involved in the success of the "Union ticket."

The great Democratic and Republican parties are at present merged in the Linion party. The former are now and will be, while this war lasts, the mere sketcions of what they were the more argumenting of a few coversi what they were, the mere organization of a few experienced party leaders; but the Union party, through the Union ticket," represents the heart of the people, and must and will triumph. Its nominees are pledged to high duties.

The success of the "Union ticket" cannot but exert a deep influence upon the nutional cause. Its defeat will be heralded far and near as the defeat of the party favorable to the vigorous prosecution of the war. And what hope is left for ux if this rebellion is not crashed! The Union gone forever, no new one can be constructed, and our nationality will be blotted from the map of nations.

But it will be crushed if we are true to ourselves. We are still a great and powerful nation. The Union has never been dissolved, although the execution of its laws, in some parts, is paralyzed. The "Constitution is not a compact between the Stated," and secossion is a "folly and crime." The financial power of the Union has already startled Furope. Its military success will be matter of history. The South cannot exist a united people. Disintegration is inherent in its organization. Europe will never recognize her claims to nationality. Her monopoly of cotton is forever lost to her; even when peace returns she cannot regain it. The intellect, and wealth, and energy of Great Britain will settle that question before the war is over. Cradually will the South learn, as this war continues, that the Federal power saves them from anarchy or confusion, and learning this, they will learn again to appreciate the grand truth that the matority must govern. nust and will triumph. Its nominces are pledged to high

from anarchy or confusion, and learning this, they will learn again to appreciate the grand truth that the majority must govern.

After all, the loss of power by the South has been the real cause of the rebellion, and treathery the cause of its partial success. The Confederate civil leaders have put no great documents on record to impress the intellect and claim the approving judgment of posterity. The course of their military leaders proves that those who learn to explain away, in the hour of their country's danger, the obligation of an oath to the flag that has honored them, lose by that act the nice sense of truth, and chivalry, and honor, which is the ornament of the military profession. No, my fellow-citizens, let this war go on. Let it endure to the bitter end, if such be the will of the Almighty, until the inheritance He has given us is restored, and until our Southern brethren, learning the wickedness of their way, equally learn to respect and "obey the constituted authorities of the land."

The cause is just and holy. This is our consolation in the war which our brethren have forced upon us.

Gasparin, a profound French writen, has s-arched the theory of the whole contest. I cannot concur in all the positions of his "apprising of a great people;" but he demonstrates that the rebellion will be vanquished, and the United States bound forward in a new curreer of grandeur and power.

The listory of the rebellion itself gives us consolation. and power.

The history of the rebellion itself gives us consolation

The history of the rebellion itself gives us consolation. It is part of the history of the siege of Sumpter that the Confederates were told that, in a certain given time, starvation would cause a surrender. In the face of this, the Government only demanding to provision its starving soldiers, ten thousand men opened fire upon the slender garrison!

The Union, therefore, stands before God and man free from the sin of commencing this contest.

It is also said that Jefferson Davis proclaimed, before he left the Senate, that he would accept the Crittenden compromise. Even if he did, and could not obtain it, does his disappointment justify his treason? But let this be put right in history. Where is the proof that he ever had this purpose! Look to his parting speech in the Senate. Do you find it there? It was defiant and surcastic. Look, further, at the speech of Mr. Adams, our present minister to England, as one of the Rouse Committee of Thirty. He declared that the Southern members of that committee, in his opinion, desired and would present minister to England, as one of the House Committee of Thirty. He declared that the Southern members of that committee, in his opinion, desired and would take no compromise.

Does anybody, reasoning from the subsequent developments, suppose that Jefferson Davis did not know and approve all the acts of his co-conspirators?

Again: Mr. Stephens, in November, 1860, addressing the Georgia Legislature, teld them, in burning language, that they had no cause of complaint against the Union, which was a benignant and just Government. Among other startling things, he said: "If the Republic is to go down, let us be found to the last moment standing on the deck, with the Constitution of the United States waving over our heads."

Is it not, therefore, my fellow-citizens, a consolation, even though a mountful one, that all these principles and facts will stend out in history to approve the buttle we are now waging for the existence of the Government?

If it separates us from associations and friendships which are dear to us, let us hope that the day is net distant when the scene will change, and our Southern foes become our friends, with the restoration of peace and integrity to the Union.

SPEECH OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESO.

SPEECH OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ. FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the first day of August, a meeting of citizens, without cistinction of party, convened at the Exchange, for the purpose of initiating a public movement which had for its aim the selection of suitable candidates for the local offices to be voted for at the candidates for the local offices to be voted for at the coming election.

A resolution was passed that the officers of said meeting should name two citizens from each ward, whose duty it would be to meet in Convention for the purposes of their appointment. This Convention was composed of citizens who had no voice in their own selection, and who were chosen, as fairly as possible, from the two political organizations that had hitherto divided the people. These grillemen assumed the responsibility estrusted to them. They may have had their personal opinions and preferences, but, regarding their appointment as a sacred trust, they willingly sacrificed their individual favorites on the altar of the public good.

The result of their labor is the presentation to the voters of this city of a ticket for their suffrages of which way young remembrance cannot parallel a fellow to it."

Believing that the robes of justice should not be soiled with the should of partisanship, and that those who have Believing that the robes of justice should not be solled with the slush of partisanship, and that those who have with unsulfied reputations dispensed justice from the sacred seat for at least ten years, should not be thrust aside to make way for honorable though untried men, the Convention nominated all the judges whose terms are about expiring, and with confidence look to the people to ratify the act.

I am free to say that I, with others, earnestly advocated the propriety of nominating for sheriff Mr. Robert Ewing, a gentleman of the highest integrity, and one whom any party might be proud to own as its nominee. After consultation, it was decided by the Convention that Alderman John Thompson, of the Ninth ward, should receive the nomination. A better man, a pure citizen, Philadelphin cannot boast of. position by energy and Dusiness areas.

Deep a Democrat—one who stood up bravely against the been a Democrat—one who stood up bravely against the corruptions and treasonable practices of the Administration of the infamous Buchanan. Mr. Wolgamuth stands to-day even where Douglas died—the cathusiastic supporter of the Government in all its efforts to crush this infamous rebellion. The citizens of the Republican party have been profuse in their expressions of regard for anti-Lecompton and Douglas Democrats. They now have an opportunity of proving the sincerity of their professions by rolling up a great majority for one who was true from first to last.

Fellow-citizens, we have underrated the importance of the office of Treasurer of Philodelphin. It is an elevated and most responsible position—one which he bonest main can seek, and which none but an honest man should fill. The security to be given to the city is \$100,000, and and most responsible postition—one which he holicest main should fill. The security to be given to the city is \$100,000, and \$40,000 to the State. The anasant annually entrusted to his care is between four and five millions. The members of the Convention sought among their fellow -citizens for a candidate whose character stood so high that all the people might with one accord cry out, a that is the man. Such is James S. Biddle. Mr. Biddle was personally unknown to penhaps every member of the Convention. He, I am size, was not aware of his name being mentioned until he saw his nomination announced in the newspapers.

Having told you who should be elected City Treasurer, permit me to go a step further and say who should not be elected. I mean Mr. Henry Bumps, Mr. Bushish through his friends, cought the nomination from our Convention. Communications were received from the Corn Exchange, and personal appeals made by his friends to individual members. He did not receive our nomination for the individual members. He did not receive our nomination from the course of the missel his fooling a significant content of the momental of the momental of the momental of the missel his fooling a significant content of the momental of the moment

do all in his power to advance the interests of each party. What has the Cit Treasurer to do with party?

Citizens, you cannot be too careful in the selection of your City Treasurer. Though the safary is but \$2,500, public report asserts the profits of the office amount to \$15,000 a year. Why, let me show you in one item how the people have been imposed upon. The fee to the City Treasurer for each tween license, if he is cutiled to any thing, is but twenty-five cents, yet \$1,25 is generally charged. Supposing three thousand taverns to be in the city, there is an ill-gotten profit of three thousand dollars. do all in his power to advance the interests of the ars.

Look again at the way the city warrants have been hawked about the city. A lady school-teacher, anxious to receive her quarierly salary, presents her warrant at the office of the Treasurer. She is told there are no the office of the Treasurer. She is told there are no funds. Shortly afterwards, some obliging gentleman waits on her, and offers to discount her warrant for a liberal shave. Her wants are urgent, she consonts, and it is cashed with money, perhaps, fresh from the treasury. The warrants of our prominent officials are promptly paid, but the peop girl and the humble laborer have been defrauded of their hard carnings.

Well, therefore, may the partisan candidates afford to pay for printing long advertisements, parading their claims and anallifections. Mr. Biddle, if elected, will guard the treasury with scrupulous integrity, and, therefore, cannot spend money on bouns communications Our other How cand dates are unexceptionable men.

The chief duty imposed on the Convention was the choice of candidates for the Legislature. Though in several instances gentlemen were chosen by a majority of

choice of candidates for the Legislature. Though in several instances gentlemen were chosen by a majority of the Convention for expediency [a word I despise], from among the candidates of other parties, yet every independent citizen should, with enthusiasm, aid in the election of our nominees. In most every instance we sought the candidates—they begged to withdraw. We did not recognize the right of any man to refuse to serve the State in such an hour as this. These nominees, if electad, will not be the tools of partisans. They will oppose the incorporation of bogus saving-funds and insurance companies. They will inaugurate wholesome reforms. They will, I hope, advocate the abolition of fees in the a Row," and the substitution of reasonable salaries to competent officers, and thus sweep away the intolerable musances in the shape of lazy office-loidors, who make large fortunes in lounging for three years around the State House, utterly ignorant of the simplest of the duties they were elected to discharge. nuisances in the shape of lazy office-loiders, who make large fortunes in lounging for three years around the State House, utterly ignorant of the simplest of the duties they were elected to discharge.

The Convention has finished its labors. Though errors may have been committed, yet, take the nominations all in all, they are worthy of ratification.

The only objection urged against the success of the movement is that it lacks organization; in other words, the voters will not choose a ticket for themselves; it must be handed to them; they must be coaxed to the polls to do their duty; they still are the slaves of corrupt parties, managed and controlled by men bound together by the cohesive power of public plunder.

Let this not be so. It is this supineness among the people that has dragged the Republic down. If citizons inquire for this ticket they can get it. Give the experiment a trial. Show your strength, and the sceptre will fall from the grasp of our would-be masters.

Why—Why, Philadelphians, should we prate of party now? What has party to do with our own local offices? Can we not, at such a time as this, when thousands of our fellow-citizens are this night sleeping on the field, perhaps on the eve of battle—God be their and our country's protector i—when they have forgotten all but the flephilic; when rebollion; with the tope and axe, is menneing the capital itself; why should we at home, lost to all shame, become the veriest tools of those who live by sowing dissensions among the people?

I have been a partissm in the past; I expect to be a partissa again. When treason has met its doom; when not traitor treads our soil; when over all, when over all the Republic waves in triumph our flag, with "not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured," then I hope to see the Democratic party in splendor risa again—not the miscrable organization that has recently wallowed in the sline of corruption; that sought by bribes to stife the voice of a free people; that has prostituted itself to one object, th bribes to stiffe the voice of a free people; that has pros-tituted itself to one object, the spread of human slavery; that has scriffeed its noblest advocates because they dured to do right; that has showered its honors on un-principled adventurers; that has showered its honors on un-and whose leaders are in open war against the Republic; but the grand old party, true to its historic name and memories, guarding again the constitutional rights of every section, protecting all our citizens, whether North-ern or Southern, native or adopted, battling against all fanaticisms, and bearing for its motto the language of its immortal champion, the "Union must and shall be pre-served." But now, away with party when our country is in danger! On the conclusion of Mr. Dougherty's stirring and

patriotic remarks, which were frequently interrupted by bursts of genuine applause, Mr. Rush stepped forward and said : Gentlemen : I have been requested by your president to propose to you before you adjourn that you shall give three hearty cheers for General McClellan The cheers were given, and the meeting ad

journed. ---THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sta.—Second Love," "The Muleteer of Toledo," ARGE-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 Chestout streets.—Sanderson's Stereopticon of the Southern Re-bollion and Russian War. THE NAVY YARD .- The prize bark Meaco

THE NAVY YARD.—The prize bark Meaco arrived on Wednesday at this station, in charge of a prize crew of the Brooklyn, by which ressel she was captured. The Brooklyn went out of commission yesterday. The masts of the Tuscarora are completed, and also her boats.

Two shoops were discharging their cargoes of Delaware white eak for the new gunboat, at the lowermost pier, yesterday afternoon.

The revenue-cutter Dobbin got under weigh yesterday afternoon and sailed some distance down the river, but returned before dark for some unknown reason.

The Wissahickon is being pushed ahead very rapidly, a large force of workmen being engaged upon her.

The Brooklyn is being stripped, and her furniture removed, preparatory to an inspection of her. ment service.

The Board of Engineers, which is now in session for the examination of condidates for promotion and admission in the Engineer Corps, has passed upon the following named:

First assistant engineers, E. D. Roble, of New York,

ing named:

First assistant engineers, E. D. Roble, of New York, and Thomas Williamson, of Virginia, have been made chief engineers. Edw. Mars and Jefferson Young, both of New York, have been admitted as first assistants. The following named third assistant engineers have been made second assistants: M. H. Plunkett, Md.; E. J. Brooks, Pa.; W. K. Purse, Ohio; H. M. Fitch, Mass. Admitted as second assistants: Charles H. Stone, Mich.; Alex. V. Frazer, N. Y.; Cleland Lindsey, D. C. Admitted as third assistants: Geo. W. Wall, N. Y.; Henry B. Lawrence, Pa.; Edward E. Roberts, N. Y.; L. W. Robinson, N. J.; F. G. Coggin, N. H.; Thomas Petherick, Jr., Pa.; Albert J. Henryon, N. Y.; B. C. Gorving, N. Y.; John A. Scott, Pa.; Augustus Sackett, Conn.; C. H. Greenleaf, N. Y.; Absalom Kirby, D. C.; Ed. S. Hutchinson, Pa.; John Fornance, Pa.; B. D. Clemens, Pa. The names are given in the order in which the candidates were examined. ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS HOTEL THIEF .-

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS HOTER THIEF.—Yesterday afternoon a notorious hotel-thief, known under a number of aliases, such as John Logan, alias James Clark, alias "Moccasin Jack," was before Alderman Ogio upon several charges of robbery. The proprietor of the White Bear Hotel recognized him as the man who had stopped at that place on the night of the 12th of September last. The prisoner took his departure at an early hour in the morning, and soon afterward one of the boarders missed a watch. The accused also took lodgings at the White Horse Hotel on the 6th of August, and during the night robbed a returned volunteer of \$60. He left in such a hurry in the morning that he left behind him a fair of nippers, used for unlocking doors and trunks. A gold watch and chain and some money were stolen on the 24th of June from the proprietor of the Western Exchange Hotch. The proprietor want to lad and locked his room door, but the room was entered by means of "nippers." From the Black Bear Hotel, on the 19th of June, there was taken money; also from the Mount Vernon Hotel. The proprietor of the States Union Hotel was robbed of \$75 and a watch. All of these prisoner, who is an old thief, and well known in this kind of stealing. He was recognized as heaven at one of the since of these robberies, and from the description given of the supposed thief, were led to believe that it was "Moccasin Juck," The detectives were unable to across him until yesterday. He was committed in default of \$3,000 bail for a further hearing before Alderman Beitler on the 7th inst

THE REVENUE-CUTTER PHILIP ALLEN.—The crew of the United States revenue-cutter Philip Allen, which vessel lies in the Delawarc, opposite Reed-street wharf, will be paid off this morning, and are most probably by this time in high spirits. The officers expected yesterday to sail for the Chesapeake this morning, where the duties of collecting the revenue and keeping a sharp look-out for contraband craft may possibly be lightened by an occasional set-to with "the tug of war."

The Allen is of very light draft, being but 96 tons burden, and is owned by the Treasury Department. She has lately been overhauled at the navy yard, and is nowned spod as now. Her armament at present consists of two long nine-pounders, with great expectations of two additional twelve-pound rifled guns, in case of an apparent need for the latter.

Her crew all told number 23 men. She is officered as follows: Captain, K. G. R. Sicer; first lieutenant, R. A. Morsell; third lieutenant, F. A. S. Mechlin; boatswain, Edwin Denison; gunner, Wm. S. Hugeas; carpenter, Jacob Wilkins. Since the 14th September the Allen has boarded 55 vessels, outward bound.

The service performed by her will now be attended to A SUFFICIENT TESTIMONIAL.—The following

CAMP ADVANCE, Va., Sept. 22, 1861. To the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Commit-tee of Philadelphia: To the Cooper Thop Volunteer Refreshment Committee of Philadelphia:

KIND FRIENDS: I cannot suffer to pass without some
notice of the very kind and humane action taken by
yourselves in regard to one John N. Fish, a private in
my company. At the time he obtained his furlough, tho
surgeon thought he might reach an uncle, residing in
Pennsylvania, and perhaips recover, but the delays occasioned by military functionaries cost him his life, and
put it out of my reach to aid him. Sait, indeed, was the
news to me, to learn of his death. He was an only son of
poor, but very respectable parents, and when Hearnod that
he fell among friends in the Quaker 'City, who not only
nursed him in his last illness, but procured for him grave
clothes and a metallic coffin, and sent a man to Vernont
with his remains, buy own heart had to acknowledge that
there were some bright and sunny spots left in the United
States yet Suffice it to say that you have my heartfelt
gratitude for the noble act of kindness. He was a good
soldier and a lovely young man.

Respectfully yours,
RIOHARD SMITH, Capt. Co. E.,
Second Vermont Volunteer Militia.

with the slush of partisanship, and that those who have with unsullied reputations dispensed justice from the sacred seat for at least ten years, should not be threst aside to make way for honorable though untried men, the Convention nominated all the judges whose terms are about expiring, and with confidence look to the people to ratify the act.

I am free to say that I, with others, earnestly alvocated the propriety of moninating for sheriff Mr. Bobert Ewing, a gentleman of the highest integrity, and one whom any party might be proud to own as its nominee. After consultation, it was decided by the Convention that Alderman John Thompson, of the Ninth ward, should receive the nomination. A better man, a purer citizen, Philadelphia cannot boast of.

Mr. Francis F. Waigamuth received the manimous nomination of the Convention for Register of Wills. His deservedly known among the merchants of our city as an intelligent and incorruptible man, who has won his position by energy and business talent. He has always been a Democrat—one who stood up bravely against the least for particle with the convention of the Convention that those who have the provided with particle of the Administration of the Convention for Register of Wills. He convention for Register of Wills. He has always been a Democrat—one who stood up bravely against the least fifteen thousand unchanged to the definition of the Register of the Administration of the Register of the Administration of the Convention for the expellition. These results are to act in conjunction with a naval freet, fitting out are to act in conjunction. These transports are to act in conjunct AN INKLING OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION .-

THE Loss .- The losses by the fire on The Loss.—The losses by the fire on Wednesday evening are as follows: Xavier Ditsche, proprietor of the lumber yard, \$5,000, upon which there is no insurance. The morocco factory of Joseph J. Canavan was damage to the umanint of \$1,000, which is insured in the Spring Garden Company. On the stock and fixtures there is an ineurance of \$5,000, in the Itoyah \$23,000, and in the Pennsylvania \$2,000, Total loss \$11,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$5,000. A PHILADELPHIA ACTOR .- Mr. John McCul-

A PHILADELPHIA ACTOR.—AI. JOHN MCCOLING Ough, of the Walnut-strert Theatre, is now shaporting bir. Edwin Forrest, the played Pythias in Boston to Mr. Forrest's Daman, and was received in the kindest manner. After six weeks, if Mr. Forrest should consent to spare him, Mr. McCollough will return to Philadelphia. He was Mr. Forrest's second choice after Mr. Edwin Adams, and has verified the expectations of the tragedian and cf his many friends. SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Daviel Gibert, residing in Twentieth street, below Green, was badly burned about his face and beads, by a pot of tar, which he was beating, taking fire. The flames set fare to the room in which he was, and Jamage to the amount of fifty dollags was sustained.

Drowning Cash.-A man, named Charles McKeever, was accidentally drowned at Spruce-street wharf, Schujkill, yeateday aftergoon. He was engaged in wheeling coal over a plack into a vessel, when he missed his feating and fell into the water. His body was recovered and taken to his late residence, at Ne. 2137 Locat street.