The Press

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy partition, and annexation, unless checked in 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 hone but patriots and traiters."

FOR SALE,-The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For the announced determination of England, terms apply at this office, or address John W. Forngy. 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Latest War News. From Western Virginia we have some important news, received as we were going to press, the particulars of which will be found under the tele

graphic head. For the present the line of our operations on the Potomac seems to be so well defended, and the inability of the enemy to accomplish their designs in that quarter is so well understood, that the chief anxiety of our citizens is produced by the condition of affairs in Missouri and Kentucky.

A despatch from Darnstown says that the strongest position of the rebel forces is a short distance in the rear of Manassas Junction. All their available reserves are concentrated there. It seems that the various rumors in reference to the

removal of Gen. FREMONT, etc., have at least this basis: that Gen. Wool has been sent to Missouri on a tour of inspection, and it is probable, considering his rank and experience, that he is empowered to advise, and, if necessary, to materially assist in the direction of military affairs in that vitally important quarter. FREMONT has evidently many warm friends and many bitter enemies in the vicinity of St. Louis. The rumors of his removal have created much excitement, and it was, doubtless, the best course, under all the circumstances. to despatch there an officer of distinguished position, who could, on the spot, with all the facts before him, form a correct judgment in regard to the proper measures to be pursued. The Washington Star expresses the opinion that a court-martial will be called in Missouri to pass judgment upon the charges preferred against FREMONT, by Col. BLAIR, and that Gen. Wool will either preside over this court-martial or take chief command while it is in session.

It is reported that the rebels evacuated Lexington on Monday afternoon, and that it was at once partially occupied by General Sturgis. The army under General PRICE has been greatly strengthened, by the exhibarating effect his late victory produced upon the rebels of Western Missouri, who have nearly all rushed to his standard. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says, to the capture of MULLIGAN'S brigade has made them delirious with joy. They are confident of having St. Louis within three weeks. So they have turned out en masse, every man furnishing his own weapons, horses, and food, and those who are destitute of food and horses, take them from the farmers." Against a feeling of this kind we should be enabled to present an unbroken front, and a large, well organized, and well disciplined force, particularly when it is considered that PRICE and McCullocu have not less than 40,000 men under their command. The loyal citizens of Kansas are becoming fearful that their State may fall into the hands of the rebels if PRICE is not soon defeated. And it is possible that amid all the complications which surround him. General FREMONT will be obliged to confine his attention chiefly, if not entirely, to the defence of Jefferson City.

The rebels boast that they will soon make a dash upon St. Louis, but the Democrat expresses the opinion that no fears for its safety need be entertained.

A steamer arrived in Baltimore yesterday, from Fortress Monroe, which had on board Gen. Wool. (who proceeded at once to Washington); and also HENRY S. MAGRAW, of this State, who proceeded at once to his home at Lancaster.

The news from Kentucky is of an exciting character. It daily becomes more and more evident that the rebels intend to throw a very large force into that State. Instead of sending all their available troops to Virginia, they are believed to be withdrawing them from that region to strengthen Gen. BUCKNER. It is alleged by those who in Washington urge a further reinforcements of the Union troops in Kentucky, that there is good evidence that JEFF. DAVIS has been ordering a number of regiments from Eastern Virginia to Tennessee and lower Kentucky. The loyal men among the mountains of West Tennessee say that the Virginia Central Railroad has of late been crowe d with troops on their way to Kentucky.

Wherever the rebel troops go they commit great ravages, and one of their chief objects is to procure supplies by plundering Union districts. They are determined to capture Louisville if they can, and some of the citizens of Cincinnati are even alarmed (we trust unnecessarily) for the safety of that city.

The Government transport steamer Jersey Blue, with a large cargo of army stores for Washington, sprang a leak on her voyage and sank at the Jersey Breakwater, on the 27th ultimo. The crew and part of the cargo were saved by the propeller

In the West, Indiana has furnished more troops than any other State. She has now forty full regiments in the field and ready for service, and nine more are nearly prepared to march. Advices received in New York, from Surinam,

the 5th of September for the coast of Brazil, closely followed by the Powhatan. A letter has been received in New York from Colonel WILSON, of the New York Zouaves, dated Santa Rosa Island. September 11th, in which he says that they are expecting the bombardment from General BRAGG every day, and that all the Union

troops were ready to receive it. The Italian correspondent of the London News, writing from Turin under date of the 14th ult., states that the United States Minister had just arrived from Caprera, where he had been urging GARIBALDI to receive a command in the Union army, and also to raise an Italian Legion for our service. The correspondent says that the answer was in the negative, but by no means so decidedly as to deprive the American Minister of all hopes. The General, not understanding our difficulties fully, asked time to reflect and consult his

friends. THE Evening Bulletin revives, with much skill, the operations of certain so-called Democratic leaders in this city, now quietly awaiting some disaster to their country's flag, joint action of England and France, whichto give public reuterance and effect to their not to put too fine a point upon it, as Mr. honest sentiments in favor of treason. It re- Snagsby would say-is delicately account up by calls the proceedings or a meeting held at the legal phrase of foreclosing the mortgage. National Hall, in this city, wer the Star of the West had been fired upon in Charleston narbor, engineered by such men as the but indignant British merchants—it might be L. Bradford and William B. Reed, at what

William B. Reed, at the same meeting, coolly "To put an end to this senseless clamor for cuercion, if coercion means war, and to with a words

Which they are naturally sensitive."

Bland, beneficent Mr. Reed! Utter "no words of defiance" to the armed traitors who had fired upon the United States flag, but "compet" amendments to the Constitution, not such us accord with right or justice, but such as will "satisfy the South:" in other words, tamely yield to all the insolent demands of the rebels.

This precious meeting nessed fourteen are to This precious meeting passed fourteen resolu-tions, but the *Pennsylvanian* commends the twelfth resolution as worthy of especial attention.

Here it is:

"Twelfth. That in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we kn wit, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union, by the separation of the whole South, a result we shall most sincerely lament, may release this Commoncealth to a large extent, from the bonds which now connect her with the Confederacy, except so far as, for temporary convenience, she chooses to submit to them, and would authorize and require her citizens, through a Convenion, to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom her lot should be cast, whether with the North and East, whose fandicism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethrea of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own; or whether Pennsylvania should stand by herself, as a distinct community, ready, when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union, and resume her place of loyalty and devotion."

The reader will perceive how one with the

The reader will perceive how craftily this plot was laid, and with how much skill Mr. have been strongly in favor of the Passenger REED anticipated the future. If he had had Railroad—a decided improvement apon the in his possession the whole programme of the sluggish system of omnibuses, www happily however, have illustrated its analysis by stating the street railroads, and rishing in the same the fact that, at the time this meeting was direction with the cars, shall not be required to held, several Southern States had already left move off them, unless b make way for the the Union, and others were preparing to go: cars themselves. As a seneral rule, this is a so that Mr. Reep and his coadjutors cannot judicious regulation, but like all general rules, caught in the act of furnishing aid and comexcuse themselves by the pretext that treason is capable of an excepton. We have seen, was not then even putting forth its blossoms. for example, an empty wagon creeping along Indeed, we presume these worthy gentlemen the track of the Walnut and Chestnut-street do not now deny any one of the doctrines so railroad, down the hill, at the bottom of Seboldly set forth on the 16th of January last. cond and Walnut, while a heavily-laden dray Mr. Robert Ewing, their candidate for sheriff was going in the opposite direction, with imat the coming election, acted as one of the mense exertion on the horse, compelled to vice presidents of this meeting, thus showing drag twenty or thirty hundred weight up hill. how steadily he continued to adhere to the It would be an act of humanity, in such a case, Breckinridge cause, and proving his full title to allow the dray to use the track, for the brief to the confidence of Messrs. REED and BRAD- space required, and let the empty wagon turn FORD, which they exhibited by assisting him off, and go on the highway. We recommend to the nomination for that high office.

The Monroe Principle in Mexico. Monnoe's great principle and policy, of not permitting any intervention by the European Powers in the affairs of the Western Continent, will indeed be violated if, as is purposed, England, France, and Spain establish a protectorate in Mexico. We hold that, in no case, should this interference be permitted. It is what may mature into usurpation, and

Ever since this threatened intervention was announced, some weeks ago, we have been puzzled to ascertain what plausible pretence could be put forward. Foreign journals simply announced the purpose. At last, as if in vindication of this aggressive policy, the British Government has published its bill of indictment against Mexico. It appeared in the Lordon Times of September 18th, and is France, and Spain to interfere. In a word, the document is evidently ex post facto-got up, as an afterthought, to justify a foregone conclusion. It purports to be an Address to Earl RUSSELL from certain British merchants holding relations with the Republic of Mexico, either in commercial intercourse or as interested in mining and other industrial establishments there, or as creditors of the State." It is significant of the character of this Address that the names of the persons who have signed it are not given. It is as likely as not that it was written in the Foreign Office, under Lord Russell's own eye, -a bit of trickery and meanness of which his little Lordship is very capable.

The Address states that, upwards of thirty years ago, British subjects, on the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Mexico and Great Britain, entered freely into transactions with Mexico, encouraged therein by a guarantee from that Republic of entire protection of person and property: that they formed "from time to time commercial and other establishments in various parts of the country, in which a large amount of capital is involved, independently of a debt of upwards of £12,000,000 sterling due to Englishmen by the Government of the Republic;" that they patiently endured the hindrances to the operations of commerce which were occasionally experienced during the struggles of political parties in the country, hoping that they would prove but of temporary duration, and that the march of order and consolidation would gradually advance. Then follows a specific statement:

"This expectation, my Lord, has been painfully disappointed. The condition of Mexico has gone from had to worse. It has become one now not merely of political agitation, but of entire social disorganization. For three years the country has been without a Government—that is to say, without country has been without a Government—that is to say, without the work of the triple while unything possessing the reality of that title, while those who have assumed to exercise the powers of government have been themselves, foremost in acts of lawlessness, suspending the performances of obli-gations solemnly entered into towards creditors, seizing continually funds which had been specifically appropriated to those creditors, dissipating the resources of the State, and crowning their acts of violence by tenring the seal of the British Legation from the property of British subjects, and forcibly laying hold of the same for the use of the Govern-"In Mexico there is no security for person or

property. Within the last twelve months no less than twenty-three Englishmen have been murdered

Moreover, that the cry of "Death to foreigners!" has been raised, and that the representatives of England and of France have felt themselves compelled to break off all intercourse with the persons professing to exercise the powers of Government in Mexico." This is the complaint against Mexico. The Address then proceeds to suggest a remedy for the evils thus set forth,-namely, that "Nothing short of foreign interposition will avail to establish tranquillity in Mexico." The

ery words of the Address are: "We humbly submit to your Lordship that any nation inviting foreigners, by a formal treaty, to settle within its territory, on the guarantee of personal protection, and failing to afford that protection, puts itself in the position of a defaulting party to a solemn contract, and leaves it, consequently,

open to the other party to that contract to take measures to repair the default.

"Great Britain has, indeed, on another ground a special right of intervention. The revenues of the special right of intervention. The reventest the customs of the Mexican ports are mortgaged to her subjects; but the produce of them is unlawfully withheld. She has a right to foreclose the moregage, and take possession of these custom houses, until the claims of her subjects are satis-

"We believe that if a protecting force was thrown into Mexico for the simple purpose of main-taining public tranquillity—and a very small force would suffice for that end—leaving it to the people would suffice for that end—leaving it to the people quietly and peaceably to organize their own form of government, avoiding all interference therein, beyond insisting that whatever may be done shall be done without coercion or violence, the country may speedily be delivered from its present disastrous condition, to the great advantage of its own people and of all interests connected therewith.

"No Mexican could complain of such interference. No one's social or political rights would be interfered with. It would simply be required be interfered with. It would simply be required that all should exercise them in a peaceable man-ner. Every well-disposed Mexican would rejoice to see such a protecting arm thrown over his coun

try.
"We need not remark, my Lord, that precedents are not wanting for such intervention, in the case of impotent Governments, unable to perform the functions for which alone they exist."

Of course, there never is any lack of prepolicy here shadowed out, and which, the Address intimates, would not be objected to by the Mexicans themselves, is simply to occupy state that the privateer Sumpter left that place on the country with a military force, (to be supported, of course, by a fleet,) to seize the Custom-houses, to confiscate the customs' revenue, and to pay off, out of it, the £12,000,000, due to Englishmen, with an additional sum by way of compensation for "wrongs" sustained and for the expenses of the military occupation of the country. The Address goes on to implicate France in

this peculiar policy: "Permit us to add that there is another Power in Europe deeply interested in the restoration of order in Mexico—viz: France.

"England has a larger amount of capital employed in Mexico than France; but the subjects of the French Empire are have numerous. It is reckoned that, in the capital of Mexico alone, there are not less than 3,000 French subjects.

"Under such circumstances, may we humbly suggest that the co-operation of the Government of France might be hoped for, in the assumpt to throw the shield of a joint protectorate over that rich country, and thereby rescue it from the state of degradation into which it has fallen?"

Processely 80. Recause it is "a rich coun-Europe deeply interested in the restoration of or-

Precisely so. Because it is "a rich country," Mexico is to be proceeded against, by a We have hinted our suspicion that this Ad-Charleston dress, purporting to emanate from nameless the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the most attocious doctrines were avowed, and called the under growl of the angry British the growless and the growless are growless and the growless and the growless are growless at the growless and the growless and growless are growless and growless and growless are growless are growless and growless are growless are growless and growless are growless are growless are growless are Central States, against the Union and in favor of Secession. We quote from the Bulletin:

are confirmed in our opinion by the oncluding paragraph, which, anticipating cycism, apozizes and disclaims beforehand "Ambitious designs could not bettributed to we have a states thus interfer, net only for the just protection of their own supts, but in the interests of humanity. Neith Power would seek to gain an inch of territory return. They would be fulfilling a noble and ful mission in restoring order through a vast as partile territory, washed by the waves of the Asak and the Pacinc, possessing every variety olimate and of product, but now presenting a stacle afflicting to humanity to contemplate, any hich it would be degrading to civilization to all to continue."

This is worded so very modin the manner

and France to combine against Moco. We

This is worded so very mudin the manner of Lord John Russell's Doring-street despatches, that we are more pitive than ever

Such are the Anglo-French grounds for establishing an European military protectorate in Mexico. We shall look out ir an exposition of Spanish complicity in this design. Meanwhile, will the United Sties let these European Powers violate the fonroe prin-

that his "fine Italian hand may be seen in

Passenger Railroad. their establishment in this city, we this to the attention of Councils.

THE IDEA OF JAMES BUCHANAN Writing a letter to a Union meeting in this crisis is the sublimity of impudence, and if we did not know with how much heartlessness he contemplated and assisted in the ruin of his country. we should be amazed at his temerity in sending such hollow professions forth among a people who only permit his presence in their midst on account of his years. Had the action of the ex-President been "prompt" and "energetic," we should not now be a divided and belligerent people. Had he repelled from his presence the infamous men who drove him into the Lecompton treachery; had he dismissed the corrupt ministers who robbed the national treasury; had he tolerated differences among independent Democrats upon great national questions, his name would not now be a hissing and a scorn among the nations of the earth. One fact alone stamps James Re months. It is in excellent condition, having been made | dated September 6th, considerably later than | CHANAN with the brand of immortal infamy, and that is the manner in which he encouraged JACOB THOMPSON, his Secretary of the Interior, after Mississippi had left the Union. This Thompson retained his place in Bu-CHANAN'S Cabinet, and absolutely acted as a commissioner from his own State (Mississippi) to the State of North Carolina, in order to seduce the latter to follow the same example. When he returned he was not only welcomed by the President, but, after he had retired from the Cabinet on account of the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumpter, BUCHANAN gave him a great State dinner, and wrote him an approving farewell letter. Silence in these dark hours would have been the better course for the ex-President to have pursued. The following is a copy of the letter referred to:

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Pa.,) September 28. DEAR SIR: I have been honored by your kind invitation as chairman of the appropriate commit-tee, to attend and address a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Laneaster counties, to be held at Haysville on the first of October. This should gladly accept, proceeding as it does from a much-valued portion of my old Congressional dis-trict, but advancing years and the present state of The four advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible.

You correctly estimate the deep interest which I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country. This is indeed serious; but our recent military reverses, so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will see them them to more mights evertions. will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort

Sumpter.
For this reason, were it possible forme to address For this reason, were it possible forme to address you, waiving all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen, and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war, and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field

of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field.

This is the moment for action; for prompt, energetic, and united action; and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These, we must know, would be rejected by the Statos that have 8000ded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question

Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is conducted, not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common and glorious flag, and

return under our common and glorious flag, and welcome them as brothers, yet, until that happy day shall arrive, it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the com-mand of the country, in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. Yours, very respectfully,

THE PARTY POLITICIANS who have been underrating the Citizens' Union movement in this quarter should remember that, but for the disinterested and patriotic men engaged in it, not only would the nomination of the present incorruptible and independent Judges of our courts have been endangered by the claims of the political lawyers that sought their places, but their re-election itself put in jeopardy. It was the prompt and handsome recognition of the claims of these fearless jurists, by the Citizens' Union Convention, that rendered it impossible to defeat them in other quarters. And, if honest John Thompson is elected sheriff of the county, as we hope and trust he will be, it may also be set to the credit of the gentlemen engaged in the Union movement. When we reflect that they started without an organization, and with the organs of patronage against them, they certainly deserve to be congratulated upon what they have done, as we felicitate them upon what they are certain to do in future elections.

WE ARE GRATIFIED to learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, HENRY S. MAGRAW, Esq., has been released by his captors at Richmond. He arrived at Baltimore yesterday afternoon, and proceeded at once to his home in Pennsylvania. His protracted detention, in view of the fact that he was seized when engaged in a pure errand of mercy, is one of the strongest proofs of the inhumanity of the traitor leaders.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, October 4, 1861.

The story is told of several Union soldiers who, while standing picket on the sacred soil cedents to justify an aggressive act. The of Virginia, suddenly discovered a rattlesnake. After safely securing it, they held a consultation as to what disposition should be made of their prisoner, when the discussion was terminated by the suggestion of one of the party to "administer the oath of allegiance and let it go." Here is a text for an essay upon the whole system of administering the oath of allegiance to detected Secessionists and spies. I know the embarrassment of the Government, and can well sympathize with the President and his Cabinet when they come to the question of disposing of disaffected persons, and even of prisoners taken in honorable warfare; but it is a fact, of which they cannot be ignorant, daily illustrated, that many of those who have been set free on condition of taking the oath, have paid as little regard to this sacred obligation as they did when they became a part of the unholy conspiracy to break up the Union. The fact is, when the poison of Southern treason has been once imbibed, no matter how slightly, it is almost a difficult to eradicate as the virus of the aforenamed - pent itself. It polutes the whole moral and physical being; expek truth, honor, justice, mercy, and patriotism from the human heart; converts the gentleman lito a dissembler, the politician into a knave, the statesman into a traitor, and even gentle woman into a Pythoness.

It is the frequent boast of the Southern traitors that every movement of our armies is immediately -ade known to them, and that the free Scates abound with their spies, who, under the cloak of loyal professions, obtain possession of the confidence of the Union men, which they use and abuse without hesitation. Washington city is the very nest of these vermin. They are often among the loudest to shout hosannas to the Union; but, let a battle be lost to the American flag, and they cannot restrain their joy. The female Secessionists who shelter themselves behind the impunities and privileges of their sex, delight in every kind of demonstration against the Government, and are only dangerous when they irritate their lords and masters by pretending to sympathize with the cause of the country. Then they become the efficient and vigilant auxiliaries of Davis and his crew. It believed here that, immediately after the movement upon Munson's Hill had been decided upon by the military authorities and the Cabinet, information was conveyed to the rebel troops across the Potomac, and upon

this admonition they retreated without the It will tax human ingenuity to devise s remedy for this prevailing disease. Enough is known to prove that the oath of allegiance will not do it. Is it not the most arrogant assumption in the world for men who are directly or indirectly aiding and comforting the common enemy, in Washington and elsewhere, to declaim against what they call the tyrannical conduct of the Administration in sending them to Fort Lafayette, and in refusing to allow them to print and circulate traitors, he could not more forcibly have predicted their operations. The Bulletin should, singular in the effect that vehicles using the city ordinance, to the effect that vehicles using the could not more forcibly have predicted their operations. The Bulletin should, singular in the effect that vehicles using the could not more forcibly have predicted their operations. The Bulletin should, singular in the effect that vehicles using the could not more forcibly have predicted their operations. The Bulletin should, singular in the effect that vehicles using the could not more forcibly have predicted their operations. The Bulletin should, singular in the effect that vehicles using the could not more forcibly have predicted their operations. civilization and liberty in the free States, and to assist the conspiracy in the slave States? Such persons deserve no toleration; and if fort to the public enemy, they ought to be compelled to take up their residence among the conspirators with whom they heartily sympathize. In other words, they ought to be forced to take the place of Northern men who are expelled from Southern States. But the subject is too suggestive to be disposed of in a

> ATTENTION is invited to the advertisement of Rev. M. Meigs' Family School. Among the references of Mr. M. are some of the best of our citizens.

OCCASIONAL.

single letter.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION OF GEN. FREMONT'S REMOVAL. The Charges of Colonel Blair.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT! THE CONFEDERATE FLAG NOT RE. COGNIZED IN CUBA.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

EVACUATION OF LEXINGTON CONFIRMED. AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

INTERESTING FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. CONDITION OF THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Case of Gen. Fremont. The charges preferred by Colonel BLAIR against cneral FREMONT, on the 26th ult., have not reached Washington. According to the revised army regulations, charges are required to be transmitted through the superior officer-in this General FREMONT himself. A copy of them, however, has been received, to be filed, in the event that he shall neglect or decline to transmit the original to

the War Department.

There seems to be no doubt that Gen. FREMONT will be superseded, but no official intimation has been sent to him of this fact. General Woon, it is thought by those well informed in military affairs. will proceed to the West under specific instructions, and it may be he will supersede General Fre-MONT. No positive information, however, is de-

rivable on this subject. Quartermaster for the Western Depart-In response to a request of General FREMONT for quartermaster for the Western Department, as Brigadier General McKINSTRY has taken the field, Major Robert Allen has been appointed to that position. He has the reputation of being one of the best officers of that kind in the employment of

the Government. Department of Kentucky. It is further ascertained that Brigadier General SHERMAN will be promoted to a major generalship, and will take command of the Department of Kentucky, the delicate state of Anderson's health done rendering this arrangement necessary.

The Lower Potomac. An arrival from the lower Potomac reports all quiet. During the fog of Wednesday morning the Resolute ran quite close to the batteries at Acquia creek, and was fired upon with shell. No one was njured. The sound of the drum and fife was heard ontinually on the shore throughout Wednesday night, but the cause of it was not known.

Giving the Enemy Information. It is a positive fact that, after every reasonable reducst has been made to reporters to avoid giving information that will aid the enemy, the New York papers still continue to embarrass the War Department by publishing, in advance, the programme of contennated movements. Means that are discreditable to those concerned are resorted to for the purpose of obtaining the details of contemplated movements. Bitter complaints were made yesterday, in General Scott's office, against the course stated, are daily informed of the movements in the departments here, while everything is suppressed on the other side with regard to their plans, strength of the army, &c.

The Fees for Passports. It having been represented to the State Department that agents, employed by individuals to procure passports, are in the habit of exacting a fee from those for whom the passports are requested alleging, as a reason therefor, that a fee is charged by the Department, notice is given that no fee has ever been charged by the Department for a passport; that such a charge is expressly prohibited by the act of Congress of the 18th of July, 1854, in regard to all passports except those issued by the agents of the United States in a foreign country, and in the latter case the fee is limited to the sun of one dollar.

Escape of an Army Balloon. The balloon used for observatory purposes broke from its fastenings and took an easterly direction. Its loss will at once be replaced by another. A Colonel Elected for the Fourth Penn-ALBERT L. McGilton, lieutenant colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, was to day elected

colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve. The Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. Major Morley, superintendent of the military railroads, has caused to be constructed a sideling or turn-off to the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, near Falls Church, by which the transportation of supplies to the troops in that vicinity is greatly facilizated.

Attempted Murder by a Volunteer. A letter from Darnstown, Md., says that about 6 o'clock last evening, just after parade, Private SAMUEL D. MARTIN, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, shot Colonel Samuel D. Knire, and his son, CHARLES D. D. KNIPE, with a revolver. Col. Knipe was shot through the shoulder and right arm, and his son through the right hand. MARTIN is a half-brother to LANAHAN, the murderer of Major Lewis, of the same regiment, and has exhibited bad blood to Col. Knine for some time. MARTIN was immediately placed under

Heavy Drafts on the Treasury. A paymaster in New York recently sent on hele for a million of money. The order had immidiate attention It is thought, however, that a system which entrusts such immense sums in the hands of a single individual will not be long n operation before the Government will be made to suffer severe losses through misplaced confidence. Flouring Mills Closed.

The flouring mills of Alexandria and Geogetown, renowned for superior flour, are all closed, with two or three exceptions, and the work dop at

these is very limited. Resignation of a Pennsylvania Coldel. In consequence of debility from over-exertin in connection with his command, Col. R. G. Marsu. of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania R V. C, has resigned his command. A meeting of the ofcers and privates in his regiment was called, and resolutions passed complimentary to Col. Marsh a a sol-dier and citizen The regiment regret their loss, and the War Department recognizes in the setirament of Col. M. the absence of an efficient officer

Inconsistency. The Republican of this morning says, "if i esteemed almost treasonable to inform the enemy of the number of Union troops in Washington, or at any other point. Give no information that will reach the enemy; let them learn our force by the forthcoming battle." Yet the Republican published the other day the exact number of regiments who received and delivered mails daily at the post office in Washington, thus indicating very satisfactorily the number of

give the strength of the army of the Potomac. Captain RICHARD T. AUCUMUTY has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General for General MonenL's Brigade. Throwing Out the Banner.

troops here. No better testimony is required

A flag staff, the top of which is 240 feet above the ground, has been raised on the unfinished "Washington monument," from which a splendid national flag is about to be suspended. Robbery at Willard's.

lard's Hotel, left his room a few minutes yesterday, and nine \$20 gold pieces lying on his table. When he returned the money was gone. The Confederate Fing not Recognized in Cuba.

A gentleman named BELKNAP, boarding at Wil-

Letters from Havana state that the report that the Confederate flag would be admitted in Havans, est in condemning him is without a shadow of truth. The authority states that "No such act or decree, or anything like it, has appeared. The Captain General could only do it on receiving instructions to that effect from the home Government. The few vessels sailing under the Confederate flag, and which arrived here some months ago, had to hoist the stars and stripes before entering our harbor."

The War in Kansas.

Private letters state that Kansas is again about to be made the scene of a bloody struggle. The fate of Missouri will decide that of Kausas, as they must hold out or succumb together. The New Uniform. The proposition of Gen. McClellan, for him-

self and staff, to adopt a new and very expensive uniform, does not seem to comport with the democratic notions of our people. The thing is unpo-

Increase of Railroad Facilities The proprietors of the Washington and Baltimore Railroad have officers out surveying every mile of the road, with a view to greater facilities of transportation. The company are determined to keep the capacity of the road equal to any amount of business that may offer.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE.

Highly Successful Engagement!

THE ENEMY'S FORTIFICATIONS EXPOSED.

Loss of the Enemy Five Hundred

OUR LOSS TEN KILLED AND ELEVEN WOUNDED.

THEIR GUNS SILENCED!

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4 .- The following is a special

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, VA., Oct. 3 .- This morning,

it I o'clock, a portion of Brigadier General Rev-

nolds' brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments, (the 24th, 25th, and 32d.) and portions of six Indiana regiments, (the 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th,

and 17th.) together with detachments of Colonel

Bracken's Indiana regiment, Colonel Robinson's

Ohio regiment, Colonel Greenfield's Pennsylvania

cavalry, and detachments of How's regulars, Loo-

vas important, it flanking our main column.

after firing an ineffectual volley.

Loomis' battery.

ountain.

wounded.

effectually silenced three of theirs.

terey, making their strength about 15,000.

ten killed and eleven wounded.

despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial:

Ohio Military Report. The Government is informed that Ohio has twenty-three regiments in the field, ten in camp and ready for duty, seventeen in camp nearly full. and six in process of organization. The Case of Robert Elliott.

Secretary SEWARD to-day addressed to the Go

vernor of Maine the following letter :

vernor of Maine the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1861.
Application has been made to the President for the release of Robert Elliott, a political prisoner held in custody at Fort Lafayette. The evidence taken in his case shows that he had not only contaken in his case shows that he had not only conceived the purpose of treasonable co-operation in the State of Maine with the insurrectionary citizens arrayed in arms in other States for the overthrow of the Government and the Union, but that he had even gone to the extreme length of getting up an unlawful force to operate in Maine against the lawful action of the State and of the Federal Government. His associates in that treasonable enterprise, since his arrest have taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. This proceeding is very proper in itself, but the representations of the context of an oalh of alfegimee to the third States. This proceeding is very proper in itself, but the representations they make, that they and he were loyal to the Union at the time when they were combining in arms against it, cannot be accepted, at least in his behalf. It appears that he is too intelligent to misunderstand the legitimate tendency of his property least. contrary, your vigilance in ferreting out the con-spiracy, and in arresting it by denouncing it to the ernment and the country, is deemed worthy of special commendation.

If any of the other offenders are still persisting in GENERAL SHERMAN TO COMMAND THE their treasonable course you will, I am sure, not tail to give information to the Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your gedient servant,

William H. Seward.

Sedient servant, William H. Seward. To his Excellency Israel Washburn, Augusta, Arrival of General Wool. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—General Wool, accompapied by two members of his staff, has arrived in this city from Fortress Monroe.

Miscellaneous. E. R. PENNINGTON, son of Governor PENNINGron, has been appointed captain of the Twelfth Infantry. J. H. GROVE, of Pennsylvania, and WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Illinois, have been appointed brigade surgeons.

FROM KENTUCKY.

EXCITING RUMORS. Whereabouts of General Buckner.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—The city was much excited to day by three rumors, which are apocryphal, viz: the capture of New Orleans by the Federal forces, the killing of John C. Breckinridge, and the arrest of Humphrey Marshall. The first report came by way of St. Louis.

The Bulletin of this evening says the Secessionists in various parts of Kentucky are told that if they do not join the rebels at once they will be forced into the Federal service. Lieutenant A. Morton, of the Illinois volunteers,

was arrested on Wednesday, at St. Louis, for David and Pharis Welford, father and son, were arrested at Catawba, Ky., on Thursday, for dis-

The headquarters of Gen. Buckner, on the 1st inst., was at Woodsonville, with about 3,000 men. Dr. Haggard is organizing a Union camp at Burksville, Kentucky. On last Sunday some cavalry and infantry surprised a party of Tennesseans, killing seven of them, without sustaining any loss.

The Kentucky Legislature. A RECESS-THE LOUISVILLE BANKS. FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 4.—The Legislature took a recess to-day till November 27th, after adopting a resolution instructing the Committee on Banks in the meanwhile to inquire into the management of the banks of Louisville. the banks of Louisville.

The Bank of Kentucky had promised to pay its quota for the defence of Kentucky; the Bank of Louisville, whose quota was nearly \$400.000, promised \$200.000. The Northern Bank promised \$25,000 more than its quota, and the Farmors' Bank promptly responded to its quota of the two million required.

In discussing this question, Senator Speed said that a majority of the Louisville Bank directors would gladly welcome the rebel Buckner, and open the vanits to him, and therefore he wished the mathat institution to be expose Senator Goodloe said the commercial banks would promptly respond to any demand in this emergency.

Mr. Speed's resolution of inquiry into the condition and management of the banks of Louisville

FROM MISSOURI. THE EVACUATION OF LEXINGTON BY THE

REBELS CONFIRMED STURGIS REPORTED TO HAVE DRIVEN

A PORTION OF THEM BACK. THE REBELS LOSE THEIR TRANSPORTATION TRAIN.

GEN STHROIS AT KANSAS CITY.

St. Louis, Oct. 4. - Captain Read, of the Lexington Home Guards, and afterwards of Colonel White's Fourteenth Missouri Regiment, who escaped from the rebels on Monday last, has arrived in this city. He confirms the report that General Price's army had evacuated Lexington. General Harris' division, six thousand strong,

crossed the river last Saturday, and when about six miles from Lexington they met a Federal force, said to have been under General Sturgis, when a battle ensued. Little is known of the affair, other than that Harris' force was driven back, with the loss of his transportation train and equipage. General Harris reached the river about midnight. closely followed by General Sturgis, and immediately began to transport his men across in ferry boats, under a galling fire of Federal musketry. Many of the rebels swam the river in their impatience to get across, and they spread exaggerated reports of General Sturgis' strength throughout the

One of the ferry-boats is reported to have sunk, and a large number of rebels are said to have been killed or wounded. On Sunday evening, General Price began to evacuate the town and his troops were constantly departing, until five o'clock on Monday evening,

when the last regiment left. Capt. Read heard some of the rebels say they were going to Baker's hill, a commanding eminence eight miles southwest of Lexington, which they would fortify, and make a stand there. They seemed to think that Fremont and Sigel were approaching with 40,000 men. Captain Read says that Major Seviere, the rebel provest marshal of Lexington, told him on Friday last that 46,000 rations were issued on that day. General Sturgis had not crossed the river up to Monday night, and nothing definite was known re-

garding his strength. THE LATEST. Sr, Louis, Oct. 4,-Information, derived from official sources, discloses the fact that on Tuesday last Gen. Sturgis, with the commands of Montgomery and Jennison, numbering 7,500 men, were at Kansas City, keeping close watch on Gen. Price's

WHY GENERAL FREMONT COULD NOT RELIEVE GENERAL LYON. St. Louis, October 4.-The Democrat, of this The Ningara at Halifax.

morning, in an article shows why General Lyon was not reinforced. It states that the entire forces received via Cape Race. under General Frémont, on the 2d of August, including General Siegel's command of 4,000, was Naval Intelligence. 19,315 troops, of which 12,556 were three-months men, whose term of enlistment was just expiring, leaving an actual force of only 6,759 for the entire antee-all well. Of this force General Lyon had 2,320 men, the

balance, 4,439 men, being the total strength of Gen. Frément's available force. At this time Caire, Bird's Point, and Paducah were menaced by the rebel forces, which were accumulating, and the President had ordered General Fremont to take all his available troops and reinforce these points, for which service only 4,126 men, including upwards of 900 St. Louis Home Guards, could be raised.

Rolla being the terminus of the Southwest branch

News from the Rebel States.

lumbus, designing to take Paducah, Ky.

of the Pacific Railroad, was at this time the depot of a large quantity of valuable army stores and municions, and was protected by Colonel Steven-son's Missouri Regiment and Colonel Wilman's Thirteenth Illinois Regiment. The former regiment was ordered to march to Springfield, but in consequence of the total absence of means for transportation it could not move. The Democrat's article also shows the distribution of troops throughout the State at that time. and the time at which the three-months regiments were disbanded. And in conclusion says that after the battle Gen. Frémont was thoroughly exonerated from blame by the very men who are now the loud-

Official Contradiction of the Report of General Fremont's Removal. ST. Louis, Oct. 3.-The following despatch, received to-day, will set the matter in relation to General Fremont's removal at rest: this evening, with a variety of entertainments. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—General Fremont is not There will be a crush. ordered to Washington, nor from the field. Nor is any court martial ordered concerning him. WM. H. SEWARD.

LOUISVILLE. Oct. 4.—The Richmond Despatch says Prince Polignae has received an appointment on General Beauregard's staff, with the rank of lessee and the public. lieutenant colonel.

The Montgomery Mail says Capt. W. F. Lynch

has been appointed flag-officer, to command the navel defences of North Carolina and Virginia. sumed, and there is no doubt of their success. A gentleman who left New Orleans ten days since, says that one hundred 64-pounders had arrived there and were being mounted in various Fund Hall,) Mr. Charles Houkeroth, an European places.
Gold was at 14 per cent premium.
The troops in and around the city of New Orleans did not number over 6,000. He also says that a number of troops from Texas were at Cohimself perform on the violin, and will be vocally assisted by that competent singer Madame JoTHE CITY.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—
"Pegey Green," and "The Surgeon of Paris."

Arch-Street Theatre—Arch street, above Sixth.—
"Jeannette; or, Le Cretin de la Montagne."

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth.—"The Tempest; or, The Enchanted Liand," and "William Tell."

THE UNITED STATES CLOTHING HOUSE.-A. THE UNITED STATES CLOTHING HOUSE.—A brunch of the United States Arsenal at Gray's Ferry has just commenced operations at the southeast corner of Recch and Chestnut streets in the large old-fashioned four-story brick structure owned by the Franklin Insurance Company, and formerly occupied as a public house under the title of the Old Schuyikili Hotel.

This branch arsenal is known as the United States Clothing House. It is under the supervision of Colonel Constant. United States underturastic. The superin-Crossman, United States quartermaster. The superintendents are Messrs, Siter and Carr, and the inspectors Messrs, Kelly and Campbell. Business operations were

mis' Michigan and Daum's Virginia artillery, numbering in all five thousand men, left that mountain to make a reconnoissance in force in front of the enemy's position on Greenbriar river, twelve miles Colonel Ford's Ohio regiment was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's fortification at 8 o'clock, their pickets retreating Col. Kimball's Fifteenth Indiana Regiment were immediately sent forward to secure a position for Col. Ammin's Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment de

oloyed as skirmishers on the south slope of the Loomis' battery, after getting into position, and being supported by the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, opened the battle. The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bush, who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, with a loss of seven killed, and a large number wounded and

taken prisoners. Howe's battery, supported by the Thirteenth In diana Regiment, then moved forward, taking a position three hundred yards from the enemy' ortifications, and opened a brisk fire. Capt. Daum brought forward two pieces, and kewise opened a brisk fire. The firing on both sides was almost incessant for an hour, our artillery doing good execution, judgng from the lamentable shricks of the enemy

The enemy's battery did comparatively little inury, their guns being too much elevated. Our guns While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours, at irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval, the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana Regiments ren lered efficient service in scouting the mountains Before the close of the reconnoissance, which was most satisfactory in its results, the enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Mon-Although this reconnoissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss, but it cannot fall short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on the slope of the nountain, supported by a number of guns. We captured thirteen prisoners from the enemy and also a lot of cattle and horses. The reconnoissance proved highly successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength which could not be obtained from scouts. Our troops acted nobly. General Anderson and Colonels Johnson, Jackson, and Oliver, were in command of the enemy's

forces. From General Banks' Colum DARNSTOWN, October 2 .- At noon to-day all is reported quiet on the river line, from the Point of Rocks to the Great Falls. The enemy have not made their appearance in any force since leaving their encampment, opposite Muddy Branch, yester-There has been considerable movement among

the Union troops in this vicinity to-day, but no-thing to indicate any immediate advance or hos-Twenty-fourth Ward—\$391.50. Sundries, \$59.58—making a total of \$12,690.45. The stal appropriation made by Councils for the relief of the milles of volunteers, was \$25,000, of which \$152,416.23 Private Meyers, of the New York Nineteenth, who was sentenced to be shot for desertion, has had his sentence commuted into a suspension of pay for one year. It is understood that the ovidence before the court martial was attended with etal appi many extenuating circumstances, which made him an object of Executive elemency.

No orders in the case of Lanahan have been received from Washington. He is still in charge of the Provost Marshal, Capt. Stone, and awaits his impending fata-in time Christian resignation and fortitude. His spiritual advisor, Father Dougherty. visits him almost daily.

The enemy's recent movement towards Leesburg or the Point of Rocks, is construed into a strategic or the Point of Rocks, is construed into a strategic movement only, and one not requiring the strengthening of any particular point along this line. Besides the present high stage of water in the Potomao, which, for some days, will prevent the passage of the river, our pesitions have been selected with such care that no experienced officer would recommend a crossing, even if practicable. The fact that they unnecessarily exposed their strength or weakness at the Great Falls, is a sufficient guarantee that no attack in force was premeditated. tee that no attack in force was premeditated.

If private intelligence is to be relied upon, the enemy's strongest position is about 1½ miles in rear of Manassas Junction, where it is represented the entire available reserves of the South are concenecciving her machinery, and will sail in about two rated. The bearer of this information has recently visited all the principal points from Richmond to Leesburg, and has given many important details of the numbers, position, and resources of the rebels, which are not requisite to be published at this time. All former statements as to the privations, discontent and demorphism of the rebel troops are tent, and demoralization of the rebel troops are tent, and demoralization of the receit troops are fully confirmed. The officers still attempt to inflate the hopes of the soldiers that Washington will fall an easy prey to the chivalry of the South, but the recent successful expedition to Hatteras, and the progress of Rosecrans in Western Virginia, together with searcity of food and money, are rapidly convincing the dupes of political aspirants, that the days of the reign of Southern tyranny are numbered. The soldiers and subalterns, and in many cases officers of a high grade, utter loud complaints against Virginia for not furnishing the materials and sinews of war as promised through

the partisan leaders. The gentleman who furnishes this information sincerely believes that delay is the surest and quickest weapon to reduce the South to Arrival of the Northern Light. NEW YORK, October 4.-The steamer Northern Light brings \$932,000 in treasure.

The gunboat Keystone State arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th ult., from Surinam, and would go to Key West. The last she heard from the pirate Sumpter was at Surinam, September 5th, when she Sumpter was at Surinam, September out, when sue was standing east under sail, bound for the coast of Brazil. She was closely followed by the United States steam frigate Powhatan. The United States frigate Macedonian left Aspinwall on the 24th for Porto Bello, for water. The ship Crusader, from Baker's Island, for Hamburg, with guano, had put into Valparaiso in distress. Castella ano, had put into Valparaiso in distress. Castella has again proclaimed himself Dictator of Peru, and banished Generals Echinique, Rovasand, and Eles-

Steamers Chartered. NEW YORK, Oct 4.—The steamers Parkershurg and Potomac have been chartered to carry troops. HALIFAX. Oct. 4.—The Cunard steamship Nia-

engers. Her advices were New York, Oct. 4.—Spoken Sept. 27th, off Cape Fear, the U. S. gunboat Gemshok. Also on the 28th ult., in lat. 34 26, long. 24 25, U. S. frigate

Naval Court of Inquiry. Boston, Oct. 4.—A Court of Inquiry is now in session at Portsmouth, in relation to charges against Commander Calboun, of the U.S. sloop-of-war

Public Amusements. OLYMPIC THEATRE.-Mr. John E. McDonough, determined to render this establishment as complete as money and taste can make it. has been engaged, during the last four weeks, in again remodelling it. He has put out a beautiful oriel window in front, over the public entrance-has entirely changed, enlarged, and improved the second circle-has constructed eight private boxes-has widened and deepened the stage-has added a new and handsome drop-scene, and has decorated as well as extended the interior with so much taste and splendor that, for its size, (which is about that of Sadler's Wells Theatre in London.) there is not now any more convenient or beautiful theatre in America. His intention is to perform the regular drama, with burlesque and pantomime In the stock company, which is large and talented, pretty Mrs. Johnson is retained, and our two frank acquaintances (Franks Bower and Moran) are engaged. The Olympic was opened last night to the inspection of editorial and other personal friends of Mr. McDonough, and, "after time generally," his health was drank with enthusiasm worthy of the occasion. The Olympic opens

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Matilda Heron commences an engagement here on Monday evening. in a new play, never before performed in this country, called "The Belle of the Season." As she invariably draws good houses, her appear ance just now will be alike acceptable to the

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.-The Saturday after noon Rehearsals of this deservedly popular association of instrumental performers will shortly be re-HEUKEROTH'S MUSICAL MATINEE. - This afternoon, (commencing at half past three, at Musical violinist, pupil of Spohr, assisted by a good orchestra, will give the first of three Concerts. He will

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. MUSICAL FUND HALL .- Vocal and Instrumental Ma-ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Sanderson's Stereopticon of the Southern Re-bollion and Russian War.

lements are Accests, Spier and Carr, and the inspectors Messrs, Kelly and Campbell. Business operations were commenced on Friday, the 27th ult.

The basement of the building is used for the storing of the materials. On the first floor is the inspecting room. The second floor is used as the reception department. The third story embraces the cutting rooms and cap manufactory, in which five or six sewing machines are in constant operation.

The work turned out consists of knapsacks, caps, undergarments, trowsers, blonges, overcouts, etc., and is executed by women, who are paid by the piece. On Thrasday over nine hundred women applied at the establishment for employment, and such a seem of wrangling, elbowing, and showing was then exhibited as it would be futile for us to attempt to describe. On other days as many as 1,200 females have striven to gain simultaneous admission to the building, through a single door not over three feet wide! In order that the applicant may receive any axtention it is necessary that she shall apply on the days specified, (Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) between the hours of S.A. M. and 5.P.M. It is also requisite that she shall bring with her a recommendation of her observables at each of the property of the relaxed to the collection of the property of the collection of the paid of the collection of the property of the collection of the paid of the property of the paid of the property of the paid of the p

quisite that she shall bring with her a recommendation of her character and capacity, and samples of her work. The names and residences of all who take out work are registered, out of deference to notions of business propriety.

On Thursday the made up clothing was returned to the estably himent, and the fair employees received the price of their toil. Upon inspection but a small per centage of it was rejected as not being properly made.

The clothing as fast as it is finished is taken to the packing house, at Twenty-third and Filbert streets, and placed in charge of Mr. Philips, the superintendent, whence it is issued upon a requisition from the proper authorities.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION —The fourth annual session of this body was held in the city of Reading, commencing on Tuesday, the 24th of September. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. N. B. Baldwin, of the Olivet Church, Philadelphia, after the delivery of which, Rev. G. Hand, of Hatboro', was elected molerator, and Mr. T. C. Trotter clerk of the association. The total number of baptisms, for the year, in the The total number of baptisms, for the year, in the twenty churches comprised within the association, is 269, being an average of over 13 to each church. The North Church, of Philadelphin, reported the largest number of baptisms, amounting to 100.

The letters from the several churches breathed a warm spirit of patriotism, and a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted by the association, pledging its members as citizens, as Christians, and as Baptists, to uphold by their love, prayers, influence, prosperity, and life, the National Government in its present effort to preserve its existence. existence. Tresolutions were also passed recommending the Missionary work of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention to the fervent prayers and enlarged contributions of the Churches, and recommending the appointment by the Convention of two itinerant ministers to visit feeble churches of

churches, etc.

Thursday, the day of the National Fast, was observed as such by the association as a body.

After the delivery of a sermon by the moderator, the body adjourned, having been in session for three days. SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Yesterday afternoon, while some men were at work in a quarry on Hamilton street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second, West Philadelphia, they discovered a young frog, alive and kicking, inhedded in a stratum of rock, which, as far as known, had never before been disturbed by pick or crowbar. The rock was very friable, and might easily be broken with the fingers. No zertheless, it seemed almost impossible that his frogship could have voluntarily, and of himself, assumed the singular position in which he was found. He was of a light flesh color, and when exhumed, danced and wringled around prodictionsly. After wonderment had exhausted itself in speculating upon him, he was lifted up tenderly between two chips, and thrown away as a monstrous an maly of nature. An impression of his corpus was left in the sandy rock after his removal. We have frequently heard of petrifield frogs being discovered in rocky excavations; but this is the first instance that has come to our individual knowledge of the discovery of the genuine live animal under such circumstances. The story, we admit, has rather a piscatorial aspect, but we can, nevertheless, youch for its entire correctness. SINGULAR DISCOVERY .- Yesterday afternoon,

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND .- The Committee for the Relief of the Families of Volunteers have distributed during the last week the sum of \$12,000.25—making the total sum thus far disbursed \$152,416.25. The number of families receiving weekly relief from the committee is 7,844. During the last week 1,096 additional families applied for the received their allowance. The notifier is 7,534. During the last week 1,000 additional families applied for 3nd received their allowance. The highest amount paid to any one family, was \$3, and the lowest 50 cents. The funds last week were distributed in the different wards as follows:

First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards—\$3,020.50.

Ninth Ward—\$297.25. Tenth Ward—\$437. Tenth Ward—\$437. Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seven-eenth, and Twentieth Wards—\$4,187.75. Thirteenth Ward—\$250. Fifteenth Ward—\$2601.25. Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards—\$820.75. Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third

THE NAVY YARD .- At the Navy Yard, workmen were yesterday engaged in placing on board the masts of the *Tuscarora*, which have just been fluished. The work will be continued this morning. Some weeks will yet clapse before this vessel is ready for Some weeks am yet carper sea.

The work upon the side-wheel steamer in course of construction in the frigate house, is rapidly progressing. One is now being cauthed, and will be ready for launching in about ten days.

The revenue cutter Dobbin, which returned night before last, sailed again on yesterday afternoon. She is ordered to cruise along the river and bay.

The revenue cutter Phillip Allen, which has been indergoing repairs at the yard, was yesterday lying opposite. Reed-street, wharf, and will sail this morning fo site Reed-street wharf, and will sait this morning for Fortress Monroe.

The crew of the Allen number 23 men. She is officered as follows: Captain, G. R. Slicer; First Lieutenant, R. A. Morsell; Third Lieutenant, F. A. S. Machlin; Boatswain, Fdward Donison; Gunner, William S. Hugers; Carpenter, Jacob Wilkins.

The gunbout Wissahickon, at Reed-street wharf, is

The third public meeting for the promotion of the spiritual and moral condition of our soldiers, will be held on Subbath evening, the 6th inst., at TK o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, corner Eighth and Cherry streets.

The Rev. Suml. J. Baird, D. D., chairman of the Committee to visit the camps in the vicinity of Washington, and inquire into the condition and necessities of our troops, will lay before the meeting an interesting report of his labors, and propose some measures of great importance for the consideration of the churches.

In addition to the report, short addresses will be delivered by Revs. H. S. Clark, D. D., and Chas. D. Cooper, Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, and others. THE THIRD PUBLIC MEETING for the promo DEATH OF AN OLD RIVER PILOT .- Mr. John

Selly, long and favorably known as a river pilot on the Delaware, died several days since, at his residence in the lower part of the city, at the age of fifty-two years. The deceased was a son of the late Captain Selby, of the United States army, and served as a private in the war of 1812. Of late years, he has been engaged in the starts of the familiarity with the waters of the Chesapeake, was about being com as a pilot in the service of the Government. cepty regretted, particularly among the cystermen alon CAUGHT AT LAST .- Yesterday morning

CAYGHT AT LAST,—Yesterday morning a man named Charles Chaine was arrested by the Fifth-district police. Some days since he behaved very violently in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Pine streets. He annused himself by beating persons with a club, and breaking the windows of several houses. When interfered with by Officer Henderson, he assaulted Mr. H., and succeeded in escaping. Chaine has cluded the police since that ting, until yesterday morning, when his house was surrounded, about one o'clock, and himself taken from bed. The accused was committed in default of \$1,500 bail, to answer at court. AN ILLUMINATED CLOCK.—Workmen are at

present engaged in putting in place the dials for a clock in the summit of the cupola on the new Delaware Mar-ket-house, at Dock-street wharf. The dials, four in number, are arranged in the same manner as those in the State House steeple. Each dial is of ground glass cast in a single piece, and having metallic figures fastened uron it. It will be illuminated at night by means of gas iets, and it will not only give the hour to persons on shore in its vicinity, but it will also furnish the time of day and night to boatmen in the river. The new time-plece will be a great convenience to people in that section of the alter.

ARREST OF A PAWNBROKER.—Yesterday afternoon, Matthew McCabe was brought before Alderman Beitler, charged with keeping a pawn-shop, at 528 South street, without having obtained a license, and of laving refused to return James McGibley his watch, which had been pledged. McCabe told McGinley, after his arrest, that he had better sello the affair, as he, McCabe, had been arrested four times on similar charges and had never been tried. Lieutenaut Huines, who issued all the licenses for 1861, testified that none had been given to McCabe. He was held in \$1,000 to answer.

MACHINERY FOR THE "WISSAHICKON."-Messrs. Merrick & Sons are at mesent engaged in the completion of machinery for the new United States gunboat Wissahickon, lying at Reed-street wharf. The in-sertion of the hed pieces and other portions was com-menced immediately after the launch of the boat. The lays from this time.

The above named firm have, as yet, received no definite ar, for which they forwarded proposals to the

RUN OVER.—Yesterday movning, about 8 o'clock, a man named Daniel McLaughlin, who resided at Hestonville, was run over by the train from West Chester, near the Avenue Drove Yard, and was instantly killed. He was walking on the track, and paid no attention to the anymore of the homography. tion to the approach of the locomotive. He was a lawyer, and had his office at No. 500 Prune street. The engineer on the train thought McLaughlin would step off the track, and did not attempt to stop the engine till it THE SALE OF OYSTERS at this season of the THE SALE OF CHYSTERS AT this SCASON of the year, always satisfactory to merch ants having a considerable stock on hand, has seldom been more so than at present. Prices range from \$220,50, as far upwards as the speculative vision of buyers will be likely to reach. The main depot for the barter and sale of the delicacies is in the vicinity of Spruce-street whard, where congregated representatives of an oyster-purchasing and oysterloving community may be seen faily.

NEW CLOCK FACES .- The clock in the steeple of Spring Garden Hall, also the Moyamensing and Southwark town clocks, are about being supplied with new faces of polished and ground plate glass. The with new faces of poisined and ground parts glass. The packages containing them were opened at the premises of Messrs. Robert Shoemaker & Co., Fourth and Bare streets, yesterday morning, and for some time attracted a crowd curious to examine the immense crystal dials before being removed to their destined elevation.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .- A young woman, ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young woman, named Ann McDevitt, jumped into the Delaware yester-day morning, between one and two o'clock, at Southstreet wharf. She was rescued by Officer Course, of the Second district. Ann was very metallicholy, and said that she desired to die. She was committed to prison for thirty days. The would-be suicide states that she has relatives on the Point road, Nineteenth ward.

ARREST OF A BANK THIEF .- Yesterday, ARREST OF A DASK IMEER.—I CSGERUAY about 12 o'clock, a man named Henry Smith entered the Penn Township Bank and asked for a subscription for some volunteers. He was referred to the president of the bank, and while in the room of the latter seized a book containing \$120, in notes, and walked off, saying that he would call again. He was arrested, and held for a further hearing by Alderman Butler. THE RESERVE BRIGADE .- We are informed

that no committee of this brigade has been appointed to have a law passed requiring all the storekeepers of this city to close their places of business at 4 P. M., for the purpose of drilling. Neither has a committee been appointed to make attendance on drills compulsory at all times.

Passenger Railway Affairs .- The Hesouville, Mantun, and Fairmount Passenger Ballway Company, since passing into the hands of a sequestrator, has been doing quite a prosperous business—having cleared in the last five months, above all expenses, be-ween three and four thousand dollars. cleared in the last five months, above all expenses, between three and four thousand dollars.

With its connection to Jones' Woods the road is precisely three inites in length. A question is now pending between this company and the Race and Vine street company, as to the right of way over a track owned by the former in Calowhill street. The matter will probably be sottled in a few weeks, when the cars can run upon that street. The company now runs six cars, one of which starts from the west end of the Wire Bridge every twelve minutes, and employs thirty persons in all. It exchanges with the Race and Vine, Arch street, and Greon street roads, three cents additional being charged for exchange tickets. 8,000 passengers passed over the road last week, only 4,400 of whom were "exchangers." The fare from Hestonville to the castern terminus of either of fare from Hestonville to the eastern terminus of either of the above named roads is but eight cents—or a fraction

over one cent per mile. Repairs have recently been made upon the road, so that it is now in excellent con-The regular running time is 30 minutes, and the "last night car" leaves the Wire Bridge at 15 minutes past eleven o'clock.

The busiest day in the week is generally Thursday, when the Cathedral Cemetery—now the grand Cathedic cemetery of the city—is opened to the public; while St. John's Orphan Asylum also attracts its quota of victions. There are other minute on leave thy and visitors. There are other points no less inteworthy and interesting on the route, such as Jones' Wood, (already mentioned), and the Park Grove, a much-frequented po-pular resort, adjoining the depot of the company on the right.

The depot itself is of pressed brick, two stories high.

Its main hall, 130 by 64 feet, is now occupied as a rendezvous by Captain J. B. Loomis' company of cavalry, from Clarien county, Pennaylyania, to be attached to Colonel Harlan's Regiment. lonel Harlan's Regiment.

The Philadelphia and Darby road has also been in a prospector condition for mouths past. The cars leave West Philadelphia half hourly, from 0% A. M., to 7 P. M., and then hourly until 10 P. M. A trip to Suffolk bark by this route occupies one hour. The camps which were recently established at Kingsessing, have tended not a little to increase the travel upon the road.

LUTHERAN CHURCH CONSECRATION .- On to-LUTHERAN UMLICH COMMON Authoran church, recent-sorrow (Sunday,) the German Lutheran church, recent-y erected in Camden, is to be dedicated, with appropriate ly erected in Camden, is to be dedicated, with appropriate religious exercises, to the services of the triune God. Rev. W. J. Mann, D. D., is expected to preach the consecration sermon in the German language, commencing at the in the forenoon. In the afternoon, commencing at three o'clock, Rev. E. W. Hutter will preach an English discourse, and Rev. J. Vogelbach will close with a German discourse in the event g. The church is located on Stevens street, above Fifth, and is quite a large and handsome editice. Rev. Frederick Harrold is the pastor, whose labors among the Germans of Camden have been greatly blessed.

The HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—Sales of hay at the market, Seventh and Oxford streets, during the present week, amounted to 425 loads. About 50 loads of straw were disposed of. Pricas ranged from 50 to 75 cents for hay, and from 45 to 55 cents \$\mathscr{P}\$ cwt. for straw. The business of the market has been quite brisk for some weeks past, averaging about 475 loads weekly. Robberies .- At an early hour yesterday morning the shop of Mr. E. Remick, on Second street, above Poplar, was entered, and about three dozen now faucets were carried off. On Wednesday evening a shop on Fourth street, below Chestnut, was robbed of a

THE TURE.

THE TURF.

Point Breeze Park, whose orbicular sports have thus far in the all been at an unusual ebb, yesterday treated her patrons to an interesting trot, between two debutapits, named respectively Pauline and Bay Mare. The former is one of the celebrated Fasect team, which a year ago passed into the possession of Mr. Edson. The colt, yelept Bay Mare, is the property of Mr. Joseph Shoemaker, the owner of Brother Jonathan, who, with several other trotters which Mr. S. has at different times possessed, has figured extensively on the turf. Naither horse having ever trotted in public, and but little being known of their abilities, there was sufficient uncertainty about the result to divide opinion and to enliven speculation. The day was lovely, and the attendance fair. Punctually at four o'clock, the horses appeared on the track, and, after the ustal manocutving, were called up for the First Heat.—After two false starts, they got off, the Bay Mare leading by a length, which, at the turn, had increased to four, and at the quarter pole then. At the half-mile pole, the Bay Mare left her feet—a performance which seemed to afford her such intense gratification that her settling but preceded another "By." These successive performances, combined with the increased pace of Pauline, decreased the gap some four lengths, which, however, notwithstanding the carnest solicitations of the deiver of Pauline, urged through the medium of a "gad," remained constant to the close, the Bay Mare winning the heat with ease in 2.39.

The time of this heat somewhat surprised all parties, and unpleasantly those who had staked their hopes and money on Pauline. Previous to the heat there were few hardy enough to risk a bet that 2.42 would be made, none knowing the ability of the mare. Her easy performance of 2.39 elevated the general opinion of her, and the figures ruled considerably lower when they staved for the

Second Heat—For which they got the word at the first scoring. As before, the "buy mare" led by a length, and to the turn it preserved its likeness to the previous heat. Here the similarity ended, for at the quarter pole the bay mare left her feet, and from this point the gap ceased increasing. At the half-mile pole she again broke, but was skilfully set down by her driver without suffering any disadvantage from the performance. At the third quarter pole the gap had decreased to two lengths, but to less than this the utmost exertions of Pauline could not reduce it, the latter breaking on the stratch, and the bay mare winning by four lengths the heat and race in 2.43%. race in 2.43%. SUMMARY. Mr. Hart names b m. Paulin Time, 2.39; 2.43%.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1861. The stock market to-day was somewhat more active, and for some securities a small advance upon provious quotations was obtained. Lehigh scrip advanced to 31, gain of J; Morris Canal preferred gained %; Camden and Amboy shares & Pennsylvania fives g

shares 1/6.

For Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway shares 41 bid, and 51 for the West Philadelphia, 13 for Green and Coates, 7% for Spruce and Pine, and 3 for Ruce and Vine streets. There is but little doing in these Elmira preferred stock closed at 9 bid, 9% asked, and Catawissa at 4½ bid, 5½ asked.

Schuylkill Navigation securities are neglected; four

Pennsylvania Bailroad shares &; and Reading Railroad

was bid for the common stock and 11% for the pre-Eight shares of Lehigh Navigation sold at 48%. The money market is dull. There is little first-class paper seen on the street, and it meets ready sale at 6 to 7 The Reading Bailroad Company's tonnage for the wee falls off 18,316 tons in comparison with the corresponding week in 1860, and the Schnylkill Navigation tonnage

shows a decrease for the week of 7,804 tons. The tonnage of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, for the week, shows an increase of 3,480 tons, the total tonnage this year being 100,634 tons, against 141,688 in 1860. To facilitate the sale of the National loan, Messrs. Drexel & Co. have made arrangements for the sale of the otes over their counter, where parties wishing to inves in them can obtain notes of any denomination without The following is a statement of the amount of coal

shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain

Railroad during the week ending Wednesday, October 2

1861, and since January 1, 1861 : Week. Previously. Tons. 184,757 139,271 48,966 Increase 3,480 45,486 The acting auditor for the Post Office Department has just submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the quarterly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department, required by law, for the first quarter of the year 1861. The receipts for that quarter amounted to \$2,196,557,93. The expenditures to \$2,199,759,75. Excess of expenditures over receipts, \$803,171.64.

For the fourth quarter of 1860, the receipts amounted \$2,196,201,000, and the expenditures to \$4,087,595,79. For the fourth quarter of 1860, the receipts amounted to \$2.146,201.00; and the expenditures to \$4.037,525.79. Excess of expenditures over receipts, \$1,041,223.89. Thus, it will be seen, that the receipts for the first quarter of 1861 exceed those of the fourth quarter of 1800 in the sum of \$50,286.03; whereas, the expenditures have been decreased in the sum of \$1,081,766.22. The amount paid by postmasters to creditors of the Departments for the first quarter of 1861 was \$1,628,733.64. The payments to letter-carriers for the said quarter amounted to \$36,352.83.

The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The New York Evening Post of to-kay says:

The animation in stocks continues, and a further important advance is established throughout the list. There was great activity in the radicoal shares, these being in strong demand from new buyers, the traffic returns of the past month largely exceeding the general expectation. Where a heavy diminution in receipts was looked for a large gain is reported.

The stock market is very excited at the close on reports of favorable news from the Federal forces in Missouri. New York Central closes at 73½ a73½, Eric 21½ a27½, Rock Island 47½ a47½, Teledo 31½ a31½.

Money is easy to-day at 5at \$\phi\$ cent., with a fair inquiry at the outside figure.

Money is easy to day at 526 \$\popprox cent., with a quiry at the outside figure.

Exchange on London is very flat, 10721074. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

BFORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange FIRST BOARD.	
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BETWEEN BOARDS.	

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