The Press.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

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

FOR SALE.—The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORNEY, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Latest War News.

As the campaign progresses the important points around which the tide of battle, or the preparations for deadly contest, centre, increase in number and in interest. The whole nation is awaiting with deep anxiety the results of the movements in Missouri, along the line of the Mississippi, in Kentucky, in Western Virginia, on the Upper and Lower Potomac, at Newport News, at Fortress Monroe, and along the line of the Southern seacoast, which is not only blockaded, but menaced by great naval expeditions that are popularly supposed to be strong enough to capture any Southern seaboard city.

No important new developments have recently been made in regard to the campaign in Missouri. It is stated that General WOOL will not, at present, be sent even temporarily to that State, and, on Saturday, he returned from Washington to Fortress Monroe. There seems to be a disposition to give General FREMONT a full and fair trial, notwithstanding the charges against him. A portion of our forces moved westward of Jefferson City, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of advancing upon the enemy, and it was supposed that General FREMONT intended, on Saturday, to make a similar forward movement. Our army is well appointed, in fine spirits and condition, and burning with a desire to meet and vanquish the foes of the Union. In St. Louis the Secession sympathizers have been greatly emboldened by the recent exploits of the traitors, and some of them boast that in less than a month that great city will fall into the hands of the rebels, but it is scarcely conceivable that so great a calamity can befall the country.

The late news from Kansas shows that the people of that State are thoroughly aroused, and they are prepared, almost to a man, to serve for the war.

In Kentucky the conviction is now universal that an immense force is to be employed in the invasion of that State. BUCKNER spoke truly when he said that his army was only the advance guard of the host that would follow in his footsteps. The rebel Congress formally decided upon the "conquest" of Kentucky, and to sustain this project the Governor of Tennessee has called out a force of 30,000 men. All the Secessionists in the district assailed are expected to join in the war upon their own soil and against their own relatives and friends, and all the forces that can be spared from Virginia, or from the Southwestern States, are to be sent forward to join in this infamous raid. On the other hand, the four great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky are appealed to to drive back these aggressive miscreants, as a measure of self-defence, as well as for the preservation of the Government and the relief of their suffering countrymen. That they will be ultimately successful we cannot doubt. It will be seen that both branches of the Legislature have adopted, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution requesting Senators BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL to resign the seats in which they have shamefully misrepresented their loyal constituents. General W. T. SHERMAN (and not General MCCOOK, as heretofore reported,) is the officer who is hereafter to be entrusted with the chief command in Kentucky, in lieu of General ANDERSON, whose feeble health has induced him to desire partial relief from the pressing duties heretofore imposed upon him.

No very important movement has recently occurred on the line of the Potomac. Both armies are becoming as well prepared as possible for a great struggle, and, for the present, the ominous lull that precedes a storm prevails. General MCCLELLAN is about to have a grand review of cavalry and artillery. The election, which is to be held in the Pennsylvania camps to-morrow, may, it is feared by some of the officers, have a demoralizing effect upon the troops, but it will evidently not be interfered with, as every necessary facility is afforded to the civil officers who desire to furnish the blanks necessary to make legal returns. On Friday, a Union reconnoissance was pushed nine miles farther into Virginia than any movement since the battle of Manassas. Our troops breakfasted at Pohick Church, sixteen miles beyond Alexandria, and the country was traversed for a considerable distance in every direction without finding any large bodies of troops north of Occoquan river.

We publish on our first page a number of interesting items of Southern news, obtained from late numbers of the rebel papers and other sources. The health of JEFFERSON DAVIS has so much improved that he visited Fairfax Court House last week, and made a personal reconnoissance of the outposts of the camps of his army.

Evidences are furnished of the continued existence of a strong Union feeling in Louisiana, in North Carolina, and even in parts of Eastern Virginia. The pressure of the blockade is very seriously felt. Rye is being used as a substitute for coffee, and great efforts are constantly being made to devise measures for manufacturing some of the numerous indispensable articles with which the people of the South are very poorly supplied.

The brig *Cronstadt*, at Gloucester, Mass., from Surinam, reports that on the 15th September, off the port of Surinam, she saw the United States steamer *Powhatan*, steering east, and in search of the privateer steamer *Sumpter*.

A correspondent of a New York journal, writing from Fortress Monroe under date of the 3d instant, says that "the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, of the old Richmond line, are still watching a chance to run down to Norfolk. It is understood on good authority that they are not coppered, and before they attempt to run the blockade here, and put to sea, it will be necessary for them to go into dry-dock at the navy yard, and have their keels and bottoms thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The only thing that troubles them is the blockade at Newport News. Once past this, they would have no difficulty in getting to Norfolk. A sharp lookout is kept for them, and it is more than doubtful whether they will ever get to the mouth of the James river while we hold our position at Newport News. Yet it is all-important that we should be prepared for them down here, as, once passed, it would be difficult to catch either of them, and from what we know of the capacity of the *Sumpter* to do harm to our commerce, we can easily imagine the injury ships of the *Jamestown's* class could inflict on our commerce on the Atlantic coast."

A despatch received last night from Louisville says that the Federal forces occupy Ship Island and the Chandaleur. The city of New Orleans is so seriously menaced that the Governor of Louisiana has ordered all its stores to be closed every day after two o'clock, and the whole population capable of bearing arms are compelled to drill. Terrible consternation evidently prevails in that quarter.

The Great Eastern.

We publish a letter from one of the passengers of the *Great Eastern*, from which may be realized a better idea of the imminent peril of that vast vessel than has been conveyed in any other narrative. The facts which we gather are these:

First: the *Great Eastern* was sent to sea, literally "prepared for nothing." Second: the storm was not a furious one,—and it is on record that the *Persia* and another ocean steamer which were exposed to it reached this country without damage or delay. Third: the articles in the vessel, from anchors and oil-tanks to tables and footstools, were wholly unfastened. Fourth: the *Great Eastern* rolled fearfully, even in a moderate sea, having *no ballast*, and only two or three hundred tons of cargo. Fifth: the paddles were so weak that they were soon beaten to pieces. Sixth: the baggage was "smashed to bits," because it was laid down in one of the compartments, without being secured and stored, and was dashed from side to side, in a foot of water, until it was all ground up into fragments. Seventh: every thing in the saloons and dining-rooms was also reduced to a *débris* of like character. Eighth: the safety of the vessel was owing, under God, to Mr. TOWLE, an American engineer, and one of the passengers, who contrived and fitted up a steering apparatus; but the captain and his head engineer endeavored to deprive Mr. TOWLE of the credit of his skill and readiness, and the English portion of the passengers sided with the captain! Lastly: "fifty-two cases of fracture occurred, besides several broken legs, arms, a collar-bone, wrist, &c."

It is scarcely probable, whoever else may venture to sea in that gigantic failure, the *Great Eastern*, that any rational American will run the risk. To do so would look like tempting Providence.

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE will be found interesting reports of the proceedings of the meeting in support of the Union movement, which was held at Frankford, on Saturday evening, and addressed by WM. WELSH, JOHN W. FORNEY, and DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esqs., and of the meeting of the People's party, held at National Hall, on the same evening.

NEW JERSEY is sound to the core, notwithstanding the wail of Mr. JAMES W. WALL, who has repaid the generosity of his Government in releasing him from Fort Lafayette by the busiest and bitterest abuse of some of the best friends of the Union, and whose example has induced the secret Secessionists here and elsewhere to believe there is doubt as to the loyalty of the people of our neighbor State. As one of the thousand evidences of the patriotic feeling now prevalent in New Jersey, we notice that an immense meeting was held at Trenton on Monday evening, the 30th of September, in the proceedings of which many of the most eminent members of the Democratic party participated, side by side with the leading Republicans. The veteran Chancellor GREEN presided, and the distinguished STACY G. POTTS wrote an ardent letter endorsing the action of the meeting, the sentiments of which were heartily responded to in the resolutions and by a number of leading orators. A single extract from this fine letter shows where New Jersey stands to-day:

"An old-line Democrat of the Jackson school, I supported the old hero in the measures he adopted to put down 'Southern nullification' thirty years ago; and now that the nullification of that day has ripened into the rebellion of this, and, *instead of* being confined to one State, has infected the whole South, I feel that all party distinctions should be merged in one sentiment—that of patriotism, devotion to the Union, the vindication of our national institutions and our national honor.

"As long as the South sought for the redress of grievances in a constitutional way, I earnestly desired *conciliation—most heartily advocated compromise*—most deeply, I deprecate the strife of sections. But since, courting the fearful issue, the Southern leaders broke the Democratic party into fragments, for the very purpose of securing the election of Mr. Lincoln, and then made that election the pretext for rebellion, I feel that there is but one duty left for us to perform, and that duty is, to put down the rebellion—*to prove to the world* that our institutions are not a failure—and to vindicate the honor of an 'insulted flag.'

"I pray God for peace—my heart sickens at the carnage and *desolation* of civil war. But better, even this, a thousand times, than a broken and dissevered Union—the eternal discord of hostile factions, changed into hostile governments—and perhaps, *worse than all, the wreck forever of free institutions in the world.*"

The Union men of New Jersey are not men of mere professions—they practise what they promise—and accordingly, a committee was appointed at the above meeting to prepare an organization, the object of which was to ignore all party, and to nominate candidates entirely irrespective of former political divisions. When will the party leaders in our midst open their eyes to their true duty, alike to the Administration and to the country?

Death of Senator Bingham.

The Hon. KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM, U. S. Senator from Michigan, died of apoplexy, at his residence, at Green Oak, on Saturday. He was born in Camillas, Onondago county, New York, December 16, 1808. He received a fair academic education, and was early placed in the office of a lawyer as clerk, where he served three years. In 1833 he emigrated to Michigan and settled upon a farm. Elected in 1837 to the Michigan Legislature, he served five years as a member of that body. He afterwards served three years as speaker of the same body. He was a Representative in Congress from Michigan from 1849 to 1851, and served during that term on the Committee of Commerce. In 1854 he was elected Governor of the State, and held that position till 1859, when he was elected to the United States Senate.

Judge Allison.

The general disposition of our citizens to sustain all the old judges whose terms are about to expire, should be, and we think is, strong enough to secure their re-election, notwithstanding the insidious efforts of their opponents. At present there appears to be a stronger effort to antagonize Judge ALLISON than any other candidate, but we hope these schemes will prove unsuccessful. He has ably and faithfully discharged his duties on the bench, and this is no time to make rash experiments for the benefit of ambitious legal aspirants. We should be thankful that we have a pure and conscientious bench, and the only way to keep it so is to show judges that while they are true to the people the people will be true to them. We therefore hope that Judge ALLISON, like his associates, will be cordially sustained to-morrow by the great mass of the voters of all parties.

Public Amusements.

"Jeannette," which has been so well got up and so finely played at Arch-street Theatre, will be repeated every evening this week, and Mrs. Drew announces the receipt of two new plays from Paris, the exclusive right of representing them in this city being hers. The burlesque of "Mazeppa" and the old comedy of "The Way to Keep Him" are underlined here.

Matilda Heron, an actress of very great ability and fine artistical tact, whose performance of *Medea* was mentioned in England as equal to the most successful efforts of Ristori, commences an engagement at Walnut-street Theatre this evening, when a new five-act comedy, expressly written for her, and called "The Belle of the season," will be played for the first time in America. New scenery and decorations are promised—for which novelty we beg to thank Mr. Richings, the stage manager—and the piece is well cast, including Miss Heron, Miss Gray, Miss Henrarde, Mrs. Thayer, Edwin Adams, J. S. Wright, &c. Miss Heron, whom we are glad to claim a denizen of Philadelphia, always has played a fine engagement here, and is pretty certain of no diminution of success on this occasion.

At the Continental Theatre, during the present week, "The Tempest" will be played as an afterpiece, the performances commencing with "The Dramatist," the part of *Vapid* by Mr. Wheatley. The *on dit* is that a striking novelty will be produced at this theatre next week. It will be difficult, in scenic effect, to equal the splendid closing scene of "The Tempest."

McDonough's Olympic Theatre was reopened on Saturday evening, when the house, whose decorations and improvements we lately noticed, was crowded. He has variety enough, at all events. On Saturday afternoon, in each week, there will be a matinée for ladies and children.

MRS. BOWERS.—With very few exceptions, the whole press of London has spoken highly of Mrs. Bowers' *début* at Sadler's Wells' Theatre, and hailed her as a talented addition to the very limited number of good English actresses. Notwithstanding, she played no more than a few nights, though engaged for the season. We understand the fact to be that Mr. Phelps, manager of Sadler's Wells' Theatre, and himself a very fine performer, has a son, to support whose *début* Mrs. Bowers was engaged. Unfortunately, this young gentleman did not succeed, while Mrs. Bowers did, and *her* success seems to have induced the management to shelve her, for the present, and force young Phelps on the public. Assuredly, theatrical and managerial policy is infinitely mysterious.

A new circus will this evening be opened, by Messrs. Gardner & Hemming, in Twelfth-street, below Spruce. They promise as fine a selection of horses, equestrians, and gymnasts as has been in this city for years. The clowns are Gardner and Ward. It is intended to have afternoon performances every Wednesday and Saturday. It may be remembered that Messrs. Gardner & Hemming gave their equestrian performances last winter, in the National Theatre, (now Wheatley's Continental,) Walnut street.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.—This evening, at Assembly Buildings, Chestnut and Tenth, a splendid series of admirable paintings, by our well-known and very brilliant artist, Mr. Waugh, will be exhibited to the public, with new stereoscopic views of the present rebellion. Mr. Waugh's pictures illustrate Northern, Central, and Southern Italy. Mr. W. F. Fenno, well-known as a man of letters and an actor, will describe the paintings. The exhibition will be on view every evening this week, and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

The Evening Bulletin.

On Saturday the *Daily Evening Bulletin* appeared in new and clear type—and we are glad to notice this as a proof of decided success. Mr. Peacock, its accomplished, judicious, and hard-working editor, has greatly elevated its character since the change of proprietorship, some time ago, and its ability and loyalty have made it no vain boast, we believe, that its circulation now surpasses that of every other evening paper in America.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF PARIS DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, &C.—The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, Paris dress goods, silks, shawls, kid gloves, velvet and Paris bonnet ribbons, fancy goods, &c., comprising about 825 lots choice articles in silk, worsted, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, and to be continued the greater part of the day, without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the attention of the trade to the large and desirable sale 900 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a fresh and desirable assortment of city and Eastern manufacture, to be sold this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms of Philip Ford & Co., No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

A SERENADE will be given this evening, at the Continental Hotel, at 9 o'clock, to Mr. William B. Carter, of Carter county, Tennessee, a slaveholder and property owner of the South, who is devoting his time and means to the Union cause. The grandfather of Mr. Carter was president of the Convention that formed the first Constitution of Tennessee.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1861.

There is a favorite drama in which a somewhat notorious personage plays the leading part, and proves how easy it is to deceive poor human nature by pious professions and eleventh-hour penitences. In some of the scenes he appears in his true character. We see his hoofs and his tail, and, occasionally, think we smell his sulphurous breath. In others he is a whining, canting, lying "gentleman in black." We know how deaf he is to mercy, how cold to entreaty, and with what satanic malignity he pursues his victims, even to the verge of the grave. And yet, it is impossible not to be surprised at the manner in which he pretends to reform when he assumes another *rôle*, by the fervor of his prayers, and the earnestness of his denunciations of all vice, and by the seeming sincerity with which he devotes himself to virtue and benevolence. Nobody is deceived, however. We rise from the exhibition with the good lesson in our hearts, that while it is always right to forgive the errors and sins of those who honestly repent, there are still some offences which eleventh-hour confessions cannot entirely expiate. In fact, when the playwright introduces his satanic majesty upon the stage, and shows how successfully he can put on an air of morality and religion, his object is, unquestionably, to teach the world that some men are fond of "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."

I have been reading James Buchanan's last letter to a so-called Union meeting in Pennsylvania. It is a fair missive, couched in good English, and was, doubtless, sent forward, written in the round, faultless, and genteel chirography that has always distinguished the ex-President of the United States. Mr. Buchanan has ever prided himself upon his handwriting. He punctuates like a printer, writes like a practised clerk, and is careful that his signature shall be as stately as his own personal bearing. I saw one of his recent epistles, and find that old age has left him with almost an untrembling style, and that he is as critical and as hypocritical in preserving the propriety of things in his correspondence as when, thirty years ago, he scattered his letters over Pennsylvania, making more than one heart glad by his pharisaical promises.

When it is considered that the ex-President's true policy in all our troubles was to maintain at least the appearance of a dignified reserve, he cannot murmur if, when he breaks that reserve, his own record should be partially opened up, and his relations to past events, the recollection of which still rankles in the hearts of twenty-two millions of people, fearlessly and indignantly discussed. His countrymen prefer that he should be left to the awful Judge whom he is soon to meet, and in the spirit which leaves him to that great Arbiter they have reverently refrained taking his case into their own hands, or even of bestowing upon it such comments and condemnation as it deserves. But as a compensation for this, they demand that he shall maintain silence. They know their own distresses and their duties—the authors of the one and the incentives to the other. Above all, while they hunger for counsel from the good and the brave, and greet with ardent welcome every indication of candid regret on the part of those who were deluded by James Buchanan, they do not believe the great cause in which they are engaged can in any respect be assisted by the public and pretentious advice of the man who has been the chief agent in all the mischiefs that disturb and threaten to dislocate our happy Union. I forbear the use of harsh phrases; but if Mr. Buchanan is anxious to provoke a discussion of the acts of his Administration, before he has been gathered to his fathers, he can have it. I know that he is deliberating a posthumous vindication of his conduct. I know that he contemplates an attack upon the independent men who forewarned him of the consequences of his infamous policy; and it is asserted and believed that his preparations to this effect will be marked by more than the usual malignity and cruelty that characterized his course after a confiding people had put him into the Presidential chair. It may be that his letter is the forerunner of this demonstration—an attempt to secure a hearing from that American people whom he so shamefully outraged and betrayed. But the questions he will be compelled to answer to future generations in this vindication cannot be glossed over by assaults upon those who contended against his Administration and pointed out the consequences of his treachery, nor yet by giving false reasons for the manner in which he permitted traitors to undermine the Constitution, even in his own official household. He will be forced, if he desires to secure a respectable position among historical characters, *to confess that he did wrong from the beginning to the end.* Whether it would not be well for him, before he is called away, to expose to the world the wretched instruments who used him, upon the one hand, and whom he used upon the other, is a matter of good taste that may be properly referred to his own conscience. He has a vast amount of information in his possession. He is one of those long-lived men who treasure up every confidential communication and letter. He has a complete daily journal or record of all that transpired in his Cabinet councils. Why not make a clean breast of all this? Why stand upon a matter of personal pride, and attempt to buy or beg an audience from his countrymen to listen to his apologies after his death? He need not fear the vengeance of the Southern traitors. They utterly despise him; because, after having permitted them to conduct him to the precipice, he had not the courage to follow them into the abyss of Disunion. Nothing that he could give to his country could be more valuable than the experience gleaned after he surrendered to these enemies of the human race. If he waits much longer his evidence will be of little value. This is the day and the hour. If he would be forgiven by posterity, let him pay that decent tribute to the present generation, by showing, in other ways than by writing letters to pseudo Union meetings, that he is sincerely penitent for the inconceivable wrongs he has heaped upon the American people. OCCASIONAL.

Wm. Bradford.

[For The Press.]

Some well-disposed people have been led into the false impression that William Bradford, who has represented the Seventh ward in the Select or Common Councils for the last six years, and who has been nominated for re-election, is a sharer of the sentiments and sympathies of Vincent L. Bradford, who, on the 16th of last January, acted as chairman of the committee of arrangements of the decidedly Secession meeting which was held at Concert Hall, on the evening of the above date. This opinion, however, does great injustice to William Bradford, who was chairman of the committee of Select Council which presented the resolutions that were adopted on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, from which I copy the following:

"*Resolved*, That the doctrine that a State may absolve its citizens from their national allegiance, and may withdraw at will from the Union, is a monstrous political heresy, and the attempt to exercise this pretended right is a crime of the deepest dye."

Military Preparations in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of the 2d, gives the following information:

A full battery of iron six-pounders has been presented to the Home Guard of Leavenworth. They were cast in this city, being the first attempt at casting ordnance.

After the fall of Lexington, Gen. Sturgis made a requisition upon Major General Stone, of the Kansas militia, to call out the militia of the eastern counties of Kansas. The people responded warmly to the call, and poured into Wyandotte in large numbers. They were immediately sworn into the United States service, and now compose part of Gen. Sturgis' command at Kansas city. The Second Kansas regiment, under Major Cloud, is also at Kansas city. Col. Mitchell, its commander, is rapidly recovering from his wounds received in the battle of Springfield.

Nine regiments, most of which are full, and the rest rapidly filling up, have been furnished by Kansas for the war. In addition to this, we have twice responded to the call of the authorities, and furnished thirty-day men when danger threatened. Every man in Kansas is now well-drilled, and ready to fight if occasion required it.

Major Prince is still the commander of the post at Fort Leavenworth, and is prosecuting with vigor the work of strengthening and fortifying his position. A long line of earthenworks and entrenchments have been thrown up on the west of Fort Leavenworth. The river side is protected by pickets and masked batteries. Such a thing as taking the fort by surprise is now out of the question.

General Wool Returned to Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, October 6.—General Wool arrived here yesterday afternoon from Washington, and left immediately in the boat for Old Point, on his return to Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of a Prize at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The prize schooner *Julia*, of St. John, from Hatteras, arrived here this morning in charge of Prize Master Odiorne.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

No Further Movements of the Union Troops.

REBEL BATTERY AT FALLS CHURCH.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL BLAIR.

JOHN ROSS STILL FOR THE UNION.

THE PURSUIT OF THE PIRATE SUMPTER.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE FANNY.

Escape of a Union Colonel from Richmond.

BUCKNER'S MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Interesting from New Orleans.

UNION FORCES BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS.

REBEL PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

REPORTED DEATH OF BEN. McCULLOCH.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1861.

The Pursuit of the Pirate Sumpter.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Commander SCOTT, of the steamer *Keystone State*, dated Aspinwall, Sept. 25, in which he states that he has been cruising on the coast of Yucatan, but obtained no information either of the pirate *Sumpter* or her prizes. He was alike unsuccessful in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines and Cienfuegos. The *Sumpter*, it was said, endeavored to procure coal at Demarara and Cayenne, and was refused. The merchants of Paramacaibo likewise declined to furnish coal, but it was finally obtained from a Scotchman. Commander SCOTT says that Capt. SEMMES, of the *Sumpter*, is aware that our vessels are in search of him, and that, therefore, he will not again appear in the West Indies. The fact is ascertained that the *Sumpter* has taken several prizes under the British flag and decoyed others under our own, with the union down. This should serve as a warning to United States merchantmen. The *Abby Bradford*, captured off Puerto Cabello, in July, is the last prize taken by the *Sumpter*. The crew of the *Sumpter* numbers sixty-four men, in a disorganized condition. Several of them have escaped and will be sent home.

Applicants for Office and Contracts.

The War Department is overrun by applicants for office and contracts, and the Secretary's door is constantly besieged by persons who want interviews with him to subserve personal ends. The Secretary desires it to be distinctly understood, that there are no vacancies of paymasters, quartermasters, or commissaries in his gift. Nor are there any appointments of officers of the line to be made except in the regular course of promotion. When second lieutenancies are thus vacated the places will be filled by appointments from the ranks. All contracts for supplies, munitions, etc., are made respectively by the quartermaster general, commissary general, and the chief of ordnance, and to them all parties should apply who have proposals to make. Applicants for appointments as acting masters and masters' mates should be made to the Navy Department in writing, and not in person.

The War Department can furnish the revised army regulations only to the officers of the army, and not to members of Congress and other applicants.

The Army To-Day.

The telegraph from the various divisions of the army of the Potomac, to-day, indicates no movement. Both armies are ready for action, but neither of them has any disposition to take the responsibility of the initiatory shot. How long this state of affairs will remain no one, not even Generals SCOTT or MCCLELLAN, can tell. There is at command very satisfactory evidence that the rebel army is getting impatient, uneasy, and fretful, and the men are, in bodies of companies and regiments, asking to be relieved. It is also demonstrated by proof that the army is becoming decidedly shabby in their dress, without a prospect of being supplied with winter garments. On the other hand, the Federal army has everything it can desire to eat, drink, and wear, while the men are all contented, and are becoming daily more perfect in drill and military exercise and discipline.

T. F. Meagher.

It is rumored that THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER, who is now raising an Irish Brigade in New York, will be offered the brigadier generalship declined by Hon. JAS. SHIELDS, on account of his health.

Sixty Soldiers Captured

The telegraph states that when captured there were twenty-five soldiers on board the steamtug *Fanny*. I am officially informed that there were sixty of our men on board, all of whom were taken prisoners.

Pennsylvania Politicians.

The politicians from Pennsylvania continue to arrive. They have not all succeeded, however, in crossing the Potomac, for the purpose of electioneering. Every facility has been afforded by the military authorities to the sheriff's deputies who are entrusted with the delivery of blank returns for Tuesday's election.

Military Appointments.

Governor MORGAN, of New York, has appointed Capt. HAYMAN, of the U. S. army, to be colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of that State.

Lieutenant Colonel BURKE has been elected to succeed Col. MCCUNN, who was ordered from Washington. A committee, consisting of the senior captains of the regiment, have, in the name of the regiment, waited on Gen. MCCLELLAN, asking him to confirm their choice of a colonel, with which request he will probably comply. The objection is not to Col. HAYMAN, but to the interference of Gov. MORGAN, and besides, the regiment claim the right to make their own selection.

The Kentucky Cavalry, formerly under the command of Col. YOUNG, is to be known hereafter as the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel OWENS, there is little doubt, will be appointed to the chief command.

A Rebel Battery Near Falls Church.

Yesterday, about sundown, General KEYES drove out to the village of Falls Church. He was accompanied by one of his staff and two orderlies. The party were fired on from a battery located in the woods, on the dirt road leading from Falls Church to Fairfax Court House. One of the shots struck within twenty yards of the general. The other three were out of range. The rebel fire was replied to by two shots from a Parrot gun on Upton's Hill. Nobody is believed to have been hurt on either side.

An observatory has been erected on Upton's house, from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country and the advance guard of the rebel army.

It is not known that there has been any picket firing for a week past, or since our advance to the positions lately evacuated by the rebels.

Particulars of the Capture of the Propeller Fanny.

The following statement of the master of the army transport *Fanny* gives the particulars of her capture by the rebels:

She was despatched by Col. HAWKINS with clothing, ammunition, provisions, &c., to Chickamacomico, for the supply of the troops recently stationed there. After the news of the capture of the *Fanny* was received at Hatteras, Col. HAWKINS called upon the commanding naval officer in these waters for a force to go to the relief of the troops. An armed expedition was fitted out which sailed on the morning of the 3d inst., but nothing had been heard from it at 5 o'clock that evening, when information was last received from that quarter.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE FANNY.

The following is the statement of the master of the *Fanny*:

HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 1.

I left in the steamer *Fanny* at 6 o'clock A. M., for Chickamacomico, or Loggerhead Inlet, arriving there at 1 o'clock P. M. We anchored in about eight feet of water, and waited there two hours and a half before we got a communication from the shore. They then brought a flat-boat off and loaded her with an assorted cargo of stores, tents, &c. When the boat had shoved off, and got about two-thirds of the way on shore, we saw a steamboat to the westward, about 4 o'clock P. M., which proved to be one of the enemy. She was standing to cut off our retreat, and in a short time two more appeared, steering directly for us. The first one then stood in, and commenced firing upon us, and as soon as the other two came up they did the same. We returned their fire with nine shots, striking one of the boats in the bow. Then, Captain Hart, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, suggested us to surrender, saying that it was no use fighting against such odds, and requested us to hoist the white flag. The mate of the boat, and a few soldiers, turned to and threw overboard some thirty cases of ammunition, and Captain Hart forbid them to throw any more overboard. We likewise requested the sergeant major to throw the cannon overboard, which he refused to do, saying that it would be worse for them, if they were taken prisoners. Captain Hart then requested the chain to be slipped and the boat run ashore, which was done. The white flag was then hoisted, and the crew of the boat left in their boats. We endeavored to get boats to carry the soldiers from the *Fanny*, but could not do so. To the best of my opinion, they had plenty of time, from our arrival to that of the enemy's boat, to have got everything on shore from the *Fanny*, if sufficient boats had been employed in the transportation of the stores, so that we could have destroyed the *Fanny* before she should have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

We left there about 6 o'clock P. M., in a canoe, and arrived here about 7 o'clock A. M., on the 2d instant.

J. H. MORRISON,
Master of the *Fanny*.

A New and Important Projectile.

Mr. L. WOOD, of New York, tested his new shell at the navy yard last evening, assisted by the officers of the Ordnance Department. The shell is filled with molten metal just before it is placed in the cannon. When it strikes an object, the shell bursts and the metal scatters, setting fire to all combustible matter with which it comes in contact. It was fired last night into a pile of wet oak wood, causing a conflagration which consumed the heap.

That Balloon.

That balloon which sailed over the city was neither a runaway, nor was it from "Secesh," as reported by your cotemporary.

After a review of troops and presentation of colors, near Clouds Mills, Va., on Friday afternoon, La Mountain, by request of those present and permission from the brigadier general, went up in his favorite aerial ship "Saratoga," sailed over Washington, at an elevation of 18,000 feet, and came down fifteen miles east of the city.

Brigadier General McCook.

Brigadier General MCCOOK will leave here to-morrow, having been ordered to report to the commander of the Department of the Cumberland. His brigade will include the First Ohio Regiment, of which he was formerly colonel.

The general who is to relieve General ANDERSON is W. T. SHERMAN, brother of the Senator of that name.

Recovery of General Heintzelman.

General HEINTZELMAN having completely recovered from his wound, received at Bull Run, has been assigned to the command of a division.

The Government Bakeries.

The basement of the Capitol building has been, as you are aware, converted into an immense bakehouse. In the building there are eight large ovens in full operation, employing forty bakers and turning out from 20,000 to 24,000 twenty-two-ounce loaves per day. In the vaults, outside of the building, there are six double ovens, employing sixty bakers, and producing daily 30,000 to 40,000 loaves. One hundred and sixty persons are employed at these bakeries, receiving from thirty-five to forty-two dollars per month. The monthly payroll amounts to over six thousand dollars.

Private Enterprise.

Stores are going up on Pennsylvania avenue, and fine dwelling houses in other parts of the city. Business is good and money abundant. The hotels and private boarding houses are full.

A Rebel Officer Treed.

Lieutenant A. J. SIGLER, First Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Colonel STUART, was caught in a tree getting chestnuts, on Friday, by a detachment of YOUNG'S cavalry. He was brought to the city, and is in the prison on the Avenue, corner of Thirteenth street. He refuses to give the strength of the rebel army, but says there are men enough in front of our city to whip three hundred thousand Federal troops whenever we decide upon opening the contest. He does not believe the Confederate officers propose to advance upon us.

The Census of New York.

At the request of the Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, member of Congress of New York, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has prepared a statement of the white male population of the several counties of that State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and the proportion required from each county to furnish the quota of one hundred thousand men. The Superintendent says the State presents an effective arm-bearing population of 766,344—about one-half of that of all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, equalling the combined military strength of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Five Hundred Teamsters Wanted.

The Quartermaster advertises for five hundred *good* teamsters.

Hot Weather.

The thermometer at noon for several days past has ranged between 85 and 90 in the shade.

Quiet Sabbath.

We have another quiet Sabbath day, with the churches very fully attended.

Fresh Earthworks at Freestone Point.

Capt. PEARCE, of the steamer *Patapsco*, has arrived up, and reports fresh earthworks thrown up at Freestone Point, but no rebels were seen.

Condition of the Army.

Regular special reports are being received from the different divisions of the army throughout the country, all expressing gratification at the sanitary condition and spirits of the army.

From the Cherokee Nation.

CHIEF JOHN ROSS FOR THE UNION.

FIGHT WITH THE SECESSION HALF-BREEDS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—News has reached here that, about two weeks since, John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, had called, by proclamation, eight thousand Cherokees around him and declared for the Union. Read, an influential half-breed, and leader of the Secession party, had raised the standard of revolt and had a skirmish with Ross' body-guard, in which the latter was victorious. This conflicts with the recently-published accounts from the Nation, but an active Government scout, thoroughly acquainted with matters in the Southwest, pronounces it reliable.

Escape of Col. Devilliers from Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, October 6.—The boat from Old Point arrived to-day, but brings no intelligence of importance from the Fortress.

The boat brought up a number of refugees from Norfolk, including some released crews of prize vessels.

Colonel Devilliers, the instructor of Colonel Ellsworth, who was taken prisoner by General Wise, in Western Virginia, came up in the boat, having escaped from prison and made his way along the James river to Newport News. He escaped with twelve others, who were recaptured and taken back. He alone, by disguising himself and affecting lameness, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his pursuers. He was compelled to swim the James river three times, and after much suffering, and being twice fired at by the pickets, reached Newport News. He describes the suffering of the prisoners as great, and their treatment as barbarous, one of them having been shot from the street by a woman. Colonel Devilliers has gone to Washington with much important information, gleaned on his journey down the James river.

The Charges against Colonel Blair.

ST. LOUIS, October 6.—Captain MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant General of this Department, has received a despatch from General FREMONT stating that the charges and specifications against Colonel BLAIR, published in the *Democrat* yesterday morning, received publicity without his knowledge or sanction; that he has telegraphed the President and General SCOTT that the act meets his unqualified disapproval, and requests Captain MCKEEVER to investigate this violation of his confidence and interference with his papers, that the perpetrators may be instantly proceeded against and punished.

FROM MISSOURI.

REPORTED DEATH OF M'CULLOCH.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The correspondence of the *Democrat* gives the following:

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 6.—From information gathered from scouts, there are about 11,000 armed rebels scattered over the southwestern part of the State, including 6,000 to 7,000 at Camp Walker, Arkansas, 8 miles below the Missouri line, under command of young Ben. McCulloch.

Major Wright, of the Home Guards, furnishes the following statement: A physician well known to the major, whose name I am not permitted to use, arrived from the southwest on Tuesday evening. This physician was formerly a partner of Dr. Snell, Gen. McCulloch's army surgeon.

The former very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by him that in the battle of Springfield McCulloch was shot through the hips and a glance ball also struck him in the forehead. Soon after making his report of the battle, McCulloch with the Texas forces was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Chesapeake, near Mount Vernon, he died from his wounds.

Before he expired he spoke freely of the manner of his treatment by the Missourians, and declared that if he had known the true position of affairs he never would have entered the State. His body was placed in a metallic coffin and conveyed to Texas. His death was concealed even from his own men for a time, it being the policy of the surviving leaders to operate on the prestige of his name.

His son, Ben McCulloch, Jr., was therefore placed in nominal command, in order to keep up the deception. Major Knight, who is an old acquaintance of McCulloch, having as late as the winter before the last ranged with him up the Colorado, is convinced that the latter is dead.

Letters have been received by Mrs. Crawford, from her husband, Colonel Crawford, of Price's army, stating that the latter was hemmed in and occupying a critical position, and urging the immediate removal of his property to the South.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—One hundred of the soldiers wounded at Lexington arrived to-night.

The *Democrat* will to-morrow morning exonerate Gen. Fremont from any knowledge of, or consent to, the publication of the charges and specifications against Col. Blair.

Trial of Breech-loading Rifles.

HARRISBURG, October 6.—A series of experiments was made yesterday with Storm's breech-loading rifle, at the arsenal and on the bank of the river, in the presence of Governor Curtin, Chief Justice Lowrie, General Biddle, General Keim, and a number of other military officers. The trials made were for rapidity of loading, endurance, and accuracy at long ranges. In these important requisites, and in simplicity, it proved its superiority over all other weapons of the same kind. It can be fired ten times a minute, and throw a ball with accuracy the distance of a mile, as was demonstrated on the river. For mounted riflemen or cavalry, it is much superior to Sharpe's carbine, both in facility of handling and rapidity of loading. The Governor and officers present expressed the highest satisfaction with the performance of the weapon.

Sailing of the Steamer New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamer *New York* sailed at noon, with 400 passengers.

Sailing of the Saxonia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The steamer *Saxonia* sailed at noon, with one hundred and sixty passengers.

Information from New Orleans.

OCCUPATION OF SHIP AND CHANDELEUR ISLANDS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—A gentleman from New Orleans says that the Federal forces occupy Ship Island and the Chandeleur, and that they have lumber on Ship Island sufficient to build accommodations for ten to twelve thousand troops.

Our informant thinks the announcement of the capture of New Orleans premature, but says the Federal forces can take New Orleans in the rear, and silence their batteries, thus rendering it easy for the fleet to come up the river.

Advices from New Orleans to the 30th ult. say that the Governor of Louisiana has ordered all the stores in the city of New Orleans to close at two o'clock each afternoon, and all persons capable of bearing arms had been ordered to drill the remainder of the day, an attack from the Federal forces being considered imminent.

The rebels have planted Columbiads at Carrollton, nine miles above New Orleans, and at English Turn, below the city.

It is conjectured that General Buckner, with five thousand men, has gone to join General Polk, and make an attack on Paducah.

A rebel, in attempting to shoot a picket, at Gen. Sherman's camp, was arrested at Muldraugh's Hill, and will be tried by a military commission to-morrow.

Hon. James F. Buckner, a leading man of Christian county, endeavoring, with twenty others, to escape, was taken by the Kentucky rebels and carried into Tennessee. The remaining twenty escaped.

Hugh Curry, and three others accused of treason, were brought here to-night from Salt River.

The city council last night passed a resolution instructing the mayor to bring before them all the city officers suspected of *disloyalty*, for examination.

James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, Thos. Quigley, T. B. Wieder, Dr. N. B. Ewing, and James Speed were yesterday elected directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Only a Week from California.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, 260 miles east of Salt Lake, Oct. 5.—The pony express passed here at ten o'clock this morning, with the following advices:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Arrived, on the 26th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama. Sailed, on the 27th, ship *Richard III*, for Callao.

The San Francisco markets are dull. 500 boxes of Grant's candles were sold at 21½c. cash. In other articles there has been no change.

The rains of the winter appear to be at hand in the southern counties. There had been three days' heavy rain up to the night of the 24th, extending from the mountains to the sea. A despatch from Yreka states that a heavy shower of rain fell in that place on the 25th.

Rev. W. Scott (whose Southern proclivities have lately opened him to the censure of the community) with his family, has taken passage on the ship *Franklin Haven*, for Liverpool, and will leave next week.

The Forrest Theatre, of Sacramento, was destroyed by fire on the 26th. The building cost about $100,000, on which there is no insurance.

The cavalry regiments called for from this State are now full and overflowing, and yesterday one or two companies were refused. There is still room in the infantry regiments, although they are fast filling up.

The 26th of September was observed as a fast day in San Francisco, in accordance with the recommendation of the President. Services were held during the day in all the churches, and several prayer meetings in the evening at the largest and most central. Business was generally suspended.

The Mexican residents of San Francisco are to-day celebrating the anniversary of their national independence—something after the fashion of the 4th of July.

A telegraphic despatch from Portland, Oregon, dated Sept. 6, states that the United States steamship *Massachusetts* had arrived at Fort Vancouver. She is to load with military stores and proceed to San Francisco.

The United States Quartermaster has completed his purchase of horses for the service at Portland, Oregon.

The Niagara Ashore—Her Escape.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The steamship *Niagara* went ashore at 1 o'clock this morning, two miles south of the Highland Light, during a dense fog. Her mails and passengers came up on a tug-boat. She got off about 11 o'clock without assistance or damage, and will arrive up this evening.

Death of Senator Bingham, of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 5.—United States Senator Bingham died of apoplexy, at his residence, at Green Oak, to-day.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—"Belle of the Season," and "Slasher and Crasher."

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 Island," and "The Dramatist."

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the War.

GARDNER'S & HEMMING'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.—Twelfth street, below Spruce.—Sports of the Arena.

MCDONOUGH'S OLYMPIC—Race street, below Third.—"The Laughing Hyena," etc.

EXCITEMENT IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—TROUBLE AMONG THE MILITARY.—On Saturday afternoon an exciting scene took place in and about the Court of Quarter Sessions. It seems that in the morning a writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued by Judge Ludlow, directing Col. McLean to produce in court the body of a recruit who was under 18 years of age.

The Colonel failed to appear in court, in obedience to the writ, and accordingly an attachment for contempt was issued. Officer Thomas was entrusted with the writ, and at one o'clock in the afternoon he met Colonel McLean above the Girard College, where he was superintending the disembarkation of his regiment, which left the camp ground, and came thus far in cars. The officer made known his errand.

Colonel McLean inquired the nature of the business, and the officer explained it and read part of the writ, and asked the colonel to accompany him. Colonel McLean said he would not obey the writ, as he could not leave his regiment to become scattered. Officer Thomas remonstrated with him, and the colonel became indignant. Officer Thomas endeavored to impress the fact upon the colonel that he was still under the laws of the United States. To this he replied that his orders from Washington, and these orders were stronger than those of the court. The officer explained to the colonel that the writ of attachment required him to bring to court his body. Whereupon Colonel McLean threatened that if he attempted to lay his hands upon him he would call to his assistance his men. Finally, he told the officer that he intended to march his regiment to the Refreshment Saloon, and he would stop in and see the judge on his way down. Finding that he could do nothing towards executing the writ, Officer Thomas returned to court and reported the facts to Judge Ludlow. The judge immediately sent for Sheriff Kern, and directed him to take a posse and execute the writ, and bring before him the body of Colonel McLean. Sheriff Kern is acquainted with Colonel McLean, and, instead of calling upon assistance, concluded to see him and persuade him to appear in court.

The regiment was met on the march down town. No scene was gotten up, but, as the route lay down Sixth street, the sheriff waited until the Colonel reached Chestnut street, when he informed him of the nature of his business. Without hesitation, Col. McLean agreed to appear in court. The head of the line was halted at Walnut street, and then the rear was at Chestnut street. Col. McLean dismounted, and, at the door of the court-room, gave up his sword and entered the room, and, going before the judge, inquired why he was detained while on the march.

Judge Ludlow, who now noticed the soldiers spread along Sixth street, interrupted the colonel, and inquired if the men were armed; and, upon receiving a reply in the negative, he ordered the colonel to be sworn. [The regiment was leaving for Washington without muskets.]

Colonel McLean, under oath, disavowed any intention to insult the court or place its writ at defiance. When he received the attachment he was on the march, and he was apprehensive lest his men might become scattered, and so get intoxicated. He was a soldier, in the United States service, and had received marching orders, which, if he disobeyed, imperilled his own life, and he did not consider, at the time, that he had any right to obey any that order would interfere with those from his superior officer. He did not consider the boy mentioned in the writ of sufficient importance to warrant him in detaining his regiment, and risk their separation.

Judge Ludlow—Were you in the act of moving your regiment when the writ was served?

Colonel McLean—I was getting the men out of the cars, and had I left them then, I could no have had them here now. I had received marching orders.

The Colonel reiterated his disinclination to treat with disrespect the order of the court. He thought he owed a duty to his regiment paramount to all things.

Judge Ludlow said that under the circumstances, if the Colonel had not explained away this seeming contempt, he had made up his mind to sustain the civil law, which was supreme over the military. If he thought there was any unwillingness on the part of the Colonel to obey the summons of the court, or any disposition to set at defiance the laws which he, the Colonel, as an officer had sworn to support, no course would have been left except to commit him for contempt. But he did not desire to be unreasonable. It was his duty to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and it would be well for officers to understand that, except in the presence of an enemy or when the writ was suspended, it was their duty to obey. Believing that he did not intend any disrespect to the court, and believing that he did not mean to set at defiance the laws of Pennsylvania, and supposing that he did not take time to weigh the point at issue, but presuming his orders from Washington paramount, he would discharge him from contempt.

The boy was subsequently brought into court, and it appearing that he was under eighteen years of age, he was discharged.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Three days ago a writ of habeas corpus was served upon Captain Belsterling, of Colonel McLean's regiment, to produce the body of Charles Aiken, a private in company C. The boy was not produced, and an attachment was issued to bring in Captain Belsterling, to answer for a contempt of court. On Saturday morning the Captain appeared and answered that he received the writ in the evening, too late to respond at court, and when he left the camp he told the boy to stay on the ground, and he would take him into court the next morning. But the following day the Captain was unwell, and did not visit the camp until afternoon, when he found that the boy had received a furlough from the first lieutenant, and he had not been seen since.

As the regiment was getting ready to leave for Washington, the counsel for the boy asserted that the captain had not used sufficient means to produce him. There was now every prospect that he would leave for Washington. Judge Ludlow held Captain Belsterling in $500 to appear to-day, when he must either produce the boy or give some satisfactory explanation of his failure to do so.

PRESENTATION TO COL. GEARY'S REGIMENT.—A few of the friends of Colonel Geary, and of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, in Pittsburg, have presented his command with a fine battery of six rifled cannon. The Colonel has made up a fine artillery company from the infantry arm of his regiment, and is procuring from the ordnance department, at Washington, their requisite accoutrements. In the course of a week or two he will have it in condition to render effective service. Company P, the last company of his regiment, will leave for his headquarters, Point of Rocks, Md., early in the present week.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An elderly gentleman, named William Hanlon, died suddenly on Saturday evening, at the hotel of Mr. Robert Harmer, at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets. He was conversing with several friends, when he fell backwards. Dr. Goddard was immediately sent for, and was present in a few minutes, but Mr. Hanlon expired before his arrival. The deceased was about eighty years of age. He was formerly a captain in the engineer corps of the English army, but has been residing in this country for a long period. He has been boarding with Mr. Harmer for a number of years.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—On Saturday evening, a man named Walter Price was arrested, at the Baltimore depot, on suspicion of having picked the pocket of a gentleman in the cars, between Baltimore and this city. Price is an old jail bird, and when nabbed was in company with a select few of his profession. The arrest was made by Officer William Taggert. A hearing in the case will take place to-day before Alderman Beitler.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Thomas C. Moore and family were riding along the West Chester road, near the Good Intent Factory, the horse attached to the vehicle in which they were seated became restive, and leaped from a bridge fifteen feet in height, taking the carriage with him. Mrs. Moore was severely injured about the face and hands, and was removed to her residence, No. 907 North Fifth street. The others escaped unhurt.

DISPOSAL OF THE TEST CASE.—The case of Captain Fitzwater, of Colonel McReynolds' cavalry, involving the question of enlistments in foreign regiments, which has occupied public attention for some time, was settled in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, by withdrawing the writ of habeas corpus. The ten days allowed to Captain Fitzwater having expired, Governor Curtin ordered the men mentioned in the writ, who had enlisted with Captain Fitzwater, to be discharged from his company, and be allowed to go into the Pennsylvania regiments into which they had subsequently enlisted.

SENTENCED.—On Saturday, in the United States District Court, Judge Cadwalader sentenced Frank Read, the post office clerk, who was some time ago convicted of stealing money from a letter deposited in the post office, addressed to Atlantic City, New Jersey, to an imprisonment of ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary, the motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment having been, after argument by the counsel, overruled.

James Perry, who was also convicted some time ago of making counterfeit coin, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Edward Boyle, Sr., was arrested on Friday afternoon, and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, on the charge of committing a brutal assault upon Mrs. Margaret Stow. It is alleged that a little daughter of Mrs. S. was drawing some water from the hydrant of Boyle, at No. 1516 America street, when the accused kicked her. The mother interfered, and Boyle then assaulted her, so far forgetting his manhood as even to spit in her face. Boyle was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

FATAL RESULT.—On Saturday, Coroner Conrad held an inquest upon the body of a little German girl, named Green, who died in the morning from injuries received in a singular manner. She was engaged in gathering coal along the line of the Reading Railroad in Richmond, when her dress caught fire from some hot cinders which had been discharged from one of the locomotives. The unfortunate child was burned in a shocking manner. She was taken to the residence of her parents, on the Frankford road, near the Second and Third-street Railway depot. She was only nine years of age.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man, named Hugh McShain, met with a fatal accident on Saturday morning. He was employed as brakesman on the freight trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. As he was uncoupling some cars at Thirteenth and Market streets, he accidentally fell between the bumpers, and was crushed in a shocking manner. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but expired before reaching that institution. The deceased was twenty-three years of age, and leaves a widow. An inquest was held by the coroner.

PRESENT OF A HOSE CARRIAGE.—A substantial and handsome hose carriage was presented to Chief Engineer Lyle, last week, by several firemen friends of Washington, D. C. The presentation was made by B. F. Beveridge, Esq., on the part of the donors. The Chief has placed the same in the house, and under the charge of the Fairmount Engine Company.

SUPPOSED LARCENY OF A HORSE.—On Saturday afternoon, a man named Edwin Goodwin was arrested, in an intoxicated condition, in Ninth street below Chestnut. He was endeavoring to sell a brown horse with a long switch tail, at a price much below its real value, and it is supposed that he had not come honestly by it. He will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler on Wednesday afternoon.

COOPER-SHOP VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON.—Miss Anna M. Ross, of No. 914 North Sixth street, and other ladies, have most generously volunteered to furnish the hospital attached to this institution with all the necessary comforts required for the sick or wounded soldiers.

HEARING OF A HOTEL THIEF.—John Logan, *alias* Moccasin Jack, a notorious hotel thief, will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler, this afternoon, at two o'clock. The proprietors of hotels where robberies have been committed within two or three months, are advised to be present.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION.—The Phœnix Hose Company, at their stated meeting a few nights since, instructed their treasurer to pay over to the Volunteer Refreshment Association the liberal donation of twenty-five dollars, and also a like contribution of twenty-five dollars to the Cooper Shop Association.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—Mr. John Randolph, a member of the Good Will Engine Company, will be buried this afternoon from his late residence, in Perry street, below Vine. Mr. R. had been sick but a few days, and his death was quite unexpected.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.—On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ludlow granted a new trial to Joseph Sodini, convicted of larceny in stealing a large quantity of gold coin, the property of Francis Vernuchi.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Thomas Kehl was run over by a car, on Saturday evening, at the depot of the Girard-avenue Passenger Railway, and seriously injured.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—The Fire Zouaves have all left this city except one company, which has been kept back to recruit for the regiment.

The Great Eastern.

[From the New York Times.]

As much interest attaches to the recent accident and perilous condition of the steamship *Great Eastern*, we have solicited for publication the following letter from an American passenger on board, addressed to one of our first South-street merchants. We are quite sure that it presents not only a graphic picture of the scene of the disaster, but a true account of the means by which the great ship was taken out of her peril:

CORK, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.

DEAR F——: Here we are all safe and sound after our dreadful time. I cannot attempt to give you an idea of the scenes aboard the ship. I am sure you could hardly believe me. I send you two cuts from the papers, which will give you a general idea of our position, which was truly most critical.

I did not consider the gale a furious one, for the ocean was not lashed as it is in such cases, but the ship came to sea *prepared for nothing*. There was not one article whatever outside of her—anchors, chains, stoves, oil-tanks, furniture, tables, chandeliers, looking-glasses, stores, etc. etc.—that was fastened or secured in any way whatever, and having *no ballast*, and only some two hundred or three hundred tons of cargo, she rolled, even in a moderate sea, most frightfully. I think if she had had up all her yards, she would have gone entirely over.

In the early part of the gale, the ship became unmanageable, and lay in the trough of the sea, the rudder-head twisting off almost at the same moment. The paddles were stopped, and were soon slashed by the sea, and beat to pieces. In the morning. There was not a bucket nor an iron of them left—a clean sweep was made.

The baggage was most recklessly left in one large compartment, without being stored, and it went one side to the other, in a foot of water, which had got in somehow, until every thing was chafed and smashed to bits. It remained a heap of confused black rubbish, dresses, silks, clothing, linen, jewelry, carpets, etc., all in a ground-up condition, totally unrecognizable.

There never was such a wreck internally. It beggars all description. In the ladies' saloons and the dining-rooms, tables broken, glasses, mirrors smashed, marble slabs, lamps, skylights from above, every thing whacked for 30 hours from side to side, besides all the crockery and silver, till it resounded each time like the crashing of a pine forest by thunderbolts. Nothing saved us that night but the strength of the hull, which trembled at times most alarmingly.

This was Thursday night. Friday the wind abated somewhat, but she rolled the same. The captain tried, in conjunction with the head engineer, to rig up a steering apparatus, but on Saturday afternoon had failed in all, when, with much reluctance, Mr. Hamilton E. Towle, an American civil engineer, from Exeter, N. H., was induced by Captain Irving to present a plan of his own to the captain, of which he felt entire confidence, as regards its success. The captain after a while consented, and Mr. Towle, by Sunday, rigged a most ingenious affair, which, aided by smooth weather and the screw, brought us here.

Great jealousy existed on the part of the captain and head engineer, and they tried to rig up another one on deck, to induce the people to believe that Towle had failed, and that the ship was brought in the harbor by the invention of the captain solely. It was a most mean and paltry affair, and he seemed, by all his apparent rigging, &c., to be steering the ship by his own invention, while the men at the wheel, and any one who looked into it, immediately saw that not for a moment did any one of the captain's plans prove successful, and that the whole credit was due to Mr. Towle. However, all the English sided with the captain, and several hot disputes took place, which, however, ended in a sort of compromise. Captain Schultz was on board, and he will give you all particulars when he arrives.

We have fortunately lost nothing, for our luggage was all in our staterooms, and was not thrown about the ship. Fifty-two cases of fracture occurred, besides several broken legs, arms, a collar-bone, wrist, &c.

At times there seemed no hope. We were rolling and drifting into the North Atlantic, out of the track of all vessels, and nothing saved us but a calm from heaven and Mr. Towle's ingenuity.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1861.

City Sixes were steady at 90 for the new and 83 for the old issue to-day. Minehill Railroad Stock sold at 47½; Camden and Amboy Railroad shares at 112, a gain of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad shares at 38, a gain of ¼, and Reading at 17.69. The amount of business transacted was small.

The Money market presents no new features.

The subscription to the National loan goes on more smoothly and satisfactorily to all parties, since the notes have been received. Parties who now subscribe receive the notes immediately in exchange for their money, the whole transaction being fully completed in a few minutes.

The quantity of coal sent by railroad this week is 25,316 14; by canal, 31,588; for the week, 56,904 14, against 83,025 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The trade shows a little improvement on last week, but there is still a number of collieries stopped, which will not start until the business improves.

The trade sums up this week and for the season, compared with last year, as follows:

	1860.		1861.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R. R.	43,633	1,535,013	25,317	1,204,119	330,804
Schuyl Canal..	39,392	1,051,182	31,588	849,702	201,480
L. Val. R. R..	16,496	596,766	12,628	596,758	8
Lehigh Canal..	30,679	824,316	26,018	713,414	110,902
Scranton S'th.	16,829	625,159	14,249	638,877	13,718
Do. North	7,692	173,674	3,940	183,612	9,938
Pa. Coal Co...	26,530	528,517	16,712	473,470	d55,047
Del. & H. Co..	16,524	343,754	22,926	548,252	204,498
Wyoming S'th	......	284,893	......	172,558	112,335
Do. North	......	29,203	......	35,136	5,933
Broad Top....	......	139,271	......	184,757	45,486
Shamokin.....	5,401	142,086	6,912	160,949	18,863
Treverton.....	2,071	70,726	1,396	35,629	d35,097
Sh. Mt. H. T..	3,047	71,691	1,807	57,880	d13,812
Lykens Val. "	2,228	53,199	1,577	68,125	4,926
	210,523	6,469,410	165,330	5,913,227	
	165,330	5,913,227			
	44,193	556,213			

The loss this week compared with the corresponding week last year is heavy. The loss for the year so far is 556,213 tons, which will, in all probability, reach 700,000 tons before the season closes.

The subscriptions to the National loan in Schuylkill county thus foot up:

Pottsville	$15,800
St. Clair	5,250
Schuylkill Haven	4,700
Minersville	2,600
Scattering	5,950
Total	$34,500

The county, it is said, will take, altogether, not less than seventy thousand dollars of the loan.

The loss of timber at the booms on the Susquehanna river, by the late freshet, exceeds a million and a half of dollars.

Look out for a well-executed counterfeit five-dollar bill on the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county—a photograph.

Comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port...	$1,650,302	$1,662,619	$547,949
Thrown on market...	1,567,877	1,617,622	818,604
Since January 1—			
Entered at the port...	93,467,957	89,091,916	37,154,093
Thrown on market...	93,517,207	85,605,717	36,407,901

The New York *Post* of this evening says:

The stock market is very active to-day at generally better prices. There is a reaction in some descriptions which have advanced rapidly during the week.

There was great activity in Cleveland and Toledo, which rose to 32¾ against 29¾ on Thursday. New York Central sold largely at 75¾, which is about the price of last evening. The sales to realize profits have been very heavy to-day.

Michigan Southern rose to 15; the Guaranteed to 33.

The sales of Missouris reached $75,000 at a decline of ⅞ per cent. from the highest price of last evening. Tennessees are steady at 41¾@42. Virginias have recovered to 45¾, with sales, and that bid for more.

In United States stocks there were no important alterations. The fives of 1874 rose to 82.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

October 5, 1861.

REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 City 6s........... 90	10 Harrisburg R...... 50¼
400 do.......New 90	10 do............ 50¼
500 do.......New 90	5 do............ 50¼
1000 do.......New 90	15 do............ 50¼
100 do.......New 90	10 Cam & Am R......112
4 Minehill R........ 47½	10 do............112
20 do........b5wn 70½	1 do............112
1 do............ 47½	4 Consolidation Bk... 19
15 Harrisburg R.... 50¼	10 Penna R........ 38
15 do............ 50¼	1 Bk of N America..103
5 do............ 50¼	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

2000 Lehigh 6s..........100	500 City 6s.......New 90

SECOND BOARD.

10 Cam & Am R.......112	8 Spruce & Pine R... 7½
2 do.............112	10 do............ 7½
2 do.............112	7 Beaver Mead R..b5 56
20 Spruce & Pine R... 7½	2 Lehigh Scrip........ 31¼

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Phila 6s int off.	82¾	83	Elmira R Pref.	9	9¾
Phila 6s R "	82¾	83	Elmira 7s '73..	56	..
Phila 6s N "	89¾	90¼	Long Island R.	9	9½
Penna 6s.....	75¾	76¼	Leh Cl & Nav..	48¾	49
Reading R....	17¾	17⅞	Leh Cl & N Scrp	31¼	32
Reading Bds '70	79¾	80	N Penna R....	4¾	5¾
R'dg M 6s '80 '43	88	90	N Penna R 6s..	..	55
Read M 6s '86..	70¾	71	N Penna R 10s..	..	71
Penna R......	38	38¼	Catawissa Pref.	4¾	..
Penna R 2d m 6s	82	83	Frkfd & South R	..	58
Morris Cl Con..	35	36	2d & 3d sts R.3.	41	..
Morris Cl Pref.	102½	103	Race&Vine st R 3		..
Sch Nav 6s '82..	61	64	W Phila R ex d	51	..
Sch Nav Imp 6s	..	75	Spruce & Pine..	7½	8
Sch Nav Stock.	4	5¼	Green & Coates	13	14
Sch Nav Pref...	11¾	12¼	Chestnut & Wal	25	..
Elmira R......	..	4½			

Philadelphia Markets.

OCTOBER 5—Evening.

There is not much doing in Flour, and holders are firm in their demands. 800 bbls Western and Penna extra sold at $5.62½; 1,000 Western family at $6, and 200 bbls fancy do at $7.50 per bbl; 2,000 bbls Western family sold on private terms. Superfine is scarce, and good brands are held at $5.37½@5.50, with moderate sales to the trade at these figures. Rye Flour is scarce, and selling in a small way at $3.50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull at $2.81¼ for Pennsylvania, and $3 for Brandywine.

WHEAT.—There is a fair amount offering, and the demand continues active, with sales of 3,000 bushels prime Southern red at 130c; 10,000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania do, mostly of the former, at 120c for common, and 126c for fair, and 128@130c for prime, in store; white ranges at 135@140c as in quality; 5,000 bushels Kentucky sold on private terms. Rye is better; 600 bushels new Delaware sold at 56c, and 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 65c. Corn is also better, with small sales of Western mixed at 59c, and 2,100 bushels Delaware yellow at a price to be fixed; holders ask 60c afloat. Oats continue in demand; 6,000 bushels sold at 33c in the cars, and 35c afloat; and 1,500 bushels Pennsylvania at 34c in store.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is dull at $28 ℔ ton.

COTTON.—The market is firm, but quiet, with a reduced stock to operate in.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—The movement continues small and the markets firm.

SEEDS.—There is very little doing in Timothy or Cloverseed. Flaxseed is wanted at $1.45 ℔ bu.

WHISKY is firm, with sales of Ohio bbls at 22@22½c, and drudge, which is scarce, at 21c ℔ gallon.

New York Stock Exchange—Oct. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

10000 U S 6s, '62...... 95¾	230 Erie Railway.... 28¼
5000 U S 6s, '81, Cp... 92	75 do.......... 28¼
2000 U S 5s, 1865...... 87¼	150 do........b30 28¾
10000 U S 5s, '74, Cp.. 82	150 do........s15 28⅛
1000 Ohio St 6s, '86.. 90¼	150 do.......... 28½
1000 Kentucky 6s...... 76	150 Hudson R...... 34¾
2000 Illinois Cp '70.. 80	50 do........b30 34¾
3000 Tenn St 6s, '90.. 42¼	100 do........b30 34¾
5000 do.......... 42	100 do........s30 34¾
5000 do.......... 41¾	246 Harlem R...... 10¾
1000 Virginia 6s...... 45¾	100 Har Pref R...... 25¾
5000 Missouri 6s...... 42¾	100 do.......... 25¾
1000 do.......... 42¾	100 do........b30 25¾
30000 do.......... 42½	100 do.......... 26¼
10000 do......s10 42¼	30 Mich Cent R...... 43¼
20000 do......b10 42¾	50 Mich S & N I...... 14¾
5000 do......b10 42¾	77 do.......... 14⅞
1000 Miss 6s, iss to H & St J R...... 46¾	200 do........b30 15
	150 do.......... 15
1000 California St 7s. 82	50 Mich S Gua'd...... 32¾
2000 Chic City W L.. 75	60 do.......... 32¾
1000 Harlem R 1st m. 95	100 do.......... 32¾
1000 C B & Q S p c.. 92¾	50 do........b30 33
5000 do......s10 92¾	200 do.......... 33
5000 Mich S S F...... 77¾	10 Panama R......118
3000 Ill Cent R bnd. 87¾	40 do..........117¾
1000 L E & W, 1st m. 65	50 Ill Cen Scrip s30. 66¾
3000 Gal & Chic 2d m 96	50 do.......... 67¼
75 Manhattan Bk..115	50 do.......... 66¾
50 Mechanics' Bk.. 93	50 do.......... 66½
5 Bank Commerce 80¾	50 do........s10 66¾
25 Metropolitan Bk 86	100 Clev & Pittsburg. 12¾
5 do.......... 86¾	200 do.......... 12
50 Del & Hud Co.. 85	100 Clev & Toledo R. 32¾
120 Pacific Mail S.. 91	100 do.......... 32¾
50 do......b30 91	600 do.......... 32¾
760 N Y Central R.. 75¾	100 do.......... 32¾
450 do.......... 75¾	350 do.......... 32¾
100 do......b10 75¾	200 do......s10 32¾
100 do.......... 75¾	100 Chi & R I R...... 47¾
50 do......s10 75½	50 do......s10 47¾
25 C B & Quin R.. 62¾	150 do.......... 47½
250 Gal & Chi R.... 70¾	150 do......b60 48

CITY ITEMS.

Interesting Religious Meeting in Behalf of the Soldiers.

The third of a series of meetings for the "promotion of the spiritual and moral condition of our soldiers" was held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry streets, (Rev. Dr. Clarke's,) last evening. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were interesting, especially the speech of Rev. Dr. Baird, chairman of the committee to visit the camps in the vicinity of Washington, and inquire into the condition and necessities of our troops, with a view to devising measures for their benefit. The exercises were conducted by the pastor, who opened them by reading the sixteenth Psalm, beginning, "O, God, Thou hast cast us off, Thou hast scattered us, thou hast been displeased; O turn Thyself to us again." Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Schenk, of this city, which was followed by a hymn, and a brief address by the Rev. Dr. Clarke. The latter related a touching incident, taken from the life of a private in the British army, who fell at the battle of New Orleans, in 1815, to illustrate the uses which God has sometimes made of his printed Word among the soldiers. He was strongly in favor of the objects contemplated by the Army Committee, (which, we ought to state, is laboring under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city,) and he urged the importance of our citizens extending their utmost sympathy to those who have gone forth to battle for our country. Dr. Clarke concluded by introducing to the audience the Rev. Samuel J. Baird, D. D.

DR. BAIRD'S SPEECH.

Dr. Baird commenced by saying, that if there was any cause which ought to stir the hearts of the people to their depths, it was that which had called them together; it was the cause of a half million of our fellow-men now absent from their homes and usual comforts, for the good of our common country. These men were removed from the accustomed restraints of home, and their course in camp not only involved their own personal salvation, but the salvation of our Government. He did not propose to enter into details of a mere anecdotal character. Upon the arrival of himself and associates in Washington, they were received with great kindness, and favored with the cordial approval of the President, Generals Scott and McClellan, and others, in the object of their mission.

With reference to the *chaplains* in the army, he said that while it was true that some of their number were utterly unfit for the post, being irreligious and confessedly *unbelievers in Christ!* there were others who were doing an efficient and holy work. It could not be denied that the moral tendency of the camp was fearfully *downwards*. One illustrative instance of the bad example of officers was given, of a captain who, on dismissing his company, one morning, informed the men that there were to be religious services by their chaplain that day, which they could attend, if they chose; adding, however, with an oath, that he himself would not attend. The speaker advocated the formation of alliances, or Christian Associations in the army, to be in charge of the chaplains and others. This, he said, would afford a nucleus for receiving and dispensing the benefactions of the churches. It had also been urged by chaplains to establish camp newspapers, which should contain, in addition to a resumé of current news, a liberal portion of moral reading. This suggestion had already been brought before the Tract Society, though, he was sorry to say, it had, as yet, met with little encouragement, owing to the want of funds.

SPEECH OF GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.

Dr. Clark next introduced to the audience George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the Association.

Mr. Stuart felt confident that this movement had the hearty sympathy of the community. He had been impressed with the thought—What momentous interests centre around the future history of our country? This was a time, if ever, for Christians to have faith in God, and to realize the truth that "the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." God was moving in this mysterious way his wonders to perform, and it became us to "be still and know that He is God."

Not a few young men, who had formerly been the street-loungers upon our corners, were now in the army, and he did not doubt that they were placed under more favorable circumstances in their present organization, than when they were at home. They were in a position more likely to bring them under the influence of the Gospel, though just such efforts as they had now met to consult upon.

Mr. Stuart read an interesting letter, addressed to him from Camp Graham, by a member of the Y. M. C. A., of this city, now enlisted for the war, showing the beneficial influence exerted by faithful chaplains. He also read a letter from a member of the New York Seventy-ninth, who was in the forefront of the battle of Bull Run, under Colonel Cameron—also a member of the Philadelphia association—giving a graphic account of his experience on that eventful day, and detailing the aversion felt by many of his fellow-Scotchmen, in the regiment to commencing an engagement, needlessly, on the Lord's Day.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL FREMONT.—The question of whether General Fremont will be superseded occupies much attention at this time. Some believe that he will remain in command in Missouri, while others incline to the opinion that he will be called to Washington to be tried by court-martial. It is at least certain that, in the event of the latter contingency, the "Pathfinder" would do wisely to stop in Philadelphia and procure a new and elegant uniform, at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. This far-famed establishment manufactures all sorts of uniforms, from a major general's to a private's.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY.—The result of the election on Tuesday will be known early in the evening, arrangements having been made to have the votes counted at the end of each hour. For ourselves, we can only say that,

"Bound by no party's arbitrary sway,
We follow truth, where'er she leads the way,"

and purchase our garments at the Fashionable Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where prices have been reduced in order to suit the temporary depression of the times.