TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone 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.

Few words are necessary to direct attention to the election of to-day. The interest in the result is completely subordinated by that which is excited by the greater issues involved in the war. If the true friends of the Government and the Union could be united, the Breckinridge Democratic ticket would be swept out of existence; but, unfortunately, there is no such union, and the engineers of the Democratic organization are accordingly in high hopes of triumph. There is not one of the men who met at National Hall on the 16th of January, after the American flag had been fired upon at Charleston, and there proclaimed the monstrous doctrine of secession, who is not at work for the ticket headed by Robert Ewing, and who will not, in the event of its election, claim that event either as an oven declaration against the Government, or in favor of peace. The course for loyal Democrats, in such an emergency, is plain, and that is to vote either for the Citizens' Union, or for the People's ticket. Thousands of these men are utterly disgusted with the corrupt practices of the Democratic organization in Philadelphia, and we trust they will take care not to be driven into any endorsement of that organization to-day.

Vigilance—Extraordinary! In last Tuesday's Lancaster Intelligencer-

that journal of blessed memory—at the top of one of the principal advertising columns, appears the following notice: 650 REWARD.—Was stolen from the carriage-house of the subscriber, at Wheatland, on the night of Salurday, September 28th, a set of SILVER-PLATED DOUBLE CARRIAGE HARNESS, as good as new, with the letter B marked upon several of the place.

the letter B marked upon several of the pieces. \$25 reward will be paid for the return of the Hurness, and an addi-tional \$25 for the arrest of the thief, on conviction. JAMES BUCHANAN. If it be any comfort to our whilem friend, the retired Sage of Wheatland, we offer him our hearty condolence over his misfortune, and trust his "silver-plated double carriage harness, as good as new, with the letter B marked upon several of the pieces," may be speedily restored to him, and the impudent depredator safely lodged in the Lancaster prison. Both are consummations "devoutly to be wished," and all lovers of law and order will please take note of the strong incentive held out to effect them. For the accomplishment of either of these desirable results twentyfive dollars is the reward, and for both the munificent sum of fifty dollars.

With no desire to add to the distress of the distinguished "O. P. F.," now that his harness is missing, we yet cannot repress the regret that he did not exhibit similar vigilance, or at least something that approximated to it, when in the discharge of the responsible trust of the Presidency of the United States. The harness, it seems, was stolen on Saturday | morning. night. On Sunday it is already missed. On ligencer office, gazetting the loss to the world, and offering the money aforesaid for its recovery, and, by Tuesday, the same has been heralded far and near! The entire business, therefore—theft, discovery, advertisement, and circulation-occupied but three days' time, which displays a degree of vigilance not often exhibited by much younger people. What a misfortune is it, that a proximate vigilance was not exhibited when John B. Florb was stealing the funds of the National Treasury by millions, and misapplyhe left the War Department, only a few weeks before the expiration of the four years' term, this same J. B., in a published letter, complimented him on the satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his public duties; so that, it would seem, he had not even then discovered the terrible stealing propensities of this arch thief and traitor! Cobb and Thompson were in the same category, and yet the head of the Government did not discover their rascality until they had left, if he has even made the discovery now!

Oh! the difference between the meum et tuum—the mine and thine—and how utterly oblivious some are of the one, whilst they are intensely solicitous about the other! Here is | mill is the first and only one of the kind which has the latest instance: It took the Sage of Wheatland four long and wearisome years to discover that the traitor FLOYD was plundering the nation; but when some petty thief, under cover of the night, breaks into his own private carriage-house and purloins his "silver-plated double carriage harness," he knows all about it next morning, (Sunday though it is,) and, by the next day, has succeeded in inviting "the whole world and the rest of mankind " to assist in the recovery of the harness and the punishment of the thief! Are we not warranted, therefore, in characterizing this latter as an exhibition of vigilance-in every way ex-

Thomas Francis Meagher.

The Washington Sunday Chronicle has the following: "We have heard the rumor that THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who distinguished himself in the battle of Bull Run, and who is now engaged in raising an Irish brigade in New York, will be tendered the position of brigadier general, recently offered to Hon. James Shields, and declined by him on account of his health. The selection would be a most capital one." The only objection to Colonel Meagner's promotion that could be raised would be-by himself. With a modesty which stands out in fine relief, in these days of unbounded pretence, MEAGHER has hitherto declined promotion. At this moment, so deservedly great is his popularity in New York, the lucrative office of County Clerk is ready for his acceptance, for every candidate would withdraw in his favor. But he prefers devoting his energy, his influence, his eloquence, and his loyalty to advance the great cause of the Union, and in this great contest the name of Thomas Francis Meagher is a more powerful auxiliary to our side than a brigade could be. MEAGHER's abnegation of self, all through this struggle, is honorable to human nature. Would that it had more numerous imitators.

THE Richmond Enquirer announces the arrival, in Richmond, of Sir James Ferguson KNIGHT, M. P., England, adding that "Sir James brings letters to President Davis from Hon. A. Dudley Mann, now in Europe." The slight objection to this "fashionable intelligence" is that there is only one person named KNIGHT in the British Parliament, (namely Mr. FREDERICK WINN KNIGHT, who represents West Worcestershire,) and that the only KNIGHT in Great Britain with a title is Sir ARNOLD JAMES KNIGHT, of Nottingham, who is M. D., but not M. P. The Richmond Enquirer will please try again.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH from the New York Tribune, of yesterday, shows that Republicans like Mr. Greener are not afraid to great usefulness and liberality, and his loss will be trust Union Democrats in the Legislature of New York, in the present crisis. We should like to see their example followed in Pennsyl-

vania: "The nomination of many Democrats on Union tickets for both Senate and Assembly, in strongly Republican counties, assure a much stronger Demo-cratic representation in our next than in our two last Legislatures. Most of the Democrats, as of last Legislatures. Most of the Democrate, as of the Republicans, so nominated, are men of decided ability and integrity. We trust that the nomina-tions hereafter to be made of Union candidates, whether of Republican or Democratic antecedents, will be distinguished alike for probity and talent. If corrupt or otherwise unfit men should in any case be nominated, do not hesitate to apply the effectual remedy."

WE REGRET that some of the friends of Colonel Crummos, late proprietor of the Evening Bulletin, should have misconstrued the notice in The Press of yesterday, complimentary to the present editor and manager of that enterprising journal, into a reflection upon that gentleman. This was so far from our intention that it gives us pleasure to say that, while Colonel Cummings was connected with the Bulletin, it was one of the most patriotic and progressive of all our newspapers.

ROTHINGARING the large number of men day of the war—amounting to nearly or quite two thousand—recruiting is going on as vigorously as ever, and with considerable success.—Reading Journal.

The Demonstrative of Registed county have nominated Colonia, of Towarda, as their considerable success.—Reading Journal.

Cotton-want in England. The European Times, a reliable English pa per published in England, gives some interesting facts, in its issue of the 21st ult., of the cotton-want in Lancashire. The sales of cotton at Liverpool, during the week, had been 143,250 bales, or one-sixth of the entire stock on hand, at prices higher than had been current for the last twenty-five years, and the impression prevailed that, if our war continued, cotton, which was purchasable a year ago at 13 cents, must advance to 25 cents a pound; for the stocks on hand are not equal to the requirements of the manufacturers to the close of the year. It is added "about 2,000 bales of American cotton have this week been shipped to New York and Boston. There need not, therefore, be any surprise at the alarm that has been created, and at the fears now entertained as to our supply of cotton for the immediate future: inasmuch as the stock of cotton in Liverpool to-day is only 487,230 bales American, and of all kinds 818,200 bales, against 759,680 American, and a total of 953,270 bales at the same time last year.

After this period last year 300,000 American and 420,000 bales of all kinds were received, and, notwithstanding all this large supply from numerous exporters, a demand of 680,000 American and of all kinds of 820,000 reduced the stock on the 31st December, 1860, to 380,000 American and of all kinds to 545,000 bales. There is now no American cotton at sea for this country, and only 180,000 bales Surat; so that, adding these to present stocks, and supposing our own spinners to take one-third less from now to the close of the year, and exporters 150,000 bales more than last year, there would be an almost entire exhaustion of the stocks here on the 31st of December next. It will. therefore, be at once apparent how essential to the prosperity of the manufacturers of this country is an early settlement of this unfortunate civil war now raging in America." This closing remark is very true, but we beg to remind John Bull, whose Lancashire operatives are almost in a state of rebellion be cause they have been reduced to work half time at half wages, that the way to obtain this early settlement" of our civil war, was not by supporting and sympathizing with the

Southern traitors. W. H. Russell, LL. D., &c. In another column will be found a view of the writings and action of Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, special letter-writer to the Times. It forms part of the New York correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph, and pretty accurately expresses the American estimate of Mr. Rus-SELL's abilities and character. The allusion to his very natural aptitude for getting out of harm's way, when danger is near, must be taken as the "unkindest cut of all."

ANNA ELLA CARROLL, a Maryland lady of distinguished ability, concludes an article in which she discusses the constitutional power of the President to make arrests and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, as follows: "The President, so far from violating, is heroi-cally defending the rights of Americans in ar-resting criminals who are engaged in secret of

covert war upon this Government. covert war upon this Government.
"Instead of handing them over to the courts for trial, condemnation, and execution, as he has the clear right to do, and as every other Government but ours upon earth unquestionably would, he only holds them as captives to prevent them from destroying the blood-bought rights which every citizen who remembers he is a man, and were horn of a woman should by to recover and and was born of a woman, should fly to rescue and

A REPORT of the eloquent lecture of Colonel THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, on the American Union, delivered last night at Concert Hall, in this city, will be found in our columns this

Important from the South. Mr. Robert Morgan, of Cincinnati, has just returned to that city from a visit to the South. He represents that the slaves are deeply interested in the struggle now going on between the two sections, but that their sympathies are wholly and en-

tirely with the South. There are no entrenchments or batteries at Memphis, but a short distance back of the city there is a camp of instruction, containing five or six regi-

ments Buckner's rashness is roundly denounced, and the stoppage of supplies from the North, which they attribute mainly to his course, is regarded as more disastrous than the loss of a battle. Coffee in ing the nation's entire military resources, in Memphis is sixty cents a pound, and tea two dolorder to inaugurate a bloody civil war! When lars. Boots, which formerly sold for five dollars, now readily command fifteen dollars, and nearly everything is in the same proportion. Gold is at a premium of sixteen per cent., and scarce at that. It is said in Southern Kentucky that Zollicoffer has twenty-five thousand men, and it is confidently predicted that he will winter his forces in Cincinnati. Buckner still has ten thousand men at Bowling Green, in addition to seven thousand at

CONSTRUCTION OF A PAPER MILL IN UTAH BY PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURER.-By late advices from Utah Territory, we learn that a mill for the manufacture of all kinds of paper, either for writing, printing, or wrapping purposes, as also ma terial for the making of binders' boards, band-boxes, etc., has been erected at Descret city. The been erected in that region of country, or in fact between the borders of civilization and the Pacific

It is of the utmost value to the people of the Territory, as, on account of its situation, they will be enabled to procure an article of daily consumption for which there is a large and increasing demand, without being obliged to pay extravagant prices as heretofore. The cost for transportation of paper of all descriptions across the plains, from St. Louis to Descret city, is from 20 to 25 cents per pound; and it will thus be seen that a considerable saving will

be made by this enterprise.

The machinery of the mill is of Philadelphia manufacture, having been made and shipped from the factory of Nelson Gavit, North Broad street. It consists of two pulp engines for grinding the rags, and a cylinder machine capable of turning out every quality of paper, with machine presses, belting, and necessary appurtenances. It has a capacity to turn out 1,000 pounds of printing paper in twelve hours. The mill has been erected on the bank of an inexhaustible stream of fresh water, which empties into the Salt Lake, fifteen miles below the mill site. The mill is situated within the confines of Deseret city. Attached to it is a boiler, by which steam can be generated for bleaching purposes. The boiler, engine, and mill machinery were all manufactured in Philadelphia, and transported 1,400 miles across the plains by ox teams. Ninety days were occupied in the transteams. Ninety days were occupied in the transportation, although the pony express goes over the same distance and route in twenty-six days. The distance from Philadelphia to Lawrence, Kansas, was travelled by railroad, the machinery being shipped in fragments and jointed on arrival at Salt Lake. As the total weight amounted to thirty tons, or 60,000 pounds, the undertaking may be regarded as extremely venturous and enterprising. The cost of manufacture alone was \$5,024; adding to this the expense of shipment and the setting up of sills and foundations in its erection, the total expense was \$16,000. The frame mill house or structure was put together in Salt Lake City. a expense was \$10,000. The trame min nouse or structure was put together in Salt Lake City, a part of the material being purchased in St. Louis. Notwithstanding the cost of the concern, the mill is by no means a large one. It was escorted to Deseret by Mr. Howard, an attache of the Philedelphia manufactory, who employed Mor-mon mechanics to do the work of the enterprise, he directing and overseeing the mat-ter. Mr. Howard lately forwarded a copy of the Deseret News, printed upon paper manu-factured in the Philadelphia mill. The paper is a fine quarto, printed in brevier, minion, and nonpa-reil type, and comparing favorably with Eastern publications. The new mill is said to work admirably, and, on the occasion of its first operation the followers of Joe Smith surrounded the place the followers of Joe Smith surrounded the place, regarding its movements with intense satisfaction. The nominal owners of the concern are Messrs. Hooper, the Representative of Utah in Congress, and Gen. Eldridge, both of whom are of the Mormon persuasion. The population of Desert being about 20,000, and constantly increasing, the new mill will doubtless prove amply remdnerative. Besides, the population of Salt Lake Valley, more than 90,000 in number, will be interested in the News, and the fame of our Philadelphia firm will, therefore, become knewn throughout the far Southwest. A new paper mill is about to be erected at Chester, Pa., by the same firm.

WE sincerely regret to learn of the death, at Harrisburg, on Sunday last, of Mr. Robert J. Ross, formerly banker in this city. He was a gentleman of seriously deplored by his numerous friends through-

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-GANS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assort. ment of boots, shoes, brogans, canvas shoes, &c., besides a full line of travelling-bags, embracing a general assortment of desirable seasonable goods, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—This morning, T. Birch, & Son will sell a large stock of household furnity ture, carpets, piano ferte, engravings, photographs, &c., at the auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street.

GOOD FOR BUTLER.—The Butler Herald says: GOOD FOR BUTLER.—The butter reveals says:
"Our county has, we believe, at least seven hundred men now in the field, including those attached to companies from other counties. This would be her full proportion of an army of four hundred thousand men, but she can and will still do better."

NOTWITHSTANDING the large number of men that

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, October 7, 1861.

With a good field glass in your hand, from the dome of the Capitol you will enjoy a most exhilarating prospect. I have frequently described the splendid basin in which Washington is situated—the rampart of hills that seem to surround it, the river pursuing its tranquil course, the luxuriant foliage in summer, and the palatial edifices which adorn the city itself, and crown the adjacent eminences. In peaceful times there could be no more inspiring view; but now, "when trenchant war chanpels our fields, and bruises our flowrets with the armed hoofs of hostile paces," a new and an exciting interest is added to the scene. October is just beginning to hang her splendid robes upon the neighboring heights, and soon the gaudy tresses in which she adorns the dving season will outdazzle the gay uniforms and the bright colors of the two hundred regiments that cluster hereaway in fort and in

But that which will most attract your attention is the marvellous change that has been wrought in this landscape since the genius of General McClellan took possession of our military department. You will see that whole acres of trees have been levelled and cleared by the vigorous axe of the pioneers, so as to give a broad, uninterrupted sweep to the guns that have been mounted upon numbers of newly-erected fortifications. Away off in the distance a dense column of smoke is rising, giving proof that our soldiers are engaged in destroying the thick brush and tangled undergrowth. Munson's Hill looks like a military hive, swarming with busy troops, while, in the remoter distance, long and lumbering trains are carrying forward provisions, ammunition, and arms. Every scene is an assurance of effective preparation. If you change your position, and look to the Maryland side, you will see enough to convince you that the same unsleeping intellect that is pushing our fortifications and our fighting men forward, even into the bowels of Virginia, is actively at work

But you will ask, why is not something done? Why does not General McClellan advance? I might reply by asking why does not the enemy attack? It is not for him to advance, especially in view of the fact that he can afford to stand where he is, or so to move as to press his adversary back, so that when the wager of battle is offered by the latter it may be accepted with due courtesy and promptitude. I know that our people are longing for a victory-nervous at delay-and apt to break out into petulant complaints, because a blow has not sooner been struck; but they ought to recollect that it is better not to be too precipitate, and that our youthful general, while fully sympathizing with all their hopes, has pledged himself against another retreat, and is so engaged in seasoning his forces as that when the blow is given, it will fall like an avalanche, crushing out treason even in this stronghold.

A theory has lately been started, to the

effect that the enemy is by no means so

anxious for a battle in Virginia as he has professed to be; that he is looking now to Missouri and Kentucky, and may suddenly turn his back upon McClellan and throw into these two States the troops he has been feeding with promises of an attack upon Washington. The fact is, he must fight somewhere-either in Virginia, or along the farthest banks of Ohio-or starve. It is contended, on the one hand, that if Virginia is abandoned to the Federal troops they will find nothing but desolated fields and deserted homesteads; but those who argue in this wise should recollect that if Eastern Virginia is occupied by the Federal army there is a practical end to the rebellion in this quarter, and that the Old Dominion will be as thoroughly held in the iron vice of the Government as Maryland is

to-day. A word about General McClellan. No man could be more industrious, and no man more patriotic. If he has been flattered heretofore, he is abundantly criticised now. He is watched, not only by the rebels, but by the politicians of his own section-the men who swarm around him with gratuitous advice every hour of the day. When everybody has his own notion of the war, and his own idea how it ought to be managed, and when every novement is eagerly scanned by thousands of sensitive men and women all over the loyal States, it is easy to see that Gen. McClellan has no "primrose path of dalliance" to walk in. Of course he realizes all these things, and is, therefore, in no mood to risk equally his country and himself by hasty action. I am told that he answered an impetuous partisan the other day, who was anxious to know when a fight would take place: "I cannot tell myself. I can only say that, when it does come, I am ready." Davy Crocket expressed it in

another way: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Public Amusements. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The new play produce nere last night has afforded Matilda Heron a fair oppor tunity of exhibiting her versatility of talent. She took the leading rôle in "The Belle of the Season," and cerainly achieved a triumph. In this drama, however, the author has done little for the actress in one respect—she had not a single striking situation at the end of any one act. The merit of her performance lay in the fine skill and high feeling with which she represented the struggle which are too long and too frequent—Miss Heron was a little too intense, perhaps. This is the only fault we have to find. The play itself is a curious mixture of comedy, melo-drama, farce, and sensation. The first act, which was much too long, concluded with a sort of rough-and tumble dance, to the air of "Dixie." Mr. Adams, as the was a little too demonstrative in the fourth act. Miss Gray as his sister, was occasionally stilted in her decismatio Little Miss Jefferson made a great deal of a small part and Miss Henrarde was lady-like as the well-educate daughter of a milliner. Miss E. Wood played the milli ner's part very well. Mr. Bascomb and Mr. Wrigh also played their parts as if they understood them. O Mr. Young, who represented the villain of the piece, we would say that when he is a little casier, a little less laored in his part, it will stand next Mr. Adams' in the play. The dialogue, which occasionally is very pointed, and very well-written in serious parts, would bear a little cutting, but the play is a success. The new scener; includes a beautiful view of Niagara, from the ball-roon of the hotel, and a handsome furniture scene, which is the interior of a fashionable Fifth-avenue mansion, is very seat and attractive. The time of the play is the present, and the scene is in New York. The "Belle o the Season" bids fair to be attractive as long as ever Miss Heron chooses to play it here. It was written ex pressly for her, and, as usually happens in her plays, the eading actor has a first-rate part to play. There is scarcely any other "star" in existence who would hav the generosity and good nature thus to allow another performer to share the action and applause. Miss Heron and Mr. Adams were called out during the performance and at its close. The new play will be repeated this evening, followed by a new farce, called "The Model Husband." Another new comedicata, "The Pretty Housebreaker," is underlined for Thursday, and a new omedy and a new play are also in preparation. HEUCKEROTH'S MUSICAL MATINEB .- The second of these entertainments will be given to-morrow afternoon. will sing. Mr. Heuckeroth will perform on the violin and a large orchestra of thirty will give the instruments THE CIRCUS.—The opening performances, yesterday evening, were well attended, despite the wet weather The Circus is located in Twelfth, below Spruce.

Col. J. M. McCarter's Regment.—We understand that the Rev. J. M. McCarter, of Lebauon, who recently resigned his pastorship for the purpose of raising a regiment of infantry, has, in the short time of fourteen days, enrolled eight hundred men, and expects to complete his regiment in a few days. James W. Johnston, brother of Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, and colonel of the late Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment, under whom Mr. McCarter served as chaplain, will occupy the post of lieutenant colonel in the new regiment of Lebanon infantry. This place he accepted out of compliment to Mr. This place he accepted out of compliment to Mr. McCarter, having repeatedly been offered a coloneley by Governor Curtin, which he declined to accept.—

The Mariettian, Marietta, Pa.

Tyrone And Clearfield Railroad.—This road is progressing rapidly towards completion as far as Phillipsburg. The rails have been laid for a distance of seven miles. An "iron horse" is busily engaged in hauling out the rails, and the men are at work putting down the ties and rails as fast as possible. It is stated to us that the road will be ready for use, as far as Pittaburg, some time in November or December. We hope this may be the case, as it will facilitate trade and travel beibe case, as it will ta tween this place and the East.-Clearfield Jour-

Testen.—The large rified steel gun lately made for Singer & Nimick was tested a few days since. Two rounds were fired with very satisfactory effect, but the third, a double proof charge, burst the breech plug band, disabling the gun. The ball was driven completely through an eighteen-inch tree, and buried itself in a bank beyond, a distance of some four feet. The breech yoke, which gave way, will be replaced, when the gun will be ready for service.—Pittsburg Post.

DIOCESAN VISITATION.—During the last visit of Bishop Domenec, of the Catholic Church, to Brownsville, he administered the sacrament of confirmation to thirty-four persons, a large number of whom were adults, and four of whom were con-verts to the faith. On the next day be confirmed, in St. John's Church, at Uniontown, twenty-four

New Bridge over the Schuylkill is being constructed at Bridge over the Schuylkill is being constructed at Bridge over. The work on the structure is progressing, ally, and the boroughs of Norristown and Bridge over are connected. In a few weeks the wholes fair will be conjugated.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rebels Gradually Retiring. Narrow Escape of Col. Sherman.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FREMONT NOT TO BE RECALLED. COL. EINSTEIN MUSTERED OUT OF THE ARMY. GENERAL SHERMAN TO COMMAND IN KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, October 7, 1861.

Special Despatches to "The Press

The Case of Major General Fremont. The President is greatly importuned by the friends and foes of Major General FREMONT. It is certain that he has committed some grave mistakes. General McCLELLAN has been repeatedly consulted in regard to this vexed question. It is absurd to suppose that whatever disposition may be made of it will have anything to do with the question of slavery, as involved in the proclamation of FREMONT, modified by President Lin-COLN. At present, it seems to be understood that he will have an opportunity to test his courage and his prudence by driving the traitors from Missouri. Many of the best friends of General FREMONT regard his case as an exceedingly difficult one to man's Ferry, on the Arkansas line.

Voting in the Camps. Every facility has been afforded to the proper officers to record the vote to-morrow, as given in the several Pennsylvania brigades and regiments. Your correspondents propose to furnish complete returns, by telegraph, for publication in Wednes-

New Colonel of Thirty-seventh New York. The appointment of Captain HAYMAN to be colonel of the New York Thirty-seventh has inspirited the regiment. Col. H. has been seventeen years in the regular service, and is said to be peculiarly fitted for his new position. Another Dishonest Regimental Post-

A captain's wife received a letter from her husband in the army here, containing \$20 instead of \$50 enclosed by the husband. The regimental postmaster, learning that he was suspected, decamped on Saturday with the mail for the regiment, and has not since been heard from. Running the Blockade.

The success of the British steamer Bermuda in running the blockade, at Savannah, loaded with arms for the rebels, is to be made the subject of in-

The War Debt. It is estimated that on the first of December the war debt will be three hundred millions. At the present rate of expenditure, it will reach seven | Texas, recently, with 200 sacks of coffee and hundred millions at the end of the first year of the

Stringent Police Orders. All the side doors to the numerous cigar stores in the city were closed yesterday, by order of the metropolitan police. The dealers themselves anproved of the movement, each admitting that he kept open only because others did so, but personally preferred not to sell on the Sabbath. Our Defences.

There are twenty-nine forts and three batteries in the vicinity of Washington, all of recent construction. Our soldiers have not been idle. Others are now in course of construction.

Western Troops in Washington An application, by influential parties in Illinos, has been made to send all the Western troops nov here (about thirty regiments) on to Missouri. The matter is to receive consideration. Our army here far exceeds in numbers the most liberal estimate of its strength I have yet heard made. Regimental Quartermasters in Trouble.

ters for malfeasance in office. The matter will forthwith be investigated, and the parties, if found guilty, punished. General Meios denies the statement that any offcer of the regular army is connected with the recently discovered peculations. Supply of Forage.

The Government has already procured a large quantity of forage at about ten per centum less that s paid by private individuals in Washington. Promotion of Gen. McDowell. Brigadier Gen. McDowell is to be made a Major

General of volunteers. The Rebel Pickets. The rebel pickets are advanced only to the hill a mile beyond Falls Church during the day, and retire further back from the hill at night. The Disloval Indians.

Those tribes who take up arms against the Government will cancel their claims, by the act to Government annuities, and an order has already gone forth to recall \$30,000 on deposit in St. Leuis, The Confederate Army Retiring.

as a part of an annuity to the Cherokees. Reports from our advanced lines indicate gradual retiring of the rebel forces toward Manassa

Picket Firing. The barbarous practice of picket-firing has nearly ceased on both sides. Ceneral Wool.

It is ascertained from an official source that General Wool has, as yet, received no instructions His proceeding to Missouri is, therefore, a matter of uncertainty.

Colonel Einstein. Colonel Einstein, of Philadelphia, who wis under suspension for two months, has been mutered out of the service. There was no Court of Inquiry in the case. His regiment has dwindlid down to half its original number. Utah Superintendent of Indian Affais. Ex-Governor JAMES DUANE DOTY has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utch. Senator Sherman's Brigade.

Senator Sherman is raising a brigade in Ohio to be ready in thirty days, consisting of one regiment of artillery, one of cavalry, and one of infantry Mismanagement in Missouri.

Fresh evidences of mismanagement in Missour have been received from different reliable sources. General Strong. General Strong left for New York to-day en

route to Missouri, where he has the supervision of all army contracts. Secretary Chase and General Fremost. From evidence before him, Secretary Crase pronounces the continuance of General FRENONT in command a great public evil.

A Narrow Escape. General Spinner, United States Tressirer, Colonel HARRY LONGWORTH, of Pennsylvinia, Colonel SHERMAN, and a number of ladies, vent out to Falls Church yesterday. Advancing past the village half a mile to our outer piecets, General SPINNER and the ladies halted. Coone SHERMAN went on till he was saluted with a volley of musket bullets, some of which wizzed past the horse's head, while others struck the ground at his feet. The Colonel beat a suddm re-treat, but not before he discovered a verylarge oven built in a field by the enemy, which isdicated, from its size and superior structure, an intention to remain there some considerable tine. It had not been used.

FROM KENTUCKY.

GEN. ANDERSON SUPERSEDED BY GEN. SIERMAN. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7 .- The Journal of tomorrow will announce that Gen. W. F. Sherman his super-seded Gen. Anderson as the head of the dejartment of Cumberland, the hero of Sumpter retring on account of ill health, which renders him anable to attend to the laborious duties.

FROM CATRO. Another Gunboat Engagement on the Mississippi. CAIRO, October 7.—The gunboats Tyler and Lexington proceeded down the river to-day and fell in with the rebel boat Jeff. Davis. They chased her to within two miles of Columbus, when the batteries on the Kentucky shore opened on them. The rebels had some twenty guns, including several rifled cannon. The engagement lasted an hour. No damage was done to our boats. The loss sustained by the rebels has not been ascer-

Union Meeting at Saratoga. SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—A large Union meeting was held to-day on the old battle ground on Bemis' Heights. Over 5,000 people were present. Patriotic addresses were made by the Hoh. Lyman Tremain and others. Much enthusiasm was mani-¡Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—An engine and three cars of a freight train, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, broke through a tressle-work, near Cochran Station, on Sunday morning. The engineer and fireman were killed. Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The white-lead factory of Harrison, Hall, & Co., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss amounted to \$25,000, on which there is an insurance of \$20,000. Recruiting in Canada for the United TORONTO, C. W., October 7.—Colonel Rankin, a member of the Canadian Parliament, who was lately authorized to raise a regiment of lancers by the United States Government, was arrested here yesterday for violation of the neutrality laws. New York Bank Statement.

New York, Oct. 7.—The bank statement for the week ending Saturday, shows Au increase of loans.......\$22,417,162

SOUTHERN ITEMS OF NEWS.

Louisville, Oct. 7 .- A fire took place at Memphis, Tenn., on the 29th ult., destroying \$30,000 worth of property, situated at the corner of Washington street and Centre alley. The fire extended to the front row of buildings.

The Memphis Avalanche has absorbed the Bul-

letin newspaper of that city. A Memphis paper of the 30th says: Thirty cases of Enfield muskets, being a part of the 50,000 which came into a Southern port some time since, arrived at Memphis, and are on their way to Columbus, Ky. The city of Memphis was literally alive with soldiers on the 29th.

The Southern Commercial Convention will asemble at Macon, Georgia, on the 14th of October The University of Mississippi is about to be closed for want of patronage. Jacob Thompson has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi. The Pocahontas (Ark.) Advertiser says F. C.

Hindman (formerly a member of the Federal Congress) has obtained 3,000 more men from the State of Arkansas for Gen. Hardee's command. Ex-Governor E. Louis Lowe, of Maryland, has escaped to Richmond. Isaac Davenport, of Richmond, and a member of the firm of J. & G. B. Davenport, gave a check for \$10,000, being the amount due their Northern creditors, to the commissioner for the reception of such

The Northern Bank of Alabama has suspended specie payments, at the instance of Gov. Moore. merchants of Nashville have agreed to receive Confederate treasury notes at par for debts and goods. Gen. Hardee's command has fallen back to Pit-

J. H. B. Jones, formerly editor of a Philadelphia

paper, is a Secretary in the War Department at

sources of revenue.

000.000!

Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has ordered the State authorities to secure all the pork now in the hands of New Orleans speculators, who had advanced the price to \$50 per bbl. It is estimated that the "Yankee property" in the State of Virginia, which has been placed under

M. J. Wicks, chairman of the Military Committee of Memphis, says it is desirable that no more cotton nor tobacco be shipped there until further orders, and if planters don't stop shipping, the military authorities will send the cotton back into the country at the owners' expense. The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald says the Cherokee Indians will furnish three regiments, the Creeks

the ban of the Sequestration Act amounts to \$30,-

two regiments, and the Seminoles a battalion. The Mobile (Ala.) papers say the defences south of that city are vigorously going on.

The municipal authorities of Mobile are issuing hipplasters in small amounts.

The rebel soldiers, especially those attached to the department in Western Virginia, are suffering greatly for the want of tobacco. A vessel, with a cargo of 1,000 bushels of salt, from Laguayra, had its cargo taken from the Brazos river to Richmond:

A prize schooner was captured near Galveston. 150,000 cigars. The Nashville (Tenn.) papers of the 2d instant say the heavy rains have carried away the bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad, and delayed trains from Richmond for three days.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) correspondent of the

Nashville Union and American says: "Qeneral Buckner is advancing towards the Ohio river, driving the Home Guards before him." The Richmond Dispatch says Arnold Harris has been unconditionally released. The Confederate Government has authorized General Winder to arrest all Yankees who may venture there in concern for their former rights of

property in the South. The arrival of James Ferguson, member of Parliament, and Hon, William Burke, of England, is reported at Nashville on the 30th September. They were en route for Richmond

The Latest from Missouri. Sr. Louis, Oct. 7.—Gen. Harney, and two or three other distinguished military officers, left this evening, at seven o'clock, on a special train on the Numerous complaints and charges have been Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Their destination

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Bavaria off Cape Race. Johns, N. F., Oct. 7 .- The steamship Bavaria passed Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, when

Liverpool advices to the 25th ult. were obtained by the lews yacht of the Associated Press. The steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 224 and the North American reached Londonderry on the The ship Swiftsure has arrived with £205,000 in gold from Australia.
GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The passport system has been abolished for British travellers in the Netherlands.

The London Times' city article of the 25th ult, says that great excitoment prevails in the foreign market, in consequence of the distinct repetition of the announcement that France and Spain will forthwith intervene in Mexican affairs. Mexican stock advanced more than 2 per cent., and is quoted 25%. The downward tendency in the English funds continued, and Consols are quoted at 93% 293% for money and 93% for account. Virginia 6s, Illinois Contral, and Eric Railroad had advanced.

vanced.

FRANCE.

The Kings of Denmark and Helland are to visit the Emperor Napoleon at Compelgn on the 6th of October, at the same time with the King of Prussia.

The Pays says that the news of the landing of the Borghese in Calabria is received.

The visites apear Lyons is aveelent. Borghese in Calabria is received.

The vintage near Lyons is excellent.
The Paris Bourse closed firm. Rentes 69f. 40c.
Saxony does not object to the commercial treaty with France, but agrees perfectly with Prussia on this subject.
The French Minister at Berne has handed another note to the Federal Council in referring to the Ville de Grand affair, wherein France adhered to the statement contained in the previous note, the accuracy of which is contested by the Federal Council.

TURKEY

The vanguard of the Turkish army has fallen back upon Trebizone and Klopuck, which was caused by a bold movement of the insurgents.

Omar Pasha is concentrating his forces at Trebrone.

The bladimir of Montenegro has called out the contingents, and awaits the Turkish army on the Montenegric towifory. grin territory. ITALY.

It is rumored that General Fanti succeeds Cialdini at

Naples.

The Opinione deems it likely that a new law on the The Opimione deems it likely that a new law of the internal administration will shortly be published abolishing the office of Lieutenant General.

The Opimione anticipates Bridseconi's recall in consequence of the receipt of an official intimation from him of the fresh refusal of Spain to deliver up the archives of the Neapolitan consulate.

A ship laden with arms, believed to be destined to fit out an expedition in Umbria against the Papal provinces, has been seized.

GREECE.

The miscreant who attempted to assassinate the Queen of Greece was a young stident, named Darious. The weapon used was a revolver. He had no accomplices. AUSTRIA. Rumors prevail of an Austrian ministerial crisis, and the resignation of the Chancellor.

A Conference is to be held at Cettegne on the subject of the suspension of the blockade of Bag sian and French consuls will take part. on of the blockade of Bagusa. The Prus-

JAPAN. An attempt was made at Kanagawa, on the 5th of July, y assassins, to murder the inmates of the British lega-ion. Two were wounded, but all the rest escaped. All was quiet at the latest dates—July 21st. Foreign Commercial Intelligence. [By the steamer Bavaria.]
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SEPT. 25.—The

sales of Monday and Tuesday amounted to 55,000 bales, including 33,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market has been excited, and prices are \$2.0\%d higher since Friday, and at the close prices still tend upward. STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester report a slight advance in all descriptions of goods, but the sales are small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Bread-LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs are tending downward, and all descriptions are lower. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and Richardson, Sponce, & Co., report Flour dull and declined 6d; sales of American 28030s. Wheat flat, and 202d lower. Red Western 10s 6d 611s 10d; red Southern 12s012s 3d; white Western 12s0212s 6d; white Southern 13s. Corn is easier; mixed 30s 6d 630s 9d; yellow 30s 9d 601s; white 35 6 31s. white 35x37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—The Provisions market continues dull. Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon dull. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow heavy at 47s 6d. Cheese declined 3x4d.

LIVERPOOL PROPUCE MARKET.—Spirits of Turpentine dull and unchanged. Rosin tending downward; common 12s. Sugar firmer. Rive advancing for Carolina. Ashes firm at 32s 6d for Pots, and 33s for Pacels. earle.
LONDON MONEY MARKET, Sept. 25.—Consols closed yesterday at 93 1 @93% for money.

Arrest of Captain Michael Berry, of the "Marion." HE IS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE. [From the New York Express of last evening.]

The well-known Captain Michael Berry, late of the steamers Marion and Columbia, both formerly running on the Charleston line, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. The search for him was commenced some time since, but proved una-vailing until the present. At one period the chase was given up, as the authorities supposed the bird had flown, but on the 24th of September, informa-tion was received by Superintendent Kennedy that he was in New York. Detectives were immediately he was in New York. Detectives were immediately put on his track, and this morning, Officer Raynor, of the Brooklyn force, found him concealed at a house in this city. The detective who captured him accempanied the captain to quarters at the Government Hotel, down the bay.

The charge against Captain Berry involves his conduct in showing a readiness to acknowledge the independence of the C. S. A. in sailing his vessel under the Palmetto flag, while using a United States register; the avowal of his allegiance to the South by receiving tokens of gratitude from the

South by receiving tokens of gratitude from the people of Charleston for running up their flag in the place of that under which he legally sailed; his frequently expressing sympathy with the rebels, and a strong presumption that he has constantly been engaged in their service. These charges are the substance of the indictment made against him by the War Department.

Captain Berry's movements have been characterized by the utmost secrecy, and it is believed that he has done as much as any men to furnish the terized by the utmost secrecy, and it is believed that he has done as much as any man to furnish the Jeff. Davis usurpation with accurate accounts of the movements of our officers and the designs of the Government. The authorities believe they have got rid of an exceedingly dangerous customer. The captain will be obliged to clear up a very bad record before he will be released.

Lobedieff, the Russian commissioned to study the details of American administration, with the view of adopting what is excellent, has left Washington on a tour of observation through the Northern States. THERE are now in course of manufacture in New York city gun carriages, caissons, battery wagons, and forges for over 200 guns for the use of the army. FOR MURDERING her employer, Mr. Titus Foote, of Watertown, Ct., last spring, Hannah S. Donoyan has been convicted, and sentenced to the State prison for life.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. LEBEDIEFY. Colonel

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. McDonough's Olympio.—Race street, below Third. The Laughing Hyena," etc. 'The Laughing Hyona," etc.

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

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Kinth and Walnut sts.—
'Delle of the Scason," and "A Model Husband."

WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street,
bove Eighth.—"The Tempest; or, The Enchanted
sland," and "The Drumstict." ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS-Corner of Tenth and Chestnut GARDNER & HEMMING'S MAMMOTH CIRGUS .- Twelfth treet, below Spruce.—Sports of the Arena.

ORATION OF THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. THE AMERICAN UNION. FINE SCENE AT CONCERT HALL.

The gifted Irish orator and soldier, Thomas Franois Meagher, delivered an oration, at Concert Hall, last evening. His name has been, since 1848, a favorite one with his countrymen, and, of late, their devotion has amounted almost to reverence, owing to his gallant action upon the subject of the rebellion, and his readiness to follow, as well as lead, the standard of the loyal Irish Americans. At the battle of Bull Run he vindicated the spirit that ani. mated himself and kindred patriots in the Irish revolt, and the prisoners at Richmond, the wounded and surviving in New York, have alike uttered his name with gratitude and pride. As an orator Mr. Meagher has been one of the first of the time, and his splendid elecution, always on the side of the Government and its army, has set the tears lowing from the eyes of thousands and mustered a brigade into the service of the Union. The address of last evening was delivered on Sunday night for the first time at the New York Academy of Music, hefore one of the largest audiences that ever crowded within its walls.

The hall, last evening, was likewise filled to repletion. The orator and the subject were both popular, the latter being, "The Irish Soldier; his History and Present Duty; his Obligations to this Republic; the National Cause; the Memories of the National Flag and its Promised Glory; the Triumph of the National Arms Assured : the New World against the Old." The appearance of Mr. Meagher, as he walked

upon the stage, was the signal for an outburst of

enthusiasm such as only an Irish assemblage can exhibit. Men and women made applauses that seemed to have no end, and when he had commenced the noise was still prolonged, repeated at short intervals during the night, and constituting one of the most splendid and merited ovations that a speaker ever received in this city. The French flag and a banner of the Hibernia Engine Company adorned the centre of the stage,

and two American flags were hung upon the flanks. Stacks of muskets were arranged on each side of the speaker, and he appeared at eight o'clock, accompanied by the officers of Colonel Dunn's Irish Regiment, which is to be attached to Meagher's New York Brigade. These exhibitions evoked loud and prolonged cheering.

The distinguished lecturer was then introduced by Major Gen. Patterson in the following words: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you, to-night, a true Irishman and loyal American, honored alike by the land of his birth and that of his adoption, Col. Thomas Francis Meagher, of the Irish Brigade. Col. Meagher then stepped forward as if about to speak, but the reiterated cheers of the enthusiastic audience prevented him from making any re-

marks for some time. When quiet was restored,

You have done right, fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, in giving those cheers for General Patterson, [applause,] for I know that through him interested and prejudiced parties have endeavored to strike at the military reputaB. Floyd, and the cold demise of James Buchanan.
Might we not, if so disposed, remind the South that
many of her speakers and writers have been just as
abusive of the North as a certain sect of speakers and
writers at the North have been abusive of the South!
We have lad our keen-witted, strong-armed, bravehearted mechanics reviled for the industry, which,
bringing bread, happiness, and education to their little
households, has had the recognition of the princely commercials of the world—whilst it has had the recognition
of Him who ordained that man should live by the sweat
of his brow, and whose companionship, when on this
earth, was not with the drones and chivalry of Judea,
but with the poor and humble—the toiling shepherds, and

dulge in, endeavor to increase the opprobrium which the South in the criminality of her revolt has everlastingly

ncurred.
What though Massachusetts, interpreted by such gen-

out with the poor and humble-

parties have endeavored to strike at the military reputation of the Irish race; and equally and sucretly do I
know that, were it not for his own inviolable patriotism,
which prefers private or public obloquy to anything
which would detract from the credit or the strength of
the Republic, that he has in his possession documents
which would attest the efficacy of his military service.
[Deafening applause.]

When this war is over, as assuredly it will be over,
and that to the credit and the supremacy of the United
States, Genoial Patterson, at that time, will be able to do
what now, from motives of the purest though sacrificial
patriotism, he declines to ac. And until then, in the
spirit of a loyal and devoted citizen, he prefers to incur
suspicion rather than that the Republic should take the
slightest detriment. In his presence, however, and deriving some inspiration from what he has done in Mexican fields, it is not exaggerative in me to 883 and to remind you that there are few battle-fields in Europe on mind you that there are few battle-fields in Europe on which the Irish soldier has not left his footprint. Of the most brilliant and instructive histories of the Old World, they are few, indeed, from which his reputation, amid the shocks and lightnings of some stormy epoch, does not radiate. The shamrock and the lilies were planted on the banners of France in the grandest days of its regal glory. Above the roar of the lexions headed by King Louis, the Irish hurrah was heard at the gates of Namor, when Luxemburg drew his lines about them; and before that fierce shout, those great defences, esteemed, at the time, the most formidable in Flanders, quivered and gave way. [Cheers.]

Montcashel, one of the princeliest of the Irish military exiles, saturated the marshes of Staffordo with his bloud. The regiments of Burke and Dilloh were seen in their shirts, at break ofday, in the streets and on the ramparts of Cremona, sweeping as in a whirlwind the curaparts of Oremona, sweeping as in a whiriwind the cura-siers of Prince Eugenie hefore them. And Blenheim, where Marlborough was victorious and Tallard reeled, the dragoons commanded by Clare the younger, riding off with two standards they had wrested fromitke sturdi-

what though Massachusetts, interpreted by such gentlemen as Summer and Lloyd Garrison, may have frequently vexed the South; what though Stephen A. Douglas declared the National Territories to be neutral so far as slavery was concerned, until the people shall have decided to be doomed to helotism or consecrated to free labor; what though the Young Democracy of the West and the freemen of the East affirmed the doctrine with existing chorns; what though the action of a succession of pass, the nation, through the patriotism of a succession of Congresses—the fidelity of the national officers, military and civic, and the instinctive concurrence of the entire people, has been scrupulously and unremittingly faithful to the South.

So said the Emperor of Russia in that noble letter the other day, which assures us of the intelligent sympathles of a Power that proved itself a match for the combined armies of France and England—(applause)—and which at this day, as reformer and civilizer, far outstrips the crowned authorities of Europe, as an innovator in human regeneration. Satisfactory as all this may be, however, I am not done, as yet, with the apologists of the South, nor are they yet done with me. [Applause.] Some of my enthusiastic political friends have been attempting to run me for a county clerkship or sheriffaity. I shall not condescend to mingle, or in the slightest degree interest myself in polities until this war is over—flood unplause—and not for the proudest and est of the triumphant foe, gave joy to France even in her defeat, whilst they admonished England, even in the face of one of her greatest successes, that if Ireland was weak at home she was strong abroad. [Furore and the face of one of her greatest successes, that if Ireland was weak at home she was strong abroad. [Furoro and cheera.]

In Spain, the cry of Feac-an-bealac is still echoed from the Sierras; and with the death of the hero of Corunna, and all that is most pathetic and terrible in the ward which freed the land of the Cid from the Napoleonic yoke, the charge of the Connught Rangers is still and shall long he remembered. [Gheers.] Later yet, in that desperate strife for the crown of Ferdinand and Isabella, which deluged the olive groves and vineyards of Castile with blood, did not the young arm of Ireland dead its impercuous blows, and make itself severely felt? [Cheers.]

Two and forty years ago, the squares and thoroughfares of Dublin were thronged with soldiers in uniforms of green and gold, and in the popular speeches, as well as in the animated conversations of the coffee-room, the exchange, the theatre, the four courts, the houses of the fashionable and the titled, the prevailing theme was the uprising of the Spanish Colonies of South America. All along the Andes, the descendants of the conquerors of Peru and Mexico, inflaned with a purer passion than that which imperilled their progenitors, had sprung up to disenthral their inheritances in the new world from the domination of the old; and deriving a fresh glory from the contest of which they were the scene, those imperial mountains scened to lift themselves nearer to the sun, and grow loftier and sublimer as they overlooked the war for liberty. Throughout that war did the generous manhood of Ireland precipitate itself, and many an Irish name is pronounced this day in the Republics of Chill, Bolivia, and Venezaela.

The question is foreign to the important consideration of the lour, and the vital interests and exigencies of the noble country in which we live, and through which we breathe, and have our consequence, and by whose credentials we are American citizens. [Oteers]. Bough for me to say that, whilst in other lands, in other generations, under other cir sherificity. I shall not condescend to mingle, or in the slightest degree interest myself in politics until this war is over—[leud applause]—and not for the proudest and highest position, not for the Presidency itself, if to that I could be entitled, would I abdicate my connection with the Irish Brigade. [Loud applause.]

You hear, or have lately heard, the loudest imprecations against the war which the Federal Government has been compelled to declare against the insorrectionists of the South. You have heard shricks such as bleeding has been compelled to declare against the insurrectionists of the South. You have heard shrieks such as bleeding Kansas never gave. You have heard shrieks over the dumage of commerce, the depreciation of real estate and house rents, and the lack of custom in the grog-shops, and also shrieks about the wholesale disappearance of Democratic yotes, [applanuse,] which hast fatality has left many a politician shivering and helpless upon the world. [Applanse.] By some with an affected hatred of strife, and an equally affected love of peace; by some, with a mean, small eye to business in politics, and by some with a studied perfidy, striving to withdraw the popular heart from the National Government by fraudulent appeals to the spirit of humanity and the ties of brotherhood; by a few who earnestly desire, as we all do fervently, the cessation of hostilities, and a return to that beautiful and prosperous serently, which a short time since made this United States the virtuous envy of surrounding nations—who strangely misconceive the riotous temper and ruinous determination of the South, if they imagine that those legions now swarming Virginia will accept any proposition of peace which does not include the relinquishment of the North of all the national property from the Potomac to the Mexican waters—by various parties have these denunciations of the war been uttered. I am here to-night, under the presidency of an Irish soldier—ftremendous applause, and cheers for Gen. Patterson]—within these walls, in the presence of this city a declaration which shall serve to silence these for me to say that, whilst in other lands, in other generations, under other circumstances, the Irish soldier has fought most manfully, here at last—here on this continent—here at these very doors he has presented to him and invoking the service of his trenchant sword, a cause, the justice, the righteousness, the sanctity, and the grandeur of which can neither be exaggerated nor impeached. (Cheers.)

In the illustricus shadow of the flag which for so many

and the service of the prevention of the prevented to ham of the suitive, the triplectomenes, the acutity, and the suitive the congruents on the suitive of this city a declaration which shall serve to silence these peached. Cheers.]
In the illustrious shadow of the flag which for so many prosperous years, it is unnecessary to remind you of the cause in which, appealing to my countrymen especially, I invoke their gallantry this night. Why should I discuss the character of the cause in which the Irish solder is now summoned in this city and throughout this continent to draw his sword? Each and all of you well know, the world knows, that the Executive of the United States, legitimately and constitutionally elected, legitimately and constitutionally accepted and installed to exercise the functions of the Chief Magistracy of the Federal Union, and in that capacity to order and control the army and navy of the United States, subject only to the will and ordinances of the National Congress, and in that same high capacity regulate the general political action of the American people, you all know, the world knows, that the authority the !Irish heart in this struggle. [Tremendous ap-

Republic. Hence, he should be judged, not by what he has been, but by what he is; and it is in that great Capitol, these apologists of the South may point to the Chicago platform, as indeed they persist in doing whenever you have the misfortune to fall in with them, and which they do for the reason that their diluted treason—thanks to your amiability—will pass with impunity. These apologists may point to the Chicago platform and trample it underfoot, with all the fervor of uncompromising Democrata; may insist that in the main plank of it there was an ample justification, as there was an irresistible provocation, for that very perfuly, that outrage, and that onslaught against the national authority which we are assembled here, this night, not merely to deprecate, but, to some extent, to take effective measures signally and thoroughly to chastise. [Tremendous cheering.] Let the seedy politicians of the North, whose shrivelled souls have been mortgaged to the proprietors of the rice swamps, [laughter], the sugar estates, the rattle-snake nests, and the cotton fields of the South—let these attorneys and colleagues of the South—let these attorneys and colleagues of the South—let these attorneys and colleagues of the South betake themselves to some other argument in defence or extenuation of their natrons than that which the obsolete platforms of the Republicans can furnish. I care not what the construction or materials of that platform may have been. Hald it been a platform constructed by the light of the dark-lantern of Know-Nothingism—a plause and cries,] and the bull's-eye of which is irretrievably cracked, [laughter] as the brain of its author always was—frenewed laughter]—had it been a platform constructed by the light of this lantern—had Abraham Lincoln been elected by its infliance, under my obligation to the Constitution and Government of the United States, I should have recognized the mission to the popular will, sand as such, would have acknowledged his authority. [Cheers.] Submission to the popular will, nans, the French, and other Europeans. Revolutionists mans, the Krench, and other Europeans. Revolutionists in the Old World, they are conservatives in the New. And why? Because here the prayers and dresma of the revolutionist have been realized, and he finds those avenues to fortune, renown, social happiness, and political power thrown wide open to him, which in the Old World were beset with so many impediments or were inexorably closed—the angel of Liberty standing at the gates of those avenues, not as the angel stood at the gates of Paradise, with a sword of finne to deter and repel, but inviting all who approach to enter and enjoy the advantages, the unforbidden fruits, and liberal splendors, which pervade the great domain.

You all remember that in the American Bovolution, whilst there was one gallant Fitzgerald riding as his When pervise the great commin.

You all remember that in the American Revolution, whilst there was one gallant Fitzgerald riding as his aid-de-camp beside George Washington, there was another fighting against him, and his name was Lord Edward, the noblest of the Geraldines. Ascertain the right cause, the just cause, the cause of law; ascertain that cause, and having found it, cling to it, stand by it, strike for it, and die for it. [Screams of delight—three cheers.]

Strike for it, though your brother strike against you—die for it, though one-half your people curse you whilst the other give to your memories their grateful tears and benedictions, [cheers.] Nor should you do otherwise than scout this other cant which the dispensers of bad whisky, from behind their ricketty counters in some cutthroat dens, administer gratuitously by the gallon, the world depriving these gentlemen of their best customers and victims

Fort Sumpter belongs to the American citizens.

defin, administer gratuitously by one muon, the work uspriving these gentlemen of their best customers and
victims

Fort Sumpter belongs to the American citizens,
[cheers,] and the American citizens shall have it. [Yells,
"Ay! ay!"] Fort Pulaski belongs to the American
citizens, and we shall have it. The Mint and Custom
House of New Orleans belong to us. The Mississippi,
the lighway of the nation, is ours, and, for 3,000 miles
and more, there shall he but one flag upon its waters, and
but one Government known.

The doings of the Sixty-minth have had competitors in
the Twenty-fourth of Pennsylvania. [Cheers,] They
have been published to the credit of the Trish race, and
they but prefigure what the Irish brigade will cheerfully
underge and exultingly accomplish.

Mr. Meagher then rebuked Gov. Curtin for interfering
with Col. Dunn's regiment. He afterwards explained
and exculpated Gov. Curtin.

I believe sincerely that the Irish regiment, the officers
of which appear to-night on this platform, will be with
the brigade and will participate in its dangers and its
honors. In conclusion let me assure you, in all sincerity, that I shall accompany it even though it be in the
humblest capacity, in any capacity where my services can be most useful. I shall accompany the
Irish brigade with a glad heart, into that field
where I trust it shall achieve for the old country, as well
as for the new, a reputation in the great contest in which
this country is imperilled, and that it shall entitle the
defenders of Lexington to rank with Mulligan and his
aids, [applause,] the stannehest defenders of the American Union and the supremacy of the National Magistracy. [Great cheering.] mission and the stormiest confusion. [Applause.] Repeth the ballot-box, refuse to recognize the decisions of which it is the incorruptible depository, and you cut the Republic adrift from the sole anchorage at which she can ride with safety, bidding defiance to the rivalries, the intrigues, and the pussions, whether of cipility or ambition, that fret themselves against the ship of State, and even in the most tranquil hour will sway her to and fro. For my part, I firmly believe that the moment Abraham Lincolu, on the 4th of March last, took the oath administered to him by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and thereby pledged himself, with a sacred emphasis, to support the laws and Constitution of the United States—doing so with an appeal to God himself to be the witness of the fidelity with which the obligation should be observed—I firmly believe that, at that very moment, the platform on which he had been prosented for election sunk and vanished from his view, [great cheering,] and that the Chief Magistrate of the United States, no longer the candidate of a party, but the Executive of a nation, beheld before him, from the sublime elevation on which he stood, nothing less than the vast and marvellous dominion which, in its integrity, for the American people he had been sworn to conserve. The Southern politicians, however, with an impetuosity characteristic of the tropical regions in which they reside, refusal, so far as they were concerned, to give Abraham Lincoln the slightest chance of making good his oath, and demonstrating in his administration of the antional affairs, the sincerity of his inoffensive and intrepid nature. Not a day !—reputable to the chivalry of these politicians as this indulgence would have been—to say nothing of its obvious justice, common decency, and civility. Not a day would these Hotspurs of the South allow the President of the United States to disprove the slanderous assertions of the mendicants whom his election had left haffied, penniless, and naked, on the world. Enough for

THE ELECTION. The election for a part of the Row officers and for members of the Legislature will be hold to-day. But little excitement attends the occa-sion, although partisan struggle has been somewhat bitter in the case of City Treasurer, Sheriff, and Associate The result will be announced to-day at the end of each hour from every poll in the city, in accordance with the requirement of the new election law. Circulars from the different cambidates were distributed yesterday throughout the city, soliciting votes.

The deputies of the sheriff of the several counties in the State, who have visited the military camps near Washington city, will receive every facility in obtaining

returns of the elections in the several State regiments.
Politicians, however, intent upon subserving partisan interests, will be vigorously kept out of the lines. The soldiers that vote will thus be enabled to express their SERENADE TO A LOYAL TENNESSEAN.-Last

Serenade to a Loyal Tennessean.—Last evening, a serenade was given, at the Continental Hotel, to Mr. William B. Curter, of Centre county, Tennessee, a loyal Southerner, formerly a slaveholder and property owner, who is in the North, devoting his time and labor to the advancement of the Union cause in his State.

Mr. Carter arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, from Washington. He left Knoxville on the 14th of July last. Through his agency the Government supplied Tennessee with \$200,000 and 20,000 stand of arms. He leaves direct for Washington, and from thence to his native State. He has two brothers in the army, in Kentucky, at Camp Joe Bobinson. Mr. Carter is a Presbyterian clergyman, a graduate of Princeton College, and is about 45 years of age. Long before the hour arrived for the serenade to take place, an immense crowd assembled in front of the hotel.

Bergfield's Band, which had been engaged for the occasion, was to have been at the hotel at 10 o'clock. The hour of 11 arrived, and the crowd becoming impatient, loud cries were made for Carter, who soon appeared on the balcony, and was introduced. After a few preliminary remarks, he said that, although he had come from a State which professes no longer to be a member of these United States, yet he had repudiated the action of that State. Loud applanee.] He did not come to speak of his private troubles, as, in his opinion, they were less than nothing when compared with the great public trouble which las been forced by traitors on our country.

The cloud of sorrow which rested on his own brow

The cloud of sorrow which rested on his own brow The cloud of sorrow which rested on his own brow was not to be compared with that dark cloud which this night overshadowed the Union. It was hard to realize that, in a portion of our once happy country, there existed to-night as complete and perfect a despotism over the action and words of American people as ever ruled over unhappy Austria or Italy. He knew that the truth of what he said could not be realized. We cannot think that Americans have ever been compelled to bow to such a despotism. They could not love the old stars and stripes as he had, as our eyes had never seen it trod upon and insulted. but with the poor and humble—the toiling shepherds, and carpenters, and fishermen. If Applause.]

But such retaliations are worse than useless. They detract from the credit of the party who give way to them, and, intensifying as they do the mutual antagonism, they degrade the character and life that is common to them both.

I reiterate the assertion I have made, that for this virulent insurrection of the South there is not one substantial pretext, and, having done this, I shull not, by any such reflections as the immaculate Abolitionists indulge in, endeavorito increase the opprobrium which the insulted.

We could not feel as he did in standing under that flag,
as it had always been over us for protection, and he had
lived under the flag of treason, which he abhorred. [Loud
applause,] We could not appreciate free speech as in his
State it was only honorable to curse the Lines. He would impress upon their minds one great fact. He had never been a politician, and he hoped it would not be ta-ken as offensive, on his part, if he said that in view o never been a politician, and he hoped it would not be taken as offensive, on his part, if he said that in view of their election to-morrow, they cease to be politicians and become patriots. [Cheers.]

[At this point the band arrived upon the ground and struck up the "Star Spangled Bannor."]

After the band had ceased the speaker continued: My home is in a country (if a home I have on earth) the majority of whose people through me extend to you the hand of followship. [Inmense cheering.] He stood to-night as a Southern man and slave-holder, and said: the question of slavery, except in one aspect, had nothing to do with our progent troubles. That aspect is that extreme Southern men feel that the time may come whom the people of the slave-holding States themselves will interfere with that institution.

This has been used as a pretext to accomplish the overthrow of the Government. That is the whole secret. During the whole existence of this country, it has been controlled by extreme Southern men, and when Abraham Lincoln was elected President they knew they had lost the control of this Government forever, [Loud and long-continued cheering.] They knew the great Northwest had filled up, and henceforth the "mudsills" of society would rule the nation. [Renewed cheering.]

For the truth of this lie would refer to Jamos Buchanan, whose name he was sorry to mention in sight of Independence Hall. He was gotal however, he had left

For the truth of this he would refer to James Buchanan, whose name he was sorry to mention in sight of Independence Hall. He was glad, however, he had left no children to inherit his peculiar qualities. [Laughter and applause.] But what is the matter with our country? The secret of it all is the loss of political power. These men have ruled the nation for years, and when they lost the control of it; they felt they could not endure the mor tification. That is the secret of our trouble, and that is the reason you have some traitors in Philadelphia. The same cause that produced treason at the South will do the same in the North.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock the speaker con-At a few minutes past 12 o'clock the speaker concluded amidst the most uproarious applause. After ti-performance of one or two patriotic airs, the crowd di-persed. Mr. Carter will leave for Washington to-day.

THE CORN EXCHANGE.—The Corn Exchange Association is now one of the institutions of Philadelphia. Commencing in 1854 with thirty-two members, it has increased to a total of three hundred and one members. The rooms, at the corner of Second and Gold streets, are open daily for the transaction of business, between the hours of 10 and 11½ o'clock A. M. In the main hall are ranged a large number of tables, upon which the members deposit for exhibition and sale their samples of rye, flour, wheat, corn, barley, malt, etc. On Saturday last, the transactions in flour and wheat alone comprised 5,000 bbls. of the former, and 17,000 bushels of the latter. At the close of the day, a record of the sales and prices is made up by Mr. Stephen N. Winslow, and read from a stand in the middle of the room, so that the members may have a full opportunity of being "posted" as to the extent of the day's operations.

Besides those dealing in breadstuffs, other branches of business are represented at these daily matiness—such as whisky, fish, and provision trades.

The officers of the association are: President, A. J. Derbyshire; vice president, Archibald Getty; secretary, George Cookman; treasurer, Samuel L. Ward; directors, Charles Knecht, Josiah Bryan, C. H. Cummings, Thomas Allman, Joseph Shewell, D. N. Wetzlar, Heavy Winsor, Nathan Brooks.

The association is in possession of a valuable and handsome library, comprising works on history, biography, science, etc., some of which are of rare antiquity. The books have been catalogued, classified, and numbered. The first class is comprised of books of reference, which are not to be removed from the library. The second class is male up of miscellaneous books, and members lave the opportunity of taking them to their homes—a large number of whom avail themselves of this privilege.

The Corn Exchange Association may be said to repre-

The Corn Exchange Association may be said to represent, as it certainly embraces in its constituency, the leading mercantile and commercial interests of our city, and, in this aspect, its importance and influence cannot well be overrated. Accidents.—Yesterday, a young man named Edward Faulkner, was seriously injured by being jammed between two freight cars in West Philadelphia. Ho was

between two freight cars in west rimescapes.

A man whose name we could not ascertain had one of his legs mangled in a shocking manner, yesterday afternoon, by being run over by a Fifteenti-street passenger railway car. He was conveyed to the hospital.

Yasterday afternoon, a lad named Green, aged five years, was seriously injured by falling from a beard pile at the North Fennsylvania Railroad depot. He was taken home. THE FLOUR MARKET .- In September, 1796, ing. Thous markets—In September, 1795, flour sold in this city at \$12 per barrel, and in September, 1861, at \$3.96 per barrel—these being the maximum and minimum rates of the market for sixty-one years past. In September, 1861, the average price obtained was \$5.12.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL held an unimportnt meeting yesterday. We have no space for a report LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—This court assembled

yesterday morning, and owing to the large amount of business on hand there was a crowded room. Members of the bar were out in force, and numerous persons were attracted to the court room by the rumor that the pirate cases would be called for trial. A jury for the Circuit Court was also

for trial. A jury for the Circuit Court was also present.

Judge Grier, at the opening of the court, decided the case of Girard et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia, in which the heirs had raised the point that by the act of Consolidation the corporation mentioned by Stephen Girard no longer existed. The court decided in favor of the City of Philadelphia.

Judge Grier inquired if the business in which the United States was interested was ready for trial. trial. Mr. Ashton, assistant District Attorney, replied

Mr. Ashton, assistant District Attorney, replied that, before the close of the week, he thought the cases against the pirates would be ready for trial. Messrs. Wm. B. Reed and Biddle, counsel for Wm. H. Hodgson, proprietor of the Jefersonian newspaper, called the attention of the court to the information filed against the Jeffersonian, by which the paper was seized. They were anxious to have the case disposed of at an early day, The seizure was made under the late act of Congress, declaring property used for the purpose of aiding the present insurrection as lawful subject of prise and capture.

the present insurrection as lawful subject of prize and capture.

Mr. Biddle read the information, which set forth that on the 16th August the President of the United States issued his proclamation declaring the existence of the insurrection; that on the 30th of August, and "on many days and months" prior, the said Jeffersonian was used with intent to aid, abot, and assist the insurrection. The answer to this raises the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress, and it is also objected to that the information was rague and indefinite.

Judge Grier said it seemed to him that no charge was set out. was set out.
Mr. Reed replied that neither he nor his client had the remotest idea what the charge was.
Mr. Ashton finally proposed to amend the information, and the case was set down for Wednes-

The case of the Christian Observer, which stands in the same position as the Jeffersonian, will be taken up at the same time.

It is in necessary for me to remind my countrymen that segainst the insurrectionists is a blow teatt against the nuclent oppressor, plunderer, and calumniator of the Irish race? Arguments and appeals are unnecessory of the Irish race? Arguments and appeals are unnecessory of the Irish race? Arguments and appeals are unnecessory of the Irish race? Arguments and appeals are unnecessory. I feel persuaded, and all the more so since the following letter comprehends and refutes every objection which has an Irish origin and an Irish influence.

The tetter referred to was then read. It was a violent assault upon Mr. Meagher, who was said to have been bought over by the Administration. Said the speaker:

A revolutionist in Ireland, I am a conservative in America. And, what I say of myself, the same do I assert, not only of my own countrymen, but of the German Sheppard for defendants. The case of the Christian Observer, which stands