The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

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

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 success of the robels in capturing the steamer Fanny, under circumstances which imply gross neglect, treachery, or cowardice on the part of those in charge of her, stimulated them to make another hostile demonstration on the North Carolina coast. Their expedition, however, proved disastrous, and Colonel Brown not only extricated his forces from their perilous position, but terrible havoc was created in the ranks of the enemy by the shells of the Monticello. It is supposed that between two and three hundred of them were killed or wounded, and a shell passed through the wheel-house of their new prize.

The recent demonstrations of the enemy in Kentucky and Missouri have created in many quarters the belief that, utterly despairing of success in their designs upon Washington, they were about to abandon offensive operations in that quarter and send large reinforcements, even from Virginia, to Buckner and Price. The Western papers generally have recently very earnestly advocated this theory, and we are somewhat surprised to see the Louisville Journal. which is, of course, specially interested in the defence of Kentucky, expressing a different opinion. In an able article, published on Monday last, while it reiterates the belief that the rebel forces desire to winter in that State, it says there is reason to suspect "that the invasion of Kentucky was and is designed in the first instance to serve as a diversion in favor of the long-meditated attack on Washington, to be followed up by proper reinforcements if the attack should be victorious, and by the whole rebel army of the Potomac if the attack should fail. There is, as we have said, reason very strongly to suspect that such is the immediate design of the invasion; and not only this, but that the rebel chiefs of the Potomac, stimulated by the imagined success of the stratagem and under cover of characteristic feints, are now well nigh on the eve of attacking the capital, or of attempting some other inportant forward movement in the vicinity of the capital, with their columns undiminished and unweakened.

The reasons given for this view are as follows: the reasons given for this view are as follows:

"We may mention several facts and considerations that render the justness of this view at least probable. In the first place, the rebel army could not retreat silently before the silent guns of McClellan without a loss of prestige and of every other description of power that would in itself at once break the backbone of the rebellion; and this the rebel chiefs know full well. In the second place, Zollicoffer's decampment, which is announced on credible information, and Buckner's conversion of his anterprise into a huge margading expedition. on credible information, and Buckner's souversion of his enterprise into a huge marauding expedition, which is announced by the report of the exploding locks and burning bridges whose ruins fortify the vandal free-booter in his ravages, show that neither has been reinforced from Virginia or elsewhere, as has been suggested. In the third place, it is known that the rebel army in Virginia, notwithstanding the symptoms of retirement or of reduction that have so piqued speculation in loyal quarters, is drawn up in two columns, under Beauregard and Gus. Smith respectively, the crack divisional officers of the rebels, headed by Johnson, the ablest generalissimo amongst them. It must be owned this attitude betokens almost anything rather than voluntary flight. Finally, we are assured on excellent authority that the impression in General Buckner's military family is, that the whole war Buckner's military family is, that the whole war will soon be ended by a coup de-main—an impression which unquestionably points to the move-ment under notice. All this together certainly renders probable, at any rate, the view we have

This theory is certainly worthy of attention; but, even if correct, we believe with the Journal that neither "the stratagems of the foe, or the importunities of friends, or both combined, will induce Scott and McClellan to so lessen our army on the Potomac as in any event to endanger the

The tone of our late Missouri exchanges is decidedly cheerful. They express the opinion that General Price is not only anxious to retreat, on account of a consciousness of the inferiority of his forces to the Union army, but that it is doubtful whether he will be able to escape destruction in It seems that two or three bodies of Union men occupy positions among the strong fastnesses of the Southern border, and it is supposed that, with their aid. Price will be hemmed in on all sides.

We find in an able article in the London Spectator, received by a late steamer, abundant evidence that the spirit and purposes of the loyal portion of the American people are not wilfully or ignorantly misunderstood and misrepresented by all the English journals. After giving us due credit for our ability it to repair disaster, is and to not only cheerfully submit to, but to demand, that the hands of the Government should be so strengthened as to enable it to deal effectively with the rebellion, it

\$878:
"With its Eastern army reorganized under a new and stronger discipline, its Western position so improved that it has become the attacking instead of the resisting force, with a fleet collected, and put successfully in motion, with the people surrendering their dearest prejudices in order to strengthen the Executive, and with the crusading spirit slowly the Institute, and with the triangle spirit slowly but distinctly gaining ground among its supporters, the Federal Government has no reason to despair of its cause, or to doubt its own ability to learn the lesson which precedes military success. If it can but find money, it is strong enough for the work it has to do, and with all due deference to the financiars who examples despair the can be the strong who examples the second transfer who examples the second transfer who examples the second transfer transfer the second transfer transfer the second transfer transfer transfer the second transfer transfer to the second transfer transfer transfer to the second transfer it has to do, and with all due deference to the financiers who so roundly declare that money cannot be obtained, we must maintain that on this point nothing is yet decided. We know, indeed, that Europe will lend nothing for the war. We know that the American banks cannot long keep pace with the enormous demands now made on them. But we do not know, cannot, with any reasonable accuracy, even guess what the effect of open loans may be. The savings of a thrifty nation form often a colossal reserve. of a thrifty nation form often a colossal reserve France has over and over again responded to derance has over and over again responded to demands of this kind, as if subscription were a privilege instead of a tax; and the stocking foot of American farmers hold more than the earthen pots of the French peasantry. An average subscription from each family to the extent of three months' wages is certainly not beyond the bounds of possibility, and that alone would amount to fifty millions. Even should specie fail, there remains the resource of subscriptions in army stores, of revenues devoted solely to military purposes, of a requisition upon the States as they are-occupied, and of assignats secured upon the Federal lands. and of assignate secured upon the Federal lands. Quarrels have never been stopped yet by lack of money, and the Americans are in the mood when men discover that money is only the second necessity, that war can be made now as Attila made it, whose exchequer bills were never at par, and that with bread and iron one can get to China. The party which looks to financial difficulties to solve the problem of the States reckons without

taking into account the first figure in all political calculations—the roused passions of mankind." Difference of Opinion The last number of the Quarterly Review, the organ of the Conservative party in England, devoted an elaborate article to show that the failure of Democracy was shown by the anti-Union rebellion of the South. Sir Enward Belwer Lytton, the eminent author, and so much a leader of the Conservatives that he was one of Lord DERBY's Cabinet (Secretary of State for the Colonies) from June, 1858, until June, 1859, made a speech, just a fortnight ago. to his Hertfordshire constituents, in which he avowed that " he had long forescen the rupture in America, and he thought it would lead to happy results, both for the safety of Europe and the civilization of America. The breaking up of the American Republic was not a failure of Democracy." He attributed our troubles to the vastness of our territory and the conflicting interests of various localities. Sir Edward is a little premature, though, in imagining that our Republic has broken or is breaking up. It has already outlived a score of Kingdoms and dynasties in Europe, and will last, at least, as long as the British Empire, which is full of discordant elements.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS of the vote of the soldiers at Washington have not yet been revotes cast by the troops from Philadelphia

COMPARATIVELY FEW RETURNS of the result of the election in the interior of our State have been received; but enough is known to indicate that wherever an earnest movement in favor of Union tickets, regardless of old partisan distinctions, was made in good faith, it was very cordially sustained.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c .-Mr. Herkness' sale at the Bazaar, Ninth and Sansom streets, on Saturday, will include four pairs of valuable matched carriage horses, (one belonging to the estate of the late John Landell, Esq., deceased:) a pair of trotting horses, said to go in 2.50, and cost \$1,600, besides several desirable single harness and saddle horses, and a varied assortment of new and second-hand carriages, wagons, harness,

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARRIAGES .- Mr. H. will also sell, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., a collection of over one hundred fushionable light carriages and wagons, from makers of acknowledged reputation in this city and Wilmington, most of which will be warranted, and will be sold peremptorily.

European League against Mexico. The latest news from Europe, by the steamer Nonwegian, to the 27th ult., was telegraphed from Father Point on Tuesday, and conveys, in a condensed shape, something more definite than we have hitherto received respecting the tripartite engagement (between England, France, and Spain) for the invasion and military occupation of Mexico. For some cause or other, the semi-official Paris newspapers deny that France and Spain have any purpose of interfering, as England proposes, the affairs of Mexico. The London Times not only repeats that such mutual intervention

taining one-half and paying the rest to the Mexican Government. If Mexico sets the allied Powers at defiance, an effective blockade will be instantly established."

This is a very plain statement. The Mexican ports are to be taken possession of; a moiety of the customs revenue at these ports is to be plundered, (for "sequestration," under such circumstances, is plunder); and if Mexico should resist this buccaneering action, an effective blockade is to be instantly established.

What the three parties to this Treaty mean as to the future of Mexico is hard to determine; but it is a fact that a project has been on the tapis to change the Republic of Mexico into a Kingdom. Queen ISABELLA of Spain, who is not without considerable craft, has a wholesome dread of a certain Don Juan described by the course of the cou wholesome dread of a certain Don Juan De the sway of an Emperor or a King, seeing how well Brazil has thriven as a monarchy But Don Juan has no idea of such expatriation as this arrangement would impose. He has published a letter declaring that he should feel more out of place in Mexico than any where else, and that he bides his time, a political Micawber, for "something to turn up" out of the bad government of Spain under his stout cousin ISABELLA. He avows, in a highly imposing manner, "The true foundation for the grandeur of a prince lies in the affections of his people." Wholly unknown as he is to the Mexicans, except as a pretender to the Spanish Crown, Don Juan DE BOURBON feels that it would be a difficult enterprise to convert him into an efficient Emperor of Mexico. He is a sensible man; a to restore order in such a land of chaos as

Mexican affairs, occupying the territory, confiscating the customs revenue, and waging war if the natives show themselves disinclined to sit down quietly under invasion and robbery. What interest France has in this expedition does not appear upon the surface, but Spain and England have a very great stake on the board. Spain has a slave-trade. (in Cuba and Porto Rico,) which she hopes to extend to Mexico, and thence to the Southern slave States of America, and England avows, in the remarkable manifesto to which we lately drew attention, that Mexico owes \$60,000,000 to British subjects, all of which

indebtedness it now hopes to clear off. Perhaps, too, a little cotton and tobacco may be at the bottom of England's interference with Mexico. The production of good tobacco in that country, now chiefly confined to what is required for home consumption, would speedily supply England with an article on which the English duty is over seventy cents a pound. Besides this, with an English fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, large trade might be done, "on the sly," with the Southern States, for cotton, the continued want of which must cause an insurrection in Lancashire. Commercial communication might easily be had from the Mexican ports with Texas and Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and the British flag might cover the trading. To get cotton and tobacco, England will desperately attempt

almost any thing. Meantime, she would not have attempted any thing, if she had not believed that we are too much occupied with the rebels to mind her. We very greatly doubt whether France, England, and Mexico will be allowed to violate the Monroe principle.

STRANGE as it may seem, the advocates of and sympathizers with Secession, in the State of Delaware, are as vindictive and almost as public in the utterance of their treasonable sentiments as even the South Carolina and Mississippi nullifiers themselves. The true friends of the Government in that quarter should be on the alert. At the Presidential election a majority was pronounced against BRECKINRIDGE, and it is believed that, of those who voted for that candidate, many hundreds are now anxious to co-operate with the Union party against the Secessionists. No time should be lost in making the necessary arrangements for such an organization. The Delaware Inouirer, published at Wilmington, by James Montgomery, Esq., is making a gallant fight against the Secessionists. In the last number of that paper we find the following paragraph, which is well worth the attention of the officers of the Federal Government in that State "Red-Necks.—Throughout Kent county the rebels are known by the name of Red-Necks. The Red-Neck is an officious fellow who is always prating about Lincoln and his Abolition war; the rights of the South and the necessity of concluding a peace. Among other patriotic movements he is very industrious in persuading men not to enlist. If it were not for this class of men—who continually go about sworg the young men and presuadant. If it were not for this class of men—who continually go about among the young men and persuade them not to enlist—there would be no difficulty in getting men to fill up the ranks of our regiments. There are any number of men, who would be willing to fight the battles of their country, if they were not tampered with. Great complaints are made about the interference of the Red-Necks by the young men engaged in recruiting. Government should be informed of this, so that in the future this nuisance may be abased. Red-Neckism

ment should be informed of this, so that in the fu-ture this nuisance may be abated. Red-Neckism must be put down in Delaware, or it will be the height of folly to attempt recruiting in the lower counties. For the credit of fre State this thing should be suppressed. It is generally understood that those who prate the loudest about the rights of the South are men who have no slaves to lose by of the South are men who have no shave to lose by fugitive-slave laws; they are the lick-spittles of an antiquated aristocracy; men 'who bend the supple hinges of the knee' to power. They are bent upon ruin, and will not look upon our present difficul-ties as anything else than a political squabble."

Public Amusements. The play of "Jeannette" will be withdrawn after Friday night, but its great scenic and dramatic offects entitle it to a revival, which it will probably obtain. On Saturday night Murphy's fine old comedy of "The Way to Keep Him" will be played, for the first time in many years, the cast embracing every member of the stock company, including Mrs. ceived, and a despatch sent from that city at a late hour last night said they were not ob-Gilbert, Mortimer, Shewell, Scallan, and Frank tainable, but the impression prevailed that the | Drew. The afterpiece for the same evening will | to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange People's ticket had obtained a majority of the be "Mazeppa," with local and national hits, fine them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase votes east by the troops from Philadelphia. scenery, &c. In the meantime "Jeannette" will provisions, except such as shall be necessary to their be performed, with good houses to witness it, as At Musical Fund Hall, Huckeroth's matinee will

ake place on next Saturday. LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, FRENCH MERINOES Hosiery, Stock of Goods, &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and varied assortment of British, French, German, India and domestic dry goods, housekeeping linen goods, hosiery, &c.; also, 150 pieces French merinoes dress goods, shawls, &c., embracing about 775 lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsted, linen, cotton, and silk; also, stock of dry goods from a house declining business; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue for cash, commencing this morning at ten o'clock, the sale to be continued without intermission all day and part of the evening, by

HANDSOME RESIDENCE.—We invite the attention of those wishing to secure an elegant and commodious dwelling, beautifully situated, on the west side of Rittenhouse Square, to the advertisement which will be found in our real estate columns.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1861. The Secessionists, not content with threatening the capital, and forcing twelve States out of the Union, have laid violent hands upon the Territory of Arizona, have invaded New Mexico, and claim to hold a large portion of the Indian Reserve. In the late message of Governor Connelly, the new Executive of New Mexico, appointed by President Lincolnwhich is one of the ablest documents I have ever read-he refers to the operations of the traitors in that section as follows: "Our local affairs are peculiar and most extraor-

not only repeats that such mutual intervention is a fixed fact, but asserts that it will be made "with the full concurrence of the American Government," which we consider more than doubtful. Then, to place the matter beyond question, the Morning Post, the special organ of Lord Palmerston, has published the terms of the anti-Mexican Treaty between England, France, and Spain.

In a few days we shall have this document before us in full. At present we have to state its substance, as given by the telegram. It amounts to this: that the three contracting Powers immediately make an armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico, but it is declared that "there is no intention of waging a territorial war; but the combined naval forces of the three Powers will occupy the principal ports on the Gulf, and will sequestrate the customs revenue at such ports, retaining one-half and paying the rest to the Nexican Covernment. If Mexican et al. military profession, and whose craven heart could not inspire one patriotic impulse, or move him to strike one blow in defence of the Government which strike one blow in defence of the Government which had entrusted him with a charge of the highest responsibility in times of national peril. Lynde's surrender will be remembered for its infamy long after noble deeds and brave encounters of this year's war shall have passed into oblivion. A regular bred officer, with 700 well disciplined and equipped men, he sought safety in fight before three hundred raw volunteers, and when overtaken by the pursuers, ignominiously surrendered his sword and delivered himself, inferior officers and men, up as prisoners of war, without exploding even a single

delivered himself, inferior officers and men, up as prisoners of war, without exploding even a single cap in resistance. This subject, I know, is as painful and humiliating to you as it is to me, and I will pursue this branch of it no further.

"A plain duty lies before us. The invaders must be repulsed from our soil. The invegrity of New Mexico must be re-established. What has been lost must be recovered, as far as the nature of things will permit. Strong arms and brave hearts will be required to meet the foe and drive them without the limits of the Territory. The General Government will, I feel confident, permit that portion of the regular army that is now here to remain and assist in retrieving our lost position. But more a cause, for the establishment of which the bravest wisest, and purest men that the world ever saw

shed their blood and sacrificed their fortunes and

lives."

I have just seen a copy of the Mesilla Times, a Secession paper published at Mesilla, Arizona Territory, dated on the 10th of August last. From this it appears that a complete Secession Government has been organized there, from Governor down to justice of the peace-the Governor being the notorious John R. Baylor, well known for his violent pro-slavery feelings. The Times calls for troops, in order to enable the traitors to hold the Territory, and apprehends an attack by way of Southern California, and by the regular troops still quartered in the New Mexican department, now on the borders of Arizona. It appears that three regiments of these troops are in New Mexico, Bourbon out of place cannot be strong enough | and it is supposed they could be largely increased from the floating population of the neighboring Territory of Colorado. The At all events, it is almost certain that | Times demands the extermination of the whole France, England, and Spain will interfere in Indian race. It boasts that, by the abandon- vanced and occupied Lewinsville, the rebel forces ment of Fort Staunton by the United States troops, on the 8th of August, property equal to three hundred thousand dollars has fallen into the hands of the traitors, including the fort, and adds that not a single Federal soldier

is now left on the soil of Arizona.

I allude to these facts for the purpose of apprising you of the extent of the conspiracy, and to give you a proof of the secrecy and skill of the preparations of those who are at the head of it. Under Mr. Buchanan's Administration nearly every official was more or less involved in these preparations. The Governors of the Territories were either violent Southern men, or men who had acted in connection with the Secessionists for many years. It was a very easy thing for Cobb, or Thompson, or Floyd to give warning to these faithless public servants of their intention to dislocate the Government; and when it is remembered that a number of the officers of the regular army, as you will perceive by the extract from Governor Connelly's message, had been tampered with in the same way, the suddenness and completeness of the usurpation may be accounted for. Fortunately, the Governor of Colorado, Colonel Nye, of New York, is a bold, brave man, and still more fortunately the late vote of the people of California is the best assurance that could be given that the Secession poison cannot spread in that quarter, but may be extirpated, even in Arizona, by prompt and vigorous move-

ments on the part of the Federal Government. The fact is well worth recalling that nearly all the men in the last Congress who voted against the prosecution of the war-with the exception of those from the free States-have either entered the rebel army within a short time past, or are preparing to do so. Both Mr. Burnet and Senator Breckinridge, of Kentucky, are believed to be now holding commissions under Davis, and it is asserted, with some confidence, that Senator Powell, of the same State, and Senators Johnson and Polk, of Missouri, will follow their example. Here, then, is a fitting comment upon the professions of these men in favor of the Constitution during the special session. Mr. Breckinridge has probably been the most illogical of the set. His cry was "State Rights," and yet he is now one of those who are calling upon the rebel troops to invade Kentucky, thus ignoring and rejecting the action of the constituted authorities of his own State. Hereafter the men who have taken ground against the war in the free States, and denounced the Administration, according to the teachings of Breckinridge, will either be compelled to take sides boldly against the war, or else to admit that they have been shamefully deceived.

The City Election. "Ine City Election.

"aptain C. M. Donovan, Democrat, is elected Senator from the city by a majority stated to be 1,807. The Declarate are said also to have gained several members of the Legislature, but the voting of the The following is a list of the names of the Sena-tor and Representatives elected within the bounds of the consolidated city. The army vote may change the result in some of the Representative dis-

SENATOR-C. M. Donovan, Dem. Districts.

1st. Joseph Caldwell, D.
2d. Thos. E. Gaskill, D.
3d. Saml. Josepha, D.
3th. S. C. Thompson, D.
5th. Jos. Moore, Jr., P.
6th. Hiram Baugh, P. & U.
7th. Thos. Cochran, P.
8th. W. L. Dennis, P.
9th. Geo. Quigley, D.

Treaty with Venezuela. The treaty of amily, commerce, and navigation and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States and the Republic of Venezuela is officially proclaimed. Its liberal commercial civil, and religious features are calculated to consummate its objects—viz : a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the two countries. The citizens of each shall be prohibited from applying for or taking any commission or letters of marque to act as privateers against the commerce of either republic from any Venezuela may be at war. It is also declared unlawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any prince or State in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either, provisions, except such as shall be necessary to their going to the next port of that prince or State from

which they have received their commissions. MR. S. PHILLIPS DAY.—We had the pleasure of a visit, yesterday, from Mr. Day, who has been in this country since the beginning of June, as special correspondent of the following London daily journals-Morning Chronicle and Morning Herald. He returns to England on Saturday, and has made troops of friends" during his visit here. Mr. PHILLIPS DAY, who is an Irish gentleman, is author of "Juvenile Crime; its Causes, Character, and Cure;" of "Monastic Institutions," and other valuable and popular works.

THOMAS & SONS' SALES-EXTENSIVE AND VA LUABLE LAW LIDRARY.—To-merrow (Friday) afternoon, a darge and valuable collection of law hooks, including a library. Catalogues ready and Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and the books arranged for examination.

Sale of furniture, this morning, at the auction

itoro.
Sale of furniture, Friday, Tenth street.
Sale of bulbous roots, Saturday.
Mr. Lutz's stock of elegant furniture, Tuesday.
Stocks and real estate—a large sale on Tuesday See advertisements of the six sales.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. special Despatches to "The Press,"

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. THE ELECTION IN THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPS.

The People's Ticket Probably Successful in the City Regiments. INSUBORDINATION IN BIRNEY'S REGIMENT. OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE HATTERAS AFFAIR.

Great Loss of Life of the Rebels. THE ARMY SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC ADVANCING.

THE ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS. WASHINGTON, October 9, 1861. The Army South of the Potomac.

There is a gradual and steady advance of our army upon the receding lines of the army of the enemy, south of the Potomac. Regiment after regiment, and occasionally whole brigades, strike their tents and advance a mile or two towards the enemy, and there commence cutting down the trees and strengthening their positions. Where the pickets of the rebels stood three days ago our men were at work yesterday. There is a general and a successful crowding of the enemy off. As an illustration of the manner in which this is, at least in some cases, done, I will state an incident in my experience yesterday. I was riding beyond Falls Church, and met two Pennsylvania soldiers, who cautioned me to proceed no farther, as our outer pickets had just informed them that the rebel scouts were within half a mile of us, and would probably fire upon us from the thicket if an opportunity occurred. I turned to retrace my steps, but had not gone half a dozen rods when I met a full regiment advancing, each man with a musket in one hand and an axe in the other. With a bold front they pushed on directly towards the rebel scouts, who retreated before them, and our troops commenced cutting away the trees that had afforded the enemy good hiding places, from which they had been firing upon our men The regiment that on this occasion took up an advance position was the Massachusetts Ninth Colonel Cass: an Erie. Pa.: an Indiana, and two New York regiments supported them, in case of

Three Pennsylvania regiments had orders yesterday to advance to new positions last night, quite near Fairfax Court House, to be supported by two full batteries which were advancing as I passed in to wards Washington in the evening. With the exception of one Michigan regiment, in which there were a number of cases of fever and ague, the troops generally are in the enjoyment of excellent health, and are in fine spirits. The army

is well clothed and fed, and there is no word of com-Advance of the Army to Lewinsville. About six o'clock this morning the division under command of General WM. F. SMITH, at Chain Bridge, advanced, and occupied prominent positions in the neighborhood of Lewinsville. On the advance arriving at Langley's, which has hitherto been the outpost of our army, the division was divided, a portion of them continuing up the Little Rock run turnpike, and occupying Prospect

Hill, the other part of the division taking the new

Artillery road, and occupying Smoot's and Maxwell's Hills, a mile and a half this side of Lewins-The batteries were drawn up on prominent positions, and the infantry placed in situations to support them. After remaining about three hours waiting in rain for the rebels to make an attackin fact inviting them to it-our skirmishers ad-

retiring Lewinsville will be retained as well as the other positions taken by our forces to-day. A portion of the troops under Brigadier General PORTER also advanced and occupied Miner's Hill, to the right of Falls Church, and commanding that village and Barrett's Hill, which latter is now in the possession of the rebel pickets. General McClellan and his staff, accompanied by Captain Barker's McClellan Dragoons, crossed over Chain Bridge early this morning, spending

the whole day in making reconnoissances of the new positions taken by the Federal forces. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Captain BAR-NEY, of the Twenty-fourth New York Regiment, advanced three miles beyond Falls Church, on the Leesburg turnpike, with ten men, where he surprised a picket guard of eight of Col. STEWART'S Cavalry. Three of them were killed, and one taken prisoner. They also captured five horses. equipped, thirteen nati pistols, four sabres, one carbine, and one telescope. The horse killed was a white one, which has been often seen by our pickets, and is believed to have belonged to Captain POWELL, of STEWART'S Cavalry. The capture took place within half a mile of a rebel encamp-

So sudden was the descent of Captain BARNEY upon the rebels, and so much were they frightened, that they had not time to draw their pistols. two horses out of the eight escaped.

The Army of the Enemy. The careful surveys made by our balloons indicate a large concentration of troops at Manassas Junction, and north and south of that point. The ground is covered with tents for miles in extent. The Enlistment of Foreigners---General Garibaldi.

The policy of the Government in regard to employing foreigners in the military service is as follows, the statement being made on good authority: 1st-No one has been authorized to enlist or raise troops in Canada, as has been affected to be under-

2d-No commissions have been offered or other overtures made to military men in France or other European Statos, as has been assumed there. 3d-The Government has not tendered the command of the army to General GARIBALDI, as has been represented in Europe.

has come with a good character and credentials, and offered his services to the Gevernment, for the support of the Union, has been accepted, and no other is in the military employment of the United

Second, General GARIBALDI, being a naturalized citizen, it was reported to the Government by one of our consuls that the General was contemplating a visit to this country, and that he had intimated, conditionally, a disposition to engage in the service of the United States. He was informed that if this was so his services we the mosept ed with pleasure, and he world recommission as Major General, by the small rank that was conferred on Gracial MAFAYETTE in the army of the Revolution.

General Canivaldt, upon consideration of the subject has solicluded not to offer his services at present, but thinks he may by-and-by revisit the United States. The Military and the Courts---Gen. Gra-

ham's Contempt Case. Brigadier General GRAHAM appeared before Judge Merrick to-day to answer to a charge of contempt of court in detaining the minor JERE-MIAH LYONS in the camp of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment., after the court had, under a writ of habeas corpus, ordered his release. General GRAHAM answered by filing an affidavit disavowing any intention of contempt, claiming that he had acted in strict conformity with the law and literally obeyed the order of his superior officer. In this connection he quoted general order No. 73, emanating from the Adjutant General's

office. It is dated Sept. 7th, and says: "Here

after no discharge shall be granted on the ground

of minority."

General GRAHAM's counsel argued that the court has no jurisdiction in the case, it being one of a purely military character, to be determined alone by the military authority, the power of discharge being specially vested in the War Department. The court differed altogether from the argument, maintaining that, undisturbed by the clamor of the multitude, and sedulously guarding against dangerous precedents, justice should be administered according to the Constitution and the laws. No political motives, no reasons of State, nor plea of secessity could justify a disregard of the solemn duties of the judiciary. He showed that the power of discharging minors by judicial process had been exercised in various States, not only during the war of 1812, but since the commencement of the present civil contest; and he himself had repeatedly exercised this jurisdiction without any question being raised as to the propriety of his course. The solemn decision of the entire Supreme Court was that the military cannot be exempted from subordination to the civil tribunals; and at no time can a military officer purge himself from an illegal act by quoting the order of his superior officer. Following the example of Chancellor Kent, in the case of Commodore Chauncey and General Luwis, the court said that if by noon tomorrow the minor, JEREMIAH LYONS, shall not be surrendered to the court, to be dealt with accord-

rule for attachment against GRAHAM, for contempt of court, shall be made absolute. Arrest for Purchasing Government Property. J. W. GRYMES, of Georgetown, has been arrested on the charge of purchasing Government property of the quartermasters, etc., which they have had no right to sell. It is said his books have been kept with such precision as to afford clear proof against the parties implicated.

ing to law, and to carry out the previous order, the

Consul at Nantes, France. The President has appointed John Dela Mon-TAGNIE, of New York, United States consul at Affairs Along the Lines.

FALLS CHURCH.-Taylor's Hill affords the best view of the country westward from this place, and from this point the rebels are occasionally seen stealing along the heights and watching our movements from Barrett's Hill, though their pickets are much nearer the village. All the timber (which is quite heavy here) is being cleared away, in order o perfect the sweep of our batteries now being constructed with great skill upon commanding ele-vations, and many of the soldiers are still busily engaged fitting up in their new quarters those little conveniences so conducive to the comfort of soldier

The first signs of the encampments recently occupied by the rebels on the road from the George-town Aqueduct are found just this side of Ball's Cross Roads, consisting of rails set up and covered with straw, and of brush huts sheltered by thick overhanging cedar and pine. A few rods east of Upten's Hill there are quite a number of these rail huts, covered with corn fodder and rve straw. capable of accommodating about one regiment.

A ridiculous specimen of Confederate earthworks, consisting of a little ridge of dirt, thrown up about two feet high, runs along the side of Upton's Hill—the only signs of rebel fortifications in that vicinity, though it is believed that in the dense pines on Barrett's Hill, and beyond the Dulaney place, there are masked batteries of a more formidable character. From Taylor's Hill, through a gap in the heights, the Blue Ridge is seen, in direct line with which is visible at times the smoke of a large encampment, apparently not more than six

miles distant. How long our troops will remain here it is impossible to learn; but I think we shall stretch on oon, though how far, and in what force, is known only to the powers that be.

The Capture of the Steamer Fanny—No U.S. Naval Officer on Board. Hon. John F. Potten, Chairman of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, n the 8th inst. called the attention of the Navy Department to a statement in the newspapers, that Capt. J. H. Morrison, of the steamer Fanny, recently captured by the rebels off Cape Hatteras, was imprisoned at Fortress Monroe for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and inquire if the tatement was true in whole or in part. The Department to-day replied as follows:

ment to-day replied as follows:

NAYY DEFARTMENT, October 9, 1861.

Sir: Your letter of the 8th instant, relative to the newspaper reperts concerning the master of the steamer Fanny, has been received. The steamer alluded to was not, at the time of her capture, in the service of this Department, and has never been employed by it, and the same may be said of her captain. This Department has no knowledge of him whatever, and I have no reason to suppose that at the time of the capture of the Fanny a single per son in any way connected with the navy was on board of her. Very respectfully,

Gineon Welles.

Cavalry. Not a week passes but which adds one or more cavalry regiments to the army here. This feature s new in our army, and there is a difference of opinion among military men as to the advantages r disadvantages of cavalry. Their value will certainly depend wholly upon the amount of their training. Well-trained cavalry are invaluable in the field; but if not trained, they are not only useless but dangerous.

The Vote of the Soldiers—The People's
Ticket Supposed to Ilave a Majority—
Insubordination a Result of the Elec-No official returns are obtainable, but the impression is that the People's ticket has a majority in

the Philadelphia camps.

Some insubordination in Colonel BIRNEY's regiment, at Bladensburg, grew out of the election ex-Winter Clothing for Our Prisoners. Permission has been given to WM. F. MARTIN, who was in command at Hatteras and is now in

confinement, with his 700 associates, at Fort Columbus, to furnish winter clothing for the prisoners, with funds to be received by him from North The Richmond Prisoners. This morning, Privates PRATT and WOODBURY,

Richmond, arrived in the city and passed to their regiment, the Second Vermont. New Laboratories. Three new laboratories on the site of the ene

two of the fifty-seven prisoners released from

blown up are nearly completed at the Washington navy yard, and the foundations for a fourth one have been laid. From Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 9 .- The Memphis papers pub-

lish a proclamation from Ben McCulloch to the people of Arkansas, dated Sept. 25, asking for three regiments immediately to serve for one year. Despatches from Fort Smith, Ark., say Ben McCulloch, is in want of men, his present force being only 3,500 strong. This would seem to prove that McCulloch is still alive. The officers of the Fremont Light Guard deny that the recruiting officers of that regiment closed the rendezvous on the announcement of the re-

moval of General Frémont, and state that the enlistments are going on rapidly. JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 9.—The surrender of the Federal camp near Hermann, reported this morning, proves not to have been so serious an affair as at first stated. Colonel Matthews simply abandoned his camp on the approach of the rebels, and retired to Hermann without loss of any kind. The three cannon mentioned in a previous despatch belonged to the rebels. Colonel Harding now telegraphs from Hermann that he has no apprehensions of an attack on that

place, and that the Gasconade and Osage bridges

are well guarded and secure against the rebels.

From Kentucky. Louisville, Oct. 9.—The city is quiet. No news has been received from below. Louisville, Oct. 9.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ult., says the privateer Sumpter coaled at Trinidad on the 14th September. The Nashville Union and American, of the 2d inst., says two gentlemen arrived last evening from Fontras county, who report the Union mer there as very refractory, and that they have killed four or five Secessionists and the county sheriff. Jeff Davis had not returned to Richmond up to

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says that Col. Harris, a rebel officer, has been arrested at Paducah, Kentucky. The steamer Curlew, loaded with wheat and obacco, ran into sunken flat-boats on Saturday, and sunk. The loss, which amounted to \$50,000

was uninsured. The New Orleans Picayune asks the city authorities to extend the chain of forts to the Balize and says the taking of Washington or occupation of Maryland is of no consequence compared with the loss of New Orleans, and the security of the cotton and tobacco there. The Marlboro, (Md.) Gazette says the tobacco crop has been materially injured by the August

FROM CAIRO. Expected Attack on Paducah, Kentucky
---Our Troops Prepared. CHICAGO, Oct. 9 .- The Cairo correspondent of the Tribune says advices from Paducah represent that the troops there are preparing for the reception of the rebels, who, in heavy force, are said to be advancing against that place. The women and children have been sent away, and everything indicates an approaching struggle.

General McClernand will issue to-morrow a proclamation closing all the drinking and gambling houses in Cairo. The State Election---Legislative Vote. BEDFORD AND SOMERSET LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT. Shrock (Rep.) is certainly elected.

John Cessna (Dem.) has 1,000 majority in Bedford county. Four districts have not been reported.

Householder (Rep.) is reported to have 1,000 majority in Somerset. So the result is at present doubtful.

LANCASTER COUNTY. LANCASTER, Oct. 9.—The entire Union Assembly and county ticket is elected, except the city treasurer, which is still in doubt. CUMBERLAND COUNTY CARLISLE, Oct. 9 .- The following is the vote for the Legislative ticket:
Rhoads (Dem.) 600 majority.

Singer (Dem.) about 300 majority.
In this county the whole Democratic county ticket is elected. PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—The election yesterday resulted in the success of the Republican Union ticket, with the exception, perhaps, of the City Treasurer, which is still in doubt. The vote is much smaller than usual.

The Fremont-Blair Difficulty. CINCINNATI, October 9.—The Cincinnati En-quirer, the paper in which all the Blair and Fré-mont charges, letters, &c., appeared originally, in answer to General Frémont's despatch, exculpates the General or any members of his department un-qualifiedly, from any responsibility in their publi-cation. The papers, it says, were obtained through an entirely different source.

Municipal Election at Baltir UNION TRIUMPH. BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The election for member of the City Councils to day was quietly conducted. The Secessionists made no opposition. The total vote polled was 9,587, and the whole Union ticket

was elected without opposition save a few scatter

ing votes.
This vote exceeds by 338 the Secession vote of last April by which the members of the Legislature, now in Fort Lafayette, claimed their seats. Arrival of Dr. Hayes' Polar Expedition. HALIFAX, Oct. 9.—Dr. Hayes' Polar expedition arrived here this morning, in the United States. The party are all well. Two have died—August Sontaug, the astronomer, and Gibson Caraltes. Dr. Hayes reached Smith's Straits on the 26th of

August last year, but could not penetrate the strait with his vessel either last season or this. He wintered at Port Foulke, near Cape Alexander, and with a dog-sledge reached latitude 81 degrees, 35 minutes on May 18th of this year. The Steamer Ericsson Chartered by the Seizure of the Bark Texan Star. Boston, October 9 .- The bark Texan Star was BOSTON, OCCOPET 9.—The bark Texan Star was seized to-day, charged with landing a cargo of powder at Galveston, and returning to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, running the blockade both ways since the war. She arrived to-day from Liverpool NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The stanmer Persia sailed for Liverpool this morning.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following despatches were received to-night at the Navy Department:

United States Ship Susquehanna, 1 OFF HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 6, 1861. SIR: Late in the afternoon of the 4th instant Sin: Late in the afternoon of the 4th instant I received information that the enemy had landed a large force at Chicominica and Kine Keet, and that the Indiana Regiment posted there was in full retreat before them; also, that our three tugs in the inlet were aground or disabled. The steamer Fanny had been captured the day before.

I at once got under way the ship and the Montecello and anchored for the night close to shore, in Hatteras cove. At daybreak, I found our troeps in and about the light house, and in distress for want of provisions, which they had been without for twenty-four hours. I supplied them with food, and, at the request of their commanding officer, remained for their protection during the day.

learning that the enemy were still in large force at Kine Keet, I sent the *Monticello* to drive them off, which important service was performed by Lieutenant Commanding Braine, with great effect and good conduct. His report is enclosed. I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. LARDNER, Captain.
To Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES SHIP MONTICELLO.

Off Cape Hatterns, N. C., October 5, 1861. October 5, 1861.

Sin: I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to your order of this morning, I stood through the inner channel of Hatteras shoals at 12.30 P. M., and stood close along shore to the northward, keeping a bright lookout from aloft.

At 1 30 P. M. we discovered several sailing vessels over the Woodland Kine Keet, at the same time a regiment marching to the northward cartime a regiment marching to the northward, carrying a rebel flag in their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also two tugs inside flying the As they came out of the woods at Kine Keet, we ran close in shore and opened a deliberate fire upon them at the distance of three-quarters of a mile.

mile.
At our first shell, which fell apparently in their midst, they rolled up their flag and scattered, moving rapidly up the beach to the northward. We followed them, firing rapidly from three guns, driving them up to a clump of woods, in which they took refuge, and abreast of which their steamer lay.

We now shelled the woods, and could see them embarking in small boats for their vessels aviembarking in small boats for their vessels, evidently in great confusion, and suffering greatly from our fire.

from our fire.

Their steamers now opened fire upon us, firing, however, but three shots, which fell short. Two boats, filled with men, were struck by our shots and destroyed. Three more steamers came down the Sound, and took a position opposite the woods. We were shelling also two sloops. We continued firing deliberately upon them from half past one o'clock P. M. until half past three P. M., when two men were discovered on the sea-beach making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the Indiana regiment, we sent an armed boat and crew to bring them off, covering them, at the same time, with our fire. to bring them on, covering them, at the same time, with our fire.

Upon the boat nearing the beach, they took to the water. One of them (Private Warren O. Haven, of Company H, Twentieth Indiana Regiment,) was successful in reaching the boat. The other man, Private Charles White, Company H, Twentieth Regiment Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf.

giment Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf.
Private Haven informs me that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th, and that he witnessed our fire, which was very destructive. He states that two of our shell fell into two sloops loaded with men, blowing the vessels to pieces, and sinking them; also that several of the officers were killed. Their horses were seen running about the beach. He had just escaped from his captors after shooting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He states that the enemy were in the greatest confusion, rushing wildly into the water, striving to get off to their vessels.

Private Haven now directed me to the point where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunithe rebels were congregated, waiting an opportuni-ty to get off. I opened fire again with success, scattering them. We were now close in three fa-

Scattering them. We were now close in three fa-thoms of water, and our shell told with effect. Six steamers were now off the Point, one of which I recognized as the Fanny. At 5.25 P. M. we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upwards of four miles. I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamers with our rifled cannon, a Parrott 32-pounder, and struck the Fanny, I think, once. I found the range of the piece much short of what I had anticipated, many of the shot turning end over end, and not exceeding much the range of the smooth-bore 32-pounder.
I enclose herewith the memorandum of the am-

pended to-day.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ebedient servant,
Lieutenant D. S. Braine,
manding U. S. steamer Monticello To Captain J. L. LARDNER, commanding steamer Susquehanna, off Cape Hatteras, N.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Million en route for New York. PACIFIC SPRINGS, Oct. 9 .- The California pony express passed here at noon to-day, with the fol-

lowing advices:
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—MARINE.—Arrived 29th
Sept., ships Storm King, from New York; Santa
Claus and Wm. Star, from Boston; bark Comet,
from Honolulu. Spoken, ship Magnet, from New
York, Aug. 20th, lat 18 10, long 91 54; whale bark
Sap Hole, 14 months out, with 100 bbls. cil. Sailed,
brig Theress, for Hong Kong.
The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's
sailed on the 28th, to cruise along the Southern
coast.

coast.
The steamer Uncle Sam sailed for Panama on

 Sather & Church
 91,550

 B. Davidson
 80,000

 J. Seligman & Co
 53,158

 Alsop & Co
 65,621

 Schall & Bros
 57,100

 Levi Strau
 51,304

 James Patrick & Co
 30,000

 Mark Brumagin & Co
 20,000

 Among the cabin passengers for New York were Capt. Goo.
 The Foston, Lieut. K. W. Forsyth, all of the United States army; J. P. Dewcy, wife & son, Thomas Sunderland & wite, and Mrs. E. C. Washburgie,

 The following passengers were for Europe: Rev. W.

The following passengers were for Europe: Rev. W. Scott, D. D., wife and four children, A. Scott, Chalrs Scott, Mrs. T. H. Silby and five children, and Mrs. COMMERCIAL .- The San Francisco market continues quiet; 23c was refused for 3,500 boxes of Candles, ex-magnet. Isthmus Butter 27c. Cotton duck, No. 1, 37 kc. High proof Whisky 30c. Spirits of Turpentine

81.50 伊 gallon. GENERAL NEWS. The California news has been of no importance since the last express.

The Legislature of Nevada Territory was consince the last express.

The Legislature of Nevada Territory was convened at Carson city yesterday.

Governor Nyce sent in his message to-day, and recommended the adoption of a California mining law for that Territory, and speedily getting rid of the Utah statute, which is now the prevailing law.

He also recommended the passage of a Sunday law, and treated the affairs of the nation in a patriotic manner. OREGON. The steamer Cortez brings Oregon dates to the 29th ult. The news is unimportant. She brought \$99,000 in gold, and a variety of Government stores, together with 100 mules and 55 horses for the army—the latter cost \$175 per head. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sandwich Island dates are to the 7th ult.

The Sandwich Island dates are to the 7th ult. The bark Zero arrived at Honolulu on the 5th, from the Arctic Ocean, bringing the first report from the whaling fleet. As is usual with the first advices from the North, it is very brief and unsatisfactory—as good, however, as the first report last year. August and September are the best months for whaling in that ocean.

T. M. Dryer, the American commissioner, was so seriously ill as to be unable to attend to the business generally. siness generally.

Business appears to be very dull at the Islands, and will continue so until the advent of the vessels of the whaling fleet, in October and November.

The remnant of a small town had been discovered on Malden's Island, which is supposed to have been a stopping-place for the buccaneers, three centuries

ago.

The ship Storm King, from New York, reports having encountered a severe gale off Cape Horn. She was compelled to throw 30 tons of freight overboard. PASSENGERS BY THE UNCLE SAM.

The following is a correct list of the passengers who left upon the steamer *Uncle Sam* yesterday whe left upon the steamer Uncle Sam yesterday morning:

T. P. Satterson, A. H. Patterson, G. W. Reed, W. Reed, E.D. Gird, A. H. Von Walhick, wife, and son, Charles Train, Colonel C. B. Fosten, U. S. A., Gaptain Geo. Thorn, U. S. A., wife, and 3 children and servant, Capt. W. M. Myers, U. S. A., wife, and 2 children and servant, Capt. W. M. Myers, U. S. A., wife, and 2 children and servant, Capt. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Lieut. G. W. Forsyth, U. S. A., K. P. Duwey, wife, and son, Thomas Sunderland, wife, three children, and servant, John Dewes, H. Webster and wife, D. M. Smith, C. B. Walter, Wm E. Wagner, Mrs. E. C. Washbuene, E. W. Buell, S. J. Sparrow, Mr, C. M. Strader, J. B. McCune, A. J. Compton, wife, child, and nurse, Miss Ada Launeg, U. K. Urkhan, M. Hesseckel, Miss L. B. Webster, J. H. Reese, Francis Prehaus and brother, Mrs. J. C. Bunderkoff and son, K. A. Campbell, Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D., wife and four children, Willie Scott, Chalmers Scott, Ambrose Michland, Mrs. A. R. Beese, J. G. Vostner, G. B. Gaodrich, C. Waters, A. A. Ansey, Jerome Laborde, J. Cameron, L. Hutchings, JE Smith, H. Dodge, J. F. Thomas and wife, Capt. C. E. Mowrey, Mr. Mary A. Lamb, J. T. Ryan, G. S. Lawrence, John Wilson, Mrs. H. Michells, 4chil, and svt, Wm. Billings, Jr., J. R. Ellinger, wife and 4 chi, Mrs. J. McClure and 3 chil, Mrs. S. O. Besworth and two children, P. A. Raymond, S. Marks, Mrs. B. B. Laiton, J. W. Fisher, Mrs. T. Underwoot, T. Bavenport and wife, S. A. Edmundson, A. W. Campbell, Juan Singer, J. McKensie, J. Lockhart, D. E. Neal, S. H. Downing, L. T. Barron and family, Julius Bristand, Andrew Lerome, Mrs. T. B. Calvan, John W. Duncan, W. Wright and daughter.

The National Loan in Boston-Increase in Subscriptions.

Boston, October 9.—The subscriptions to the National Loan are coming in faster now than at any

Arrival of the City of Washington. NEW YORK, Oct. 79.—The steamer City of Washington arrived this morning. Her advices have been anticipated. She brings 600 bales of Resumption of Specie Payments by the Pittsburg Banks.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—All the banks in this city have resumed specie payments. The Iowa Election. CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The returns from the election in Iowa, yesterday, come in slowly. Those re-ceived indicate the election of Kirkwood (Repub-

Government. New York, Oct 9.—The steamer Eriesson has been chartered by the Government. She will load with horses. Departure of the Persia.

General Fremont and Colonel Blair. OLONEL BLAIR'S SECOND ARREST-HIS CHARGES AGAINST CENERAL FREMONT. When Colonel Blair's letter to Adjutant General Thomas was made known to General Fremont, he issued the following order for the Colonel's re-ar-

"HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Mo., September 26, 1861. "SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 268. "SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 268.
"Colonel F. P. Blair, Jr., First Missouri Light Artillery, is heroby placed in arrest. He will proceed without delay to Jefferson Burracks, and report himself in arrest to Lieutenant Colonel S. Burbank, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding.
"His limits will be those of the post of Jefferson Barracks.

Barracks.

"By order of Major General Frémont.

"CHAUNEY MCKEEVER,

"Assistant Adjutant General."

Immediately upon his rearrest, Col. Blair prepared the following charges and specifications against Gen. Frémont, and forwarded the same to COL. BLAIR'S CHARGES AGAINST GEN FREMONT

COL. BLAIR'S CHARGES AGAINST GEN FREMONT.
Charges preferred by Frank P. Blair, Jr., colonel
of the First Regiment of Missouri volunteers,
against Major General John C. Fremont, of the
army of the United States, commanding in the Depurtment of the West:

CHARGE 1. Neglect of duty and unofficer-like CHARGE 1. Neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct.

Specification 1. In failing and neglecting from the 3d day of July, 1861, to repair to the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, the headquarters of the Western Department, and there enter upon the duties belonging to him as the military chief of said department, to the serious injury of the public service therein and the loyal people thereof.

Specification 2. In failing and unofficer-like Specification 2. In failing and neglecting to inform himself of the wants and necessities of the form himself of the wants and necessities of the said Western Department, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to the 26th day of July, 1861, to the grout detriment of the public service and the injury of

detriment of the public service and the injury of the said department.

Specification 3. In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce and succor Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, commanding a part of the army of the United States, at Springheid, in the State of Missouri, from the 3d day of July, 1861, to the 10th day of August, 1861, the said post of Springheid being all the while in immediate peril from the enemy, whereb the forces of the United States at or near said Springheid were, many of them, sacrificed, and the residue compelled to abandon said post, to the serious detriment of the Government of the United States and the State of Missouri and the people thereof.

Government of the United States and the State of Missouri and the poople thereof.

Specification 4. In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce or succor Major

Backen, commanding la part of the army of the United States at Lexington, in the State of Missouri, from the 15th day of August, 1861, to the 1st day of September, 1861, the said post at Lexington being all the while in imminent peril from the enemy, whereby said post was left to the power of an overwholming foc, and was assaulted by said foe and preserved from destruction only by the heroic valor of the officers and men of the post after they had been so grossly abandoned by the said Major General John C. Fremont.

Specification 5. In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce and succor Cel. James A. Mulligan, commanding a post of the

Specification 5. In failing and neglecting to take proper measures to reinforce and succer Cel. James A. Mulligan, commanding a post of the army of the United States at Lexington, in Lafayette county, in the State of Missouri, from the 10th day of September, 1861, to the 20th day of September, 1861, to the 20th day of September, 1861, the said post at Lexington being all the while in imminent peril from the enemy, whereby the enemy were suffered to assault the said post, and conquer and take the same, to the great disgrace of the national arms, and the detriment of the service.

Specification 6. In suffering one Martin Green and other guerilla chiefs of the enemy to recruit an army in Northerstern Missouri of from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and to overrun and ravage Northeastern Missouri on the — day of August, 1861, to about the 10th day of September, 1861, without taking proper measures to suppress the bands of said Martin Green and other guerillas, whereby a vast amount of the property of the loyal inhabitants of said section of the State of Missouri was wasted and destroyed. Many of raid inhabitants were driven out of said Northeastern Missouri by the enemy, and many were compelled by the enemy to take an each of ellegiance to the vertended traitrone and many were compelled by the enemy to take an oath of allegiance to the pretended traitorous and insurrectionary government called the Confederate States of America.

Specification 7. In suffering and permitting

Specification 7. In suffering and permitting one Stephen A. Hurlbutt, a brigadier general in the army of the United States, and his authority, to be and remain in command of the forces of said Government of Northern Missouri, from the 10th day of August, 1861, to about the 10th day of September, 1861, knowing him, the said Stephen A. Hurlbutt, from the official report of his superior officer, Brigadier General Pope, to be a common drunkard, and unfit all of said time to command, to the great detriment of the service of the loyal people of Missouri.

Specification 8. In neglecting and refusing, on er about the 1st day of September, 1861, when a post of the army of the United States, at Lexington, in the county of Lafayette, State of Missouri, was in imminent peril from the enemy, and in need was in imminent peril from the enemy, and in need of immediate succor and reinforcements, to receive or hear one Richard Vaughn, Esq., who had come from said Lexington to his headauarters in the city of St. Louis, to lay before him, the said Major-General J. C. Fremont, the distressed condition of said post, to solicit succor and reinforcements for the same, he, the said Major General J. C. Fremont, pretending and insisting that he was too busy to receive or hear the message of said Vaughn; and although he, the said Major General J. C. Fremont, was informed that the message of said Richard Vaughn related to matters of most urgent necessity, and demanded immediate action, he, the said Major General J. C. Fremont, would not receive him, the said Richard Vaughn, nor hear him; nor did he give any assistance to the as in imminent peril from the enemy, and in need not receive him, the said Richard Vaughn, nor near him; nor did he give any assistance to the and post in Lexington, so in imminent peril.

Specification 9. In appointing, on or about the bith day of August, 1861, to a high place of confidence and trust under his authority, viz: master of transportation in the Western department, one

Doctor Edward H. Castle, a person of disreputable character; in keeping the said Castle in said office and place of trust after being fully informed of his character, to the great detriment and disgrace of the service. the service.

Specification 10. In establishing about his headquarters in the city of St. Louis, a harricade, whereby information absolutely indispensable to the public service was repelled and shut out from his mind : he, the said General Fremont, refusing and preventing himself, by such means, from being informed of matters of the wtmost importance for hours and even days, to the great detriment of the public service.

Specification 11. In not taking proper measures, while in command of said Department of the West, to put down rebellion within the State of Missouri, drive out and expel the invaders from said

Missouri, drive out and expel the invaders from said State, and re-establish the authority of the United States therein.

Specification 12. In this, that Captain Willard, of the steamboat Sunshine, a steamboat in the employ of the United States Government, was sent by Colonel Mulligan from Lexington, on or about the 10th day of September, 1861, to convey certain officers with despatches to Colonel Davis, commanding Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri. And when the said steamboat Sunshine reached Glasgow, in the State of Missouri, on its way to Jefferson City, it was fired into and upon by the armed enemies of the United States Government, and compelled to land and transport the forces of the Missouri river; that the said Captain Willard, obtaining the despatches from Col. Mulligan to Col. Davis from the officers having them in charge, and, making his escape, came without delay to the city of St. Louis, and repaired immediately to headquarters, and then addressed a note to the said Major General John C. Fremont, stating briefly the facts above recited, and that he had important information in regard to the movements of the enemy to communicate to him, and also the despatches of Col. Mulligan to Col. Davis, the said Major General J. C. Fremont refused to hear or see him, and informed him that, if he was an officer of the army, he could take the train the next day for the city of Jefferson, with the despatches to Col. Davis; and, if not an officer of the army, he could take the train the next day for the city of Jefferson, with the despatches to Col. Davis; and, if not an officer of the army, he could take the train the next day for the city of Jefferson, with the despatches to Col. Davis; and, if not an officer of the army, he could leave the despatches there, and call and see him, the said Major General J. C. Fremont, on the next day; that by the refusal to see Capt. Willard, and receive the information which he was prepared to give, the public service was deeply injured; that the succor demanded in the des State, and re-establish the authority of the United

State of Missouri, was captured by the enemies of the United States Government.

CHARGE 2.—Disobedience of orders.

Specification 1. In this, that the said Major General John C. Frémont, when ordered by the Secretary of War, on or about the 3d day of July, 1861, to proceed to the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, from the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did not and would not comply with said order; but, in disregard thereof, went to the city of New York, and there remained until about the 23d day of July, 1861, to the great neglect of the duties belonging to his department.

Specification 2. On the 30th day of August, 1861, the said Major General John C. Frémont issued the following proclamation! State of Missouri, was captured by the enemies o issued the following preclamation:

[Here follows the proclamation, which was modified by the President, with respect to declaring slaves free belonging to persons in arms against the United States.]

That on the — day of —, 1861, the President of the United States overed the said Major General the United States ordered the said Major General J. C. Frémont to modify the said proclamation, so as to make it conform to an act of Congress entias to make it conform to an act of Congress entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861, which the said Major General J. C. Frémont has ever since failed, neglected, and refused to do, in disobedience of said order and in contempt of the authority of the President of the United States.

Specification 3. That after the order aforesaid of said President of the United States, commanding the said Major General Frémont so to modify his said proclamation, he, the said Frémont, did, on or about the 21st day of September, 1861, cause to be printed and circulated a large number of his proclamations in original form, contrary to the order of the President of the United States, and in contempt of his authority.

Change 3. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

gentleman. gentleman.

Specification 1. In declaring to Oliver H. Filley, on or about the 1st day of September, 1861, after he had appointed the said Edward H. Castle, that he had suspended said Castle from said appointment, when in fact he had not suspended the said Castle, and said declaration was false

Specification 2. In letting out to Leonidas Has kell a Government contract for five thousand mules, to be nurchased by the said Leonidas Haskell, who when in fact he had not suspended the said Castle, and said declaration was false

Syccification 2. In letting out to Leonidas Has kell a Government contract for five thousand mules, to be purchased by the said Leonidas Haskell, who was a contractor of the Government, appointing him, the said Leonidas Haskell, to a place on the staff of him, the said Major General John C. Fremont, to the common scandal and serious detriment of the service.

Syecification 3. In countagencies and to break through the shell with which the Confederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the States, some measure short of secession and independence may satisfy them; and when they may put up with an offer to live on fair terms with their confederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the States, some measure short of secession and independence may satisfy them; and when they may be with an offer to live on fair terms with their confederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the States, some measure short of secession and independence may satisfy them; and when they may be with an offer to live on fair terms with their conquerors. It is to be seen whether the latter will then offer them what they might have easily obtained at an earlier stage of hostility.

of the service.

Specification 3. In countenancing and encouraging officers and privates of the army under his command to write letters to public newspapers in praise of himself and in denunciation of all who differ from him.

Specification 4. In suffering and countenancing, and not prohibiting officers and privates of the army under his command from holding meetings in their camps, and passing resolutions adulatory of himself, and publishing the said resolutions, contrary to army regulation 210, and in contompt and disregard thereof.

Charge 4. Gross extravagance, weste, mismanagement, and misapplication of the public monneys.

neys. Specification 1. In this, that he has surrounded himself with men of disreputable character, his former dependents and hangers on from the State of California, with whom he was connected in business character and reputation for

sorbed, so as to prevent him from attending to the great work to which he was assigned by the Go-vernment of the United States. vernment of the United States.

Charge 5. Despotic and tyrannical condust.

Specification 1. In this, that he issued an illegal order on the — day of September, 1861, forbidding officers of the army from corresponding with officials of the State and other governments, to the end that his errors might not be exposed, and his conduct controlled by his superiors, whereby the Government of the United States and the people have sustained great detriment.

Specification 2. In this, that he ordered a public journal in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, called and known as the Evening News, to be suppressed, and its editor and proprietor to be arrested and imprisoned, for a fair and just criticism upon his conduct, although he well knew that said newspaper had always given a fair and loyal support to the Government of the United States, and its only crime was in making public his errors and its only crime was in making public his errors of judgment and incompetency to command in this of judgment and incompetency to command in this department.

I have the honor to lay before the President of the United States the above charges and specifications against Major General John C. Frémont, commanding the Department of the West, which are respectfully submitted to the President's consideration. Respectfully,

Frank P. Blair, Jr.,

Colonel First Reg't Missouri Light Artillery.

Accompanying the above charges was the follow-ing letter from Colonel F. P. Blair, Jr., to Brigaing letter from colonel F. P. Blair, Jr., to Brigadier General L. Thomas:
"Brigadier General L. Thomas, Adjutant General of United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

"GENERAL! I have the honor to transmit to you, through the proper channel, certain charges and specifications implicating the official conduct of Major General John C. Fremont, of the United Major General John C. Fremont, of the United States Army, commanding the Western Department, and beg that you will, without unnecessary delay, lay them before the President of the United States for his consideration.

"Respectfully, Frank P. Blair, Jr., T. Colonel First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery.

"St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1861."

The Rebel Sequestration Act. The following are the instructions of Attorney General Benjamin to the "Receivers" under the Sequestration Act, passed by the rebel Congress at the late session:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, RICHMOND, 12th September, 1861. Instructions to Receivers under the Act entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property, and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war against the United States."—Approved 30th March, 1861.

The following persons are subject to the operation of the law as alien enemies:
All citizens of the United States, except citizens or resident of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory south of Kansas.

All persons who have a domicte within the States with which this Government is at war, no matter whether they be citizens or not: Thus the subjects of Great Britain, France, or other neutral nations, who have a domicie, of Afé chriying on business or traffic within the States at war with this Confederacy, are alien enemies under the law.

All such citizens residents of the States of De laware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, and of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and of the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the Instructions to Receivers under the Act entitled trict of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.
Immediately after taking your oath of office, you Immediately after taking your carn or once, you will take possession of all the property of every nature and kind whatsoever within your district belonging to alien enemies as above defined.

You will forthwith apply to the clerk of the

You will forthwith apply to the clerk of the court for writs of garnishment under the eighth section of the law, and will propound to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. These interrogatories you will propound to the following persons, viz:

1st. All attorneys and counsellors practising law within your district.

2d. The presidents and cashiers of all banks and principal administrative officers of all railroad and other cooperations within your district.

All agents of foreign corporations, insurance agents, commission merchants engaged in foreign trade, agents of foreign mercantile houses, dealers in bills of exchange, executors and administrators of states, assignees and syndies of insolvent estates, trustees, and, generally, all persons who are known to do business as agents for others.

In the first week of each month you will exhibit In the first week of each month you will exhibit to the judge a statement showing the whole amount of money in your hands as receiver, and deposit the same for safe keeping in such bank or other depository as may be selected for that purpose by the judge; reserving only such amount as may be required for immediate necessary expenditure in the discharge of your duties as receivers.

Whenever, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or controlling any property rights or credits of an alien enemy, has

trustee, or other person holding or controlling any property rights or credits of an alien enemy, has wilfully failed to give you information of the same, you will immediately report the fact to the District Attorney for your district, to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the third section of the law.

J. P. Benjamin, Attorney General.

The following interrogatories to garnishees have been prepared for your use, together with a note annexed for the information of the garnishee:

1. Have you now, or have you had in your possession or under your control, since the twenty-first day of May last (1861), and if yea, at what time, any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or oredits, within the Conright or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed for or by an alien enemy; or in or to which any alien enemy had, and when, since that time, any right, title, or interest, either directly or indirectly? indirectly?

If you answer any part of the foregoing in terrogatory in the affirmative, then set forth, specifically and particularly, a description of such property, right, title, credit, or interest, and, if you have disposed of it in whole or in part, or of the profit or rent or interest accruing therefrom, then state when you made such disposition, and the whom, and where such property now is and by whom held?

2. Were you since twenty fort day of Market and the profit of the profit

whom held?
3. Were you, since twenty-first day of May,
1861, and if yea, at what time indebted, either directly or indirectly, to any alien enemy or alien
enemics? If yea, state the amount of such indebtedness, if one, and of each indebtedness, if more than one; give the name or names of the cre-ditor or creditors, and the place or places of resi-dence, and state whether and to what extent such debt or debts have been discharged, and also the time and manner of the discharge.

4. Do you know of any land or lands, tenement of the mements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattels, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, or any

within the Confederate States of America, or any right or interest held, owned, possessed, or enjoyed, directly or indirectly, by or for one or more allen enemies since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, or in or to which any one or more allen enemies had since that time any claim, title, or interest, direct or indirect? If yea, set forth specially and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and residence of the holder, debtor, trustee, or agent. name and residence of the noticer, devicer, trusteer, or agent.

5. State all else that you know which may aid in carrying into full effect the acquestration act of the 30th August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if thereunto specially interrogated.

A. B., Receiver.

Note —The garnishee in the foregoing interrogatories is specially warned that the sequestration act NOTE—Ine garmence in the torgether to tories is specially warned that the sequestration act makes it the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories.—[Aut

the information asked in said interrogatories.—[Act of 30th August, 1861, sec. 2.

And if any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, or other person holding or controlling any property or interest therein of or for any alien enemy, shall fail speedily to inform the receiver of the same, and to render him an account of such property or interest, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months, and be liaimprisoned not longer than six months, and be liable to pay besides, to the Confederate States, double the value of the property or interest of the alien enemies so held or subject to his control.—[Sec. 3.]

In his letter of September 10th, to the London THE RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL LINES.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL LINES.

All that can be seen or heard leads to the belief that the Confederates are preparing for some great effort, and that they have retired portions of their force from before Washington, either as a device to blind their antagonist while making it, or to coloperate with the rest of the army by a serious demonstration above and below the city. If the Confederates have moved, they mean to do some mischief. They can scarcely retire and hope to make a better leap by doing so. In inactivity on both sides, coupled with prodigious expenditure, are the best if not the only chance of compromise and peace. Successen either side revives the hopes of complete ultimate triumph of the one, and stimulates the animosity and the display of the resources of the other.

There is one thing to take into consideration as an element of peace. During the winter, the ar-

There is one thing to take into consideration as an element of peace. During the winter, the armies must go into quarters. Even so far South as Virginia the weather is frequently very severe; snow lies many feet deep on the ground for weeks at a time. The Potomae is occasionally frozen over completely. The roads, always indifferent, become rivers of mud and slush, through which it become rivers of mud and slush, through which it would be nearly impossible to move men, or guns and baggage. When the armies are in winter quarters, will the politicians work for pase or war? Or will the leaders of divisions be permitted to carry on operations in the ice and snew, remembering the great success of Washington after the traject, which is so often represented in bad engravings all over North America?

It is obviously the interest of Beauregard to strike a great hlow before winter sets in, and thus strengthen the base for negotiations; but General McClellan, I am satisfied, will not move a man, if he can help it, until the very end of this month, or the beginning of October. About that time there will be kind inquiries about the second fifty millions of the national loan, and no douts increased wigor on the part of those who are opposed to the war. But, if General McClellan obtains any very considerable victory, and is able at the first stroke to break through the shell with which the Confederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the States cover measure short of secastion and

CITY ITEMS.

THE ELECTION IN THE CAMPS.—The result of the soldiers' vote in the camps of the Pennsylvania reginents has not been fully received. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that every soldier from the old Keystone has declared in unequivocal terms that Rockbill & Wilson, of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 695 Chestnut street, above Sixth, are entialed to the distinction of getting up the most elegant, serviceable, and becoming uniforms that have been furnished to the defenders of the Union from this or any

Other State. THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The result of the vote taken by the Pennsylvania volunteers who are now at the seat of war has not yet been definitely ascertained, of California, with whom he was connected in business, and with whose character and reputation for fraudulent dealings he was well acquainted, and has bestowed upon them large contracts and jobs for supplies for the army, and for making fortications, and for other expensive and unnecessary work, without advertisement, bidding, or competition, whereby the Government of the United States has been deepoiled, the soldiers delayed in receiving their pay, and his own attention and time about the contract of the cheapest uniforms in the city. although it is thought that their ballots will not much affect the result as already announced. In is a well-