The Press

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 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 "TAYLON" 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. FORMET, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Latest War News.

Western Virginia has been, from the outset of the campaign, the theatre of the most spirited and resolute action of our troops; and the able generals now in command there are evidently determined to maintain for their forces the brilliant reputation they have gained. The rebel commanders, Lee, Floyd, and Wise, cannot cope with Rosecrans and Reynolds, and, from the uniform success which has attended the reconnoissances of the latter, we cannot doubt that when they are fully prepared for the grand advance movements they have in contemplation, they will inflict terrible injury

The telegraph yesterday announced that the rebels have been driven from Big Springs, after being compelled to destroy their camp equipage. ammunition, and several hundred muskets, and that General Rosecrans is at Mountain Cave-a strong position, twenty-five miles beyond Gauley We publish, also, an interesting and graphic description of the recent reconnoissance at Green Brier. The brilliant action of our troops on that occasion cannot be too highly commended, and it will cause a thrill of joy throughout the whole nation to learn how rapidly they are becoming familiar with the most difficult movements, and how gallantly they conduct themselves under the most

trying circumstances. From Missouri we receive a further confirmation of the report that Gen. Price is retreating towards Arkansas. The recent prospect of an engagement near Georgetown has vanished, and the chief desire of the traitors, now, is to make good their retreat with the property they have plundered from the unfortunate citizens of the State. There is a bare possibility that a junction between Price and McCulloch's armies may be effected, which will render them strong enough to risk a battle with Frémont.

The barbarities the Secessionists have committed in the districts under their control almost exceed belief. They hang unoffending citizens whose only crime is an adhesion to the Union cause, and they have also sacked the insane asylum at Fulton, and ransacked the asylum for the deaf and dumb. It seems impossible for human depravity to be guilty of worse outrages than these.

In Kentucky, the rumor that John C. Breckinridge was shot by a hardy mountaineer is still believed in some of the interior districts, but the statement of his escape into Virginia scems too direct and circumstantial to be untrue. John J. Crittenden has been doing gallant service in rousing the people to a sense of their duty, and in many districts they have nobly regronded to the appeals to their patriotism. The retreat of Zollicoffer indicates that, after all, his forces were not sufficiently strong to enable him to execute any very important movement, and that the Louisville Journal is correct in expressing the opinion that the enemy desired chiefly to plunder a few districts, and to draw off a portion of our forces from Washington, so that Johnston and Beauregard might be enabled to win a victory in

that important quarter.

We publish, on our first page, some interesting information in regard to the Southern gulf and Ata passage to the Sand Spit, which commands all of he mouths of the Mississippi, and that works are being erected there, which will absolutely control the communications of New Orleans with the sea. and render future attempts to run the blockade to

Along the line of the Potomac our forces are tide of battle once more turns in the direction of Manassas Junction, where an immense force of the enemy is now stationed. That spot has once been the scene of the most terrible disaster the American arms have ever encountered, and the rebels apparently suppose that they may, for a second time, there gain a Southern victory. But we

hope and believe these anti-A large body of the enemy, in the vicinity of Paducah, committed a blunder yesterday morning. which surpasses anything of the kind of which the Union troops have been guilty. Their force was formed in two divisions, and, in the excitement of their attack upon our pickets, they fired upon each other. Startled by this loud discharge, both partres fled, each supposing that they had encountered our cavalry.

A deserter from the rebel camp, at Columbus, Ky., reports their forces at that point to be 30,000. but this is probably an exaggeration.

WE HAVE carefully read, and regret that its great length will prevent us from publishing in our columns, the report of Messrs. FRY, Rodgers, Abbott, Heywood, and Cope, the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Currin to inquire into the alleged frauds committed in furnishing supplies to our volunteers; and it is a gratifying fact that, after a laborious investigation by these gentlemen, who are men of the highest character, no single evidence of fraud attaches to the proper State authorities. That errors were committed and peculations attempted in some instances is doubtless true; but considering the immense pressure upon the State authorities-the necessity of organizing an army out of entirely raw material in a few days-the entire want of equipments, arms, provisions, &c., it is remarkable indeed that the arduous duties so suddenly imposed upon Gov. Currin have been discharged with so little loss to the State. Our volunteers were not properly clothed, it is true; but the evidence shows that the material for proper uniforms was scarcely to be had; and that inferior goods were often necessarily purchased, and at the lowest cash prices, to equip our

We confess we were a little surprised at the changes recently made in the command of our war vassels on the Southern coast, though we have no knowledge which induces any doubts of the loyalty of such men as Goldsborough and Du Pont. "Union," who comments upon these changes in our columns, is true as steel in his allegiance, and our columns, is true as steel in his allegiates, and as earnest and honest in his desire and determination to support the Administration as any man can be. We hope he may find that these changes have been wisely made, and that the officers appointed will be true to the flag which, in accepting these positions, they swore anew to defend.—New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

No act of the Administration deserves more hearty commendation than the very changes in the navy referred to by our cotemporary. While all honor is due to the veterans whose gallant deeds have reflected so much lustre upon our flag, the exigencies of the times, and the necessity for fitting out new and formidable expeditions to blockade our coasts, and to punish the traitors on the Southern seaboard, require not only the most loyal, but the most vigorous and daring of our commanders; and we are happy to know that the older commodores or captains in the service have generally gracefully yielded to this argument. As to the loyalty of Captains DUPONT and GOLDSBO-ROTGH, it need only be said that, renowned as they are for nautical skill and personal courage, one of their highest claims to the hazardous stations which have been assigned to them was the fact that they are, heart and soul, body and brain, for the Union and the Constitution, and that they go forth on their great mission resolved to carry out all their instructions, or to perish in the attempt.

SWORD FOR GENERAL McCLELLAN.-The sword ordered by our city authorities for Major General McClellan, some time since, has been completed, and is now on exhibition at Messrs. Bailey & Co.'s, No. 819 Chestnut street. It is an exquisite piece of workmanship. The scabbard is of solid silver, heavily gilt and ornamented with representations of Justice and the Pennsylvania coat-of-arms, chased in the most elaborate style. The blade and hilt are equally elegant, the former being of the finest temper, highly polished and etched with great taste, and the latter is set with pearls and diamonds, the whole being surmounted by the American eagle in the expressive attitude of seizing a rattlesnake. On the guard, the initials of General McCiellan are carved in relief. The whole is enclosed in a superb morocco case, and reflects credit both upon the good taste of Councils in giving their order and the artistic skill of Messrs.

Bailey & Co. in executing it. NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS .- We beg to inform "Presbyter," that with such communications as his the writer's name and address should be sent. It is doubtful whether, at any rate, we should publish what reads very like a personal attack. "Spargere veces in ambiguas" is not exactly the duty of

a presbyter. For the hundredth time, we request correspondents who favor us with communications, to write supplied, by contract, by H. B. Bruner, Esq., of

to see them printed.

The Foreign Press versus the Union Straws show how the current flows, and feathers, as they float in the air, tell from what quarter the wind blows. We are inclined, therefore, to notice the slight appearances of change in the manner in which foreign Journalism discusses our national conduct and character in the civil war which unhappily rages.

It is to the credit of the Paris press (probably influenced by the known predilections of the Emperor Napoleon for the United States), that it has said very little about the American question, and nothing against the Union, although it is known that there are agents of the so-called Southern Confederation," ready to promise, and even to pay largely for favorable notices of Mr. Jefferson Davis's pseudo commonwealth.

On the other hand, the London journals, with few creditable exceptions, have sneered at is from the moment Mr. Lincoln entered office. Some of these journals are under the influence of the British Ministry; indeed, two of them, the Morning Post and the Globe, are partly owned by Lord PALMERSTON himself. Some, as we have I tely shown, are under the command of the Rothschilds, the Barings, and other money lenders, Jew and Gentile. Some are employed to defend the interests of the Lancashire cotton-spinners, who are in a fair way to plunge their work people into rebellion, caused by low wages and limited employment, ere the year has ended. A few have been truthful from the first, fair in their statement of facts, candid in their discussion of principles. These few are chiefly the lowpriced papers, which have great circulation among the poorer classes, constituting the People of England, who have a hearty hate of slavery, and, whatever their rulers may think, say, or do, firmly love the principles of the

It must be confessed that we were rather hin-skinned when the precious letters of Mr. RUSSELL, the Special Correspondent of The Times, alternately satirized the North and ex-this unnatural and abhorrent strife has so long been cessively lauded the "chivalry" of the traitorous South. We fear that we were even a little angry at that fine fancy-sketch, that flight of high imagination, Russell's description of a battle which he never saw. But, getting used to it, like the eels, we had just brought ourselves to laugh at the "Special," when lo. he changed his tone, and we find him strongly praising the material and morale of the Northern army, and strongly prophesying that the ultimate issue of the civil war must be the complete defeat of the South. The Times

what abated its abuse of late. It was to be expected, of course, that Punch would make capital out of our Civil War. Well, it tried to do so, but failed-awfully failed, equally with pencil and pen. Punch's hollow cheeks, lank hair, a fuzzy hat, a misfitting coat reaching down to his heels, tight and short trowsers with a wonderful elongation of straps to make them fit, and a perpetual longniner puffing smoke from his mouth. This is Punch's only idea of an American, and it was run to ground in a very few indifferent illustrations. Its literary hits were as valuable as its artistical; it tried to be satirical, but was only savage, and vainly endeavored to represent American by Cockney pronunciation. Of late, Punch has almost despaired of being able to poke fun at "the Yankees,"-for so it designates all persons north of the Potomac.

It made some wonderful attempts at facetiousness on the battle of Russell's Run, but lantic coast, and the fact should not escape notice omitted any allusion to the eminent LL.D., that the United States blockading squadron has dug who was the chief hero of the flight. In its Asia, and the annexation of all the cotton-produvery last number, all that Punch was able to sav about us was as follows: " Non-Intervention.—There is a talk of the Salt Lake joining the Confederates. We think the Mormon Capital is wrong. Let it secede, if it will; but it is not fair to join either party. It gradually advancing and strengthening the new should be true to its own name, and consistpoints they occupy as completely as possible. The ently prove that it only wishes to remain equally on both sides, an Utah (a neuter.)' We doubt whether, even though printed in italies, one person in twenty thousand will take this wretched Cockneyish joke, but any child of five years old could tell Punch that Salt Lake is not a city, nor "the Morrica is an intimation—oh, it is too dreadfully funny to read them and live !- that a Sherry Cobbler is wanted to mend the "Union," and that the new Sovereign for the United States is Martial Law, vice King Mob, put under restraint. If any contributor of our own Vanity Fair, which is more lively and witty than Punch, were to send in anything half as bad as either of these specimens, Mr. Stephens would have him put on bread-and-water diet, and strictly confined his reading, during the next three months, to Joe Miller and the Wits' Miscel-

All things considered, we need not dread the thunder of The Times nor the small shot of Punch in his dotage. It is significant, however, that the venom of our assailants over the water has abated.

A Question to Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons is the diplomatic representative of the Queen of England. We take leave to refer him to two or three facts, and would be charmed by his condescending to answer them. After considerable hesitation, arising from the divided opinion in the British Cabinet about acknowledging "the so-called Southern Confederation" as an independent Republic, Queen Victoria issued a proclamation, last May, strictly enjoining her subjects, at home and abroad, to neutrality during the present war between the North and the South, requiring them not to violate the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act (passed in 1819, to prevent British subjects assisting the South American Republics), and specially enjoining the observance of the strictest neutrality.

Mr. ARTHUR RANKIN, a Colonel of the Canadian militia and a member of the Canadian Parliament, who has lately been endeavoring to raise a regiment of Lancers, composed of Canadian recruits, for service on the side of the Union during the present war, has been arrested for breach of neutrality, held to bail, and will immediately be proceeded against on a charge of violating the law. If convicted, he will be fined or imprisoned, perhaps both, and at all events he will lose his militia rank, and will probably be expelled from his seat in the Canadian Parliament.

The privateer Sumpter, which coaled at Port of Spain, on or about the 3d day of August, with the connivance and consent of the Governor of Trinidad, again received the same " aid and comfort" on the 14th September, under the

same high auspices What we desire to know from Lord Lyons is only this-why, if Colonel RANKIN is to be prosecuted and punished for breach of neutrality, in Canada, Governor R. W. KEATE, violating the law and disobeying Queen Vic-TORIA'S Proclamation, by aiding, comforting, and helping a Southern belligerent, should not even be reproved? Is British neutrality a mere geographical phantasy by which what is

wrong in Canada is right in Trinidad? Eighth Regiment of United States

Cavalry. This fine regiment, formerly known as the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, is now twelve hundred strong, being the fullest on General Mc-Clellan's roster, of any corps in the United States Army, is now at Washington, completely ready for service-men well disciplined, well-tempered, patriotic, and anxious to serve their natural or adopted country, wherever duty calls. The Eighth Cavalry was raised by order of the Secretary of War, (dated 26th July, 1861.) and is wholly independent of any State organization. The officers have been commissioned by the President of the United States, as follows : Colonel Josiah Harlan, Penn. ; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel P. Spear, of Boston, Mass.; Majors George Stetzell, Chambersburg, Penn.; Samuel Wetherell, Bethlehem, Penn.; Noah M. Runyon, Columbus, Ohio; Adjutant Nathan Hale Rohins Brooklyn, New York: Quartermaster Abraham Edwards. District of Columbia: Surgeons George C. Harlan, 1806 Chestnut street, and John H. Wideman, also of Philadelphia. There are also twelve captains and twenty-four lieutenants. Nearly all the officers of this regiment have had the benefit of from six to twenty-seven years' experience in the United States army. Colonel Harlan is well known in the military world as the brave tactician who held the rank of major general in the British army in India, and Lieutenant Colonel Spear, who entered the United States army in 1835, served as a private soldier, at the commencement of the Florida war to its close in 1842; subsequently in the Mexican war from 1846 to July, 1848, where he was seriously wounded in the ancie by a musket ball, at the battle of Molino del Rey; and subsequently served on the frontiers in the Indian Territories, under (now the rebel) General Albert Sydney Johnston. The whole 1,200 horses of this regiment, all of the best description, were

General Wilson's Brigade. A splendid detachment, being a part of the new brigade of Hon, HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, passed along Chestnut street, early vesterday morning, exciting great enthusiasm and admiration by their martial appearance and the wonderful perfection of all their appointments. The departure of these regiments from Boston was signalized by some most appropriate ceremonics. General Wilson and his men were addressed by the Hon. Robert C. WINTHROP, formerly Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and latterly identified with the conservatives of New England. We copy the following beautiful pas-

sages from his address ! sages from his address;

"I congratulate you, Colonel Wilson, with all my heart, on the success of your own efforts in this great work of national defence. Returning from the discharge of your laborious and responsible duties as chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs in the Senate of the United States, you have thrown out a recruiting signal for a regiment; and to! two regiments have responded to your call; yes, and with sharpshooters and light artillery enough in addition to make up the measure of no ordinary brigade. And though one of your regiments ordinary brigade. And though one of your regi-ments is not yet quite ready for the field, it will follow you in a few days, and you will march to the capital as the virtual leader of them all. the capital as the virtual leader of them all.

"Sir, I must detain you no longer. I have said
enough, and more than enough to manifest the
spirit in which this flag is now committed to your
charge. It is the national ensign, pure and simple; dearer to all our hearts at this moment, as we
lift it to the gale, and see no other sign of hope
upon the storm-cloud, which rolls and rattles
above it, saye that which is reflected from its own
radiant hues: dearer, a thousand fold dearer to us
all then it ever was before, while gilded by the radiant hues: dearer, a thousand fold dearer to use all, than it ever was before, while gilded by the sunshine of prosperity, and playing with the zephyrs of peace. It will speak for itself, far more elequently than I can speak for it.

"Behold it! Listen to it! Every star has a

"Behold it! Listen to it! Every star has a tongue; every stripe is articulate. There is no language or speech where their voices are not heard. There's magic in the web of it. It has an answer for every question of duty. It has a solution for every doubt and every perplexity. It has a word of good cheer for every hour of gloom or descending to

pondency. Behold it! Listen to it! It speaks of earlier and of later struggles. It speaks of victories, and sometimes of reverses, on the sea and on the land. it speaks of patriots and heroes among the living —among the dead; and of him, the first and greatthis unnatural and abnorms strite has so tong doen raging.—'The abomination of desolation standing where it ought not.' But before all and above all other associations and memories—whether of glorious ene or glorious deeds, or glorious places—its voice is ever of Union and liberty, of the Constitution and the laws.
"Behold it! Listen to it! Let it tell the story of

"Behold it! Listen to it! Let it tell the story of its birth to these gallant volunteers as they march beneath its folds by day or repose beneath its sen-tinel stars by night. Let it recall to them the strange eventful history of its rise and progress; let it rehearse to them the wondrous tale of its trials and its triumphs, in peace as well as in war; and, whatever else may happen to it or them, it will never be surrendered to rebels; never be igno-miniously struck to treason, nor ever be prostituted miniously struck to treason, nor ever be prostituted to any unworthy and unchristian purpose of reechoes its politic letter-writer, and has somevenge, depredation, or rapine.

"And may a merciful God cover the head of each one of its brave defenders in the hour of bat-

THE great Catholic writer, Dr. Brownson, in the October number of his Review pubidea of an American is a tall, thin man, with | lishes a masterly article from his own pen, which we have read with great care. Dr. Brownson has been one of the ablest defenders of the institution of slavery, and his present opinions are entitled, therefore, to grave consideration. The following extract is one of the many strong points in this remarkable produc-

"The reconstruction of the Union on the basis of slavery is the real aim of the chiefs of the Southern rebellion, which reconstruction would Southern rebellion, which reconstruction would give them a government similar in its essential features to that of ancient pagan Rome, and a government, if the States held together, prepared for future conquest. The Union reconstructed, it could proceed to the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and reduce their negro and colored populations to slavory. which would be counted their Americanization. This done, it could proceed, beginning with Cuba, to the annexation, one after another, of the West India islands. It then could extend its power over the whole continent of South extend its power over the whole continent of South America, and threaten an advance upon Eastern eing countries and tropical regions of the globe, and through the monopoly of cotton, rice, and tropical productions in general, to obtain the control of the commerce and credit of all nations. Such, to a greater or less extent, is the dream which Southern statesmen have indulged, and which they have statesmen have indulged, and which they have taken the first step toward realizing. In its full extent no same man supposes the dream practicable; but its practicability, up to a certain point, has been demonstrated by the success which has hitherto attended the rebellion, for, up to the present, successful it undeniably has been. The Confederates have brought into the field a more effective, if not a larger force than the Federal Government has thus far brought against them; and, from the Potomae to the Mississippi, they hold the strategic lines, and can be met by the Foderal forces. And who we have the foderal forces. And we have the foderal forces and who we have the foderal forces and who we have the foderal forces. Potomac to the Mississippi, they hold the strategic lines, and can be met by the Foderal forces of the great disadvested from them.

"Now, suppose we adopt the policy urged upon us by the peacemakers, traitors, and cowards of the loyal States, consent to a peaceful division of the United States, and recognize the Southern Confederacy as a separate and independent nation, what would be the result? Two comparatively could independent Republics existing side by side?

equal independent Republics, existing side by side Not at all. Spread out the map of the United States before you, and see which Republic would have the advantage in territory, soil, climate, pro-ductions, and all the sources of national wealth, strength, and material greatness. You would give to the Southern Republic full three-fourths of the whole territory of the Union; for the South would consent to no division now, that did not include the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Mis-States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and all the territory south of the line running due west from the northwest angle of the Missouri to the Pacific. You would give up to the South, to what would then be a foreign Power, the whole Gulf coast, and the whole Atlantic coast except the narrow strip from the Penobscot to the Delaware. You would leave to the North a majority of the present population of the country, and nominally the superiority in wealth, it is true; but as the present superior numbers and wealth of the nominarly the superior numbers and wealth of the north depend chiefly on our superiority in commerce and manufactures, their superiority could not be long maintained. The Southern Republic, pro-ducing raw materials consumed chiefly in Europe, ducing raw materials consumed chiefly in Europe, would be a great exporting Republic, and would naturally in its policy favor exports to European markets. From those markets where it disposes of its raw materials it could, by means of a lower tariff on imports than the Northern Republic could afford to adopt, more easily and cheaply supply its own demand for imports than it could from our Northern markets. It would thus drive our manufactures from its markets, and, by importing from abroad for itself, greatly diminish our manufactures, and at the same time both our foreign and domestic trade. In addition, we should not only lose our Southern market for our imports and manufactares, but should hardly be able to keep our own. Imports would seek Southern ports, and, in spite of any possible cordon of custom-houses and custom-house officers, would find their way into all the border States of the Northern Republic, and up the house officers, would find their way into all the border States of the Northern Republic, and up the Mississippi and Ohio into the great States of the West and Northwest, to the most serious detriment of our own trade and manufactures, and consequently to the retention of our relative superiority in wealth and population. In spite of our industry and our enterprise, we should soon find ourselves a State far inferior in wealth and numbers to our Southern neighbor.

Southern neighbor.

"Moreover, the great agricultural States of the Mississippi Valley, finding the natural outlets for their productions held by a foreign Power, and themselves unable to wrest them from it, would be Southern neighbor. themselves unable to wrest them from it, would be compelled, by their own interests, to secede from the Northern Republic, and to join the Southern Confederacy. The secession of these, which would be followed by that of all the States west of the Rocky Mountains, would necessarily compel the secession of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and their annexation to the same Confederacy. This would reduce the Northern Republic to the New England States, two of which (Connecticut and Rhode Island) would most likely follow New York, and there would remain for the Northern Republic only the States of Massachusetts, Vormont, New Hampshire, and Maine, which could escape absorption in the Confederacy only by its refusal to accept them, or by joining with the Canadas and the other British Provinces, and coming again under the British crown. Such would be the naus and the other British Provinces, and coming again under the British crown. Such would be the inevitable result of the proposed peaceful division of the United States, and the formation of two separate and independent Republics out of their territory, if the Southern Confederacy held together; and such is substantially the plan of reconstruction contemplated by the Southern statesmen, as is evident from their leaving their Confederacy open to the accession of new States, as was avowed in this city last December, by Mr. Senator Benjamin, now the Attorney General of the Confederate States, and as accounted analy by Southern symmetrics. and as asserted openly by Southern sympathizer everywhere at the North. All this is notorious and is only what any man accustomed to reason on such subjects, and familiar with the geography, soil, and productions of the Union, sees must and would inevitably result from the policy recom-

mended by our peace-men, cowards, and traitors.

Public Amusements. Belle of the Season" will be performed for Miss Heron's benefit, to be followed by the comedictta of "Ladies, Beware." Of course, Matilda Heron will have a very full house, and indeed she never played so well as she plays now. The new furce of The Pretty Horse-breaker," produced here last night, is a trifle-light, lively, and successful, and further novelties are underlined. "Jeannette," which has been as well played as eccived, at Arch-street Theatre, and got up with great taste-particularly the scenery-will be succeeded, to-morrow evening, by the fine old comedy, "The Way to Keep Him." and "Mazeppa," which last is one of the best burlesques on the stage. "The Tempest," played at Wheatley's Continental Theatre, as a spectacular piece, will probably not be played after to-morrow evening. A new comic piece, entitled "Paris and London,"

will be produced on Monday night.

Frank Brower and Frank Moran are among the best we know. For the rest-Hermann, the conjurer, appears in a few days, at the Academy of Music, and will probably be as popular here as he is in New York. Gardner & Hemmings' Circus, Twelfth street, below Spruce, has been well attended, and is worthy of support. Lastly, Waugh's beautiful pictures of Italy, on show at Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut, and ably illustrated by Mr. Fenno, are finer, in their way, than any similar performances ever submitted to public notice in this country. them only on one side of the paper, if they desire Germantown. There is no better equipped, armed, They are exhibited in connection with good stereo or disciplined regiment in the United States army. | scopic views of the war.

At McDonough's Olympic, in this first week of

the season "the business," as it is called, has been

remarkably good. The negro delineations by

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, October 10, 1861.

We are only in the vestibule of the grandest luture that has ever opened upon civilized man. Every event adds alike to the magnitude of our duty and our destiny. A nation so circumstanced cannot at once appreciate the work before it, or at once march up to the consummation of that work. The free States. occupied by a reading, writing, and thinking opulation, are, as we now perceive, more apt at the first to be divided and disturbed by conradictory theories than the slave States, where general intelligence is limited, and where politics has been measured and circumscribed by the question of slavery. In the one, discussion which has been tolerated and insisted ipon leads to dissension; in the other, where liscussion is not tolerated, save as between men who agree in opposing the Federal Government and in favor of slavery, a temporary and forcible unanimity has been attained. Now, the embarrassments of Mr. Lincoln's Administration result directly from these two causes, and, inasmuch as it may be said to have been chosen by the votes of one section. so the other, and the revolting section, sets up the plea of being the injured, because the ustly and constitutionally defeated party. Among the pernicious doctrines of the Secessionists, none is more hurtful and more insult-

cess-no matter how immoral or dishonestto consummate the destruction of the Republic. It is time for all men who really love the Union and support the Constitution, and who are resolved, at every hazard, to oppose the partition of this Union, or the recognition of the rebellion, to abandon the practice of being misled by this false cry of abolition. As I have repeatedly said, if slavery is abolished in the South, it will be abolished by the revolutionary and dishonest course of the Secession leaders themselves. What we of the loyal States have to do, is to sink every other consideration but that of maintaining the Government; or, in other words, to consolidate ourselves into an irresistible organization, based upon this single idea. The crafty politicians of the South have their sympathizers in the free States, and these know right well how to appeal to old party prejudices, so as to help their former and present associates. No parties are tolerated in the revolted Southern States but those that believe in the Secession treason. The courts, the pulpit, the press, are all compelled to decide, to preach, and to print, as the Southern despotism commands. and those who attempt a different course are expelled or imprisoned. In such a state of society it is easy to secure a successful hearing to the most atrocious calumnies. Thus the whole movement for the vindication of the assailed majesty of the Constitution is made to appear to the Southern people as a movement for the abolition of slavery, and this falsehood has become so deeply rooted among this people as to fire the whole mass with an infuriated hatred of the Government, the Administration, and the inhabitants of the loyal States. It gives a sort of frantic enthusiasm to the Secession soldiery, and converts moderate men into maniaes. If we take the reverse of this picture and examine the designs of the Secessionists themselves, who can doubt that what they intend is a thousand times more startling than the abolition of slavery? Nobody in the free States can doubt that they have deliberately resolved to carry slavery, if they can, into fire and the sword. Mr. Lincoln and his counsellors are falsely accused of desiring to abolish slavery, and yet Jefferson Davis and his counsellors do not deny their intention to convert the white masses of the free States into slaves. It becomes our duty, therefore, to cease wrangling about impracticable issues and to let destiny work out its own ends.

OCCASIONAL. The Revenue Catton Balbin." nstant, it was stated the revenue outter Dobbin was lying opposite the navy yard, and that complaint had been made by coasting captains that she should be about the Breakwater, where, in case of any difficulty, her services would be required. We understand that the Doblin has not been the navy yard for a week, and we are gratified to be enabled to publish the following instructions of the Hon. Wm. B. Thomas, Collector of this port, to the captain of the Dobbin. Captain Cornell is acting under the orders of Collector Thomas:

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1861. Sin: Upon receipt of this, you will please cruise your vessel in the Delaware river and bay, passing along the same from this point to sen as often as may be necessary, in order to afford the greatest possible protection to our commerce, secure the enforcement of the revenue laws, and the execution of the orders of the Government for the blockade of the prize in the seconded States of the ports in the seceded States. leagues of our coast, and search the same in every part, and examine the manifest and other papers of each and certify the same, and, if necessary, affix

fastenings to the hatches and other commu You will, as often as is consistent with your other duties, visit the light-houses within this district, for the purpose of ascertaining their wants and necessities, and report the same to the collector. Your attention is especially directed to order No. 217 of the Treasury Department, prohibiting all intoxicating liquors, or the like thereof—all games of cards and dice, and all betting and gambling—a violation of this regulation involving immediate dismissal from the service. You will make weekly reports to the collector, according to specification laid down in the laws and regulations touching the revenue service.

Very respectfully yours,

W. B. THOMAS, Collector.

Capt. S. Cornell, of the revenue cutter J. C.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETINGS, RUGS, &c.—The early attention of huyers is invited to the large and attractive assortment of 350 pieces rich English velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, rugs, mats, and cocoa matting; also, white worsted and & white filling—to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for eash, commencing this morning, at 101 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co, auctioneers, Nos. 232 and

THOMAS & SONS' SALES .- EXTENSIVE AND VA-LUABLE LAW LIBRARY.—This (Friday) afternoon, a large and valuable collection of law books, including a library. Catalogues ready, and the books arranged for examination. Sale of furniture, this morning, Tenth street. Sale of bulbous roots, to morrow. Mr. Lutz's stock of elegant furniture, Tuesday. STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.-A large sale on Tuesday next.

See advertisements of the six sales. SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.-This morning, at 10 o'clock, at Messrs. Birch and Son's, No. 914 Chestnut street.

SALE THIS AFTERNOON-VALUABLE LAW LI-BRARY.—Thomas & Sons will sell this afternoon, at four o'clock, an extensive and valuable collection of law books. See advertisements and catalogues. Mr. Bigelow, the United States consul at Paris. is at length installed in his post. The Paris correspondent of the London Star says that "several Americans have been disappointed in feting him immediately after his arrival, owing to the fatigues of his voyage, which he has not yet quite got over. There is, just now, a vast number of Northerners in town, who, since the latest advices arrived from New York, seem to have taken heart again, and given thomselves up to their natural hospitable sociability. At their re-unions the ladies wear ribbons attached to their breasts which have the effect of Union flags. The thirty-three stars on them, to give a strong idea of anti-secession, are all grouped into one. This constellation is formed of silver threads that sparkle very prettily on a blue ground. At these socrées it would be a dangerous thing to breathe one word about Secession. Any gentleman of Southern origin having the temerity to do such a thing would soon find himself in very unpleasant relations with all the ladies present, who are, to a woman, onthusiastically patriotic; and any lady having the hardihood to show such a thing as South Carolinian sympathy would have no other resource than that of going, as they express it, 'right over to the rebel camp.' There is one circumstance that struck me, when I had the pleasure of accepting the hospitality of a mercian lady. As few evenings ago. An of his voyage, which ne has not yet quite got over camp.' There is one circumstance that struck me, when I had the pleasure of accepting the hospitality of an American lady, a few evenings ago. An ebony black servant was amongst the attendants, and suggested some conversation respecting the African race in America. A Britisher present, not, doubtless, intending anything slighting to them, spoke of the slaves as 'niggers,' and, by doing so, brought down reprecess and discontented glances from such as were within hearing distance, who suggested that negroes was the proper term to apsuggested that negroes was the proper term to apply, in speaking of the blacks, on account of nothing degrading or insulting being conveyed in it."

A singular case of restoration after apparent donth occurred on Wednesday, at Albany. A little daughter of Mrs. Wilson, residing on First little daughter of Mrs. Wilson, residing on First street, after a sudden relapse succeeding a severe illness, apparently died. The body did not stiffen, but every other symptom of death was present. The remains were prepared for the grave, when, on Wednesday night, the supposed dead child screamed, and immediately the functions of life were ed, and immediately the functions of life were resumed. Heavy perspiration poured off the body in great quantities, and the pale, marble-like form assumed a healthy red appearance. When the "dead" child screamed, those present, except the mother, became greatly alarmed and ran out of the room. The mother rushed to the body, enclosed it in her arms, and removed it to a bed in the side room. The family physician was immediately sent for, who applied proper restoratives, and the child is now in a fair way of recovering.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REASONS FOR GENERAL PRICE'S

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON GEN, McCLELLAN TO HAVE FULL CONTROL OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. FORWARD MOVEMENT OF GENERAL McCALL'S DIVISION. THE NAVAL EXPEDITIONS. SKIRMISH NEAR PADUCAH, KY. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, October 10, 1861. The Advance Movement-Gen. McCall's Division at Langley's. Gen. McCall's division of Pennsylvanians left ng than that which charges the Administration Tenallytown during last night, crossed the Potomac, and to-day occupy Langley's, five miles from the Chain Bridge. Both his and Gen. SMITH'S with a design to abolish slavery in the slave States, while at the same moment they claim headquarters are at Langley's. The latter's difor themselves the right to resort to any provision occupies the position it took yesterday. His pickets, however, have been advanced further into Virginia. There are no indications of the presence of the enemy, excepting cavalry pickets, and military officers incline to the opinion that there are no rebels in considerable force on the whole line of our grand army, or within six miles of its entire front. Colonel DEVILLIERS, the instructor of Colonel ELLSWORTH, who was taken prisoner in Western Virginia, and recently made his escape from Richond, was yesterday made a brigadier general

He will be assigned to a command under General ROSECRANS. Much excitement was produced to-day by a reporthat General Surru was engaged with a large rebel force. The rumor had no other origin than the firing of a few guns, which is an ordinary occurrence, in the way of artillery practice. GEORGE W. SHEAR was yesterday elected first lieutenant of the McClellan Dragoons, which acts as the General's body guard, to fill the vacancy

caused by the resignation of Lieut. BRACKEN, who took this means to avoid being court-martialed. General McClellan and the Army. The General of the Army of the Potomac went over into Virginia to day with important movements in view. The day is wet, however, and the programme may, in consequence, be modified. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held last evening, from 72 till 10 o'clock, at which Generals McClellan and McDowell were present. General McClellan stated his plans in detail, and he has, by consent of all parties, assumed, not only nominally, but actually, the entire control of the army of the Potomac. He will consult and listen to the opinions and advice of General Scorr, and other authorities, but he must be henceforth left entirely to his own judgment and decision. NAPO-LEON like, he hears the opinions of others, but forms his own conclusions, and acts upon them. He asks this, and it is coded cordially to him. To him, therefore, must hence be credited the success, or charged the defeat of our arms. I informed you vesterday of the gradual advance of our army upon the lines of the enemy, and the retreat of their pickets at the approach of our men, with axe in one hand and musket in the other. The advance to Falls Church was in that way. Yesterday, Lewinsville, as you have been informed, was taken possession of. Fairfax Court House is, in all probability, the next point for which our army will contend. That gained, Centreville will fall easily into our hands, and there the army will rest to the free States; to extend it into Central and strengthen themselves. This much, as it involves South America, and, to do this, will resort to | no secret, sudden advance, I give as the result of ervation, not as a record This city is in a state of feverish excitement, quite beyond that for which there is any necessity.

Naval Expeditions. A gigantic naval movement from Annapolis, and nother from Boston, have, some days since, been decided upon. The Department desires details to be suppressed.

Army Movements. The return of cool weather brought the period The days of delay have passed away. Important

The Case of General Graham. General GRAHAM to-day, in accordance with the requirements of Judge Merrick, produced to the court JEREMIAH LYON, the minor volunteer whom that officer had detained after his release had been ordered on a writ of habeas corpus. The lad had volunteered contrary to the consent of his parents. He was now surrendered to their custody. Accordingly, there were no further proceedings on the attachment for contempt of court against General GRAHAM, and he was discharged.

Postal Order. The following order was to-day issued by the Post Office Department : My attention having been called to the circum stance that the United States postmasters at offices on or near the frontier line of Canada are still in the practice of mailing weekly newspapers addressed to Canada free of United States postage, under the old regulation issued by this department on the 1st of May, 1851, viz: "that weekly newspapers which do not leave the county in which they are published until they leave the United States will, after the 1st of July, 1851, go free of charge"-it is hereby ordered that the rates of postage chargeable on printed matter passing through the United States mail, as fixed by sections 1st and 2d of the act of August 30, 1852, (see page 43 of Post Office laws and regulations, published in 1859,) be hereafter levied and collected, at offices

in the United States, upon newspapers and other descriptions of printed matter addressed to or re-And it is further ordered that the regulation of May 1, 1851, above referred to, which was based on the provisions of second section of the act of March 3, 1851, and repealed by the act of August 30, 1852, is hereby formally revoked. The rates to be collected on printed matter ad-

dressed to Canada are those charged upon the same matter when addressed to another State in the Union, and must be prepaid by United States JOHN A. KASSON. Acting Postmaster General. The Patent Office Depression. The new incumbent, Mr. Holloway, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the Patent Office when

it was in a depressed condition. Things have been growing worse ever since. The depression is extraordinary, and, to a great extent, peculiar to 1. Prior to March, the application fee was \$30; it is now \$15. 2. Applicants, prior to that date, who had paid

\$30, were authorized to demand \$20 to be refunded when the claim was rejected. Hundreds have 3. The new law created an expensive tribunal of appeal, who have comparatively nothing to do, and are under large pay. 4. The new law requires all specification printed and paid out of office revenues.

5. The new law reduces the fee charged foreign applicants to the tariff paid by our own citizens. 6. The regular business has fallen off about fifty per cent. Hitherto the office has been more than self-sustaining; but the surplus has been greatly reduced, and the probabilities are against the department sustaining itself.

Doings of the "Ladies' Aid" in Philadelphia. The following contributions for sick and wounded saldiers and sailors have been received, since September 16, through the Ladies' Aid of Philadelphia.

by their distributing committee in Washington: September 16. A large box containing shirts, sheets, groceries, jellies, &c.

" 18. A barrel containing some choice groceries, from a few ladies of Phila-delphia. 21. A box containing bandages, lint, pickles, jellies, &c.

21. A box containing chocolate, farina, and a small quantity of brandy and whisky.

21. A box containing jellies, pickled

foreigners residing abroad."

fruits, camphor, cologne, &c.
21. A box containing bandages and lint.
21. A box containing cake, bandages, 21. A large box containing sheets, shirts, combs, essences, slippors, &c.

28. Two boxes containing some bottles
of cldorberry and blackberry wine, catsup, &c.
28. A large box containing shirts, sheets, drawers, magazines, papers, &c. 28. A box containing comforters, &c., from Scranton.

30. 21 pocket Testaments, from a friend. 30. 100 copies of "Adams' Thanksgiving Sermon," from a friend. 30. Soap and sundry articles, from a

October 1. A box containing some medicines, 2. A box containing bed and pillow ticks, &c.

3. A box containing dried fruit, sheets, shirts, &c., from Canton. FROM READING. September 28. 3 boxes containing jelly, pickles, socks, maizena, &c.
28. 1 box containing 24 bottles of do-

mestic wine.

28. 1 box containing jellies and preand several horses. serves.
October 5 A large basket of grapes. No Tax on American Securities Held Abroad. In reply to inquiries Secretary Chase says: The existing laws of the United States do not impose any tax upon securities of any kind held by

Washington and Alexandria Railroad. The railroad between Washington and Alexandria, the main connection between the North and South, has been out of repair, and not in use since last winter. The Government proposes to relay

the track and put the road in running order. " Local News." A new paper, and the only one in the city, has ust been started in Alexandria with the above The Star of this evening contains the following

The Berdan Sharpshooters. The First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, com manded by Col. BERDAN, and known as the "BER DAN Sharpshooters," is now being put through all the varieties of drill by Lieutenant Colonel MEARS, of that regiment, whose capabilities as a thorough master of drill have been tested in connection with the New York Seventh Regiment, and also with various regiments stationed in this military dis-trict. Lieut. Colonel Means is now on leave of absence from the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., to occupy the position he now holds in the Sharpshoot ers. The regiment is now receiving lessons in regimental skirmishing, as well as company skirmishing, and is taught to serve as an infantry battalion. They are drilled altogether by the bugle, two bugles being the allotment for each company. The heavy rifles (varying from fourteen to thirty pounds in weight) brought here by the Sharpshooters are to be discarded, (as they have proved entirely too unwieldly for the service required.) and Sharpe's breech-loading rifle substituted. The latter will have bayonets two inches longer than usual, to make up for the deficiency i length of the Sharpe rifle as compared with the ordinary rifle. The uniform of the Sharpshooters s a deep green, and the pants of sky blue. Col. BERDAN has been authorized to raise two more regiments of Sharpshooters—one mounted and one

of infantry. Colonel De Villiers. It is stated around us that this distinguished officer, lately escaped from a Richmond prison, is about to be commissioned a brigadier general, and ssigned to a brigade under Rosechanz, in West rn Virginia.

A Colonel for "Young's Cavalry." From all we hear on the subject, our belief is that Captain AVERILL (of the Mounted Rifles). United States army, is about to be assigned the colonelcy of this regiment, heretofore known as "Young's Kentucky Cavalry." No better selection could be made. He is a thoroughly educated soldier, and stands as high, professionally, as any gentleman of his age in the regular army. We know no other more likely speedily to discipline and render effective the fine material of which the regiment is composed, which, without such a dis ciplinarian as Captain AVERILL is, at its head, will hardly be fit for real cavalry service in action for a long time to come.

FROM MISSOURI.

THE REASONS FOR PRICE'S RETRO-GRADE MOVEMENT.

LENINGTON, Mo., Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.)—The plan of General Price, after he captured Lexington, was to remain for a time and operate on the north side of the river, and for this purpose, on Saturday, the 28th September, he crossed the river at Lexington with four thousand mounted men, and this force took up their line of march for the railroad, with the view of its total destruction, and then sad havoc was to be made among all the Government forces in Northwest Missouri. But late in the evening a rebel named Alfred

Jones, who had been released as prisoner at the arsenal, where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops: that Fremont was after Price and that Price might prepare for a big fight in a few days. This seemed to raise the courage of Price's men, and they said let Fremont come, they were ready for him.

When Jones announced that General Frémont had 30,000 men, and his only fear was that Price would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order for sending troops to the railroad, and a messenger was immediately despatched after those who had already started across the river. On that night Price made his preparations for a movement couthward, and General Rains, it is said, went twenty miles that night on his southern route. It is also believed that Governor Johnson availed bimself of this command as an escort to get himself out of danger.

Price and all his forces left on Monday, the 30th in number, did not all get off before Wednesday. If Price had desired a fight with Fremont he would have taken the Georgetown road, or possibly the Warrenburg road; but instead of this, he has gone on the road leading down the western boundary of this State and the southwest. I have given a plain parrative of facts as they have transpired here, and if Price does make a stand and give battle, all who are cognizant of his movements will be disappointed. His most intelligent friends consider this course a complete back down, while the more verdant are solaced

with the idea that he has gone to meet McCulloch, who, from the most reliable information, is somewhere in Arkansas. The forces of Price were very large at Lexington, but many of the men were only for the occasion, and have gone home. His force was 15,000 to 18,000 when he left Lexington, and as the fact becomes certain that his destination is Arkanang it will still further dearense CAPE GIRARDEAU, Oct. S .- The military authorities, by order of Col. Plummer, of the Eleventh Missouri Regiment, commanding this post, have taken possession of the post office at this place, and

placed Major Bennett, of the First Iowa Regiment, in charge. Sr. Louis, Oct. 10.—The State Convention met at the Mercantile Library Hall this morning, and adjourned for want of a quorum. They met again at three o'clock this afternoon, and still being without a quorum, adjourned until to-morrow. John A. Brownlee, a prominent merchant, and recently president of the board of police commissioners, died to-day.

FROM CAIRO. ATTACK ON UNION PICKETS NEAR PADUCAH, KY.

A REBEL BLUNDER. THEY FIRE ON EACH OTHER.

CAIRO, Oct. 10 .- The pickets (six in number) of the Fourth cavilry regiment, stationed four or five miles from Paducah, were attacked by a large body of rebels this morning. Two of them were mortally wounded, and two taken prisoners with all their horses and equipage. The enemy had divided their forces, and in the

excitement fired on each other, and then fled, each party taking the other for our cavalry. A deserter from the rebel camp at Columbus, Ky., who arrived here to-day, reports that their forces at that point number 30,000.

From Havana --- An Arrival from New NEW YORK, October 10 .- The steamship Colum bra, Adams, from Havana, October 5, arrived last night. The health of Havana was much improved. where there has been a severe tempest.

HAVANA, October 5.—The French war steamer tavoisier entered port last night, from New Orleans. Her news, if any she has, is not yet made public.
The feast of San Francisco was celebrated with

magnificent displays yesterday, being the Saint's day of our Husband King, and of the Captain Ge-Our health is still better. Reports of San Juan de Dios-morning of the 3d, on hand, 285; received same day, 16; total, 301. Discharged cured, 20; died, 2. Leaving morning 4th, 279; of which, surgery cases, 115, and medical treatment and convalescent, 161.

Sonstorial Election in Eric County Ente, Pa., Oct. 10.—M. B. Lowry, the radical Republican candidate, has been elected to the State Senate over the Union candidate in the Twentyseventh Senatorial district. Secretary Cameron at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.-Hon, Simon Cameron, S. cretary of War, and Adjutant General Thomas, arrived here last night and took rooms at the Bur-Kentucky---Zollicoffer's Movements.

From the Louisville Lournal. A letter from Mount Vernon, Rockeastle county A letter from Mount Vernon, Rockesstle county, dated the 2d instant, confirms the retreat of Zollicoffer beyond London, Laurel county, with his advance of about 7,000 men. He was falling back upon his main body of 10,000 to 12,000, which is stationed at Cumberland Gap, within the limits of Tennessee. This, if true, and we cannot doubt it. shows that his invasion of our State was an act of premediated subserve and the first preclamation. promeditated robbery, and the first proclamation which he issued was a deliberate lie. He penetrated our State far enough to reach the extreme salt works at Goose creek, in Clay county, which he despoiled of all its stock on hand, transporting it in twenty wagons into Tennessee, and, in like manner, he has driven off overy head of cattle he could lay his thieving grip upon.

He took the sult from Mr. White, the owner of

the extensive Clay county works, and compelled him to take Joff. Davis scrip in payment. He went to the farm of Judge Murphy, near Manchester, in the same county, took all the beef cattle that were fit to butcher, and drove them off, while the milk fit to butcher, and drove them off, while the milk cows were shot in a mere wanton and fiendish spirit. At neighboring places they entered houses, forcibly ripped up the beds with knives, and emptied the contents, and carried off the blankets, quilts, and coverlids.

The advance guard of Zollicoffer had reached as far as Big Hill, in Madison county, before they commenced the retreat. They were there met by the advance guard of the loyal volunteers, and the advance guard of the loyal volunteers, and driven back with the loss of a captain, two privates

A regiment of picked men, for sea and land service on the Southern coast, is to be raised in Connecticut. The camp is to be located at Fort Griswold, opposite New London, where the adjacent waters are well situated for boat practice, where the grounds are poculiarly adapted for drill, and where the guns of the fort may be used to learn the volunteers their proper management.

THE CITY.

AMUSKMENTS THIS EVENING. ARGE-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.-Jeannette; or, L. Cretin de la Montagne." Jeannette; or, L. Cretin de la Montagne."
WALHUT-BTREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—
Belle of the Season," and "Ladies, Beware!" WEEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE-Walnut street. above Eighth The Tempest; or, The Enchanted Island," and "Langh When You Can." McDonough's Olympic-Race street, below Third.— The Laughing Hyena," etc. Assesser Buildings—Corner of Teath and Chestaut streets.—Wangh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the GARDNER & HEMMING'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS,-Twelfth

Meeting of the Return Judges.

THE VOTE FOR CITY COMMISSIONER AND CITY Yesterday morning, the return judges met in the Supreme Court room to make a report of the official returns for city officers. The attendance was rather slim, as it was not generally known that the meeting was to be held yesterday. At eleven o'clock, only fourteen return judges were present, and a temporary organization was effected by calling to the chair Mr. William S. Parker. Morris S. Parker, Esq., was chosen permanent president.
Messrs. Robert H. Beatty, A. M. Walkinshaw,
John K. Zeilin, and James C. Claghorn were nominated for clerks.

After two ballots, Messrs. Beatty and Claghorn were chosen.

Mr. Thomas A. Timmins was elected doorkeeper,

Mr. Green submitted the following:
Inasmuch as there appears to be a difficulty relative to the organization of the return judges, on this day, consequent upon the abolishment of the May elections: therefore, be it elections: therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether, by the repeal of the May elections and the provision that municipal officers shall be elected on the second Tuesday of October in each year, the return of all such votes cast shall be made under and according to the provision of the act of July, 1839.

Mr Alexander Simpson was of the opinion that Mr Alexander Simpson was of the opinion that the judges had no power or right to transact their business to-day. Their decision is final, and no provision is made for adjournments. He thought that a judicial opinion upon the subject had better be obtained.

nd Samuel P. Anderson messenger. Mr. Green submitted the following

that a judicial opinion upon the subject had better be obtained.

The motion of Mr. Green was agreed to, and the committee was appointed as follows: J. B. Green, J. Alexander Simpson, and Daniel Witham.

The committee subsequently reported that they had waited upon Judge Thompson, stated the question to him, and submitted the acts to his consideration. The Judge replied that this question is too important and too nice to be decided without an argument, and he declined to give any opinion.

Mr. Simpson moved that the Board proceed to take the returns of the judges present; but, without adding them up or making out the certificates of election, that the Board adjuurn until to-morrow (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock. riday) morning, at ten o'clock. This motion was agreed to.

The returns were then called off as follows:

+ = 1 WARDS 1,984 1,674 44 1,469 1,672 16 848 1,157 19 683 1,434 21 592 1,136 174 558 940 83 1,492 1,986 287 604 983 347 993 970 168 First........ Eleventh..... o 49, 763, 951, 77, 177, 822, 994, 3 252, 1,222, 1,077, 85, 1,759, 1,751, 28, 1,065, 1,173, 37, 683, 1,526, 19, 1,651, 804, 13, 1,360, 1,516, 69, 1,730, 1,724 1,155 1,073 1,342 984 1,707 1,711 1,056 1,166 714 1,638 1,607 861 1,350 1,530 Fifteenth.

Twenty-firth ... 1,134 1,245 127 1,143 1,224 137 Twenty-fifth ... 469 884 40 482 880 35 As three of the return judges had failed to make their appearance, a motion was now made to take a recess until this morning, at ten o'clock. The yeas and nays were called, and the ballot are four vene The motion was there fore lost, although no quorum was present.

A motion was also made to request the sheriff issue a writ to have those judges not present immediately brought before the meeting.

No quorum being present, the vote was not taken.
The meeting still remained in session, although no business was transacted.

1,712 1,794

Shortly after three o'clock a quorum of the mem-A vote was then taken on the motion to request the shariff to issue write for the absent judges of the Tenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third wards. The messenger was sent to inform the sheriff of this fact, and the latter stated that this could ot be done unless by order of the court.

The motion to take a recess until this morning

at ten o'clock, was again pressed, and the meeting adjourned at twenty minutes past three o'clock. idjourned at twenty minutes past three o'clock.
The following-named judges were present at the time of adjournment: 4th. Hubert Connell. 17th. James Maguire.
5th. Andrew Gillespie. 18th. Thomas L. Stafford.
6th. J. H. O'Harra. 19th. 20th. Jno. W. Boilean.
8th. Thomas B. Risker. 20th. Jno. W. Boilean.
8th. Thomas B. Risker. 21et. Jno. W. Boilean.
10th. 23th. James Maguire. 22th. Jno. W. Boilean.
11th. W. T. Kennedy. 24th. J. Alex. Simpson.
12th. Heary Shell. 25th. Daniel Allen.
12ab. Jno. B. Green.

THE ELECTION RETURNS-THE MATTER IS

THE ELECTION RETURNS—THE MATTER IN COURT.—Yesterday morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Thompson, William M. Bull, Esq, appeared in court, and asked, on behalf of the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, that an order be made directing him to take the returns of the election, and lock them up. Mr. Bull stated that the application was made because, yesterday, the office was crowded with the friends of rival candidates, inspecting the papers, and there was danger of their being altered or lost.

Alfred C. Gowen, Esq., for himself and other citizens, objected to the making of any such order, and referred the court to the election laws, which provide that citizens shall have access to the paprovide that citizens shall have access to the papers for the purpose of ascertaining the result. He new asked that the rights secured to the citizens of Philadelphia by the laws of the Common-wealth should not be interfered with.

Judge Thompson stated that he did not consider he had any authority to make the order asked for.
The election laws secured to the citizens the right

of inspecting the returns, and he had no right to interfere. He would say, however, that this inspec-tion should be carried on under the supervision of the prothonotary himself, and the election papers should not be indiscriminately thrown upon a table in the office for any one to handle, alter, or destroy. While under the care of the prothonotary he responsible for their safety. It was here ascertained that some of the general returns had not yet been made by the judges, and Mr. Gowen asked that the prothonotary make out a list of the defaulters, to be handed to the sheriff,

and a precept issued to enforce the penalty pre-scribed by law for their neglect. Judge Thompson stated that that ought to be done by the prothonotary.

Mr. Gowen further asked that the court order the prothonotary to open the returns of the army vote, as they are now coming in, and register the same as required by law.

The court declined to make any such order, as they were no part of the records of the court, and the court, therefore, possessed no jurisdiction in the matter. The parties then retired, and the regular

-Scenes at the Navy Yard,—Yesterday was pay-day at the navy yard, and the histories and incidents of such days are sometimes worth relating.

In the first place the regular employees of the yard were paid off by Paymaster Watmoro and assistant clerks, the operation commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. And, in the second place, the crew of the U.S. steamer Brooklyn (which is now out of commission and up for repairs) received in golden cagtes the fairly-earned wages of thirty-eight months of toil, privation, and hard-slip. wages of thirty-eight months of toil, privation, and hardship.

During the morning, the scene in front of the navy yard was suggestive and full to the life with animation, though its aspects at times were discordant enough, and in newisc calculated to inspire a looker-on with a sense of the dignity of human nature; for there were sharpers and regues of every ilk on hand to plunder the generous, thoughtless some of Neptune; to prey upon the open-hearted tarpaulins that their own foul nest might be warmly and confortably feathered with the spoils.

There were rows of carriages on Front street, that had conveyed visitors to the yard; and at the entrance gate a crowd was assembled, mostly lady-friends of the seamen, who were striving to convince an obdurate sentry of the perfect propriety of admitting them without passes; while at several taverss in the vicinity a lot of seedy idlers had congregated, who, at intervals through the morning, energetically yawned and thrust their hands deep into their cupty pockets with philosophic airs. As the morning were away in impatience, and mone of their nantical friends made their appearance, the resignation in their countenances deepened into tunnistskable disress, and the hunds went deeper than ever into the pockets.

Within the varil an enter light particular manifest ditself. pockets.
Within the yard an equal impatience manifested itself among the expectant crew, in sullen looks, and revenge-ful mouthfuls of tobacco. At 11 o'clock, most of those present having assembled about the paymaster's office, were told to proceed to the sail-loft, where they would be

were told to proceed to the sail-lott, where they would be paid. This amounteement, of course, occasioned a rush to that locality. Old salts, gray-haired, bronzed, and bent with the cares of life, darted off with the flectness of startled deer, followed by their cooler and more phiegmatic contrades, whose names commenced with the final letters of the niphabet, and who, even in the excitement of this momentous cra of their lives, saw no reason why they should not act in accordance with the elemnal fitness of things. they should not act in accordance of things.

After waiting here until twelve o'clock, the victims of payment community of the process of the of things.

After waiting here until twelve o'clock, the victims of all sorts of dire imaginings, the process of payment commenced, and the tawny faces lighted up, and relaxed into wreaths of sailes. They were in a much better mood now to listen to the persuasive cloquence of a Chesturi-street clothing-house agent, who distributed handbills among them. Another gentleman, with a coat slightly out under the arms, was engaged in the mercial mission of handing to them cards of invitation to a gentleman and the exception of thirty-eight Massachusetts seamen, whose term of service had recently commence this (Thurslay) evening.

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With the exception of thirty-eight Massachusetts seamen, whose term of service had recently commence of the Poor, including the items of flour, susze, baccon, medicines, xc. Mr. Quinn moved a reference to the bitter teachings of experience. The bitter teachings of experiences. The bitter teachings of experiences. The bitter teachings of experiences of the proposition of the manuel and the homesty of the proposition of the Board of Gurrdians of the proposition of the proposition of the board of Gurrdians of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of th

THANKS TO THE VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE. -The following letter in reference to the de cease of a Vermont volunteer, which took place, some lays since, in this city, sufficiently explains itself:

To C. V. FORT, Esq.: ROTALTON, VI., October 1, 1001.

To C. V. Fort, E.S.:

DEAR RIE: R may appear somewhat strange that, at this late day, we should address you in this manner; but, late though it may been, the feelings we would observe are none the less sincere.

Previous to your visit here, we had heard of this sociation of which you are a member, and were consclous that it was doing a strat and good work; but it was not untif its kindness had extended to our midd, and we ladd no opportunity of seeing its workings, thut we fully opporeized its Christian mission.

Young John M. Fisk, the soldier of the Second Vermont regiment, whose body you so kindly attended to it resting place among the mountains, was well known amongst us. And thromshowt our village there was not one heart that did not feel a deep sense of statistical to yourself and your association, for your kind interest in behalf of a sick soldier, and the unexpected generosity which prompted you to bring his remains to hie efficted parents.

which prompted you to bring his remains to his smucted parents.

That strangers should so kindly care for the wants of the suffering must be to all, as it was to us, particularly gratifying, and in our little community your own name will not be forgotten.

May Got bless you in your efforts for the relief resudefenders, and make you fully to enjoy the assurance that "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The above was signed by a number of citizens and relatives of the diceased.

Donations of Blankets.—The deputy quartermister general, Twefith and Girard streets, desires to acknowledge the receipt of blankets given to the army by the following persons, viz.

October 10, Wm. P. Jenks, I pair of blankets; John W. Wallace, 3 blankets; Mrs. Sammal Grier, 640 Northe Eighth street, I pair; R. M. Norris, I pair; Mrs. Gross, 312 Walnut street, I pair; R. M. Norris, I pair; Mrs. Gross, 312 Walnut street, I pair; from a person miknown, 4 blankets; Miss H. Thompson, I blanket; Mrs. Joseph Roberts, South Seventh street, I pair; Mrs. John Farr, I blanket; South Seventh street, I pair; Mrs. John Farr, I blanket; E. Karnest, I pair; Sov. Mr. Hall, I pair; Mrs. Stotesbury, I pair; Mrs. Fow Mr. Hall, I pair; Mrs. R. D. Work, 2 pairs; Wm. Cemmey, I pair; Mrs. F. Carpenter, I pair; Mrs. Loughery, 3 pairs; Mrs. Ellen Taylor, I pair; Mrs. James M. Farr, 256 Franklin street, I pair; if C. W., from Germandown, I blacket; Mrs. J. P. Colcord, I blanket; Mrs. Kepley, 1002 Walnut street, 2 pairs; Mrs. Wm. Diehl, I blanket; John Y. Cowell, I blanket; Mrs. George W. Dirown, 2 pairs; Mrs. Cowell, I blanket; Mrs. George W. Drown, 2 pairs; Mrs. Thatcher, 292 Quach street, I pair; Mrs. Grown, I pair; Mrs. E. E. Loyd, I pair; Mrs. M. A. Thomas, I pair; Mrs. E. B. Loyd, I pair; Mrs. M. A. Thomas, 1 pair; Mrs. E. B. Loyd, 1 pair; Mrs. Mrs. Williamson, 1 pair; Mrs. E. B. Loyd, 1 pair; Mrs. Mrs. Williamson, 1 pair; Mrs. E. B. Loyd, 1 pair; Mrs. Mrs. Williamson, 1 pair; Mrs. E. B. Loyd, 1 pair; Mrs. Bankets, auri also a package of tracts, and 48 pocket knives.

Sale by The United States Marshal.— DONATIONS OF BLANKETS .- The deputy

SALE BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL. SALE BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—Yesterday, at noon, the United States Marshal disposed of the portions of three vessels, which were seized on account of their being partly owned by Southern robets. The sale took place at the Philadelphia Exchange, and was as follows: One-tenth of the schooner John S. Lee; one-third of the schooner Eagle; and three-quarters of the schooner Burrowes, C. The shares were bought by the purities owning portions of the vessels. There Marshal also sold yesterday, a bag of gold buillion, weighing 27.5-100 ounces. It was confiscated on the 6th inst, while in the possession of a rebel now in Fort Lafayette, who stated that it had been given to him in Charleston, by the president of a South Sarolina railroad, for the purpose of buying quinine at the North. The sale took place at the rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, and realized three-quarter per cent. premium. and realized three-quarter per cent. premium.

ARRIVAL OF REGIMENTS .- The New York ARRIVAL OF MEGIMENTS.—The New 10th Forty-fifth Regiment arrived in the city yesterday morning, and marched through some of the principal streets. They are a fine-looking body of well-equipped men, who are principally Germans. As they passed the Hall of Independence the soldiers cheered lustily for the Union.

The Twenty-second Massichusetts Regiment also arrived at five b'clock yesterday morning, and breakfasted at the Volunteers' Refreshment Saloon, after which they paraded through some of the principal streets, previous to their departure. Universal praise was accorded to the regiment for its noble class of members, their fine equipments, and their steadiness on the march.

SAD ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday, the wife SAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, the wife of Jacob C. Fish, residing in a tenement near Hopkins' pond, Haddonfield, New Jersey, seeing some wild duckalight, started to the residence of her mother-in-law, near by, to obtain Fish's gun, left there, so that, when he came home, it would be handy for him to have a shot at the wild fowl. The gun was found to be loaded and cocked, and, as she was afraid to carry it in that state, her sister-in-law said she could safely uncock it. In trying to do so, the hammer slipped through the girl's fingers, exploded the cap, and the whole charge struck Mrs. Fish's forehead, carrying away the skull above the eye-brows. An impost was held, and the jury have returned a venlict of accidental death.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS .- About three thou-MOVEMNI'S OF TROOPS.—About three thousand troops moved southward from and through the city yesterday. The regiment of Senator Wilson, and the Forty-fifth (German) Regiment, of New York, were generally admired. Baxter's Fire Zouaves are encamped near Poolsville, Md. Col. John F. Stanton's regiment, including Col. Control's late regiment, is ensamped at Camac's Woods. Col. J. Richter Jones' regiment has now 300 men enrolled. The Commonwealth, that was to have been composed of genthemen distinctively, does not seem to be flourishing. The Reserve Grays are drilling daily, and rapidly attaining perfection.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning Mr. John Robinson, who lived at No. 324 North Twenty-first street, fell down stairs and fractured his skull, causing his death in a few moments. The deceased was seventy-six years of age. He was the father of Mr. John Bell Robinson, who was a candidate for Congress in the Fourth district in 1860. A man, whose name we could not ascertain, was killed yesterday at Vine-street wharf by being jammed by a steamboat.

STABBING AFFAIR.—A man named David Logue was severely stabbed on Tuesday night, while standing at the corner of Seventh and St. Mary streets. He was cut in the side and head. He says he was talking to a woman named Kene, when a soldier came up, pushed him away, and then stabled him. Logue went to the Hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition. He resides at No. 8 South Fifteenth street. The party who

party changes in the next Councils will probably result in the customary displacement of clerks, officers, etc. In view of that fact a number of dishterested gentlemen were moving around the chambers yesterday, soliciting votes for various petty offices. Among the many names suggested are those of Theodore Guyler for President of Select, and Mr. Baurd for President of Common Council. Harry Leisenring and J. O. Tobias are named for Clerk of Select, and Phillip Lutz for Clerk of Common Council. THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CADETS .- The company of mang men known as the Sanders' West Philadelphia Cadets, will be drilled in the light infantry

and bayonet exercises at Girard College, on to-mon morning. They have already attained considerable ficiency in drill tactics, under the charge of Major Eckendorff, military instructor. NAVAL .- The revenue cutter Forward still lies off the navy-yard, having been ordered here from Annapelis for repairs. The cutter J. C. Dobbin now lies at the breakwater, where she has been ordered by Collector Thomas, and directed to keep up an active look out between Fort Delay are and the cape

THE COOPER SHOP VOLUNTEER REFRESH-MENT COMMITTER kindly acknowledge a donation of \$50 from Mrs. F. W. Stevenson, of Cambridge township, Washington county, New York. Also, a donation from the Phenix Hose Company; and \$5 from Kensington Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F.

THE ARRIVAL of Dr. Hayes' expedition has awakened an interest in the explorer, who, as is welknown, halls from Chester county, in this State, and is a graduate of a Philadelphia Medical College. Some of his friends have gone on to New York to meet him. RAILROAD MATTERS .- The Ebensburg and Cresson, and the Tyrone and Clearfield roads will soon be opened up to the Pennsylvania Bailroad.

The repairs to the Bidge-avenue Pussenger Railway, at Fowth and Arch streets, are almost completed, the cast-iron rails having been replaced with wrought iron.

THE RELIEF FUND, originally consisting of upwards of \$300,000, will hold out until January, more than \$130,000 still remaining in the hands of the com-

FLAG RAISING.—The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Fund raised a fins stay yesterday, opposite their sulcon. Speeches were made and a fine collation served. Proceedings of Councils. The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoo

SELECT BRANCH Theo. Cuyler, president, in the chair. A communication was received from the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for an appropriation to pay for repairs done to certain school buildings, and for renting a church property in Melon street for school purposes, and for \$1,000 for night school purposes in the Fifteenth section.

tion.

The Committee on Defence reported an ordinance approprinting S3,000 for fitting up the market house at Broad and Race streets, to be used by the Home Cuards, the work to be done under the supervision of the Mayor. Another ordinance was passed, confirming the last order of General Pleasonton in reference to the books to be used for reference by the Home Guard.

Mr. NEAL offered a resolution, that the Heads of Departments be requested to report as soon as possible, to the City Controller, the amount of their estimates for 1862. Agreed to.

An ordinance appropriating 8029, for paying the examples of the controllers of the 1802. Agreed to.

An ordinance appropriating \$929, for paying the expenses of the celebration of the 17th of September, in Independence Square, was offered. Among other items in the bill was \$528 for music; \$74 for carriage-hire; \$21 for telegraphing; \$134.25 for printing; \$20 for the clerk, and \$10 for the messenger; \$147.75 for platform and decorations. and decorations.

A number of the members objected to this bill. They and accorations.

A number of the mambers objected to this bill. They declared it was entirely too large.

Mr. Fox was opposed to giving any extra pay to the elerks and messengers. He wanted to know how the bill for carriage-hire was so high. Mr. F said he saw no carriages; neither did he hear of any one riding, excepting the orator of the day and his few friends.

Mr. Megany also objected to this bill, and moved that the different items be printed for the use of the members. This motion was lost.

A motion was then made to postpone and refer to the committee to report the different items.

Mr. Fox gaid that the decorations on the platform were borrowed, and yet they were charged for in the bill. The lumber used for erecting the platform could be returned, and only one half price was then charged. Among other expenditures was sixty dollars for badges. Mr. F. was not aware who it was that wore them all.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the bill passed finally. finally.

The bill from Common Council, appropriating \$20,252 to the Guardians of the Poor for 1861, was concurred

The ordinance making an appropriation to the High-way Department to pay the deficiencies of 1800, was con-curred in: Adjourned. COMMON COUNCIL. Mr. Trego took the chair at the beginning of Councils. Communications were received in order. From the Fourth ward for a crossing at South and Ronaldson streets. From the Nineteenth for gas lamps on Montgomery and other streets; also for vacating Marrison street. From the Twentieth for lamps on Twenty-thir

at Cologne, of extraordinary splendor. It is in the Moorish style—an imitation of the Albambra; and the architect is Zwirner, who has from the first su-perintended the great work of restoring and finish-ing the Cathedral of Cologne.