WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26 1863.

The Mass diceting. The friends of the Union will assemble this evening at Penn Square to endorse the nominations of the Pittsburg Convention, and we understand from the programme that the demonstration will be very imposing and attractive. The members of the Union League are invited to assemble at their club house to proceed in a body to the | guns have riddled Fort Sumpter as tho celebration, and many of the ward and minor associations are making arrangements to swell the demonstration. We are glad to see this. Philadelphia should ratify the nomination of Curtin and Agnew with enthusiasm, for these men are peculiarly the friends of the great city. Governor CURTIN'S popularity here, always widespread, is now increasing; for men see, as they review the deeds of his administration, that he has been faithful, patriotic, and true. Let the ratification of his nomination this evening be an evidence of this feeling, and an indication of the great majority we shall give in October.

The Duty of the Conventions. In the various wards and precincts of Philadelphia, last evening, the voters of the the depot of the contraband trade of Nas- the Slave. Trade. Of course, this was National Union party assembled and elected | sau, it is useless to the Confederacy. If | only the commencement of the end, for the delegates to represent them in the local conventions that meet this week. We have | the city, it may be done for an indefinite | in the British dominions. Opposed to this the results of very few of the elections before us, but, as far as we have learned, the delegates chosen are among our most respectable citizens, and there is every hope that we shall be favored with capable and honest candidates. Such seems to be the general disposition of those controlling the | trust to time and patience on the part of affairs of the party. They see plainly that | GILMORE, as we did on the part of GRANT. not only the success of the Union cause in October, but the integrity and permanence of the Union party for all time to come, de- as much satisfaction by the loyal people of pend upon the caution and courage of the the North as this announcement that the true friends of the Union. There has never | city of Charleston is at last under the guns been a cause so favored as that repre- of the Union army. We trust that we have permanently abolished in the British Emsented by this organization. In its ranks | no unnatural exultation to express about | pire, and the great sum of \$100,000,000 was we see the loyalty of this metropolis this affair at Charleston. It is, after all, the best men of all classes—the capitalist, the laborer, the merchant, and with so many armed rebels in its garrison, the scholar, and although these men are | and possessing a certain degree of importnot given to politics, or are at least inde- ance to the rebellion. To us it is something pendent of the power and emoluments that | more. Charleston has been the metropolis politics can bestow, nothing can be easier than the selection of candidates that will | Charleston the first gun of the rebellion was | ample; the United States (or, more properly command the respect and confidence of the fired. In this very Fort Sumpter, where people. It the conventions that meet to: RHETT and his garrison are huddling away | Slavery to be their "peculiar institution" morrow will only bear this fact in mind, and act accordingly, we shall be enabled cess that will be of advantage to the State | fortification against a continuous rain of shot | abolished, in maintaining a naval force off party in all its future operations.

to enter upon this campaign with strength and vigor, and with the assurance of a sucin the management of its affairs, and to the A Brilliant Political Record. The Democratic newspapers throughout the State have contained nothing of an editorial character for several weeks past but abuse of Governor Curtin and the Abolitionists. The only exception to the rule, that occurs to us, is a sketch of Mr. Justice years ago in the eyes of a mercenary newspaper reporter, which sketch has been printed with unbounded editorial satisfaction by all the disloyal papers in Pennsylvania. In consideration of the mole-like industry, which some satellite of Mr. Justice WOODWARD has exhibited in exhuming it from the musty files of a defunct party organ, we give the opening sentences of this valuable acquisition to American Biography: "Mr. WOODWARD, of Luzerne, sits next to Mr. McCahen. He is very tall and slender, and very pale. His look, in bondage. We may see in this, therefore, voice, and manner indicate that he is a. young man of no ordinary cast, and of his age—for he is but twenty-eight years old— I question whether he has many superiors, either in Pennsylvania or the Union." We do not pause to comment upon the marvellous circumstances that the subject of this sketch should have done nothing in twenty-five years worthy of being printed to his credit, for that might seem invidious. It is sufficient for us to know that Mr. WOODWARD sat next to Mr. McCahen, a quarter of a century ago. It might have to equal the sacred and primitive history of been more satisfactory for us to have had the assurance that Mr. Woodward was a friend of the Union; but in the absence of such assurance, any information touching his attitude with respect to Mr. McCahen, should be hailed with unbounded satis-

faction. We should have liked to be told whether Mr. Woodward thinks that this is an Abolition war, and that the Administration is waging it only for the sake of the negro, as his party organs profess to believe; but this is expecting too much, and we must be content with the mercenary reporter's assurance that "He is very tall and slender, and very pale." We should have liked to know whether Mr. Justice WOODWARD actually believes that "slavery is an incalculable blessing;" and if so, how it comes that his friends are so fearful of the Administration establishing a military despotism upon the ruins of American liberty. In place of knowing this, our inquisitive mood must be satisfied to learn that "His look, voice, and manner indicate that he is a young man of no ordinary cast." It would have that its intrinsic principle, like the war itself, been comforting to be informed whether Mr. Justice WOODWARD believes that every man who is opposed to the dissolution of the Union is an Abolitionist-in place of which we are told that he is "but twentyeight years old." It would have been interesting to know whether Mr. Justice WOODWARD actually thinks that negroes and foreigners should have no rights in this country, and that the same should hold good with respect to American citizens enrolled in the service of their country; but the have still statesmen liberal-minded and mercenary reporter is reticent on all these fascinating topics. He only says, by way of concluding the paragraph: "I question whether he has many superiors in Pennsylvania or the Union." On the whole, the insight thus afforded us into the character and principles of the Democratic nominee for the Gubernatorial chair is very satisfrom the antique," written by Dr. or the Christian soldier MITCHELL. Our MACKAY, the mercenary reported of the We need a Man- at the head of our

know that we shall not be disappointed, chance, fail to be re-elected. tice WOODWARD for our chief magistrate, we should have no cause for the slightest apprehension for the future weal of the Commonwealth. The man who sat next to Mr. duced much individuality and much hero-McCahen, over twenty-five years ago, should not be unworthy to be called "the favorite son of Pennsylvania." Under his skilful management nothing can go wrong. He is tall and slender, and very pale; and its history. Truly the war has its character. She cannot help being capricious, no once upon a time a reporter questioned—for satisfactory reasons, of course—whether he had many superiors, either in Pennsylvania | modest "Ironsides;" our general of talis- | This may account for the fact that, with or the Union. We cannot honestly cavil manic initials, our hero of "Unconditional scarcely any exception, the leading Powers at such a spotless record as this. There is Surrender," Grant. Both North and South of the earth are on cool terms v anywhere discoverable in it, and it should wall Jackson must forever be a part of its be printed in letters of gold at all the Democratic "mast heads" throughout the State. With such a glorious record as this, Governor Curtin's triumph would be the most brilliant and overwhelming ever heard of in Of fighting parsons we have a score. But, very much fear it is an unfortunate thing for him that he did not sit next to Mr. McCahen twenty-five years ago.

condition of Charleston is not so definitely | had its noble women, but our own have stated, but we understand that on Sunday, at eleven o'clock, a communication was sent to General BEAUREGARD by General Gil. saints. To their large and gentle charity MORE, giving notice of his intention to open fire upon the city itself in twenty-four hours, | ness. The labors of the Sanitary and Christian and asking the non-combatants in the meantime to leave. All this news, it war of its cruelty, and refining the nature of must be remembered, came from the rebels | the contest; the endurance, the steadfastthemselves, and is as favorable for their | ness, the hopefulness of a people that has cause as it is possible for sympathy or pride | become heroic in spite of itself-all this, and to make it. We may infer from this that General GILMORE has succeeded in the operations he has had under way; that the navy has silenced Battery Wagner; that his heavy roughly as they riddled Fort Pulaski; and

that, having overcome the power of the Confederates, so far as guns and granite are concerned, he is prepared to move his army upon the doomed city. In addition to this, another despatch that comes as we are writing, tells us that fifteen large Parrott guns had already opened upon the city, and that the non-combatants were leaving the city in multitudes. In the meantime the sorely-pressed BEAUREGARD has taken to writing letters to GILMORE, charging him with cruelty and inhumanity, and threatening all manner of retaliation. The contest has evidently reached the critical point, and must soon be decided. Charleston has become another Vicksburg, and so far as it is the great Southern port of entry, and LIAM WILBERFORCE, was the abolition of

period of time, as we know that an army object was a powerful and wealthy oligarchy may occupy a collection of houses for any Vicksburg, without being compelled to surrender. The siege of Charleston, therefore, becomes a land campaign, and we must And yet there is nothing we have printed: since the war began that will be read with

nothing more than a city of the rebellion, of treason since the beginning. In in casemates and behind embankments, the Union flag was first taken down. For days that the United States, as a nation, has and nights the starving garrison of Major ANDERSON were compelled to defend their

and shell. "The same BEAUREGARD was in command. To him belongs the infamy of | Trade. having inaugurated the war upon the Union, and all the blood that since has deluged North and South, all the misery that has befallen our happy and prosperous country, must be attributed to the deeds he performed this morning is not merely retribution, but In books and in pamphlets, in Parliament dramatic retribution. A more fitting place, | and at public meetings, in newspapers and a more fitting time, or more fitting actors, could not have been selected for the stern | that Slavery was a blot upon the scutcheon tragedy, and every shell that falls upon of the United States At last, in the autumn Charleston will carry with it the vengeance

that Time alone can bring. The vengeance of Time was never more suggestive. In Charleston slavery began its war. It was a crime. In Charleston, the slaves, despised. and uniformed as freemen, and assisting to overthrow the power that made them chattels and provoked a war to retain them something more than a mere attack upon a

city. It comes to us with all the force and majesty of a great lesson; of a lesson that freedom is teaching slavery—a lesson that we have learned amid tribulation, and de feat, and disaster. Charleston within the range of Federal guns. Truly, "Time at last sets-all things even." However righteous our war in its cause or great in its operations, we cannot expect our first Revolution. We have produced by dozens men of eminent character and ener-

gy, but no individual as great as WASHING-TON. Nationality can only have one father, and Washington's glory must remain un eclipsed. As the chivalry of each European nation had its one saint, so liberty in America has its one pater patrie. But our two revolutions, kindred in the same issue of popular liberty, furnish an interesting paral- | tension, and perpetuity of Slavery, and lel. The first, which tore up monarchy in | England, forgetting her own fifty years' ac-America by the root, was a war for provin- | tion against that "peculiar institution," at cial independence; the last, which has laid hand to the root of slavery, is a struggle for the Union of States and the universal principle of personal liberty. Monarchy in the first place stood in the way of the Republic; slavery now is in the way of freedom. Through the war of Independence the Republican idea grew naturally, just as in the present war emancipation became a neces-

sity. In the assumption and conduct of our cause, we doubtless deserve less credit than our fathers; but it must be remembered is broader than even the Revolution of WASHINGTON. But, for all, our present struggle, in many respects, compares to the first only as the reservoir to the source. From a comparison of the principles, we turn naturally to their leaders, characters, and people. Because we have not had Washington, shall we be ashamed of the strong moral mind, the firm faith, and great honesty of Abraham Lincoln? If all were not as sagacious as JEFFERSON, we

wise. The war of independence gave to our history GREENE, PUTNAM, WAYNE, LAFAYETTE, and more; but Stony Point was not a Vicksburg, and we do not hesitate to name Grant, Meade, Banks, HOOKER, and SIGEL, although in the extent of our war the military has, perhaps, covered the moral character of factory. We live in unsettled times, as our leaders. But we shall not forget is abundantly proven by a recent "study the fighting and praying Admiral FOOTE, war has produced much character and London Times. We have not passed much goodness, if it has wanted one great wholly through the fiery ordeal yet. individual light. It is more republican and more popular, so to speak, than the war of State affairs, and it is most gratifying to our fathers. It does not lack the Copperhead, just as the Revolution had the Tory; and we have more tories just as we have we have been slow in success, our fathers were half the time defeated, but the best half was theirs. We have, after all, proism, scattered over a great territory and through a great war; and, besides, the war is not yet ended, and, though we have abuse she has hurled against us during the watched its passage, we have not yet read | last two years. Inconsistency is her characters, as well as character. What, we are more than she can help being foggy and are comprehended in the story, and STONE- | They cannot trust her.

character. Old PETER MUHLENBERG stepped from the pulpit, and took the "sword of the Lord and of Gideon." HIGGINSON, besides these instances, we look with broader affection upon the character of our people, our patriots, our women, and the humbler soldiers. We cannot soon forget the gray-haired

not been less noble. Where they have become heroines, they have also become let both "rebel" and "Federal" bear wit-Commissions upon every field, robbing the more, must enter into the story of our struggle. Truly, in view of devotion like this, Washington might look upon his children and not be ashamed.

Foreign Inconsistency. Foreign journalists apparently have not orgotten the lesson pleasantly given to them some twenty-five years ago, when T. D. RICE musically told them how easy it was 'to wheel about, and turn about, and jump Jim Crow." In respect to the American question, they have wheeled about, with a

vengeance. For nearly half a century, if there was one cry more than another that completely occupied the mind of England, it was "Down | nal. No additional lands will be immediately ad with Slavery and the Slave Trade." All classes, all ranks joined in that cry, and at last, the fitting finale of the political labors of CHARLES JAMES Fox and of the humane exertions of Thomas Clarkson and Will-General Beauregard really intends to hold | ultimate object was also to abolish Slavery

consisting of proprietors of estates and space of time, as Pemberton's army did at | slaves in the British West India Islands, persons with high social status, including members of both Houses of Parliament who liberally subscribed to maintain a decided resistance, in the press, in the legislature, and at public meetings, to the humane policy of Emancipation. At last, twentyeight years after the Slave Trade was legally declared felonious, the British Parliament enacted that, on and from the first day of August, 1834, Slavery should be wholly and voted to the slave-proprietors as compen-

sation for whatever loss they might sustain from the loss of their human "goods and chattels." It was a liberal grant, worthy of a great nation, and was acknowledged as such by the whole world. Other slaveowning nations followed that grand exspeaking, the Southern States that held did not. It is only fair to add, however, acted in concert with England, since the exportation of negroes from Africa was the coast of Africa to put down the Slave

From 1834, when Emancipation freed all colored bondsmen in the British dominions. until the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's term of office, in the spring of 1861, public feeling manifested itself very strongly in in Charleston. Therefore, the sight we see | England against American slave-holding. n the social circle, it was warmly contended

of 1852, that remarkable volume. "Uncle

Tom's Cabin," was reprinted in London. and it created a furore in the hearts of Englishmen. Extravagant as it occasionally is war upon freedom, and in defence of a and, we must confess, rather tedious and wordy over its sable hero, the book had oppressed, bought and sold, are now armed | great power, and, from an American pen. was at once accepted by England as a correct picture of a very terrible condition of things in the Slave States. It is not too much to say that, from the cottage to the throne, that book made its readers think and shudder. The ladies of England, headed by that influential and respectable matron, the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, were so much nterested in the book that half a million of them subscribed their names to an address to its writer, in which, while they expressed the feelings which her writing had aroused

> submitted to by the rest of the United States This was the state of the question, in England, early in 1853. Eight years passed by, with the crime of slavery still legally committed in the South, and this feeling continued apparently unabated. Rebellion broke out. Secession became a fact. Fort Sumpter was attacked by the rebels. The "so-called Confederate Republic" was declared, its leading principle being the continuance, exonce declared in favor of slaveholding Secessia. That is, England forgot what her statesmen had enacted, her orators branded. her journals denounced, her clergymen preached, her noble and influential women

in their hearts, they also denounced, in the

strongest language, the crime of Slavery—a

crime committed by the South and tacitly

signed against. To this hour, while under a mock "neutrality," the slave-owners are supplied with piratical ships and buccaneering seamen, with arms and ammunition from England, a majority of her public men are avowedly the allies of the slaveholders and the bitter enemies of the emancipationists. Since History commenced recording her annals, one world never saw inconsistency half so flagrant as this.

England, that paid the hundred million dollars to free her slaves, actively sympathizes and co-operates with the Confederate Secessionists, who proclaim that slavery is the keystone of their arch; nay, who would cheerfully revive the slave-trade if they had the power. Truly, England has "wheeled about" on this question of questions. If the occasion arose, she would give another jump and "turn-about," with as

much alacrity and with as little shame. Boasting of her own free institutions, (of which she is so enamored that she keeps poor Ireland very scantily supplied with the same,) England yet reconciles it to her conscience to side with the wrong-doer in the great contest for the institution of freedom throughout this land. Already, at the first reports of defeats sustained by the rebellious South, we had English journals denying the possibility of such reverses, and, at last, when their truth became assured, affirming that they really amounted to very little. They had declared that the rebel holding of Vicksburg was one of the great points of the war, and when Vicksburg fell, they affected to think that it mattered little in whose

hands it might be. When the news of the

capture of Charleston reaches England, as it soon will, we shall have The Times saying that Charleston was a petty place, and that its possession was entirely unimportant. When this war is ended—a consummation now not remote-we may expect to find England deliberately unsaying all the hard

The Draft in New York. New York, August 25.—The draft was continued to-day in the Fourth and Seventh districts. It was also commenced in the Eighth district, where the rouble first commenced on the 13th of July, but no disturbances have occurred. military force in the city and vicinity is on the in-

A Lesson from Charleston Bay.

All our news this morning leads us to anticipate the speedy reduction of Fort Sumpter. The Richmond journals of Monday tell us that General Gilmonia has demanded the surrender of Charleston; that Fort Sumpter is battered and torn, and virtually untenable—the shot sweeping through the parapet undermined, and the fort itself virtually a ruin. After this information, the Southern writer tells us, in a forlorm and dismal manner, that "Colonel Rhett is ordered with his brave garrison to until he is relieved or the place taken," The A New Expedition.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1983. sumpter Reduced and Charleston Shelled A despatch was received here to-day, dated Forters Monroe, saying that Captain CHISHOLM reports that Fort Sumpter is reduced and Charlesto shelled. .Captain Chisholm commands the flag of truce

steamer New York, and had just arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point. It is plain that the repor attributed to him is based on the Charleston tele gram from the Richmond papers, and which was despatched from Fortress Monroe to the Associated Press. General Merenuth accompanied Captain Chisholm, and all that was telegraphed to the War Department was the substance of the same elegram. Beyond this there is no later information in possession of the Government concerning th vements before Charleston Payment of the Troops.

The Pay Department has made arrangements b which navmasters will hereafter be assigned to pa ticular descriptions of troops, instead of some of them, as now, attending to all kinds in the service The Homestead Law. The largest number of applications for lands under he homestead law are from Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, and Washington Territory. The revenue

from the public domain is scarcely more than nomi

Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, August 21 .- The English frigate Rinaldo sailed from Hampton Roads yeste lay, for Bermuda, and from there she is to procee to Halifax. This is the first time for eighteen month that there has not been one or more English vessels of war in Hampton Roads. The steamship S. R. Spaulding arrived this morn

ing from New York, and sailed for Charleston this The Dutch brig La Favorita, from Honduras bound to New York, put in here this morning, short of provisions.

THE KANSAS MASSACRE.

Pursuit of Quantrell's Gang-Thirty-one Guerillas Killed. KANSAS CITY, August 24 .- Gen. Ewing has just returned from the pursuit of Quantrell's rebel force concerned in the massacre at Lawrence. It is estimated that the gang did not number more than three hundred. They disbanded at the head of Grand River, some going south and some north and east, and others scattering into the brush. Our orces have been divided accordingly, and are closely irsuing, and a continual skirmishing is going on Lieut. Col. Lazear, with two squadrons of the 1st Cavairy of Missouri State Militia, had an engagement-with 100 guerillas, on Big Creek, near Harri onville, Missouri, killing five, and capturing a considerable quantity of goods and horses stolen at so far.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS. ST. LOUIS, August 25.—The Union Merchants' Exchange passed a resolution to-day condoling with the citizens of Lawrence, and appointing a com. pittee of ten to collect contributions for the relief o the sufferers. General Schofield has issued a strong order against bushwhackers and guerilias, and permitting the loyal citizens to bear arms for their own protection,

and to aid the troops when necessary THE PURSUIT OF QUANTRELL. KANSAS CITY, August 25.-Quantrell's force eached the head-waters of Grand river, Cass county, about noon the day after the burning of Lawrence, and there divided into squads of forty and fifty, and scattered in various directions. Our troops were half an hour behind, and were also divided, and continued the pursuit. A detachmen rdered from Lexington met part of the rebel force near Pleasant Hill, and killed seven, and recovered considerable amount of goods taken from Law-

A report has just reached here that Major Plumb and Major Nacher overtook a company in Lafayette, killing thirty. The total killed, according to the ast report, is between sixty and seventy. Our detachments are still in pursuit. rtained that Quantrell's whole force was 300 selected men, who assembled from Lafayette, Saline, Clay, Johnston, and the border counties, on Thursday noon, at the head of the middle fork of Grand river, fifteen miles from the Kansas line, and the same day started for Kansas. Our scouts rought word that afternoon to the military station at Aubry, six miles north of the place where they crossed the line, of the assembling on Grand River, and an bour after their entrance into Kansas oth

tion was at once communicated to all the stations Kansas City, thirty-five miles north of Aubry. A delay of three or four hours occurred at each station, to gather in part of the patrolling and scouting parties, when the pursuit was begun from each sta-tion separately, leaving a portion of the troops to watch the border, and endeavor to prevent Quan-frell's return to Missouri. Quantrell's men told many persons, before reachog Lawrence, that they were going there to destroy the town, but by some strange fatality the people Lawrence, did not try. A messenger, sent by Capt. Coleman to notify the

people of Lawrence of Quantrell's approach, failed o get through. Lawrence, which enabled him to outstrip and clude the pursuit of our soldiers, whose horses were nearly exhausted. When they reached him, six and often compelled him to halt and form a line of battle, but the soldiers could not force their jaded horses to a gallop for a charge and pursuit, and his trail near Paoli, and our troops were delayed all night in finding it. No damage was done by Quantrell from the time our forces came up with

horses they were leading and goods stolen from CALIFORNIA.

him until he got out of Kansas. The pursuit was

so close he was compelled to abandon most of the

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.-The steamer Ore gon has arrived from the northwestern ports of Mexico, bringing \$114,500 in treasure and two hundred and fifty packages of specimen ores from the The various California mining companies, engaged

at the prospects. Sandwich Island dates to July 25th have been re ceived. The news is unimportant. The number of foreign vessels arrived at Honolulu during the first half of the present year was less by one half than during the corresponding period of last year.

There was a great scarcity of laborers for the sugar plantations, and parties were earnestly urging the Government authorities to import Co from Polynesia. The population of the Islands

period. It is now estimated that they contain only Mayor Opdyke's Message. NEW YORK, August 25 .- Mayor Oudyke sent in to the Councils to-day his message vetoing the \$3,000,-000 exemption ordinance. He proposes to provide for the exemption only of policemen, active firemen, and active militiamen who may be drafted

and to provide for the destitute families who may also be drafted. The message is quite long, and discusses the merits of the que Disaster at Vicksburg. CINCINNATI, August 25 .- Some particulars of the Vicksburg, are received. The boat was being loaded nunition, and had received nearly a full load, when a negro carrying a percussion shell on board let it fall, causing an instant explosion. The boat took fire, which communicated to the ammunition. The steamer was entirely destroyed.

Out of one hundred and sixty men on board, only four are known to have escaped.

The steamer was a large aide wheel boat, owned by Captain J. S. Neal, of Madison, and worth about Wreck of the Steamer George's Creek. NEW YORK, August 25.—The brig Matilda, from sengers of the steamer George's Creek, which was Porto Cabello. The steamer was abandoned on th 20th inst., with ten feet of water in the hold. She had a cargo of coal, and bound to Port Royal. He crew and passengers were in the boats for forty-

eight hours, and were picked up by the Spanish brie Lord Lyons in Canada. suite arrived here this evening. They will remain tere till to-morrow, and then proceed to Montreal and Quebec.

The Great Eastern. NEW YORK, August 25 .- The steamer Great Eastern brings one thousand passengers and a large cargo. Arrivals. NEW YORK, August 25.—Arrived, ship Guy Man-

nering, from Liverpool. Death at Saratoga. SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The wife of the Rev. Chas. A. Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia, died last evening, at the Bedortha House, in this place, of pneu-Ship News.

i New York, August 25.—Arrived, bark Idomenco, from Sunderland; bark Dorothea Henrielta, from Buenos Ayres.

The schooner Vapor, from Port Royal, reports:
Aug. 24, in lat. 37, long. 75, spoke schooner Rachel,
of and for Philadelphia, with loss of matimast, foresail, bulwarks, &c., in a hurricane, off Cape Hatteras. and was putting back.

Below, ship John Spear, from Havana; brigs
Agostura and Humboldt. More of the Captured Correspondence. Here is another of the "Democratic" letters ound among Jeff Davis' papers, at Jackson, Miss. It is from an ex-Senator of the United States, one of whose effusions we have already published :

PHILADELPHIA, March 7th, 1860.

Mr. Jefferson Davis:

My Dean Sin: Can you tell me if General Larman is likely to remain much longer in Nicaragua? I should like to go to that country, and help open it to civilization and ningers. I could get strong recommendations from the President's present friends in to civilization and niggers. I could get strong recommendations from the President's present friends in Pennsylvania, for the place, were the mission yacant, and I think I would prove a live minister. I am tired of being a white slave at the North, and long for a home in the sunny South.

Please let me hear from you when you have leisure. Mrs. Brothead unites with me in sending kind remembrances to Mrs. Davis and yourself.

Sincerely and gratefully your friend.

JOHN BRODHEAD.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Regular Advices to the 22d, and Rebel Accounts to the 23d.

Fort Sumpter Assailed on all Sides, its Flag Shot Away, and its South Wall Destroyed

len. Gilmore Demands the Surrender of Morris Island and Sumpter. He Threatens to Shell Charleston.

NO REPLY TO OUR BOMBARDMENT. FORT SUMPTER IN RUINS.

OFFICIAL RUMOR OF ITS SURRENDER. EXPEDITION AGAINST JAMES ISLAND BATTERIES.

CHARLESTON BOMBARDED.

Fisteen 8-inch Parrott Guns Opened on the City.

THE NON-COMBATANTS LEAVING IN PANIC. ANOTHER REBEL DESPATCH. All the Parapet Guns Dismounted.

EXPECTED SUBRENDER OF FORT WAGNER. FORT MOULTRIE SILENCED.

The Bombardment Still Progressing.

FROM MORRIS ISLAND. NEW YORK, August 25.—The steam transports Cumbria and America arrived here to-day, with advices from Morris Island to midnight of the 21st. The bombardment of Fort Sumpter still continued and the south wall had been demolished almost t its base

Forts Wagner, Gregg, and other rebel batteries, re plied at short intervals. An expedition was fitting out to silence the James Island batteries, which had become annoying. Our casualties were small. Every confidence is our success was felt by the officers and troops, REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE. Aug. 21.—The steamer City of Richmond, Captain Kelly, arrived at Hampton Roads to-day at noon. Captain Kelly reports having left off Charlesto on Saturday last at 10 o'clock A. M. The rebel flag on Fort Sumpler was shot away or

Thursday, and again on Friday, and no reply was made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up. The whole of the southwest side of Sumpter was demolished, and presented nothing but a heap of

At 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, breaches were observed in Sumpter by means of a spyglass by the ships off Charleston bar. The siege was then progressing on our part. For the last seven days our casualties had averaged only about four per day.

LATER REBEL DESPATCHES. FORTRESS MONROE, August 25.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived here this morning. The Richmond Sentinel of the 24th contains the following despatch: CHARLESTON, August 22.-The fire of the enemy's land batteries have been kept up on Fort Sumpte and more guns disabled. There was only one casu

There was also a heavy fire on Battery Wagn from the ficet and land; also on Battery Gregg. The casualties at Wagner are one officer and four General Gilmore's demand for the surrender

Fort Sumpter and Morris Island, with the threat to shell Charleston in four hours from the delivery of the paper at Wagner, was signed and returned at o'clock this morning. Beausegard, in his reply, charges inhumanity upo the Federals and a violation of the laws of war, and affirms that if the offence be repeated he will employ stringent measures of retaliation.

Up to this time the threat to shell the city has not dred and four shots were fired at Fort Sumpter, of which four hundred and nineteen struck inside and outside. The east wall is much scaled and battered n, and the parapet undermined. The northwest wall arches too have fallen in. The

guns were dismounted and one private killed. On Sunday the land batteries opened from south and north, and the monitors from east and west, The east wall was cracked and wrecked, and the shot swept through the fort. A shell burst, wounding Lieut. Baylston serious ly, Col. Rheit, Capt. Fleming, Lieut. Scanlan, and

Fickling. The fort is now a ruin! Col. Rhett is ordered, with his brave garrison, t hold this outpost, even as a forlorn hope, until re lieved or taken. four men of the siege train were wounded.

On Saturday, at Fort Wagner, a lieutenant an On Sunday, the brave Col. Gaillard lost his life It is said to-day that there are twenty-three vessels inside, including the Ironsides and monitors, &c., and thirteen outside the bar. Gen. Gilmore sent a communication at 11 o'cloc on Sunday, giving notice that at 11 o'clock to-mor row he would open fire on Charleston. In the mean

time the non-combatants can go out of the city. THE REPORT OF SURRENDER. A despatch has been received in this city this at rnoon, from well-informed parties in Washington to the following effect: "Washington, August 25 .- The Navy Department has information that Fort Sumpter has su

rendered." NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The schooner M. Rodger from Folly Island, has arrived. She left on the 20th, and reports that at six o'clock on that day the entire top of Fort Sumpter was completely gone. Every parapet gun was dismounted and knocked into the sea, and the siege was progressing terribly in earnest. It was reported that Fort Wagner would soon surrender.

NORFOLK, August 25,-The Richmond Examine of to-day is received, with Charleston dates of the 24th, stating "that at 12 o'clock last night the enemy opened fire on the city with fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells. The non-combatants are leaving the city in continuous streams." wrecked in a gale off Cape Hatteras. (No date.), THE BOMBARDMENT IN PROGRESS-FORT

MOULTRIE SILENCED. tion arrived this evening, from Hilton Head at 7 A. of the same day. Left at anchor off Charleston Bar the United States steamer Brooklyn, with steam up, for New York, having on board the remains of Hamilton, C. W., August 25.—Lord Lyons and Capt. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury, of the

Katskill. The bombardment was going on with great energy and the firing was very rapid. The last report from Morris Island was, that Sumpter had not responded to our guns for two days, and was almost entirely demolished. Fort Moultrie had also been silenced, The Arago was to leave on Monday.

American Ordnance.

[From the English Army and Navy Gazette. (From the English Armwand Navy Gazette.)

We mentioned in our last number the successful efforts of the Americans in the improvement of their cast iron ordnance, which we believe to be traceable to the spirit of emulation which exists between the Army and Navy Ordnance Departments, and their working heads, Captains Rodman and Dahlgren, being held responsible for the weapons turned out. Hence the slightest alteration in the form or construction of either the army or navy guns is closely watched by the other Department, and the result is "steady progress." Most artillerists know that to Captain (now Admiral) Dahlgren the best form of gun is due, and in Captain Rodman, of the United States army, is owing the present admirable plan of casting hollow and cooling from the interior of the gun; and although the one constructs ordnance of casting hollow and cooling from the interior of the gun; and although the one constructs ordnance for the navy only, and the other the heavy fort guns and field pieces, there is scarcely any difference in the patterns of their weapons, which are all cast at the same foundries, and of similar bore, so that the shot are interchangeable.

After careful experiments, however, the value of which are best indicated by the fact of their being quoted by the Woolwich ordnance committee as confirming their statement of the necessity for alconfirming their statement of the necessity for altering our old plan of proving guns, it was found that east-non sione could not be depended upon for rifled guns, and, consequently, Mr. Parrott's plan of strengthening with wrought motal was adopted. This plan differs as much from the looping pursued in France and Spain as from our own building-up systems, and consists of placing a single massive jacket over the breech of the gun. So effectually does it strengthen the rifled weapon, that they are found to safely withstand 1,000 discharges with elongated shot, and to give a velocity of 1,500 feet per second with the solid balls, which are also fired from them. The rifled guns used for these round shot are of the 32 pounder 8 and 10 inch bore, and which, besides, do excellent work as rifles, with a range which few guns exceed, being as much as 3,800 at ten degrees elevation. We trust that these results will attract the attention of our responsible authorities.

An Appeal to Democrats. To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: During a long life, now fifty-seven years of age, I have seldom struck the ticket, generally voted for every man on it. My first vote was polled in Locust ward in Philadelphia, and every vote I have polled since has been in that city, my present legal residence. The old Democratic party was, as is well known, broken up by Southern traitors and their sympathisers in our midst. New men and new prin-ciples, adverse to the perpetuity of our Government, have assumed the title of Democracy, and slander and vilify that title. I am sorry to see some old friends adhering to the new organization, grasping the shadow while the substance has departed. Many of my old friends love the name Democracy so well, that without stopping to reason or to think of the consequences, continue in bad company.] lore them to pause ere it be too late. For example, let them look to the conduct of Governor Sey mour, of New York, who was elected by the war-cry of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. How cruelly have the masses been deceived by him and his desperate political associates! He has, with all his cohorts, labored to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war, by exerting hi every energy to prevent men enlisting, to vigor ously prosecute the war. How is the war to b vigorously prosecuted without soldiers in the field? His letter to the President in reference to the draft is among the leading proofs against him; but the President, with the iron will of Jackson, says this firing at the brave army in the rear must cease and the draft must go on; and on it is going, without more bloodshed and sacrifice of property to the city of New York. No thanks to Gov. Seymour. It is not his Adjutant General, Sprague, an officer in the regular army. Is it meet that he should continue in

mour and his corrupt faction in opposition to the army? We think not, and I call the attention of the Secretary of War to that matter. Do not these things speak in a voice of thunder to the people of Pennsylvania, and warn them to se cure, by all possible means, an unquestionably loyal man for their Governor at the coming election? Andrew G. Certin is the man. He has been tried, and not found wanting. Had he been of the Seymour stamp, such as Woodward is, the farms of entire Pennsylvania would have been desolated, and its beautiful cities sacked, if not reduced to ashes by that vile traitor, Robert E. Lee, and his deluded followers. Lee's ingratitude to his country, that fed, clothed, and educated him from early boyhood up to the date of his treachery, will point him out forever as an ingrate of the blackest die. The brand of traitor will follow him to his grave. and descend to his latest posterity. I trust my old Democratic friends throughout Pennsylvania will abandon en masse the dishonest conclave, get out of

the army while he continues to be the tool of Sev-

bad company, stand by the Union, and vote for the industrious, energetic, and faithful Curtin, and elect him by such an overwhelming majority as may forever rebuke the plotters of treason in the old Key-George W. Woodward. the Copperhead candidate for Governor, attended, and was one of the chiefs at the meeting held at the Girard House to celebrate the last 22d of February, at which the regular and stereotyped toasts. The President of the United States, The Army and Navy of the United States were omitted. Do you want stronger proof of his Seymour character? If he could not toast the President, what had the army and navy of the United States done? I remember, toward the close of that assemblage of certain citizens, Wood-

ward (as if to fix upon him intentional disregard of the President and the Army and Navy), in order to call out an officer of the army who wa present, did condescend to give "The Army. No man can tell whether he meant the army of Jeff Davis or that of the United States, he did not state which. Will the fathers and who have fought their last battle, and sleep, covered with glory, vote for such a man? I dont believe it, Col. Forney. However distant I may be from my native home, Philadelphia, I will try to city on the second Tuesday in October, to vote for vernor Curtin, the patriot, and faithful senting on the watch-tower of our dear country.

I am, sir, yours, truly,
AN OLD DEMOCRAT. Publications Received.

From T. B. PRTERSON & BROTHERS: Harper's Magazine for September. The best num ber published for some months. "An Unprotected book lately issued in Lordon, with the comic illus tistical, for, with a certain amount of caricatura gion is described and finely illustrated; "Romola? and "The Small House at Allington" are continued and, among a variety of other readable articles, we notice a character-sketch of Theodore Hook. Har per's announcement of forthcoming books includes Bulwer's;" Caxtoniana :" " Mary Lindsay," a novel by Lady Emily Ponsonby; "Martin Pole," by John Saunders; "The Ring of Arnasis," by Owen Mere dith [(young Bulwer); Thackeray's "Roundabout

with portraits. Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mr. Booth is now exhibit mightful actor, deserve the attention and criticism

of the theatre-goer. To night he will play Iago to the Othello of Mr. L. H. Barrett, Iago is doubtless one of Mr. Booth's most appropriate characters Sombreness, depth of color, and, withal, vitality, are qualities of Mr. Booth's most individual dra these qualities : the former more profound in energy relation to Richard similar to that Hamlet would bea

will be an interesting performance. UNPRODUCTIVE BRITISH DRAMA. -- The Athena UNPRODUCTIVE BRITISH DRAMA.—The Atteneum, in an article upon the modern drama, makes the following bold assertion: "It would hardly be rash to say, that since the production of 'Virginius,' forty-years since, no original tragedy has proved remunerative to the manager who first produced it. We are even disposed to think that 'Virginius' itself might be included in this statement, although that noble work became a stockness and its results. might be included in this statement, although that noble work became a stock-piece, and its revival, both in London and the provinces, occasionally served the purposes of a 'star.' The 'Ton' of the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, though greatly admired, had but a moderate run; and, in this respect, may probably be classed with Mr. Westland Marston's 'Patrician's Daughter' and Mr. Lovell's 'Provost of Bruges'—tragedies which, though they have since been attractive, were unprofitable to the theatres that introduced them." The critic overlooks, among others, "Richelieu," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Money"—all by Sir Lytton Bulwer—all of which paid the manager who first produced them.—Amer. Publishers' Circular.

Markets. BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Flour very dull; Howard-street super., \$5.50. Wheat quiet; Kentucky white, \$1.50@160. Corn dull; white, 74@752. Whisky firm at 48 %c.

THE CITY.

SIMULATED DISEASES.—The statistics nnected wath simulated diseases suggest many curious individual cases. The emotions and interests of men have very much to do with the feigning of disease, as well as with the concealing of it. Reextort, will impel to the one, as readily as the eagerness to shirk some duty or punishment, to obtain an insurance on life, or become a successful applicant for pension, will lead to the other. The modern Egpptians, we are told, practised dissimulation upon system. Not more than thirty years ago, to produce

ease or disability became a business, chiefly followed by old women. Its operations were mostly carried on with the boys and younger men, and chiefly consisted in cutting off a finger, putting out on eye, breaking out the teeth, or perpetrating a still more offensive and efficient order of mayhem. In protracted wars feigned diseases greatly mul tiply in armies and navies. All maladies are, of ourse, not equally capable of being feigned, and, of course, those most easily simulated are oftenest so. It has been observed that at periods when exemption-mania is in full force, it is often as difficult to detect a feigned disease as to cure a real one. Excellent general rules for detection exist-rules, however, which the examining surgeon can always expect to be able readily to carry out. In conscript, as in other cases, dexterous physicians may indee ascertain whether the symptoms present necessarily pelong to the disease: Whether there is a willingn to apply the proper remedies, or whether the disease inder examination will stand a comparison with he causes capable of producing it. The comparison and contrast in such cases elicit reliable results but to follow the whole course of the complaint, to mark the successive stages, to obtain precise and nabits of the one under examination, cannot be done symptoms be falsely aggravated. Since no falseand is so successful as one interwoven with truth the symptoms are partly facts and partly factitions Over fifty causes for exemption exist. At the time of the commencement of the draft in Philadelphia these were published in the various daily newspapers. The public, particularly those of it who wish to plead exemption, has by this time a general idea o what these causes are in the main, if not a thorough comprehension of them in detail. It is one thing to e a volunteer, another to be a conscript, another to he an exempt, and still another to be an impostor These, together with those who consider themselves so fortunate or unfortunate as not to have bee drafted, make up the nation at the present time. Each is judged in his proper light, and to the impostor is brought home all that obloquy which, since he will not bear arms, he is so well fitted to bear. What are the arts by which impostors succeed. be rendering them aid or comfort by dwelling briefly ridiculed and envied. We do not believe, however,

by which, at least, they attempt success? Shall we upon these arts? American ingenuity has been that ingenuity in feigning disease has as vet, among them, been carried to any great extent, and we do believe that if it should be, the ingenuity of draft commissioners and examining surgeons will keep pace with it, and be more than sufficient to baffle the dissimulation. In this, as in everything, the truth of nature will put to the blush the pretence of art. In the French and English wars, the art of feigning diseases among the conscripts of both nations was brought to full perfection. It is not to be doubted that at this time, and in this country and city, there are not a few practitioners of this art. The means of dissimulation are curious; a glance at those of them which are not indelicate nor repulsive may be found somewhat diverting. Powers of mimicry and endurance will often go very far. Pseudo consumptives complain of pains in the chest. They cough delicately. They make their gums bleed, and thus tinge the expectoration Catarrh and bronchitis convalescents are some-times very happy in their simulation of consumptive symptoms. Those most reticent on the subject of complaint become the most voluble, since the

dirty work they have to do requires that they should make a clean breast of it. Pain is the symptom of disease most easily pre-tended. But pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia, in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones, or joints, is a system of disease so very easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption,

he general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive signs of disqualifying local disease. It is true that real and feigned pain have been mistaken for each other by physicians. Rheumatism is asserted, and the imposition is more frequently discovered by the inconsistencies and contradic-tions which the patient makes in the history of his complaint, than by symptoms which are self-

distinguishing. Internal pain it is difficult to dis-prove. Examination during sleep, the exhibition of an anodyne are among the methods of detection. When great weakness is the plea, a quantity of articles is used to produce pallor of the skin: loss of appetite is urged, and abstinence really practised; swelling of the legs is promoted by ligatures round them. In epilepsy, foaming at the mouth is produced by the free use of soap. The real epileptic, to be sure, is anxious to conceal his situation rather than otherwise. The impostor cannot succeed in affecting the interrupted respiration, nor the swollen and livid appearance of the features, unless by the aid of the easily-discoverable ligature round the neck. Neither can he felgn the general palences suddenly appearing at the climax of the paroxysm. forcover, the features of the individual subject to pilepsy are united in an expression which has seen graphically described as one of "sadness, shame, stupidity, and timidity." Convulsions hold about the same rank as epilepsy with respect to the equency of their being feigned, and the means of detection. Protracted watching is frequently eccasary. In cases, therefore, where this cannot be exercised, the patient is not unfrequently completely successful. It would seem that scarcely any complaint is so frequently urged by those who wish to avoid military duty as nearsightedness, (myopia.) Have any Philadelphia con scripts, we wonder, worn convex glasses in order to contract this disease? If so, it will be interesting for them to learn that the disease is not a certain consequence. More commonly such a practic results in a weakened, defective sig from near-sightedness and from the effect of old age. Those who designedly accustom themselve to the use of glasses, and to reading books held close to the eyes, should, in order to be successful, be thoroughly informed with regard to the symptoms of decided myopia. As to the artificially-excited ophthalmia, the fact of the counterfeit inflammation being confined almost solely to the right

eye furnishes abundant cause for suspicion.

The stimulating substances used to produce this are many in number, and are sometimes em ployed with the utmost art, secrecy, and success. Think of a business in this line having sprung u and of a doctor of medicine having made a fortune by a nefarious practice analogous to this! State ments of authority bear one out in suggesting that such things have been done. Amaurotic conscripts may be suspected of using the extract of belladonna Women of fashion sometimes use this, as well as another still more wonderful article, which we shall not name, in order to quicken keener lightning in

Funny denouements have frequently attended the de tection of pretended deafness. The singular cast of countenance peculiar to the deaf is not easily simula ted, or being so maintained. Even when the deception has been for some time practised, so arduous is the task that an ingenious and persevering physician will, in most cases, discover the fraud. Those who pretend to be both deaf and dumb have a part of still subtler difficulty to perform, and one of which very few are capable. The misogynist who shall review the statistics of those who have pretended to be dear and dumb will find it difficult and tantalizing to be lieve that the sex proverbially the fondest of talking have most successfully feigned an incapacity for either. The chances in favor of successful duplicity in this respect would, therefore, be on the sid of the female sex rather than the male. The physiognomy and the instinctive gesturing belonging t the deaf and dumb are very difficult of imitation. No conscript who has not something of the instinctiveness of the woman in him need hope to be sucessful. None other need apply. The majority o stammerers have, perhaps, no percentible defect in the organ of sound, the most usual deformities be ing mal-placed teeth or an enlarged tongue. The person teigning is liable to overdo the business. Contractions, deformities, fractures, wounds, (both fictitious and factitious.) and even in certain cases

sumed will be simulated with the usual chances of success. More than this, diseases which can have no existence have come under the consideration of the practised physician. The due administration of knowledge of the subject of feigned diseases, that every year adds to the intelligence of those whose hands that administration reats, and necessarily lessens the number of imnostors, and the chances of success of the few who remain. In every locality certain classes are exempted from military duty. The male population may be considered as the raw material to be manu-

factured into armies. Of this material a certain

yond maturity. One would think that even those feel a disinclination to avoid it by the acknowledg-Papers;" and Miss Clayton's "Queens of Song," ment of physical incapacity. A certain eminent satirist, who is a mixture of cynicism and geniality. argues somewhat in this way: "What qualities are here for which a man gets so speedy a return of apalor? Time out of mind, strength and courage have been the theme of bards and romances, and has always chosen a soldier for a hero. nder, is it because men are cowards in heart. hat they admire bravery so much, and place military valor far beyond every other quality for reward and worship?" The last sentence is somewhat ma-

icious. That men are not cowards in heart; that the world, and is being proved in this age. Our own State—our own city—abundants evinces this. Both character, Doubtless, in Mr. Booth's Iugo we shall have his bost intellectual study. At all events, it the volunteers and conscripts of Philadelphia evince . The abidance by the draft in this city shows that her citizens love peace, and yet promptly answer the call to arms. And although the draft commis ioners may doubtless have had some ludicrous and nameful experiences forced upon them; although ere may be more impostors here as elsewhere than we are now aware, yet there is a general conscious ness that in the end each citizen will have reason t ongratulate himself and his neighbor for impartial id honorable conduct.

POLITICAL -Yesterday morning, the City nd County Conventions of the Democratic party Hall, respectively, for the purpose of making nomi ations for various local political offices. Noming corresentative districts. In the evening, the Demo ouncilmen, school directors, &c. The National Union party also elected delegates to the party onventions to meet to-morrow.

were as follows: District. 10. Chas. N. Chapman, 11. James W. Hopkins. 12. John Motz. 13. F. McManus. 14. A. R. Schofield. istrict.
James McCrossin.
Thomas J. Barger.
Samuel Josephs.
James C. Whalley.
Hugh F. Kennedy.
Richard Luclow. M. C. Thackara. James McLaughlin. George A. Quigley. 16. Thos. W. Duffield. 17. Jefferson J. Young

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION This Convention, which nominates a City Treaturer and City Commissioner, usually meets at National Guards Hall, was obliged to convene at Sansom-street Hall, as the former is now occupied by the military. The delegates were called to order, and Mr. Trainer was elected chairman, with R. J. Hemphill and William Gregory as temporary secretaries. The "outsiders" were then ejected from the room, and the regularly elected delegates presented their oredentials. A recess was then taken till half past eleven o'clock. Upon reassembling, the Convention went into an ejection for permanent cofficers, resulting in the choice of Mr. Charles L. Wolfi for president, and George Moore and Lewis W. Thornton vice presidents.

The temporary secretaries were selected, and Mr. Charles Keichline was chosen treasurer.

A committee was appointed on resolutions, as follows: Chas. W. Carrigan, Felix Trainer, Jas. L. Marshall, John MoMackin, Robert Amstead, Saml. P. Brown, John Hamilton, Jr., Thos. H. Forsyth, Geo. Rotan.

After much time spent in the settlement of contested seats, This Convention, which nominates a City Trea ested seats,
The Convention proceeded to make nominations

1st hallot. 2d ballot. 3d ballot. 4th ballot. oel E. James... 28 24 Mr. Kape was declared duly elected cominations were then made for City Treasure ent. The Committee on Resolutions then reported, en

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, endorsing the nominations and "reaffirming the principles laid down in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of the 17th of June, assembled at Harrisburg," and resolving also that "the election of Judge Woodward will be carried by an old-fashioned Jackson majority." It was likewise nee Resolved, That we re echo the sentiments of the re-Resolved, That we re echo the eentiments of the resolution of the Democrats of old Northampton calling upon the Legislature to repeal the charters of all corporations that shall have been engaged in proceeding men for the exercise of their political opinions, or in excluding from the institutions and public conveyances under their control the Democratic press of the country, and we request the members from this city to aid, by all the means in their power, this laudable effort in behalf of constitutional freedom. freedom.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Brodhead entered the room, and was received with the wild shrieks of enthusiasm that characterize Democratic conventions. He was introduced by the Chairman, and returned his thanks for the honor the Convention had done him in nominating him as the candidate for City Treasurer. He made no spaceche he didate for they freasurer. He made no specially, as asid, but would introduce his friend Mr. George Northorp.

Mr. Northorp said that he was not so accustomed

DEMOCRATIO COUNTY CONVENTION. This Convention met at Spring Garden Hall to nominate candidates for Coroner, Recorder of Deeds, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Prothonotary of the District Court.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, and Mr. Edmund Brewer, of the Seventeenth ward, was chosen temporary president. Messrs. Sherry and Mealy were appointed secretaries.

Nominations were then made for permanent president. Messrs. Philip Lowry, Jr., and Wm. Curtis were nominated.

dent. Messrs. Philip Lowry, Jr., and Wm. Curtis were nominated.

The ballot resulted as follows:
Curtis, 94; Lowry, 84.

Mr. Curtis was declared elected president. He thanked the Convention, and hoped that such a ticket as the Democratic party shall not be ashamed of will be presented.

Messrs. Philip Lowry, Jr., and Jacob J. Waterman were then chosen vice presidents by acclamation. tien. The temporary secretaries were, on motion, elect-

bled at 2 o'clock.

The contested seats were then taken up. There were quite a number of these, and each one was referred to a committee to hear the cases of the different parties claiming to be delegates, and to report to the Convention. The committees retired immediately upon being appointed. This portion of the business of the Convention consumed about two

business of the Convention consumed about two hours.

The committees then made their reports.

When the Fifth precinct of the Nineteenth ward was reported, an individual approached the president's stand and objected to the report. He declared that the committee had not given one of the parties any show.

The President stated that the report of the committee was final.

The objecting delegate was not to be put down so. He essayed to speak, as did another delegate.

The President rapped with his gavel, but as soon as he stopped both individuals commenced speaking.

Here there were loud cries of "order, order," and the rapping with the president's gavel was continued for fully five minutes.

The man who had created the disturbance persisted in having his say again, and addressed the chair. Cries of "put him out," "order," &c.

The President told the refractory individual to retire, but this he refused to do, and he was finally run out by the door keeper, assisted by some of the delegates.

The other contested seats were settled without delegates.

The other contested seats were settled without any further disturbance.

The President then appointed the following com-The President then appointed the following committee on resolutions:
William McMullin, John Campbell, Charles Clarke, R. T. Willington, Henry L. Wolf, Alex. Shinkle, and Jesse Vogdes.
The Convention then went into general nominations for Coroner, with the following result:
Andrew Lowry, Alexander F. X. Gallagher, James C. Kelch, John Metz, John Crawford, Joseph Hall, Michael Burns, John M. Myers, Jacob Kneyr.
Mr. John Campbell moved that the Convention adjourn until ten c'clock this morning.
This raised a breeze. There were cries of "No."
"No," "General Nominations," "Yeas and Naya," Mr. Campbell then said that, for the sake of harmony, he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. J. W. Bolleau moved that the Convention make general nominations, and that the secretaries be instructed to have lists printed.

Here there was another scene of confusion, and the president was again obliged to use his gavel freely. reely.

After order had been restored, the question was aken upon the motion to make general nominations, and it was agreed to. and it was agreed to.

The following nominations were then made:
For Clerk of the Quarter Sessions—Robert D.
Sherrerd, Philip H. Lutts, J. A. J. Lewis, James
D. Callender, Edmund Burke, G. S. Lockhart, John
K. Murphy, Alex. Martin, and Edwin S. Keyser.
Prothonotary of the District Court—Lewis T.
Mears and William Loughlin,
Recorder of Deeds—A. R. Paul, I. M. Post, E. R.
Helmbold, G. W. Wunder, James L. Barron, John
Coates, S. C. Thompson, Jacob Nullet, John Cook,
and B. F. Jackson.
Mr. Wro. McMullin then moved that the Convention adjourn turil ten o'cleck to-morrow (this)
morning.

norning.

Upon this the yeas and nays were called, and rewhited as follows—yeas 100, nays 78.

The Convention then adjourned. DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONVENTION. The Senatorial Convention met at the house of John Helipenny, comer of Ninth and Manilla streets, and was called to order by Mr. Henry S. Schellenger being chosen temporary chairman, and Messra, James Murphy and William Caldwell secretarics. The seats of the delegate from the 4th division, dward, and that of the delegate from the 1st division, 4th ward, were contested.

The election of permanent officers was then entered into James Morrison, Esq., was elected president by Maurice Agen was elected treasurer.

James Wilson and William Tooten elected doorecpers, and Lawrence Fitzpatrick elected meaenger. anger.
The former secretaries were continued. An assessment of twenty-five cents was levied on each delegate to defray the expenses of the hall, &c. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to examine into the claims of the delegates bolding contested seats: Peter Adams, William Belshaw, Edw. Carey, John Degan, Chag. Epicy, M. Farrell, and J. J. Gile. They reported in favor of Michael Smith from the Fourth division of Second ward, and A. Martin from the First division of Fourth ward.

Fourth ward.

Nominations were then made for candidate for Senator amid scenes of the most disgraceful character, If a delegate attempted to make a nomination he was bustled and threatened in such a manner as to stopell the proceedings of the convention. Two of the delegates, when they got outside, took it upon themselves to imitate Heenan and Sayres in knocking each other down. ach other down. The following names were put before the Convenion:
Joseph Caldwell, Samuel M. Forster, J. P. MoPadden, Folyer Diggen, and James W. Quigley.
A letter was received from Mr. McFadden, withirawing his name from the list of nominees. After drawing his name from the list of holimies. After it was read a squabble was again commenced to pre-vent his name from being withdrawn. His friends at last prevailed, and his name was not withdrawn. The vote was as follows:

Forster.... McFadden Quigley..... 1 On motion, Mr. Caldwell's nomination was made On moston, MI. Calower's nomination was made unanimous.

Messis. Schellinger, Lamb, and Gill were appointed to inform Mr. Caldwell of his election, and to invite him into the room. On being introduced, he briefly returned his thanks for the honor of being nominated from among so many honorable names. He would do everything to be elected, and hoped that God would guide him so as to do no dishonorable act to the country, if elected. He concluded by proposing three cheers for the Democratic party.

A vote of thanks was passed to the officers, and the Convention adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC WARD NOMINATIONS .- The following are all the Democratic Ward nominations for Select and Common Council, and Alder men, that were obtained in time for The Press of this

morning:
First Ward.—Alderman, S. S. Burns: Common Council, Robert Chestont; Ezekiel B. Morrell.
Second Ward.—Select Council, Dr. E. C. Kamerly.
Third Ward.—No nominations for Council.
Fourth Ward.—Select Council, Henry Marcus.
Fifth Ward.—Select Council, Immes F. Dillon.
Eleventh Ward.—Alderman, Wm. P. Becker; Salect Council, Samuel G. King; Common Council, Wilson Kerr.
Twelfth Ward.—Alderman, John R. Selbert; no nomination for Councilmen. nomination for Councilmen.
Thirteenth Ward.—Select Council, James H. Deas.
Fifteenth Ward.—Select Council, Robt. O. Brodie.
Sixteenth Ward.—Common Council, Jas. Selferd.
Treentieth Ward.—Common Council, James M.
Raub, Thomas F. Adams. Loss of the United States Brig Bain-

BRIDGE.-The loss of the United States brig Bainboard excepting one man, will be heard with regret The only survivor of the sad disaster was a mulatto man, who was taken to the receiving-ship bridge, while on her way from New York to Port Royal, was struck by a sudden squall off Cape Hatteras on last Friday morning, capsized, and sunk. But two men, both sailors, were saved by fortu-nately clinging to one of the boats. One of these

water. The narrator was picked up by the brig South Boston on Friday afternoon, and brought to the port of Philadelphia. He is unacquainted with any of the officers or crew of the Bainbridge, having just shipped on board the vessel at New York. We may add the Bainbridge was 259 tons, mounted? guns, and was always considered a dangerous vessel equiring great care to sail her, on account of hee eing so "taut," her masts raking very much.

The following is a list of her officers:
Thomas J. Dwyer, acting master, commanding.
A. G. Stebbins, ensign and executive officer.
E. H. Allis, assistant surgeon.
C. C. Walden, assistant paymaster.
John T. Hughes, salling master.
Edwin E. Drake, ensign.
Elias Smith, Jr., Ralph G. Hotchkiss, Benjamia.
N. Hamlin, and C. P. Moore, masters' mates. FIRES YESTERDAY.—The alarm of fire

Fires Yesterday.—The alarm of fire about half past nine o'clock, yesterday morning, was caused by the ignition, from carelessness, of some vapor from the still in the distillery of Jesse Cox, in Jones' alley. Damage trifling.

At two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the dwelling house No. 1328 N. Thirteenth atreet, occupied by Saml. D. Prentzell, was somewhat damaged by fire by a child playing with matches and paper in the third story. Damage trifling.

At half past two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, another alarm was sounded. This fire was the burning of the roofs of a couple of small houses in Harper's court, near Thirteenth and Shippen streets. The fire originated from a spark from the chimney. The houses were owned by Dr. Harper, and occupied by Joseph Morrison and John Handerson.

The slarm at half-past three o'clock was caused by the burning of some composition for roofing. This belonged to Messrs. Cooper, Warner & Co., who had sent some men to repair the roof of the hay press of Mr. J. Elliott, on Reed street, above Sixth. The kettle and furnace was on a wagon in front of the hay-press. During the absence of the attendant, one of a crowd of children turned the spiggot just to see the "black stuff run." It spirted out sealding hot, and splashed all over the boy, scalding him severely on both feet. He was bare-footed. The stuff getting into the furnace took fire, and in a short time the wagon was destroyed. It was speedully taken to a lot from the hay-scale, or otherwise that large place would have soon been in fannes as the doors were open and the strong wind blowing the fire that way. The lad who was burned is named James Hill. His parents live on a court mer Dickerson and Seventh streets.

Great Meeting To-Night.—There will GREAT MEETING TO-NIGHT.—There will

GREAT MEETING TO-NIGHT.—There will be a grand Union demonstration at Broad and Market streets this evening. Fireworks, music, patriotism, honesty, intelligence, and eloquence will contribute to make the evening pleasant. When the propertimes comes, there will be one of the greatest Union demonstrations ever seen in this metropolis; so large will it be, indeed, and so imposing, that people will not have to travel far from the outskirts of the city to reach at least the outer edges of the nighty gathering. The Union multitude now embraces within its wide scope in Philadelphia the wealthest citizen to the poorest intelligent man, whose hearts beat in unison for the country in opposition to all foces, foreign or domestic, party politics, clans, cliques, and Copperheads generally. To-night is simply a demonstration to arouse the people: A series of such meetings are to be held, because it is absolutely necessary, in order that all may hear the eloquent Union orators, whose voices are to be raised in behalf of the cause of our country in fighting for an honorable and lasting peace. SALE OF REAL ESTATE STOCKS &C -Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz:

1 Share Mercantile Library, \$5.75.

50 shares Philadelphia Exchange Company, \$45—

Northorp said that he was not so accustomed to speaking as his friends thought. He was glad that the nominations had been of so excellent a character. The coming election was alluded to as the most important one the people of Pennsylvania were ever called upon to participate in. It would be a triumph of a principle over a policy, and the Constitution over all its enemies. The Keystone State must be redeemed. [Applause.] Pennsylvania must be a free State, and rid of its Yankee generals. Judge Woodward was no mere boy. He had a spirit, and when elected will show how much of a patriot he is. The New England Cabinet have sowed the wind, and they must reap the whirlwind. They are reaping it now, and the great Democratic party was once more rising in its strength and glory. That party only was the salvation of the country.

The Convention, after this speech, adjourned size.

STABBING CASE.—A man, named Potter, the convention is the convention of the country. STABBING CASE.—A man, named Potter, stabled himself in the side with a knife, at the residence of his mother, near Ninth and Spruce streets. He was removed to his residence, in Lombard street, near Thirteenth. The report of a murder was circulated. Police officers went to the place, and, ascertaining the crime was self-inflicted, according to the place of the plac sured the weapon that was used, and took it to the sta-tion house of the Fifth district. The reason assigned for the perpetration of the rash act was dissatisfac-tion in regard to a will.

THE VOLKS FRST-SECOND DAY.-The reiteration of rain, which ensued yesterday, was somewhat of a damper to the operations at Washington Retreat. The grounds were apparently vacant, and the walks were denuded of their attractions. In spite of the rain, however, the shooting match came off with felut, and was entered into by a large body of enthusiastics. The entertainments partook of the same character as those of Modden and throughout were diversified and Monday, and throughout were diversified, and pleasant.