MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

MR. JOHN W. FORNEY will address the people of Mifflintown, Juniata county, tomorrow, by invitation of the State Central Committee. Mr. FORNEY will remain in the State during the canvass. His future engagements will be announced.

The Address of the National Union State The address of the National Union State Central Committee to the people of Pennsylvania, which we publish to-day, should be read by them with no ordinary care, for it is not an ordinary document. We do not now speak of its earnestness, its eloquence, the general ability with which it is written, but of its truth. Only by the principles which it embodies can America be saved from the dangers of disunion and the perpetual strife of rival confederacies. Only by the energetic action on the part of the people, which it advises, can the honor of the State be maintained. By irresistible logic it proves it the imperative duty of every loyal man to sustain the Government in its mighty resolution to put down guilty and bloodstained rebellion. It shows the origin of the crime, the punishment it deserves, the method by which the South may be redeemed, and the nation reunited. Partisan, no man can truly call an address which is national in its argument, its spirit, and its aims, and directly opposed to | of Chester county have nominated for State party in every line. It acknowledges in | Senator the distinguished Doctor WILMER fitting terms the services of our noble Governor to the State and country, and shows that by his election alone can Pennsylvania remain true to the Union, which he has wrought so earnestly to maintain. Though | the organization the moment he discovered now we can but briefly allude to the address, we know that it will be through the campaign a guide and text for all men who love their country better than their party. For the sake of the honor of the State, the good of the republic; as an appeal to Americans in the great cause of America; as an upright, eloquent, and able assertion of those great principles which we all hold dear, let it be

welcomed by the loyal people. Not even the opponents of National Union principles can deny this stern argument which the chairman of the committee, Mr. WAYNE McVEAGH, so ably presents, for it convicts their candidate from his own record. That part of the address which refers to Mr. Justice WOODWARD is conclusive. The Democratic nominee is allowed the privilege, which doubtless he would be happy to decline, of defining his own position, and announcing in his own language his own disloyal principles.

The Record of the Democratic Leaders of

The Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania find themselves wofully embarrassed by the consistent record they have made in opposition to the Government and the war. He who reads and ponders this record will be filled with surprise that they should entertain the slightest hope of success at the October election. It is not simply that the most of them 1860, in full view of the fact then asserted by the friends of the Union, and since abundantly proved, that the triumph of BRECKINRIDGE would be the beginning of the army heard among their friends at home the downfall of the Republic, nor yet that | would go far to assure the doubting, after Mr. LINCOLN's election they deliberately assisted or approved of the work of Secession, but that, from the inauguration of the present Chief Magistrate down to this day, they refused to retract or repent their early sympathy with treason, and have consistently and continuously given repeated and fresh evidences of their deep-seated hostility to our national struggle for selfpreservation. The speech of George W. WOODWARD in December, 1860, has been the key note and the text of all their declarations and actions from that to the present hour. We remember the intense popular frenzy excited by the firing upon the Star of the West, on the 9th of January, 1861, from the very Morris Island where GILMORE is now drawing the meshes of doom around perjured Charleston. And we need hardly recall to recollection the two meetings that were held at National of January, composed of the devoted friends Esq., and the late J. MURRAY RUSH. Mr. Cassidy remains inside of the Democratic organization, and Mr. Rusu died in the midst of his efforts to maintain the noble doctrines he then so eloquently advocated in the fearless resolutions which he read to the assembled mass, and which were adopted by acclamation. Among these resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That all persons who wage war against the United States for the purpose of destroying the Government established by our fathers, or for any other purpose whatever, and who aid, counsel, sanc-tion, or encourage them, can be regarded in no other light than as public enemies.

the West. The other meeting, called a against the chief magistrate of his country, "Democratic meeting," was held on the to misrepresent and defy every act of Con-17th of January, eight days after that out- | gress, to withhold just praise from the army rage had been perpetrated, and while the and the navy because he fears that their whole community was burning with indigna- soldiers and sailors would if they could vote tion against the rebels of the South, and of against his party; to magnify the mistakes sympathy with General Angerson and his of our public servants, and to depreciate gallant little band then besieged in Fort | and deny every evidence of their ability Sumpter. The leading spirits in this con- and integrity in the midst of surrounding clave are leaders in the Democratic party | difficulties. But more and worse than this, to-day. Only Mr. BENJAMIN H. BREWS- such a man cannot and dare not exult over TER, at this time an independent and intre- | the victories of the Union arms, lest in doing pid advocate of the Government, has since | so he should be found to pay a tribute to cut loose from association with them. At | that Administration under and by the policy this meeting there was not a word uttered of which these victories have been prepared against the outrage upon the Star of the | for and consummated. Can there be a sad-West. As a contrast to the temper of the der sight than this? resolution of Mr. Rush, which we have just quoted, we repeat the following proposition to unite Pennsylvania with the Confede- TIN has made regular visits to all the camps racy, in a resolution attributed to the pen of the Pennsylvania troops. After every of Mr. WILLIAM B. REED, adopted by a | battle it was his pleasure as it was his duty, large majority, although, we are glad to | to go forth to encourage the living, to soothe say, not without dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know it, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separation of the whole South, a result we shall most sincerely lament, may release this Commonwealth to a large extent from the bonds which now connect her with the Confederacy, except so far as for temporary convenience she chooses to submit to them, and would authorize and require her citizens, through a convention, to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom her lot should be cast, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brithren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own; or whether Pennsylvania should stand by herself as a distinct community, ready, when occasion offers, a distinct community, ready, when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union and resume her place of loyalty and devotion.

From this printed record there has been neither retirement nor retraction. As we pass on, following Buchanan's Administration to its close, and beginning with the | American, one of our best known citizens, beginning of Mr. Lincoln's, and tracing | and thoroughly fitted by intelligence, upevery event from that period to the present writing, including the dreadful months of March and April, the resignations of traitor officers from the army and the navy, the attack upon the small and starving garrison at Fort Sumpter, the uprising of the people, the massacre of the Union troops by the Baltimore mob, on the 19th of the same | nor CURTIN. This is a most stupid fabricamonth; the calling of the extra session of | tion, and we deny it at once by stating what Congress; the disastrous battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of July; the bitter and | ment is interested in the success of the Goembarrassing debates and action of the traitors in the Senate and the House; the sure his success, and that they regard the closing of that memorable session; the retirement of BRECKINRIDGE and BURNETT, who, after leading the cohorts of treason in the councils of the nation, followed their doctrines, sword in hand, into the rebel armies-during all these agonizing trials, through the tempestuous scenes of the long session, the hours of the alternate victory and defeat of our army and our navy, and again through the equally tempestuous struggles of the last session of Congress, down to the resplendent and victorious month of July, 1863, and we look in their brave defenders from the leaders of

Congress by a generous constituency, and who delighted by returning their confidence with the most consistent and acrid assaults upon the constituted authorities. All the rhetoric of these men was expended in denunciation of the Executive, and in persevering and organized antagonism to every measure necessary for the preservation of the Union. This is the record laid open before the Democratic masses of the State. Will they read and endorse, or will they read and reject it? Elsewhere, political chiefs, insympathy with our Secession sympathizers.

are repudiated and scorned by Democrats. In Ohio, the revolt against VALLANDIGHAM has dislocated and shattered the whole Democratic organization. In Maine, the hustings are daily occupied by Democrats denouncing the so-called Democratic ticket. In New York, the oldest, and purest, as well as the youngest and most vigorous of the Democratic chiefs are supporting the Union nominees. In Wisconsin, an irresistible stampede, led by men most honored in the Democratic councils, will give to the Union ticket an overwhelming majority. In Illinois. Democrats who have made their names illustrious in battle-Democrats like GRANT, LOGAN, and McClernand—are appealing to and exhorting their friends to cut loose from a corrupt and degenerate organization. Will the Democracy of Pennsylvania be insensible to these glorious examples? This is the question to be answered on the day of the coming election.

Loyal Democrats in the Field. Among the auspicious signs of the present campaign is the fact that the Unionists WORTHINGTON, of West Chester, who, after forty years of service in the Democratic party, during which time he was the devoted friend of JAMES BUCHANAN, left the Lecompton business had sold it to slavery. Since that time he has co-operated with the friends of the Government. Dr. WORTHINGTON is one of the ablest speakers and among the most distinguished men in Pennsylvania, and, when elected, will be the enemy of corruptionists in Harrisburg, as he is the enemy of traitors elsewhere. Another good sign is the fact that CLINTON LLOYD, Esq., of Lycoming county, a man of high character, and heretofore a Democrat, is running in that county as an independent candidate for the Legislature, and will be supported by Republicans and loyal Democrats. CHRISTIAN WINGARD, of Clinton county, is running on the same ticket, and will be supported by the same friends. In Fayette county, Major PETER A. JOHNS, an old Democrat and a soldier, who has served his country gallantly in the field, is also running for the Legislature, and is making a fearless and active canvass against Copperheads.

Let the Army Speak. seems, permit the elective franchise, and while this is to be regretted, it does not release them from the duty of giving their influence to the cause. In this election the soldier is deeply interested, for its result will decide whether his hardships and trou- | place within two years. The Democratic | wined Breckingidge for President in | bles have been in vain. We, therefore, | politicians now demand an opportunity and record their preferences. The voice of strengthen the true, and confound the disloyal.

Voting Black and White. In the Austrian Parliament the members vote by electricity. Before every deputy's seat are two knobs-one black, the other white. When he wants to vote "Yes," the deputy touches the white knob, and at once a white spot appears upon a black tablet beside the President. When he desires to vote "No," he touches the black knob, and black spot appears on a white tablet. Thus no one can vote that white is black, as other legislatures sometimes have done.

There has appeared in the newspapers here, copied from a Tipperary journal, resolutions passed and speeches made at a "monster meeting" on the summit of Slievenamon mountain. The strongest antago-Hall, in the same month. One on the 5th | nism to England was expressed and recorded. But the orators were men of no mark, of the Union, among whom the only Demo- and the "monster meeting" consisted of cratic leaders were LEWIS C. CASSIDY, only seven hundred men, women, and children. If there were five hundred such meetings simultaneously held the movement would be important, but such as was held bears the same relation to real political action as a child's cannon does to one of

DAHLGREN'S mighty guns. IF THERE is a sadder sight than that of a Democratic politician trying to get votes by dishonoring his country, we have yet to read and hear of it. He must banish from his mind and memory every genuine impulse of patriotism, and must substitute a Observe, that this meeting was held four merely malignant sympathy with treason. days previous to the firing upon the Star of | He is compelled to repeat every slander

> Since the war began Andrew G. Curthe sufferings of the wounded, and to con-

> MR. JOHN D. WATSON, the Union candi date for the Legislature from the Sixth district, is a gentleman whose election will be fortunate for the city and the State. Mr. WATSON is the leading writer for the North rightness, and loy alty, to discharge the important duties of a legislator.

THE COPPERHEADS are endeavoring to create dissensions among our friends by alleging that the Administration of Mr. Lincoun is opposed to the re-election of Goverwe know, that every member of the Governvernor-that no efforts will be spared to insuccess of the Union party in Pennsylvania as a matter of great importance to the cause

of the Republic. WHEN THE WAR broke out in 1861 it was common for the Democrats to allege that nine-tenths of the troops were Democrats. The same men are now opposed to allowing the soldiers of the army to cast their votes. They must see that in the hearts of their friends there has been a marvellous conver-

WHO ARE the friends of CURTIN? vain for a single word of hearty encourage- | MEADE, HOOKER, ROSECRANS, BANKS, EVEment of the country and the Government and | RETT, DICKINSON, LOGAN, BUTLER, GRANT, ANDREW JOHNSON, and the friends and the so-called Democracy in Pennsylvania. | champions of liberty everywhere. Who are Not a word from George W. WOODWARD, the foes of CURTIN? JEFF DAVIS, BENJAfrom William B. Reed, from Francis Min, Reed, Hughes, Vallandigham, Sey-W. HUGHES, from J. GLANCY JONES, from | MOUR. BEAUREGARD, WHARTON, INGER-GEORGE M. WHARTON-not a word even | soll, and every traitor in the land. The from CHARLES J. BIDDLE, chairman of first will receive the news of the election of the Democratic State Central Committee, Woodward with sorrow and despondency; and who, when in the army, was chosen to I the second, with exultation and joy.

LETTER -FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1863. General Grant lately expressed the whole duty of loyal men in this momentous crisis, when he stated that General John A. Logan, one of his bravest officers, and heretofore a leader of the Democracy in Illinois, was serving his country as effectually in opposing the Copperheads of that State, as if he were fighting the open traitors on the field of battle. This is the sentiment of every prominent officer in the army, and notoriously of the whole rank and file. Nothing proves this assertion more decidedly than the efforts that are now making by the Peace politicians to prevent the soldiers from voting in the coming elections. They fear that if these votes are thrown, they will be thrown against them. In Ohio, where the right of suffrage is secured to the soldiers, there is a distinct and angry issue made up between the friends of the Union and the Vallandigham people. Should the latter triumph, t is proposed to throw out of the canvass the votes of the soldiers. So far had the arrogance of the sympathizers proceeded in Obio, that they had the audacity to send a committee to General Rosecrans, to allow stump orators of their party to speak to the soldiers in the department of the Cumberland. His reply deserves to be reprinted in letters of gold:

in letters of gold:

Headquarters Drp't. of the Cumberland,
Winchester, Tenn., August 16, 1863.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 4th inst. is before me. You speak in the name of the Democratic party of my native State—a party with which I have always voted. I must, therefore, seize a few moments of leisure to reply.

1st. The State of Ohio says, through her Legislature, she wishes her citizens temporarily absent from home, serving in the army, to have a voice in the coming State elections. My ears are attentive to her voice, and my heart responds to her wishes. If any citizen should have a voice in those elections, it surely ought to be those brave and energetic men, the life-blood of the State, who have stepped forth, from home and friends, to offer their lives for the defence of our Government, our national existence, and the cause of human freedom, all involved in this contest.

2d. No authority of mine will be used, in any way, to prevent the free and unblased exercise of that right.

3d. It would be very inconvenient, and incompati-

way, to prevent the free and unbiased exercise of that right.

3d. It would be very inconvenient, and incompatible with the interests of the service, to allow the stump-orators and canvassers of the rival tickets to come into this army and ply their vocation.

4th. As to newspapers, pamphlets, and other publications, none have been, or will be, excluded on the ground of party politics. But I do not belong to that sentimental class who weakly and timidly allow brawling license to stab true liberty. Hence, when any publication appears among us, so licentious, lying, or traitorous, as to endanger the motivality, or be likely to impair the spirit and vigor of this army, I feel bound, by reason, justice, and duty to my country, to use my authority to prevent its circulation. circulation.

5th. Any action under color of my authority in-consistent with these principles is without warrant, and, on complaint and adequate evidence, will be

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen, W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General. In looking over my own regular and steady correspondence with The Press, during the dark and dreadful days of the beginning of the rebellion, I have been surprised to see that every prediction I made has been verified as to the distrust, by the sympathizing politicians, of the Democrats who volunteered to serve the Republic. They were claimed to be not only the majority of the army, but ready to oppose the Government, In this campaign we shall not have the in whose behalf they had enlisted. It was aid of our soldiers. The law does not, it a favorite argument of the Pennsylvania and Ohio politicians, that these volunteers fought against the rebels with a mental reservation, and supported the Union at the same time. The letter of Gen.- Rosecrans discloses the marvellous change that has taken in their own way, should hold an election | army, to induce them to vote against a Government ticket. In other words, the supporters of the traitor Vallandighamthe same who was carried through the Federal lines to the rebel lines by Colonel Joseph C. McKibbin, a member of the staff of Rosecrans-now have the audacity to ask that commander to advocate the cause of Vallandigham before the Ohio

soldiers. Is it any wonder that an old Democrat like General Rosecrans should reject this appeal with indignation and contempt? In my visit at the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Reserves, the other day, when Generals Meade and Crawford heartily and enthusiastically called upon the people of Pennsylvania to vote for Governor Curtin, I saw no signs of opposition and heard no word of discontent, from either officers or men. Why should this not be so? Think of Jefferson Davis allowing Andrew Johnson or John M. Botts to go within his lines to make speeches in favor of the old Union. Or think of his tolerating any words from any one of the officers in his army in favor of Andrew Johnson and John M. Botts and their cause. The heroes in the Union service are not only not blind to these facts, but they are true to the truths involved in this struggle. There is not a measure odious to the Democratic leaders in the free States that is not acceptable to them. The emancipation act, the confiscation law, the arming of negroes, are all regarded as tributes to the white men fighting the battles of the Republic; and they stand arrayed before the spectacle of opposition to these and kindred measures on the part of safe and saga cious political leaders at home, who at the same time profess to be their friends. Thus it is that the seed sown in the army will

appointed in the forthcoming elections. A SANGUINE TRAITOR .- M. F. MAURY writing from Cheshire, to the Times, on the prospect of the rebels, concludes thus: 'Never were the chances of the South brighter. All that we have to do is to maintain the defensive, watch our chances, and strike whenever there is an opportunity for a good stroke, either with the sword or with the pen." Considering that this was penned after Vicksburg and Port Hudson were taken, and the bombardment of Charleston commenced, Lieutenant Maury's phrenological arrangement must contain the organs of confidence and hope very strongly de-

fructify among the people, and that those

who expected by disfranchising the first

they could manacle the second will be dis-

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press WASHINGTON, September 6, 1863 Executive Order.

The President has ordered that the Executive portation from the United States of arms, ammunition, or munitions of war, under which the commandants of Departments were, by order of the Secretary of War, dated May 12, 1863, directed to prohibit the purchase and sale for exportation from the United States of horses and mules within the respective commands, and to take and appropriate to the use of the United States any horses, mules and live stock designed for exportation, be so fa ified that any arms heretofore imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment, and that any live stock raised in any State or Territory bounded by the Pacific ocean may be exported from any part of such State of

Second Assistant Postmaster General McLellan is still prostrated with sickness at his residence.

The Potomas flotilla reports no signs recently (ebel troops along the river. The Treasury Department is engaged upon a modi-

cation of the regulations for commerce on the Mis-The official orders show that the capture of the sunboats Satellite and. Reliance was owing to a disegard of instructions by the commanding officers. President Lincoln is still at the Old Soldiers Home, but will take up his residence in town on the

Late Removals. as is also the Assistant Surgeon General. But the statement in regard to General Meigs is not believed to be true, for he was sent on a tour of imspection to the Army of the Potomac, from which he has returned to his office. He contemplates visiting all the armies in the field on an inspection tour, and will be absent from his post some time. No official order relieving him from duty has been issued. During General M.'s absence, Colonel Thomas, the senior quartermaster, acts in his place.

Deserters. Instructions have been issued requiring that men charged with desertion, who belong to regiments whose terms have expired, if not able to clear themelves of the charge, shall be compelled to serve out he remainder of the term.

The Provost Marshal. The Chronicle denies that Col. L. C. BAKER has been ordered to the field and the office of provost marshal of the War Department abolished, and say no such order is contemplated.

Commander SANFORD has been detached from the command of the Sassacus, and ordered to the command of the Neptune. Lieut. Commander Ros has been detached from the command of the Neptune, and ordered to the command of the Sassacus.

The Navy Department has received information of the killing, at Natchez, of Acting Master Cur-LEW R. A. TURNER, commanding the U. S. steamer Curlew, by Major McKEE, provost marshal of that city. A commission to investigate the matter relieved the marshal from all blame.

Postmaster General Blair. Postmaster General Blair returned to Washington auch improved in health from his late visit to the

North. Some papers have represented him as being ill at his residence in this city, instead of second assistant Postmaster General McLellan. Court of Inquiry in Gen. Milroy's Case. General Schenok has been attending as a witness or several days past. The session of the court will ontinue for several days. Gen. Hunter Assigned to a Command. Major General Hunter, at his own request, has een assigned to an important command in the

General HOOKER is still in Washington. He has seen assigned to no command yet, nor has any been C. EDWARDS LESTER is released, the charge of reason not being substantiated.

The Duty on Iron Forging. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made e following decision concerning iron forging: the following decision concerning iron forging:

The 75th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, provides that on railroad iron, and all other iron advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods, &c., a duty of one dollar and fifty cents per ton shall be paid.

Iron forgings, of whatever size or shape, in the rough and unfinished state, are held to be covered by the above provision of the 75th section, and taxable at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

THE PEOPLE REPORTED WILLING TO SURRENDER.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

THE DAMAGE TO THE CITY. SUMPTER TO BE BLOWN UP. Boston, Sept. 6 .- A letter dated Morris Island

August 29th, states that the rebel deserters, several of whom reach our lines every day, represent the people of Charleston as anxious to surrender the city, but Gen. Beauregard is determined to devote it to destruction. The shelling process caused general surprise, Beauregard having pledged his reputation that it was an impossibility and mere Yankee bra-vado. It has been ascertained that the first shell fired by the Marsh battery entered a house occupied by a number of officers, killing several and destroying the house. Some of the shells went to the far-thest extremity of the city, and destroyed a large cotton warehouse and other buildings.

The deserters say that there are but twenty-five men in Fort Sumpter, and that it will be blown up as soon as an attempt is made to take possession.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. even Thousand Rebels Defeated at Bayou Meiarie.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.-The Republican's Memphis despatch says the steamer Progress, from White River, brings the news that Gen. Davidson, with the cavalry and artillery advance of Gen. Steele's army, on the 25th ult, drove the rebels, 7,000 strong, across the Bayou Metarie bridge, killing and wounding about 100, and capturing 200. Our loss was on y 30. The rebels burned the bridge after crossing n. Steele was at Duval's Bluff on the 31st uit.

ARMY OF THE OHIO. Reported Victory-Gen. Burnside Occupies Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—A despatch has been received in this city to-day announcing that General Burnside entered Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 4th inst. No particulars are given. The Lawrence Massacre. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Five gentlemen, composing the relief committee of Lawrence, Kansas, make a

statement that a despatch recently sent from Kansas City to the Associated Press, saying that a large amount of goods and money, and a number of horses, stolen by Quantrel, had been recovered and returned, is false. Of the horses stolen from Lawrence, only three had been returned, and the value of merchandise recovered will not exceed one From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5 .- Dr. Wright was reently tried before a military commission for shooting Lieut. Sanborn, who was engaged at the time in drilling negro troops on the main street in Norfolk. The result of the investigation, it is understood, was forwarded to President Lincoln for decision. We learn to day that the President has ordered a new trial, but whether before the military or civil authorities, has not been ascertained. The Demolition or Fort Sumpter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 6 -The United States arrived from off Charleston, which she left on the 4th inst. Her officers report that Sumpter is perfectly demolished, but the rebel flag is still flying, Gen. Gilmore dug out and captured seventy-five men from the rifle-pits in front of Fort Wagner on Everything is progressing favorably

Why the Florida went to Ireland-Alexander Stephens' Mission. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—It is stated in a letter to the Courrier des Etats Unis of this city, from its Paris, correspondendent, M. Gaillardet (under date of the list ult.), that the Americans from the South, resi. dent in that city, were expecting the early arrival here of Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederate States, charged with a commission to England and France. It is also supposed (adds M. Gaillardet), that Mr. S. was one of the three pasthe rebel steamer Florida, the other day, at Queens-

Guerillas in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6 .- The military authoritie here do not apprehend any immediate danger of a ebel invasion of Kentucky in force, though they hink small bands of guerillas may make incursion at different points, which they deem themselve fully prepared to meet. Kansas Invasion of Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—General Schofield telegraph

Lieutenant Governor Hall, from Kansas City, to ady, that there would be an invasion of Missour by the people of Kansas. From Memphis. Мемриів, Sept. 3.—Brigadier General Carr recried here for duty last night, and has been assigned o the command of the left wing of Gen. Hurburt's army, headquarters at Corintl erything is quiet along the line

Considerable cotton has arrived here during the

st three weeks. Death of Major Edmund Underwood. UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 5.-Major Edmund Undergood. United States mustering and disbursing officer for the Northern District of New York, died to-day, at the age of 37 years. He served with on almost constant duty in California and Oregon Fatal Accident.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—David Harris, the well known brewer of this city, died at 11 o'clock last natchway in Buchard's building, yesterday after-

Absconded. CINCINNATI, September 5 .- A despatch published by the Gazette, from Indianapolis, says that Kelby Ferguson, an old resident, who recently opened a sanking house there, has absconded with \$30,000 elorging to depositors.

Destructive Fire at Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Thirty tenement houses, situ ated in State, Hubbard, and Court streets, were detroved by fire this afternoon. Eighty families OBB Sestimated at \$45,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The steamer Shann rived at this port to-night, from Liverpool via Hali ax. Her advices have been anticipated. Fire at Danville, Conn. DANVILLE, Conn., Sept. 5 .- Ten buildings and ores, in Main street, were destroyed by fire last

Congressional Nomination: BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Ex-Governor Thomas has been re-nominated for Congress in the Fourth district. The Convention adopted strong uncondition

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The steamer Constitution sailed to day, carrying a hundred passengers and \$273,000 in treasure, for New York. The Contitution also takes \$675,000 in treasure for England, The latter sum was supposed to have been forwarded from the sub-treasurer here, on the Governnent account, but the latter denies the statement, Another theory is, that the shipment has somethin

o do with the purchase of the Almaden quick-Davis' (Rep.) majority for Governor is now estinated at 16,000, without counting the vote of the bsent soldiers, which, it is believed, will increase The selection of delegates to the Constitutional judgment to the platform of a great meeting as cause of justice and of freedom. ention of Nevada Territory gives to all the precincts, as far as heard from, large Union ma-Later from Aspinwall,

NEW YORK, September 6.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, with dates to the 27th ult., arrived this morning. the has over 100 passengers, and \$280,000 in reasure. Panama advices of the 27th state that a grand ball had been given to the admiral of the Spanish squadron, and that part of the squadron subsequently left for Californta and the coast.
Several priests had been ordered to leave the State by the first of Esptember for refusing to take the oath of alleglance to the new constitution. legiance to the new constitution.

The British frigate Tartar had arrived at Tabago, with over one million of dollars, from the Coast of Mexico.

Salvador dates to the 12th it t. state that Juarez, and the principal conspirators against Barrios, have been captured and executed.

Carrera and Searala had united their forces, and expected count to move on the capital.

pected soon to move on the capital.

Barrios only holds possession of the capital, every
other department of the Republic being in the hands of
the invaders and insurgents. he invaders and insurgents.
A rupture was exceeted to ensue between Uruguay and he Argentine Republic, in consequence of the capture of in Argentine cruteer.

The megillons Island dispute remains in statu quo.
The productiveness of the Coptapo gold and silver mines is attracting great attention.

A large fire had occurred at Valparaise, and destroyed \$20,000 worth of property.

A fire at Callao, on the 11th, destroyed \$40,000 worth of, property.
The celebration of the independence of Peru lasted from July 28 to August 3. BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN.—The savalry of General Burnside had two encounters with the rebels on the 28th ult., near Chitwood, Tennessee, in both of which the enemy were defeated. One hundred and twenty prisoners were also taken.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE of that fearful combining of crimes against God and CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania: The day is rapidly approaching upon which you will be called to choose between rival candidates for the high offices of Governor of the Commonwealth, and Judge of its Supreme Judicial tribunal To the one is to be committed the executive power of your great and noble State, and to the other a weighty voice in deciding questions closely affecting your most secred rights of persons and of property.

To an intelligent exercise of your right of suffrage, it is very necessary that you should clearly understand the difference between the party whose nominees are Andrew G. Curtin; and Daniel H. Agnew, and the party whose nominees are George W. Woodward, and Walter H. Lowrie. It is, therefore, in obedience to a custom, wise and time-honored, that you are addressed by the official representatives of each organization in behalf of their re spective principles and candidates. It is not vague commonplace but solemn truth to say, that there never was a political contest in America whose issues were so important and so vital to the life of the Republic as are those involved in the pending canvass. In other days we prudently

local alike in their interest and their influence; but

to day the citizens of Pennsylvania ascend to the higher and broader ground whereon the nation

struggles for its life, and the ballots of freemen were

never more weighty with great consequences than

those now resting in their hands, containing, as they probably do, not only the question of civil war at our own homes, not only the fate of our Constitu-tion and Union, but the destiny of free government throughout the world,

It is a source, therefore, of profound gratitude with all reflecting men, that, while all the gentle-men in nomination bear characters alike honorable and without stain, thus entitling them to the fullest presumption of honest motives and conscientious convictions, yet the lines of division are drawn with such distinctness, the policy proposed is so plainly different, and the principles avowed so radically

hostile, that no man of ordinary intelligence need Resitate in his choice, The history of America before our civil war began is read and known of all men. In the years of our olonization we were obedient to the plain purpose of God in reserving this continent as a theatre whereon the capacity of the human race for self-government should be fully and fairly tested; and the men to whom was entrusted the great experiment in civilization fitly builded their infant States upon the principles of civil and religious liberty. When the condition of colonial dependency ceased o protect these principles, the scattered settlements ame together in the presence of a common danger and in the interest of human freedom, declared their dependence. Joseph Warren, proto-martyr of the Revolution, writing, just before his death, to uincy, says: "I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused through all ranks and conditions of men on the face of the earth as it now is through all North America." In this spirit and for this cause our fathers enlured seven weary years of unequal warfare, and that their children to the third and fourth generation should understand the purpose of the grea atruggle in the calm peace which followed victory, they solemnly engraved it above the entrance to the sources of the fundamental law, declaring it to e. "To secure the blessings of liberty to the people nd to their posterity." The Government of the United States, thus plainly established to preserve the liberties of its people, contained an element of weakness and discord in the recognition of the legal existence of slavery. It was believed, however, that this evil would soon isappear, and Jefferson vied with Franklin in his efforts to secure a result earnestly desired by all good men. In the course of a few years it was con-

fined nominally, as it had long really been, to the States lying south of the line of Mason and Dixon; and patriots of all parties rejoiced in the hope of its speedy and total disappearance. This reasonable hope was destined to disappointment. In 1820, the first great concession was demanded by the slaveholding interest at the hands of the National Legislature, and for the sake of har mony Missouri, was admitted into the Union as a slave State. Then followed other and greater de mands in favor of slavery, urged with increasing arrogance; and notwithstanding the wonderfu prosperity which, like a benediction, attended the North, and the stagnation and decay which began to cover and cling like a curse to the lands tilled by enforced and unpaid labor, a party, small in numers and devoted to the defence and propagandism of American slavery, by the free and alternate use of flattery and threats, wrung obedience to its require ments from the unwilling hands of American states What followed is a thrice-told tale. The admissio of new slave States; the annexation of Texas; the

war with Mexico; the consequent accession of great territories in the Southwest; the compromise legislation of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave law; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise : the lawless inasion of Kansas by the ruffians of the Southern border, with its attendant slaughter of peaceful Northern settlers; and the culminating efforts of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, to force by the bayonet a pro-slavery Constitution, whose provisions were disgraceful to civilized human nature, upon the heroic people of that devoted Territory. What were all these but the successive steps in the long and nainful descent, whereby the conservative, lawappease and even to satisfy the constant aggressions The political history of America for forty years is written in this brief statement of concessions to slavery. We had done much to please its friends. We had surrendered, almost without the forms of rotest, the chief executive offices of the nation to their keeping. They were filled either by themselves, or by those Northern gentlemen whom they graciously selected for the merit of prompt and questioning obedience to their commands. The the construction of the Federal charter, and the State and national, was composed of judges of their choice. The representatives of the nation at the Courts of Europe had been trained with their training. The conservative branch of the National Legisature was unquestionably under their control. them. We endured the utter denial of free speech and even of unmolested travel in the Southern States. We waived the protection of the Federal aw, which should have covered us as with a shield. to receive instead the jurisdiction of ruffianly mobs. bred and fostered in slavery. We saw without complaint the North made a vast hunting ground for

ness the constant taunts of our social and political inferiority. We permitted our representatives to b threatened with personal violence in the streets of the capital. We stifled our just and sacred wrath when a Northern Senator, graced with all generous culture, and bearing the commission of a free Commonwealth, was beaten by slaveholders to the verge of death on the floor of the Senate, for pords spoken for liberty in debate. Enduring all in niet obedience to the law, unwilling but submis sive pupils, receiving lessons of chivalric honor from Mr. Brooks, and of chivalric manners from Mr. Wigfall, of loyalty from Mr. Davis, and o onesty from Mr. Floyd. At last, in the year of grace 1860, the Constitution afforded to the citizens of the land the privilege of again expressing by their votes their choice of naional rulers. They exercised that right, quietly, peaceably, and in perfect obedience to the form and he spirit of all our laws: The lawful discharge of this high duty, imposed

upon all good men by their country, was declared by a few bad, bold men to be just cause of civil war. This proposition involved, of course, the startling doctrine that Northern men must vote in the interest of slavery, or its friends would appeal tion, dissolve the Union, and deluge all the land with its most precious blood.

It must be remembered that the Senate, without whose consent no law can be enacted, was pro-

slavery. The Supreme Court, against whose judgment no law, if enacted, could avail, was proslavery. There was, therefore, no danger possible to the institution; and it was simply because once in forty years the people had lawfully chosen a President who was believed to be opposed to further concessions to slavery, that an embittered and ma-lignant faction, who had been long nursing their treason, declared their purpose to cause to flow all the terrible evils following in the train of this cruel var, which has wasted our substance, and placed our chiefest treasures beneath the seals of clay. The utter groundlessness of their complaints, and the want of even a decent pretext for their threatned crime against their country, was placed in full light before the world when Alexander H. Stephens spoke to the people of Georgia those memorable words, which history will always remember, sealing with the seal of lasting condemnation this wicked

"WHAT RIGHT HAS THE NORTH ASSAILED? WHAT INTEREST OF THE SOUTH HAS BEEN INVA-DED? WHAT JUSTICE HAS BEEN DENIED? OR WHAT CLAIM FOUNDED ON JUSTICE OR RIGHT HAS BEEN WITHEELD? CAN EITHER OF YOU TO DAY NAME ONE GOVERNMENTAL ACT OF WRONG DELIBERATELY AND PURPOSELY DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT AT WAS MINGTON OF WHICH THE SOUTH HAS A RIGHT TO COMPLAIN? I CHALLENGE AN ANSWER!" While the ablest statesmen of the South were en leavoring with words like these to stay the hands of traitors raised to dishonor our flag, to destroy our Government, and to afflict us with the awfu sufferings of civil strife, the Honorable George W Court of Pennsylvania, deliberately disrobed himself of his ermine, and walking from the seat of sombled in Independence Square ground sacreto freedom, spoke, and over and beyond his audience to the maddened partisans of slavery ripe for revolt and battle, these words sympathy with their baseless and pretended wrongs: "Everywhere in the South the Peowrongs: PLE ARE BEGINNING TO LOOK OUT FOR THE MEANS OF SELF-DEFENCE. COULD IT BE EXPECT-ED THAT THEY WOULD BE INDIFFERENT TO SUCH SCENES AS HAVE OCCURRED !-THAT THEY WOULD STAND IDLE AND SEE SUCH MEASURES CONCERT-ED AND CARRIED FORWARD FOR THE ANNIHILA-TION, SOONER OR LATER, OF THEIR PROPERTY IN SLAVES. SUCH EXPROTATIONS, IF INDULGED ARE NOT REASONABLE." And these words of encouragement exaggerating the source of strength of which they boasted most WHEN YOU COMBINE ALL IN ONE GLOWING PIC-TURE OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY, REMEMBER THAT COTTON, THE PRODUCE OF SLAVE LABOR, HAS BEEN ONE OF THE INDISPENSABLE ELEMENTS OF ALL

THIS PROSPERITY-IT MUST BE AN INDISPENSA-BLE ELEMENT IN ALL OUR FUTURE PROSPERITY I SAY IT MUST BE." And these sad words, sounding like an invitation to treason:
"The law of self-defence includes rights of properly Ship News.

Ship News.

Ship News.

Ship News.

New York. Sept. 6—Arrived—Steamship Germany in the progress of this conflict, if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their properly whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more Southern States that it has already come."

And these sadder words of attempted consecration

Ship News.

New York. Sept. 6—Arrived—Steamship Germanic in the progress of this conflict have a southern playing Richelieu to convent his accusation, has the tables turned against him by Gonzagues, and is imprisoned. He effects his largence of their proposes or can demand of the Prince, as a recompense, the hand don, from Algoa Bay; balk Albert Fessa, from Betcommand. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more Southern States that it has already come."

And these sadder words of attempted consecration.

"The providence of that good Being who has watched over us from the beginning and saved us from externa foes, has so ordered our internal relations as to make

negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us. Whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions, will see the principle of human bondage divinely sanctions if not divinely ordained." The address thus delivered went forth with the added weight of judicial sanction, and, aided by many others of kindred import, produced its legitamate effect in convincing the traitors who had hesi ated that a large and influential portion of the Northern people were heartily with them is spirit, and only awaited fitting opportunity to become ac-tive accomplices in their treasors. Then followed in ecessary sequence the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and the opening of that great historic drams whose shadow, after two weary years of sacrifice of treasure and of life, still darkens all our lang; vhose sorrows have reached all our hearts, and whose terrible consequences to the cause of American democracy, and of Christian civilization itself, yet we very dimly comprehend. For those words, and only for those words, thus early, publicly, and distinctly spoken, tendering sympathy, encouragement invitation, consecration even, to the cause of the rebellion; Judge Woodward has been placed in nomination as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the opinious there expressed have been distinctly resilirmed, and made be present platform of his supporters: the Hon. Charles J. Biddle, their official representative, in his recent address to the people of the State, de-

The faction in Pennsylvania wearing the livery of the good old Democratic party to aid rebellion waged in the interest of an aristocracy of slavehold s, thus openly avows its opinions, and in manifold ways, by speech and press-by the secret oaths of a treasonable conspiracy—by appeals to the prejudices of ignorant men—by calumnies against our brave soldiers and sailors—by denial of their rights of suf frage, and by constant misrepresentations of the sime and results of the war, endeavors to attain its pardeadly blows at the heart of the Republic. Our opponents well know that the only strength of the rebellion consists in its military power. Therefore, they oppose every measure which tends to strengthen the national armies, and they suport every measure which tends to weaken them If the General Government proposes to require white men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and oppressive. If the Gene ral Government proposes to require black men to render military service, they oppose it as unconsti-

claring "liss speech to have been vindicated by subse-quent events as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sa-

tutional, and favoring negro equality. If the General Government proposes to require red men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and contrary to the usages of civilized war fare; and they have thus far failed to discover among the races of mankind any people whose skin is of the proper constitutional color to permit the Government to use them to shoot rebels and traitors. Our opponents denounce the arrest of disloyal persons as violating personal liberty. They denounce the suppression of disloyal practices as inlicating military tyranny. They thwart the needed einforcements of our wasted armies, and the col-ection of the national revenue by base appeals to the basest impulses of men, and the inauguration f riot, rapine, and murder, bringing the terrors of civil war to our very hearthstones. Thus, by para lyzing the strength and vigor of the mailed hand of the nation, they give essential aid and comfort to the nation's enemies. Their cardinal principle is to embarrass the Federal Administration in all its easures for the vigorous prosecution of the conflict, for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, and the swift punishment of traitors.

It is needless to say that their triumph in the ending canvass would prolong the war. It is conlessed at Richmond that the only relief afforded to

he darkness and disasters which enshroud the rebe capital, and the only encouragement to continue opeless contest, comes with the occasional gleams of successes of their Northern allies. On all other sides despair awaits them. They se wo-thirds of their territory conquered and held in ubjection; New Orleans returned to its allegiance the Mississippi open; all their harbors blockaded Charleston assailed : Rosecrans and Burnside mov ing in triumph, and the great struggle which emaced more than half the Union narrowing to Georgia, South Carolina, and portions of North Carolina and Virginia. The end is not distant. It bodies of the brave men who willingly taste death for their country, by the triumph of Northern sympathizers with treason at the approaching elections Such triumph would revive the desperate and drooping fortunes of the rebels, inspirit their deed and deserting armies, and persuade their

rulers to renewed efforts to gather and hurl new levies upon our defenders in the field. It follows necessarily that the triumph of our opponents, by prolonging the war, will render necessary renewed conscriptions and increase the burdens of lazation. One way only leads to a short war and a lasting peace, and that is the glorious path along which Rosecrans is marching, and Banks, and Grant, and Meade. Everything which tends directpeace makers is comforting to the enemy, inducing hem to refuse submission to the laws, and to con tinue to waste more of our treasure and murder others of our sons. The future will lay the responsibility of lengthening this horrible conflict, with whatever of sacrifice its continuance involves, upon by their ballots, and by their sympathy nerve its To these principles, to this policy, to the results they so plainly involve, of a long war, of other drafts, and of more heavy taxes, as well as to the candidates who represent them, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are irreconcilably opposed. Our platform is brief and plain and comprehen sive. We believe that the will of the people, law-

fully expressed, is the supreme law; that no appeal can be permitted from votes to bayonets, and that when such appeal is made, the only hope for the Republic is to crush it by force of arms. We thereore support the war without limitations or condi-

ions, as the only means of preserving the nationa We honor and sustain our heroic brethren in arms on land and sea, the unselfish heroism of whose daily lives surpasses all that is written in the knightly romance of the middle age. They deserve well of their country, and we desire that the banner of the Union shall carry to its defenders, wherever they nay be, the right of suffrage—the inestimable priviege of freemen.

We heartily sustain Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his efforts to suppress For the vigorous use of all men and all means permitted by the usages of civilized nations, to reach nance of the national credit, without parallel in history; for the admirable frankness with which the President counsels with the people, and for the successes which are everywhere cowning our arms, the Federal Government deserves and receives the gratitude of all who love their country. It alone, with the help of Providence, can save the life of the Republic. It alone, with the same aid, can preserve us as a nation. If, therefore, anything is left undone, which some think ought to have been done, or anything has been done which some think should have been left undone, we reserve these matters for more opportune discussion in the calmer days of peace. To day, while armed rebels threaten the Federal capital, and trample flag and law and Constitution under their feet, we come together withou distinction of party, in loyal union, and pledge to the Administration, which represents the Govern-

ment of our fathers, our earnest and unconditions support. These are the principles and this is the policy the loyal men of Pennsylvania. To represent it they offer to your suffrages our present Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. He needs no eulogy, for he has so borne himself in his high office that his name is known and honored through all the land, winning the love of the soldiers and the respect and confidence of a patriotic constituency. His great services to the cause of the Union in its most deadly peril, his constant solicitude and care for the brave mer he sent to battle, his foresight, his energy, his faith fulness in the discharge of every duty, impelled grateful people to disregard his declination, and place once more the banner of the Union in his tries and trusty hands. In the Honorable Daniel H. Agnew a candidate is presented worthy of the support of all men who ire to maintain the high character for ripe and

varied learning, for unsuspected loyalty to the Government, and for adherence to the duty of declaring, not making, the law, which our supreme judicial tribunal won and wore in other days. Judge Agnew is an accomplished lawyer, is now the presiding judge of his district, and his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court will give additional security to the rights of persons and property. Freemen of Pennsylvania: The issue is thus dis tinctly presented in which the single question is that of lovalty to the Government under which you live neace, and again open to you the avenues to that almost miraculous prosperity which attracted the wondering gaze of the nations. It only remains for all good men to perfect the local organizations of the friends of the Union. to secure full discussion of the questions in dispute, to bring every loyal vote to the polls, and to use all If this is done. Pennsylvania is saved to the Union. Thus we gather for the contest around worthy bearers of a worthy standard, written all over with unconditional loyalty; and under their good leader ship we march forward with the faith and hone of Christian men, to the victory which awaits the

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee. WAYNE MCVEAGH, Chairman. PEREMPTORY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH FOODS, &c.—The particular attention of dealers is requested to the choice and attractive assortment o French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, embracing about 600 lots of desirable fancy and staple articles, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auc.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS and attractive sale of one thousand cases of boots. shoes, brogans, balmorals, cavalry boots, &c , to be sold this moining, by satalogue, at 10 o'clock pre-cisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets. mer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the lilustrated London News of the 22d, and the News of the World of

neers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

the 23d, of August. Ship News. EUROPE.

errivals of Steamships - Robel Pirates Building and Repairing in French Docks

Two Rebel Rams Ready for Service—
Slidell has an Interview with the Em-Slidell has an Interview with the Emperor—The Mexican Throne.

New York, Sept. 6.—The steamer City of New York arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult, and via Queenstown to the 27th ult.

The City of Cork arrived out on the 24th ult.

The issumer Gympns, which sailed from Isverpool on the 25th, and received per steamer City of New York.

A steamer Supposed to be the Florida, was seen passing down the channel, off Queenstown, (on)the 23d of Angues, evidently in the track of American vessels.

It is elated that Mr. Slidell had long interviews with M. Brown de l'Huys on the 20th and 21s.

The Central Association for the recognition of the Confederate States at Manchester, has issued a marifestor alongly traging recognition and friendly mediation by the Buropant Powers, for the inference of all parties.

The londen There's city article cays that it places not bellef in the threats of the Wastingtom Government agalast France in regard to Mexico. The general belief is that an American protest would now be feeble and unautended by any threat, for the first really offensive threat segment appoles would be the sequel for the deliverance of the Confederates.

It is reported that a rebed man-of-war is belief in the Imperial Flore's Paris correspond at says that it is reported that are rebed man-of-war is belief in the Imperial Flore's Paris correspond at says that it is reported that sun levy sessels, modelled after the Alabama, arg quietly building for the rebals in French ports. He aim almost a canard that instructions had been sent to fir. Merceier by youlest against the continued recognition at Washington of the Juarez Mexican representative.

A committee of the Emencipation Society, on the 25th, memorialized Sarl toward to two

ecognition at Washington of the Junez Mexican repreevalure.

A committee of the Imaneipation Society, on the 25th,
memorialized Sarl Lussell to step the departure of two
town rams, designed for the rebel service, constructed
sy the lutiliders of the Alabama, and ready to sail from
hordersey. They allege that one was to sail on the 27th
of Arguet, and to be received by the Florida, which was
sovering on the coast for the purpose. They also allege
hat a nother irrow-clad was approaching completion on
he C yde, and cold on the Government to promptly ineffer and apply the law with vigor, to prevent such
nestile acts against a friendly power.

The Jutip, Musy backs up the memorial by demandng Governn ental interposition.

Mr. Soward, in responding to the address of the Anti-Gowenn ental interposition.

r. Seward, in responding to the address of the Antivery Conference at Manchester, to President Lincoln, a their arguments furnish the President with additional motives to put down-the rebellion.

here is nothing new in relation to the Mexican and the customers. There is nothing new in relation to the Mexican and Polish questions.

The Darky News says: It is stated that not the least doubt can be entertained that Prince Maximilian has accepted the throne of Mexico, and an European loan is proposed to start the new Government and to pay the over-due liabilities.

The notes of the Western Powers have been delivered to Prince Gortschekoff, but there is no response yet It is rumored in Paris that Russia may simply content herself by acknowledging the receipt of the notes.

The Conterence of the German sovereigns continues at Frankfort. The rumors of an important dissant from the Austrian scheme are contradicted. Progress is making towards a common understanding. Prussia holds entirely sloof.

Garibaldi's health is perfectly restored.

THE L'ATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, August 27;—It is reported than Mr. Dayton has

LONDON, AUGUST 27.—It is reported that Mr. Dayton has eceived instructions to protest against the proceeding 1 Mexico. European political news is without importance. The Lordon Herald says we are led to believe that the more which anticipate that the South has an immedi-ce intention of arming the negroes are, in all probabiliature.

Nertiser says that Queen Victoria had addresses

o the King of Prussia, urging on him the advisa letter to the King of Frussia, ungare varieties of ellity of a change of policy.

The Confederate frigate Atlanta, (7) which put in for epairs, having no bill of health on board, has been orced to go into quarantine.

repairs, naving no bil or neath on board, has been torred to go into quarantine.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverroot, Aug. 28.—Sales of Cotton for three days, 44,000 bales, includirg 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at an advance of a @3d, with a prospect of a further advance. The advices from Manchester are favorable.

Breadstuffs are easier. Plour steady. Messrs, Richardson and Wakefeld's circulars quote Flour dull: Wheat steady at a decline of 1@2d for winter red. California Wheat dull at 3d decline; Canada, 26s 5d.

Friedvisiums steady. Pork firm Beef quiet and steady. Bacon has a downward tendency. Laid steady. Thlow dull. Butter firm 1. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice, sales small. Common Resiu dull. Epirits Turpentine without sales. Crade Petroleum primet. ales at 2s ld.
LONDON, August 26.—Wheat dull, and declined 1@2s.
ugar active. Coffee firm. Common Congou Tea quiet.
lice inactive. Tallow dull. Crude Petroleum firm, at 14d. London, August 26.—Consols for money, 931/@931/4; llinois Central shares, 111/2010% discount; Eric Rallroad, 73@75½.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—The America arrived at Southampton on the 26th; the City of Manchester at Queenstown, and the America on the 27th.

The sales of Cotton to-day have been 15,080 bales,
else for the country of the sales to speculators
and exporters were 6,000 bales.
Bleadstuffs quiet and steady; provisions steady; produce quiet.

uce quiet. London, August 27.—Contols for money, 93½@93‰. Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.-We cannot ecall the time when the New Chestnut-street Theare was visited by as vast an audience as the one which on Saturday evening was assembled within t. The occasion was the production of "The Duke's lotte, a Grand Drama in Three Acts, and a Proogue," whose renown is borne upon the wings of Paris, London, and New York gossip, and whose continuous success wherever it has been produced urnishes a reeson for such renown. Mr. Paul Feval is the original author of the drama, and Mr. John them is the translator. The version was rendered for Fechter, and it is understood that the right o produce it in this country has been purchased from Mr. Brougham by Mr. Collins, an Irish comedian of ome repute. To describe a sensational drama by with the dramatic critic, but can scarcely be considered a solecism. It means, probably, a mixture of Sue, Dumas, Georges Sand, well seasoned, too. and stirred round with a squeeze of Lamartine for sentiment, and a pinch of Beranger for song. Thus, so many reasons present themselves for using the term that its unfitness is only exceptional. sational drama are very few. An improbable plan spices the play with greater pungency and tittillates even more tantalizingly the critical palate. "A plot, a plot, a plot, to ruin all," is a possibility never apprehended by any audience. For it is inconceivable that the plot should ruin the play since the play ruins the plot. One can make nothing out and he wouldn't if he could. It is so natural for the auggestions of mimic life to be unnatural, so pleasingly restorative to lose sight for a few hours of the the drama, that both the authors who invent (or orrow), as well as the audiences which applaud and the critics who approve, perform acts mutually charitable. The object of entertainment is to be entertained. What is known as the sensational drama, whatever it may justly suffer by comparison with the legitimate, can be made very effectually to suberve the object of entertainment. The one is illegitimate, the other born in lawful dramatic wedlock Both are well-to-do children; the one is apt to be flashy, fickle, and irregular, the other solid prim, and prosy, but excessively respectable. the last three months in New York. It met there filled. The principal characters are made to con tune, and Capl. Henri de Lagardere, a good hearted, easy-going fellow, who seems to have been a soldier of fortune, without the nationality of Carrickfergus. To continuously understand the scheme of the dramatist demands a strained attention. To succinctly ex plain its developments, so that they shall be

understood, is scarcely easier. To get at the gist of the thing is as hard as to arrive at the meaning of some people's innuendoes. One has to beat about the bush for a considerable while. Mr. Brougham is said to have been conside rate enough to write an English analysis of it. The only solution which we have ever seen attributed to him, is neither so meagre as the arguments they poem, nor quite so well arranged as the analysis of Mordaunt), and the Duke de Nevers (Mr. S. C. Duinheritance, and forms a plot to secure it for himself. The plot is to have the Duke waylaid and assassinated, and then to have his only infant child, Blanche, abducted. Capt. Henri de Lagardere (Mr. Wm. Wheatley) has, as it happens, engaged to assassination is contemplated. Chancing to atop at an inn on the Spanish frontier, he lights there upon the band of four lancers which the Prince has engaged to waylay the Duke. Gathering from them heir intention, the valiant Capiain de Lagardere conupon them. The scene now changes to the interior of the inn. The Captain is proceeding to fulfil his engagement with the Duke. He is encountered by the Prince's hired rufflans. Accordingly, the Prince directs him to proceed to the chateau of the Duke de Nevers, and explains that upon giving a signal the dows of the chateau. The scene changes. The Capiain gives the signal at the chateau window. The Duchess de Nevers, (Miss Mary Wells,) who pens it, mistakes him for her husband, deposits a pundle within his arms, and withdraws. Upon close avestigation the bundle is found to be a baby, no other than the Duke's infant daughter, Blanche. The Captain now more clearly comprehends the plot. mot, the Fosse of the chateau de Cavlus. The Captain determines, instead of fighting with him, to fight for him. Mutual explanations ensue. The assassins arrive at the spot. The Duke and the Cap-lain withstand them, but the Duke de Nevers is killed by a shot from the Prince de Gonzaoues. Dving. de Nevers commends his child to the protect de Logardere. The Cantain, perceiving no ultimate a window of the inn, whence the assassins thus made their escape after having been locked in. He siezes the child in his arms, and holding it, for all we know, like a cat does a kitten, alertly ascends the rope, hand over hand, sits straddle legged on the window sill, confides the baby to some safe corner, and breathes vengeance on the group in attitude below. Carrickfergus, who it seems has repented of having once joined "murtherous crew," lends agardere aid and encouragement. The curtain falls. The tableau is encored. The curtain finally falls on the prologue, and the last seen of the Captain, is his sitting straddle-leg on the window-sill, rocking the

baby Blanche in a manner certainly not suited to administering materially to that infant's peace of mind or body, and suggestive of the application o Mrs. Something-or-other's soothing syrup.

This is a detailed outline of the prologue. Three acts follow, and the entertainment, commencing at | be equally so. eight, is not concluded until a quarter past eleven The absurdities and excitements of this prologue are repeated all through the play, which it would be tedious to detail with like minuteness. It is sufficient to state that twenty years clapse between the end of the prologue and the beginning of the first act. In this interval the orchestra performs one minute for every year. Blanche (Miss Rose Eytinge and Lagardere (who looks not one second older) have taken up with gipsy life. Blanche has made a sister of Zillah (Mrs. Charles Henri), a Zin-Cushman has, however, signified a wish to aid the gara. Meanwhile the Prince de Gonzagues has married the widow of the Duke de Nevers. He chances on Zillah, and persuades her she is the lost child of the Duke. She is presented by him to the Duchess, who rejects her, for Lagardere, bent on restoring Blanche to her rights, has slain Æsop, a hunchback attaché of the Prince de Gonzagues, and passing him-We would call the attention of buyers to the large self off as the hunchback manages to give the Duchess sufficient warning. She abides by the impression from her late husband's picture, to which she appeals, and when the voice of Lagardere, concessed behind it replies. Assuring her she will meet her husband at the Regent's ball. The ball comes off. Lagardere, in his true character, confronts the Prince ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.-From Mr. J J. Kro- de Gonzagues, and is about to denounce him as the In 'Macbeth,' however, the ghosts were extremely murderer of the late Duke, when Carrickfergus, who has become Lagardere's fast friend, walks in, and by dropping his glove gives the preconcerted signal that Blanche will not be able to appear at the ball. Lagardere stopped short in his accusation, has the tables turned against him by Gonzagues, and is imprisoned. He effects his escape, resumes his disguise as the hunchback, and

and hilariously witness the interview between accept the hand and heart of the deformed dependent. The marriage contract is signed. The pseudo-Esop dashes off his coat and with while the astonished and considerably taken in courtlers stare at each other, and endeavor to see the Joke. Just in this nick of time enter the Regent and his court. Blanche goes up the red-carpeted steps and is clapsed to the bosom of her mother, and is com-plimented and congratulated in dumb-show by the court and in the most exquisite taste. Lagardere and court and in the most exquisite taste, Lagardere and
Gonzagues draw their swords and have a fencing
match. To all intends and purposes, an end is put
to the depressed Gonzagues. He finds what it is to
fight with the gloves off, with no buttons on the
foils. The Count looks on in a very self-complacent and attitudinizing mander, and the green curtain falls on the end of the play. The extravagances of the drama need searcely be reverted to. One soldier locking six assassing up in & room; obtaining an exceedingly good tempered infant from a Duchess by assuming to be that Duchess hitsband; a Prince persuading a gipsy that she is born a titled heiress; an honest Irishman serving in one breath friend and foe; an attaché of a prince and the confidant of that

prince's most deadly enemy; an able bodied man in his prime assuming the sharacter of an old hunchback, talking, undiscovered, face to face with the Ærop's master; a widow kelieving in her dead husband's speaking likeness;—these are a few of the more salient inconsistencies, not to mention the fact of a baby being handed out of a window, sleeping through a terrific combat, and rocked in the arms of a soldier on a window-sill. It is B great pleasure to revert to the generally efficient manner in which the play of "The Duke's Motto" was performed. The motto itself here, bythe bye, is "I am here." The title is perhaps the best which could have been bestowed. It includes the real meaning of the play, and explains the predominant sentiment of Lagardere and the vow he made to right the fatherless Blancke: Mr. Collins, in the character of Carrickfergus, (which most of the sumpany persisted in pronouncing Cerrackfergus), had not a wide-field for the display of that ability which many think him to possess: His reception was hearty, and he went through his part with the same heartiness which generally marks his performance. We thought his personation hardly possessed that rollickingness, (we can hit on no other word), united with honesty of purpose, which have been admired as the charac-eristics of the soldier of fortune. His two songs, gave great satisfaction...

"Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope," were executed with a relish which Mr. Wm. Wheatley, as Capt. Henri de Lagardere, had an immense reception. The words with which he commenced his part, "It seems I am well known here," were a happy comment upon the repeated rounds, which greeted him. The character of Lagardere Mr. Wheatley has made his own. He looks it o very well that we can think of no one who would look it better. His manly voice and figure, his free, unfettered action, were life-like in their martial effect. From the beginning to the end of the play, the character, taking it all in all, was excellently-well sustained. The double character he plays by assuming that of *Esop* forces a great deal of exertion upon him. In representing *Esop* he did not maintain sufficient control over his voice. The same objection cannot be urged against the general appearance, gait, dress, and mannerisms of the hunchback. The mannerisms peculiar to Mr. Wheatley are incurable. He will always insist on speaking in too robust and emphasized a voice, and his pronunciation of certain words is both ambiguous and equivo-cal. But he enters fully into the requirements of the character and scene. All the dash, grace, and spirit inherent in Lagardere are found in his impersonation of that character. To sustain this for successive months is not a light task, and to have been so suc cessful is a flattering remembrance. Mr. F. Mordaunt, as the Prince de Gonzagues, was respectable, at times evincing an energy which it is desirable were continuous. For a prince, this gen-tleman's attire was exceedingly shabby. In this respect, however, princes sometimes proceed upon the principle that rich men can afford to dress poorly. Hector Peyrolles, by Mr. E. Lamb. was made sufficiently amusing. Mr. S. C. Dubois, in the rôle of the Duke de Nevers, was more harsh and hoarse than

ever. Mr. J. Seymour had little to do as Lemuel, Patriarch of the Zingara. To Miss Mary Wells was character does not come within the line of Miss Wells' acknowledged talent. She, however, played it very acceptably. She was dressed with taste and care, looked handsome and dignified. Her recep was gratifying. We only once de her determing sum—a laugh in an armony griggled only once. Mrs. Charles Henri, as Zillah, a Zingara, looked plump and pretty. She was almost faultlessly attired, and performed with her usual. whole heartedness and discretion. Miss Rose Eytinge essayed the loving part of Blanche de Nev Her acting was agreeable and quiet, without evin-Great praise can sincerely be accorded to the manner in which the play was placed on the stage. The scenery was expensive and elegant. The Mountain

Gorge, and the Oratory of the Princess de Gonzagues, might be referred to. Special pains, however, were evident in the last scene of act 2d. rer the "Gardens in the Regent's Palace," and to the last scene of the third act, representing the ante-Both were beautiful; but the palm must be vielded to the garden scene. The illuminated palace, the many colored lights, the skilful disposition of rich foliage, the number of gaily dressed courtiers preparing for the Minuet Quadrille, and the whole effect of the general view was brilliant and effective The new scenery was abundantly appreciated, and the tableau at the end of every act was encored. The living picture which the stage presented at the close of the play was singularly imposing, and, when the curtain finally fell, it was amid such shouts of approval as are not often heard within the walls of any theatre.

At the close of the play, Mr. Collins being called for, made a few remarks. The audience insisting on the appearance of Mr. Wheatley, that gentleman came forward and delivered a neat little spec He remarked upon the favor which had always been shown him by the Philadelphia public, and reverted to the fact of his being obliged to discontinue his old connections with them. His failing health and the esponsibility of managing two theatres in the disant cities of New York and Philadelphia would, sary. Since this was the last play he expected to lience before him had encouraged and favored him. the production of a play so popular, and anticipate Haseler, orchestral director, to state that the music as well as its execution was everything that could be desired. Even the longest interruption was apparently shortened, the varied and well-exer

strains forming no insignificant portion of the en-MR. BOOTH'S PERFORMANCES.—The farewell benefit and last appearance of Mr. Edwin Booth in this city, on Friday evening last, drew togethe a large audience. The bill comprised the plays of "Ruy Blas" and "The Fool's Revenge," the forme performed during this engagement for the first time in this city. Written by Victor Hugo, Ruy Blas is a well-constructed drama, improbable to the verge of impossibility in the wildness of its situations and the morbid intensity of its characters. The heroism of the hero, the villainy of the villain, and the egotism of both, would be painful if they were not amusing. Of "The Fool's Revenge" it is unne-

cessary to speak, as our readers are already familiar Before speaking of Mr. Booth's performance, let us say a few words of Mr. Lewis Baker. His Don Casar, in "Ruy Blas," adds another to the long list associated in our mind. His serious part, in "The Fool's Revenge," though less striking, was likewise excellent. He is an invaluable accessory to any

company, for he adds talent of a high order to con scienticus study. Mr. Booth's Ruy Blas and Bertuccio-indeed, his acting throughout his present engagement-has not given us the satisfaction we expected. There is no for his youth, beauty, and ability are talismans which even the heart of the critic cannot resist. And therefore it is that we complain of a certain carelessness and indifference which marked the series of representations given by him in this city during the past fortnight. His impersonations struck us a former force, his action deficient in its accustomer

We speak in the interest of the drama of which he is a well deserving pillar, as well as in his own behalf, when we warn Mr. Booth that he must not pause in his career; that, high as is the position he has achieved, there are greater heights reserved for him in his profession, but that they cannot be won except by toil, and patience, and study, and

enduring thought. For him to stand still is to re-'Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back, Wherein he lays alms for oblivion." Were his glorious promise less, or our interest i his achievement to himself for its solution without great to permit our silence. Indeed, it is not improbable that somewhat of this careles indifference on his part may be due to the sweet flattery and unalloyed praise which has so long

CONCERT HALL.—It is understood that the pre-

sent is the last week of the Ghost at this establishment. The name and attributes of this visitor from the tomb have become familiar in our mouths as Ghost's first appearance on any stage will be vivid: in the extreme. That of his last appearance will _ Miss Laura Keene opens the Brooklyn Acadamy of Music on Monday, September 21st, for a short Beason, prior to her departure on a Western tour.

— Charlotte Cushman does not visit this count professionally. She has refused most tempting offerste act; she will not break faith with her many patrons, having announced on her last annearance that she should not appear before the

Sanitary Commission, which is at this time so much in need, by giving one night's performance in (Boston), her native city; also, one in New York and one in Philadelphia. By these performances a very large sum can be realized for this most worthy -In New York "the Ghost" has been introduced into Shakspeare's plays, at the new Bowery Theatre.
The Herald says: "Manager Lingard has already done what Manager Fechter is thinking about doing

done what Manager Fechter is thinking about doing in London. He has introduced the ghost in Shakspeare's plays. In 'Hamlet' it did not prove a very great addition; for the scene between Hamlet and his father's spirit had to be made almost a tableau. effective. The ghost of Banquo, the ghosts of the eight kings, and the ghosts of the witches, were splendidly represented, and affected the immense audience indescribably."

— Mr. Edwin Forrest, after playing Richelieu to crowded houses last week at Niblo's, will appear as Hamlet to night. - Mr. Daniel E. Bandman's Narcisse, which was demands of the Prince, as a recompense, the hand thought to be rather a failure in this city, is highly praised in New York.

— Mis. D. P. Bowers is still playing in "The Mys-