Business Notices.

A WHITE'S PATENT LAYER ... RUSS radically CURES RUPTURES—The latest improvement ... w principle action in and up. LIGHTEST and CHEAPEST. Pamphlets gratis. J. W. PITTMAN, General Agent, No. 12 Broadway, and at GREGORY & Co.'s, No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

BRIDGEWATER PATENT ... 11 years, water and fireproof, alike and ... Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane. ..., General Agent.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28 —Cures Seminal Emissions, Sexual Debility ... charges, and consequent nervous weakness ... as the experience of thousands testifies. Price $1 ... free by mail on receipt of the price. ... HUMPHREYS, No. 562 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—DR. ... HARD RUBBER Truss challenges competition ... factory, after a fair trial of sixty days, it may ... Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for curing ... No. 2 Barclay-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING MACHINE, No. ... Broadway. $20. $20.

TRUSSES.—MARSH ... RADICAL CURE Truss. No. 2 Vesey-st., ... ren. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters (Military and ... and Abdominal Supporters combined) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A ... ladies.)

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

To Wholesale Merchants.

THE TRIBUNE, having a larger circulation than any other newspaper, is a valuable medium through which Wholesale Dealers can reach Country Merchants. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE will be read by a large proportion of the Country Merchants in the Free States.

We print in another column a letter from Mr. John Jay, correcting an injustice done him by Mr. John B. Haskin, of Westchester county, in a recent speech. As all the old Anti-Slavery men, whatever may have been their differences heretofore among themselves or with the public have generally planted themselves in this crisis upon the common ground of giving a hearty support to the constitution, the laws, and the war, Mr. Jay thinks it hardly reasonable to make them an exception and hold them alone responsible for any errors of the past.

Every week or so the loyal States are alarmed by an outcry that "the navigation of the Potomac is closed." *The New-York Times* is the last to echo this panic cry, the one effect of which is to double the heavy cost of transporting the immense quantities of forage, provisions, munitions, &c., which the Government is calling hence to Washington. We assure all interested that the Potomac below Washington is *not* closed against our vessels, nor is it likely to be. Our vessels constantly traverse that river unmolested, and will continue to do so. It is possible that there are one or two points from which rebel batteries may throw a ball across the river, but it is not less than three miles wide, and a transport that does not require a great depth of water is no more likely to be hit in passing them than a swallow on the wing.

Rumors are afloat that certain recent appointments of civilians as Generals of Volunteers look to the assignment of the gentlemen thus appointed to the highly responsible posts of Commissary-General and Quartermaster-General of the Army, in place of the experienced and capable officers of the regular army now filling those positions. (We refer of course to the Quartermaster-General and *acting* Commissary-General, Col. Taylor.) If these officers are as honest and efficient as we believe them, we trust that they will not be superseded, as we are fearful such action might give rise to serious dissatisfaction in the army. The duties of these officers are very important as well as arduous, and it is scarcely possible that new men could discharge them with equal promptness and accuracy. Let well enough alone where it is almost certain that change involves hazard if not serious detriment to the public interest.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Munson's Hill is at length in possession of our troops, the enemy having abandoned that, and other positions in that direction, on Friday night. As no defensive works had been erected there except a few rude rifle pits, and no guns apparently had been put in position, it is quite possible that these points might have been taken possession of without waiting for their voluntary evacuation by the Rebels. Munson's Hill has been valuable to them only as a point of observation of our works, except, indeed, the empty satisfaction they may have derived from holding a place they could not have defended if attacked. That satisfaction probably will be enhanced when they learn that we have lost more men in taking possession of Falls Church, by one of those deplorable oversight, from which we have suffered so often, than if the position had been attacked when in their possession, and that our troops wantonly destroyed from $40,000 to $50,000 worth of property. It is now supposed that there has not been at any time more than 10,000 men in front of Washington. Successful foraging expeditions went out on Saturday in the neighborhood of Edsell's Hill and to the Mount Vernon estate of the late John A. Washington, bringing away large quantities of hay and grain.

One of the officers who had arrived at St. Louis from Lexington reports, on the authority of a Rebel Quartermaster, that the number of rations given out to Price's command the day after the surrender of Lexington was thirty-four thousand. This force is rapidly augmenting from all quarters. Nothing definite is known of McCulloch. Scouts report strong columns on the march northward, it is supposed to St. Joseph, from Lexington.

From Kentucky we learn that measures have been adopted to prevent the smuggling of arms into that State; that two locks on Green River have been taken possession of by 500 Indiana troops; that a Regiment of Ohio cavalry have gone into camp near Covington; that the Rebels had been badly whipped at Mud River; and that Union men now are flocking to Hawkins's aid from all directions. A writ of habeas corpus has been granted in the case of James B. Clay, returnable before Judge Catron today. Clay, together with sixteen other Secessionists, has been committed to jail at Louisville.

BATTLES.

We do not know what are Gen. McClellan's purposes with regard to a general engagement, and would not reveal them if we did; but we believe the Confederates mean to force him (if necessary) to accept battle within the next fortnight, and probably within a very few days. Their resources are limited; their soldiers are poorly clad, and the cool nights of Autumn begin to tell on their health and spirits, so that many of them are anxious for a fight or a retreat. Thousands of them are there on purpose to fight, and will do it valiantly; others have been pressed, or drafted, or dragged into the service, and do not see the beauty of shivering in cotton uniforms through months of inaction, exposure and increasing cold. We believe that every day of quiet now tells on the Union side, and shall be glad to see a battle postponed for a month yet. But the embarrassment of the navigation of the lower Potomac by rebel batteries is intended either to hasten a combat or to cover an attempt to cross the river in force, so that we shall regard with anxious interest our Washington advices for some days to come. We believe Gen. McClellan is prepared for any emergency, and that, though every day adds strength to his columns as compared with those of the Rebels confronting him, yet, if they are really anxious for a trial of strength, they need not go far to find their coveted opportunity.

As to the struggle in Missouri, there is no mystery nor uncertainty about it. Gen. Fremont's westward movement means business; and there can be little doubt that C. F. Jackson, Sterling Price, Rains, Martin Green, and nearly all the rebel leaders in that State, are preparing and expecting to meet him. The capture of Lexington has supplied them with money, arms, horses, wagons, &c., so that they will take the field with a well appointed army Forty Thousand strong, which may be increased Ten to Twenty Thousand by the junction of McCulloch with his Arkansas marauders. And we presume McCulloch *will* join the Missouri leaders, unless prevented; for the suggestion that he may prefer to devastate Kansas is not worth a moment's consideration. Kansas is very poor, save in grain; Leavenworth, Atchison, and Wyandot on the Missouri may be worth sacking; but to advance into the interior would be to hazard much for a chance of gaining very little. Beside, the Confederates do not make the mistake of dividing their forces when a conflict is impending, so we may expect to hear of a battle somewhere between Lexington and Jefferson City, in which the rebels will present a front of fully Fifty Thousand men.

Gen. Fremont has not now so many under his command, but every day henceforth till the battle will serve to swell his columns with fresh regiments from Illinois, Iowa, and even Kansas. We trust a battle will not be precipitated until every disposable Union battalion from Fort Scott on the West to St. Louis and Springfield on the East can be brought into the field, in which case we shall have no fear as to the result.

Kentucky is very likely to be the arena of the next shock of arms. Each party is endeavoring to occupy the largest possible share of her territory prior to a collision, aware that many will go with the side that seems strongest, and that a command of the resources of a doubtful district is a decided advantage. Thus, while neither party seems anxious to fight, it is morally impossible that desultory combats should not speedily occur, for the hot blood engendered by one will inevitably precipitate others. Kentucky is a volcano whereof the efforts to prevent an eruption for months past are sure to intensify the catastrophe now that the impeding forces are fully overborne. We look for more bloody fighting in that State than this strife has yet engendered, and believe its commencement cannot be delayed beyond a week.

Such are the lurid skies on which closes the September of 1861. If Peace is only attainable through desperate fighting, we may expect the next two months to do much toward its restoration.

COMPROMISE A FRAUD.

The fact that the Hon. Henry May, a Baltimore Member of Congress of dubious loyalty, visited Richmond about the 1st of July last on a secret errand, has already been dwelt on in our columns. It was asserted at the time that he went on private business, but we insisted that this private business was to ascertain from Jeff. Davis & Co. the terms on which they would return to the Union—said terms to be used as a basis of "Democratic" operations in Congress. Mr. May in due season returned, but kept a close mouth as to what he had been about, only giving out (even before Bull Run) that he believed the Confederates would soon capture Washington. But *The Crawford Bulletin* (Illinois) states that the Hon. John A. Logan, who represents "Egypt" in Congress, has been letting in a little light on this dark subject. It says:

"We are informed by a gentleman just from the Ninth Congressional District that there has been a complete revolution among the people on the War question. The Hon. John A. Logan, Congressman from that district, has been appointed Colonel, and has his regiment about ready to take the field. Many who a few days ago were of the Compromise stamp, are now enthusiastic for the war. Logan declares that he and other compromising men in Congress met in a secret conclave, and determined to make a last effort. They sent May to Richmond to ascertain if the Confederates would entertain, accept, or offer, any compromise. No compromise could be agreed upon—they utterly refusing, even though a blank sheet of paper be given them to write their own terms. Logan declares their intention is to fight, and calls upon all Democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their diabolical efforts to destroy the Government."

—We think this erroneous in so far as it makes Mr. Logan say that *he* took part in sending Mr. May to Richmond. We trust he did not thus commit himself; but that May went on the errand above stated, and with the result there set forth, there is no room to doubt. The rebel leaders repelled the suggestion of Compromise, as they have done on other occasions. They mean to have a Slave Empire, and are now fighting to add Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri to the States in which they have procured some sort of acquiescence in their schemes. These States, having resisted all their seductions, are now to be subjugated, and the Unionists driven out of them at the point of the bayonet. "THE SOUTH *wants* ALL *her territory, and must have it*," is the war-cry of the ruffian hordes now devastating Kentucky. We shall see how they get on with their undertaking.

THE CLERGY ON THE WAR.

A preacher may be a mere conduit through which the diluted notions of his parish flow—an inefficient filter through which muddy prejudices percolate without purification—a Sunday collator of week-day gossip and the thin retorts of the feeble-minded. A sermon may be redolent of the quarterly bread and butter, and of little beside. "The Harpies," says a great classical critic, "were certainly a college of priests in Bithynia." We commence our article in this somewhat ungracious way, because we wish our words to have the significance of contrast, when we gladly say that on the day of the National Fast most of our preachers seem to have spoken with something of the old Latimer boldness of our great national sin and mistake. "It is the duty," said John Adams, "of the clergy to accommodate their "discourses to the times—to preach against "such sins as are most prevalent, and to "recommend such virtues as are most wanted." The first good Anti-Slavery sermon preached in England came from St. Anselm, more than seven hundred years ago. "He held," says Butler, "a national council in St. Peter's "Church, in Westminster, in which, among "other things, it was forbid to sell men like "cattle, which till then had been practiced in "England." This was A. D. 1102, and now in A. D. 1861, upon the Day of our National Humiliation, our noblest preachers could say nothing better than "IT IS FORBID TO SELL MEN LIKE CATTLE." All honor, say we, to brave old St. Anselm, and all honor to his successors in the ministry of love and justice!

In vindication of the praise which we have bestowed upon the pulpit, it is proper that we should make a few extracts from the reports of sermons which have reached us. We begin with the preachers of Boston.

The Rev. Edwin Johnson said:

"What of Slavery? Outlawed in all the world, but in benighted Africa and enlightened America. After the metaphysical subtleties that have been woven over the system, is not Providence, by one sharp stroke, piercing the veil and suffering American slavery to show just what spirit it is of? In this war of rebellion, perfidy and passion, it is writing its own sentence."

The Rev. D. C. Eddy said:

"The great national crime that overshadowed all the rest was human Slavery—the parent of anarchy, fraud, and treason."

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke said:

"Slavery had the nation by the throat, and the Union was to-day under its feet. And yet we did not venture, even by word, to attack it in return. One blow, only one decided blow, had been struck at it, and that had been restrained by higher authority. Slavery, he thought, was the one vulnerable point in the armor of our foe. We must attack him there or continue to be defeated. We do not ask that Slavery shall be attacked on any grounds of humanity, justice or philanthropy, but as a military necessity."

The Rev. A. A. Miner said:

"It may be true, however, that in any event Liberty may gain by the struggle. 1. If the South shall succeed, Canada will be brought near to them; the slaves can escape with facility, and constant border wars will increase that facility. 2. If the South shall succeed, Slavery will be weakened, and finally destroyed, by the limitations to which it must submit. 3. If the Government shall take high ground and free the slaves of Rebels, as the rules of civilized warfare, intensified in their application to a rebellion, permit it to do, the few that remain may be purchased, or left speedily to free themselves."

The Rev. A. L. Stone said:

"Slavery, which might otherwise have prospered, is now cast into the scales of the battle."

The Rev. W. R. Alger said:

"What compensation can we have, if we do not take ample security that this conspiracy shall not again burst upon us? If we break the force of the slave power so that it shall never raise its head again, if we hedge it in, and pave the way with unswerving will for its speedy extinction, we will have done but our duty. If we do otherwise, the obloquy of a world and the contempt of generations to come will be ours."

The Rev. E. W. Webb said:

"The question at issue between loyalty and rebellion is the status of the African in this country. Because of the bondman, society is troubled and the foundations broken up; because of the bondman, the continent trembles under the tread of mighty armies."

The Rev. J. M. Manning said:

"Carnal weapons are not to be used to abolish Slavery, but they may be used to sustain government; and if, in the struggle, a slave escapes, we will say, 'It is the Lord's doings, whereof we are glad.'"

The Rev. Dr. Ellis said:

"It was the oft quoted saying of Thomas Jefferson, all the more impressive because his sayings were not often pitched in the tones of devotion and piety—'If there be a righteous God in heaven, a terrible retribution awaits this people, because of the sin of Slavery!'"

The Rev. J. F. Lovering said:

"A second cause was the sensitive jealousy of the South of the public opinion of not only the North, but of the whole world which denounces their theory of Slavery. This public opinion is the spot on their love feast, the ghost that sits at their table, and against which the whole South has arrayed itself. But this public opinion is too mighty a power for them to contend against, and they will fall before its weight."

—But we must stop here, although our Boston material is by no means exhausted. Now let us see how the New-York clergy acquitted themselves:

The Rev. Dr. Bellows said:

"At the South are eight millions, shiftless in habits, lazy, of lower moral tone, current with Slavery, pursuing a monotonous industry, and deriving their whole support from a badly tilled soil; while in respect to manufactures and the arts, comparison between the two sections is impossible."

The Rev. Dr. Tyng said:

"The human race, not merely the American nation, but the human race for all time to come, are interested in the most intense degree in the contest—for there is death to human liberty and submission to the most unrelenting, most bloody tyranny that ever cursed the earth, if the Rebels win. The civilized world beholds the spectacle, knowing that this is not merely a question of resistance to the encroachments of African Slavery, but that the interests of the whole world, for all future time, hinge upon our victory or defeat."

The Rev. Dr. Vinton said:

"But if Slavery be abused by a denial to the slave of social rights, personal dignity, family ties, and he is reduced to a chattel that may be bought or sold, his marriage nullified, the person of either sex violated, then the civilization becomes debased, the social law is set at naught. Power, in its unlimited arbitrary power, was exercised. In inquiring into the effects of such Slavery, Dr. Vinton sustained himself by quoting from Jefferson."

The Rev. Mr. Sloane said:

"Doubtless many blind eyes would be opened by the rebellion, many lips long sealed upon the subject of Slavery would again be moved. There would be ten, perhaps a hundred, to speak out boldly to-day where there was one a year ago; yet there was deeper lest the Church would yet be found unfaithful, and the ministry, while enumerating many sins of which we were guilty, would omit that one which above all others had brought about the present deplorable conflict."

The Rev. Dr. Cheever said:

"The present war was the culmination and development of Slavery. God had chosen in former times to afflict nations for their sins by the sword or war, famine, wild beasts, and pestilence. And if we would escape these things we must work for the abolition of Slavery."

—It would be easy to multiply our extracts, but these must suffice. It would be easy and amusing, too, to point out the extreme skill with which here and there a preacher managed to manufacture and emit a discourse wonderfully free from all allusions to Slavery whatever. Credit to whom credit is due! High praise to performers who can make entertaining or instructive the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted by request! He must be no ordinary person who could sit down in his study and could say: "Now, in this *Concio Ad Populum* which I am about to construct, there must be no Anti-Slavery fanaticism. This, clearly, is not one of the sins of the people which I am called upon to rebuke. Verily, I will denounce avarice and incompetency and intemperance, which undoubtedly have brought this judgment upon us!"

We wish it to be distinctly understood that, in printing the foregoing excerpts, we do not mean to violate the secular proprieties, by indorsing the sentiments avowed and the opinions expressed. We are gratified by the tone of them; but we may be wrong, and all these religious men may be wrong. Only we say that it would be remarkable if speakers of piety, thought, culture and conscience, called to such work as not once in a hundred years is it given man to do, summoned in the hearing of God to declare his word amid the horrors and humiliations of internecine war, should one and all sound the same key-note, and yet that note be a false one! We are still told by divers croaking folk that the war has nothing to do with "niggers," nor with emancipation, nor with slavery as a sin, nor with slavery as an economical and political blunder. See how all these ministers could not, for the lives of them, think so! See how their pointed fingers all go, with the unerring precision of instinct, directly to the livid and swollen plague-spot, and how they all cry out, by authority and with their Bibles before them: "Heal *this!*" Certainly, if they are blundering, these physicians with divine diplomas, how shall others rightly determine? If the piety and the morality and the incorporated virtue of the land is all wrong, the heavens may well be hung with black, and day changed to night! The blind are leading the blind, and the ditch is just before us!

And yet, let us not view with suspicion that intense patriotism which asks us, in these emergencies, to free ourselves from all moral considerations! This is not a war with which Slavery has anything to do; and therefore let us never mention it! This is a war for the flag, for the Union, for the Patent-Office, the Capitol, the Treasury, the President's House, and Pennsylvania avenue! What a pity all these good clergymen should have been so much mistaken!

PILING IT UP.

The Harrisburg Patriot "improves" a recent statement of Mr. Thurlow Weed till it attains these magnificent proportions:

"The quarrel between Greeley and Weed, the leading Republican editors of New-York, is quite serviceable to the public, as it raises the curtain hitherto concealing much corruption and rascality. These *extremely virtuous patriots*, it now appears, were engaged *in engineering legislation for the purpose of raising an immense sum of money to be used as a corruption fund to secure the election of their favorite candidate for the Presidency.*"

—This is not only a gross, shameless falsehood, but it is refuted by the statement on which it professes to have been based. Here is Mr. Weed's imputation, and every word of it:

"It has been our duty and task for nearly forty years to raise money for elections. During more than half that time, we did so in consultation and cooperation with Mr. Greeley. Believing that railroads were essential to the City of New-York, and that Legislative grants would be obtained, we *conceived and attempted to* carry out the idea of making those grants available politically. We did so with Mr. Greeley's knowledge, and he did not *then* see the enormity of the offense."

—As it is a matter of world-wide notoriety that we *opposed* those very Railroad grants, even to the extent of exhorting Republicans not to reëlect their representatives who had voted for them, and thus involved ourselves in bitter personal feuds and libel-suits, we do not see that anything further need be said on this head. It is quite true that Mr. Weed did, during some session of our Legislature preceding that at which these Railroad bills were passed, when we were on terms of intimacy, speak to us of raising a party fund out of these grants—or rather one of them, for we only heard of one in those days. He says he made a like suggestion to Mr. George Opdyke and to other prominent Republicans. Mr. O. nevertheless opposed those bills from first to last with all his might. So did others to whom this bait was held out. Our opposition was so well known prior to as well as during the session of 1860 that neither Mr. W. nor any other advocate of these bills then approached us on the subject. We understand that the Democratic party managers were promised a contribution to *their* treasury from the profits of these grants in case they were passed; and this is the best explanation we have seen of the all but unanimity with which they were supported by the Democrats in both branches of the Legislature of 1860. We cannot presume that all of them had personal reasons for such support. And yet we assert with confidence that neither the Democratic nor the Republican party treasury ever received one dollar from this source. The talk about such contribution was only a lure for the votes of political zealots, and ceased so soon as the grants had been secured. So it has been and will be in like cases.

We are assured that a gentleman of this city, who has been importing Enfield rifles for the last three months at the rate of about one hundred a week, has sold them to the Government since the battle of Bull Run at $26 50. It was distinctly understood, however, that he could have had $28 each had they been in larger lots, say of 500 or 1,000. The necessity of picking them up in smaller lots made the price lower to the merchants, as the trouble and expense of getting them together enhanced the price to the broker. Previous to the battle of Bull Run they had fallen to $23 50.

If Enfield rifles have recently been contracted for by Government at $20, as stated in our Washington dispatch a few days since, it is below the market price ruling in this city within a few days, and can hardly, therefore, be taken as a standard in St. Louis.

The Herald is making itself merry over a Richmond prediction of an advance of Beauregard & Co. over the routed armies of the Union to the capture and occupation of this emporium. Says *The Herald:*

"'They will take New-York city,' but they will not harm it. It would destroy their pleasure, as well as our comfort, if they disturbed us very much. Our amusements will go on as usual, but under a Southern censorship. Fancy Mrs. Wood compelled to introduce Southern melodies in her burlesque, and Laura Keene forced to make the South in the right in her 'Seven Sons,' and the Bryants singing 'Dixie's Land' at the point of the bayonet, and Hermann essaying the 'Marseillaise' and teaching Floyd and Cobb prestidigitation, and the New Bowery folk ordered to play 'Bull Run,' with a new *finale*, until further notice. Imagine THE TRIBUNE suppressed, and *The Times* denied the mails; *The Day-Book* itself again and *The Daily News* revived; *The Journal of Commerce* with its old editor returned, and *The Express* demonstrating daily that it had always advocated Davis."

Yes, "THE TRIBUNE suppressed," would doubtless be among the incidents of such occupation, but who can "fancy" that any such disaster would overtake *The Herald?* On the contrary, who does not know that it would aspire to be the organ and oracle of the new ascendancy, making a brave display of that Secession flag it holds in reserve, and putting forth such editorials the day after the entrance of Beauregard as it did the day before the Fall of Fort Sumter? There would be no need of an "old editor returned" in *The Herald* office, unless you take the phrase in its most literal sense, as only implying that the "old editor" had turned another summersault. That, however, would be too common an occurrence to exercise any one's "fancy." You might as well "fancy" a swine plunging into one more puddle, or a dog volunteering an extra bow-ow.

A Tax-Payers' Union Convention was held at the University Law Library on Friday evening last, composed of delegates chosen without regard to party. It was decided to make no nominations till to-morrow evening, when a committee, composed of James W. Beekman, Z. N. Ely, Daniel Shepherd, W. B. Wedgewood, George P. Rogers, and the Chairman, John Livingston, with power to confer with committees of similar organizations, will report on a plan of permanent organization, and suggest the names of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election. The Convention adopted the following as its platform:

First: A tax sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the City Government, but not one dollar for any other purpose.

Second: A prudent and economical administration of all departments of the City Government.

Third: Men of ability, integrity and experience in every office.

Fourth: The abrogation of all political distinction.

Fifth: A vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union.

Let all these various inchoate organizations for a popular party keep in view the public good alone, and disregard the selfish ends of partisan leaders, and in the multitude of counselors the public will find safety.

Like a scared burglar, who runs with the crowd crying "Stop thief!" at the top of his lungs, or a victim of *manie-a-potu*, who sees a hissing snake in every blade of grass, and a yawning dungeon in every open door; or like Richard III. in the tent-scene when the gory field of Bosworth rose upon his affrighted vision; or the demons of the Gergesenes, who, anticipating their doom, reproached the Son of God with having come to torment them before the time, so *The Herald*, well knowing what it deserves, raves and foams through a daily column about the cells and chains of Fort Lafayette. To relieve the public eye from these unseemly contortions, and out of sheer pity for our perturbed cotemporary, we beg to soothe his nerves and calm his spirit by assuring him that so long as he shall continue to gloss over his chronic sympathy for his old friends, the Southern Rebels, with ever so thin a varnish of simulated zeal in the Union cause, the Government will *not* send him down the harbor, though doubtless he is quite right in imagining that he ought to go.

Accident on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

SCIO, Sept. 29, 1861.

The night express east from Dunkirk ran into a culvert on Friday night at Scio, killing the engineer, Harvey Miller, fireman Veasey, and ex-engineer Weaver. John Campbell, brakeman, had one leg broken and scalp cut off. Sergeant Cornell, of the 27th New-York Regiment, was slightly injured. H. A. Walton, of Columbus, Pa., had one leg broken. There is a terrible freshet, with bridges down.

Violent Gale of Wind, Fires, &c.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

A violent gale of wind commenced blowing here early last evening, lasting until midnight. Trees were uprooted, and other damage to property was done.

About 3 o'clock this morning a large barn in the eastern part of the town was burned to the ground after being set on fire. Attempts were also made to fire two other barns, but they were unsuccessful.

The daily train from Mount Holly to-day was thrown from the track a short distance from this place, and it was found that the track had been loosened.

Trestle-Work on Mt. Pisgah Blown Away.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Saturday, Sept., 28, 1861.

The Trestle-work on the top of Mount Pisgah, on the Gravity road, was blown entirely away by the gale last night.

The Gale at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

A strong southerly gale, with light rain, commenced here about 12 o'clock last night. It lasted five hours. No serious damage is as yet reported.

A Ship Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

There is a ship ashore (name unknown) on the Middle Ground, off Holmes's Hole. She is rolling heavily.

Break in the Genesee Valley Canal.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

A disastrous break occurred in the tow-path of the Genesee Valley Canal this morning between Bipperdima and Doley's Creek, which will require three or four days to repair.

THE CITY POST-OFFICE.—A deferred paragraph about the redemption of old postage stamps, written more than two weeks ago, which, however correct and applicable at that time, was entirely out of date and unjust to the Postmaster at the time of its appearance, was thrust into the city columns of Saturday, by the printers, without revision. We learn since the item was penned that the Postmaster has redeemed the old stamps at the branch offices, extended the time, and done all that he could to accommodate the public and facilitate the exchange. The following table shows the value of the stamps redeemed:

September 16	$2,422 25	September 21	$2,156 26
September 17	3,179 75	September 23	1,062 84
September 18	3 348 22	September 24	873 44
September 19	3,674 30	September 25	319 51
September 20	2,490 04	September 27	388 01

The three last days were devoted almost exclusively to the exchange of stamps for country postmasters, the city holders having disposed of theirs previously. Although the time for obtaining new stamps for old expired last Saturday, persons who have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity for exchange, may be assured that the Government, having received payment for the value of the stamps, will not now refuse to give others in their stead.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM MISSOURI.

GENS. SIGEL AND DAVIS AT GEORGETOWN—RELEASE OF FEDERAL OFFICERS AT LEXINGTON—34,000 RATIONS ISSUED AT LEXINGTON AFTER THE BATTLE—REBELS JOINING GEN. PRICE FROM ALL QUARTERS—DEPREDATIONS BY THE REBEL MARAUDERS—ACTION BY JACKSON'S LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

A special dispatch to *The Democrat*, dated Jefferson City to-day, gives the following intelligence:

Passengers report everything quiet at Georgetown. Gens. Sigel and Davis are at that point directing operations.

Among the passengers by the train just arrived are the following officers of Col. Marshall's Cavalry Regiment from Lexington: Major D. P. Jenkins, Capt. James Foster, Capt. Paul Waters, Capt. John Burnap, Lieut. Proctor, Lieut. Yost, Lieut. Knight and Lieut. Blair.

These officers were released by Gen. Price on giving their parole of honor. They left Lexington on Thursday morning, coming in wagons overland to Sedalia, arriving there last night.

To their knowledge up to Thursday Gen. Price had not started any portion of his forces toward this direction, though it could have been done and they have remained in ignorance of it.

Capt. Foster was informed on the morning after the surrender of Lexington by a Rebel quartermaster that he had issued that day thirty-four thousand rations, and the Captain thinks the force has since that been increased by additions from the country round to about forty-two thousand men.

Capt. Foster represents that men were flocking in from all quarters to join the force of Gen. Price. He had heard nothing definite in regard to the whereabouts of Ben. McCulloch. The Rebels told him that McCulloch's force was from ten to fifteen thousand men.

The officers think that Ben. McCulloch is moving on toward Jefferson City.

The troops of Gen. Price had devastated the country for a circuit of over twenty miles. Every barn, field and mill had been cleared of their contents. Fields that were a few days ago covered with ripe grain are now as bare as a desert. Dwellings that were filled with the comforts and necessaries of life have been stripped of everything contained in them. Money, silverware, clothing, bedding, in fact everything has been seized and the owners insulted. Threats have been made against the lives of all Union men, as well as against those who have remonstrated against these lawless proceedings.

A few members of Jackson's Legislature had assembled in the town, and passed an ordinance of Secession, and when our informant left they were discussing an act providing for the confiscation of all persons' property who were opposed to the Southern Confederacy. Other acts of a very severe character were also under consideration.

All the Union officers taken prisoners have now left Lexington except Colonel Mulligan, who remains there to settle up some business affairs. He is not wounded, as reported.

General Hunter and staff paid their respects to General Fremont about 9 o'clock this morning.

General T. L. Price has been ordered to take the field, but his brigade not being in readiness to do so, he will remain in command here.

Colonel White, who was supposed to be mortally wounded at Lexington, is recovering.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29, 1861.

Col. Mulligan's regiment arrived here yesterday, and marched to Benton's Barracks, where they will be paid off.

One Jackson Quigg, who is believed to have fought in the Rebel ranks, under Price, at Lexington, was arrested yesterday as a spy.

FROM KENTUCKY.

MOVEMENTS OF UNION TROOPS—LOCKS TAKEN POSSESSION OF ON GREEN RIVER—OCCUPATION OF CYNTHIANA—ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS—REBELS WHIPPED AT MUD RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

The Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee is at Frankfort.

Agents are now stationed along the Ohio River, to prevent the smuggling of arms into Kentucky.

The Bulletin says that 500 troops from Terra Haute, Ind., have gone up Green River, Ky., and taken possession of locks Nos. 1 and 3. One shot was fired at them, and the fire was returned, killing their assailant. Many Union families have fled to Evansville from the Green River country.

A regiment of cavalry from Ohio has gone into camp near Covington on the Lexington pike.

Cynthiana, Ky., is occupied by Federal troops. National flags were flown to the breeze from the Louisville Hotel and Gault House to-day.

Seventeen Secessionists, among them James B. Clay and Col. H. C. Harris of Madison, were brought to Louisville this afternoon and committed. A writ of habeas corpus in Clay's case has been issued, returnable before Judge Catron on Monday.

Benson Ornsby, a lawyer of this city, was arrested, but released on taking the oath of allegiance.

It is reported that some of Buckner's men attacked Mud River, 40 miles from Bowling Green, under Col. Hawkins. The Rebels were badly whipped. Union men are coming to Hawkins's aid from all directions, with shotguns and rifles.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

SENATE.—The Committee report the arrest of Ewing, Silvertooth, and Iswarp, members of the Legislature, on illegal and unwarrantable grounds, and have procured their release.

The thanks of the General Assembly were voted to the Ohio, and Indiana, and Illinois troops, for their aid in arresting the invasion of Kentucky.

Nothing done of importance in the House.

FROM KANSAS.

ARREST OF A JAYHAWKING LEADER—MOVEMENTS OF THE SECOND KANSAS REGIMENT—MOVEMENTS OF REBELS—KANSAS TROOPS CONCENTRATING—MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL STURGIS.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

Cleveland, the leader of a band of Jayhawkers, has been arrested by a military posse, and held to bail for examination.

The 2d Kansas Regiment marched for Lawrence to-night, where they will encamp and recruit.

There is nothing new from Gen. Lane's command.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 22, 1861.

Scouts came in this morning and report that a strong column of Rebels is on the march northward from Lexington. Their supposed destination is St. Joseph. All the organized companies of the Kansas Militia are ordered to rendezvous in this city immediately.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22, 1861.

Gen. Sturgis, with parts of the 27th and 39th Ohio Regiments, arrived here last night on the steamer Majors from Liberty.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Sept. 29, 1861.

Gov. Andrew has promoted Capt. Frank E. Howe, Assistant-Quartermaster in New-York, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

A beautiful banner will be presented to Senator Wilson's regiment at the review in Boston. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is to make the presentation speech.