THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9849. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE AFRICA AND JURA.

Alarm at the Prospect of a Russo-American Alliance.

The French About to Seize Matamoros.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The Alabama Spoken by the British Ship-of-War Clio.

Peace Circular from Pius the Ninth.

Apostolic Letter to Archbishop Hughes Advising a Conference with the Archbishop of New Orleans and Other Bishops,

SIX MONTHS CRUISE OF THE FLORIDA.

&c., &c., &c.

The mails of the Africa from Boston and the mails of the Jura from Quebec reached this city last night. Our European files are dated in London and Paris on the 22d of August, and contain some important details of the full telegraphic report from Halifax published in the HERALD on Wednesday.

The Privateers.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

[From the London Telegraph, August 20.]

The Gebroeders, from Amsterdam to Batavia, was spoken July 9, in latitude 9 N., longitude 22 W., by the Messina, which arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday, and reported having been in company with the Alabama on the previous day.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP CLIO SPOKEN BY THE ALABAMA—AN AMERICAN SHIP BURNED BY THE PIRATE.

[From the London Times, August 21.]

Her Majesty's ship Clio, on her passage home from Rio, about a week ago, came across the Alabama. On the evening of the 2d of July, at seven o'clock, a fire was reported on the port bow, so the ship was immediately kept away for it, and at nine o'clock a vessel was descried to windward coming towards us, and when within a mile and a half off fired a blank gun, which we at once returned. She then "hauled her wind" and bore away in the opposite direction, so we thought we had done with her. About ten P. M. we came abreast of a large American vessel on fire, and almost burnt to the water's edge; and a bark was also seen lying to close by her. We burned a long light, in case any persons were adrift or required assistance, and at twenty minutes past twelve midnight a vessel was reported coming after us, under sail and steam and furling sail in very quick time, under our stern, steamed up on our weather quarter, going apparently double our speed, viz., seven knots, with all her men at quarters and cleared for action, and commenced hailing us as follows:—"This is the Confederate war steamer Alabama. Ship, ahoy! What ship is that?" On being asked if they burned that ship they said they did. The excitement on board among officers and men was very great, all eager to catch a sight of the far-famed vessel Alabama over the bulwarks, or wherever a good view could be obtained.

THE GEORGIA SPOKEN.

The Kent, which arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, from Melbourne, spoke the Confederate steamer Georgia on the 11th inst., in latitude 23 S., longitude 30 W., which afterwards sailed for the southeast.

THE FLORIDA REPORTS HER LATE CRUISE.

[From the London Telegraph, August 20.]

The brief stay of the Confederate vessel-of-war, the Florida, at Bermuda, afforded an opportunity for the collection of some particulars respecting her recent career. Those details have just arrived in this country, and are all the more interesting at the present moment from the fact of the celebrated cruiser herself being now off the southern coast of Ireland.

The Florida, Captain J. N. Maffit, destroyed no less than £9,700,000 worth of federal property up to the 11th of last May, managing to elude thirteen federal vessels-of-war specially sent to cruise in pursuit of her. The list of the vessels destroyed or released on bond by the Florida during the last six months includes the following names:—Estelle, Corris Annie, Star of Peace, M. J. Colcord, Commonwealth, Kate Dyer, Clarence, Southern Cross, J. B. Hoxie, Windward, Jacob Bell, Aldebaran, Lapwing, Oneida, Henrietta, Crown Point, Red Gauntlet, ship Sunrise, and the schooners V. H. Hill, William B. Nash and Hull. Many of the above were large and valuable clipper ships engaged in the California, China and East India trades. The four vessels last named were taken within some fifty or sixty miles of New York, and while in that neighborhood Maffit sent an expedition along the New England coast with a view of seeing if anything in his line was stirring in that direction. The expedition was very successful, twenty seven vessels, great and small, including a revenue cutter, being captured and destroyed. This brilliant feat was performed under Lieutenant Reed. A terrible panic naturally exists along the Yankee shore. The Sound steamers are afraid to run without an escort, fishing vessels are kept in port, and some fifty men-of-war are cruising off the different Northern ports looking after the Florida. In fact, so great a panic has never existed off the New England coast. A large portion of the Yankee merchant vessels has been transferred to the English flag.

The NEW YORK HERALD of the 6th inst. also notices, as a deplorable fact, that federal ships, in large numbers, are being placed under the protection of the Brazilian flag, the naval resources of the Washington government being found totally inadequate to the protection of the mercantile marine. There is much talk of an embargo.

When the Florida arrived at Bermuda from Mobile, she showed indications of hard service, but her supplies were of the most ample and varied description, as cash, sails provisions, &c., had been liberally contributed by the Yankee vessels. The crew are described as being as "black" as the Florida herself—fine weather-beaten fellows, much attached to the ship. The following is an account of the proceedings of the Florida from the date of her departure from Mobile to her arrival in Bermuda—the cruise lasting about six months. The account is in the form of a newspaper letter from a Mr. Wilson, one of the Florida's men, and is dated "St. Georges, Bermuda, July 21:—

"You and your readers are doubtless well aware that this steamer ran out of the harbor of Mobile on the 16th day of January, 1863, so I will say nothing on that head, but endeavor to give you a full account of what we have done since. Our first work was the hermaphradite brig Estelle, of Boston, on her first voyage and homeward bound from Santa Cruz, with a rich cargo of sugar and honey for the good people of Boston. But we consigned her to "old Father Neptune." She was valued at $120,000. In Havana we received our coal, stores, &c. At daylight on the morning of the 23d of January we cutted our anchor and ran along the coast eastward, and at eleven A. M. captured and burned the hermaphradite brig Windward, from Matanzas, bound to Portland; and just at sunset we sent the hermaphradite brig Corris Annie, of Philadelphia, on the same (fiery) road. She was within two hours' sail of her destination, which was Cardenas. We left the Cuban coast for the Banks, and on the 26th dropped our anchor in the harbor of Nassau. Here we also took in our coal, and our hull looking anything but Christmasticks, we went to Green Keys to "paint ship." On the 28th of January came to an anchor, and for two or three days all hands were as busy as bees, scrubbing the whitewash from our sides, and on the 1st of February we started on a cruise. But a sail being reported, and proving to be the Yankee gunboat Sonoma, and being of heavier metal than us, we showed our heels. For forty eight hours she chased us, but got nothing for her pains, for on the third morning she could hardly be seen from the masthead. From the time of eluding the Sonoma till the 12th of February we saw no Yankee vessels, and all the boys were getting impatient for a prize, or even a sail, when we heard the masthead-lookout sing out, "sail, ho!" Steam was raised and our propeller lowered, and at four P. M. we boarded her, and found that she was indeed a prize. Her name was the Jacob Bell, from Foochow, bound to New York, with a valuable cargo of tea, silks, &c. We burned her, and then went to Barbados. Our next prize was the Star of Peace, which we captured on the 12th of March. She was from Calcutta, bound to Boston, with saltpetre. The schooner Aldebaran was the next victim of the "pirate" Florida.

For fifteen days did we look for another, and she brought us the most needful article, and that was coal. The Lapwing was captured on the 28th, and sent a cruising against Yank, and captured the ship Kate Dyer, and bonded her for forty thousand dollars. On the 30th March fell in with the bark M. J. Colcord, from New York, bound to Cape Town, and she was burned. On the line we met the Oneta (Lapwing), coaled, and then took a cruise along the line, and on April 17 burned the ship Conmonwealth, from New York for San Francisco. On the 23d April burned the bark Henrietta, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro. The next day (24th) burned the ship Oneida, from Shanghae for New York, with tea. May 6, took here Brig Clarence, put one twelve-pounder rifle-rifle, twenty men, and two officers on board, and sent her on a cruise. What execution Lieutenant Reed did I refer you to the papers about. The Tacony was one of her prizes.

On the 16th of May we were in Pernambuco, sailed on the 12th.

Next day, May 3, burnt ship Crown Point, another San Francisco packet from New York. We then went to Scars, where we again coaled and started for the Northern coast; and on the 6th of June burnt ship Southern Cross, from San Francisco, bound to New York.

On the 14th of June burnt the ship Red Gauntlet, from Boston to Hong Kong. From her we also got coals, but they were not good, as we afterwards found out.

On the 16th, took ship B. F. Hoxie, bound from California to England; from her we got about $125,000 worth of silver, and burnt in her over fifty tons of silver ore.

On the 27th of June, captured the schooner V. H. Hill, and bonded her for $10,000, on condition that she would carry our prisoners, some fifty or more, to Bermuda.

Our next prize was the ship Sunrise, eight days from New York to Liverpool, having a neutral cargo; bonded her for $60,000. This was on the 7th of July.

We were now close to New York; the 8th of July were not more than fifty or sixty miles from that city.

About twelve M. this day (8th) we exchanged signals with an English brig. Another sail being reported, started in pursuit, and as the fog cleared up saw a large steamer lying by her, and had sent her boat alongside. We ran down until we saw the Yankee colors flying from her peak. "All hands" were then called to quarters. After maneuvring about half an hour, she finally ran down to us. As soon as she was near enough we hauled down the English colors (which were flying at the time), and showed to their view the "stars and bars," and at the same time gave her a broadside. Her men ran from their after pivot and sought protection behind the ship's bulwarks. But the weather was in their favor, for just then the fog came down so dense that the Ericsson could not be seen, so all we could do was to wait till it cleared up. But judge our astonishment, when it did clear up, to see the Yankee about five or six miles ahead of us, and travelling for Sandy Hook. Now it was we felt the need of good coal. Our brave Captain Maffit offered one thousand five hundred dollars for fifteen pounds steam, but we could not get but eight and ten pounds, although we used pitch and rosin. All hands were anxious to catch her, for she had been sent out to catch "rebel cruisers," but she nearly caught a Tartar this time. However, we had the pleasure of burning two vessels under her nose—the brig N. B. Nash, from New York, and the whaling schooner Rienzi, from Provincetown; but the crew had left when they saw us burn the brig. We showed the crew of the Nash the steamer Ericsson making tracks for New York. With a sad heart we left the E., and steered for Bermuda, at which place we arrived on the 16th instant, and as soon as we coal we leave this place for a cruise, and you and your readers may be assured that the Florida will sustain her reputation, and do all she can to annoy the Yankees.

[From the Cork Herald, August 20.]

The Florida is a screw steamer of extraordinary swiftness, and is disguised in such a manner as to puzzle the keenest observer. Her hull is long and low; her sails look old and patched, and no external trace is visible of her real strength and power. Three hands have been, in one instance, seen struggling aloft to take in a sail, to master which efficiently ten would be necessary, while a visit to the deck would disclose to view a body of at least two hundred men, scattered about in groups. The persons landed from the Florida are officers of the Confederate navy (one of them a physician), who avowed their profession and the service they belonged to, but refused to tell the name of their ship. Their business in Europe, of course, can only be conjectured.

Important from Mexico.

MATAMOROS TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

[Paris (August 19) correspondence of London Telegraph.]

The repeal of General Forey's Mexican Sequestration act has been received here with great favor; indeed, it did seem rather a strong measure of "protection," even when only adopted "temporarily." I hear strong confirmation of the truth of the reports which I have already forwarded, of the disturbed state of that part of Mexico which is not entirely in the hands of the French; the *Moniteur de l'Armee*, in fact, hints at bands of brigands and other disturbers of the public peace, who are speedily to be put down.

According to private letter received by the last mail, Tampico and Tuxpan were about to be occupied by the French, and it was expected *that Matamoros would also have to be held on account of the important cotton trade which might there be carried on.*

Comonfort was very ill at Silao, and, finally, the city of Mexico was about to give a ball to the French army, for which a large sum had already been subscribed.

ENGLAND WISHES THE INVASION JUSTIFIED—A NEW ORDER OF GOVERNMENT REQUIRED.

[From the London Times, August 21.]

The crown of Mexico has been offered to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and the proverbial fortune of the Hapsburg family may be illustrated, perhaps, by the union of two empires in one house. With the establishment of the new State we have only such concern as necessarily attaches to the abatement of a political nuisance and the substitution of an organized and responsible Power. With the motives of the French in this arrangement we have no desire to quarrel; with the interests of Austria it is not our business to meddle. But there is a question in the transaction which, though familiar enough already to a large class of readers, should by no means be left without notice at this stage of affairs. A certain state, inhabited by an independent nation and known for about forty years as a sovereign republic, has been invaded by the armies of the French empire, and after an obstinate resistance has been so far conquered that the invaders are in possession of its capital, and are there superintending the reconstitution of the country and the erection of the government now under consideration. *It is not very surprising that such an expedition should be represented as an attack upon the liberties of a people and a violation of public law.* That the armies of a great European sovereign should cross the Atlantic, disembark on the shores of the New World, dethrone the rulers of an independent State, change its form of government, and offer the dominion to a stranger, *is certainly a proceeding requiring considerable justification in the present century.* * * * * * * * * *

It was perfectly plain when the allied squadrons sailed for Vera Cruz that some such result as is now witnessed must be the end of the enterprise if the enterprise was to have any practical end at all. We understood this well enough; but we preferred to leave our objects unaccomplish'd rather than accomplish them at the necessary cost. Spain understood it equally well, and was fully prepared to go through with the design as France has done, but withdrew when she discovered that the work could only be effected in partnership. France, therefore, was left alone in the affair, with a monopoly of the profit and loss together. Had she done as we did, she would perhaps have displayed more commercial wisdom; but in that case the spectacle would have been offered to the world of three great Powers showing their teeth against a small culprit, after outrageous provocation. But declining to bite when the necessity arrived. Nor should we omit to add that the estimate of Mexican deserters was precisely the same in America as in Europe. *The government of the United States never made the least secret of its opinions on this point, or of its policy either.* Its design was to let Mexico "drink the cup of anarchy to the very dregs," *until at last the State should become an utter wreck and leave its great neighbor the benefit of salvage.* That the Mexicans had completely and hopelessly failed in the attempt at self government, and that their country must fall into the hands of some stronger Power, were propositions accepted as beyond dispute. * *

One conclusion from all this must be clear—Mexico has no grievance in the eyes of Europe. By a long series of outrages and by the dereliction of every public duty she exposed herself to war, and she has succumbed to a conqueror. That conqueror has treated her with, at any rate, a show of consideration and deference. He has invited her notables to dispose of themselves, and, after their experience of republican institutions, it would certainly not be surprising if they sincerely desired a government of another form. If France finds her account in the political prospects which these arrangements open, we can only say that she has been at the whole charge of the proceeding, and that the bargain does not appear to be extravagantly in her favor. If an Austrian Archduke chooses to undertake the mission of regenerating Mexico, we can only wish him success. It is not conceivable that under any government whatever the Mexicans should fail of being better ruled than before; and, if France and Austria can make Mexico a State in which life and property are secure, and public obligations respected, they will certainly leave Europe and Mexico their debtors.

The Russo-American Alliance.

[From the Vienna Presse, August 19.]

We hear that communications have been received from an English source, according to which we *must prepare ourselves for the approaching ratification of an offensive and defensive alliance between St. Petersburg and Washington.* This eventuality, should this somewhat speculative information be confirmed, would *principally affect the bearings of the Mexican and Polish questions.*

Pius the Ninth on the American War.

AN APOSTOLIC LETTER TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—THE POPE RECOMMENDS A PEACE CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS, AND COUNSELS WITH THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS.

To our VENERABLE BROTHER JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.—PIUS PIUS IX.

VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION:—

Among the various and most oppressive cares which weigh on us in these turbulent and perilous times, we are greatly afflicted by the truly lamentable state in which the Christian people of the United States of America are placed by the destructive civil war broken out among them. For, venerable brother, we cannot but be overwhelmed with the deepest sorrow while we recapitulate, with fraternal feelings, the slaughter, ruin, destruction, devastation, and other innumerable and ever-to-be-deplored calamities by which the people themselves are most miserably harassed and disseverated. Hence, we have not ceased to offer up, in the humility of our heart, our most fervent prayers to God, that He would deliver them from so many and so great evils; and we are fully assured that you also, venerable brother, pray and implore, without ceasing, the Lord of Mercies to grant solid peace and prosperity to that country. But since we, by virtue of the office of our apostolic ministry, embrace with the deepest sentiments of charity all the nations of the Christian world, and, though unworthy, administer here on earth the vicegerent work of Him who is the Author of Peace and the Lover of Charity, we cannot refrain from inculcating again and again on the minds of the people themselves, and their chief rulers, mutual charity and peace. Wherefore we write you this letter, in which we urge you, venerable brother, with all the force and earnestness of our mind, to exhort with your eminent piety and episcopal zeal, your clergy and faithful to offer up their prayers, and also apply all your study and exertion with the people and their chief rulers to restore forthwith the desired tranquillity and peace by which the happiness of both the Christian and the civil republic is principally maintained.

Wherefore, omit nothing you can undertake and accomplish by your wisdom, authority and exertions, as far as compatible with the nature of the holy ministry, to conciliate the minds of the combatants, pacify, reconcile and bring back the desired tranquillity and peace, by all those means that are most conducive to the best interests of the people. Take every pains, besides, to cause the people and their chief rulers seriously to reflect on the grievous evils with which they are afflicted, and which are the result of civil war, the direst, most destructive and Capital of all the evils that could befall a people or a nation. Neither omit to admonish and exhort the people and their supreme rulers, even in our name, that, with conciliated minds, they would embrace peace, and love each other with uninterrupted charity; for we are confident that they would comply with our paternal admonitions and hearken to our words the more willingly, as of themselves they plainly and clearly understand that we are influenced by no political reasons, no earthly considerations, but impelled solely by paternal charity, to exhort them to tranquillity and peace. And study with your surpassing wisdom to persuade all that true prosperity, even in this life, is sought for in vain out of the true religion of Christ and its salutary doctrines. *We have no hesitation, venerable brother, but that calling to your aid the services and assistance even of your associate bishops, you would abundantly satisfy these our wishes, and by your wise and prudent efforts bring a matter of such moment to a happy termination. We wish you moreover, to be informed that we write in a similar manner this same day to our venerable brother John Mary, Archbishop of New Orleans, that, counselling and conferring with you, he would direct all his thoughts and care most earnestly to accomplish the same object.* May God, rich in mercy, grant that these our most ardent desires be accomplished, and as soon as possible our heart may exult in the Lord over peace restored to that people. In fine, it is most pleasing to avail ourselves of this opportunity to again testify the special favor in which we hold you. Of which, also, receive a most assured pledge, the Apostolic benediction, which, coming from the inmost recesses of our heart, we most lovingly bestow on you, venerable brother, and the flock committed to your charge.

Dated Rome, St. Peter's, October 18, 1862, in the Seventeenth year of our Pontificate. POPE PIUS IX.

MEADE'S ARMY.

The Captured Gunboats Satellite and Reliance Sunk by Kilpatrick's Artillery, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1863.

A report has been brought to this city by Captain Bates, of General Sickles' staff, that information had been received at the headquarters of the Third army corps today, that yesterday General Kilpatrick succeeded in sinking the recently captured gunboats Reliance and Satellite, on the Rappahannock, twelve miles below Fredericksburg. This was done by a field battery supported by cavalry. The rebels evidently anticipated an attack of this kind, as their cavalry were reconnoitering on the north side of the Rappahannock.

The expedition sent up the Rappahannock to recapture the gunboats Satellite and Reliance has returned, being unable, in consequence of the low water, to get higher up than Tappahannock. One of the seamen of the Satellite arrived here to-day, having made his escape while on the way to Richmond. He represents that an expedition numbering between four hundred and five hundred rebels, consisting in part of the same force which captured the two boats, left the neighborhood of Port Royal on Tuesday for the Potomac, for the purpose of capturing some of our vessels. A party of cavalry are with them, who have been seen lately about Matthias and other points on the river.

Mr. William Young's Despatch.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 2, 1863.

LATE LETTER FROM LIBBY PRISON.

One of my fellow prisoners, who was among the captured officers in the hands of the rebels at the time it was my good fortune to escape from the prisoner's camp, while we were halting on the fatiguing march towards Richmond, writes an interesting letter, from which the following extracts are made. It would appear from his letter that the entire journey to Richmond was performed on foot, and that the officers did not take the cars at Staunton:—

LIBBY PRISON, August 28, 1863.

TIME HANGS HEAVY.

Time begins to hang heavy on my hands, and there is no apparent hope of release.

NO EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS.

The negro must be as good as a white man, and our government will not exchange.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

There has been a meeting of the commissioners, and there is to be another this day. If they do not agree they say there will be no more exchanges, and we are to be kept till the end of the war. This is hardly probable; but at best we shall have a long confinement.

SCARCITY OF LINEN.

You can imagine what my state of comfort is when I tell you that my whole stock of underclothes is one cotton shirt, and this I regularly wash once a week.

SHORT RATIONS AND HUNGRY MEN.

Our rations from the Confederates are one half pound of bread, three or four ounces of fresh beef and a very little rice. In fact we should be hungry all the time unless we had things from the outside.

OUR SUFFERINGS ON THE MARCH.

When I see you again I can tell you of my sufferings on the march from Gettysburg to Richmond, shoeless, marching twenty odd miles a day on stony roads, rations one-half pound of flour, three or four ounces of fresh beef, just killed, no salt, no soda to make the bread, no utensils to cook either with.

COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

I was and am well treated, so far as courtesy goes, but we have not enough food.

SEVEN DOLLARS CONFEDERATE FOR ONE GREENBACK.

Hereafter all money sent us must be Confederate notes. The reason of this is, what greenbacks we had we sold for five and six, and lately seven dollars Confederate notes for one greenback dollar, and they are determined to stop the speculation, and can do so only by keeping the greenbacks out of the way.

HOPES THE COMMISSIONERS MAY AGREE.

God grant the Commissioners may agree, and I shall soon be with you.

Cadets of the United States Military Academy.

The following is a list of the graduating class of 1863:—

*1. John R. Meigs, "at large," assigned to Corps of Engineers.
*2. Peter S. Michie, Ohio, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
*3. James D. Rabb, Kentucky, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
*4. William J. Troining, Indiana, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
*5. William R. King, New York, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
6. William H. H. Benyaurd, Pennsylvania, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
7. Charles W. Howell, Indiana, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
8. Aza H. Hoigate, Ohio, assigned to Corps of Engineers.
9. John R. Mottumess, Ohio, assigned to Ordnance Department.
10. George W. McKee, "at large," assigned to Ordnance Department.
11. Frank H. Phipps, Pennsylvania, assigned to Ordnance Department.
12. James W. Reilly, Pennsylvania, assigned to Ordnance Department.
13. Josiah H. V. Field, "at large," assigned to Ordnance Department.
14. Charles F. Rockwell, Vermont, assigned to Ordnance Department.
15. William S. Beebe, "at large," assigned to Ordnance Department.
16. Thomas Ward, "at large," assigned to First regiment artillery.
17. Jacob H. Conselman, Maryland, assigned to First regiment artillery.
18. George D. Ramsay, Jr., "at large," assigned to First regiment artillery.
19. Henry C. Dodge, New York, assigned to Second regiment artillery.
20. John G. Butler, Pennsylvania, assigned to Fifth regiment artillery.
21. Robert Catlin, Washington Territory, assigned to Fifth regiment artillery.
22. Charles H. Lester, Connecticut, assigned to Second regiment cavalry.
23. Kenelm Robbins, Massachusetts, assigned to Fifth regiment cavalry.
24. James M Saane, New Jersey, assigned to Seventh regiment infantry.
25. James R. Reid, New York, assigned to Tenth regiment infantry.

In conformity with a regulation for the government of the United States Military Academy, the names of the five most distinguished cadets of each class, marked with a star in the Cadet Register, are attached to the Annual Army Register. The following is the list of these distinguished cadets for 1863:—

FIRST CLASS.
*1. John R. Meigs, "at large."
*2. Peter S. Michie, Ohio.
*3. James D. Rabb, Kentucky.
*4. William J. Troining, Indiana.
*5. William R. King, New York.

SECOND CLASS.
*1. Arthur H. Burnham, Massachussetts.
*2. James Stickney, New York.
*3. Garrett J. Lydecker, New York.
*4. Oswald H. Ernst, Ohio.
*5. James W. Cuyler, "at large."

THIRD CLASS.
*1. Charles W. Raymond, New York.
*2. Alexander Macomb Miller, "at large."
*3. Thomas H. Handbury, Pennsylvania.
*4. Lewis C. Overman, "at large."
*5. William H. Chase, Pennsylvania.

FOURTH CLASS.
*1. James Metcar, Pennsylvania.
*2. Benjamin D. Greene, Maine.
*3. George M. Wheeler, Colorado.
*4. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Connecticut.
*5. Henry M. Adams, Massachusetts.

The Philadelphia Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1863.

A despatch from the Army of the Potomac, to the Herald of yesterday, states that Mrs. Moore, arrested as a spy, was of the Christian Commission of Philadelphia. This is an error. Please correct it. The United States Christian Commission having its central office in Philadelphia, sends men only as delegates.

GEO. H. STUART, Chairman.

Arrivals and Sales of Coffee.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3, 1863.

The ship Gray Eagle, from Rio Janeiro, brings 5,000 bags coffee, and the Cricket 4,120 bags. 2,200 bags Rio were sold to-day for New York at 25c.

INTERESTING POLITICAL NEWS.

Mass Convention of Young Republicans at Syracuse.

Enthusiastic Reception of President Lincoln's Letter.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR DENOUNCED.

The Candidates and Platform of the Massachusetts Democracy.

Immense Union Mass Meeting at Springfield, Ill.,

&c., &c., &c.

The New York Republican State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1863.

The extreme radicals blowed at a wonderful rate during the night. Some of the members openly declared that the other side had got their State ticket complete; but they had yet their emancipation resolution, and they would like to see the Seward men elect their ticket on it. This foolery finds favor with only a portion of the radicals. It is confined to the real extreme—the rule and ruin faction.

Opdyke seems to have obtained the disfavor of his own side. Even Greeley was down on him last night. The radicals accuse him of selling out their side. Opdyke, on the other side, claims to have gained one important point, and that is preventing Governor Morgan being elected chairman of the Convention.

The radicals came here with the determination to prevent Morgan's election. The latter, however, did not wish to be chairman, and so informed his friends, urging them not to press his name; while, on the other hand, the radicals had candidates for that position whom they considered it vitally important to have elected; but in their efforts to prevent Morgan being elected they lost their own candidates, the ticket and the State Central Committee. If they can find any consolation in that result, nobody will complain, and Governor Morgan will no doubt contribute towards a fund to help them celebrate their victory.

The extreme radicals now say that the emancipation resolution would not have been presented if Lewis Robinson had been renominated.

There is a rumor afloat that General Cochrane, Thomas W. Olcott and Porter have declined the nominations, but I am unable to trace this to any reliable source, and it is probably a hoax.

There was a large attendance at the Young Men's meeting this morning. The President's letter was read by Russell Hicks, of Livingston, and was greeted with tremendous applause throughout. Almost every paragraph was cheered, and in many instances the reading was interrupted for several minutes.

The peculiar manner of expression of the letter carried the convention by storm. Never was a public document received with such enthusiasm. It was admirably read, which added much to its reception. The speech of Lieutenant Governor Noble, of Wisconsin, who followed the reading of the letter, was a happy one, and the morning session was characterized throughout by the wildest enthusiasm. The "heirs apparent" have met with quite a success. "Lincoln's" "jottings down" caused unbounded enthusiasm.

A majority of the Convention of yesterday was opposed to the resolution on emancipation being engrafted on the platform, on the ground that it was impolitic and unnecessary; but the emancipation baby was introduced into the body and demanded some notice. They could not disown it or declare that they had nothing to do with it. The baby was there and something had to be done with it. The only way was to dress him up in a military suit and admit him as one of the family. Raymond found his equal in the discussion in Demers, of Troy, who brought the baby into the body.

The leading democrats in this section declare that Meyart will be admitted into the Albany Convention on an equal footing with Tammany Hall. It is a jolly old time will follow.

The President's letter, as published by the papers this morning, is imperfect. The additions sent by the President are left out. It is minus one whole paragraph. A corrected copy was forwarded to the press yesterday. Its publication has caused a regular row.

Convention of Loyal Young Men at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1863.

The Mass Convention of Loyal Young Men met at Welting Hall at eleven o'clock this morning.

The body of the hall and the galleries were well filled.

The Convention was called to order by CHARLES ANDREWS, of Syracuse, on whose motion Eliot F. Shepard, of New York, was chosen President.

Mr. SHEPARD, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred, and in a brief speech explained the objects of the Convention to be to unite all the loyal young men of the State in a firm and vigorous support of the national government, and in opposition to all who are disposed to embarrass it in the suppression of this wicked rebellion and in maintaining the majesty of the laws.

On motion of Mr. LANSING, of Jefferson, the following were chosen Vice Presidents:—

Henry C. Parker, H. P. Carter, John C. Adams, Hawley D. Clapp, James Lefevre, George W. Demers, A. Pond, S. S. Crandell, A. A. Hall, J. R. Stebbins, Alexander M. Holmes, George H. Pierson, F. O. Mason, Charles H. Thomson, Theodore Brown and Isaac Holloway.

On motion, the following Secretaries were appointed:—

Wm. Drummond, Cyrus H. Martin, Beriah Fish, A. F. Parke, Patrick Corbit, H. A. Jarvis, Wm. H. Doty and H. A. Bruner.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed:—

Wm. Dorsheimer, Samuel C. Wood, George William Curtis, J. Meredith Reed, David Hall, Charles Andrews, Charles C. Harrison and Ralph T. Ward.

Wm. Henderschott, the drummer boy, who crossed the river in the first boat during the charge upon the heights of Fredericksburg, was introduced, and beat the "long roll," eliciting much applause.

HORACE F. TAYLOR read President Lincoln's letter, which was greeted with enthusiasm, the delegates, at its conclusion, rising to their feet and cheering loudly.

Lieutenant Governor NOBLE, of Wisconsin, was introduced to the convention, and spoke in warm commendation of the letter, after which he gave a review of the war and the acts of the administration.

Mr. DONEGHAN, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series:—

First—That the present war was produced by an unprovoked attack upon the nation, and cannot be honorably closed except by unconditional submission of the insurgents.

Second—That the system of Southern slavery was the parent of this rebellion, and we shall rejoice if, as a consequence of it, that system shall be destroyed.

Third—That the leader of President Lincoln shall receive our cordial support, and inspire us with confidence in the steadfastness and wisdom of its author.

Fourth—That the object of the war is not to reduce the inhabitants of the South to a state of vassalage, nor to hold them in the condition of a conquered people, but to preserve the nation and enforce the laws, and secure a lasting peace; and that when these purposes are attained, and the insurgent States manifest a repentant spirit, we will welcome them back as the father welcomed his prodigal son.

Fifth—That our soldiers and sailors have given new glory to the republic, exhibiting a patriotic devotion the memory of which will be remembered to the latest generation.

Sixth—That the signal ability with which the administration has managed the affairs of the government commands our grateful admiration.

Seventh—That foreign intervention will be energetically resisted by the people.

Eighth—That we deeply regret the efforts of the Governor of the State of New York to impede the enforcement of the laws, and that his conduct has greatly increased the nation's burdens, and brought disgrace upon the character of our State.

Ninth—That we condemn the abuse of the freedom of speech and of the press, indulged in by the opponents of the government.

Tenth—That we approve of the proceedings of the Union State Convention, and promise a hearty support to the nominees.

Eleventh—That the heartfelt sympathy and gratitude of the people of the North are due to the heroic Union men of the South.

The resolutions were adopted, when the Convention took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the afternoon all the seats in the hall were filled.

GERRIT SMITH, on being presented to the meeting, said he was so impressed and delighted with the President's admirable and unanswerable letter that he thought the Convention might well afford to adjourn *sine die* at its conclusion. No speeches were necessary. But since it was the pleasure of the Convention he would say a few words. He responded to the call because it was to rally to the side of the country. He congratulated those present upon having abandoned party. The country was more than the constitution. He would save it with that instrument if he could; but he would save it, with or without that instrument. Since the commencement of the war, party had clamored for compromise and peace, notwithstanding the South had spurned us. There could be no peace except on the basis of unconditional submission on the part of the South. She must lay down her arms, stipulating for nothing, but trusting to our sense of justice, generosity and forgiveness. And he hoped that, should she thus come under our power, we would deal justly and generously with her; for, although great was her crime, her people were still our brethren. Now we have no right to think of conditions—neither of reunion without slavery, or union with slavery. The only question to consider is, how to put down the rebellion most effectually and forever. He did not vote for Lincoln, but he liked his administration, because it was good and able. There should be no party in time of war—neither democratic, republican nor abolition. Forgetting party, all should unite in one great effort to save our common country, and those parties and men who do not do this must go down, never to rise again. Such is the history of parties that in former times opposed the government in time of war, and such will be the case now. Rebellion must go down, and all who range themselves in opposition to the government will sink with it.

The President read the following despatch:—

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 3, 1863.

To C. P. SHEPARD, Chairman:—

I find it impossible to come; but I congratulate you on an excellent ticket—one entitled to the full confidence and warm support of every Union man. Hurrah for the ticket.

D. S. DICKINSON.

Messrs Roosevelt, of New York; James A. Briggs, of Ohio; Theodore Brown, of Chautauqua, and Mr. Gibbs, of Tennessee, followed, addressing the Convention at length. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Massachussetts Democratic State Convention.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 3, 1863.

The Democratic State Convention was large, enthusiastic and harmonious. Fifteen hundred and twenty delegates were present.

RICHARD S. SPOFFORD, of Newburyport, was chosen President, and made an elaborate and able speech on taking the chair. He urged a union of all parties for the sake of the Union against the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

While the Committee on Permanent Organization was out stirring speeches were made by Judge Abbott, of Boston; Dr. Page, of Springfield, and Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem. The spirit of the Convention was most decidedly expressed against the apparent purpose of the administration in conducting the war for the sole object of negro emancipation, instead of the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the constitution.

HENRY W. PAINE, of Cambridge, a candidate before the Convention for Governor, being called for, came forward and said he stood for the first time before a Democratic Convention. Why was he here? He knew that the democratic party had always maintained the national constitution, and had always been devoted to the preservation of the Union, and had cherished the rights of the States. It had a record which had pledged it to the perpetuity of the constitution and the Union and the rights of the States. He was with the party. Where else could a disciple of Daniel Webster go? There was no other door open to him than the democratic party through which he could pass without dishonor and disgrace. He spoke earnestly against centralization and the rapidity with which the general government was absorbing the powers of the States, and he urged that every influence should be brought to bear in resistance to this fatal tendency.

Henry W. Paine was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Thomas F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant Governor.

The resolutions that were passed declare strongly for State rights, oppose the prosecution of the war for purposes of subjugation or emancipation, and the extension of martial law over States not in rebellion. They declare that the war was the result of secession at the South and abolition at the North; and the democratic party would put down the one by the sword and the other by the ballot box. They pronounced the Conscription act unwise and needless, harsh, oppressive and unequal in its operation, and warmly applaud Horatio Seymour for the stand he has taken. The announcement of his name was received with applause.

The following persons were elected as delegates to the National Convention:—Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston; Oliver Stevens, substitute; Erasmus Beach, of Springfield; D. N. Carpenter, substitute; Isaac Davis, of Worcester; George W. Beechley, substitute; James D. Thompson, of Charlestown; Charles Heebner, substitute.

Union Meeting at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3, 1863.

The attendance was great at the Union demonstration here to-day, and was fully as large as was anticipated.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted that this unholy rebellion commenced without justifiable cause, and has been maintained by the violation of every principle of justice and humanity, and that it was the duty of the government to suppress it by the use of every constitutional means in its power, that party questions and prejudices be laid aside, and that we devote ourselves unreservedly to support the government until the rebellion is finally and forever crushed; that to the end that the Union shall live and the government survive in all its constitutional integrity, and that the nation be preserved in territorial unity, we pledge our lives, fortunes and sacred honor; that the strength of our government consists in the respect of the people for the laws and constituted authorities, and whoever opposes the execution of the laws, whether by open rebellion or by secret combinations, or teaches others to do so, is an enemy of republican liberty; that the course of that portion of the democratic party who have not forgotten the dying injunction of Stephen A. Douglas, and who have nobly rallied to the country's standard in this hour of her trouble, meets our hearty admiration; that in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments which have encumbered the national and State affairs during the present atrocious rebellion, the efforts of the constituted authorities of the national and State governments commend themselves to our highest respect for the zeal, ability and fidelity by which they have been marked.

Speeches were made by Governor Yates, Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, Generals McClernand, Oglesby and Lane, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Hon. Edward Ever