

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. Volume XXVIII, No. 247. AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—HAWAII. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE TWO SISTERS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LADY AUBREY'S SECRET. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Broadway.—ODY FAWKES. BOWERY THEATRE, Broadway.—CHORUS OF ALLENBERG. BARNES AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW. WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 64 Broadway.—STROMPOLI. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET. NEW YORK THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—VANDERBILT. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE STREPTOCHORD. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—COPIES AND LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. HOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SINGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

THE SITUATION.

Affairs in the Southwest just at present claim much attention, and promise some important developments in the progress of the two armies of Generals Rosecrans and Burnside. As we stated yesterday, the last despatches from that quarter, to the 4th instant, describe nearly the whole of Eastern Tennessee as evacuated by the rebels and open to our troops, with the exception of the Chattanooga region; and from all the indications afforded by the position of our armies it is quite probable that before many days we shall learn that this region has also been abandoned, or at least that the communications will be so cut off as to render it untenable by the enemy. The conjunction of the forces of Generals Rosecrans and Burnside at Kingston—when, as will be remembered, portions of both commands entered the town together, at its capture on Wednesday—proves that a combined movement of the two armies is not only in progress, but that the initiatory action develops a plan of the forthcoming campaign in Eastern Tennessee, which presages success. By reference to our map on the first page, it will be observed that by the present position and late movements of our armies both Knoxville and Chattanooga are outflanked. General Burnside's troops reached Kingston from Lexington, Kentucky, moving southwards, and General Rosecrans' forces marching easterly from Tullahoma, formed a junction, which leaves Chattanooga and Knoxville in a position of imminent peril.

The official despatches of General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren to their respective departments represent things very favorably at Charleston. They express no doubt of the ultimate reduction of the city. General Gillmore has his heavy guns hard at work, and had mounted several new ones, which would bring the city within range. The enemy has opened fresh batteries on Sullivan's Island. The splendid behavior of our men under the constant fire of the batteries from Fort Johnson and James Island is highly praised. Considerable discontent exists among the land forces concerning the action, or rather want of action, on the part of the navy. The despatches of our special correspondents at Morris Island manifest the existence of this feeling very strongly. The excuses for the inactivity of the gunboats are various, but are evidently not satisfactory to the other branch of the service co-operating with them.

There is nothing to report from the armies of Generals Meade or Lee in Virginia. The peaceful status is religiously observed. The details of the late expedition from Williamsburg to Bottom's Bridge by a portion of the federal troops under General Underdonk are given in our correspondent's despatches from Gloucester Point. The enemy were reported to be in considerable force on the Blackwater, it was said to the number of 20,000 men; but this was probably an exaggeration. The presence of a large force of the enemy in the vicinity of Portsmouth was also reported, and our troops are consequently kept on the qui vive.

We have late dates from New Orleans to the 25th ult., by the steamship George Washington, which arrived at this port yesterday. Information was received at New Orleans on the 27th ult. that the rebels in the Attakapas country had crossed Grand Lake to the number of eight thousand. It was not known what their designs were, but it was thought that a descent upon Brashear City, for the purpose of obtaining supplies, of which they stand so much in need, was the principal object of the sudden movement. The arrangements of the Union forces, however, are such as to render the experiment a very dangerous one.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The steamship Shannon, from Liverpool on the 20th and Queenstown on the 21st of August, and the steamship City of America, from Liverpool on the 22d of August, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Their news has been anticipated by the Africa. At a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday the three million dollar conscription ordinance was adopted over the Mayor's veto. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to have all the artillery and cavalry removed from the parks and other places of the city. It was laid over under the rules, and the Board adjourned until the 14th inst., at four o'clock P. M. The draft exemption Committee of the Supervisors, with the Mayor and Comptroller, continue to meet daily. Their meeting yesterday was more strenuous than any preceding it, by citizens for exemption and candidates for substitutes. About twenty cases were disposed of yesterday. Of these eleven were discharged, which makes thirty-seven up to this time released by the committee. A despatch from San Francisco states that the steamer Constitution sailed from that port yesterday with \$2,700,000 in treasure for New York.

\$200,000 for Panama and \$375,000 for England. The majority for the Union candidate for Governor of California is estimated at twenty thousand. The Rutland Courier shows a democratic gain in twenty-eight towns of Vermont of 2,455 over the Governor's vote of last year. The citizens of Pittsburg have telegraphed the Mayor of Leavenworth an offer to furnish homes and education to fifty of the children made orphans in the recent Lawrence massacre. If the offer is accepted, a committee will be sent for the children, and the expense of transfer will be borne by the Pittsburgians. The official vote for Governor in all but four counties in Kentucky foot up as follows:— Thomas E. Bramlette, Union.....65,009 C. A. Wickliffe, copperhead.....17,384 Bramlette's majority.....50,625 Total vote cast.....82,393 The money market worked more easily yesterday, the leading borrowers having prepared in time, and in consequence a much better feeling prevailed in the stock market. Prices were all better than on Friday, and in the afternoon the market was very buoyant. Gold fell to 131 and exchange to 143.

The Military Situation in Tennessee—The Theatre of War. The telegraphic intelligence from East Tennessee which we published yesterday is highly important. General Burnside, on the left, who is co-operating with General Rosecrans in strategic and flanking movements, captured Kingston on the 2d inst.; and that is a grand point gained. See map on the first page. All Eastern Tennessee, except the Chattanooga region, has been abandoned by the rebels and is now free. Meantime General Rosecrans, on the right, has crossed the Tennessee, and in a brief time both armies will close in behind Bragg at Chattanooga, unless he speedily evacuates that stronghold and falls back into Georgia. He is not in sufficient strength to come out and fight Rosecrans on fair ground. He cannot give him battle except in a defensive position. But when Rosecrans and Burnside shall have united their forces Bragg will find himself as little able to resist as Pemberton was at Vicksburg, or Lee in Maryland. If he holds his ground his whole army will be captured. It is not probable, therefore, that he will wait to give battle after his position is turned; and it is stated that everything of value is being already moved away by railroad from Chattanooga. He will retreat to Atlanta, and still further back if pushed by the Union generals. At the same time we must not disguise from ourselves that they have a hard road to travel, and that in proportion as their lines of communication are extended will be the difficulty of defending them and the necessity for an increased force. But the reward of success will be great. By the success of this movement, in conjunction with the movement in Arkansas, by which Steele and Blunt will place themselves in the rear of Price, and cut off the rebel army there from its base or compel it to fight or retreat into Texas, the whole territory west of the Mississippi will be set free from the rebel dominion, for the operations of the insurgents in Texas amount to little or nothing; and once isolated, the rebels there would have no option but to lay down their arms; and not only the territory west of the Mississippi, but the vast tract east of the Father of Waters, to a straight line running from Mobile to Fredericksburg, will be emancipated from the grasp of rebellion. How narrow is the strip of territory along the coast thus left to Jeff. Davis may be seen by looking at the map of the United States.

The only hope of the Confederates is in their army of Virginia. By giving up other points and contracting their lines they can make that army sufficiently strong for offensive operations, and a great success would, to a great extent, neutralize our victories and triumphant marches elsewhere. It is not only possible, therefore, but extremely probable, that Lee is now preparing a third offensive campaign against the North, having for his objective point the city of Washington. It would require a very large force to accomplish his purpose; but if the rebel generals should pursue the strategy indicated he could undoubtedly have such a force; and as the success of the campaign would put the rebellion on its legs again for at least another year, it certainly would be worth the risk to the desperate military and political leaders of the confederacy. That something of that kind must be done immediately, or the whole concern will collapse, is evident to every one who takes even the most superficial view of the subject. The weather is now fit for military operations, and warm work, therefore, may soon be expected in Virginia or Maryland. Lee, collecting his strength for one last effort, will make a terrible onslaught. If he fails this time all is over with the rebellion. If he wins he will postpone for some time the day of its dissolution. But that he will be defeated, as before, we have no doubt. The prestige is against him. He always fails in invasion; and, what is more, he has never been successful since he lost Stonewall Jackson, his right arm in battle. Meantime we hope the authorities at the War Department are fully alive to the greatness of the crisis which is now upon them, and that they will not have their preparations still to make when the enemy is again thundering on the banks of the Potomac.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF Imitation.—By a telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, which we published yesterday, it appears that Spellman, charged at Dayton, Ohio, with shooting, with intent to kill, has been surrendered to the civil authorities by order of General Cox; that he was in the Sheriff's custody, awaiting the disposition of the writ of habeas corpus before Judge Haynes, and that the Provost Marshal would resist it. This is gratifying intelligence. The subordination of the military to the civil authorities, unless within the lines of an army in the field, is not only in accordance with the law and the constitution, but the sentiment of the American people. If the military do not set an example of obedience to the constitution and the laws, how can they expect the people to obey and to be loyal? In our system of government, not fealty to a king or any individual, but obedience to the constitution and laws, is true loyalty. After so many examples on the part of the military of treating the civil law and authorities with contempt, the present instance, in which General Cox sets a contrary example, is highly praiseworthy, and is deserving of universal imitation. Nothing so strengthens the hands of an administration as rigidly compelling all its officers and subordinates to obey the laws; for without obedience to law we would all soon find ourselves in a state of anarchy. There seems to be a general disposition to stick to the constitution, unless among the radicals alone. It is the sheet anchor of our hope.

The Shoddy Aristocracy in the Parish Mansion. We have before called attention to that new effluence of the shoddy aristocracy, the new Union League Club. Now the overpowering descriptions of a correspondent of the New York Times have initiated us into the mysteries of the Union League Clubhouse, formerly known as the Parish Mansion. This club was organized because its members have a little more money than they know what to do with, and because, in spite of their money, none of the old, established, respectable clubs in the city would admit these newly rich people to membership. Debarred by their lack of education, culture and refinement from associating with the really intellectual portion of the community, the Union Leaguers have been compelled to associate with each other, and this new club is the consequence. It is therefore in many respects one of the most curious and amusing developments of this revolutionary period. We are indebted to the correspondent of the Times for considerable information in regard to the objects of these Union League Clubmen. As the "vouchers and introducers" of this correspondent were "two gentlemen who have been most active and efficient in the organization," his information is of an official character. It is to be regretted that the correspondent "abstains, for reasons which must be obvious, from any introduction of names." "Such personal notices," he patronizingly tells us, "are often liable to misrepresentation, and at best could do no good." We readily concur in the remark that the reasons for the suppression of the names of the members are obvious. Why should the papers indirectly and gratuitously advertise shoddy mills and agencies for condemned muskets? If any one is anxious to know these names he may find them in the reports of contract investigation committees. Or, if such documents are inconvenient for reference, let him look at the list of delegates to some abolition-republican convention, now styled Union, in order to humbug a few weak minded voters. For, as this correspondent assures us, the Union League Club is decidedly political. One of its main objects is "to secure by social influence, as well as by political argument, an organization which shall make activity in politics the reverse of low hereafter; which shall, in fact, hereafter cause non-activity in politics to be the stamp and stain of an imbecile and a driveller." This is a very long winded and long worded way of stating that the object of the club is to drum up votes for the black republican party. Everybody who does not vote with this party "hereafter" will be regarded as "an imbecile and a driveller," and will be "stamped and stained" accordingly. This is language so choice and elegant that we feel certain that the irreproachable Chevalier Raymond must have dictated it. His "stamp and stain" are easily recognizable. The clubhouse, we are told, is sumptuously furnished and magnificently decorated. How sumptuously and how magnificently the correspondent, "being neither an upholsterer nor house decorator," refuses to inform us. He thinks that on the whole, however, "the interior of the Parish Mansion will compare favorably with the very best in richness, elegance of taste and substantial comfort." This would be eminently satisfactory did not the correspondent forthwith proceed "to call attention to two or three articles of furniture" ("sumptuous furniture") which were designed neither for luxury nor for ornament. "These are not, as might be supposed, the rifled cannon so conspicuously displayed in front of the Times office a few weeks ago. They are "vast wooden shutters or shields of unpainted pine, bullet-proof themselves, and pierced for musketry, intended to block up the windows on the ground floor." Surely the correspondent must have mixed up the description of a blockhouse with his account of the Union League Clubhouse, by some such accident as that which once involved the "sympathetic youth" with the "elbows of the Minnie." But no; the Union League Club is a military as well as a political organization. It has a "chief of ordnance," who controls "an arsenal of very effective weapons, ready to be rained down at a moment's notice from the strong iron balcony in front of the first floor windows." These weapons are probably the hand grenades which poor Greeley had in the Tribune office after his escape from the meatbox at Windust's. Very neat adjuncts these are to the "social influences" of the Union League Club. Suppose that the club cook should inadvertently drop a red hot coal into the arsenal, what would then become of the Union Leaguers? How can any of the members have the reckless courage to smoke a segar over such a magazine? What will the neighbors say when they learn that an accidental spark falling upon these hand grenades may destroy the whole block of houses? Where is the Fire Marshal? Where are the insurance agents? Where are the police? It is vain that the enthusiastic correspondent endeavors to cover up this danger by dwelling upon the fighting qualities of the members of the club. Doubtless they can "fight the tiger" as bravely as other men; but that would not avail against an explosion. Their "willingness to accept all the responsibilities of patriotic duty" may be "laudable;" but it will not reimburse the insurance companies. They may be "willing, if need be, to defend their principles with their lives;" but that is no reason why they should imperil the lives of their innocent neighbors. They may be ready to "raise the banner of patriotic faith;" but why should they run the risk of "raising" the whole block by the explosion of their magazine? We pause for a reply, and in the meantime earnestly direct the attention of the proper authorities to the facts, as stated by the Times correspondent.

The Crowds in the City.—Improvements in Town.—Never before has our city been so crowded as at this moment. All our hotels, both great and small, are filled to overflowing. Hundreds of applicants at our first class establishments are forced to accept private accommodations. We take pleasure in announcing that the number of hotels will soon be increased. Messrs. Spofford & Tilton have erected a beautiful building at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, which is leased under the title of the Continental, and will soon be opened, and will rank among the fashionable resorts of the kind for the accommodation of the upper classes. The imposing hotel in course of erection at the northern intersection of Broadway and Sixth avenue is not progressing as fast as it should to meet the rapidly increasing demand for a large hotel at that location. Mr. Manrice should hasten the completion of this fine structure. This building will

no doubt prove unusually productive, as it will have storerooms both on Broadway and Sixth avenue. The erection of these buildings so far up the city goes to prove the immense prosperity and progress of New York. THE PATRIOTISM OF OUR BANKS.—New York and Brooklyn are engaged at the present time making loans to pay for substitutes for the firemen, police and poor who have been drafted. This city offers six per cent for one year on the amount needed; but, strange to say, but one banking institution—the Broadway Bank—and one insurance company—the Lorillard—have taken any portion of the loan. As the object of the authorities is to keep within the city those persons necessary to the preservation of peace, order and safety, it speaks little for the patriotism or good sense of those institutions which have kept aloof from the loan. We suppose that the chances of making a larger percentage in the gambling speculations of Wall street prove more engrossing to the establishments in question than any idea of patriotism. THE TREASURY REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.—The Tribune of yesterday positively affirms that there is no possibility of any of the rebellious Southern States being readmitted into the Union unless they first abolish slavery, and that this is the policy of the whole Cabinet and Mr. Lincoln himself, notwithstanding a recent statement in the Herald to the contrary, which the Tribune, in its usual eloquent phraseology, designates as a "falschood." Our authority is Mr. Lincoln himself. He says he is willing to leave the whole matter of the emancipation proclamation to the Supreme Court, and, moreover, that if the rebel rulers offered a compromise it would not be rejected. It is not, therefore, impossible for any Southern State to return to the Union with slavery among its domestic institutions. The Syracuse platform admits this. Where, then, is the falschood? Is the President guilty of it?

SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN THE CITY.—City Inspector Boole laid before the Board of Aldermen on Friday night a communication in reference to slaughter houses that deserves the attention of every citizen. Necessary as such establishments are, there can be no doubt that, as they exist in the densely populated parts of this city, they are nuisances of the first class. They are reservoirs of putrid matter, and it is hardly possible to over estimate the harm they do to health in the localities in which they exist. Moreover they are the cause of that other nuisance, the droves of cattle in our streets—as it is while they are on the way to these establishments that exasperated bulls occasionally send the unwary on the most disagreeable gyrations through the air that a man can make. Mr. Boole suggests that large slaughter houses be built at proper places, where the butchers can get accommodation as they now hire stalls in our markets. The plan is a good one, and should be acted on at once. We have plenty of room on the upper part of the island on either river, and by such a location we shall get rid of once of the mad cattle and the bad smells; and our city, purged of these unsightly objects, with a few more ancient institutions of the same class, and kept as clean as it now is, may be made one of the most beautiful in the world. THE CANADIAN IDEA OF OUR MILITARY STRENGTH.—The Toronto (Canada) Leader—a Jacobin journal in the employ of Jeff. Davis—in an article in which it endeavors to prove that the North has gained nothing thus far over the South, estimates that various localities are occupied by federal troops in numbers as follows, in order to keep the people in subjection:— Washington.....100,000 New York.....100,000 New Orleans.....60,000 Missouri.....50,000 Kentucky.....50,000 Maryland.....25,000 If we add to the above the army of one hundred and fifty thousand with which Canada, according to the statements of the Leader and the assertions of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, is to be immediately invaded, we have the respectable army of five hundred and eighty-five thousand men now acting as a reserve. Then we have General Meade's army in Virginia, General Gillmore's in South Carolina, General Grant's in Mississippi, General Rosecrans' and General Burnside's in Tennessee, General Blunt's in Arkansas, besides many troops in various localities not enumerated above, which may be considered in actual service. Putting these all together, we would ask the secesh Leader if they do not form a rather formidable array of military strength? THE SPRINGFIELD MEETING.—We publish in another column the letter which Mr. Edward Everett addressed to the mass meeting at Springfield. This is the meeting to which President Lincoln wrote, and letters were also received from the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and others. Sensible as some of these epistles may be, what is the use of political letter writing during this crisis? Instead of sitting down and telling other people what should be done, these scribblers ought to be doing something themselves. There is now work enough to keep every loyal man busy and no time to waste in political correspondence. One volunteer is worth a thousand letters. Let our politicians help fill up the army, pay bounty with their postage money, and see that the War Department takes proper care of our brave soldiers. MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—Admiral Farragut, with his son Lord, paid a visit yesterday to the Ericsson Monitor battery now building at the Fulton Foundry Yard, in Jersey City. Messrs. Secor & Co. were not apprised of the Admiral's intended visit, and of course made no preparations to receive him; but as soon as it became known he was in the neighborhood all the flags were raised, and the workers testified their feelings of the greatest naval hero of the age by stopping work and giving the Admiral round after round of hearty cheers. The focussing, one of the best buildings at the yard, will be launched on Saturday next, at about eight o'clock in the morning. THE PARK CONCERT YESTERDAY.—The Park concert yesterday was attended by a greater number of persons than on any occasion before during the season—if we except the Fourth of July. Over thirty thousand pedestrians were on the ground, and the drive was literally alive with vehicles and equestrians. The Terrace Bridge has become on Saturday afternoon an American "Bitten Bow," where the occupants of vehicles and equestrians pass each other, exchange their smiles and bows, and where the admired and the admirers are to be seen in all their glory. Among the equestrians yesterday we noticed something that we had deemed rabidly a "horse marine"—that is, we observed a stylish looking man in officer's uniform, cantering along the drive. He was in the neighborhood of the second, and perhaps he was, as he thought, one of the several concert passers off with its usually good effect, and the admiring and performance. The music temple is now nearly complete, and is certainly a masterpiece of both art and workmanship.

POSTSCRIPT. SUNDAY, SEPT. 6-5 A. M. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamship City of N-w York. REBEL RAMS BUILDING IN ENGLAND. Protest of the Emancipation Society. Rebel Vessels Fitting Out in French Ports. THE MARKETS. The Inman steamer City of New York, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool at four P. M. on the 25th and Queenstown on the 27th August, arrived at this port at three o'clock this morning, bringing passengers and the United States mails. The steamer City of Cork reached Liverpool at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo. The privateer Florida was off of Queenstown on the 26th ultimo. It was reported that a rebel man-of-war named the Atlanta was undergoing repairs in the Imperial dockyard at Brest. The Paris correspondent of the London Globe gives a report that sundry vessels on the Alabama model were being built for the Confederates in French ports. The proceedings were conducted with much secrecy, but the fact had nevertheless leaked out. The writer points out that inasmuch as the French government enjoys supreme control in such matters, without being hedged in with legal restrictions as in England, they will be fully responsible to the Federal government for such infractions of international law as they may permit. The Times authority gives a current account of a canal that had been sent to M. Mercier to protest against the continued recognition by the Washington government of the representative of the Juarez government of Mexico. Steam Rams for the Rebels. The Daily News of the 26th published a memorial which was sent from the Committee of the Emancipation Society to Earl Russell on the 25th, and the Daily News editorially calls upon the government for prompt interference in the matter. To the Right Hon. EARL RUSSELL, &c. &c.—The memorial of the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society humbly sheweth—That your memorialists desire to call your lordship's attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance. Your memorialists have learned that certain persons, regardless of the proceedings already taken by her Majesty's government to stop such practices, have equipped vessels of a very formidable kind, which are about to sail from England to make war on a nation with which this country is at peace, and a people very nearly allied to us by ties of friendship and commerce. In particular, your memorialists are informed, and expressly state, that the vessels in question are steam rams—which for some time have been in preparation in the West Indies, by the builders of the Alabama—are now almost ready for sea; that the vessels are equipped and armed with steel bows and bullets, and are intended for the purpose of committing hostilities against the government and people of the United States of America. One, it is believed, will sail on or about the 27th of the present month of August, and is to be received by the Confederate war vessel Florida, now hovering off the British coast for the purpose. Another iron plated war vessel, destined for the same service, is approaching completion in the West Indies, and is expected to sail in a few days. Your memorialists have already done in the case of the suspected gunboat Alexandria, and of a statement by your lordship that you believe the foreign Enfranchisement Act sufficient to stop these dangerous practices. Your memorialists cannot doubt that the law will be enforced against the persons and vessels concerned in a spirit of loyalty and faithfulness to the law with a view to the maintenance of the rights of freedom and emancipation against a rebellion of slaveholders. We therefore please your lordships in order to prevent investigation into the circumstances above detailed, and if necessary for this purpose, to stop in the meantime the departure of the war vessel which is ready to sail, and to apply the law with a view to the maintenance of the rights of freedom and emancipation against a rebellion of slaveholders. And your petitioners will ever pray. W. EVANS, Chairman. P. A. TAYLOR, J. Joint Secretaries. W. T. HAZLETON, J. Secretary. F. W. CONYER, Hon. Secretary.

THE POLISH QUESTION. There is nothing new in regard to the Polish question beyond what we have before stated. The Paris journals as to the probable reply of Russia to the notes of the Western Powers. Little hope is expressed of concession by Russia. A rumor had been current in Paris that General Novikoff had been assassinated, but it lacked confirmation. The Paris correspondent of the London Times thinks it not unlikely that although the French government temporarily laid aside the Polish question, it will carry for some months to come its reserve and aims towards Prussia to such a pitch as to excite uneasiness in the latter Power. If after a certain time the pacification of Poland is not a fact accomplished, and the question still continues an open one, France will very probably again endeavor to obtain in co-operation of England in her contemplated hostilities. There are grounds for believing that this is the idea of the French Foreign office. THE CONGRESS OF GERMAN PRINCES. It is stated that in the sitting of the Congress on the 25th, which lasted four hours, the principal points of the reform propositions, viz., the directorate, the formation of a House of Representatives, and its periodical meetings were unanimously agreed to. Report says that the third article of the Austrian project relating to the directorate was adopted, with some modifications. The directorate will consist of six members—Austria, Prussia and Bavaria having each one vote; Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemberg having two votes each. The fourth vote in turn. Electoral Hesse and the seven Grand Duchies will elect the sixth member, and the remaining fifth article of the project relating to the Presidency of the Directorate, it was proposed that Austria and Prussia should preside alternately, but decided to leave those two great Powers to come to a mutual understanding. The sixth article, establishing the general principles of the privileges of the directorate and federal council, was adopted. Baden has entered a protest pointing out that the acceptance of the Austrian propositions as the basis of reform amounts to a binding engagement to important points in the sense laid down by Austria. RUSSIA. It is reported that the Pans had sent delegates to St. Petersburg demanding a constitution for Finland and a separate Finnish army. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL, August 26.—P. M. Cotton.—The market is buoyant and very active at present, and a high advance of Friday last. The sales of the past three days add up about 44,000 bales, including 30,000 for speculation and export. (This includes 20,000 to-day.) LONDON MARKETS. Breakfasts dull and wheat 1s. 2d. lower than on Friday last. Sugars active and firm. Coffee firm at full rates. Tea quiet and firm. Rice inactive. Tallow dull, and C. 42s. Petroleum 2s. 4d. for refined. LONDON MONEY MARKET. The funds are without any variation. Consols, on the 25th, at 93 1/2 a 93 1/2. Treasury bills, 4 months, at 93 1/2 a 93 1/2. American Securities dull.

CALIFORNIA. Arrival of the Champion. The steamship Champion, Captain Tucke, arrived at Quaranite this morning at two o'clock, from Aspinwall August 26, bringing \$200,000 in specie and two hundred passengers. Interesting from San Francisco. HEAVY GOLD SHIPMENT—LARGE MAJORITY FOR THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR—GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SANITARY FUND, &c. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4, 1863. Sailed steamer Constitution, carrying one hundred passengers and \$275,000 in treasure for New York. The Constitution also takes \$675,000 in treasure for England and \$500,000 for Panama. The latter sum is supposed to have been forwarded from the Sub-Treasury here on government account, but the Sub-Treasurer denies it. Another theory is that the shipment has something to do with the purchase of the Almaden quick silver mine. Low's majority for Governor is now estimated at sixteen thousand, without the vote of the absent soldiers, which it is believed will increase it twenty thousand. The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention of Nevada Territory gives in all the precincts, as far as heard from, large Union majorities. IMPORTANT MILITARY DESPATCH FROM THE PACIFIC. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5, 1863. FOWLER M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—Union State ticket carried by a large majority. Large contributions to Sanitary Fund. GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Brigadier General.

The Navy. THE VANDERBILT.—A letter from Mr. Edward Simpson, of Newark, N. J., dated on board the steamer Vanderbilt, July 24, has been received by his father. The vessel at that time was at Rio Janeiro, and the letter makes mention of the late light reported by the rebels. All on board were well and in good spirits. HONOLULU, Sept. 5, 1863. Arrived United States gunboat Hendrick Hudson, from New York. Religious Intelligence. Nearly all the churches that have been closed for the last five or six weeks will reopen to-day for the fall and winter campaign. The pastors, fresh from the invigorating waters of the springs and the bracing air of the seacoast, will no doubt to-day treat their congregations with sprightly and original sermons, such as they have not heard for a twelvemonth. The church's will all be crowded. CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY. In the Second Unitarian society, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, services will be resumed this morning, by Rev. G. T. Flinders, at a quarter to eleven, and in the evening at a quarter to eight o'clock. Sunday school at nine o'clock A. M. The Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle this evening at a quarter before eight o'clock. Communion service will be held in the morning at half-past ten o'clock. Subject for the evening's discourse will be "The True Campaign." Sabbath school at nine o'clock A. M. and half-past two P. M. The new Kim street church, of which Mr. Bartlett is pastor, is fast approaching completion, and will be an ornament to the City of Churches. The Westminster church, Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, will be reopened for divine service this morning at half-past ten o'clock and in the afternoon at half-past three o'clock. Rev. E. J. Hamilton will preach. In the Westminster Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, pastor, having returned from Europe, will resume his labors to-day. Services at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. In the Zion church, Madison avenue, services will be resumed on Sunday, September 13. To-day services in the chapel northeast corner of Second avenue and Thirty-third street, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and a quarter to eight in the evening. Trinity chapel cannot be made ready for the celebration of divine service until Sunday, Sept. 13. On that day it will be opened again. The Rev. Henry Blanchard will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe place and Clark street, Brooklyn, this morning. There will be no evening service. The Church of St. George the Martyr, Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector, Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will be reopened for divine service at half past ten o'clock this morning. The Rev. S. B. Bell, D. D., will preach in the Fifth street church, near Fifth avenue, at half-past ten o'clock this morning and at four o'clock in the afternoon. Subject, "The True Campaign." Afternoon—"The Serpent and the Temptation of Eve." The Presbyterian church in Canal street, entrance from Gode's, will be opened for divine service at half past ten o'clock this morning and half-past two in the afternoon. Preaching by the Rev. Dr. Yerkes. In St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, services to-day at half-past ten, three and half-past seven o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the South Dutch church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, the usual morning and evening services will be resumed to-day. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Rogers. The South Baptist church, West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Rev. A. H. Huntington, D. D., pastor, will be reopened for divine worship to-day. Teaching morning and evening at the usual hours by the pastor. The Rev. Dr. Scott, late of California, will preach in the Forty-second street Presbyterian church of this city to-day at half past ten and half-past three o'clock. Professor Mattison, having returned to the city, will resume the public services in his church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, to-day, at half-past ten A. M.; Sabbath school at half-past two, and evening services at half past seven o'clock. "Calvinism" (in continuation) will be the subject of discussion at the People's Meeting at three o'clock this afternoon. The opening speaker will show that the laborer of our day has retarded liberty, civilization and progress. In the Church of the Resurrection, Thirty-fifth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue, divine services to-day, commencing at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and half-past seven in the evening. The rector, Rev. E. O. Flegg, will preach morning and evening. In the Free Church of the Redemption (Protestant Episcopal), in East Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Rev. Robert G. Dickson, pastor, services at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and half past seven in the evening. In the Reformed Protestant Dutch church in Thirty-fourth street the pastor, Peter Stryker, having returned, the services will be resumed by him to-day at half past ten o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening. The Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in the Athenaeum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Subject for the evening—"The Vacation and the Lesson." The Hebrew street Universalist church will be reopened for public worship at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. Rev. Moses Ballou is expected to preach. In the Church of the Adrent (Episcopal), Sixth avenue, between First and Forty-second streets, opposite Reservoir square, Rev. A. B. Hart, rector, divine services at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. At the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Rev. E. G. Brooks will resume his labors with an appropriate discourse this morning at half past ten o'clock. Sunday school at nine o'clock A. M. Rev. G. T. Flinders will preach in the evening at a quarter to eight o'clock. A camp meeting will be held to-day at Lettens' Park, Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn. Love feast at nine o'clock in the morning. Spiritual meetings of the congregation of the New Dispensation will be held at half-past ten A. M., and at three and half past seven P. M., at hall No. 954 Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street. Subject—"Special Providence of God in Answer to Prayer." The congregation will celebrate to-day, with great solemnity, in St. Mary's church, Hoboken, the annual festival of St. Quiricus, martyr, with his panegyric at eleven o'clock. The relics of the saint will be exposed during the whole day and through the week for the veneration of the faithful. In the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, corner of Twenty-second street, west side, services will be resumed to-day by the pastor, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and at half past seven o'clock in the evening. Christ church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, Rev. F. C. Hovey, rector, will be reopened for divine services on Monday.

THE MARKET. The Inman steamer City of New York, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool at four P. M. on the 25th and Queenstown on the 27th August, arrived at this port at three o'clock this morning, bringing passengers and the United States mails. The steamer City of Cork reached Liverpool at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo. The privateer Florida was off of Queenstown on the 26th ultimo. It was reported that a rebel man-of-war named the Atlanta was undergoing repairs in the Imperial dockyard at Brest. The Paris correspondent of the London Globe gives a report that sundry vessels on the Alabama model were being built for the Confederates in French ports. The proceedings were conducted with much secrecy, but the fact had nevertheless leaked out. The writer points out that inasmuch as the French government enjoys supreme control in such matters, without being hedged in with legal restrictions as in England, they will be fully responsible to the Federal government for such infractions of international law as they may permit. The Times authority gives a current account of a canal that had been sent to M. Mercier to protest against the continued recognition by the Washington government of the representative of the Juarez government of Mexico.

Steam Rams for the Rebels. The Daily News of the 26th published a memorial which was sent from the Committee of the Emancipation Society to Earl Russell on the 25th, and the Daily News editorially calls upon the government for prompt interference in the matter. To the Right Hon. EARL RUSSELL, &c. &c.—The memorial of the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society humbly sheweth—That your memorialists desire to call your lordship's attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance. Your memorialists have learned that certain persons, regardless of the proceedings already taken by her Majesty's government to stop such practices, have equipped vessels of a very formidable kind, which are about to sail from England to make war on a nation with which this country is at peace, and a people very nearly allied to us by ties of friendship and commerce. In particular, your memorialists are informed, and expressly state, that the vessels in question are steam rams—which for some time have been in preparation in the West Indies, by the builders of the Alabama—are now almost ready for sea; that the vessels are equipped and armed with steel bows and bullets, and are intended for the purpose of committing hostilities against the government and people of the United States of America. One, it is believed, will sail on or about the 27th of the present month of August, and is to be received by the Confederate war vessel Florida, now hovering off the British coast for the purpose. Another iron plated war vessel, destined for the same service, is approaching completion in the West Indies, and is expected to sail in a few days. Your memorialists have already done in the case of the suspected gunboat Alexandria, and of a statement by your lordship that you believe the foreign Enfranchisement Act sufficient to stop these dangerous practices. Your memorialists cannot doubt that the law will be enforced against the persons and vessels concerned in a spirit of loyalty and faithfulness to the law with a view to the maintenance of the rights of freedom and emancipation against a rebellion of slaveholders. We therefore please your lordships in order to prevent investigation into the circumstances above detailed, and if necessary for this purpose, to stop in the meantime the departure of the war vessel which is ready to sail, and to apply the law with a view to the maintenance of the rights of freedom and emancipation against a rebellion of slaveholders. And your petitioners will ever pray. W. EVANS, Chairman. P. A. TAYLOR, J. Joint Secretaries. W. T. HAZLETON, J. Secretary. F. W. CONYER, Hon. Secretary.

THE POLISH QUESTION. There is nothing new in regard to the Polish question beyond what we have before stated. The Paris journals as to the probable reply of Russia to the notes of the Western Powers. Little hope is expressed of concession by Russia. A rumor had been current in Paris that General Novikoff had been assassinated, but it lacked confirmation. The Paris correspondent of the London Times thinks it not unlikely that although the French government temporarily laid aside the Polish question, it will carry for some months to come its reserve and aims towards Prussia to such a pitch as to excite uneasiness in the latter Power. If after a certain time the pacification of Poland is not a fact accomplished, and the question still continues an open one, France will very probably again endeavor to obtain in co-operation of England in her contemplated hostilities. There are grounds for believing that this is the idea of the French Foreign office. THE CONGRESS OF GERMAN PRINCES. It is stated that in the sitting of the Congress on the 25th, which lasted four hours, the principal points of the reform propositions, viz., the directorate, the formation of a House of Representatives, and its periodical meetings were unanimously agreed to. Report says that the third article of the Austrian project relating to the directorate was adopted, with some modifications. The directorate will consist of six members—Austria, Prussia and Bavaria having each one vote; Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemberg having two votes each. The fourth vote in turn. Electoral Hesse and the seven Grand Duchies will elect the sixth member, and the remaining fifth article of the project relating to the Presidency of the Directorate, it was proposed that Austria and Prussia should preside alternately, but decided to leave those two great Powers to come to a mutual understanding. The sixth article, establishing the general principles of the privileges of the directorate and federal council, was adopted. Baden has entered a protest pointing out that the acceptance of the Austrian propositions as the basis of reform amounts to a binding engagement to important points in the sense laid down by Austria. RUSSIA. It is reported that the Pans had sent delegates to St. Petersburg demanding a constitution for Finland and a separate Finnish army. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL, August 26.—P. M. Cotton.—The market is buoyant and very active at present, and a high advance of Friday last. The sales of the past three days add up about 44,000 bales, including 30,000 for speculation and export. (This includes 20,000 to-day.) LONDON MARKETS. Breakfasts dull and wheat 1s. 2d. lower than on Friday last. Sugars active and firm. Coffee firm at full rates. Tea quiet and firm. Rice inactive. Tallow dull, and C. 42s. Petroleum 2s. 4d. for refined. LONDON MONEY MARKET. The funds are without any variation. Consols, on the 25th, at 93 1/2 a 93 1/2. Treasury bills, 4 months, at 93 1/2 a 93 1/2. American Securities dull.

CALIFORNIA. Arrival of the Champion. The steamship Champion, Captain Tucke, arrived at Quaranite this morning at two o'clock, from Aspinwall August 26, bringing \$200,000 in specie and two hundred passengers. Interesting from San Francisco. HEAVY GOLD SHIPMENT—LARGE MAJORITY FOR THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR—GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SANITARY FUND, &c. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4, 1863. Sailed steamer Constitution, carrying one hundred passengers and \$275,000 in treasure for New York. The Constitution also takes \$675,000 in treasure for England and \$500,000 for Panama. The latter sum is supposed to have been forwarded from the Sub-Treasury here on government account, but the Sub-Treasurer denies it. Another theory is that the shipment has something to do with the purchase of the Almaden quick silver mine. Low's majority for Governor is now estimated at sixteen thousand, without the vote of the absent soldiers, which it is believed will increase it twenty thousand. The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention of Nevada Territory gives in all the precincts, as far as heard from, large Union majorities. IMPORTANT MILITARY DESPATCH FROM THE PACIFIC. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5, 1863. FOWLER M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—Union State ticket carried by a large majority. Large contributions to Sanitary Fund. GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Brigadier General.

The Navy. THE VANDERBILT.—A letter from Mr. Edward Simpson, of Newark, N. J., dated on board the steamer Vanderbilt, July 24, has been received by his father. The vessel at that time was at Rio Janeiro, and the letter makes mention of the late light reported by the rebels. All on board were well and in good spirits. HONOLULU, Sept. 5, 1863. Arrived United States gunboat Hendrick Hudson, from New York. Religious Intelligence. Nearly all the churches that have been closed for the last five or six weeks will reopen to-day for the fall and winter campaign. The pastors, fresh from the invigorating waters of the springs and the bracing air of the seacoast, will no doubt to-day treat their congregations with sprightly and original sermons, such as they have not heard for a twelvemonth. The church's will all be crowded. CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY. In the Second Unitarian society, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, services will be resumed this morning, by Rev. G. T. Flinders, at a quarter to eleven, and in the evening at a quarter to eight o'clock. Sunday school at nine o'clock A. M. The Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle this evening at a quarter before eight o'clock. Communion service will be held in the morning at half-past ten o'clock. Subject for the evening's discourse will be "The True Campaign." Sabbath school at nine o'clock A. M. and half-past two P. M. The new Kim street church, of which Mr. Bartlett is pastor, is fast approaching completion, and will be an ornament to the City of Churches. The Westminster church, Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, will be reopened for divine service this morning at half-past ten o'clock and in the afternoon at half-past three o'clock. Rev. E. J. Hamilton will preach. In the Westminster Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, pastor, having returned from Europe, will resume his labors to-day. Services at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. In the Zion church,