THE DAILY PRESS
Published Every Morning,
(MONDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY
HENRY REED & CO.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE VINE-ST., OPP. CUSTOM-HOUSE.
THE CINCINNATI DAILY PRESS is delivered subscribers in Cincinnati, Covington and surrounding cities and towns, at
Ten Cents a Week
PAYABLE TO THE CARRIER.
PRICE BY MAIL—Single copies, 3 cents; one month, 50c.; three months, $1 25; one year, $5

Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOLUME VI. CINCINNATI, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861. NUMBER 9.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

THE RURAL FESTIVAL
—OR—
OUR HARVEST HOME.

The public are respectfully informed that the Grand Spectacular Exhibition of OUR HARVEST HOME will commence at the Opera-house, on

Monday Evening, Sept. 2, '61,

When a series of Classic Tableaux will also be presented. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the Descriptive Programme, which will be issued on Saturday morning.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance commences at 8 o'clock. au29-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE,
Sycamore-st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, Cincinnati, O.
THE CLASSES WILL BE RESUMED on MONDAY, September 2. None but Day Scholars are admitted.
TERMS.—For Tuition, in all the Branches of a thorough Classical and Mercantile Course, as taught at the Institution, per session of nine months.....$40 00
For use of Chemical Apparatus..... 4 00
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☞ Payable quarterly, in advance.
For Tuition in Instrumental Music, per lesson 25
For Tuition in Vocal Music, per month..... 50
For Tuition in Drawing, per month..... 1 00
For further information, apply at the College.
au15 x* J. SCHULTZ, S. J., President.

The Cincinnati Boys' Academy
WILL COMMENCE ITS SEVENTH SESSION,
On Monday, September 2, '61.
au22-feod ANDREW J. RICKOFF, Principal.

Herron's Seminary.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION WILL will commence on MONDAY, September 2, with good Teachers in the English, Scientific and Classical Departments. Military Drill and Gymnastic Exercises for the pupils.
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Preparatory Department, per session of 5 months. 20
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German, French, Drawing, Painting and Book-Keeping, extra.
JOSEPH HERRON,
au21-1* Principal.

MISS TROTT'S SCHOOL—FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The Fall Term of the Eighth Year of this School will open on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861.
This School is beautifully located near the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, between Glendale and Lockland Station. Parents or guardians desiring to place children here, for further particulars, will please address
au21-1* Miss E. J. TROTT, Glendale, Ohio.

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Great Eastern.
THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL REGULARLY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin.....$95@$130
(According to state-room accommodation.)
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FOR CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
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FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE CLIPPER-SHIP CONSTITUTION, for Liverpool, will sail on September 5.
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STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, touching and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....Saturday, September 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, September 14
KANGAROO.....Saturday, September 21.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$36
First do. to London..... 80 | Steerage to London..... 38
First do. to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First do. to Hamburg. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg 38
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☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105; Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire-annihilators on board.
For further information apply in Liverpool to William Inman, Agent, 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to Wm. Inman, 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. Seymour & Co.; in London, to Rives & Macey, 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to Jules Decoue, 3 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to John G. Dale, 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
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For sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 cents.

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Railroad Bulletin.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

The time on the following roads is seven minutes faster than city time, with the exception of the Ohio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Cincinnati, which is twelve minutes slower.

	Depart.	Arrive.
LITTLE MIAMI.		
Express	7.00 A.M.	4.30 P.M.
Mail	9.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.
Camp Dennison Accom'tion	3.15 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
Columbus Accommodation	3.50 P.M.	10.05 A.M.
Xenia	6.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.		
Mail	5.00 A.M.	7.10 P.M.
Accommodation	3.30 P.M.	10.45 A.M.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.		
Louisville Mail	4.45 A.M.	5.55 A.M.
St. Louis Express	3.00 P.M.	8.10 A.M.
Aurora Accommodation	4.30 P.M.	9.10 P.M.
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON.		
First Train	6.30 A.M.	10.44 A.M.
Second Train	2.24 P.M.	7.10 P.M.
CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS.		
First Train	7.30 A.M.	9.05 P.M.
Second Train	5.30 P.M.	10.20 P.M.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE.		
Mail and Express	7.30 A.M.	6.45 P.M.
Night Express	6.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.
CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE.		
First Train	7.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
Second Train	6.00 P.M.	7.14 P.M.
INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI.		
Mail	8.15 A.M.	3.40 P.M.
Accommodation	3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.
Chicago Express	6.50 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.	Depart.	Arrive.
Dayton, Sandusky, Toledo & Detroit Mail	6.00 A.M.	
Richmond, Log., Chi. & Ind. Express	7.30 A.M.	
Dayton, Belle., Toledo & Detroit Express	4.15 P.M.	
Richmond, Logansport & Chic. Express	8.00 P.M.	
Hamilton Accommodation	7.00 P.M.	
Columbus Express, for the East	10.07 P.M.	
Columbus Express, from the East		5.25 A.M.
Hamilton Accommodation		6.30 A.M.
Richmond, Logansport & Chi. Express		8.00 A.M.
Dayton, Toledo & Sandusky Express		10.13 A.M.
Rich.Log.Ch.Day San.Tol.&Det Express		8.15 P.M.

Governor Magoffin's Message.

As a State paper, the Message of Governor Magoffin to the Kentucky Legislature is not of the first order; as a defense, by a petty criminal before a country justice, it would have been natural, though not convincing. The constant asservations of honesty, devotion to the Union, &c., are, to say the least, suspicious. Innocent men are content to let the world judge of their acts, without endeavoring to forestall public opinion by too decided a denial of guilt or assertion of innocence.

The tone of the message is not of a high order, and was evidently written by the Governor himself. His assertions are made without regard to facts, and his conclusions drawn even without regard to his assertions. He professes to give a history of his connection with the present troubles, and to defend the position of his State; and in the first instance he misrepresents, and in the second shows that he is entirely ignorant of the subject. His declaration that "Kentucky had a right to be neutral," that is a right under the Constitution, is a declaration of the sovereignty of a State, and if true, it may take up arms for either belligerent—in a word, it may secede. The neutrality of Kentucky, as we understand it, and as it is assumed by the Union men of the State is, that there are volunteers enough to fight the battle on behalf of the Government, and citizens of that State, like those of every other, may remain at home if they choose; and judging from the peculiar situation of affairs, Kentuckians believe that it will redound to the benefit of the Union if but few of their number go. But when the volunteer system fails, no State can throw any obstacle in the way of the General Government, and it is the duty of the people to respond to the President's call.

The Governor says:

"Recently a military force has been organized, equipped and encamped in the central portion of the State, the officers are commissioned by, and act under, the authority of the President of the United States and the soldiers of which are sworn into the Federal service. The authorities of the State were not consulted in this movement. It was done but a short time before the assembling of a Legislature fresh from the people, and into whose hands and keeping has been committed the policy and destinies of the Commonwealth. Under what provision of the Constitution, by what laws of Congress or this State, the Federal Government has proceeded to raise volunteers in Kentucky, and quarter an army in our midst, I do not know."

The Governor has not read the Constitution, or his intellect is decidedly obtuse. The first article gives Congress the power to organize and equip an army, and it is evident that it must be quartered somewhere, and as nearly all of the territory east of the Mississippi is included within the limits of some State, it necessarily follows that they must be quartered in one of them. They could not be kept in the District of Columbia; or if they were, they would be of little service. The United States is composed of the territory embraced in the several States; and as the power to raise an army is conferred upon the nation generally, the soldiers must be raised from the country at large; and as the President is not only supreme executive of the nation, but commander-in-chief of the army, he can move it wherever he pleases. The President is not responsible to the authorities of the State for his acts; but only to his constituents, the whole people.

The following clauses of the message are somewhat contradictory, or at least they so appear to an outsider:

"No man lives, or ever did live, more honestly and earnestly desired to uphold and perpetuate the Union by a faithful execution of the Federal Constitution. * *

"Since then (the commencement of the rebellion) the people of this State have thrice been summoned to the polls, and, according to my interpretation of their votes, have expressed themselves in favor of preserving the neutrality and peace of the State. I have construed these expressions as signifying that the people were not yet prepared to dissolve their relation to the old Union, and were not to be employed in any way, directly or indirectly, as partisans for or against either of the belligerents in the unhappy fratricidal war between the Federal and Confederate States."

Mr. Magoffin here says that he has honestly labored to save the Union, and adds that he believes the Union party desire to remain loyal, and that they so expressed themselves at the recent elections; yet the Governor acted against that party in every instance; and if, as he says, it is loyal, it follows as a necessary sequence, that he is disloyal, in favor of Secession and the Southern Confederacy. His acts plainly contradict his declarations.

Again, the Governor says:

"I have also construed them as emphatic refusals to be made the instruments of coercing the people of the seceded States by force of arms. I have never been able to construe the votes of the people of Kentucky as meaning that unconstitutional aggressions could be sanctified by any display of numerical or military power."

This, Mr. Magoffin must have known to be incorrect. Nine out of the ten Congressmen, elected with special reference to the question, voted for the Crittenden resolutions, which declare that the war was commenced by the Southern disunionists, and that it ought to be carried on by the Government till the Union is restored; and to give effect to their declaration, they voted to appropriate $500,000,000 to equip an army of five hundred thousand men, to be employed in crushing the rebellion.

But so fearful is the Governor of an impeachment, that he is unwilling to rest upon his defense, but makes the following pledge:

"Their final decision will be law to me. Every constitutional act of their lawful representatives will be executed by me with as much vigilance and fidelity as if it originated in my own brain. No true Statesrights' man can ever set himself in factious opposition to the will of the people of his State, however honestly he may be opposed to her policy."

Whether he will redeem his pledges or not, we have no means of judging, except by his past acts; and they offer no guarantees. He knows that the people elected nine out of ten members of Congress, pledged to the maintenance of the Union; and that they gave expression to the will of their constituents, by voting an army of five hundred thousand men; why, then, did he not bow to the majesty of the people, by calling out the quota of his State? This army was authorized by Congress, directly; and he had not the excuse of illegality, by which he avoided the President's first proclamation.

In reference to this first call, the Governor says:

"The President's war proclamation, of April 15, in which he called for seventy-five thousand militia, was, in my opinion, illegal, even in view of the professed objects of the call; and I did not then doubt that the real object of it was the prosecution of an unconstitutional war of coercion against the South. I did not and could not hesitate, therefore, in returning a peremptory refusal to the demand upon me for Kentucky troops. * *

"The act of 1795 was passed by Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions. Upon a careful consideration of the act, it is manifest that the calling forth of the militia contemplated was where there had been a judicial investigation, a decision of the court and execution awarded, and the power of the courts and the marshal's power not being sufficient, the President being officially informed, should call out the militia."

Here is an amount of ignorance or perversion of the truth—and for the sake of the honor of Kentucky we will call it the former—which few other men could have condensed in the same space. The act of 1795 was made to meet such cases as the "Whisky Insurrection" in Pennsylvania; and it is well known that then only judicial proceedings in that instance were had after the rebellion had been crushed; and the law was made expressly to suppress insurrection first and punish traitors afterward.

Does Mr. Magoffin see the consequences of his theory? If there be no judicial proceedings, there can be no calling of the militia; and hence any law may be nullified by a mob, which may prevent the session of a Court; and the Executive is powerless to protect its officers or the innocent who may suffer by their absence. The law provides that when there are combinations too powerful to be put down by the civil authority, the President may call out the militia; and it was in such an exigency that the President's first proclamation was issued.

But we forbear to pursue the subject further; not that we have noticed all the falsehoods and inconsistencies the message contains, but because they are so glaring and obvious that further comment is unnecessary.

THE POPE'S TROUBLES WITH HIS MINISTERS. The following letter from Rome, dated August 10, contains some details relative to the rivalry which exists between Cardinal Antonelli and M. de Merode, and it further gives the reasons why M. de Merode maintains his position and is to retain it:

The newspapers which state that the Goyon and de Merode affair will produce a ministerial crisis are greatly mistaken. First, there is no ministry, properly so-called, at Rome. The Pope has a Privy Council, but they are never consulted on political subjects, so that the majority of the councillors are informed of what is passing solely through the public papers. The only one who is consulted by the Pope is the Cardinal Secretary of State, who never gives any information to the other councillors. M. de Merode, on his part, treats of military affairs with the Pope, and takes no notice of the other ministers. Such facts appear to be incredible, but they are true. M. de Merode will not resign immediately. I can assure you, however, that Cardinal Antonelli blames his conduct, and openly declares that he is mad. The Pope will not, nevertheless, part with M. de Merode, because he finds in him what he can not find in other prelates. He is disinterested, devoted to the Pope's person, and capable of sacrificing his life, if necessary, in defense of the sovereign Pontiff. It is, nevertheless, a strange sight to see the two most influential ministers about the Pope's person hate each other. In the mean time the affairs of state are becoming more complicated, and the Sacred College is condemned to witness this sad spectacle without being able to apply a remedy to the evil.

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.—A writer in the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* asks the question: "How shall we dispose of the prisoners?"—and answers it as follows:

Let the Quartermaster-General of the Confederate States issue his proclamation, stating that the prisoners will be hired out to the highest bidder for some specified time, and in such number as the hirer may desire. I know of a gentleman of this city, a rice planter, who would gladly take two hundred of the Yankees on his plantation to build up and mend the dams of his fields. He is more desirous of doing this, he says, as the Northern *gazettes* have long asserted that we can do without negro labor, and he is anxious of testing the question. One good black driver to every forty Yankees would insure good order and lively work among them.

FOR many years Moses, a negro, was a servant at the University of Alabama, and waited on the students very faithfully. He was, however, a great hypocrite, and was on that account commonly called "Preach," among the boys. One day he was passing a crowd of students, when one of them, out of mischief, called to him and said:

"I say, Preach, what are you going to do when Satan gets you?"

"Wait on the students," was the ready reply.

The Plans of the Rebels—A Change in Tactics Necessary—Fears of the Coast Defenses.

The New York *Tribune's* North Carolina correspondent, writes as follows, under date of August 26:

I learned by a conversation with Ex-Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, late United States Senator, that we are about to witness an entire change in the disposition of the Confederate forces, and in the original plan of their campaign. This change is the reluctant acceptance of a necessity inexorably commanded by events, and it bodes certain destruction to their cause. It is no less than the disbanding of their grand army in Virginia, by the withdrawal of the troops to their respective States for domestic protection and defense against menaced Federal invasion at weak and exposed points of their territory. Humiliating as is this dispersion to their pride, and portentuous of ruin to their more ambitious aims, it is confessed to be inevitable, and is adopted as a last forlorn resort to save their homes from surrender to the occupation of our troops and perhaps to the horrors servile revolt. The formidable naval preparations of the Government, threatening attack upon the Atlantic and Gulf coast, together with the contemplated expedition down the Mississippi under General Fremont, have inspired the rank and file of the army with affright at the danger of their own States, and they are eager to relinquish all their dreams of conquest and retire to the defense of their families and property. They would naturally care but little in the presence of these immediate and personal perils, for the myth of a Confederate Empire, or for glorifying Jeff. Davis as its head. The leaders, on the contrary, are so utterly besotted with ambition and audacity that they reckon lightly local and individual losses and sacrifices in view of the larger results of the campaign. The welfare of the people is nothing to them—their prejudices nothing—if in the way of the realization of their visions of aggrandizement. They would regard the occupation of Florida, for example, as of trifling moment could they swop it off for Missouri or Kentucky. The Floridians, however, would demur to this. The leaders look solely at the strategic value of points or territory to be held as won, while the people view it in a different way, and their wishes will prevail over the shrewd but selfish counsels of their chieftains. Before this general break up of the forces in Virginia, now confessed to be unavoidable, unless a bold and successful strike is soon made, Governor Bragg says a powerful attempt will be made to occupy Maryland and seize Washington. If the effort succeeds they hope thereby to avert or delay the intended expedition Southward. But the success of the enterprise is admitted to be problematical. Lee, Davis and Johnston have strenuously opposed the adoption of the plan, clearly foreseeing the disastrous consequences of a failure, which looks more than probable, but they have been constrained to yield to the dictates of their desperate fortunes. I also learn that the impending attacks of the Federal forces at different points in the revolted States have been the cause of much disquietude to the Confederate leaders, and more especially to the authorities of the States whose repose is threatened. These latter are largely actuated by the instinct of self-preservation, and believe that number one is by no means to be overlooked. They are outstripping each other in urging the peculiar dangers of their several States, and their consequent claims upon the Confederacy for protection. The States bordering upon the Mississippi claim, that as first to receive the coming blow, they should be the first to be protected. Louisiana asserts her importance as commanding the mouth of the Mississippi, and apprehends that New Orleans is an irresistibly inviting point of attack. She is fearful, besides that her immense plantation wealth may be destroyed by the Yankees tapping the levees and visiting her with a deluge worse than Noah's. Georgia dilates upon the importance of Savannah, and her system of railroads. North Carolina declares that Lincoln wants her inland waters for the establishment of an extensive naval depot. South Carolina vaunts the consequence of Charleston as the great Atlantic port of the Confederacy, and submits that it would never answer to allow the recapture of Sumter, the first trophy of the war. And thus one State alleges one claim, and the next another.

I believe that the extreme limit of the rebel resources, both of men and means, is already reached. Their army can never be much larger or better appointed than at present. Conscriptions and forced contributions, applied with however great severity and system, can not do more than keep their military material at its present point, and the probabilities are against even this for any extended period.

What New York Has Done:

The Albany *Evening Journal* of the 31st ult. says:

It will be remembered that on the first call of the President, the Seventh Regiment left New York for Washington for the defense of the national Capital. Since then a steady current has been setting toward the seat of war from this State. It would have been an easy matter to have doubled the number of volunteers under the impulse which the bombardment of Fort Sumter gave; but the Government, feeling they had already a sufficient force, informed Governor Morgan, in May last, that no more than twenty-eight regiments of troops could be accepted from this State.

Owing to the demands of agriculture, and to some extent, the influence of an unfriendly disposition toward the Administration, but principally the former cause, and to others not necessary to enumerate here, the spirit of enlistment has, for a time, been less active. Recruiting now, however, is much brisker, and we feel sure that the twenty-five regiments required from this State will be furnished as soon as they can be supplied with good arms—we hope in six weeks. It will be safe to say that New York will have over *one hundred thousand men* in the field—a force double the size of the whole army of the Revolution at any period during that struggle.

Below will be found a statement in brief of the regimental force furnished from this State:

Number of militia regiments ordered to Washington for three months	11
Number of militia regiments mustered for three years	5
Number of two years' volunteer regiments enrolled under act of April 16	38
Independent organizations enrolled for three years, already in the field or under marching orders, and commissioned or to be commissioned by Governor Morgan	20
Van Alen's Cavalry Regiment, seven companies in the field	1
Number of regiments	75

It is proper to observe that the twenty-five regiments to be raised under Governor Morgan, and the regiments being enrolled by authority issued direct from the War Department, will be in addition to the above number. The regiments are stationed as follows:

	Regiments.
Washington	34
Fortress Monroe	6
Baltimore	3
Fort Pickens	1
Bank's Command	3

The location of the other regiments is not specified by the *Journal*, though it is probable that more of them are at Washington.

Some of the members of the Fourth Regiment, engaged in cutting away some low pines on the fair ground at Manchester, N. H., on Monday morning, found several old wallets, which no doubt were hid there by some pickpockets during the late State Fair. One of them contained $25 in good money, another some receipted bills. The *Mirror* thinks the finders were $25 "in."

Fort Lafayette.

Since Fort Lafayette has become the military prison of the Government in which are confined all State prisoners, information in regard to it will be of interest to the public. We copy from the New York *Herald:*

The entrance to the Bay of New York, commonly called the narrows, is protected by forts on either side. On the Staten Island side are forts Tompkins and Richmond—the latter above and commanding the former, the front part of which is washed by the sea. On the opposite, or Long Island side is Fort Hamilton, on a little island, the public road intervening between it and the sea. Fort Lafayette is erected on a shoal, about four hundred yards from shore, and nearly in a line between it and Fort Tompkins, with no other means of communication with the shore than by boat.

The shape of the fort is quadrangular, with the angles pointing to the sea and bay and either shore, diamond wise. Facing Fort Hamilton are two tiers of heavy cannon, in bomb proof casements. On this side, which is less protected than the others, appear to be barracks for the troops, and other necessary buildings, the roofs of which are seen rising above the walls of the fort. There are, consequently, no barbette guns here. This part of the fort, however, is completely commanded by Fort Hamilton, opposite which is the sally-port in one of the angles.

On the other side guns are mounted *en barbette*, in addition to the heavy casement guns below. In fact, the entire structure, whatever may be said of its capacity as a defense against foreign invasion, seems to be more than sufficiently strong to keep in security as many State prisoners as are likely to be entrusted to the hospitable care of Colonel Burke.

It would surely puzzle Jack Sheppard or Baron Trenck themselves, were these worthies alive and confined in Fort Lafayette, to make their way out of that strong-hold, surrounded as they would be by granite walls, with the sea washing their base on every side; and yet there were wiseacres who could seriously advise the Sheriff of Kings County to call out the militia of the county to reduce the fort, in order that the Sheriff might be enabled to arrest Lieutenant-Colonel Burke on a warrant of attachment for refusing to obey Judge Garrison's writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, in obedience to his superior, General Scott. The law may not be exactly "an ass," to employ the elegant phraseology of Mr. Rumble, the beadle of the parish, in requiring Mr. Sheriff Campbell to make formal application for the militia to aid him in serving and executing the writ, but the individuals who imagine that Fort Lafayette can be reduced by ten times the force that Kings County can bring to bear against it, must have very long ears. Indeed, isolated as Fort Lafayette is, and commanded completely by Fort Hamilton, with the sea open to the Federal forces, the officer of the day on Saturday at Fort Hamilton seems justified in the remark he made to our reporter, that the entire force of New York City, several times over, would not suffice to get possession of Fort Lafayette and the prisoners confined therein.

From New Mexico.

The Santa Fe correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing under date of August 11, says:

The El Paso mail arrived at last on Sunday past, and we were informed that the Texans took Fort Fillmore, and that the garrison, seven hundred men strong, surrendered.

The commander of said fort was Major Lynde, seventh Infantry. He surrendered, as the report goes, to three hundred and fifteen Texans. They say that Capt. Gibbs, mounted rifles, commanding the company of J. P. Hatch, now Commissary General in this city, behaved gallantly, and drove the Texans back, but that he was ordered by Major Lynde to stop firing, and then the fort was surrendered. If it is so, as very trustworthy persons here have stated, it is the most shameful thing ever done by an officer of the United States Army.

Gov. A. Reucher has called on the militia. A home Guard was right away formed in the city.

Colonel E. R. S. Canby, commanding this military Department, has also issued a proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* on account of treason going on, different persons talking loudly in favor of Secession, and giving them a warning in time.

The District Court open this week, Chief-Justice Kirby Benedict presiding. He instructed the Grand Jury of the United States, as well as the Grand Jury of the Territory, to direct their attention to what had to be understood by treason; and a great many persons who were talking very loudly, have been taken up and made to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

After Fort Stanton has been abandoned, and Fort Fillmore has been surrendered, the rumor goes in this city that the Texans will be here in a very few days. I was asked today if I did not feel like leaving the city and Territory. I answered, I would not; that I had, perhaps, more right than a great many others to live here, because I came here in 1846, with General Kearney, and fought as one of many who battled to make the star-spangled banner wave over the plaza; that the banner had waved there since that time; that I would stand up to the Republican principles because they were the fruit of thirty years' hard labor and thinking; that I did not care if the Texans would hang or shoot me; that I would not take back a single word I had said for years past; that I believed that I did not fight under said banner to be deprived of *free* speech; that I left my own dear native country on account that the Government of Prussia deprived me of that right of *free* speech; that I with the greatest regret left the trees under which I was born—the stones I stumbled over when I was a school-boy—the old church where my good old mother first taught me to pray—my dear sisters and brothers, and the many school-mates and friends—the holy spot for me where the ashes of my beloved father and mother rest, but for the sake of going to a country where a man could be a man, having the right of free speech, because without this I venture to say that men are slaves.

THE SITUATION IN HUNGARY.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Pesth, Hungary, under date of August 16, says:

According to information which I have every reason to believe correct, the plan it is proposed to carry out includes, as its principal points, the early dissolution of the Hungarian Diet, and also that of the Provincial Councils, or, as they may be more exactly termed, the County Committees. The first of these two weighty measures is likely to be taken within a very few days; the second can be only gradually carried out, and is likely to be a work of time and difficulty. A rescript from the Emperor may be expected shortly to arrive—no long-winded, hobbling document, like the last, but something brief and trenchant. Of its exact contents, of course, no one is as yet informed, but conjectures are hazarded which may prove not very wide of the mark. The Emperor will, probably, treat the address as an attack upon the dignity of the Crown (a favorite phrase just now in the political circles of Vienna), will declare the Diet dissolved, and will express a hope that time and reflection may bring Hungary to a better frame of mind and more practicable political views.

Oliver Cromwell's *Soldier's Pocket Bible* has been issued by the American Tract Society, for the use of the army. Only two copies of the original are known to be extant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday's Noon Dispatches

Subjugation of the Rebels.

Panic in the Cotton States—The South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama Reserves Turned Back for Home Protection—Great Distress in South Carolina—A Paymaster in the Navy Arrested—"Flora Temple" Seized as Contraband of War—Her Owner is a Baltimore Secessionist—Jeff. Davis's Death Confirmed—Cheering News from North Carolina—Three Hundred Take the Oath of Allegiance in One Day—The Rebels Abandoning Their Forts on the North Carolina Coast—Latest from the Vicinity of Leesburg—The Rebels Entrenching Themselves—Our Batteries Within Reach of Leesburg—Great Outrage in Missouri—A Railroad Train Destroyed—A Number of Persons Killed.

[New York Herald's Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, September 5.—The capture of Fort Hatteras and its dependencies has spread alarm throughout the Carolinas.

The regiments from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, hurrying to the Potomac, have been stopped on the way and sent to Newburn, under the impression that an immediate attack is contemplated on the head-quarters of the rebel pirates.

[New York Tribune's Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Mr. Burch, the British Consul at Charleston, writes to his friends in this city that the effect of the blockade is felt with increased severity. Every week the Southern people were bitterly lamenting their destitute condition.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, September 5.—B. G. Gallagher, Paymaster of the Navy, and who has been for some time stationed at the Navy-yard, was arrested this morning, by order of Government, and is now in custody at Philadelphia.

He is from Richmond, Va. It is believed his offense is disloyalty to the Government.

Captain A. Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence, has advertised for sealed proposals for five thousand barrels flour, to be made from new wheat; also, for forty thousand bushels potatoes, of the first quality—the Government reserving the right, in each case to pay for the same in Treasury notes.

NEW YORK, September 6.—"Flora Temple" was seized yesterday on the race course by the United States Marshal, as the property of a Baltimore Secessionist. She had just been beaten in three straight heats by the "Ethan Allen."

A Secession flag was found, yesterday, stowed away on board the United States transport, *Marion*. The *Marion* was under charter by the Government, and had just been seized as the property, in part, of Secessionists.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—The *Inquirer* has a special dispatch from Washington which says that reliable information has been received by the Government of the death of Jeff. Davis. It is said to have taken place on Tuesday.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 5.—The *Monticello* and *Hariet Lane* arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning. They report the most gratifying intelligence. The Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified fort at Ocracoke Inlet.

Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. Colonel Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred in a singe day.

The steamer *Pawnee* still lies in the Inlet, and the *Susquehanna* on the outside. The *Susquehanna* ran down to Ocracoke Inlet, and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The Confederates had carried away their guns, and a white flag was exhibited.

MONTGOMERY CO., MD., September 2.—At the latest advices from Leesburg, there were supposed to be about seven thousand rebel troops there. The rebels are engaged in throwing up intrenchments at the Junction of the Little Falls Road with the Alexandria and Leesburg Turnpike, and that nearly all the negroes in the northern part of Fairfax County are employed in the work. Above Leesburg there are no large bodies of rebels, but their pickets line the river shore, and guard the fords and ferries.

An eye-witness states that the affair at Conrad's Ferry, a week ago, was as follows:

A party of Union scouts crossed the river and took several prisoners, arms and four horses.

On reaching the river, on their return, they were attacked and compelled to let their prisoners go. The next day a battery appeared opposite our intrenchments, and commenced shelling us.

We having no artillery there at the time, our men responded with muskets and rifles. On the arrival of our battery the rebels soon beat a retreat.

Three days subsequent to the above, a large camp of Secessionists was discovered to be in range of our rifled batteries, and near Leesburg. An active bombardment soon caused the rebels to leave their quarters and go a mile further from the river.

Our artilleriste say they threw shells from their rifled guns over and beyond the town of Leesburg.

HUDSON, MO., September 5.—Abe Hager, baggage-master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, furnishes to the St. Louis *Democrat* the following account of a diabolical outrage on that road, day before yesterday:

The passenger express train bound west, September 3, was thrown into Platte River. The timbers of the east end of the bridge over that stream having been burned through, the entire train went down, the engine turning over, and the baggage, freight, mail and two passenger coaches piled on top.

The passenger coaches were completely smashed, and I was the only one of the train that escaped unhurt. After getting out of the baggage car, I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed from the wreck. Conductor S. C. Cutler died in a few minutes.

Frank Clark, engineer, had one leg completely twisted and jammed in strings. He also died in a few moments.

Martin Field, mail agent, Charles Moore, fireman, and J. Fox, brakesman, were killed.

Among the wounded were Mr. Medill, son of Dr. Medill, of Ohio, and his wife, both badly injured. I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph, got an engine, physicians and other necessaries for the wounded, and reached the wreck at three A. M.

The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage.

Appointment.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Major B. B. French has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings in place of Wood, resigned.

General Butler in Boston.

BOSTON, September 6.—General Butler paid a brief visit to the State House to-day. He will probably address the Union meeting shortly to be held at Faneuil Hall.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says that the Seventh Michigan Regiment, stationed at Monroe, has been ordered to start for Washington on Wednesday of this week. The Fifth is ordered to move the first of next week, and the First will follow next, though on what day has not been determined.

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