The Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 5.—The Senate organized today by the selection of John F. Fiske, Speaker, and J. H. Johnson, Clerk.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

Gov. Magoffin's message was received. He says Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position; that she had no agency in fostering a sectional party in the Free States, and did not approve of the separate action and secession of the southern states at the time; until recently Kentucky's neutrality has not been aggressed upon by either belligerent power. Lawless raids have been suffered on both sides; private property seized; commerce interrupted; our trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne with patience as long as possible; but a military Federal force was organized, equipped and encamped in the central portion of Kentucky without consultation with the state authorities, but a short time before the assembly of a Legislature fresh from the people. If the people of Kentucky desire more troops, let them be obtained under the constitution of Kentucky.

I recommend that the act of last spring be amended to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum to purchase arms and munitions for our own defense.

The Governor infers from the President's correspondence that if he thought the people of Kentucky wished the removal of the federal force from Kentucky, the President would comply. The Governor recommends the passage of resolutions requesting the disbanding or removal of all military bodies under the state authority. He complains of the continued introduction of Federal guns and the distribution thereof to private citizens. He thinks this source of irritation should be arrested.

After discussing the national difficulties, he says that Kentucky has meant to wait the exhaustion of civil remedies before they will reconsider the question of assuming new external relations; but I have never understood that tamely submit to the unconstitutional aggressions of the North, &c.

Their final decision will be law to me, and I will execute every constitutional act of their representatives as vigilantly and faithfully as though it originated with myself.

The Governor protests against the further prosecution of the war; against Kentucky being made a camping ground or pathway for the Government, or the forces of either of the belligerents, and recommends the General Assembly to pass resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil and respect Kentucky's neutrality. My respect for state rights and state sovereignty will make me bow in respectful submission to the majority of her people, so long as I am a citizen of Kentucky.

Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT IRVING HALL.

The public reception tendered by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and of citizens generally, to the distinguished Kentuckian, JOSEPH HOLT, took place last evening at Irving Hall. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather, the hall was densely crowded in every part, over two thousand persons being present.

At eight o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Holt appeared on the stage, accompanied by a large deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, and a number of our most distinguished citizens. On his entrance the audience seemed almost frantic with enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer shook the building, for some time.

Mr. Dodge called the meeting to order and on nomination Pelatiah Perit, Esq., was chosen to preside.

Mr. Perit introduced Mr. Holt as one to whom the country was indebted in a great measure for its salvation, in consequence of his energy and patriotism in the discharge of the duties of Secretary of War, a post which he accepted in the country's darkest hour of peril.

Hon. Mr. Holt was again, as he rose, greeted by a series of the most deafening cheers. The following is an abstract of his remarks.

"It is to me a source of boundless rejoicing that the freemen of Kentucky are still permitted to call the freemen of New York, fellow citizens. (Applause.) Traitors within and traitors without have striven unceasingly to draw that noble old commonwealth from the safe moorings of her loyalty, and to send her adrift on the bloody sea of treason, where so many of her sister states are now being wrecked; but, thank God, without avail. Despite all their seductions and machinations, New York and Kentucky are still sisters. Kentucky, however otherwise she may be represented, abhors traitors as Rome did Cataline, as Americans do Benedict Arnold, as Christians do the memory of Judas Iscariot. Notwithstanding her recent expression of opinion at the ballot-box, traitors however, still desire to force her to secession. Let them beware, or they will learn that the true men of Kentucky carry bullets as well as ballots."

He thanked his hearers, and through them the people, for their endorsement of his actions. He had done nothing more than his duty; if he had done any less, he would have been infamous in his own eyes and those of the world.

He had recently been through several of the loyal states, and everywhere found a most healthful public sentiment in relation to the prosecution of this war. There was no feeling of exasperation against the people of the South, but a stern determination to uphold the Government, together with a sadness unspeakable, for our present condition. All now realise that it is not a war against the people of the South, but a war for their defense and for their deliverance from unscrupulous traitorious leaders, ambitious conspirators against the life of the nation.

This is not a war of conquest, of spoliation, of passion, or of revenge, but, in every light in which it can be regarded, is a war of duty. It is a struggle for national existence, and so hallowed, that for it pastor and flock together may, as Christians and patriots, contribute unsparingly their blood and treasure. We shall be guilty of actual crime if we do less. We have no right to commit national suicide, to succumb to a fate like this, from which manhood and courage can save us—we have no right to prove ourselves recreant to the sacred trust imposed upon us by our forefathers—we have no right to shirk the duty of chastising this rebellion, which is not only a crime against us, but against the whole human race.

The speaker compared certain classes of men among us, who labor to oppose and thwart the defense of the Union against its destroyers, to confederate incendiaries who would cut the hose to prevent the extinguishing of a burning dwelling. These traitors you meet daily, said he, are at least morally guilty of the death of those who fall in the defense of the government, as much as if they had met them on the battle field. Everywhere disloyalty should be branded as a leprous and loathsome thing, and wherever you meet these men, and they offer you their hands, look well to them and you will see them red with the blood of the brave men—your kindred and friends, it may be—who are perishing in defense of our country. Turn from them in disgust and indignation.

The North and West are full of loyalty, let us do all in our power to increase it. We now need a patriotism which rises to a full comprehension of the actual and awful perils in which our institutions are placed, and is prepared to put forth every power of mind, body and fortune to redeem it. [applause,] which will obliterate all party lines, [loudant long applause,] and extending all party issues, say to the President, here are our lives, our fortunes, use them freely, boldly, but successfully; for looking on the graves of our fathers and our children, we have sworn that should all things perish, this country and this government shall live. [Immense and prolonged applause.]

He earnestly counselled forbearance and patience in reference to those charged with the administration of our government. [Applause.] No man can doubt the courage and loyalty of the President as the United States [cheers repeated] or his determination to suppress this rebellion. [Applause.] To him under the Constitution the popular voice has committed the fate of this republic; his hands are your hands and in weakening him you weaken yourselves and the struggling country we are all striving to save.

The blood which the heroes of liberty have shed on more than a thousand battle fields, has borne fruit, and that fruit is the republic of the United States. It came forth like the morning sun, its pathway has been one of light and glory, and we cannot take to our bosoms the crushing thought that such a government as this, is fated to perish beneath the swords of the guilty men banded together for its overthrow. [Immense applause and cries of never, never.]

The speaker could not believe that twenty millions of people, in all our light of civilization and intelligence, descendants of men of the revolution, will permit themselves to be overcome by ten millions, half of whom are themselves wretched slaves with fettered hands. No page as dark, so humiliating as this, has yet been written in the book of history, and the American people had better never have been born than to have such a record written of them.

He hoped that prompt action would be taken, as it would certainly prove in the end the most effective and economical. In conclusion, the speaker eloquently spoke of his love for the Union, and said that "if this government is overthrown, the grave of every earthly hope will open at my feet, and it will open at yours also."

After taking his seat, a momentary silence ensued. Then the audience burst forth simultaneously in the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm, relapsing at length into quiet, after three stentorian cheers "for old Kentucky."

Mr. W. Curtis Noyes spoke at some length, before the meeting adjourned.

The Soldier's Sabbath.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

We have received by telegraph the following General Order, to which we give the prominent position it deserves. While we deeply regret that it was not issued by Gen. Scott, to all divisions of the American army, we feel that it derives increased significance and interest from the known Christian principles of the General from whose sincere convictions it emanates as no mere act of deference to the religious sentiment of the community. Its only fault is that it was not earlier promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1861.

The Major-General commanding desires and requests that in future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeavor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is commended to commanding officers, that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend Divine service after the customary Sunday morning inspection, and that officers and men shall alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest in seven is necessary to men and animals. More than this, the observance of the Holy Day of the God of mercy and of battles is our sacred duty.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Rains Defeated and Captured.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—The Postmaster of Osceola, St. Clair Co., reports that when he left, news had just reached there of a fight between Gen. Lane's Kansas regiment and a body of rebels, under Gen. Rains, in which the latter were completely routed, with a heavy loss, and Gen. Rains was taken prisoner.

Gen. Price, who was at Osceola, credited the report.

Ex-Gov. Jackson arrived at Springfield on the 1st. McCulloch was at Mt. Vernon.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND HATTERAS INLET.

Continued Good News from North Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 7.—Commodore Stringham reached Old Point today. His flag ship has not arrived.

The George Peabody arrived last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing recent intelligence, and a number of fugitive families from the mouth of the Tar River, who managed to escape to the Inlet.

The fortifications at the Ocsacoke Inlet have been abandoned, and probably those at Oregon Inlet, some forty miles this side of Cape Hatteras.

A powerful steamer was seen inside at the latter place, when the Peabody came up yesterday.

There is no light at Hatteras, the Confederates having removed the houses.

No signs of a fortification were to be seen at the Cape.

It is supposed the secessionists will make a stand at Fort Macon, a strong casemated work, guarding the approach to Beaufort.

Refugees from North Carolina, report that the lower counties of the state are ready to hoist the Union flag, when assured of support. A perfect reign of terror exists. The state troops were in fact returning from Virginia.

A prominent clergyman declared at Hatteras Inlet, should a Federal force invade the main land near Beaufort, it would at once be joined by 2,000 North Carolina Unionists.

The captain of the Peabody counted twenty-five wrecks between Cape Hatteras and Henry.

Col. Max Weber will return to Old Point, and Col. Hawkins force will be greatly strengthened.

Col. Bendix has been placed in command of the New York 10th regiment.

The weather at Old Point is intensely hot.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE YORKTOWN PREPARING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 6, via Baltimore, Sept. 7.—The steam frigate Roanoke, Commodore Prendergast, has returned from the blockade off Charleston, having been relieved by the Wabash.

The Quaker City is coaling for a cruise.

The Confederate steamer Yorktown is only about a dozen miles above Newport News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. She has long been preparing at Richmond and is said to carry a very heavy armament.

The Harriet Lane saved her best gun.

Important From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.—On Saturday night the officers arrested M. J. Grady, one of Kane's police, and 19 others, who were endeavoring to make their way to Virginia. The party had got about 8 miles out in three wagons, and were to have embarked in a schooner. Among the articles seized, was a quantity of military materials, letters, medicines, etc. The whole party were taken to Fort McHenry this morning.

A NICE GAME BLOCKED.

About daybreak this morning, A. Williamson, coachmaker, was arrested for treason. A few days previous it was ascertained that he had been engaged by certain parties to make a wagon with a false top and bottom, to facilitate the transmission of contraband articles south of the Potomac. He was arrested in the said wagon with a pair of excellent horses, just as he was about leaving his shop. The vehicle had a false floor, and as the police quietly removed it, the accused exclaimed, "My, God, I am a ruined man!" The articles found embraced among other things some 20 large size navy revolvers of superior quality, a quantity of gold lace, red flannel, and a package of about 120 letters addressed to parties in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Fairfax—some from several first class business houses in Baltimore. The letters and other articles were sent to Gen. Dix. Williamson was sent to Fort McHenry.

More Brigadier Generals.

Washington, Sept. 7th.—Appointed Brigadier Generals by the President today: Charles M. Fourton, Aid to Gen Scott and an officer in the Mexican war; Willis A. Gorman, Ex-Governor of Minnesota; also of Mexican fame, and Daniel Butterfield of the New York 12th.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

The General Court Martial at Alexandria has sentenced about thirty volunteer soldiers to be shot for various military offences.

Wm. Scott, Company K., 5d Vermont, sentenced to death for sleeping on his post a second time, will be shot on Monday morning.

LIEUT. COL. O'KEEFE CASHIERED.

Lieut. Col. Francis B. O'Keefe, of the 15th Regiment of New York Volunteers, having been sentenced by court-martial to be cashiered for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, etc., Major General McClellan has approved the said sentence, and formally declared Lieut. Col. O'Keefe no longer an officer in the military service of the United States.

Twenty-five persons were arrested last night, and fined $25 each, for selling liquor to soldiers.

Two hundred barefooted and ragged rebels caught three of our pickets on Thursday, and eagerly stripped them stark naked on the spot, and divided their clothes and rations, before carrying them away.

WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. ROSENCRANZ.

The War Department received a dispatch today from Gen. Rosencranz, in camp near Sutton, Virginia, dated yesterday, from which it is inferable that all is well with his command.

The Hempstead Camp of Instruction.

Camp Sherman, Hempstead Branch, L. I., Sept. 7.—The American Telegraph Company have opened a telegraph office at this place for the accomodation of the camp and the public. The military encampment is most admirably located on a plain of several thousand acres. It is easy of access by the Long Island Railroad, being but a short distance from the depot, and, it is understood, extra trains will be run as soon as the wants of the military or the public demand them.

Jeff. Davis Still Hangs Fire.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8th.—A sailor belonging to the brig Joseph, which was captured by the privateer Savannah, in June last, has arrived here. He left Richmond on Tuesday last. He heard nothing of the death of Jeff. Davis. He saw him on the Sunday previous, when he appeared as well as usual.

Louisville, Sept. 8.—The city is full of contradictory and unreliable rumors, among which is one that a dispatch from Jeff. Davis to a friend was exhibited, saying that he approved of the Confederate occupation of Hickman and Columbus.

Louisville, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch to the Richmond dispatch of the 5th, says that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, senior General in the Confederate army, has arrived and it is expected will be assigned to duty at Manassas.

The Richmond *Despatch* learns that Gen. Lee was at Valley Mountain on the 27th ult., waiting for fair weather and good roads to commence operations. The Federals are strongly fortified at Stalnaker's about 12 miles distant, between there and Huttonville.

A Touching Appeal for the Union by a Great and Good Friend.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Russian Minister, M. De Stoeckl, had an audience of the President on Saturday, and read to him the following dispatch:—

[Translation.]

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 10.

M. DE STOECKL, &c., &c.:

SIR:—From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our August Master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union. The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens already in arms are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the scourges of political society—a civil war. For the more than 80 years that it has existed the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise and its progress, to the concord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact, which up to this time has made their power. In spite of the diversity of their constitutions and of their interests, and perhaps even because of their diversity, providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond, which is the basis of the very conditions of their political existence. In any event the sacrifice which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it are beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. United they perfect themselves, isolated they are paralyzed.

The struggle which unhappily has just arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged, nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatsoever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to co-exist. The American nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in securing in common such a settlement, before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals, shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the confederation, to end definitely in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political power.

Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations.

His Imperial Majesty places his confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union, who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Imperial Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men on the two parties will seize all occasions, and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance, in a spirit of justice and moderation.

If within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your councils may contribute to this result, you will respond, sir, to the intentions of his majesty, the Emperor, in devoting to this, the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character, as the representative of a sovereign, animated by the most friendly sentiments towards the American Union. This union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrium- it constitutes besides a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interest—for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other. I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this concert. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in the presence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes which his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work so laboriously raised, and which appeared so rich in its future.

It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the general government as to the influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master during the important crisis, which it is passing through at present.

Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep consideration. (Signed)

GORTSCHAKOFF."

The Secretary of State has delivered to M. Stoeckl, the following acknowledgment:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 7, 1861.

"The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized by the President to express to M. De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly and magnanimous sentiments of His Majesty, on the subject of the internal differences which for a time have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instruction from Prince Gortschakoff to M. De Stoeckl, and by him read, by His Majesty's direction, to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. M. De Stoeckl will express to his Government the satisfaction with which the Government regards this new guaranty of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to M. De Stoeckl renewed assurances of his high consideration.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"M. De Stoeckl, &c., &c."

Interesting from the Potomac.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The following are the results of careful and extended observations today, on the Virginia side of the Potomac:

A new and formidable battery has been discovered, commanding the Leesburg turnpike, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge.—The felling of woods by the Confederates exposed this battery to the view of our troops. Owing to the distance no guns were discernable, nor any large body of troops. Men were, however, employed on the fortifications today.

OUR LINES ADVANCED.

At daylight, this morning, our pickets advanced one mile farther into Virginia, the Confederates retiring before them from the direction of Arlington.

ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

Last Wednesday the Confederates fired from an eminence at Great Falls, 16 miles from Washington, upon a body of our troops on the Maryland side. Their rifled cannon, although perhaps a hundred times discharged, wounded only one of our men. They attempted to ford the river by constructing a temporary bridge with planks, when they were repulsed by the sharpshooters of the Pennsylvania 7th, and a number of them killed. The Confederates then retired from view carrying with them their battery.

GEN. McCLELLAN GONE UP.

Yesterday Gen. McClellan made a balloon ascension with Prof. Lowe, and occupied two hours in reconnoissances.

Gen. McClellan's order for the observance of the Sabbath was read throughout the entire line today, and was everywhere received with gladness.

A DEFAULTER.

Purser Gallagher at the Washington Navy Yard is a defaulter for $200,000, lost in lotteries.

THE FEMALE REBELS.

Fifteen female rebels are now confined.

Another Inmate for Fort Lafayette.

Newark, Sept. 7.—Edward P. Wilder, engineer of this city, aged 45, was arrested today and sent to Fort Lafayette. Intercepted letters exposed him. He was making a rifle battery to send South, and expressed a willingness to fight the horde of Northern Abolitionists.

The Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 7.—The State Senate today appointed Messrs. Johnson, Reed and Thornton Marshall a Committee to visit western Kentucky and inquire of the Federal and Confederate military authorities by whose direction and for what reasons they are occupying certain portions of the soil of Kentucky.

In the House the United States flag was ordered to be hoisted over the capitol by a vote of 77 to 20.

The Richmond *Despatch* learns that Gen. Lee was at Valley Mountain on the 27th ult., waiting for fair weather and good roads to commence operations. The Federals are strongly fortified at Stalnaker's about 12 miles distant, between there and Huttonville.

The House is composed of 76 Unionists and 24 Southern Rights men.

The Senate is composed of 27 Unionists and 11 Southern Rights men.

Interesting from Southern Missouri.

Fredericktown, Mo., Aug. 29.—The eight regiments assembled here (including that of the renowned Gen. Hecker) have received orders to march "to the South" at 8 o'clock today. The Hecker regiment has passed a heavy crisis. A conspiracy of officers of two companies against the colonel, which was sprung some time ago, failed. The soldier breath free again. The old man remains with them, to carry them to victory and honor. During an absence of Col. H. on regimental business, the dark plot was to be executed. The mines were laid, but exploded, destroying the originators of the plan, who were discharged from the regiment by Col. H. the foreman, who has received all necessary powers for this object from Gen. Fremont.

[Were the above dispatch has been since Aug. 29th, we cannot say.]

More Arrests.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The proprietor of a faro bank was arrested yesterday, it being reported that a paymaster in the navy, who is detained here in custody, has been patronizing his establishment by large adventures. The various other gambling houses, principally on Pennsylvania avenue, were closed at an early hour last night, probably from a fear that their business would be interrupted or suspended by the government.

Reports from various points on the Virginia side of the Potomac, represent that all was quiet during last night and this morning.

Our forces near Alexandria found six brass six-pounders yesterday buried in the ground there, a short distance from the railroad station. They were taken to Fort Ellsworth.

Position of the Rebels in Missouri.

Cairo, Ill., Sept. 7.—Gen. Pillow and Polk are at Columbus with seven thousand Rebel troops. Jeff. Thompson is in Missouri, directly opposite, with the balance of the forces.

REINFORCEMENTS GOING INTO KENTUCKY.

Eight hundred Federal troops left here today to reinforce those at Paducah. Another regiment is to follow immediately.

Union Meeting in Albany.

Albany, Sept. 8.—At a Union meeting held in this city last evening, the following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the People's Convention, on the 10th inst.: Hon. John K. Porter, Hon. Andrew J. Colvin, Alexander Greer, H. P. Martin, Hon. George Woodford, John McEvoy, Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer, Wm. B. Scott, Col. W. J. Harcourt, Hon. James D. Watson, J. Howard King, Hiram Perry, George Downing, James O. Sullivan, Col. Rob't L. Johnson and R. M. Griffin.

Resolutions were adopted commending the Hon. D. S. Dickinson for his bold and patriotic course, declaring that all former party strife should be buried and forgotten in one common effort to put down treason and sustain the Government, recommending that but one ticket be nominated at the approaching conventions, to be composed of men without regard to former party associations, and also recommending that Hon. D. S. Dickinson be placed on the state ticket.

Union Meeting at Danbury, Conn.

Danbury, Conn., Sept. 7.—A Union Meeting, called by four hundred men of all parties, who believe in a vigorous prosecution of the war and sustaining the Administration, was held here this afternoon. About fifteen hundred persons were present. Strong resolutions were adopted, with great cheering. A Prudential Committee of ten was appointed. Speeches were made by the Hon. R. Averill and Samuel T. Seely, D. D., of Albany.

Large Union Meeting.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A large Union meeting was held here this evening. James C. Cochrane presided and made a strong Union speech. The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Dr. Robinson, J. D. Husbands, S. J. Croake and others. Five delegates from each Assembly District were appointed to attend the state convention on the 10th inst.

Delegates to the Union Convention.

Syracuse, N. Y. Sept. 7.—At noon today, a large meeting of Union men was held at the Voorhees House, at which a delegation of five Union Democrats and five Republicans were elected to the People's Union Convention, to be held in this city on the 10th inst.

Military and Naval Movements.

UNITED STATES STEAMER QUAKER CITY, Overton Carr, U. S. N., Commander, arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, and proceeded to the Navy Yard.

She brought on, and landed at Fort Lafayette, 8 rebel prisoners, captured from the schooner H. Middleton.

The Quaker City has been constantly employed on the blockade at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, a distance of twelve miles, and a station she was eminently fitted to occupy owing to her speed and light draft of water. She has been constantly under steam for 79 days, and during that time her name has became a terror to the rebels who line the shore of Lynn Haven Bay as also to such of the "evil disposed" and "slipping hulled" small craft, who have thought to elude the blockade by taking to the shoaler channels of the Bay.

The Quaker City having been purchased by the Government, and the term of service of her crew having expired, she comes to New York to be refitted and reorganized, and return as quickly as possible to the blockade.

RECRUITING FOR THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Capt. Gill, of Company I, and Lieut. Davy, of Company H, 14th (Brooklyn) Regiment, New York State Militia, have been detailed by Gen. McClellan for recruiting duty. The regiment—originally about 1,000 strong—now musters a few over seven hundred men. A large number of the missing were killed, wounded and taken prisoners at Bull Run, but the greater proportion have deserted since the battle, or, as in the case of some of the recruits taken on just before the battle was fought, refused to be sworn into the service. The discharge of the engineer corps is another cause of the diminution in numbers. About three hundred men are now required to fill the regiment to the war standard.

Recruiting offices will be opened today.—The men are represented to be in good condition and well satisfied. There are no more complaints about food or clothing. They have plenty to eat, and of good quality. They have two pairs of pantaloons each, one red and the other blue. The blue ones are worn when on picket duty, or in doing rough work. The red ones are kept in order for extra occasions, and having won a name in their scarlet caps and pants, they intend to wear them again in the next battle.

The Continental Guard, Col. Perry, encamped at Fort Hamilton, now number nine companies, averaging about 80 men each.—They are to march on the 16th inst., and meantime will recruit the regiment up to the war standard.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. LANCERS.—Colonel Smolinski is authorized by the War Department to raise two regiments of Cavalry in the Northern states. His Headquarters is the War Department, Washington. The Branch office is 195 Broadway, where the Assistant Adjutant, Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, will receive applications from officers and men. Inducements—many—are offered, and respectable young men will do well to take advantage of the opportunity.

FOR THE WAR.—Brigadier Gen. Hatfield, of Hoboken was on Saturday appointed Colonel of the 6th New Jersey Regiment, and will leave for the seat of war tomorrow.

THE RHODE ISLAND (3D) REGIMENT, numbering 600 men, rank and file, under the command of Col. Blanning, arrived yesterday in the steamer Commodore, and were landed at Fort Hamilton where they will encamp.

CAVALRY.—Three hundred and fifty of the Harris Light Cavalry left this city for the seat of war on Saturday evening, under command of Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick.

THIRD IRISH REGIMENT.—This regiment Lieut.-Col. R. T. Enright in temporary command, is expected to leave today, but their doing so is very doubtful. They have not completed their organization, and probably will not do so until Gen. McClellan takes them in hand. They number about five hundred men, and have for some time since occupied Camp Kerrigan as their quarters.

MORE ENFIELD RIFLES.—Four thousand five hundred Enfield rifles were received an Saturday last at the Commissary General's office, 35th street Arsenal. Thirty ten-pounder Parrott rifles cannon will also be received here and mounted during the present week.

MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS FOR FORTRESS MONROE.—Some four hundred soldiers from Boston came on, by the way of Fall River, in the steamer State of Maine, and were expected to land in New York, on Saturday evening. But the steamboat anchored in the stream, took coal aboard, and went forward to Elizabethport, where the men took cars for the capital.

THE VASS temperance society which, under existing army orders, is forming in the northern United States, is being augmented with gratifying rapidity. The events of the week have had a most encouraging effect. It is believed that the number of recruits taken in this city on Saturday, is as large as that of any day since the 15th of April last.

A noteworthy feature of recruiting under the latest orders from headquarters, is the change of situation of the recruiting offices, from groggeries to more decent quarters.

SEIZURE.—The brig Mary MacRae, hailing from Wilmington, N. C., arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having as cargo 400 sacks salt, 3 casks brandy, 3 do. wine, 3 do. rum, 3 do. whiskey, 50 bbls. bottled ale, 800 ounces of quinine, 5 tons gambia, consigned to order. The vessel is consigned to F. T. Montell & Bartow. She has been taken in charge by a United States Inspector.

NO SECESSIONISTS ALLOWED IN THE POLICE FORCE.—Last week, a policeman was dismissed from the force for expressing secession principles. It is in contemplation to administer the oath of allegiance to the entire force, as it is well known there are several men in the department who are secessionists, but who wisely say nothing.

A LAWYER SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—On Saturday evening a dispatch was received by the Superintendent of Police, from the Secretary of State, requesting the arrest of Mr. A. S. Sullivan, a lawyer of this city, doing business at No. 59 William street. Mr. Sullivan was found at his residence, No. 81 West 11th street, and taken to the Police headquarters, where he admitted having written two or three letters to parties South, relative to some of the prisoners of the privateer Savannah, for whom he is counsel. He states that one of his brothers commands the 13th Indiana regiment, and that another is an officer in one of the Ohio regiments. He was taken to Fort Lafayette to await the further action of the Government.

THE DISCIPLES OF FAUST.—At a meeting of the members of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, on Saturday evening, a resolution was introduced, proposing to loan to the United States Government the funds of the Society, amounting to $2,500. A proposal to temporarily reduce the rate of printer's wages remains under consideration for one month.

ANOTHER WHALE ON EXHIBITION.—A white whale, twelve feet in length and weighing 1,500 pounds, arrived here on Saturday last by the Fall River steamer Metropolis, and has been placed on exhibition at Jones' Wood, where an immense tank is constructed for its accommodation. It is believed that fresh air and salt water will be good for the whale's complaint. A steady supply of both elements is procurable at this location.

THE FIRST $100 TREASURY NOTE issued for the new Loan will be sent to *that* patriotic shoemaker in Massachusetts, who didn't want to be hard with *Uncle Sam*.

AN INTERESTING LITTLE GIRL, about four years of age, living at Newark, was killed last week in the street while rolling a hoop. She tripped and fell upon the iron guiding rod which she held in her hand, the rod entering her mouth and severing the windpipe.

THE CITY COUNCIL of Canton, Ohio, have appropriated $3,000 to the proprietors of the Stark County (O.) *Democrat* for loss sustained by the destruction of their office by a mob.

TWO WOMEN WERE BURNED TO DEATH on board a steamboat at Stamford, Ct., on Saturday. The explosion of a fluid lamp set fire to the clothing of the stewardess, and the cook, in her efforts to subdue the flames, was fatally burned.

A CHICAGO LADY, a few days ago, while sitting in a chair, broke her thigh in a fit of coughing, and in two days after, in another fit of the same kind, broke her neck. The Chicago *Journal* vouches for the entire truth of this story.

A HEIFER, ONLY FOURTEEN MONTHS AND FIVE DAYS OLD, gave birth in East Canada, a few days ago, to five calves! Both mother and offspring are doing well.

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE, a young woman living near Ottawa, Canada, last week, charged a gun, already loaded, placed the muzzle to her head, and fired—the gun burst, blowing off one of her arms at the shoulder, and injuring one side of her face in an awful manner. She was being carried in a boat to Pembroke, there to receive medical assistance, when an altercation arose between two of the four men who were managing the boat, which resulted in one of them striking the other on the head with a paddle, killing him instantly.

A NEW ORLEANS PAPER publishes a statement that Ben McCullough, disguised, sold chickens in the Federal camps in Missouri just before the battle there.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Reported for the N. Y. Sun.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

ASHES—100 lbs
Pot.....5 95—@— —
Pearl.....— —@5 37½

BEESWAX
Am.Yellow.... 31 —@32

CANDLES—lb.
Sperm..... 28 —@30
Adamantine... 16 —@17

COFFEE
Java, white..... 19½@20
Laguayra..... 16 —@17
Maracaibo..... 16 —@17
St. Domingo.... 14 —@15½
Rio..... 11 —@15

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Am..... 7 —@—
Rope, bolt..... 15 —@17½

COTTON.
N. Orleans..... 18¾@19½
Alabama..... 18 —@19
Florida..... 18 —@ 20½
Upland ..... 18¾@20½

DOMESTIC GOODS
Shirting, bwn... 8 —@ 9½
Do. bleached.... 8½@11½
Sheeting,brS6-4?.... 9½@11
Do. do. 3?..... 9 —@11½
Do. bleach'd 3?.. 9½@11½
Do. do. 3?.. 7½@9
Calico, fancy, yd. 6 —@12
Satinets..... 20 —@65

DRUGS AND DYES.
Aloes, per lb.. 9 —@ 45
Alum..... 2½@ 2½
Bal. Copavia.. 40 —@ 45
Brimst'e roll.. 2½@ —
Do. fl. sulp.. 3½@ 2½
Borax, ref..... 17 —@ 17
Camp'r, er lb.. — —@ —
Ds. retined .... —@ 65
Cas'r Oil.. 1 10@ —
Cham. do. lb.. 30 —@ 35
Cream tartar.. 33 —@ 34
Epsom salts... 3½@ —
Gum Arabic.. 10 —@ 25
Do. Myrrh.... 10 —@ 25
Jalap..... 95 —@ 1 00
Lac Dye..... 10 —@ 20
Liq. Pasta.... 16 —@ 27
Madder, Dutch . —@ 12
Do. French.... 10 —@ 10½
Oil Castle.... — —@ 2 00
Oil Lemon . 2 40@2 75
Quicksilver.. 45 —@ 50
Rhubarb..... 25 —@ 75
Saltpetre..... —@ 1 62
Sugar Lead... 7 —@ 12
Vitriol, blue.. 9 —@ —

DYE WOODS.
Camwood..... 10 —@ 70
Fustic Cu..... 27 —@ 30
Do. Mary's.. 15 00@18 00
Logw'd, Hon.. 17 00@18 00
Do. St. D'go.. 15 00@16 00

FEATHERS.
Live Geese, lb.. 33 —@45

Fish.
D'y Cd, cwt. 3 75—@ 3 50
Dry Scale.. 1 37½@ 1 50
Pick. do. bbl 2 75—@ 2 50
Do. Salmon 18 00—@15 00
Mackerel, 1. 7 25—@ 8 50
Herring, bo'. 15 —@ 17

FRUIT.
Raisins, S.bx. —@—
Bunch bx.. 1 85 @ 1 70
Layers..... 2 20 —@ 2 50
Currants, lb 19 —@ 20 —
Almonds.... 18 —@ 14
Citron..... 31 —@ 32
Sardines, bx .. —@ 37½

FLOUR AND MEAL.
Genesee extra. 5 25@5 75
Ohio, c. to ex. 4 —@5 10
Ohio, g. c. to f. 5 20@5 50
State, c. to ex. 4 25@4 75
Southern..... 5 15@9 25
Canadian..... 4 45@7 50
Rye Flour..... 3 87½@ 3 —
Corn Meal.... 2 80@2 85
Do. Brandywine 3 00@3 10

WHEAT—
Wheat, S.Sd.... nom. al.
Do. S.red..... 1 18@1 25
Rye..... 65 —@ 66
Corn..... 48 —@ 50
Honey..... nominal
Oats..... 26 —@ 34
Hay...per 100lb 45 —@ 60

HIDES.
Buenos Ayres .. 17 —@17½
Dry South. cash.. 7½@ 8
P. Cabello, open.. 12½@13
Orinoco..... 14 —@14½

HONEY.
Cuba, gal..... 73 —@85

HOPS.
Crop 1860, lb..... 18 —@24
Crop 1859, lb..... 8 —@ 9

INDIGO.
Bengal..... 1 50@2 25
Madras..... 75@ 85
Manilla..... 80@1 20

LEAD.
Pipe & sheet, lb.. —@ 6½
Bar, net cash... 6½@ —
Galena, 100 lb.. 5 45@5 50
Spanish..... 5 10 —@5 45
English..... — —@ —

IRON.
Pig Se..... 22 00@25 00
Do. swede.. 17 50@20 00
Do. hoop ref. 6 50@7 50
Do. " com. 13 00@14 00
Sht. Ru..... 16@ 17½
Do. Eng..... 3½@ 4½

LEATHER.
Oak..... —@ 7
Hemlock lat..... 4½@4½
Do. middle ..... 16 —@18