The Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning July 3, 1861.

Who are Disunionists?

We again ask this question for the purpose of calling attention to an article in the last *Journal*, as also to the extract from one of the last speeches made by the late Senator Douglas in the United States Senate, as given in the letter of C. L. Vallandigham, member of Congress from Ohio, and which will be found on our outside.

Self respect might, perhaps, to deter us from taking notice of an article so mean and contemptible—so false and slanderous—as this production of the trio that by turns grind out the editorials of the *Journal*; but we must not fail to call the attention of the people to the fact that in this article the late suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in Baltimore, and the seizure by the authority of the government, of the secret correspondence in the telegraph offices, are *sanctioned without qualification*. We want our fellow citizens to stick a pin here. These gentlemen, who were such sturdy advocates of "free men, free speech, and freedom," last fall—and who are not willing to join them in a war of extermination against the Southern States—under the pretext of "enforcing the laws"—are the defenders of the most high-handed and dangerous usurpation ever perpetrated in this country since the downfall of British power in the then colonies.

Do our readers understand this *Habeas Corpus* case? Let us explain: A Mr. Merryman was arrested by order of Gen. Cadwallader, on the charge of assisting to destroy railroad bridges, and by other means obstructing the passage of U. S. troops through Baltimore, and held as a prisoner in Fort McHenry. His friends applied to the U. S. Court and procured a writ of *Habeas Corpus* not to have the prisoner "released," as the *Journal* says, but to inquire into the cause of his arrest, and to afford him an opportunity to establish his innocence, or to defend himself against the charges made against him. The U. S. Marshal, with the writ, proceeded to the Fort, and was denied admittance, by Gen. Cadwallader, who afterwards informed the Court that the President had authorized him to disregard or to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

This we believe to be a precisely correct statement of the case.

Marshal law was not then, and has not yet been proclaimed in Baltimore—so that the only pretext or apology yet offered for this setting aside of the civil power, is that it was a "military necessity." How necessary, let the people judge from the facts. But even if necessary Congress alone, and not the President, and much less "our military commander," has power to suspend the shield of American liberty.

Such is a specimen of the "freedom" so much of which was promised last fall.

But our chief object in noticing this article, which sets out with a remark attributed to the late Judge Douglas, is to call the special attention of our readers to extracts from the speech of the same Judge Douglas, in the Senate on the 15th of March last. If any one doubts the genuineness of this speech they can remove those doubts by turning to the *Congressional Globe* of March 15, page 1751. Judge Douglas never uttered more solemn or more truthful words. "The only way to treat the traitors is to subdue and punish them," says the *Journal*. Says Douglas, "war is disunion." "The policy of making any sort of compromise with them is a policy to break up the Union," says the *Journal*. Douglas says "THERE IS NOT A MAN FOR WAR WHO IS NOT A DISUNIONIST *per se*." But Judge Douglas is reported as making speeches in favor of the war on the way to his death-bed at Chicago, and language is attributed to him so entirely inconsistent with the sentiments he had just previously uttered in the Senate, that we unhesitatingly express our doubts as to their authenticity. Judge Douglas could not have been a "Blue Dogger."

☞ Our readers will remember that quite a flourish of trumpets was made over the alleged fact that at the adjournment of the extra session of the Legislature—after voting an appropriation of three millions of dollars of the peoples' money for war purposes, and performing many other *brave* acts,—seventy-two members formed themselves into a company of volunteers, pledging themselves to be ready at a moment's notice to march to the battle-field.

This was a wonderful display of patriotism, and the fact was proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the law-makers of Pennsylvania had resolved to risk their own precious lives in the execution of the laws. But unfortunately Gov CURTIN took all the poetry out of this little episode the other day, by notifying these gentlemen that the time when their service was needed had arrived, when lo, and behold, but a single man—BRESSLER, of Clinton county, responed to the call.

Who are "traitors?"

"Trust no man who now talks of hushing up this treason by a compromise with the rebels."

"The policy of making *any sort* of compromise or parley with them, is a policy to break up the Union."—*Journal.*

The same paper also asserts that he who even suggests "compromise" is a "traitor," or is at "least in sympathy with traitors."

There is certainly backbone in this, and our neighbor will soon be for hanging his own dog-star, Greely himself, for even Greely is in favor of compromise "under certain circumstances." Nor will he stop with Greely; but the necks of a very large majority of the people would be in danger of the halter, for, we are quite certain that any plan by which this exhausting and unnatural war can be brought to an end, whether it be called a "compromise" "parley" or any thing else, would be heartily sanctioned by the American people.

But who *are* and who are *not*, for compromise?

There are three classes who are for war to the "bitter end." They are.

First.—The blind, infatuated and fanatical Abolitionists, who want the Union dissolved in order that "slavery may be driven from the Continent."

Second.—Practical revolutionists, mostly from Europe, who are always "caching for a fight."

Third.—Army-supply contractors, who are filling their pockets by flooding the government and people.

Of the other classes, embracing seven-eights of the whole population, we venture to say that four-fifths of them will raise their voices any day in favor of any "compromise" or "parley" that will restore peace to the nation, return to their destitute and suffering families the thousands of soldiers now in the service of their country, and give a hope, no matter how faint it may be, that these States may be again united, and our glorious Union again resume its place, the first among the nations of the earth. But, says the *Journal*, "TRUST NO MAN WHO TALKS" of a "compromise"—all such are either "traitors or in sympathy with them."

The plain English of this language is, that this war must be prosecuted until the rebels are satisfied, no matter at what cost of blood and treasure. If it cost ten thousand millions of money, a million of human lives, and destroy the last vestige of Republican liberty, no matter, the war must go on. There can be no possible end to it until its object—which may be impossible—is accomplished; and he who even suggests a "compromise," or "parley," or cessation of hostilities, no matter how patriotic his motives, "IS A TRAITOR," and must be handed over to the hangman.

Now we ask the candid men of this congressional trio, and to enable them to know exactly where to go when they determine to put their bloud-hounds on the scent for victims to satiate their thirst for blood, we take this opportunity to inform them that we are not that kind of "traitors"—we are in favor of any "compromise," "parley," armistice, or cessation of hostility, that will give the faintest hope of preserving our present form of government, our Constitution and free institutions, and restoring prosperity to the country. And we believe that full four-fifths of the people will say the same thing. Go to the Manufacturer and ask him what his wishes are. He will tell you that "if it will stop this war, take half of all I am worth." Go to the lumberman, the mechanic, the professional or laboring man, and the same response will be given. And yet it is "treason" even to "talk" about settling the difficulty except by the sword. A thousand millions of dollars is now named as not an extravagant sum for the war to cost. This is calculating the war to close inside of two years. But suppose it last ten years, which it may do, the aggregate of cost can easily be calculated. And those who "talk" of averting such a fearful national devastation by compromise, are nothing less than "traitors." What a beautiful illustration of the "free speech and freedom" and "good times" promised last fall.

LIEUT. L. LORAINE.—Among the recent promotions and appointments in the United States Army, we notice that LORENZO LORAINE, formerly of this place, has been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. This gentleman graduated at West Point in 1856, and has since been on the Pacific Coast, ranking as Lieutenant by Brevet. Had the President given him command of a regiment, it would have been much more in accordance with his merits.

PEACE EFFORTS.—A meeting of editors of Democratic papers in the State of New York was held last week, at which resolutions in favor of measures of peace were adopted with much unanimity.

Peace petitions to Congress are extensively circulated in New Jersey, New York, &c., all of which efforts Forney, and such cattle, say, "are most efficiently serving treason."

THE FIRST DISTRICT.—A special election for a member of Congress in the 2d district, in place of E. Joy Morris, sent on a foreign mission, took place yesterday.—The district embraces the old city proper of Philadelphia. Two candidates were before the people. Charles O'Neil, Republican; Col. C. J. Biddle, Democrat.—Col Biddle is now near Cumberland, Md., in command of the "buck tail" regiment.

The Journal vs. Judge Douglas

From the Clearfield Journal of June 26, 1861.

In this spirit the government has been acting; and in this spirit the majority of our citizens of all parties have responded.—The object is to crush the rebellion in the shortest possible time. This is the only way to save bloodshed and give permanent peace.—The great body of the people, both Democrats and Republicans, feel this to be the fact and act accordingly. To compromise with treason, or even parley with it, is to destroy the nation. The only way to treat the traitors is to subdue and punish them. The policy of making any sort of compromise or parley with them, is a policy to break up the Union and disgrace the American name. Trust no man who now talks of hushing up this treason by a compromise with the rebels. If he is not a traitor himself, he is at least in sympathy with them, or else grossly misled.

Extract from a speech made by Judge Douglas in the Senate, March 15, '61.

"War is disunion. War is final, eternal separation!" "While every disunionist is secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or of war, as the surest means of effecting treasonable reconstruction impossible. I have too much respect for his intellect to believe, for one moment, that there is a MAN FOR WAR WHO IS NOT A DISUNIONIST PER SE. Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall keep this country into war, UNDER THE PRETEXT OF PROTECTING THE PUBLIC PROPERTY, AND ENFORCING THE LAWS, AND COLLECTING THE REVENUE, WHEN THEIR OBJECT IS DISUNION, AND WAR THE MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING A CHERISHED PURPOSE." "Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness and wickedness of that government which drew its sword upon its own people when they demanded secession for their rights.

It is clear that if Senator Douglas was now living, and would utter such sentiments as he did in the Senate, the trio of the *Journal* would have him executed as a traitor without Judge or Jury.

"Ah, but this speech was uttered before the surrender of Fort Sumter, and Judge Douglas changed his opinion since then," the trio will say.

We disbelieve the alleged change of mind on the part of that great statesman. He was always the friend of the Union, and if now living, his voice would resound throughout the length and breadth of the land in favor of any "compromise" or measure calculated to save the Union and avert further bloodshed.

THE PENSIONS COST.—Horace Greely names *one thousand millions of dollars* as not an extravagant estimate for the expenses of the war, and says the Congress which is to meet tomorrow should make provision for raising this sum. "Iron," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, is less extravagant, but furnishes data for his conclusions, as follows:

"Still there may be a limit to the struggle as to its period here. That limit cannot possibly be reached in less than two years. The loan bill, the confiscation bill, and the terms of peace must form a political issue for the election of representatives to the next Congress; that is, to the *Second Congress of the Lincoln administration*. That Congress cannot be called together at an earlier day, possibly, than the 1st of June. The present Congress is deeply pledged against compromise or peace on any terms short of the restoration of the needed Sisters to their allegiance. Every calculation as to the duration of the war must be made with reference to the political character of the Congress that may meet two years hence.

"Volunteers in the west of the seat to the United States may also be made by patriots less than two years. Considering the great extent of western military preparations, the cost of the war for two years cannot fall short of eight hundred millions. Even if the government credit be maintained at its present point, there will be a loss of ninety per cent to the Government in negotiating loans in this market. It is urged that the aggregate value of property held in the loyal States is eight thousand millions, and that the people will readily and easily pay a tithe of that sum in prosecuting the war. But these values have already disappeared, and no estimate of the capacity of the people to pay can be formed upon valuations made before the present disturbances commenced in the country."

This would be quite a formidable national debt to burthen the people with, even in the best of times, and when our country was united and in the full tide of prosperity. But what will it be after we shall have exhausted and prostrated every business enterprise? Heretofore a national debt of an hundred millions, was looked upon as rather a heavy burden.—We were then a united people, and prosperous.

☞ The extra Session of Congress will meet at Washington to-morrow. It is announced that the President's message will urge a vigorous prosecution of the war, and discountenance any effort looking to a peaceful settlement.

A MOTHER AND TWO DAUGHTERS DROWNED.—A letter from Mendota, Illinois, says:

The wife of O. F. D. Conkey, and two daughters, of the age of twelve and three, respectively, were out visiting some friends at Homer, some six miles distant from this place. During their absence a heavy hail and rain storm deluged the country, and swelled Mud Creek, about midway between the two places, beyond its banks. They started for home in company with her brother, some time after the storm had subsided, and reached the stream about dark; but on venturing in, the violence of the water overturned the buggy and received its inmates into its angry embrace. The mother and younger daughter were immediately carried under and drowned; the uncle struggled to save the older daughter, but being unable to swim barely saved his own life. The corpses of all were found last night, and now lie side by side on the same bed in their own dwelling.

☞ "I say, John, where did you get that rogue's hat?" "Please your honor," said John, "its one of yours that Misses gave me yestetday, when you went to town."

☞ The work of building one of the new sloops of war has been commenced at the Philadelphia navy-yard.

[For the Clearfield Republican.]

MESSRS EDITORS:

John W. Forney defines "hesitation" as "treason," and fearing, least, I might possibly commit so horrible a crime, I can hesitate no longer in dropping a line to you. Treason, by the way, has become quite a popular phrase of late: it is treason now to think—treason to speak, and I suppose, treason to kiss one's wife; but it is the quintessence of treason to be a Democrat. Yes, Sir, the men who founded and sustained this government, until the inauguration of "Old Abe," loyally imagined themselves patriots, and as such retired on the night of that unfortunate day. They awoke, however, next morning, base traitors, scarcely good enough for hanging.—Now, Sir, how is all this to be accounted for? We all know John Wein Forney to be a much better judge, whether brandy *smashes*, or a "gin cock tail" is the better eye opener, than he is of what constitutes treason. Yet he makes more *treason*, than all the Blackstones that ever scratched a goose quill to a stump. There comes—our Capt. McDonalds trying to outdo Dr. Oats himself in giving information to government. What a hero he is? I would venture to say, Messrs Editors, that if he be so fortunate as to be wounded in battle, it will not be in the breast—and I would further venture to say, he *speaks* more treason in ten minutes than Capt. Loraine ever dreamed of. But there is no accounting for tastes, or there would not be quite so many Mac Doodles—beg pardon—McDonalds, in the army. "Misery likes company," they say. So it does—for some twigs of the McDonald family are sprouting in Beccaria township, possessed of the same officious, meddlesome propensities, constantly—by innuendo—denouncing their Democratic neighbors as traitors, and not to be trusted. Now this, to me, is a small business for men "*on the inner lines*" to follow. As a general thing "*Professional*" men do not make such *asses* of themselves—Lawyers, Preachers and the like, are queer fellows, and consequently privileged characters, that *Doctors* and *School Masters* should so far forget themselves, is horrible. Don't you think so, Messrs Editors? particularly too when they were "*born simply smart!*" Now men who come over such common place expressions as, "Is he a Loco Foco—oh then by *Jaber Breed* he must be watched"—such ignoramus jacks as these are not worth minding, are they? for they are only the first-fruits—pumpkin bread—of the McDonalds—but I'm down on the professors. The "*natural* born smart" lads, are the only ones to fear, who certainly should be confined in a fossil box, or they will either hurt themselves—or some of mankind some day or other.

By the way, do you believe "Old Abe" thinks "any one's doing hurt" now?—What a queer old prayer he is to wish to "register an oath in Heaven." Poor man, I am sorry for him, for I think with the blunders of his Brigadier Generals—the *lions* and *crawling* speculators, by the chums of the Secretary of War, George Lemman & co., and the refusal of some of the Governments of Europe to receive his Ministers—has placed him in one of old John Bull's favorite positions. Between pity, with patriotism, should compel men to look over usurpations—and sustain the President.

THOMAS.

Beccaria, June 28th 1861.

THE WAR NEWS!

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

From Western Maryland.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE LINE OF THE UPPER POTOMAC—MOVEMENTS OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

HAGERSTOWN, June 28. Intelligence reached here to-day indicating that Gen. Wise has diverged from his line of march upon Genl. McClellan's column, and gone by way of Staunton to Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county, with four thousand men, to repel the expedition which is said to have gone up the Great Kanawha.

The secession forces at Romney have been overrated. It does not exceed 1,500 men.

Colonel Jackson entered the much opposed Williamsport yesterday. Five regiments are according to latest reports—if previous reports said Sunday—are encamped near Falling Waters, five miles from Williamsport.

An express from Hooker's Hill has just arrived states that 8,000 men are lying there, at Martinsburgh, and at various points along the Potomac, between Hancock and Harper's Ferry, including Col. Jackson's force. His five regiments are the 1st Virginia, Col. Allen; the 4th, Col. Preston; the 5th, Col. Gordon; the 5th, Col. unknown, and another regiment the number unknown. Four pieces are with Jackson, commanded by Capt. Pendleton, and the Wise artillery is in the neighborhood of Martinsburg with three pieces of cannon.

Gen. Johnson is fortifying Winchester. A battery is being raised on a wooded hill overlooking the fair grounds. When he evacuated Harper's Ferry the whole column went to Charlestown, thence to Hunter's Hill, where, when on Sunday Gen. Patterson's column crossed the river, his whole force drew up in line of battle to receive the expected attack. Thence the larger portion returned to Winchester, and Jackson's 8,000 marched towards the Potomac. Johnson's force at Winchester cannot exceed 10,000, unless reinforcements have arrived there since Sunday.

Capt. Doubleday's battery threw some round shot and shell this evening towards a house where the secession pickets were stationed, opposite to Williamsport. The guard were at supper, and left their food unfinished. They made excellent time towards the adjoining woods.

The plan of the Confederates is said to be to draw Gen. Patterson's column into Virginia, and then retreat, but fighting at all points where there is a change of successful resistance, and carry on a system of guerilla warfare.

A collision between the two columns cannot long be prevented.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We gather from the Wheeling Intelligencer some items of interest concerning war movements in Western Virginia.

TWO SOLDIERS KILLED—PRISONERS TAKEN.

On Saturday evening as Col. Sturges' battery was practicing at a target on a low piece of ground, about a mile from Grafton, five or six shots were fired upon the men by Confederates from a concealed position, without effect. A scouting party were sent out and some five or six of the party with arms in their hands were captured and brought into camp. Among the rest were three of the Poe family, father and two sons. A large number of prisoners were being brought into camp every day by the scouts, and active preparations were being made to clean out the guerilla who are infesting the mountains.

A sad accident occurred near Mannington, Saturday night by which two soldiers of the 20th Ohio regiment were probably killed. They were standing guard upon the track and both fell asleep. The train came along and passed directly over them, killing one man instantly and injuring the other so that he cannot recover.

IMPRISONED "AT WASHINGTON."

W. D. Hatton, of Prince George's county, Maryland, who has been in jail for several days past, has been dismissed by Gen. Mansfield's order, he having voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance.

On Tuesday, Lieutenant G. H. Shepperd, provost marshal of Alexandria, sent to Washington four prisoners, who were committed to jail to await the orders of General Mansfield by Justice Dunn. Two of them, Captain J. Flemming and S. S. Green, were arrested on the 8th of June, and W. T. Walker and George McMillan were arrested on the 10th inst., and, in addition to being held as prisoners of war, are also charged with firing into the cars.

THE COMPROMISE—THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

There is a sentiment pervading here among Northern visitors which tends strongly towards a compromise. But all is vague. Still it is the feeling, and one which, I believe from common rumor, President Lincoln himself cherishes. A confirmation, in part, of it, is found in the course of Gen. Scott, who while he is carefully guarding every point, and hanging our gallant volunteers up to the highest standard of military perfection, *is not disposed to strike a blow* that would *after the meeting of Congress*.

Latest News from the South.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.

Wm. H. Hurlbut, of many years one of the editors of the New York Times, has been brought to Richmond as a spy, having been arrested in Atlanta, Ga. His manners and appearance are said to be prepossessing. He is well educated, and has remarkable conversational powers—has travelled extensively and is well posted on almost everything about in the world. He claims to be a native of South Carolina. President Davis has handed him over to the Governor, who committed him to await an examination.

The following prisoners of war, who were arrested within about three miles of Alexandria by the Confederate forces were brought to Richmond on Monday by a guard commanded by Lieut. Wm. English of the first regiment Virginia volunteers, viz: Captain H. G. Kelly, second regiment Connecticut volunteers; Sergeant Amelia G. Monroe, company B, same regiment; Corporal Charles E. Bateman, company D, same regiment. A member of one of the New York Regiments and a Virginia spy were brought to Richmond the same day from Yorktown. A North Carolina deserter has been sent back in irons to that State. He is a Pennsylvania by birth, and was taken at Yorktown while trying to make his way to Fortress Monroe. He had in his possession drawings of Williamsburg and Yorktown, and plans of Col. Magruder's fortifications.

Two companies of the celebrated battalion of Washington Artillery, under Maj. Walton left Richmond for Manassas Junction on Monday.

Two companies, consisting of 150 men, belonging to the Maryland line of Washington's battalion, left Richmond on Saturday evening for Manassas Junction.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The Nashville Union, reviewing the amount of certain subscriptions to the Confederate Government, says the indications are that the government will receive more than $100,000,000. We have been shown a letter from a gentleman in Columbus, Miss., in which he says, "Cotton is being exported from the Confederate States both by sea and overland. Planters in the portions of Mississippi in which I reside expect 25 to 40 bales."

About 2,000 bales of cotton, about $100,000 was subscribed in Augusta, Friday morning, on the Confederate loan, from a Washington, Ga., on conclusion of Mr. Stephens' speech. Four hundred are said to very heavy subscriptions, and it will be made up in the round growing States, amounting to 2,000,000 bales or more.—This will give our government more than $100,000,000 with which to prosecute our war for independence.

A DESERTER FROM FORT PICKENS.

A soldier lately deserted from Fort Pickens by swimming a distance of two miles to the Barrancas, where he was taken prisoner by the "Southern Avengers," a Mississippi company of volunteers, who generously clothed him and treated him with kindness. He gave his name as Jas. Lobert; that he was born in Baltimore, and enlisted for Captain Brook's company in New York in January.

COL. BOWMAN.

Col. A. H. Bowman, of the United States army, is not the person who has been captured by the Confederate troops in Virginia. Col. B. is in command of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and is now at his post. The officer who has fallen into the hands of the Virginia forces is Lieut. Col. Samuel Bowman, of the Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION.

In Monroe county, Ark., thirty miles west of Helena, several negroes were arrested last Sunday week upon a charge of attempted insurrection. On Tuesday three of the negroes, two men and one girl, were hung. One of those executed belonged to Col. Lightfoot. He was a mulatto boy, a blacksmith, formerly owned by James Bush, of Big Creek. He was the ringleader of the plot, which, as detailed by himself and others, was most atrocious. The white male inhabitants were to be murdered, the females and children spared, provided they did not resist.

LATER.

We have advices from Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Cumberland, St. Louis, &c., &c., to the 28th, and from Fortress Monroe to the 27th of June. No decisive movement has been made at any point—the operations being confined to skirmishing, the shooting and capture of pickets, scouts, &c., belonging to the other party.

Col. Wallace, in command of the Federal forces at Cumberland, reports under date of June 27, that an action took place between a detachment of his command and some forty of the Confederates in which 17 of the latter are reported killed and wounded, with a loss of one killed and two wounded on his part.

Col. Wallace also reports that the Pennsylvania regiments were at the front—some ten miles from Cumberland—who, not being accepted into the service of the United States as yet, had not invade Maryland. The two Companies are embraced in the regiments.

On the 27th, Capt. Ward, of the ship Freeborn, attempted to land at the Virginia side of the Potomac, at a place called Matthias Point, for the purpose of erecting a sand battery. Twenty or forty men were landed, when they were attacked by a large party of secessionists. The crew from the steamer made a hasty retreat—several of them however were severely wounded and Capt. Ward, whilst sighting a gun aboard the steamer was shot through the heart by a Minie ball.

Nothing of importance whatever occurred in the vicinity of Alexandria. The Confederates are strongly entrenched at Manassas Junction, and have extensive their batteries and pickets North of Fairfax Court House, and within six or seven miles of Alexandria. Their estimated number varies from fifteen to thirty thousand.

The advices from Missouri indicate that the secessionists—Southern forces—are concentrating in large numbers on the Arkansas frontier, where they are organizing and receiving arms, ammunition, &c., from the South, for the purpose of returning to overcome Lyon and the Federal forces.

From Fortress Monroe there is absolutely nothing of interest from a rumor that an attack was shortly to be made upon Norfolk and Portsmouth.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING JOURNAL, July 1.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

A large detachment of military last night and this morning proceeded to the dwellings of the Police Commissioners Howard, Gatchell, and Hicks, arrested them and took them to Fort McHenry, for safe-keeping, but not on any charge of treason.

Davis, the other Police Commissioner, could not be found.

General Banks has issued a proclamation putting the whole city full under Martial law, and has placed a battery of artillery in Monument Square, and stationed military at various other places throughout the city.

He also says that the commissioners are composing the plans and the United States Government. He therefore will hold Baltimore until the National difficulties are settled, and Baltimore is thoroughly loyal. The excitement is intense.

A fight took place near Alexandria on the 28th inst., between the pickets of two Pennsylvania regiments, in which one of the Confederates was killed and one wounded, and 18 of the Pennsylvanians were killed and one wounded. The loss of the Pennsylvanians is said to be much gallied.

A forward movement was made from Fortress Monroe on Saturday last, a force landed for the purpose of taking position above Hampton on the road to Yorktown.

The movements on the Upper Potomac in Gen. Patterson's division, also indicate a forward movement time shortly.

There are now over 70,000 volunteers in and about Washington.

Marshal Kennedy, Superintendent of Police of New York, served, on Friday last, a petition to the President praying for peace measures. Kennedy obtained possession of it by alleging that he wanted to take it to certain parties who wanted to erase their names.

It contained, at the time about 100 names—mostly Wall Street brokers.

The next day a Mr. Gwein was arrested on a charge of treason for circulating said petition. Simple fellow, he had no doubt been dreaming that the Constitution guaranteed to the people the "right of petition."

FEARFUL FORCING IN ILLINOIS.—New York.—On the 19th instant, a terrible tornado swept over Champaign county, Illinois. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

"After the wind had tested the staying capacity of everything *possible*, then came a shower of hail, which converted our immense crops of ripening wheat and waving corn into a barren waste. There are many farms in the vicinity of Champaign City upon which there is not a green leaf or a blade of grass left. Wheat, oats, barley and rye are entirely ruined. I visited many fields to-day, and found the small grain mown to the ground as with a scythe; and the stalks were beaten and shivered, looking as though they had passed through a thrashing machine. Corn which was one and a half feet high, was cut off even with the ground, and the stalk beaten to a jelly an inch below the surface. Up to this date we have heard of five persons who were killed, and quite a number who were more or less seriously wounded."