

# Clearfield Republican.

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## SPEECH OF HON. S. A. DOUGLAS, ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Delivered in the United States Senate,  
on January 3rd, 1861.

CONTINUED.

"I regret the necessity which has made it my duty to reiterate these dangerous and revolutionary opinions of the President elect. No consideration could have induced me to have done so but the attempt of his friends to denounce the policy which Mr. Lincoln has boldly advocated, as gross calumnies upon the Republican party, and as base inventions by the northern democracy to excite rebellion in the southern country. I should like to find one Senator on that side of the Chamber, in the confidence of the President elect, who will have the hardihood to deny that Mr. Lincoln stands pledged by his public speeches, to which he now refers constantly as containing the present opinions, to carry out the policy indicated in the speech from which I have read. I take great pleasure in saying, however, that I do not believe the rights of the South will materially suffer under the administration of Mr. Lincoln. I repeat what I have said on another occasion, that neither he nor his party will have the power to do any act prejudicial to southern rights and interests, if the Union shall be preserved, and the southern States shall retain a full delegation in both Houses of Congress. With a majority against them in this body and in the House of Representatives, they can do no act, except to enforce the laws, without the consent of those to whom the South has confided her interests, and even her appointments for that purpose are subject to our advice and confirmation. Besides, I still indulge the hope that when Mr. Lincoln shall assume the high responsibilities which will soon devolve upon him, he will be fully impressed with the necessity of sinking the politician in the statesman, the partisan in the patriot, and regard the obligation which he owes to his country as paramount to those of his party. In view of these considerations, I had indulged the fond hope that the people of the Southern States would have been content to remain in the Union and defend their rights under the Constitution, instead of rushing madly into revolution and anarchy, as a refuge from apprehended dangers which may not exist.

But this apprehension has become widespread and deep-seated in the southern people. It has taken possession of the southern mind, sunk deep in the southern heart, and filled them with the conviction that their firesides, their family altars, and their domestic institutions are to be ruthlessly assailed through the machinery of the Federal Government. The Senator from Ohio says he does not blame you, southern Senators, nor the southern people, for believing those things; and yet, instead of doing those things which will relieve your apprehensions, and render it impossible that your rights should be invaded by Federal power under any Administration, he threatens you with war, arms, military force, under the pretext of enforcing the laws and preserving the Union. We are told that at the authority of the Government must be vindicated; that the Union must be preserved; that the rebellion must be put down; that insurrection must be suppressed, and the laws must be enforced. I agree to all this. I am in favor of doing all these things according to the Constitution and laws. No man will go further than I to maintain the just authority of the Government, to preserve the Union, to put down rebellion, to suppress insurrection, and to enforce the laws. I would use all the powers conferred by the Constitution for this purpose. But, in the performance of these important and delicate duties, it must be borne in mind that those powers only must be used, and such measures employed, as are authorized by the Constitution and laws. Things should be called by the right names; and facts, whose existence can no longer be denied, should be acknowledged.

Insurrections and rebellions, although unlawful and criminal, frequently become successful revolutions. The strongest Governments and proudest monarchs on earth have often been reduced to the humiliating necessity of recognizing the existence of governments *de facto*, although not *de jure*, in their revolted States and provinces, when rebellion has ripened into successful revolution, and the national authorities have been expelled from their limits. In such cases the right to regain possession and exact obedience to the laws remains; but the exercise of that right is war, and must be governed by the laws of war. Such was the relative condition of Great Britain and the American colonies for seven years after the Declaration of Independence. The rebellion had progressed and matured into revolution, with a Government *de facto*, and an army and navy to defend it. Great Britain, regarding the complaints of the colonies unpunished, refused to yield to their demands, and proceeded to reduce them to obedience, not by the enforcement of the laws, but by military force, armies and navies, according to the rules and laws of war. Captives taken in battle with arms in their hands, fighting against Great Britain, were not executed as traitors, but held as prisoners of war, and exchanged according to the usages of civilized nations. The laws of nations, the principles of humanity, of civilization, and Christianity, demand that the Government *de facto* should be acknowledged and treated as such. While the right to prosecute war for the purpose of reducing the revolted provinces to obedience still remained, yet it was a military remedy, and could only be exercised according to the established principles of war.

It is said that, after one of the earliest engagements, the British general threatened to execute as traitors all the prisoners he had taken in battle; and that General Washington replied that he, too, had taken some prisoners, and would shoot two for one until the British general should respect the laws of war, and treat his prisoners accordingly. May Divine Providence, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, save our country from the humiliation and calamities which now seem almost inevitable! South Carolina has already declared her independence of the United States; has expelled the Federal authorities from her limits, and established a Government *de facto*, with a military force to sustain it. The revolution is complete, there being no man within her limits who denies the authority of her government or acknowledges allegiance to that of the United States. There is every reason to believe that seven other States will soon follow her example; and much ground to apprehend that the other slaveholding States will follow them.

"How are we going to prevent an alliance between these seceding States by which they may establish a Federal Government, at least *de facto*, for themselves? If they shall do so, and expel the authorities of the United States from their limits, as South Carolina has done, and others are about to do, so that there shall be no human being within their boundaries who acknowledges allegiance to the United States, how are we going to enforce the laws? Armies and navies can make wars, but cannot enforce laws in this country. The laws can be enforced only by the civil authorities, assisted by the military as a *posse comitatus*, when resisted in executing judicial process. Who is to issue the judicial process in a State where there is no judge, no court, no judicial functionary? Who is to perform the duties of marshal in executing the process where no man will or dare accept office? Who are to serve on juries while every citizen is *particeps criminis* with the accused? How are you going to comply with the Constitution in respect to a jury trial, where there are no men qualified to serve on the jury? I agree that the laws should be enforced. I hold that our Government is clothed with the power and duty of using all the means necessary to the enforcement of the laws, according to the Constitution and laws. The president is sworn to the faithful performance of this duty. It is his duty and duty in this regard, including acts of commission and omission, while the rebellion was in its incipient stages, and when confined to a few individuals, present a very different question from that which we are now discussing—after the revolution has become complete, and the Federal authorities have been expelled, and the Government *de facto* put into practical operation, and in the unrestrained and untrammelled exercise of all the powers and functions of Government, local and national.

"But we are told that secession is wrong, and that South Carolina has no right to secede. I agree that it is wrong, unlawful, unconstitutional, criminal. In my opinion, South Carolina had no right to secede; but she has done it. She has declared her independence of us, effaced the last vestige of our civil authority, established a foreign Government, and is now engaged in the preliminary steps to open diplomatic intercourse with the great powers of the world. What next? If her act was illegal, unconstitutional, and wrong, have we no remedy? Unquestionably we have the right to use all the power and force necessary to regain possession of that portion of the United States, in order that we may again enforce our Constitution and laws upon the inhabitants. We can enforce our laws in those States, Territories, and places only which are within our possession. It often happens that the territorial rights of a country extend beyond the limits of their actual possessions. That is our case at present in respect to South Carolina. Our right of jurisdiction over that State for Federal purposes, according to the Constitution, has not been destroyed or impaired by the ordinance of secession, or any act of the convention, or of the *de facto* government. The right remains; but the possession is lost, for the time being. "How shall we regain the possession?" is the pertinent inquiry. It may be done by arms, or by a peaceable adjustment of the matters in controversy.

"Are we prepared for war? I do not mean that kind of preparation which consists of armies and navies, and supplies, and munitions of war; but are we prepared for our hearts for war with our own brethren and kindred? I confess I am not. While I confess that the Constitution is, and was intended to be, a bond of perpetual Union; while I can do no act and utter no word that will acknowledge or countenance the right of secession; while I affirm the right and duty of the Federal Government to use all legitimate means to enforce the laws, put down rebellion, and suppress insurrection, I will not meditate war, nor tolerate the idea, until every effort at peaceful adjustment shall have been exhausted, and the last ray of hope shall have deserted the patriot's heart. Then, and not till then, will I consider and determine what course my duty to my country may require me to pursue in such an emergency. In my opinion, war is discussion, certain, inevitable, irrevocable. I am for peace to save the Union.

"There are several modes in which this irritating question [slavery] may be withdrawn from Congress, peace restored, the rights of the States maintained, and the Union rendered secure. One of them—one to which I can cordially assent—has been presented by the venerable Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden.] The journal of the committee of thirteen shows that I voted for it in committee. I am prepared to vote for it again. I shall not occupy time now in discussing the question whether my vote to make a partition between the two sections, instead of referring the question to the people, will be consistent with my previous record or not.

The country has no very great interest in my consistency. The preservation of this Union, the integrity of this Republic, is of more importance than party platforms or individual records. Hence I have no hesitation in saying to Senators on all sides of this Chamber, that I am prepared to act on this question with reference to the present exigencies of the case, as if I had never given a vote, or uttered a word, or had an opinion upon the subject.

"Why cannot you Republicans accede to the reestablishment and extension of the Missouri compromise line? You have sung paeans in its praise, and uttered imprecations and curses enough on my head for its repeal, one would think, to justify you now in claiming a triumph by its reestablishment. If you are willing to give up your party feelings—to sink the partisan in the patriot—and help me to re-establish and extend that line, as a perpetual bond of peace between the North and the South, I will promise you never to remind you in the future of your denunciations of the Missouri compromise so long as I was supporting it, and of your praise of the same measure when we removed it from the statute book, after we had caused it to be abandoned, by rendering it impossible for us to carry it out. I seek no partisan advantage; I desire no personal triumph. I am willing to let bygones be bygones with every man who, in this emergency, will show by his vote that he loves his country more than his party.

## BRUTAL MURDER IN N. JERSEY.

A German Jew Stabbed in Twenty Places—Seven Wounds in the Heart—His Body Stripped of \$50,000 in Money and Diamonds, and thrown in the River.

[From the New York Express of the 30th ult.]

A few days ago, it was reported in the Express that, on the 22d inst., a citizen of Middletown, N. J., discovered the body of an unknown man floating in the water. Upon examination, he discovered that a most brutal murder had been perpetrated, the body being stabbed in some twenty places, and he immediately alarmed the proper officer. Deceased was well, in fact, fashionably dressed, and there were found upon his person \$110 in gold, besides some change. This went to show quite conclusively, at the time, that the murder had not been committed for gain, and the officials of Middletown could find a trace of no one who had done it with any other purpose in view.

In the meantime, a gentleman residing in this city, who does business down town, received a letter from the city of Mainz, grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, stating that Sigismund Fellner, one of a wealthy Jewish family residing in that place, had gone to America in the steamship Baratta, and requesting him to write back should anything have happened him. The person to whom the letter was addressed immediately made inquiries, and ascertained that Fellner had taken up his quarters at the Prescott House, on Broadway. He then learned that a day before, on the 15th inst., the object of his search had departed in company of a stranger. He carried a trunk with him, avowing it as his intention to seek other lodgings.

The next thing that struck the eye of the gentleman engaged in searching for the stranger, was the notice in the Express of a "Mysterious murder." A sort of instinctive fear struck him that the victim might be Fellner. Beyond the mere thought, he had no reason to believe so, but on making an examination, his fears were realized. The body, till then unrecognized, was that of the stranger. Watch and chain, diamonds to the value of \$10,000, and \$10,000 in money, besides other valuables, had all disappeared. The small sum found in deceased's pocket being left behind, doubtless, to deceive people, by making them believe that robbery was not the object of his foul murder.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS

From the New York Express of Saturday the 2nd inst.

Fellner came here on the last trip of the steamship Bavaria, making the acquaintance on the passage of two Polish Jewesses—Albertina Flaum and Mrs. Marks, who are sisters. On their arrival, Fellner took lodgings at the Prescott House, and the females at No. 45 East Broadway. Shortly afterwards the women called in company on their traveling acquaintance at the hotel, and about the 13th of October, Mrs. Marks visited him alone, drawing a dirk, and threatening to take his life for alleged improprieties towards her sister on the passage. She finally departed in peace, Fellner having probably paid her for doing so.

This affair, however, so worked upon the feelings of Fellner, that he consulted a newly made friend, Radetski by name, as to the course he should pursue, being fearful—apparently—that the infuriated woman would take his life. Radetski advised him to procure another boarding place, and the two started out, after hiring a man to carry a trunk, in quest of one. Deceased was taken to a German establishment at 4 Carroll place, Brooklyn. This was the last heard of him, until his body was identified by Mr. D. Lowenthal, a merchant of New York, who had been apprised of his departure from Germany.

Detectives Farley and Tieman were given especial charge of the case—and discovering the above mentioned facts, arrested two females. On Miss Flaum's person was found a 1,000 franc note, sewed up in her petticoats; a watch and chain was discovered and these with a liberal allowance of diamonds—she said Fellner had presented to her. It was ascertained that Mrs. Marks had given a jeweler about \$500 worth of diamonds to be set.

All his property is kept for future use. The detectives found that Radetski's headquarters were at the boarding-house No. 4, Carroll place, but on searching for him he could not be discovered. In place of him, the officers arrested Adolph Swenzer and wife, on whose persons were found about \$1,000, which had been given them by Mrs. Marks, to withhold information concerning Fellner's disappearance. Last Monday night, Mrs. Marks and Radetski called at the house in Carroll place and searched Fellner's baggage, removing it, it is supposed, all the valuable things still at large, but cannot possibly escape. He is about 22 years of age, of dark complexion, has a thin mustache, and cropped hair. He served for three months in the Twenty-eighth regiment.

The prisoners are all detained at the headquarters. Mrs. Marks acknowledges receiving money from Fellner, but denies all knowledge of his murder. She is said to be a woman of suspicious antecedents.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS—SUICIDE OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

Late on Friday evening, it was deemed advisable to remove Mrs. Marks and her sister Albertina Flaum, from the police headquarters to the 14th ward station-house, that being more convenient and safer for the purpose of detention. Accordingly, detectives Bennett and McDougal took charge of the females, and they were soon safely locked up in different cells of the station house. Albertina expressed some apprehension at being kept removed from her sister, and appealed for permission to be where they could talk together. This request could not be granted. Upon entering her cell, she said she supposed it could not be avoided, remarking, "I am innocent, you will see that." In leaving detective Bennett, Albertina said, "Good bye," in such a tone that the officer looked at her as if apprehending some wrong act, but a cheerful smile crossed her features, and removed all fear or doubt.

During the night, a drunken soldier was very noisy and constantly called for water. This caused the doorman to visit the prison oftener than usual, and on every occasion he found the girl awake, constantly muttering to herself.

The doorman left the prison shortly before six on Saturday morning and it was not again entered until twenty minutes past six. A patrolman then went down to procure a prisoner, and look into Albertina's cell. He saw something hanging against the walls, but thought it was the prisoner's clothes. Another look satisfied him that the unfortunate girl herself was hanging from the grating, a suicide. The house was instantly alarmed, and the body cut down. There was the slightest perceptible motion and it was hoped that medical attendance would not be too late, but when a physician arrived, Albertina was dead, the victim of an accusing conscience.

The suicide had suspended herself by tying to the grating in the rear part of the cell one end of a strong cotton handkerchief, and using the other end as a noose. The awful deed was thoroughly done. It is said of this girl, that she was of a pleasant disposition, apparently possessing very little shrewdness, and probably but a mere tool in the hands of a bad sister. Mrs. Marks was removed from the station house, without being told of her sister's tragic end.

The vest worn by Fellner has been brought to the city. It is sickening even to look at this terrible evidence of the bloody crime. In a spot, easily covered by a small hand, and just over the heart, are twenty-one clear, deep cuts of the knife. Blood covers the whole garment. A handkerchief saturated with blood, the gold snuff box and ring found on the body, are also in the possession of the detective police. A sword cane found in the water near Hoboken is also at the headquarters. The blade was found one day in the water not far from shore, and the stick a day after was discovered in the woods on shore.

When the most important arrest is made, the case will become more deeply interesting than it has been rendered by the murder of Fellner, and the suicide of a supposed murderer.

The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and a native of Germany. She resided for some years in London, England, and spoke English fluently. Several persons who saw her after her arrest recognized her as the woman with whom Fellner crossed the Catharine street ferry, and there appears to be little doubt that the handkerchief marked "A. F." found in the pocket of the murdered man, was the property of the prisoner.

LOSSES IN BATTLE.—At Austerlitz, the French lost 14 men out of every 100; the Russians 30; the Austrians 44, or nearly one half. At Wagram, the French lost 13 out of every 100; the Austrians 14. At Moscow, the French 33; the Russians 44. At Bautzen, the French 23; the Russians 14. At Waterloo, the French 36; the Allies 31. At Magenta, June 4th, 1859, the French 7; the Austrians 7. At Solferino, the French and Sardinians 10; the Austrians 8. It is somewhat remarkable in the last example, that the army which was best provided with rifled arms did less damage than the one which was equipped in the old style.

There is a big quarrel going on in Kansas between U. S. Senator James H. Lane, who is in command of the Kansas Brigade, George Reynolds, Charles Robinson, Governor of the State; Marcus J. Parrot, Lane's Adjutant, and Capt. Prince. In their speeches and letters they call each other lars, scoundrels, jayhawkers, thieves, robbers, plunderers, incendiaries, murderers, dirty puppets and horse-stealers. They are all leading republicans.

## LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Leesburg Battle—Arrival of the Federal Prisoners.

From the Richmond Dispatch Oct. 25th. [We clip the following from Forney's Press of the 5th inst.]

The Arrival of the Federal Prisoners.

The announcement in the newspapers yesterday morning that a large number of Federal prisoners, captured in the battle of Leesburg, would arrive sometime during the day, excited the curiosity of the inhabitants, and by nine o'clock a considerable crowd assembled at the Central depot, with a determination to wait for the cars, no matter what time they came in. A guard of soldiers, under Lieutenant Bradford, was stationed along the track of the railroad from Broad street to the engine house, and no one, save a few privileged characters, were suffered to pass the line. The number of spectators was constantly increased, until a dense mass of human beings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions in life, filled the adjacent streets and crowded the outside platforms, the freight cars, and every other eligible spot in the vicinity.

Shortly before half past ten o'clock, the distant whistle announced the approach of the train, which soon made its appearance, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the sentinels were enabled to keep the impatient throng from trespassing on the reserved territory. Files of soldiers extended down Broad street for some distance, leaving an avenue between for the prisoners to pass through. The train consisted of several burden cars, at the door of which armed Confederate soldiers were stationed, as custodians to the "foreign element" within. The escort from Manassas, consisting of eighty-four men, was under command of Lt. Col. Johnson, of the Nineteenth Georgia regiment, and Capt. J. B. Andrews, of the Fourth North Carolina State troops.

Some time elapsed before the public generally was permitted to see the prisoners, and the latter, meanwhile, were treated to a few buckets of water, which seemed to be quite acceptable. In one of the cars the privilege of getting a drop of the fluid became a subject of controversy, and while one fellow got a kick in the stomach from a comrade, which somewhat deranged his powers of suction, another was interrupted in the process of drinking by a gruff order, "Don't slobber in the bucket!" The guard interfered and stopped the row before it became general. The arrangements for the march being at length completed, the first detachment of prisoners, composed of the following 22 commissioned officers, passed through the lines:

- W. R. Lee, colonel, 20th Massachusetts regiment.
- Colonel Cogswell, 12th New York regiment.
- E. J. Revere, major, 20th Massachusetts regiment.
- C. L. Pearson, adjutant, 20th Massachusetts regiment.
- E. H. R. Revere, ass't surgeon, 20th Massachusetts regiment.
- Francis J. Keller, captain, 1st California regiment.
- J. M. Studley, captain, 15th Massachusetts regiment.
- H. Bowman, captain, 15th Massachusetts regiment.
- Chas. S. Simmons, captain, 15th Mass. regiment.
- John Makali, captain, 1st California regiment.
- Tim. O'Msara, captain, 42d New York regiment.
- G. B. Perry, lieutenant, 20th Mass. regiment.
- J. E. Green, lieutenant, 15th Mass. regiment.
- W. C. Harris, lieutenant, 1st California regiment.
- J. H. Hooper, lieutenant, 15th Mass. regiment.
- C. M. Hooper, lieutenant, 1st California regiment.
- F. A. Parker, lieutenant, 1st California regiment.
- H. Vanvoast, lieutenant, 42d New York regiment.
- W. H. Kearns, lieutenant, 1st California regiment.
- G. W. Kearny, lieutenant, 1st California regiment.
- H. B. Vassal, lieutenant, 15th Massachusetts regiment.

These officers are generally men of fine personal appearance, and as they passed along in the presence of the crowd they seemed to regard their situation as anything but agreeable. The remaining prisoners, non-commissioned officers and privates, were then marched out in detachments, and formed on Broad street, between files of soldiers. The whole number of Yankees was 525—viz: 22 commissioned officers, 149 from the 15th Massachusetts Regiment; 93 from the 42d New York; 184 from the 1st California; 72 and one negro from the 20th Massachusetts; one from the 1st New Jersey; 1 from the 40th New York; 1 from the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and one from the 3d Rhode Island battalion. They were very well dressed, and some of them wore comfortable overcoats. Some few had lost their hats, and some were bareheaded, having pulled off their shoes to swim the Potomac during the panic, and were rescued from watery graves by our advanced forces.

The juveniles among the crowd made some derisive remarks, and a portion of the prisoners displayed considerable impudence. One fellow said that their turn would come by and by, and that Lincoln and Scott would both be in Richmond before a great while. Another remarked to a bystander that they had to hunt for the southern soldiers to make them fight, and the bystander reckoned they fought pretty well when they were found. The negro prisoner was an object of no little curiosity, and he seemed quite uneasy. He

says his name is Lewis A. Bell, and that he was free in the District of Columbia;—but some of our citizens thought they had seen him before, and it is very probable that he is what the Yankees term a "con-triband."

The guard, commanded by Capt. O'Neil, of Georgia, formed a square, and with the captives in the centre, marched down Broad to Nineteenth, thence to Main, and down Main to Twenty-fifth street, followed by an immense multitude of people. After some little delay, the prisoners were marched into Mayo's factory, corner of Twenty-fifth and Cary streets, where they will have ample opportunity to reflect upon the uncertainties of war. The occupants of another prison in the neighborhood crowded round the windows to get a view of this large reinforcement, but the spectacle did not seem to afford them much gratification.

The special train in the morning brought information that another lot of the Leesburg prisoners were behind, and preparations were accordingly made to receive them. A guard, commanded by Lieut. Laws, of the 18th Georgia, repaired to the Central depot in the afternoon. The mail train arrived at quarter past four o'clock with three cars full of Yankees, numbering 132, two of whom are commissioned officers—Capt. G. W. Rockwood, of the 15th Mass., and Lieut. Charles McPherson, of the Tammam Regiment, New York. They were attended by a guard of twenty-four men, under Capt. Neil, of the 19th Georgia regiment. The crowd about the depot conversed freely with the prisoners, but no rudeness was exhibited toward them. They were very soon marched off to the factory, to join their comrades in captivity.

Four prisoners were brought up from the Peninsula yesterday, by the York river train. They claim to be deserters from the Federal army, and as we regard this a very sensible proceeding on their part, we give them the benefit of a publication of their names: Augustus Blaney, 1st Massachusetts Battalion; Dennis Gleason, N. Y. Volunteers; A. L. Hartwell, 1st Massachusetts, and John Tyley, 1st New York. There are now nearly 2000 prisoners in Richmond, and the sooner some hundreds are sent South the better. We are in a situation not unlike the man who got the elephant as a prize in a lottery—he didn't know what to do with it.

## PRICE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.—The following are the prices paid by Government for army stores:

Pork \$19 per barrel, beef \$15 per barrel, beef tongues \$16 per barrel, bacon 10 cents per pound, hams 12 cents per pound, flour \$7 50 per barrel, hard bread 4 cents per pound, beans \$2 per bushel, rice 7 cents per pound, hominy 21 cents per pound, riceed barley 41 cents per pound, ground coffee 20 cents per pound, green coffee 14 cents per pound, tea 50 cents per pound, sugar 84 cents per pound, vinegar 12 1/2 cents per gallon, candles 26 cents per pound, soap 6 cents per pound, salt 5 cents per pound, desiccated potatoes 11 cents per pound, desiccated mixed vegetables 24 cents per pound, pickles \$3 75 per keg, dried apples 54 cents per pound, split peas \$2 per bushel, molasses 32 cents per gallon, potatoes 60 cents per bushel.

THE DROWNED AT BALL'S BLUFF.—Many dead bodies of the soldiers drowned in their retreat from the late battle near Leesburg have been fished out of the Potomac at points below. A dispatch from Washington dated the 4th inst., says:—"Owing to the rise of water in the Potomac, a number of bodies of the soldiers drowned at Ball's Bluff have floated hitherward. In addition to the five mentioned yesterday as having been recovered at the Chain Bridge, thirteen more have been drawn from the river in the vicinity of Washington and Georgetown, and one near Fort Washington, twelve miles below this city. The recovered bodies have all been buried."

MORE TROUBLE IN KANSAS.—There is trouble brewing in Kansas, which may soon produce a second enactment of the border ruffian war. Jim Lane, with his associates, interprets the constitution of the State to the effect that an election for Governor must take place this fall, while the present Executive and the Republican party generally are acting upon a law passed by the legislature, which declares that the election for State officers shall not take place until November, 1862. George A. Crawford, formerly of Clinton county, Pa., has been nominated by the constitution party for Governor, while Gov. Robinson and his friends are determined that no change shall be made in the State officers, except to fill the vacancies, until next year.

Coal is selling at Washington at \$12 00 per ton, and wood \$10 00 per cord. This is caused by the speculators on the plea that the Potomac is blocked, and the railroad facilities inadequate for the great transportation required. The citizens have petitioned the Secretary of War to adopt summary means to prevent this extortion.

Among the latest government contracts is that with Messrs. Burdett, of Troy, for 4000 kegs of horse shoes (100 pounds to a keg) for the army. This firm has long supplied horse shoes to the government.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, has taken command of a gunboat on the Cumberland river. It is said he intends taking Cairo.

The Hon. Henry S. Foote is a candidate for the Confederate Congress in the fifth district of Tennessee.

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rush to it, it may soon run itself out of breath.