Nebanon Advertiser.

T DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CHASE TO POLLOW!

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

The New York 79th Regiment was put under arrest at Washington, last Wednesday, for mutinous conduct. The 2d Maine Regiment was also in difficulty the same day. A force of regulars took the ringleaders, sixty-seven in number, into custody, and placed them on board the Powhattan. The real causes of the trouble are hard to get at, but it is genreceived by the soldiers at the hands to do in producing the disorders.

An order has been issued from the War Department hurrying on It is feared that the designs of the Confederates are such as to require at available.

It is believed that the rehels are actively preparing for an attack on Fortress Monroe. This measure is popular in the rebel camps, and appropriate materials for the attack are collected in large quantities at Norfolk. It is thought that the attack will be made within one week.

Major General Wool having been ordered to Fortress Monroe, passed through Philadelphia on Saturday.

100 In case of the retirement of in his place.

05 Some of the Republican papers are already complaining of the "tim. idity of Congressmen in the imposition of taxes." The reasons are that it is feared that the taxes and duties laid by Congress will not pay the ordinary expenses and interest, and that some of the money borrowed will have to be applied to pay the interest thereon. Such house-keeping can't stand, hence the "timidity" complained of.

Union .- The Douglas wing of the Democratic party in New York State Douglas Democrats in the election of command. delegates to the Syracuse Convention. The Committee expressed itselfstrongly in favor of measures of peace and reconciliation, and the calling of a National Convention. The Commitis in any sense A WAR FOR THE UNION, and insist that those who have precipitated the States into hostilities neither care, nor expect, nor desire to restore the Union thereby."

THE NATIONAL LOAN. New York, Aug. 15, 1861.

The Banks of the Cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, thro' the details of their negotiation for war" to the belligerents. one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of Government Loan. The sum of \$50,000,000 is voted absolute to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the obligations of the Government bearing date from this day, to run three years, at the rate of 7 30 per cent. per annum. The further sum of \$50, 000,000 is to be placed at his disposal on 15th October, at the option of the lenders, to be determined by notice on the 1st of that month. And a still further sum of \$50,000,000 on the 15th December, at their option, to be determined on the 1st of that month. All other negotiations except on a National Loan for twenty years to be taken up by subscription in this girl who had just been reading the country or sold abroad, are suspended newspaper account of an explosion, in the meantime in order that the work in powder mills ought, to be pilenders may dispose of the paper in ous? There was a great deal of hu. question to third parties to the best man nature in that question. The advantage. The question of the is world, like the little girl, thinks that ane of a Treasury Circulation of Small all who are especially exposed, ought Notes, redcomable on demand, is not to be prepared for sudden death.—interfered with. The whole regation But is not the whole world a vast interfered with. The whole negotiation was brought to a conclusion (sub- where with the elements of destrucjeet of course to the ratification of the tion? The very air we breathe may several separate Boards of Direction | become poisonous and slay us. The represented) at 4 o'clock this after | water we drink may contain some noon, and the Secretary of the Treas or taste can detect. We are encomury left for Washington in the 6 o'- passed even by unseen dangers. We clock train, highly pleased with the are never certain of to morrow. success of his visit, as indeed, from Then should we not be prepared,

certainly can be no harm in producing the evidence.

OF Although there is now neces- THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR. sarily very little said in reference to most complete condition for the resumption of offensive operations beyond the Potomac. The rebel leadtheir forces, regiment by regiment, prosecution of their declared intenthat State; but they will most assuredly find their designs thwarted whenever they make their attempt to cross the river. The Union force in that vicinity are now so strong as to render any such attempt desperate in the extreme. Arrangments are also erally supposed that the treatment on foot to enable the military authorities to concentrate at any given of those in authority had something point an almost unlimited number of men, who are to be organized as reserves, in camps of instruction, to be established at or in the vicinity of New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, the various regiments and companies | Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other conto Washington as rapidly as possible. venient places, under charge of officers of the regular service. The Gov. ernment will thus soon have under its Washington all the force at presant command a body of disciplined men which must prove irresistible.

PREACHING VS. PRACTICE.—The practice of the Republicans don't rightly "gee" with their preaching .-They preach Union, but practice and cial and manufacturing nation. foment dis-union wherever and whenever they have an opportunity. One portion of them are ready to hang Cameron and Welles, while another is equally clamorous to degrade and drive Gen. Scott out of the service .-One wing of them asserts that the war is for the Union, while the other Hon. Simon Cameron from the Cab. vehemently contends that if it is not the fanatical, Abolition wing of the Repubinet, it is supposed that Hon. Joseph for the emancipation of slavery it lican party, and that this war, into which Holt, of Kentuckey will be appointed knows not what it is for. To all they hurried the Administration, is to be this squabbling the grand bass is abuse and misrepresentation of Demo-

Having done all this, they set themselves up and ask the people to admire them for their loyalty, patriotism, and unity, and "respectfully urge upon Democrats" to make no opposition back the Southern States to their allegiance to their county tickets for the sake of to the Union; but, under the black banner

city of St. Louis under martial law, and appointed Major McKinstry as Provost-Marshall

Mr. Faulkner, Ex Minister to having refused to coalesce with the France, arrived at Washington last fanatics, who, in their mad zeal, are driv-Republicans upon a single State tick- week, having just returned from Euet, and called a State Convention to rope. He was almost immediately meet at Syracuse, on the 4th of Sep. arrested on a charge of treason. He tember, the Breckinridge State Com- is said to have purchased arms in ment of his administration and suddenly mittee held a meeting last week and France for the Confederates, and that cut off the country from all hopes of an resolved not to call a State Conven. a rebel regiment has been organized accommodation. It was these fanatics tion this fall, but to unite with the in Virginia, of which he is to take

The Queen of England, on the 13th of May, issued a proclamation, wherein all her subjects are warned "to observe a strict neutrality in and tee deny "that the present struggle to abstain from violating and contraduring the American civil war, and vening, either the statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of will answer to the contrary at their peril." On the strength of this proclamation it is now contended by the London Times that British subjects loaning money to our government will be guilty of misdemeanor and the adjourned meeting of their offi. make themselves liable to prosecucers and delegates at the American tion under her Majesty's proclama-Exchange Bank to-day, completed tion, for supplying the "sinews of

> It is said that 137 commissioned officers of volunteers, exclusive of those whose three months' term of service has expired, have resigned since the battle of Manassas. The motives of their resignation are of course only conjecture, but the supposition is that they made the discovery at the battle that they are not equal to the duties they had rashly assumed. If so, their places will probably be taken by those fitted bodily and mentally for the dreadful emergencies, and we may hear of no more officers leading the van in a retreat.

Powder MILL PIETY.—Said a little 'Ma, don't you think that people who powder mill? Is it not filled everythe extraordinary and unprecedented whatever our age, our business, or our locality, for sudden death?

sum involved, he has much reason to be. Garibaldi has tendered his ser-Will the Courier point out "the vices to the Federal Government. treasonable sentiments in Breckin | The correspondence in which the ofridge's speech." As it is weekly fer was made took place between the charging that there are such, there American consul at Genoa, and Secretary Seward. The offer, of course, was accepted, and the rank of Major-General tendered to the noble Italian.

military movements at the National and published by the Post Master of Farnham died of his wounds received Capital, it is evident that the most ef. | that place, is the special organ of the | at Manassas, in the hospital at Washfective measures are constantly in National Administration at the seat ington, on Wednesday last. A meetprogress, under the direction of Gen. of our State Government, and prides ing of the Zouaves was held in Hum-McClellan, to put our Army in the itself as the advocate, interpreter, and boldt Hall, on Wednesday evening, for ers are reported to be slowly moving its columns may be looked uponas official, and vindicating the policy of to the line of the Potamac, in the the Federal Government. The following extracts are from its leader of tion to enter Maryland, to encourage the 10th inst., and derive udditional and support the secession spirit in force from the fact that Mr. Cameron was at that time at his residence, near Harrisburg:

"There cannot and there never "will be peace again in what once formed "the United States, as long as slavery "exists in the South. This is the deeree of God himself, who has decla-'red an eternal antagonism between 'right and wrong!!!"

"To talk of peace, therefore, "as long as slavery exists on this conti-"nent, in conjunction with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable!!!

"If we intend to be free, the sooner we go to work to overthrow and banish the institution of slavery, the longer our Freedom will last and 'the nobler it will become!!!"

These are the sentiments, says the Patriot and Union, which have been sown broad-cast over the North by the paid Abolition emissaries of the British Government to foment sectionalism, civil war, and thereby to accomplish the downfall of a hated republic, and a rival commer-

Such sentiments in the mouth of the Englishman, Garrison, would be received as a matter of course, being the natural expression of chronic fanaticism. But coming from the official organ of the Federal Government—the mouth-piece of the Secretary of War—it promulgates to the from fifty to sixty pistols of the Black Horse Cavworld what but too many hesitatingly feared—that the policy of the General Government is under the sole control of converted into a general crusade against slavery, and is not to terminate until the last slave shall have been wrested from the keeping of his master. The irrepres-sible conflict is upon us: hence our gallant That the regiment never fied as Col. Heintzlesible conflict is upon us; hence our gallant volunteers are no longer to march to support the Constitution, to quell rebellion, to rescue the Unionists of the South from the oppression of Secessionists, and to bring of Abolitionism, they are now called to trample upon the guarantees of the Con-Col. Fremont has placed the sitution; to march into the South and free four millions of blacks; to ruin and destroy eight millions of whites, whether friends or foes, and, through rivers of bloodthrough all the horrors of the most relentless warfare-to act as the heartless executioners of a horde of blind and wicked ing the Government and the Nation to its

It was these fanatics who warped the policy of Mr. Lincoln in the commencewhose chorus cry of "On to Richmond" led to the disasters of our army at Bull Run. And these same demented fanatics, if not stayed in their inhuman course by a resolute people, will convert this war into one of extermination, and plunge the Republic into the horrors of irretreivable ru-

in and destruction. What will Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, Kentucky, the loyal men of Missouri and of all the other seceded States say to this official declaration of an indiscriminate warfare upon two thousand milnations in relation thereto, as they lions dollars worth of Southern property of which they are part owners! What will our manufacturers, our commercial men, our capitalists who support the war in the hopes of its speedy termination and of a happy return to the blessings of union, to the arts and prosperity of peace. what will they say to these dreary prosnects now held out "to make the eternal vears their date of war ?" What will our farmers and artizans say to the unlimited prospect of grinding taxation and the runous depreciation of the price of their ndustry ?

The war was inaugurated professedly to restore in full force the Constitution and the Union. To effect this great National with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other. But the present adpervert and protract the war.

In this dreadful crisis in our National salvation against intestine dissolution and trate, bleeding at every pore, like leeches, have ruthlessly fastened upon the National Government and threaten to drain its very life's blood! The Democracy of the North alone can save the nation. Already in Ohio and New York, have they raised their standards. They will now spring to their feet in Pennsylvania, and thousands upon thousands of honest citizens, who have been disabused by recent events -by seeing that a few months' reign of republicanism has brought the country to the brink of ruin-will rally under their banners and, by an overwhelming vote, restore to this great State the deserved name of the Keystone of the arch of the Union!

Now, at length, the real policy of the Administration has been laid down by the official organ. The irrepressible conflict is inaugurated—this war is for the absolute extirpation of slavery. It is to continue until radical abolitionism is triumphant! The asses ear strikes out from under the lion's skin!

CANADA ARMING.—They are formng rifle companies in Canada, and the Torouto Leader calls for 20,000 more British regulars before winter sets in.

The New-York Fire Zouaves The Harrisburg Telegraph, edited returned to that city, last week. Col. vindicator of the sayings and doings the purpose of giving utterance to of Gen. Cameron, the Secretary of their grievances and setting them-War. Hence anything appearing in selves right before the public. The following is a summary of their

LIST OF GRIEVANCES. The men complain: That they did not get the arms promised them—the Sharpe's Rifles, Bowlearms promised them—the Sharpe's kines, howe-knives and revolvers; that were to be their prop-erry at the end of the war. Instead of them they were served with 800 Minie Muskets and old-fashioned bayonets, and 200 Minie Rifles with sabre bayonets, and led to suppose that even these would be taken from them at the end of

That they did not enlist with the understanding that they were to swear in for the war, but that they were sworn in by a subterfuge or under threats that they would be sent home in irons.

That after Col. Ellsworth's death the Zouave drill was abandoned by order of Col. Farnham, who said the Zonave drill was "played out." The regiment refused the United States uniform, havenlisted as Zouaves.

That Col. Farnham endeavored to bring the officers of the original Chicago Zouaves into disfavor after Col. Ellsworth's death, and succeeded in compelling them to resign, at the expense of the discipline of the regiment, to make room for others to get commissions.

ranks of the regiment, but vacancies were filled by privates or non commissioned officers of the venth Regiment, who had nothing to do with

That the provisions of the regiment were not of the quality guaranteed by the Army rations. That while other regiments got fresh bread they got hard crackers. That at Alexandria, when building the intreachments, they were fed on hard crackers, rancid pork, and salt junk—or horse.— All this was while there was plenty of flour with-in reach 600 barrels of which were taken at Cloud's Mills by the Zouaves.

That when the time arrived for paying the men they were chamorous, but without effect. The of-ficers and men resolved not to go to the field with-out pay. They eventually did go, although every egiment had been paid in time. That Gov. Morgan had refused to pay the men, telling Mr. Westervelt, their Paymaster, that they were "an

That just before the battle the canteens of the men were taken by detachments of the various companies, but that only one third of the men had them returned on account of being immediately ordered on the "double quick." That the statements of Col. Heintz leman, as

alry, which they have now, and killed and wounded many of them having M. V. G., supposed to stand for "Mount Vernon Guards," on their hats. That the three days' rations and the equipments

were necessarily lost on the field of battle.

That Ricket's Battery was not deserted by Zouaves, but was disabled only because the Horses and gunners were killed. That the Zouaves did actually bring off several of the guns.

That Lieut-Col. Cregier, after the regiment had been in the battle some time, ordered the Zou-aves to "down men, for your lives," thus creating man reports, but that they did efficient duty in

the woods whenever they could. That after the battle, some of the officers told the men "to go to New York, as everifing was going to the d-1, and the best thing the men could do was to take care of themselves; that the Government was disorganized as well as the regiment, and the politicians were squabbling among themselves."

That the officers of the Zonavos were in many enses, afraid of their worst men, and durst not ubject them to discipline. That to sum up all, the regiment has been treated with bad faith; fed like dogs; deprived of the credit of what they did on the field of battle; stigmatized as deserters for doing as their officers told them, and kept out of their pay for an unreasonable length of time.

RETURN OF PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

To-day quite a number of our sur-

geons and soldiers, and one lady, who were taken prisoners at Bull Run and conveyed to Richmond, arrived here via Fortress Monroe and Baltimore. They furnish many interesting facts relatingto their capture and residence among the rebels. The surgeons are here on parole, and were allowed the liberty from the fact that they remained on the field to take care of our wounded, and did not therefore join in the retreat with other officers. For this humane as well as brave act they were complimented by Gens. Beauregard and Johnston, and being non-combatants, have been allowed great privileges. The wounded and their attendants were treated very kindly by the people living in the vicinity of Manassas. No distinct. tion was made between friend and foe and everthing was done to alleviate their suffering. Hon. Mr. Ely, Col. Corcoran, and others, were still in prison at Richmond, but were well cared for. There was a universal feeling in favor of banging the most important ones, should the crew of the Savannah suffer death. With regard to the next battle or the future movements of the rebels, but little was said. The southern soldiers were very much wearied with their long campaign and seemed inactive, manifesting little or no spirit for a renew. purpose our armies should march forward ed conflict. At first there was a disposition to move on Washington, but there was an under current feeling a. ministration is under the sway of fanatics | mong the more southern regiments, and robbers. The fanatics thirst for blood which was averse to crossing the Pothe robbers for money. Both combine to tomac river. The rebel officers and soldiers are of the opinion that our soldiers fought like tigers at Bull Run affairs there is but one hope of rescue and and complimented them for bravery, but they are severe in denunciation foreign invasion. That hope rests alone of our officers, who they say acted upon the Democratic party, which, in all like cowards. They admit that we our varied national trials, has proved itself had won the field several times, and the ægis of the Union and of the people. full well understood how the panic tucky. So writes Mr. Magraw, one That party must now rally and drive came to seize upon our troops, and of the prisoners. from the councils of the Nation the bigots cause to lose it. The rebels all conand the swindlers who, in this dread time car in praising Gen. McClellan's abilof public woe, when the country lies pros- ities, and state that he is the only man that they fear in the coming contest:

When Voltaire was on his death bed, many visitors called, all of whom were' denied entrance to his chamber-Amongst them was the Abbe Chapeau, who came to offer the consolations of the Church. When his name was announced by the servant, Voltaire said: "I came into the world bareheaded, and shall leave it without a chapeau!

near Connecticut ingenuity is never failing in the production of needful. and timely articles. A woolen manufacturing firm in Enfield inaking knit uniforms of durable material and proper color represented to be serviceable and suitable for summer or winter wear can be furnished per uniform-jacket vest and pantaloons for three dollars.

65 In the Italian war, it is said, commanders from being picked off. kissing them!"

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON Aug. 17. We have another arrival from Ac quia Creek to-day. Yesterday a new battery concealed in the woods, opened on the United States steamer Pocahontas with rifled cannon. Although she was nearly four miles off, the balls went through the rigging, splintered the vessels, and came near killing an officer. It was useless to return fire, and the Pocahontas speedily got out of the way. Her officers were entirely unaware of the existence of the battery, which makes the fourth already discovered at that place.

The city has been very quiet for several days, so far as any rumors of battles are concerned. There seems to be a dearth of news, and no reliable information respecting the movements of the rebels.

The general impression, however, that Beauregard is by degrees hrowing his main force upon the banks of the Potomac, especially above and below Washington. Several of the returned prisoners speak positively as to the absence of troops at Manassas Junction, or at least, of the main body of the rebels. At Fairfax Court House there are not proba-That the promotions were not made from the bly more than four ar five regiments. Where are the rest of the 60,000? It is believed that a large force is concentrating at or near Leesburg, and another at some point between Dumfries and Matthias Point.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Aug, 17. -11 30 P. M. -Dispatches reached here to-day nforming us that the train conveying troops on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by soldier killed and several wounded.

Gen. Pope immediately sent orders to Gen. Hurlbut to take such force as he deemed necessary to Marion county and quarter them on the people, and levy contribution of horses, mules, provisions, and such things useful to and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be soldiers, amounting to \$10,000, on the considered a drawn one: inhabitants of the county, and on the city of Palmyra \$5000, as a penalty for this outrage.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

The Bueyrus Forum, says our Washngton correspondent, a few days ago, in a private conversation with Mr. Lincoln, asked him how he liked the conduct of the Northern Democracy on the present crisis.

"Honest Old Abe" replied with a blush-that "their patriotic support of the Constitution and the Union is just what he expected of them—that f they had not rallied to the support of "the Stars and Stripes," there would now be no government left us." Said he. "if the Democracy had served me and my administration such a trick as Mr. Corwin and myself served the administration of Mr. Polk during the Mexican War, we should now be in the hands of Jeff. Davis. At that time, we were traitors to our country and gave aid and comfort to the Mexicans, and if our countrymen were to treat us now as we treated them then. we should be welcomed with bloody

hands to hospitable graves." SHAMEFUL NEGLECT .- Owing to the reckless indifference of the State military authorities, one of the most galregiments that fought at Bull Run is in a state of suffering. Over one hundred men of the New York Thirteenth Volunteers, Col. Quimey's regiment, have neither pantaloons nor shoes, and are to day walking about in their camp in their drawers, and barefooted. Some of the other members are only supplied with clothing by the contribution of members of he Sixty-ninth when they returned. The wants of this regiment have been known by the State authorities for weeks, and nothing but promises have been received.—Washington correspondent, N. Y. Times.

Rumored design to destroy Washington.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 16. Rumors are current here, said to be founded upon reliable authority, that Jefferson Davis strongly contemplates the invasion of Washington, not to hold the city, but to destroy it. He hesitates not on inability to do it, but on the loyalty of Maryland. Stren. uous efforts are in progress to secure a change of sentiment in favor of secession. That accomplished, the first movement of his army would be up. on the capital, with the desperate determination to mete out to it the fate of Hampton, which they say was burnt by our troops. 🖖

The recent fight has added a new simile descriptive of speed to the already redundant vocabulary of jockevdom. It is now said of the fastest borse, "He runs like a member of Congress at Bull Run."

The officer in charge of the U. S. prisoners at Richmond is a brothof Mrs. Lincoln-Mr. Todd, of Ken. In standing by the flag of

our country we are no more under the necessity of endorsing Abolitionism or Republicanism, than we are of embracing Spiritualism, Agrarian. ism or Freeloveism. Performing this patriotic duty does not involve an abandonment of Democratic principles -on the contrary, we ingloriously desert those principles when we refuse to live or die for the flag of our Union. We have been taught to regard the roar of cannon heard in defence of that flag as good Democratic thunder .- Manchester N. H., Mirror.

Gen. McClellen is asking for as much artillery as can be provided. He is evidently of Napoleon's opinion, "that God is on the side that has the best artillery.

"Abundant-Huckleberries in Clerefield county. A correspondent of the Republican says he counted no less than 182 wagons, at one "patch," which had taken berry gatherers there from the surrounding neighborhood.

The Troy Times says that a man was officers went into conflict armed and finde ten dollars by the court in that place uniformed like privates; this being for kissing a married lady, and adds; "It deemed necessary, on account of the may be well to state, for the sake of the introduction of rifles, to prevent the girls, that there is not any law against

Great Battle in Missouri.

FULL AND AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS. Rolla, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13. The following account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye witness, who left Springfield Sunday morning and came through to this place on horseback.

Our Army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening only 5,500 strong, the the committee, at once. A liberal sub-Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturdaymorning drove in the outposts of the enemy. and soon after the attack became general.

by Gens. Lyon and Sturges, Gen. Seigel | press says of it: leading a flanking force of about 1,000 men and four guns, on the south of the enemy's camp.

The fire raged from sunrise until 1 or o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels in overwhelming force charged Capt. Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him.

The Col. of one of the Kansas regiments naving become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us on." He did so, at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the and fell from his horse. He was asked if they are and drank together, and finally he was hurt, and replied, "No; not much," but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle.

Gen. Seigle had a very severe struggle, lery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally com-Secessionists, near Palmyra, and one | pelled to abandon them, first however spiking the guns and disabling the carriages. ·

About I o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder, and retreating and setting fire to their train of baggage-wagons. Uur forces were too much fatigued

Gen. Prices was not killed. There were rumors on the field that Ben. McCulloch was killed, but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night Dr. Meucher, and others of our army, went back with ambulances to the battle-field, from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the named Thomas S. Serrill was a viowounded to Springfield.

Major Sturgis took command of the battle-field after the death of Gen. Lyon. 150 to 300 killed, and several hundred wounded.

The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killbout 100 horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the Stars and Strines.

Gen. Siegel marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his ar- other important papers, the contents rangements, gathering the baggage, blow- of which leave no doubt that the inand destroying other property which he correct. did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy. He left Springfield on Sun- | nicated with Secretary Chase, who day night, and encamped thirty miles this was in the city, and the Socretary side of that place, the enemy not pursuing commended the proceedings already him. The only hostility observed during taken and advised the arrest of Serthe day was the firing of muskets from a rill. The matter was also communidistance at the rear guard.

Gen. Seigel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force he had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the Southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. Lyon began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from Gen. Hardec's column, which was approaching from the southeast. A portion of the artillery of the enemy

was admirably served. The fire of the rebel infantry was also very severë.

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They, with a large number of citizens of Springfield, are in Gen. Siegel's camp

It was thought that Gen. Siegel would go back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements would meet him.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whoreas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humilitation, prayer and firsting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religions solemnites, and the offering of fervoit supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; and whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and rever the supreme government of God, to bow, in lumble submission to His chastiscments, to confess and deplore their sias and transgressions, in the full conviction that the feac of the Lord is the beginning of widdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition to the histories and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; and whereas, when our beloved country, once; by the blessing of God, united, prospectus and happy, is now afflicted with factious and civil wair, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the limited of God in this visitation, and, in sorrowint remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ounselves, before Him and to pray for His mercy; to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that, the inestinable hoon of civil and religious liberty, carned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings, of our, fathors, may, be restored; in all original excellency; Therefore, i. Abraham Lipcoln, President of the United States, do, appoint the last Thursday in September, next, as a day, of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the mation, and I do carnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the mation may a Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress as waited on the President of the United States, and re ipon our own country. . In testimony whereof, &c.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President,
WILLIAM II. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

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Modern School School Street (No. 54, Gold Street, New York.)

The Lewisburg Chronicle publishes a list of the teachers in attendance at the State Teachers' Association, which met at

State Teacners Association, which met at that place last week. Mr. Henry Houck, Miss Maria C. Gleim, Miss Paulina S. Wheat, Miss Kate Bowman and Mr. Lepis, uel Moyer were there from Lebagon It was further resolved that the fund in City.

the treasury, with such other sum as may be necessary, be devoted to the purchase of a cannon, to be presented to the Government in the name of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, to aid in putting down the rebellion. Dr. Burrows to purchase and present the gun. Messrs. Davis, Sypher, Heckendorn, Wilson, and Waltham were appointed special committee to raise additional funds-every member of the Association to co-operate with scription was opened on the spot.

The liberal proposition of R. W Coleman, Esq., to those of his hands who enlist in the loyal army for the war, which nd soon after the attack became general. we noticed two weeks ago, is highly com-The attack was made in two columns mended by the press. The Lancaster Ex-

Among all the exhibitions of patriotic spirit which have illuminated the darkness of these troublous times, we have seen none which struck us as being more generously and thoughtfully conceived and nobly executed than this. Such a course shows that the party is willing and anxious to put his sympathy for the brave defenders of his country into a tangible and telling shape, and should receive the honor and praise its merits. When the depression of business was so great as to force him to close his extensive works, he generously and unostentationsly made this provision for those who were thrown out of employment and were willing to enter the service of their country—at the same time giving them a strong inducement to do so, by assuring them that their families, will be looked after at home.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER. John and James McGuire were put upon trial on Friday last, in the Oyer and Terminer, for killing John McDevitt. The parties are Irish laborers, and met, on the 18th of May last, at the lime-kiln on the harge, received a bullet in the left breast, other side of the Harrisburg bridge, where got into a fight, during which James Mc-Guire struck McDevitt in the face with a stick, and John McGuire struck him a blow which threw him into the kiln, and and lost three of his four guns. His artil- injured him so seriously that he died two days afterward. The evidence was substantially to that effect, and the jury on Saturday morning rendered a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter against both the prisioners. They are not vet sentenced.—Reading Gazette.

BARN BURNED.-During the thunderstorm of Thursday night, the 18th inst., the barn of Mr. Thomas Hollinger, near Churchtown, Lancaster county, was struck by lightning, and destroyed with a large quantity of hay and grain that were stored in it. There was no insurence.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE. Last Tuesday afternoon the Surveyor of the Port, with officers Isaacs and Bunn, boarded the steamer Persia at Quarantine. On the way up to the city intelligence was communiwere considerately treated. Gen. Lyon's cated to the Surveyor to the effect that one of the passengers on board, lent secessionist, and had stated to another passenger that he was returning from Europe with the pro-Gen. Siegel took command after the battle. | ceeds of a loan which he had negoti-Our loss is variously estimated at from ated in Europe for the Southern Confederacy

On the arrival of the steamer at Jersey City, officers Isaacs and Bunn, ed and wounded. Our boys captured a- made a thorough search of the person and baggage of the passenger designated, and succeeded in finding £40,000 in Bank of England notes, ond a large number of letters and ing up what powder he could not carry, formation given to the Surveyor was

Surveyor Andrews at once commucated to the federal government at Washington.

Meanwhile the money, amounting to £10,000, and the letters were taken to the Surveyor's office. The letters have been read and are discovered to be strongly secession in tone, and some of them suggest plans for breaking the blockade and supplying the Liverpool market with cotton.-These despatches leave no doubt as to the character of the bearer, and render it probable that the £40,000 was a loan to the Confederate States. as he represented.

Several passengers by the Persia have voluntarily come forward and have made affidavits respecting the secession talk of Serrill on board the

This morning the United States District Attorney put a warrent for Serrill's arrest in the hands of an of-

Mr. Serrill is a New Orleans man, who has been for years engaged in the cotton business. He is about fifty years of age, and is represented to e wealthy. Some of the affidavits of passengers,

hat Serrill said that the money in is possession was "a loan for the Confederate States."-N, Y. Evening THE PAY OF WOLUNTEERS.—Congress passed the bill increasing the

nade this morning, state positively

ay of volunteers, making it \$13 per month instead of \$11. The proposition to make it \$15 failed; and \$13 was a compromise measure.

King Otho, now in Germanp, it is said, intents to return no more to Grecce.

OF An order has been issued from the War. Department establishing camps of rendezvous and instruction at New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Every volunteer is to be mustered in as soon as enrolled, and sent to the camp of rendezvous as soon as mustered in, the expense of transportation to ba borne by the Government. The War Department reserves the right to attach soldiers or companies to other regiments, in case that for which they were enrolled be not ready at the time fixed.

SMALL POTATOES.—Speaker Grow has ordered the portrait of Ex-Pres't Buchanan to be removed from the rotunda of the Capitol. That's very small business. The name of Buchanan will live in the memory of his country-men when Grow's abolition bones are rotting in his unhonored grave.

DISTURBANCE IN BALTIMORE.—On Thursday evening a week Mr. Breckinridge, stopping over night in Baltimore the guest of Hor. Henry May, was called upon for a speech. . In response to the call, he essayed to make a few remarks, but was repeatedly interrupted by a gang of rowdies who applied to him the grossest and most offensive epithets. Such is the boasted "freedom of speech" in the Monumental