

our flag is figng to the wild winds free, it float o'er our father land, And the guard of its spo-Columbia's chosen band.

PERSONAL.

We need money badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons will furnish us with a little of the "needful" without delay. If they cannot pay all, let them at least give us a part of that to which we are justly entitled, in order to relieve us from our embarrassments. We think we have been very indulgent, and therefore hope to meet with a ready response to what we conceive to be a reasonable request. We shall have a Collector out during the present and succeeding weeks, and we hope he will receive a hearty welcome. In the mean time we shall be prepared to receive our friends at the office, and furnish them promptly with receipts for whatever amounts they may desire. Persons at a distance, and those resid ing out of the county, can remit by mail at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without longer delay, as we must have money to keep the wheels of the old Intelligencer in mo-

THE GRAND MARCH.

The great movement, or combination movements in Eastern Virginia, commenced on Wednesday last, and we may therefore look for stirring events for some time to come. Gen. M'Dowell commenced his forward march towards Manassas Junction with 50,000 men, and a succession of skirmishes and battles, an account of which will be found in another column, has taken place almost every day since. The greatest battle of the campaign took place on Sunday, at or near Bull's Run, and ended by capturing several of the Rebel batteries, and driving the enemy back to Manassas Junction; but this was attended with a frightful loss of life on both sides. Amongst the killed on our side was Col. James CAMERON, brother of the Secretary of War, who commanded the New York Seventy Ninth

That the Rebels will be defeated at every point where they attempt to make a stand, we can scarcely doubt, and that our victorious army will, before many weeks, capture Richmond, and thus break the back of the Secessionists in the Old Dominion and throughout the entire South, is, we think, a foregone conclusion; but it will be after much bloodshed Union must be maintained, however, at all hazards, and our brave volunteers and reguour National flag and the maintenance of our glorious fabric of freedom. The war may be long and bloody, but it will end in the total discomfiture of rebellion, and in strengthening and perpetuating the Union, and placing it on a basis which can never again be shaken by internal or external foes.

In addition to the movement above mentioned, Gen. PATTERSON, with not far from 30,-000 men, is on his way to Winchester, where it is expected he will come up with the rebel army under Gen. Johnston, and defeat them if they attempt to risk a battle with our forces.

Gen. McClellan is coming from the West with his victorious column of twenty thousand men, and he and Patterson, it is expected, will join the main army in its approaches to Richmond, which latter city will be invested, before many weeks, with a force of at least one hundred thousand men-probably commanded by Lieut. General Scorr in person. Exciting times may, therefore, be expected.

The campaign promises to be a short, but de-

-Since the above has been in type, it is stated that Gen. BANKS has superseded Gen. Patter. son in the command of the upper Division and that Gen. Dix takes command at Baltimore. It is also rumored that Gen. Johnston has abandoned the Valley of Virginia, and united his forces with Beauregard at Manasses Junction.

COL. JAMES CAMERON. The reported death of Col. Cameron, who

gallantly fell at the head of his regiment on Sunday last, will cause a deep feeling of regret to his numerous friends in this county.-Col. C. was of a warm hearted, generous disposition; modest and unobtrusive in his man ners, but firm and decided in all his undertakings, and the 79th N. Y. regiment will long long maintained, as Colonel McNeil's regihave cause to mourn the loss of their brave ment of Union troops marched into that commander.

Mesers. Henry E. Leman and Dr. Henry E. Muhlenberg left here yesterday to bring on his remains for interment.

A NOVEL IDEA.

The President's idea, as enunciated in his Message to Congress, that the States are derived from and wholly subservient to the General Government, is certainly a novel one. Most people, at least all our great Statesmen. have always supposed that the States made the Union, and not the Union the States.

LOW PRICES.

From a letter published in the Church Ad. vocate, of this city, under date of Monmouth. there to shippers at from 5 to 8 cents per bushel; Wheat 30 cents; Oats 8 cents; Pota-

Outts is able and willing to provide for them. next.

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED. The following principles, laid down by Mr.

JEFFERSON in his Inaugural Address, how more than sixty years ago, have always been, and are still, the doctrines held by the Demooratio party. We don't know whether we stall be charged with treason and threatened with "halter" and "gibbet" for publishing the creed, but shall run the risk of that anyhow. So here goes at a renture:

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; The support of the State governments in all their rights as the surest bulwarks against anti-republican A mild and safe corrective of abuses which ar

A mild and sate corrective of abuses which are opped by the sword of revolution, where peaceful emedies are unprovided;

A generous spirit of concession and compromise, the vital principle of Republics, without which there must be an appeal to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of Despotism;

The supremacy of the civil over the military authority:

omy in the public expense, that labor may be ignity burdened;

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person, under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected. protection of the naveae constitution of the nave wandered from these principles in if any have wandered from these principles in the nasten while moments of error or of alarm, let them hasten whils the forms of our beloved Republic yet remain, to re-trace their steps, and to regain the road which alon-leads to Peace, Liberty and Safety.

UNION SAVERS! NATHANIEL P. BANKS proclaimed from the ostrum, in a public speech, only a few years ago, his readiness to "let the Union slide."— He is now "saving the Union," a Major General under Mr. Lincoln, in Baltimore, by holdng the people of that city in it at the point

of the bayonet! Anson Burlingane said, about the same time, that unless we could have "an antislavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God," the Union wasn't worth preserving. He has been appointed Minister to Austria by this Union-saving Administration!

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS was expelled from the House of Representatives, several years ago, for offering petitions-not from the South, but from Ohio-in favor of a dissolution of the Union. He now holds an honorable and lucrative foreign office by appointment from

the present Union-loying Administration! We might enumerate many similar instances of devotion to the Union on the part of the leading men of the Republican party, but the above will suffice for the present, and should satisfy everybody of the sincerity with which this war for the Union is pressed.

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. One of the most prominent names, at the present time, by reason of the brilliant vicories he has recently won and of the great bility displayed in all his movements, is that of Major General McCLELLAN, in command of the Union forces in Western Virginia. By a series of well-conceived and rapidly executed maneuvres, he has, in three or four days, swept from that section of the State the entire rebel army, composed of some of their best regiments from Eastern Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina. On the 12th inst., he achieved a brilliant victory at Rich Mountain; on the 13th he occupied Beverly and took one thousand prisoners; and on the 14th he routed the entire rebel army under Gen. Garnett. This latter named officer was killed. and the flag of the Union once more floated proudly over the entire department under his ommand.

Gen. McClellan, is a son of the late Dr McClellan, a celebrated Surgeon of Philadelphia, and is only thirty five years of age. He has already made his mark as a man of more than ordinary military science and energy, and if his life should be spared his name and his fame will become household words with early this the American people. as a Pennsylvanian.

DIRECT TAXATION. The Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, have prepared a bill providing for the assessment of a direct tax upon real and personal property amounting to \$30,000,000.-This tax will be distributed among the States and suffering on the part of our gallant in equal proportions, the quota of Pennsylsoldiery, and still more to the enemy. The vania being \$2,920,000, or about one dollar for each inhabitant. The necessary Assessors and Collectors are provided for. The bill lars cannot endure privations and shed their also proposes to tax stills, boilers, and other blood in a more holy cause than the one in utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors, which they are now engaged—the defence of 15 cents on every gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed 5 cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors 10 cents on a gallon. Vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed; those valued at \$50 are to be taxed \$1; those over \$1,000 will be taxed \$50, with intermediate

rates in proportion to the value of the vehicle. THE BLOCKADE. The British Consul at Richmond has laid before the British Minister, Lord Lyons, official documents respecting recent cases where the blockade of the Chesapeake had been broken by private individuals by permission of the Government. It appears, from the alleged facts communicated by the British Consul, that passes have been issued by General Butler, permitting private individuals and vessels to pass through the blockade .-Copies of these passes, purporting to bear General Butler's signature, were taken from the parties, and are among the documents com-

municated. Lord Lyons, it is understood, has called the attention of the Government to these facts, and requests an explanation. The questions involved are of the highest importance. It appears that the British agents at the several ports at the South are keeping a most vigilant watch respecting the blockaded ports, and it is quite probable they may give us trouble whenever any pretext or opportunity may

MISSOURI. The news from Missouri brings us nothing of an exciting character. The rebels are said to be actively moving in the vicinity of Jeffer son City, with a view to join Gen. Harris and the other leaders. Harris is in Galloway county, but his position is not likely to be county on Tuesday, and Colonel Smith's Zouaves, part of Colonel Boernstein's and Colonel Hammer's regiments, and the Illinois troops, under Colonels Smith and Palmer, are advancing from different points, and will thus completely surround General Harris. The rebel forces in the southwestern portion of the State, concentrated at Neosho, are said to number between eight and ten thousand, and

THE CROPS.—Our exchanges throughout the State give the most flattering accounts of the crops. All through Pennsylvania the wheat crop is more than an average one, and has been harvested in good condition. The Ills., July 9, we learn that Corn was selling hay, although not heavy, is of an unusually good quality. The corn and potatoes are somewhat backward, but they look well, and toes 6 to 8 cents. The writer also says that the recent general showers will insure a good the farmers were then "busily engaged har- product. With the exception of fruits, there

principally composed of Arkansas and Mis-

souri troops. 79

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

Washington, July 19. Yesterday morning previous to the approach of our army to centreville, the chemy had respected to Bull Rain a few miles further. gouth, and had taken a very strong position, not a great distance from Managas Junction.

The Fourth Brigade of Gen. Tyler Division, under command of Col. J. B. Richardson, of the Michigan Volunteers, consisting of the Second and Third Michigan, the First Massachusetts, and the Twelfth New York regiments, led the march in advance of Centreville, just fter our occupation of that place.

They were escepted by two hundred cavalry, under Capt. Brackett, for reconnoitering pur-

poses.

On arriving at the height opposite Bull Run, in the rear of Centreville, they found a long slope intervening, and in the distance, on the dge of the woods, the enemy could be seen Gen. Evler sent for an artillery force, for the purpose of dislodging them. When the guns arrived, they were rapidly served by Lieutenants Babbitt and Benjamin. The first shell dislodged a body of cavalry from a grove, a mile and a half distant. Another of our batteries soon came up and aided our fire. The action commenced at half past twelve o'clock, but the enemy did not reply for half an hour, though they could be seen concen-

trating their forces from Manassas. At one o'clock, p. mo, their battery of four guns opened, and shell and grape shot fell thick and hot among us. Two privates of Brackett's Caveler water discontinual by Brackett's Cavalry were dismounted by the

first fire.

Col. Richardson's Brigade then began to reconnoitre the woods, with a view to taking the enemy's guns in the rear if possible. The Massachusetts Regiment led the van, followed by the Michigan Second, the New York I welfth deploying to the extreme right and lashing into the woods from the slope in beautiful style.

For a short time all was still, and General

Tyler thought the enemy was retreating, but in a few minutes a terrific volley of musketry pened upon us. This continued but a few minutes, when our troops appeared on the edge of the woods bringing out the dead and wounded to ambu-

ances in the field. Captain Brackett says the firing of the musketry exceeded anything he ever saw in After the mistake was discovered, the how-

itzers were served until the ammunition was exhausted. The artillery was dragged out of the field by hand, all the horses having been Our main column then advanced, firing on

the enemy with artillery at great disadvan-tage, while their shots told on us with fearful effect. Four companies of the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment, were exposed to the fire of the enemy from three positions. They stood their ground until they got into the cross fire of the Michigan Second, when they retired in much Two of our howitzers came on the enemy

but did not fire, supposing them to be friends. Our men suffered terribly from the fire of our own musketry upon them by mistake. Our forces were fired on in retreating, but General Tyler, on the hill, covered the retreat somewhat with artillery fire, The Michigan 2d and New York 12th suffered most. For an hour the final cannonading on each side was tremendous. The enemy had eight

guns in their batteries.
Our loss is estimated at one hundred killed and wounded. The rebel loss is believed to be severe. It s impossible to forward the names of those cilled and wounded. The civilians had a busy time dodging the balls and shells. The day was hot, and no water could be obtained; nor were there ra-tions on hand for the half dead men who came

out of the battle. THE LATEST.

ATER FROM THE BATTLE FIELD OF MANAS-SAS JUNCTION—THE ENEMY DRIVEN FROM BULL RUN—UNION REINFORCEMENTS THROWN FORWARD.

THROWN FORWARD.

Washington, July 21.—[Received 9 P. M.]
The orders to Gen. McDowell to move forward at 6 o'clock yesterday morning were suspended until early this morning. Our troops in the mean time were employed in cutting a road through the woods, in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a despatch that the fight was renewed at Bull's Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries, and drove the secessionists to the Junction.

the Junction.

The City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is wild with excitement of the City of Washington is will be called the City of Washington in the City of Washington is will be called the City of Washington in and joy. The firing was distinctly heard here in the direction of Bull's Run, from 11 till about 3 P. M., when a cessation took place till nearly 5 P. M. At 7 this evening, the reverberation of cannon was

At 7 this evening, the reverberation of cannon was still audible.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night says that, at 3 this afternoon the 2d and 3d New Jersey regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, first sending back their baggage to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities. There is great military bustle and excitement in the direction of all the camps.

MANASSAS JUNCTION ASSAULTED AND RE-PORTED TAKEN—COLS. CAMERON AND SLOCUM REPORTED KILLED—COL. HUNTER MORTALLY WOUNDED. Despatches received at Washington during the day eport the battle as beginning at about 11 o'clock

his morning. FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 3:50 P. M.-Quartermaster Barton of the Second Michigan Regiment, just arrived, says that the reports at Centreville are that a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three and a half miles this side of Manassas, nd our troops had driven the Secessionists back to

and our troops had driven the Secessions see a Manassas.

General McDowell has ordered the reserves under Col. Miles to advance to the bridge over Bull Run, on the Winchester road, having driven the rebels before him. Col. Miles is about three or four miles from the directing operations near Blackburn Ford.

FAIRFAX C. H., 4.45 P. M.—Our courier says our troops have taken three masked batteries, and forced the rebels to retreat. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, the others some distance beyond it, and the third still further on. and the third still further on.
5.20 P. M.—The Federal troops have won the day;

5.20 P. M.—The Federal troops have won the day; loss on both sides heavy, but the rout of the rebels complete. The Bull Run batteries are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5.40 P. M.—Firing has ceased. A report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says that the column under Heintzleman has followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and have opened fire on their entrenchments and camps, and was then shelling them.

ng them.
Col. Hunter, of the Third Cavalry is seriously, if not mortally wounded. It is stated confidently that Col. Cameron, of the Scotch Regiment, brother of Secretary Cameron, and Col. Slocum, Second Rhode

Col. Cameron, of the Scotch Regiment, brother of Secretary Cameron, and Col. Scoum, Second Rhode Island Regiment, are killed.

The conflict was desperate at Bull Run, lasting nine hours. A succession of masked batteries were encountered, which the troops assaulted with vigor and success, after severe loss of life. Col. Richardson proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade to hold the Battery hill on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the ground where the last battle was fought. The flask movements have been previously described. Shencks' and Sherman's brigades of Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road, while Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull Run and the Manassas: Junction. Col. Keys' brigade remained at Centreville.

Information was received by General Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery command of the cristence of the enemy's battery commanding the road. Our troops were then formed in battle array. The 2d New York and 2d Ohio on the left, the 1st Ohio and 2d Wisconsin, and 79th, 13th and 69th New York on the right. Col. Miles' division followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's bat-

on followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at 10 minutes of 7. The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Col. Hunter's Division came up the battle neral. The latter's movement to gain the enemy

general. The latter's movement to gain the enemy's rear was almost a success.

WASHIMGTON, July 21.—Official despatches from Gen. McDowell to the War Department, received at 5 o'clock this afternoon, announce that the battle at Bull Run recommenced at 7 o'clock this morning, lasting until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Bull Run batteries were taken, and the Confederate troops were routed and driven back with terrible slaughter to Manassas Junction. The Federal troops also suffered severely. There are no means now of obtaining the details. The express messenger is momentarily expected with fuller accounts. mentarily expected with fuller accounts.

Other rumors, not reliable, but seemingly well authenticated, report three other Confederate batteries taken and that Manassas Junction had fallen, by a reported for the confederate batteries.

fight, late in the afternoon. The whole of Washington are now (at 8 o'clock) inpopulace of Washington are now (at 8 o'clock) intensely excited.

Cannonading was distinctly heard at Arlington Heights and in Washington during the day, and I have just heard a number of distant guns. You may expect interesting particulars during the night.

A large portion of both armies were engaged in the battle, but the heaviest of the fighting was with

the artillery.

EXCITING RUMORS. Rumors were rife at 3 o'clock, on yesterday after non, that Gen. McDowell's attack on Manassas Junction yesterday was repulsed, and that our army was falling back in the direction of Washington .-We do not place much reliance upon the rumor, but it is said to have been received here in a dispatch

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

THE RIEST REGIMENT, P. R. C .- The Fire A COLLER IN MIGHIAN OF THE STATE OF THE STAT cand Capitale companies. Others we noticed, but, owing to the dense crowd, were unable to get near enough to speak to them, a circumstance we regreted very much.—The brave fellows were in the finest of health and spirits, and did not fail to cheer institly one good old city, and particularly its lovely fair set, who were present in large numbers. Girs us, a soldier always sor, gallanty. The capital music of our old friends, Fife Major Bell and Drum Major Allison, carried us back to the "days of and lang sync?" Their music was universally admired. Wa speak for the sentor of The Intelligencer, when we say that he felt-highly howeved by the compliment tendered him of the justices of a favorite time for his general health one that he was won't to march to when commanding the old Carlisle Light infantry, now attached to this regiment, and commanded by a most excellent officer. Capt. Robert McCarlasy. Tow and Joe hays lest nose of the Vigor of youth or, early manhod. On the contrary, are seems to have improved their musicial talent and vivacity of spirit at least it seemed so to us. As the whittes sounded for the trains to start, the "good byes" and "God bless you?" were given by hundreds and thousands with full hearts, and many affecting seemes took place. The regiment proceeds to Harrisburg, and "tom thence went direct to Washington.—The 7th Reciment P. R. C. from Camp Wayne, passed

ceeded to Harrisburg, and from themes went Washington.
—The 7th Regiment, P. B. O., from Camp Wayns, passed through the city yesterday at noon. PUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—Private EDWARD DRUCKEMHLER, of the Jackson Rifes, who was brought home sick from Martinshurg, Vs. on Wednesday last, died from an attack of typhoid fiver on Thursday night. He was quite young being only in his ulneteenth year; but was highly-esteemed by all who knew him for his manly traits of character. The funeral took place from the residence of his parents, corner of Lime and Walnut streets, one Sunday afterhoon, at 4 o'clock, and was attended by the Lancaster Chdets with Ellingerie excellent Band, Independent Greys, Washington Ganris and Lancaster Rifles. The route of procession was up Walnut to North Queen irret, down North Queen for South Queen and out. South Queen treet, down North Queen for South Queen irret, down North Queen for South Queen in the streets were lined with spectators. The procession was very large, and the military display exceedingly fine. The streets were lined with spectators. The procession was very large, and the military display exceedingly fine. The guard of homor consisted of three Jackson Bifies and three Fencibles, companions in arms of the deceased, under the companior Lieut John Ress. As a mark of respect the fing on the Jackson Riffes' Armory is displayed at half mast while the procession was moring, and the colors of the Independent Greys were draped in mourning. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. F. Knotel; and were solemn and impressive. At the conclusion of the service at the grave, the Oadets fined three volleys over the grave, which were well executed. FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER -Private Edward

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF FRANKLIN AND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.—The Twenty-Fifth Annual Commencement of Franklin and Marshall College will be celebrated in two sessons, in Fulton Hall, on to-morrow, (Wednesday), commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2½ o'clock, P. M. The graduating class numbers 18.

The Blennial Address before the Literary Societies will be delivered by Dr. C. C. Cox, of Easton, Md., this afternion at 3 o'clock; T. Me address before the Alumnial by William, H. MILLER, Ed., of Harrisburg, at 8 o'clock, P. M., both addresses in Fulton Hall.

LARGE SALE OF LUMBER, &c .- We direct attention to the advertisement with the above heading in the advertising, columns of to-day's Intelligencer. There will be a chance to obtain good bargains.

LYCEUM CONVENTION.—The Annual Con roteum Convention.—In Annual Convention of Lyceums will be held in the woods at Christians, in this county, on Saturday, August 31st. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Vice Presidents of the different Lyceums must be on the ground by o'clock, A. M., in order to arrange programme, &c.

RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of citizens was held at Shenck's Hotel, Centre Rouse, on the evening of the 18th inst, for the purpose of making arrangements to give the Fencibles and Jackson Riffes a proper reception on their return-home. The meeting was organized by calling Mayor Sanderson to the chair, and the election of John Sheaffer and James McCaffety, Vice Presidents, and R. H. Long and T. H. Miller, Secretaries. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, favoring the reception, as being due to those who had, left their homes at the first sound of their country's call, and would also be a means of encouraging others to volunteer, should the services of more men be needed. He recommended the appointment, by this meeting, of a general committee of arrangements.

Maj. O. C. M. Caines moved the appointment of a committee of two from: each Ward, to act in concert with any similar committee appointed by a meeting of the military. After some debate, the miction was amended to read three from each Ward, in which shape it was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following gentiemen:

North West Ward—Maj. O. C. M. Caines, John Evans, RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS. - A meeting

E. Roberts. East Ward—John Sheaffer, Maj. Chas. M. Howell, ohn B. Livingston. South West Ward—George F. Rote, Alexander Harris, ohn O. Walton. South East Ward—T. H. Miller, James H. Barnes, Chas. . Heinitsh. O. Widmyer was subsequently added to the

A. Heinitsh. C. Widmyer was subsequently added to the Committee.

Mr. Long moved that the Mayor be added to the committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. Walton moved that a committee of two be appointed to inform the military of the action of this meeting, which was agreed to, and Messre. Walton and Sheaffer appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

—The meeting of the military companies at Fulton Hall also appointed a committee to act in conjunction with that of the citizens, and the two together will make all the arrangements. The military committee consists of the Cartains of the Independent Greys, Lancaster Cadets, Washington Ginards and Lancaster Rifles, and Lieutenants Dyant of the Fenchles, and Rees of the Jackson Bifles.

—The Committee of Arrangements for the reception met on Wednesday evening lest, at Shenck's Hotel, Mayor Sanderson, Chairman, T. H. Miller, Secretary. On motion, Mr. Christian Widmyer was added to the Committee of the S. E. Ward. The following gentlemen were appointed to

S. E. Ward. The following gentlemen were appointed to receive contributions to defray the expenses of a collation: N. W. Ward.—Hon. A. E. Roberts; N. E. Ward.—John B. Livingston; S. E. Ward.—Christian Widmyer; S. W. Ward.—George F. Rote. Messra. T. H. Miller and John B. Livingston were appointed a committee to wait on the Patriot Daughters, and request their co-operation in the preparation of the collation.

BANKABLE NOTES .- The notes of the follow-BANKABLE NOTES.—The notes of the following named Banks are received on deposit by the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster and Lancaster County Bank, viz: Philadelphia City Banka, Allentown Bank, Bank of Catasaqua, Bank of Delaware County, Bank of Montgomery County, Doylestown Bank, Easton Bank, Farmer's Bank of Bucks County, Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, Mauch Chunk Bank, Miner's Bank of Pottwille The notes of other Banks—to a limited extent—not par in Philadelphia, are received by our Banks, but the smounts thus deposited are paid back in kind. It is proper to add that the same course is pursued by all our Banking Houses, without any limit.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY .- A most distressing easualty happened on Wednesday last about noon, causin sudden and deep sorrow in the family of one of our most respectable and highly esteemed clisses, Mr. S. S. Batt von. It seems that a number of boys were bathing in the Conestoga, about three hundred yards above the railrea. the one, include to go home, when Frank got in water beyond his dopth, and, being unable to swim, sunght hold of his brother who was near, for a time endangering his life also. The latter extricated himself, reached the shore, and gave the alarm, but before assistance could be precured, the unfortunate lad had sunk to rise no more. The sad news was communicated to the family and friends, and after an hour's search the body was recovered, but life was of course ortinet. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of our citizens in their sudden and painful bereavement.

PROF. WISE AND HIS WAR BALLOON .- The celebrated Aeronaut, Prof. Wiss, and his son, Charley, a "chip o' the old block," left for the seat of war on Wednesday evening last, having in tharge his newly-constructed War Balloon, intended for governmental purposes. It is a complete affair in every respect. The Express thus

lescribes it:

It is made of raw India silk in top and bottom, and It is made of raw name and the double thickness. The single envelope is made of compact Irish lines. The net work and cords are made of Italian flax thread, and rigged so as to be peculiarly adapted to topographical ascents. The hoops are of tough hickory, wrapped and rewrapped with lines and fish glue in such a manner as to make them irresistibly strong, and yet as a manner as to make them for the manner of the strong willow.

Mr. W. is desirous that the Government should have a fall he still has the advantage of cutting loose above and making his seeape.

Mr. W. says with a local current blowing over the enemy's camp, a sail may be taken for many miles over their camping ground, and then rising up into the southwest current, or northeast current to return, a general view may be taken of their whole ground. This is, however, too fortuitous to be relied on, as much as the simple contrivance of the "Bailcon Capitre."

We are glad the Government has secured so able and competent a person as our friend Wise in this department of the service—the description of his apparatus showing that he knows exactly what its wanted, and that he is, emphatically, "the right man in the right place."

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—We AND COLUMBIA: RAILEOAD.— We have omitted mention of a material change in the Engineer corps of the road. The Chief Engineer, M. E. Lyons, Esq., having been called away to take charge of very important railroad works in Maxino, Coleman P. Fisher, Esq., succeeds him in general charge of the Reading and Columbia. Mr. Barrett succeeds Mr. Fisher as Division Engineer at this end of the road. "The work will be pushed forward."

LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday, August 26th: William Brady, Monnt Joy bor; John B Reneman, Conoy; Adam Deitrich, Manor, Abraham N. Cassel, Marietta bor; John Charles, Manor, Henry M. Eshbach, City; Henry Eby, Manheim bor; Samuel Evans, Columbia bor; John Elmer, Salisbury; Harding Gilbert, Eden; George Graff, Paradise, Henry Geffer, Sr., Mount Joy twp.; William Houseal, Conoy; Benjamin Harnish, West Lampeter; Christian R. Herr, Peques, Renben Kline, Clay; Joel L. Lightner, East Lampeter; David Landis, Rast Lampeter; Samuel Lincoln, Cernarvon; Martin Metiser, Rapho; Henry Metier, Rapho; Daniel May; Elizabethtown bor; Abraham H. Mattger, Conestoga; Samuel Melinger, Jr., West Cocalier; Walter F. Neal, Felton; Joseph Overholtzer, Brecknock; Leonard Pichle, Bart; James Passmore, Providences Christian Bauch, Strasburg bor; Rudolph F. Baneh, City; Christian Esorbeer, Manor; John Styef, Earl; John Staffer, East Hempfield; Samuel Worst, Salisbury; Stephen Wiggins, Providence; Joseph White, Oclerain.

Linz of Jurous to serve in the same Court; commencing Monday, September 24:

A. P. Anders, Colerain; Benjamin Braneman, West Donegal; Henry B. Breneman, Klizabethtown bor; Jacob Bausman, Manor; Fabilip Bausman, Lancaster twp.; Ocr LIST OF JURORS to serve in the Court of

the farmers were then "busily engaged harvesting one of the most extensive Wheat crops will be in Pennsylvania more than an average ever grown in the West; and that Corn promises a tremendous yield, while hundreds of thousands of bushels of old remain unsold."

If Madison Cutts, father of Senator Douglis' widow, publishes a card, by desire of that lady, requesting the friends of the Saturday week, when he was released by the departed statesman not to raise contributions for the support of herself and children. Mr.

Outs is able and willing to provide for them.

CITY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The City School XXXVIIth COMGRESS—EXTRA SES- but a change in the policy of the Government

Messrs. S. W. Reigart, Seymour Preston, J. P. McClaskey J. W. Guernssy, Emanuel J. Krisman, Samuel O. Nourse J. W. Guernssy, Emanuel J. Krisman, Samuel O. Nourse C. Mussey, A. Hartino, Mary Banett, Strate Travet Markes, M. Electrav, R. McComery, R. Giller, R. T. Berlier, H. C. Walker, Sarah Garber, M. White, r. L. Marker, Barah Garber, M. White, r. L. Marker, B. C. Wenger, A. R. Sherser, Reflivou, R. Swenfall, Oscidia Moore, Mary Diller, Mada Jefferine, O. McChebry, M. A. Reinheld, R. E. Budde, R. Perser, Markett, M. A. Reinheld, R. E. Budde, R. Perser, Geller, M. A. Reinheld, R. E. Budde, R. Amos Row Gellined a re-election as Principal of the imary and Secondary Schools, and his declination was

mr. Amos how declined a redestion in Franciscion was Primary and Secondary Schools, and his declination was accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered him for the faith-ful manner in which he had discharged his duties. Mr. R's successor has not yet been chosen. The election for a Teacher of the African School was also laid over until the nuxt meeting of the Board.

WAR OF INVASION. The following article we copy from the New The following article we copy from the New Mr. Inomeson (3. 3.) curred an amendment Mr. Inomeson (3. 3.) curred an amendment making an appropriation to finish the Stevens' bomb-proof battery. This was discussed at some length, when the hour of the special order arrived, and the resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up. Government to make the most ample preparations before commencing the march towards Richmond. The World, be it remembered, is a thorough going Republican paper, and, of course, the Miss Nancy patriots about home will not set up a howl of indignation against us for copying the production. We take the extract from that paper of Thursday week: "Invasion is a kind of military work that ven the greatest Generals have failed in.-Alexander the Great overran Media and Persia, but his armies were rolled back before the legions of Scythia and India. Cyrus marched his army in splendid style into Persia, but only to immortalize the skill which conducted the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand." Han-Italy, only at last to retreat from it in igno-

the middle of Russia, and led them to destruction; there, too, the Swedish invader, Charles XII, a hundred years before, had met his doom. Burgoyne marched his forces into American territory, and marched to a surrender. Sobieski, with forty thousand, at-tacked eighty thousand Turkish veterans intrenched and defended with three hundred pieces of cannon, slew fifty thousand and carried the Polish ensigns in triumph to the sanks of the Danube; and yet a month after there was scarcely a remnant of his army eft: Wellington drove Massena, at the head of a hundred thousand men, out of war-wasted Portugal, but, before his full success in the eninsula, had to retire and intrench himself behind the Torre Vedras. The British Genrals, in their invasion of Afghanistan, accomplished marches across mountain ranges and desert tracks unparalleled in history for

miny.: Crassus carried his cohorts into the plains of Mesopotamia, but only to be de-

whom but one man escaped alive to tell the tale of slaughter." MORE TREASON:

their length and hardship, but the issue thereof

may be read in the terrible tragedies of the

Koord Caubul and the Pass of Jugdaulluek,

and in the fate of that sixteen thousand, of

The Detroit Tribune, a Republican paper, everely censures the Government for putting Gen. Schenck, the "hero" (?) of Vienna, in command of a brigade, while Col. Richardson, a graduate of West Point, and a brave officer, who has been thrice breveted for gallant conduct in actual service, is compelled to serve under him. The Tribune says it is notorious that this Schenck has not a single qualification for the position. This is all very well, but if B Democratic journal had said as much, a Republican howl would be sent up against it for giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy by

abusing and underrating our own officers. And the N. Y. Times, another Republican paper, gives the following sample of the honesty of the Government in the use of the pecnle's money:

"The steamboat Cataline was valued at \$7,500, but instead of purchasing it at that price, the Government bired it at the rate of \$10,000 a month, with the agreement that if the boat was lost the owners should receive \$50,000 for it. The boat was burned a few days since, and the Government pays \$80,000 for what might have been had in the beginning for \$7,500. This is the way the money goes, and at this rate Mr. Lincoln will require more than \$400,000,000 to carry him through the first year of the war.'

FROM MARTINSBURG, VA. On Friday, the 12th inst., the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment was presented with a very beautiful flag by Miss Miller, on behalf of the Union ladies and vicinity. On present-

ing the flag Miss Miller said : Gentlemen of the Eleventh Pa. Regiment In behalf of the ladies of this neighborhood I am delegated to present to you this flag, as a token of their high appreciation of your ourage and gallantry in leaving your quiet homes, facing danger and death, the succor of those whom the rebel enemy of our glorious Government had placed under the reign of terrorism. May God bless you and preserve your health, and lead you hor and triumphantly through this contest for liberty and right, and when this star spangled banner shall in triumph wave over all the sections of our once happy country, when it may be said of George Washington that he was the father and founder of your quiet homes. and posterity will rise up and call you blessed, that you sacrificed comforts and pleasures and endangered your lives to perpetuate our lorious Union, and handing it down to them inimpaired.

Again God bless you, and aid you to pre-serve the honor of this flag, which I now pre-Colonel Jarrett, of the Eleventh, responded. An entertainment was then given to the

ady donors.

"TREASON IN OUR MIDST." MESSES. EDITORS: In the issue of "The Daily Express" of the 8th inst. we read an article under the caption just quoted, copied from the "Lancaster Inquirer" of the 6th inst. Wheeper the author is, he must be in sympathy with despotic rule, and would make a fit advocate of ty-ranny and oppression. He seems to think the "king can with despotic rule, and would make a fit advocate of tyranny and oppression. He seems to think the 'king can do no wrong,' and whatever is done by the "powers that be' must be approved and endorsed without comment or hesitation. Now, whether we belong to that "utterly demoralized portion of the Democracy of this Country,' is not the question here, but this much we tell the author of that article (let the "intelligencer" pursue what course it will) that we dare to exercise the rights of a freeman; and that we intend, that we will and are permanent to scrutinize closely every official act, not only of the Administration, but of all public functionaries, from the highest to the lowest, notwithstanding that author's terrible anathema and threat of "an Arnold's doom." We shall not pass by indifferently any transaction whatever, whether it be in the form of incompetent appointments, unmerited promotions, "beef contracts," many contracts, gross mismanagement or FRAUDS, even though the latter be presented by a Jury as "carefully concelled or actiousity guarded by the parties committing them." Nor will we compared by a porties committing them." Nor will we of "telegraphic correspondence." Nor will we scrut unconstitutional acts by any one, even though a Congress in special seasion assembled eat selds the Constitution, and resolve that all ment of one known to be in sympatry with the receiving a was disclosed by the seizure of "telegraphic correspondence." Nor will we except unconstitutional acts by any one, even though a Congress in special session assembled set aside the Constitution, and resolve that all "expectationary acts." (why not use the proper term, unconstitutional acts?) shall be "approved and declared to be in all respects legal and valid." This we conceive to be our duty, and this we believe is the duty of every one who loves his country and desires its prosperity. This course is demanded by the existence of investigating ("white worthm?") committees; by the prevalent disregard of the Constitution, and by the ready sanction of illegal act.—Every official incumbent must be held to strict accountability; every act performed must, be carefully and thoroughly scanned, and we term him the "tratior in heart" who would by threats of. "an Arnold's doom," or in any other manner, create a feeling of indifference, and by menacing imputations deter others from doing that which is the duty of every citizen, anxious for the welfare of his tountry, and understanding properly the relation between our officials and the people. We are pleased that in the exercise of this privilege we have the sanction of the author himself, when he says: "Opporation to an Administration caunot be confounded with hostility to the Government." Having this sanction, we will of course not impair our claim to loyalty by doing as we have already indicated.—The kuthor charges the "intelligencer" with publishing "an unfair, upjust, dishonrable, garbled extract from a speech made by Mr. Lincoln in 1848." Now we respectfully may in future be made from the same source.
The author charges the "intelligencer" with publishing
"an unfair, unjust, dishonorable, garbled extract from a
speech made by Mr. Lincolu in 1848." Now we respectfully
request him to make good his charge by giving the "extract" full and correct, and also refer to the "documents"
and the very page, in order that all who wish may see which
deals with facts, and who deals in unfounded, unsubstants
ated assertions. A reputation for versetty is involved in
the matter, and when suspicion can be so easily removed
the opportunity of vindication will of course be improved
Until the author thus refutes the "extract," copied by the
"intelligencer." it remains the extonent and embodimen

Until the author thus refutes the "extract," copied by the "intelligencer," it remains the exponent and embodiment of views entertained by him who uttered it, wherever, he be, and no one else is accountable for the doctrine it advocates and defends. We look for the author of "Treason in Our Midrit" to make good his charge and sare his reputation. If he declines, we know what account to make of him and his article, and will form our opinion without the fear of "an Arnold's doom." FREEMAN. TRUE BILL FOR TREASON.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore county, on Wednesday last, found a true bill of indictment against Richard Thomas, for piracy and treason. This Thomas is an officer in the Confederate Navy. He is the same man, who, disguised as a French lady, participated in the him, was found snugly stowed away in a the altered circumstances of the country.

July 16, 1861. WASHINGTON, SENATE.—Mr. Mellongall (Ust.) offered a resolu-tion in regard to the Paville Halfroad being made a military road, and moved that the subject be referred to a select committee of two.

Mr. Latham (Ust.) said he had prepared a bill on

his saviet, which he would be morrow offer, to go to the same committee. The incition was agreed to. Mr. Hale (M. H.) from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported the House bill for the relief of the widows and criphant of those lost on board the Lovant. Passed.

widows and diphans of these lost on board the Levant. Passed.

Also, a bill for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and a bill for the better organization of the Marine Corps. Laid over.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Grimes (i.s.) offered an amendment that no patented article be used on board the United States vessels or in the Navy Yards, until it has been submitted to a proper board and duly recommended.—Withdrawn.

Withdrawn.

Mr. Thompson (N. J.) offered an amendmen

proof pattery. This was discussed at some length, when the hour of the special order arrived, and the resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Sammer (Mass.) introduced bills for the confiscation of property in the Rebel States.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the resolution.

Hesaid under ordinary circumstances he might content himself simply with a vote; but now he thought it was required he should give his experience and his views. The Senate proposed, by resolution, to declare the acts of the President approved. The resolution, on its face, seems to admit that the acts of the President are not a performance according to the Constitution and lays. If that be so, then I shall be glad to have some reason assigned, showing the power of Congress to indemnify the President for a breach of the Constitution. He denied that one branch of the Government can indemnify public officers in another branch for a violation of the Constitution and laws. The power conferred on the Government by the people is one measure of its authority. These powers are confided to the different departments, and their boundaries are determined. The President has rights and powers conferred, and the Legislative department; has its powers; and the Judicial department, has its powers; and the denied that either can encreach on the other or indemnify each other for a usurpation of powers confided by the Constitution. Congress has no more right to make constitutional the unconstitutional acts of the President, than the President has to make valid an act of the Experime Court encreaching on the Executive power, or the Supreme Court to make valid an act of the Executive encreaching on the theory of the Executive power, or the Supreme Court to make valid an act of the Executive encreaching on the theory of the Executive power, which he declared to be usurgated by this resolution is substantially to declare that Congress may add to five the acts enumerated in the resolution is missely feated with immense slaughter, and to lose his own head. Napoleon led his hosts into

sumed a power not conferred on him; but he shot confine himself to the acts enumerated in the reso tion—acts which he declared to be usurjations on the part of the Executive, and so far from approxing his acts, he thought this high officer should be rebuked by both Houses of Congress. The President has just had established a blookade. Where is the clause in the Constitution that authorizes it? The last Congress refused to confer this authority, and by what authority did the President declares that Congress alone shall have power to declare war and yet the President has made war. In the last session, the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) delivered a speech on the 15th March, which he (Mr. B.,) would read. He read an extract from Mr. Douglas speech, declaring that the President had no right to make a tion-acts which he declared to be usurpations of

the Pensident has made war. In the last session, the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) delivered a speech on the 15th March, which he (Mr. B.,) would read. He read an extract from Mr. Douglas' speech, declaring that the President had no right to make a blockade at New Orleans or Charleston more than at Chicago. He also read from a speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in 1832, declaring that Gen. Jackson had no right to blockade Charleston. He said he approved of these sentiments, uttered by eminent statesmen, who formerly were regarded as sound, and he thought the time had again come when it should not be thought treason to maintain them. The resolution proceeds to approve of the act of the President in enlisting, men for three and five years. By what authority of Constitution or law has he done this? The power is not in the Constitution nor is it granted by the law, therefore it minst be illegal and unconstitutional. Again, the President, by his own will, added immensely to the army, when the Constitution says that Congress. alone shall have the power to raise armies. He also added to the navy, against the Constitutions or legal grounds, and he pronounced them surpations. He then referred to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, claiming that to be a right above all other rights, paying a high compliment to the Chief Justice Story, to show a suspension of that writ, is entirely a legislative power. But this was usurpation of eivil power by military power. He wished to protest in the name of the Constitution and the people against such usurpation. Martfal law, in effect, had been established over the country, and men imprisoned without the warrant of law, and the great rights which mark the progress of civilization had been trampled under a military despotism.

Mr. Breckinridge referred to the acts in Missouri, of seizing the types and stopping a paper as unconstitutional. All this has been done under a plea of "necessity." He denied that there was any necessity. There was no necessity.

tended that, in fact, the Constitution was to be laid saide, and war prosecuted to subjugate a portion of the Union. He quoted the speech of the Senator from Oregon as a proof of the fact that the Constitution is to be laid aside, and the war carried on without the warrant of law or Constitution.

Mr. Baker (Oregon) explained, repeating a portion of his speech, and said, if no other was laft we would have to govern the South as a Territory, but he believed she would return to her allegiance.

Mr. Breckinridge further referred to a speech by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Dixon) and also to Mr. Pomeroy's bill for the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion and the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Bincham asked if he said this was not a slave.

slaveholder's rebellion and the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Bingham asked if he said this was not a slaveholder's rebellion?

Mr. Breckinridge said he did say it was not; and asked the Senator from Michigan if he approved of the bill and its contents?

Mr. Bingham said he knew nothing of the contents, but did approve of the title.

Mr. Breckinridge continued, referring to the efforts of the last session for peace, which was refused. He hoped, however, after the frenzy of the hour was past, that Divine Providence would leave them out of the wreek of a broken Union the priceless princi-

past, that Divine Providence would leave them or of the wreck of a broken Union the priceless princ ples of liberty and self-government.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) said he wanted to know if the President had not saved the country by prompt action. He sanctioned all he had done, and the people sanctioned it. He would sanction all that is to be done, when our victorious columns shall sweep treason from old Virginia. The President had suppended the writ of habeas corpus, and he only regretted that the corpus of the Baltimore treason had not been suspended at the same time. Suppose that the Senator from Kentucky had been elected President, would he have refused to defend the capital when he found an armed rebellion endeavoring to capture it? He believed not. He proceeded to allude to the seizure of the telegraphic despatches, so severely commented on as a usurpation of power by the Senator from Kentucky. That seizure would, perhaps, be necessary to vindicate certain Senators on this floor. He had read this day in a paper that a certain Senator had telegraphed that Lincoln's Congress would not be allowed to meet here on the fourth of July.

Mr. Breckinnidge said he supposed the Senator alluded to him. les of liberty and self-government.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) said he wanted to know if the

Mr. Breckinridge said he supposed the Senator alluded to him.

Mr. Lane replied that he did.

Mr. Breckinridge replied that his personal relations with the Senator produded him from believing that he would do anything unkind to him, but he had to say that the statement that he had sent such despatch was totally unfounded. He would not pretend to deny all the charges made against him in the papers—he had attempted it onee, but found the charge reiterated in the same journal, the second day after he had expressly denied it. He would say, however, now that the statement that he had telegraphed Mr. Jefferson Davis or written him that Kentucky would furnish him with seven thousand armed men, was like the other charges, totally false; and he had been informed by the Governor of Kentucky that the charge with respect to him was equally false, and the suppression

equally false.

Mr. Lane then proceeded to defend the suppression Mr. Lane then proceeded to defend the suppression of certain traitorous newspapers, inciting the people to rebellion and other acts which the Senator from Kentucky deemed unconstitutional. Allusion has been made to endeavors to effect a compromise last seasion, but he would only say that none was made because traitors occupied the now vacant seats. All they asked was the Kentucky remedy for treason, hemp.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Mass.) the subject was postponed till Thursday.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up. The amendment in regard to Stevens' Battery was disagreed to, and the bill passed.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 17. precious rights under our Constitution being On motion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Campprostrated and trampled in the dust. bell, of Pennsylvania, in the Chair,) when the bill to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. Vallandingham, of Ohio, proposed as a substitute for the bill to restore the tariff act of 1857, with the imposition of a duty of ten per cent. upon the free list, with the exception of tea, coffee, sugar and salt, which were, he said, necessaries of life, and therefore should be exempted from taxation. Let the additional duty required be imposed upon what may be termed the luxuries of life, the tax would then fall upon those better able to bear it. He was convinced that the proposed duty upon sugar would result in no increase of revenue to the Government. The stock of sugar at present on hand is amply sufficient for the use of the country during the present year, and for a portion of the year 1862. It is certain, thereore the effect of this heavy duty upon that article will be to prevent its importation for some time, and to increase the price of the stock

on hand to the consumer. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, opposed the substitute. It is well known that the tariff of 1857 which the gentleman proposed to revive failed to defray, even in a time of profound peace, the ordinary expenses of the Govern-ment. Now we are in the midst of war, and capture of the steamer St. Nicholas, and at a time when the expenses of the Government when the United States officers apprehended are increased five times what it ordinarily is, it

had become necessary, and tea, coffee, chiccory and salt were selected for taxation only because more largely consumed than any other articles

on the heretofore free list.

The Committee did not expect to realize from the duty on sugar much revenue during the present quarter; they knew the present stock on hand to be ample, but when that was exhausted the prefitable effect of the new tariff would then be observable.

Mr. Statens entered into a brief calculation

of the expected benefits from the duty on the principal articles. If he was right in his estimates, the tariff would yield an increased revenue of \$15.500,000, but even this sum would be insufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government, and other and perhaps more direct methods of taxation would have to be resorted to for that purpose.

Mr. Vallandingham said there were two

principles of duties on imports-one so low as to yield nothing, and the other so high as to probibit importations. The tariff of 1857 yield ed \$56 900,000, while that of 1861 had produced far less. Our true policy, he contended, was to reduce rather than to increase the luties on imports. He called the attention of the House to the fact that two thirds of the rdinary exports of the country were products of the Southern States, and that having no onger those sources of revenue, and importations being largely dependent upon exports, itis probable that no revenue would be derived from the present act. He asked the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Stevens) why the onerous duty on iron was not low-

ered.
Mr. Stevens warmly denied that the duty on iron was onerous, and said that the cost of that article was now fifty per cent, lower than it had ever been—so low, in fact, that many furnaces were being destroyed. He denied that any increase of revenue would be obtained by reducing the duty on iron. under consideration would bear heavily upon the laboring classes, but the Government must be sustained, and all should contribute their

share to that end. Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, strongly opposed the enormous duty on coffee and sugar, and said that the effect of this bill would be to enrich a few speculators in the stock on hand, the most of whom were foreigners, and to crush under an onerous tax the families of the brave nen who were fighting our battles. He was satisfied that the tax would become edious, and would fail to increase the revenue of the Government. He moved a reduction of the duty

on sugar. Mr. Fred'k Conklin, of New York, advocated the tax as recommended by the bill.

The House dividing upon Mr. Covode's motion, showed 51 members in favor of the reduction, which not being a majority of a morum, the motion was lost.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said the result of the nonection of this body at the last session had been not only to plunge the country into war, and to burden it with vast armies, but also to fas ten upon it a vast national debt, which would probably never be shaken off; and to render necessary taxes which would enter into the dwelling of the humblest. He would not vote to tax the necessaries of life, unless the advocates of this bill will consent to lessen the onerous taxes which had been imposed the agricultural interests of the West to benefit the iron interests of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said in a crisis like this every one should sacrifice some portion of private opinion to the public necessities, and though he thought the duties upon several articles too high, and was opposed to a prohibitory tariff, yet he would support the present bill. He said that the unjust clamor raised against the Tariff Act of last session had benefited the country by deterring importations, and thus leading them to the husbanding of the specie sources of this country.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, opposed the imposition

of any duties upon sugar and coffee. Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, said the expenses of the Government must either be paid by a tariff of duties upon imports, or by direct taxation, and he preferred the former. He inquired of Mr. Stevens whether the duty on liquors had been increased?

Mr. Stevens—I am happy to inform the

gentleman and his friends that there has been no increase of the duty upon liquors .--Mr. Wright-Will the gentleman tell us

whether he classes liquors among the necessa-Mr. Stevens-I knew that if we touched liquors the bill would be lost. [Laughter.]
Mr. Fouck, of Illinois, opposed the bill.
Mr. Burnett, of Kentuckie, expressed surprise that gentlemen who had shown so much willingness to vote for every measure recom-mended by the Executive—measures which quandered millions upon millions of the public money, and would squander thousands of valuable lives; measures which would entail upon the country an enormous debt, should now shrink from carrying out the logical sequence of these measures—the taxing of the necessaries of life. To that end it must come. Mr. Stevens said the House was running rank into buncombe, and so moved that the committee rise in order to terminate the de-

House go back into a Committee of the Whole, and that the debate be restricted to half a minute. Agreed to.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, moved to reduce the duty on coffee from five to three cents, which, to the surprise of the advocates of the bill,

bate; which being agreed to he moved that

was adonted. WASHINGTON, July 18. House of Representatives .- Mr. Hickman. (Pa...) from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom Mr. Potter's resolution was referred, directing them to inquire as to whether the holding criminal intercourse with those in armed rebellion against the United States, etc., reported that the gentleman who moved the resolution was called before the Commitee, but had no evidence tending to prove Mr. May's guilt in this particular, the resolution being predicated on newspaper afticles only. The Committee having no evidence to impliate the gentleman, recommend that no action in the case is necessary on the part of the investigation will entirely relieve the President

through Mr. May.
On motion of Mr. Hickman, the report was laid on the table. Mr. May, by permission of the House, made personal explanation. He was more than gratified that the Committee on the Judiciary, had, in this decisive way, condemned an unparalleled outrage upon him and his constituents, and that on investigation by those called upon-to adduce proof had to admit that there was no ground of evidence for the charge, but the idle gossip of the hour; and on this a representative of the people was charged with a beinous offence. He had no words in which he could pronounce his indignation and disgust at such a proceeding. Before he came hither he had under consideration whether he could enter upon his duties as a Representative, because of the humilitation he felt at the attitude of his constituents, now bound in chains, without the rights of a free people-all their

correspondence or attempted correspondence

Washington, July 19, 1861. SENATE. - Mr. Grimes (Iowa) introduced a bill for the construction of one or more iron clad ships. Referred to the committee on Naval affairs. 🦪

Also, a resolution asking the President to inform the Senate the nature of the quasi armistice referred to in the message of the 4th inet., by which the Commander of the Sabine refused to transfer troops to Fort Pickens, and what has been done in relation to the Commander of the Sabine. Agreed to. Mr. Clark (N. H.) reported a bill to pay the widow of the late Senator Douglas the sum due

him, being some \$150. Adopted:
Mr. Wilson (Mass.,) reported the House bill
for the relief of the soldiers and musicians of Fort Sumter. Passed. Also, a bill relating to forwarding the letters

of soldiers. Passed.

Also, a bill for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers. It provides for their pay-ment from the time they were actually in the service until they took the oath. Passed. Also, a joint resolution in relation to the bonds of the Paymasters in the army. Referred to the Committee on the Judioiary.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.,) reported from the
Committee on Finance the Legislative, Execu-

tive and Judicial appropriation bill. The bill was considered and passed. The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up The special order for the consideration of

burgan drawer. Three of his confederates,
Talum, Alexander and Hollins, have also been presented by the Grand Jury for treason.

Talum, the altered circumstances of the country.

It is true the tax proposed will, fall upon President was taken up.

Mr. Bayard (Del.) proceeded to speak in possible those duties would have been avoided opposition to the resolution. He reviewed the