The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. SANDERSON, Associate. LANCASTER PA., AUGUST 6, 1861.

CIRCULATION, SOOD COPIES!

AGP B. M. Phrashini & Od's Aprimenta, Asprov, 119 Reason stroky New Hork, and 10 Mate stroke Boston. B. M. Parrament & Oo, are Agents for Phe Loncoster Biologencer, and the most influential and largest circula-ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas-they are subtorised to contract for us at our lowest rates AGP V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, N. B. corner Fifth and Chesturi Streets, Philadelphia, is astionized to repeive subscriptions and advertisements for the areas at our lower rates. His receipts will be ro-tice and a to our lower rates. His receipts will be rosyments. IS WESTER'S ADVERTISING AGENOT IS located a b 5th street, Philadelphia. He is authorized i relisionents and subscriptions for *The Lancast*.



our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it nost o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

PERSONAL. . We need money badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons even though that Government was adminis will furnish us with a little of the "needful" tered by its bitterest enemies, and obtained without delay. If they cannot pay all, let power upon principles abhorrent to Democrats. them at least give us a part of that to which we are justly entitled, in order to relieve us the Government, it does not follow that it from our embarrassments. We think we have approves of all the measures of this adminisbeen very indulgent, and therefore hope to tration, or that it has changed its political meet with a ready response to what we con- principles. On the contrary, Democrats are ceive to be a reasonable request. We shall more than ever convinced of the evil tendenhave a Collector out during the present cies of Republicanism since apprehension has and succeeding weeks, and we hope he will receive a hearty welcome. In the mean time | We no longer suppose the tendencies of the we shall be prepared to receive our friends at Republican party are destructive, but we the office, and furnish them promptly with know it. While rebels are in arms against receipts for whatever amounts they may desire. Persons at a distance, and those residing 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 motion.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster County will meet at the Hotel of Emanuel Shober, in the City of Lancaster, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Every member is earnestly requested to attend, as busi-

ness of great importance, connected with the approaching campaign, will demand the consideration of the Commit F. S. PYFER, aster, August 6th, 1861. Chairman

The following named persons constitute the Committee :

Lancaster, August 6th, 1861.
 The following named persons constitute the Committee : Adamstown-Henry Stauffer. City, N. W. W.-F. S. Pyfer. N. E. W. .--W. B. Swart.
 Bart.-Amos Rockey.
 Brecknock-David McColm S. W. W. -John A. Sheaff.
 Cara-Jon Eliser, Edg.
 Cararton-Dr. B. F. Bunn. S. E. W. .--Wan. M. Gormily.
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 Cararton-Jon Eliser, Edg.
 Lancaster twp.-B. Hubor.
 Cocalico E. -Oyrus Ream.
 Lancaster twp.-B. Little Britain-R. Helton.
 Consolico W.--Win. Beehtel.
 Manheim Bor.-A. J. Eby.
 Consorga-A. R. Hess.
 Manbeim Bor.-A. J. Eby.
 Consorga-A. R. Hess.
 Manbeim Bor.-A. J. Eby.
 Consorga-A. R. Hess.
 Manbeim Bor.-A. J. Eby.
 Consorga-A. R. Hess.
 Marieta-Dharles Keily.
 Donegal W.-J. Donecker.
 Miratica-H. I. Mongson.
 Mt. Joy Bor.-H. Shafiner.
 Paradise-Eli Rutter.
 Paradise-Dr. J. K. Raub.
 Rapho-H. B. Beeker.
 Bilizabethown-J. A. Gross.
 Straburg Rwy. T. McPhail.
 Straburg W.-P. Clark.

POLITICAL PABTIES AND THE WAR. We hear a great deal said, says the Allen-The Republican papers, which have for years town Democrat, about the obliteration of advocated doctrines and measures as treasonparty lines. As far as the support of the able in fact as those of the Secessionists, are Government against rebellion is concerned, now constantly charging treason upon every there is but one party in the North. Go to man who questions any of the acts of their reckless and corrupt party leaders. As the the ranks of the army, and in the large num-N. Haven Register well says ; "Anything and bers of Democrats who have volunteered to fight, the battles of their country in a war everything that don't come up to their stand ard, is treason. It is treason to circulate not of their own choosing, which they expetitions for a compromise or peaceful adjust hausted every lawful means to avert, witness ment of our national troubles, and it is proper their devotion to the Government and the Union. In the issue between Government and | to arrest persons circulating them. It is treaebellion, Union and Disunion, party distinc- son to question the constitutional power of the tions are obliterated. The Democratic party | President to increase the standing army with has always recognized its obligations to sup- out authority of law. It is treasonable to question the power of military commanders to nort the Constitution, obey the laws and refuse to obey a writ of habeas corpus; and espect the constituted authorities. So conspicuous has been its devotion to the Union, more treasonable to question the authority of and so ready its disposition to yield and con- the President to confer such power on his cede unimportant points for the sake of avert subordinates. It is treason to question the ing the very calamities which have overtaken right of the President to seize the private corthe country, that the sneering epithet of respondence of the citizen against whom no Union savers " was applied to it by its suspicion or complaint has been made. It is Respect for law is a conspicuous trait in the

But while the Democratic party supports

been succeeded by painful demonstration .-

the Government, we can fight for that Govern-

ment, because it is our Government, because

But it is not our duty to approve of outrage-

enemies-as if it were discreditable to be treason to question the infallibility of the solicitous about the preservation of the Union. President, and treason not to concur with him in all his recommendations. It is treason to Democratic party. Its members had no part talk of the hard times; to refer to the distress n the passage of acts to nullify the fugitive in the country consequent upon the war; to the money. Beside the sum which we must lave law-they never engaged in mobs to ruined trade; to closed manufactories and pay for interest on this amount, we have to escue fugitives by violence-they never raised workshops ; to prospective heavy taxes. It is their voices to discredit the decisions of the treason to say that this war might have been and extraordinary expenses of the Government, Courts, or endeavored to bring the Supreme avoided had the Crittenden compromise been adopted, and not spit upon by the Republican Court of the United States into public con leaders. In fine, it is treason to be truthful tempt. In short, the Democratic party has and faithful to the Constitution and to the suffered ridicule because of its conservative, people. It is a very good thing that these law respecting, covenant abiding tendencies. Republicans have not the power to enforce It was both natural and proper that a party with such characteristics should spring to the | their ideas of what constitutes treason. Had support of the Government, in its efforts to they the power, they would shame despotism itself with their acts of tyranny." crush rebellion, with unexampled unanimity.

GENERAL PATTERSON.

"TREASON."

On Wednesday night last a number of the friends of Gen. Patterson tendered him the compliment of a serenade, at his residence in and appropriate speech by Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., in which he commended Gen. Patterson for saving the troops under his command, when an advance upon the enemy about his dilatory conduct, and the grave insinuations against his fidelity to the cause of his country. Indeed, we have reason to know | all means of negotiating this loan? that not only the regular army officers under it is our duty to do so, and because it is the his command approved of the movements of only hope for the preservation of the Union. ous usurpation of power, and every profligate expenditure of money, and every scandalous the Bull Run engagement, and after Gen. Patappointment to office, because these acts are terson had moved his column to Charlestown. committed in the name of the Union. We The following was the reply of Gen. Patterwould be traveling rapidly on the high road non

to despotism if we failed to protest against My FRIENDS: I am greatly indebted to you them. Public liberty may be assailed by a for the compliment you have paid me to night, and for the approbation you have been pleased faithless or a usurping Administration as well as by open enemies. The latter are the I know that I have endeavored to to bestow. do my duty, and I believe I have handled my column as well as any other in the field. I have been honorably discharged by my supeless dangerous, because we are prepared to meet them ; the former most to be dreaded, rior officer, and if he makes no complaint, and because least guarded against. We cannot f those who served under me make none, what endorse the act of the President in assuming right have others to constitute themselves a power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, military star chamber to decide on my merits and thereby place the liberty of every citizen or demerits as a soldier? I have the great sat at his mercy, when it is clear that the Conis faction of knowing that all the officers of the regular army serving with me approved of the stitution gives him no such authority. Neither management of the army under my command.can we approve of the seizure of private telegentlemen are competent judges, and These graphic correspondence, in utter disregard of their approval I value more than the praises of that clause of the Constitution which provides all the civilians in the United States. The "that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures

be turned to good account and insure future

SUCCESS.

THE PUBLIC DEST --- DIRECT TAXA-

In a debate in the House of Representatives

at Washington, last week, on the direct taxation bill, offered by Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and administration leader of the House, Mr. Stevens strongly advocated the passage of the bill .--His speech is so clear on the subject of the proposed measure for raising thirty millions of dollars, by a direct tax on Real and Personal estate, and the liabilities and expenses of the Government, that we make the following extract for the information of our readers :

Mr. Stevens. If I understand the object of acadment of the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Colfax,] it is to strike out entirely that portion of the bill which provides for direct taxation. He does it upon the ground that we do not need the money now, and that it would he odious to tax the real estate of the country. upon which alone, under the Constitution irect taxes can be imposed. Sir. let me tell the gentleman that all taxes are odious; the statesman who is afraid to meet that odium when the Constitution of the country requires t to prevent its overthrow, is hardly fit for these times. Does the gentleman mean to say that we do not need the money? We have authorized the borrowing of \$250.000.000; Our public debt already amounts to \$100,000,-000; making \$350,000,000, if we can borrow and I ask the gentleman, for these ordinary during this emergency, where is the money to come from? Where does the gentleman find the means for meeting these demands? He would put off the provision for six months .--Sir, by putting it off six months, you also put it out of the power of the Government to provide arms and munitions of war for six months: and we are left without means of preparation for the great events that are on us. There is no man in this House at all acquainted with the financial concerns of the Government, who does not know that neither the capitalist this nor any other country will ever lend the Government money when it makes no provis

ion for its redemption; and I tell the House that, unless such provision is made, the loans Philadelphia. He was addressed in a brief lar. You have authorized the calling out of half

a million men to put down this bloody rebel lion; and when you have authorized the President to do that, you are for taking from would have been attended with the most dis- him the means which are necessary to furnish astrous results. The reply of the General is them for the field. I do not understand what a sufficient answer to the many complaints the gentleman means. Does he not expect that Congress will provide the necessary appropriations for the pay and equipment of the roops? Must we take from the Government \$30,000,000 is to be stricken out, \$20,000,000 of it to come from the free States, then we wil have left the internal tax, which cannot pro Gen. Patterson, but that Gen. Scott himself duce over \$10,000,000. That, added to the expressed the greatest confidence in his dis- revenue bill we have already brought in, and oretion and fidelity a short time previous to to the ordinary revenues of the Government, cannot produce enough to defray what were the ordinary expenses of the Government before this war arose, and to pay the interest on the public debt. It is as much as to say, when you have stricken down that provision, you have stricken down all the appropriations for

this war. You have paralyzed the efforts of the Government. After you have ordered them to do certain things, you have taken away the

means of doing it. . Now, the gentleman does not expect, I suppose, that this war is only to last for a few months, and that we will not need this money. He does not expect that it will cease of itself I look upon it, as I have looked upon it ever since these States went deliberately into treason, as one which will be a protracted and bloody war. Some gentlemen have an idea that our enemies, being rebele will surrender-will succumb in the course of a few months, and with little expense and that they will not fight the battle they lf with n have undertaken. I flatter mys such hope. I believe that the battles which are to be fought are to be desperate and bloody will be lost, and that millions of money will be expended. The only question is, whether

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

SUDDEN DEATH OF RT. REV. BISHOP BOW SUDDEN DEATH OF RT. REV. BISHOP Bow-NAM -This with feelings of the desepsit vertet between nances to our readers the suddon death of this distinguish-ed Prelate. The sudd swart, which has cast a gloom over this community, occurred on Faturday last, on the Alle-gheony Valley Bailroad, between Pittaburg and Baller, "about wasn't mike from the former eity. A fand slide had taken piace on a portion of the road, and the passengers were conveyed for some distance in hand cars. These were very much crywded, and the Bishop, owing doublies to the intense bart of the weather, concluded to walk. 'He had walked perhaps a mile or two, and after some time was noticed lying on his face on the side of the road, and upon examination life was found to be extinct. It is sup-posed he died from a stroke of apolery, superinduced by the accessive heat of the weather. Its left home for Butler on Thurnday last, apparently in the enjoyment of good health.

the scressive heat of the westher. Its left home for Butler on Thursday last, apparently in the enjoyment of good health. Bishop Bowman was a native of Wilksharre, in this Sitas, and was a resident of this city for the last thirty-three years, thirty of which he was Rector of St. James' Church. He originally intended to practice the profession of the law, but the sad and untimely death of hir father cursed him to change his intention; he entered the ministry, and became, as all our readers are aware, one of the most dis-tinguished clergymen in the Frotestant Episcopal Church. He was an able theologian, and ranked very high as a writer and pulpit orator, and as an actemporaneous spak-er we do not think he had his supetior in the Sitate. His dignified and commanding presence was alone sufficient to rivet the attention of any audience, and the rich, musi-cal tones of his voice had a most wonderfal effect. In this city, where he had resided for so long a period, he was the seteem and respect of the entire community. His loss will be deeply folt by the Expiscopal Church (He sums) rate. The balt deplate in the Bister of Pennsylvania in the mouth of May 1859, and was consected at Ghriet Church. Philadelphis, in the month of August of the same year. Since that time he had the whole labour of the Bio-esteem and respect of miniters and laity will sitest. Bishop Bowmas delivered his last sermons in this city. On Sunday morning work he preached in St. James' Church. And in the even last sermons in this city. On Sunday morning work he preached in St. James' Church. And in the swellt altogether through his instrumen-tality. It remains a monument of his Christian patience and industry. The Bishop leaves a sister and an only and devoted

and industry. The Bishop leaves a sitter and an only and devoted daughter to moura their irreparable loss. Mai. FRANCES L. BOWMAN, a distinguished officer in the U. S. Rugtneer Corps, is a brother, and Lt. Col. BOWMAN, of the 7th Ponn-Corps, is a brother, and Lt. Col. BOWMAN, of the 7th Ponn-to in Win-Regiment, who was lately taken priso

spirating negativity who was interfy decay photon in the gina, is a usphew. The Bishop, at the time of his decase, was in the first spear of his age, although he presented a much younger appearance. His remains were brought home on Sünday morning. The faneral will take place from his late rest-dence, in North Duke street, at 5 o'clock this evening.— The remains will be deposited in the burial ground at-tached to St. James' Church.

RETURN OF THE LANCASTER CITY INFANTRY. RETURN OF THE LANCASTER CITY INFANTRY. —The Lancaster City Infantry, Capt. D. W. PATTRESON, 10th "Regiment, P. V., returned home on Friday wrening last in the 7 o'clock train from Harrisburg. They were corner of North Queen and Lemon streast by the Foncibles, Jackson Rifles, Independent Greys and Lancaster Cadets, Jackson Rifles, Independent Greys and Lancaster Cadets, all under command of Capt. HANRIGHT, and escorted to the Armory of the City Infantry, at Fulton Hall, where they were dismissed. The officers and men were much bronzed by the sun and exposure, but all, we believe, were in excellent health and spirits. Their reception was very enthusistic. remarkable fact that after several months had elapsed, and the President, at the instance o ident Elect, all the troops that could be assembled at Washington, rank and file, amounted to but six hundred and thirty. This

in excellent health and spirits. Their reception was very enthusiastic. THE BERUREN GUARDS.--The Steuben Guards, Capt. A. W. BOLENINS, 10th Regiment, P. V., artived home rather uner-pectedly in the 4 o'clock train on Saturday morning, pre-venting any proper public reception by their military. brethren. They were not paid off until Friday evolutg, after the City Infantry had left. They were, however, cor-dially welcomed home by their friends. We are pleased to notice that Gapt. BOLENING and Lient. LICENY are looking so well, although much bronzed. Col. WHISH, of Columbia, and Capt. B. are about cellsting a regiment for the war.-Both gentiemen are thoroughly competent for the task before them. to the House of Representatives. To have sent 400 men to Charleston after the Presidential election, (Nov. 6.) to garrison and defend three Forts, an arsenal, a customhouse, navy yard and post office, would have only been to provoke collision. Undoubtedly the public property was safer without than it would have been with a force so totally inad-

DRILL OF THE JACKSON RIFLES .- The Jack-DRILL OF THE JACKSON RIFLES.—The Jack-son Rifles, Capt. HEXEN A. HAMBRIGHT commanding, drilled on the Fair Grounds on Wednesday atternoon last, and, notwithstanding the almost overpowering heat of the veather, thousands of spectators were present, among whom were great numbers of ladies. For at least two hours the brave fallows, under the eye and direction of their accomplished commander, performed the numerous evolutions pertaining to the Harde and Zouwe drills, and the spectators were delighted beyond measure. There is no volunteer company in the State of Pennsylvania.coust in point of efficiency and drill to the Jackson Rilles. Capt. HAMBRIGHT, who is a "bead and shoulders taller" in more than one respect than any military man we know of, is the only person who could have brought this company to attack. trouble until after Major Anderson retired from he only person who could have brought this company is ts present state of perfection in drill, discipline and efficiency. The Rifles returned to their Armory at 6 o'clock. PAID OFF .- At long last the Fencibles and

burned his gun carriages. And suppose it should appear as we are inclined to think it Jackson Rifles have been paid off. Paymaster Rullar, of the U.S. Army, spent Saturday in this city for that pur-pose. All the men received their well-earned wages in the will eventually, that Col. Anderson himself, pose. All the men received their well-earned good old Jackson currency, gold and silver-ters, such as were paimed off on some of our after his retirement to Fort Sumter, deemed a re enforcement unadvisable, and so expressed himself to the government, would this, in

DEMOCRATIC UNION MEETINGS .- A large and enthusiastic Democratic Union meeting was held at Quarryville, on Saturday evening last. Another will be held at Drumore Centre, on Saturday afternoon next, at addition to the lack of troops before mentioned, Quartyville, on Jacuary, m held at Drumore Centre, on Saturday atternoou usay, m 2 o'clock. By order of the Committee. J. McSPARRAN, Chairman.

MILITARY INSPECTION .- The Jackson Ri-

the President in his message, at the opening of the session, called the attention of Congress to the subject at much length. Had the light SHOOTING AFFAIR-A GIRL KILLED BY HER which he then shed upon it been turned to practical account, and his advice been heeded, STEP BROTHER.-On last Thursday week Coroner Balmer held an inquest on the body of Fanny. Cobach, who was shot the day before by her step brother, named Cunner ham or Conigham, at the residence of a Mr. Cobach, be-tween Elizabethown and Maylown, in this county. The we should have avoided the dreadful fratricidal war that is now upon us .- a war which. actween Elizabethtown and Maylown, in this county. The particulars of the affair could not be learned. The children were left by themselves at home on the day the deed was committed. The boy at first allered that the girl came to ber death by falling down stairs, but on being pressed acknowledged that he and the girl had a quarrel, in the midst of which he rushed up stairs and sciect a gue, and cording to present appearances, must end either in final separation, or in the subjugation of eleven States to the power of twenty three. Our differences would have been healed and our

AN BEINFORCE THE FORTS AT CHIRLESTON AND OTHER SOUTH-BRN CITIES:

Because he had no means of doing so. Gen. Scott's letter to the War Department, dated 29th of October last, (about a week before the President election.) contains the following pargraph;

agraph: "From a knowledge of our Southern population, it is my solemn cowriction that there is some danger of in early soit of radiness preliminary to secossion, vis., the seisure of some or all of the following posts: Forts Jeckson and St. Philip in the Missisppi, be-low New Orleans, both without garrison; Fort Mor-gan, below Mobile, without s garrison; Fort Pickens and McRes, Penseola harbor, with an unsufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Monitrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, the former with an unsufficient garrison, the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, without a sufficient garrison. In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or coup de main, ridiculous." Gen. Scott here enumerates nine forts in six

am, with a seal worthy a botter cause, have done their best to throw the whole blame of that disaster upon the troops of Pennsylvania and General Pat-tergon. The Manbattanese cannot understand how, their own troops could be defeated, while the simple truth is that without the aid of Pennsylvania Man-hattan would always come out second best. The Keystone State and the Keystone City have been be used to playing into the hands of their selfah neighbors that it toubles them whenever that aid is withheld. In the fight at Bull Run what Pennsyl-vanians were present did their duty nobly; and we think we have read, or did we dream? that in the midst of that carnageone Col. Cameron died bravely leading on the men of New York against the enemy. That Colonel Cameron was a Pennsylvanian. And because Patterson with less than 20,000 men, whose term of service had expired or was acpring, didn't march against Johnson with 40,000 hid belind en-trenchments and masked batteries, these officions journalists with their characteristic impudence berate a man whose patrictism and courage are as high above theirs as a church steeple is above a mud-pud-dle. The journals of Gotham no doubt would like to have seen Patterson and the army of Pennsylva-mians under him anihiliated. At the same time we, while we deplore the loss of so many brave men of New York, are just as well satisfied, for humanity's sake at least, that we have but one defeat to record instead of two. The city presents a busy appearance just now with Gen. Scott here enumerates nine forts in six different States, all of which Forts, he says, should be immediately garrisoned ;" but he submits no plan for the purpose, and desig-nates no troops available for that object. In a supplementary letter, written on the following day, Oct. 30th, he says, "There is one regular instead of two. The city presents a busy appearance just now with company at Boston, one here at the Narrows. one at Portsmouth, one at Augusta, Geo., and one at Baton Rouge; in all, five companies only within reach to garrison and reinforce the Forts mentioned." Five companies, containing less than 400 men, to garrison or reinforce nine fortifications, scattered over six of

the Southern States!

The city presents a busy appearance just now with the troops hurrying to and from the seat of war.— Some days as many as ten regiments arrive or depart within the twenty-four hours. Those coming houe, three months' men, present a hardened, healthful, sun-browned look, and have many tales to tell of the excitements of the field and camp. Most of the men are in love with the life they have begun to lead, and with very few exceptions will re-enlist, and return for the war. Faith, if it wasn't for the shooting your correspondent might almost try it too. In our humble estimation it is that which spoils the fun of war. Nearly the whole of our small army was at fun of war. You should have seen the excitement in our city that time stationed on the remote frontiers of our extensive country, to protect the inhabithat time stationed on the remote frontiers of onr extensive country, to protect the inhabi-tants and emigrants against the tomabawk and scalping knife of the savage, and at the approach of winter could not have been brought within reach for several months. They were employed as they had been for years. At the period when our fortifications were erected, it was not contemplated that they should be garrisoned except in the event of a foreign war, and this to avoid the necessity of maintaining a large attand the state attand the necessity of maintaining a large attand the state attand the necessity of maintaining a large attand the state attand the necessity of maintaining a large attand the state attand the necessity of maintaining a large attand the state attand t

In our next letter we shall have something to say of our celebrated Volunteer Refreshment Committee a large standing army. No person then dreamed of danger from the States. It is a

In our next letter we shall have something to say
four celebrated Volunteer Refreshment Committee. The exquisite edition of Cooper's Novels with lilustrations by Darley, referred to from time to time
in this correspondence, is rapidly drawing to a close.
For August 1st Mr. James G. Gregory, New York,
who succeeds W. A. Townsend & Co. in the publication, issues the admirable novel of "The Ways of
the Hour," which is the last but one of the whole
series. Whoever among our readers has been rescing this sumptuous set of books will miss the
regular monthly visit of the volumes after next month. There must be an end to all things, but this brings a good with it. We have now, completed, at a price that comes within the rench of all, am edition of the great American novelist wortby his fame, and deserving a place in every American library.—
Our friends should see some of these volumes. Nothing more beautiful has ever been published.
messes. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have just published the second and concluding part of "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby, and by the same author. Thus complete this duightful work now comprises two handsome duodecimo volumes in the best style of the wortby his souse them.—
Few readers, we imagine, need be told what a racy, is sparkling book is Tom Brown at Oxford. The author in his dedication slips at once into the cosiest corner of the reader's affections by his warm and earnest time of trial. It is a hearty tribute from an honest Gen. Scott, had scoured the whole country for forces to protect the inauguration of the Presis stated in a Message of President Buchanan

equate; and it is fair to presume that such was the President's opinion. Besides, there was a strong expression on the part of the Southern States against any attack by South Carolina upon the public property. For this reason it was not politic for them to make an Accordingly President Buchanan remarked in his Message to Congress 3rd December last, -"It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States

of the reader's affections by his warm and earnest expression of sympathy with our people in their time of trial. It is a hearty tribute from an honest Englishman, as the handsome portrait at the begin-ning of the volume tells us he is. It is unusual to see a pamphlet novel printed at so classic and costly a press as that of Mr. Hough-son's, Cambridge. But we have just seen one, a new issue, bearing the reliable, sure-to-be-good imprint of Mr. T. O. H. P. Burnham, Boston. With the important part of tvpography, paper, etc., therefore from this property by force." In this belief ne was justified by the event ; as there was no Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, as he had a right to do, first having spiked his own cannon and

issue, bearing the reliable, sure-to-be-good imprint of Mr. T. O. H. P. Burnham, Boston. With the important part of typography, paper, etc., therefore in its favor we are as free to prononnee "The Silent Woman" as good and interesting as i looks. The story is one of English society, and it unfolds a page of the old picture of social inequalities and condi-tions. We were prejudiced in favor of the novel at the start, and say to our readers, read it. We are glad to see a disposition on the part of our publishers to give us only good books in these press-ing times, though few publishers have issued books more uniformly first-rate at all seasons than Messrs. Rudd & Carleton, New York. This firm have just issued a new and handsomely got up duodecimo, a capital story of New England life entitled "Philip Tharter." The authorship is not avowed, but we are beginning to take this for a good sign, as all the best novels of last year, Rutledge, Household of Bon-verie, et., were issued in this way. Certainly Philip confirms us in this judgment. Uniform with the score or more of popular novels by the same authoress Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just issued Mrs. Southworth's new story of "The Gipsy's Prophecy." This lady's no-vels now begin to make a respectable library of themletes, and they are all, or with but one or two exceptions, excellent. The Gipsy's Prophecy will be doubly welcome to the public as it has never before been published, and is printed from the Author's MSS., received but recently from Lon-don. The scene is laid among the English Gipsies, the Derby Races are introduced, and fashionable life-comes in for its share in the story. It is spirited, dramatic, and highly interesting.

WHY DID NOT PRESIDENT BUCHAN. PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. PHILADELPHIA, July 31st, 1861. MESSRS. EDITORS: Since the defeat at Manasas Junction several of the enterprising journals of Goth-au, with a zeal worthy a jostfer cause, have done their best to throw the whole blame of that disaster mon the score of the several several

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 Strasnurg B.--W. T. McPhail.
 Strasburg twp.--F. Clark.
 Sadsbury--John D. Harrar.
 Salisbury--T. Wallaco.
 r Warwick--T. Lichenthaler.
 r. Washington-J. E. Charles.
 L. Eden-William Dungan. Fulton-Wm. F. Jenkins. Hempfield E.-C. Hoffman. Hempfield W.-J. M. Weller Lampeter E.-J. L. Lightner. Lampeter W.-Samuel Long.

"THE POLITICIANS' BATTLE." The details of the late advance into Virginia, says the Irish American, are now before the public; and, while we have to rejoice that the defeat of the Union urms has in no wise been so overwhelming as it was at first represented by those who were most active in bringing it about-we must declare that, under the circumstances, no other result could have been expected. The heart wrung declaration of Gen. Scorr, that he deserved dismissal for plea. Let us not be deceived. The liberties having been so weak as to allow himself to be of a nation were never destroyed without compelled by any pressure to give his sanction to so erroneous a move, reveals the true origin of the disaster. The rabid leaders of the Re ablican press, who have been howling for blood these months past, and worrying the veteran hero for the steady quietude of preparation which in their distempered vision seemed little better than inaction, at length succeeded, through their allies in Congress, in enlisting the Cabinet on their side, and under the pressure of the triple power the old general yielded. Instead of his fixed, easy and feasible plan of engaging the rebels with an overwhelming force, and, by cutting their line of defence in two, compelling them to fight at a disadvantage, or to be cut off in detail, it was deter mined to assault their position on the strongest and least known side, and trust to luck for the issue. It was a villainous, stupid programme, concocted, most likely, in the brain of some dry-goods general, and carried out with a stolid obstinacy fully justifying its suppositious paternity. Men are marched sixteen miles on empty stomachs, driven over the end of the powerful; and after this agitating topic is route at a double quick, and, without giving settled, it will again re-establish the true prin them time even to catch their breath, hurled | ciples of government, and re-assume influence against batteries which they could neither take nor hold. To see them, under such circumstances, fight like heroes and pour out their blood like water may be very fine ; but, as the French say, 'it is not war.' The marvel is that our loss was not more disastrous; and we may thank the impression which the valor and President LINCOLN, in his Inaugural, on the

enemy for the fact that the Capital is still in our hands. months' volunteers shows that General Scorr's steady and sure policy is again to rule. It would be well now if we were rid of the military representatives in the National Legislature, and the political element that makes so many of our volunteer corps a disgrace to the

We direct the attention of our readers to a strong and ably written letter of our old friend, Gen. WEIDMAN, of Lebanon, to Hon, JOHN FORSYTHE, of Alabama, on the subject of our National difficulties. It will be found on our first page, and we give it a place in our columns by request.

National Arms.

THE APPROPRIATIONS, &C. The appropriations thus far made by Congress, for war purposes, amount to about \$250, 000.000.

It appears by an examination of the two volunteer bills, one being supplemental to the Whether all these will be appointed is unother, that the President has the power to call one million of men into the field, although that extent of anthority was not, it is believed. designed. It is not thought, therefore, that he will call for more than five hundred thousand. It was supposed that Congress would ad journ to-day,

MORE GOLD :

The steamer Northern Light, from Panama, srrived at New York on Friday last, with \$2, 128000 in ressure of the state of the

PRINCE MAPOLEON. The Prince and suite are now at Washing. ton-the guests of the French Minister. The Prince dined at the White House on Saturday. ow indeed.

Three cheers were here given for Gen. Pat-President cause the mails to be opened and examined for the detection of treasonable terson, and the crowd dispersed. TRUTH WELL SPOKEN. correspondence, and establish a general sys-

We subjoin from the Binghampton (N. Y.) tem of espionage from which no man would be secure. Nor can we approve of making Democrat, the following article, which fits so the army an asylum for corrupt and brokenwell in this quarter, that we commend it to down politicians, ignorant of the art of war, otism and loyalty" in our midst, who have and skilled only in the strategy of plunder. entered upon their new task with so much Acts such as these are violative of the Constitution, abhorent to every principle of order, even to the threatening of defenceless ntegrity and justice, and richly deserving of women: At the present time, when civil war stares severe public condemnation. They are extenus in the face, when every lover of his counuated on the plea of necessity-the tyrant's try is called upon to stand by the Stars and

ripes and defend the Constitution, there are a few individuals in our village who assume a great deal of responsibility and make NECESSITY was the specious excuse to justify it a business to stand about the streets to inthe first beginnings of usurpation. sult and even threaten those men who have The unanimity of parties in support of the always been true to their country and the war has not removed the necessity for party

They even tap old men upon the Union. organization, as many suppose. The Demoshoulder who defended the Constitution while they were spitting upon it-men who never cratic party has a great work to perform in entertained any other sentiment in their lives, healing the serious wounds which a few months but a union sentiment, and tell them that of Republican domination have inflicted upon they should be careful what they say. the Constitution and the country. "No call men traitors whose sons or already enlisted to fight the battles of their party" would be a very convenient escape country and venture where they dare not go. for Republicanism from the retributions of Against such arrogant folly and brainless im-pudence we most decidedly protest. It is not the future ; but the Democratic party cannot be spirited away by any such dexterous juggle. the way to keep the public It existed and flourished long before the Republican party came into being, and it bids have not, then they should either they have not, then they should either "dry up" or enlist. We do not believe there is a fair to exist and flourish when that party shall have become only a disagreeable recollection. Its principles are not of to-day, or adapted to a particular emergency or a specific who is ready and willing to stand by "the flag of our Union" so long as there is one star left, issue, but fixed and permanent-applicable and defend the Constitution as our fathers to every time and all circumstances. Before framed it. And before these men, (who all of slavery became the absorbing question of the a sudden have been seized with a wonderful country, the Democratic party was great and love for the Constitution,) talk about treason, and caution old and tried Union men about what they shall say, they had better look over the enlistment rolls and see who are really fighting thd battles of the Union and the Conand favor. Let not the thought of its abanstitutiou. donment he entertained for a moment, either GOOD FROM EVIL.

by friend or foe.

MORE TREASON ! Amongst other queer things uttered by

devotion of our troops must have made on the 4th of March last, was the following: "This country with its institutions belong to the people who inhabit it; whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government

It is evident the Government has seen its they can exercise their constitutional right of mistake; and the sending home of all the three ARY RIGHT TO DISMEMBER OR OVER-THROW IT."

It would seem that the Secessionists, taking Mr. LINCOLN at his word, are "exercising wheat among officers in that engagement.their revolutionary right."

NEW GENERALS FROM PENNSYLVA-

It is stated upon apparently good authority that Generals M'CALL and CADWALADER, from this State, will be appointed Major Tunis, Algiers, as follows :-Generals in the regular army.

The President asked the Congressional delegation from this State to present the names of several proper persons to be appointed Brigadier Generals. They presented Col. J. F. Heintzleman, Col. Andrew Porter, Col. W. B. Franklin, Col. J. F. Reynolds, all of the regular army; and Colonel Montgomery, Col Rush, Magor Sturges, and Col. McClean, all, formerly of the army.

certain.

WORCESTER'S PRIMARY DICTIONARY .--- This excellent little work it for sale at WESTHARFand remedies for our Principal Province. ren's Book store, N. Queen street. It is an We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from Amerabridgement of the large Dictionaries, and contains a pretty full vocabulary of the common and well authorized words of the English all our Drug Stores. language. It exhibits the correct orthography and pronunciation, together with a concise definition of the cobimon words of the lauguage, and will be of igreat use to the reader and ington Square, N. Y., for his negro agitating for a volume of nearly 400 pages, is extremely

which I believe they will now submit to. I object to the amendment of the gentleman the attention of those " conservators of patri- from Indiana [Mr. Colfax] altogether.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROP-ERTY. The following is the bill providing for the confiscation of rebel property, which has passed both Houses of Congress :

AN ACT TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY USED FOR IN-SURRECTIONARY PURPOSES. Be itenacted by the Senate and House of Rep

resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Govern ment of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, The▼ her, or their agent, attorney or employee, shall friends have purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatspever kind or description, v to employ or use the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting or sentiment of this promoting such insurrection or resistance to County consolidated. Such men, if they have the laws, or any person or persons engaged any business at home, should attend to it—if owner or owners of any such property. shall "drv knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all man in the county, whose proclivities hereto-fore have been with the Democratic party, but such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found : and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the Attorney General, or any district attorney of the United States in which said property may The country and the army are gradually and at the time be, may institute the proceedings

surely recovering from the effect of the Maof condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States ; nassas disaster. There is a disposition to profit by that severe lesson. Under the direction of or any person may file an information with Gen. M'Clellan the army is being re-organized, such attorney in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and th and order brought out of confusion. The United States in equal parts. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when highest confidence is reposed in his valor and

discretion. Hereafter the advice of the whole bread of maddling civilians is to be discarded. ever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, under the brood of meddling civilians is to be discarded, laws of any State, shall employ such person in and military men are to direct the operations aiding or promoting any insurrection, or in of the army. The severe ordeal at Bull Run resisting the laws of the United States, or shall has practically winnowed the chaff from the permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the per son whose labor or service is thus claimed shall The Government knows who to trust and who be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any law to avoid. Thus even an apparent disaster may to the contrary notwithstanding.

TAE RETREAT OF GEN. WISE.

CLEVELAND, August 2.- A letter from Bull-A correspondent of the Siecle Paris. town, Va., on the 28th ult., says. Col. Tyler reached Balltown, but the rebels had fled.---the government organ of France, writes from Col. Tyler advanced to Flatwood with the rehels still ahead. Col. Tyler considered the "Our College of philosophers at home, may, rebels to be completely surrounded by the Fed.

and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are eral forces. GAULEY, Va., July 29, via GALLIPOLIS, July the people to turn these discoveries to prac-31.--The Kanawha Valley is now free from the Rebel troops. Most of the forces raised by Wise in this Valley left him between Charlestical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemiet, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, supplies ton and this place. I had sent them assurances much of the medicine consumed in this coun-try. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla that if they laid down their arms they might go quietly to their homes, and many have done and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies so, asserting that they were cheated into the here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the Wise in his retreat has burned a number of people. While the science of Medicine is car-ried to a higher perfection in our own country valuable bridges, and carried off most of the wagons and teams belonging to the people of (France)than any other, it strikes a French- the Valley. All parties denounce him for his man as a little singular that an American vandalism. I congratulate you on the success Physician should furnish the medical skill of this expedition. J. D. Cox.

Brigadier General Commanding.

GOV. WISE SURROUNDED.

CLEVELAND, August 1. ica, may be had by our neighbors, at nearly Lieut. Burgess, of the Seventh Regiment, and the Cleveland Plaindesler's correspondent, writing from Bullstown, Va., under date of A party of Union men hung Horace July 28, says that Gen. Tyler reached Bullstown that day, and found that the rebels had Greely, on Friday evening in effigy, in Washfied. Gen. Tyler advanced to Flatwoods, but the rebela still fled. Hearing there that Gen. student.' The price is only 35 cents; which, sentiments. Republican Abolitionism and Se- Cox had driven Governor Wise from Charlescessionism are twin brothers, and is the ori- town, Gen. Tyler considered Gov. Wise as where he said at one time he was engaged gin of all our present National bifficulties. | completely surrounded.

this Government is prepared to meet all these perils, and to overcome them. If they are, they must aubmit to taxes which are burden-some; which the people, I know, at any other time, would not submit to for a moment; but which I helieve they will now submit to.

each other. The parents of the children are respectable citizens, and are solely distressed at this and occurrence in their family. The boy is now in prison awaiting his trial. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT .- At a meeting of the language was,-

1 RIBUTE OF KESPECT. — At a meeting of the Jackson Rifles, held at their Atmory on Wednesday aven-ing last on motion of Quartermaster Frederick S. Pyfer, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their regret at the death of their fellow-member, Edward O Drarkenmiller. Quartermaster F. S. Pyfer, Sergt. Wm. H. Goble, Liven J. H. Smith, Corp. Samuel Ebroat and Lieut M. J. Weaver were appointed the committee, who reported an follwa: whole question in all its bearings The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward, that the emer-gency may soon arise when you may be called upon to decide the momentons question whether you pos-sees the power, by force of arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union." eported as follws: Resolved. That we heard with sentiments of profound

Resolved, That we heard with sentiments of profound regret of the death of our late companion in-arms, Edward C. Druckenmiller, who, by his prompt response to the call of our country, and by his strict and exemplary conduct while in its service, has greatly endeared binself to all the members of this company, and earned for himself the repu-tation of a true patriot and soldier. *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with his parents in this their time of afficiton. *Resolved*, That the Colors and Armory of the company be draped in mourning for the nual length of time. *Resolved*, That the officers of this meeting be directed to send a copy of its proceedings and of these resolutions to the parents of the decreased, and have the same published in the papers of the city. and month after month passed away, but they did nothing. They refused to adopt any -they also refused to pass a Coercion law.-

ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE HAVING REFERENCE TO LARCASTER CIT AND COUNT: --The following is a list of the titles of all acts that were passed at the regular and artra resolutions of the last Legislature, having reference to this city and county: A supplement to the act incorporating the Lancaster and

A supplement to the act incorporating the Lancaster and Ephrata turppike or plank read company. An act to preserve troat in the counties of Schuyikill and Lancaster counties. A supplement to the act to incorporate the Marietta and Mount Joy turppike read company. An act to fix the place of holding elections in the bor-ough of Elizabethown. Supplement to an act to incorporate the American Steam Place menufacturing company of Lancaster county. massed exasperated the Secessionists. session of Congress opened, and for seventeen

nt Elizabethtown. plement to an act to incorporate the American Steam manufacturing company of Lancaster county, passed

Plow manufacturing company of Lancaster county, passed the 20th day of March, 1860. An act supplementary to the act relative to the Lancas-

An act supplementary to the act relative to the handa-er county prison, passed Pebruary 10, 1851. An act relative to the collection of taxes in the city of

the subject upon their attention, but

not see fit to confer

An at relative to the collection of taxes in the city of Lancaster. An act to authorize the supervisors of Conestoga and Martio townships, in Lancaster county, to pay one-third of the cost of secting certain bridges over Peques Creek. An act authorizing the Auditor General, Attorney Gen-eral and State Treasurer to examine the claim for damages of J. R. Bitner & Brother, of Lancaster city. An act relative to the election of officers of the Lancaster County Prison and the Poor and House of Rmployment. Supplement to an act to protect fruit, etc., in several councies including Lancaster. An act of authorize the supervisors of Rapho and East Dongal townships, in Lancaster county, to pay one-third of the cost of erecting a county bridge over the Little Chiques creek, at or near the farm of Benjamin Hostetter. An act to incorporate the Empire Hook and Ladder Com-pany, No. 1, of Lancaster city. A supplement to an act to incorporate the Gap Mining Company of Lancaster county, passed the 8th day of April, 1861. An act relating to the collection of taxes in Marietta, wards the South, and their

An act relating to the collection of taxes in Marietta,

An act to nating to the spreading and introduction of the Canada, this in Lancaster and Washington counties. An act relating to restaurants and beer houses in the counties of Lancaster and Delaware. An act to incorporate the Berks and Lancaster county thand comparate the Berks and Lancaster county

An act to incorporate the barks and handacter county railroad company. An act to authorize the board of managers of the Mari-etts and Maytown turnpike road company to borrow money. A supplement to the act to incorporate the Manbeim, Petersburg and Lancaster turnpike or plank road company, approved the 9th day of May, 1850. An act to incorporate the Lancaster Home Fire Insurance Commany.

Company. An act relative to recording inventories of appraisement of decedents, estates of Lancaster county.

measures for "enforcing the laws," (i. e. for An Acr to prevent the spreading and in troduction of the Canada Thistie in certain counties: Surnor 1. Beit enaced, dc., That every owner, possesse or occupier of land in the counties of Lancaster, Washing ton, Fayetze, Delaware and Erie, shall out or mow all the Ganda thisties growing thereon or in the highways ad joining the same, so often as to prevent their going to seed; and if any owner, possessor or occupier of land knowingly shall suffer any wuch thistles to grow thereor or in any highway adjoining the same, and the seed to rights o as to cause or endanger the spreading thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars; and any per-son may enter on the land of another who shall neglect or rafnase to cut or mow down such thistles, for the purpose of enting or moving the same down, and thall not be lis-able to be sued in an action of trespase therefor. Berntra 2. That if any person in said counties shall knowingly wend any grass or other seed in which there is any seed of the Ganda thistie, such person shall, for every such offence, be fined the sum of twenty dollars. Berntra 3. That all fines accruing under the provisions of this act, shall be collected before a justice of the pieses, in the name of the school directors of the prove faitrict, and be for the benefit of the schools in the district in which the fine insured. Bernors 4. That the provisions of this act shall extend to the county of Washington, not only for the Canada hut for all other species of thistle. making war upon the South,) that he was a An Acr to prevent the spreading and inlength constrained to yield.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN .- The Wrights vill (Pa) Star announces the death of Mr. Wm. Einhart, the oldest inhabitant of that kindled throughout the land. President Linsection of country, and adds:

The deceased, who had reached the uncom mon age of 101 years, was born in German alarmed the border States, and soon Virginia. own, Pa, about the year 1759, and resided North Carolins, Tennessee and Arkansas, deduring the larger portion of his life in Vir-ginia and Maryland, aixty years having been their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. epent in the former State, We are informed that he has a daughter now living in Frede-Preparations for war were prosecuted with rick county, Md. , who is 80 years old. When the independence of our country was declared vigor on both sides; and to day two great he was a young man of 17 and about that armies confront each other, with every prospeet of a speedy and terrible conflict, which, time was employed in the service of the Gox e unequi as Anderson's Ferry, now Glass's, on the Susquehanna, three miles above this place, however it may result will be but the beginning of a struggle of which no man can forsee the end,-N. Y. Journal of Commerce. five days ferrying over troops.

Union preserved on its original basis. He bowever committed the whole subject to Con- comes in for its share in the story. It is spirited gress, declaring his readiness to execute the laws, to the extent of the power conferred or which might be conferred upon him; at the same time declaring the existing laws wholly inadequate to meet the exigences growing ou of the secession of a State or States.

down from the North and North West such an

avalanche of public sentiment in favor of active

The first step

justify the President (Buchanan) in not send-

ing them forward? We have said that Gen. Scott's letter was

dated Oct. 29th. Congress met about five weeks

afterwards, say on the 3rd of December; and

comes in for its share in the story. It is spirited, dramatic, and highly interesting. Dickens' last fine work, "Great Expectations," is now complete, and is published this week in both styles by Messrs. Peterson & Brothers, who, in con-junction with Harper & Brothers, have paid to Mr. Dickens the enormous sum of five thousand dollars simply for the privilege of a priority of publication. Now that the novel is completed we know that thousands will buy it and read it, who, like our-selves, hate the annoyance of reading anything in parts from week to week. The novel is Dickensish and glorious. ´ Hia "It is therefore my duty to submit to Congress the and glorious.

THE CAPTURED AMMUNITION AT RICH MOUN-TAIN .- A correspondent of the Cincinnati But Congress did nothing. Week after week | Times gives the following as the official account of the captured property of the rebels at the engagement at Rich Mountain:

1.004 muskets, 18,000 rounds of powder. peasures of conciliation worthy of the name, ,000 rounds of canister, 4,000 rounds of shot, Congress continued in session until the expir-ation of President Buchanan's term of service brass six pounders, 4 caissons, 84 horses, 64 harness, 40 wagons, 20 saddles, 193 tents, 12 and the inauguration of his successor. As stands of colors, 400 pairs pants, 1 blacksmith they did not see fit to exercise their powers, forge, 1 buggy and harness, clothing, trunks, so neither did he see fit to usurp them. Thus the whole matter remained in abeyance. And and camp equipage of various kinds, a large lot of hospital stores, drugs, medicines, surgic yet not in abeyance; for the bitter feeling tonstruments, and last, though not least 300 wards the South so persistently manifested by vrisoners, together with 700 surrendered by the dominant party, in Congress and through olonel Pegram. From the morning report, the pulpit and press, discouraged the Union t is ascertained there were 1.600 in the camp men of the South, while it encouraged and at "the Mountain," and only 600 es caped. When that

OFFICIAL ORDER BY GEN. McCLEL-LAN. days afterwards, the Union was unbroken, no State having yet seceded. When closed, (3rd

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The following orof March last,) seven large States had declared ler has just been promulgated : Headquarters, Division of the Potomac, themselves out of the Union, viz., South Car-

Washington, July 30, 1861.

olina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. All this was done while The General commanding the Division, has, with much regret, observed that large num-Congress was in session, and while President Buchanan was awaiting its action. whether for bers of officers and men stationed in the vicin-ity of Washington, are in the habit of freconciliation or coercion. In the meantime he more than once, if we recollect right, pressed without effect, -certainly without any good effect.rder and military discipline, and must at once With what justice, then, can he be held res be discontinued. ponsible for the non exercise of powers which

The time and services of all persons conhe did not possess, and which Congress did nected with this division should be devoted to upon him! Much less is their appropriate duties with their respective he responsible for their haughty bearing to-It is therefore directed that herecommands. determination ifter no officer or soldier be allowed to absent apparently, to have nothing effectual done, himself from his camp and visit Washington, except for the performance of some public duty either by way of conciliation or coercion, until the President elect should come into power .-or for the transaction of important private bu Thus the revolution was left to drift on unobsiness, for which purpose written permits will structed for several months; and not only be given by the Commanders of brigadesunobstructed, but aggravated by the neglect of The permit will state the object of the visit .-Congress to do any thing by way of removing or relieving the grierances complained of.— The rest is too fresh in the remembrance of Brigade Commanders will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order.

Colonel Andrew Porter, of the Sixteenth our readers to require repetition. President Lincoln succeeded to a legacy which he might President United States Infantry, is detailed for temporary duty as Provost Marshal in Washington, well have desired to shun, and for a few weeks and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. pursued very nearly the same course which Colonel Porter will report in person at these had been marked out by his predecessor. But headquarters for instructions his party would not stand it. There came

By order of Major General McCLELLAN. (Signed) S. WILLIAMS, CAssistant Adjutant General.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ARMY.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 2.

was, to send an expedition to Charleston har-bor, for the relief, and probably for the re-inforcement, of Fort Sumter. That was the The entire force of Reserve Regiments from Pennsylvania is to be placed under command of General McCall, by order of General Mcinauguration of a war policy on the part of the Government, and was so understood on all sides. Nobody imagined that South Carolina, Ciellan. Eleven thousand of the Reserves have been sent forward already, and the only after what had occurred, would allow Sumter remaining regiment of infantry will be at the eat of war in a few days. The artillery which to be reinforced, or even provisioned, if she will be attached to this Pennsylvania army could prevent it. When the Government will comprise forty-eight guns, consisting started that expedition, they must have fully partially of rifled cannon. The guns range could prevent it. When the Government from 32 pounders to 6 pounders. expected that it would precipitate an attempt they are ready they are to be sent forward by to capture the Fort, on the part of South batteries. The first battery goes South or Carolina. And they were not disappointed. Sunday night, under command of Lieutenant The attempt was made, and succeeded. Fort Colonel Campbell, and the other batteries will follow in a short time. The Cavalry regiment is almost ready, and the men are in camp. As Sumter was captured, to prevent its being reinforced. The American flag was lowered soon as they are mounted they will be sent to join the main body. The Governor is much gratified at this mark of appreciation of Pennand the garrison surrendered as prisoners of war. This was enough. The flame of patrisylvania, and the little remaining to complete otism mingled with some other flames, was his preparations will be executed with care and energy. coln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000

volunteers to defend the capital, &c. This CENSUS OF IRELAND .--- The Freeman's (Dublin) Journal publishes the returns of the Irish census for the year 1861. From the returns it appears that the population of Ireland on It appears that the population of ireland on the 8th of April last, the day on which the census was taken, was 5,764,543, which shows an absolute decrease of population, compared with the census of 1851, of 787,342, or about clared themselves out of the Union, and united vigor on both sides; and to day two great 12 per cent. Compared with 1841, the decrease is 2,410,581, or 36 per cept. In the religious tables, which are now published for the first time, it appears that on the 8th of April the Catholic population was 4,500,000, while other persuasions number 1,273,960.