me to cr'ticise it, and I write in no spirit of c iticism, but simply to explain the full diffi-culties that surround the enforcing it. If the enforcement of that order becomes the policy of the government, I as a so dier, shall be bound to enforce it steadfastly, if not cheerfully. But if left to my own discretion, as you may have gathered from my reason-ing, I should take a widely different course from that which it indicates.

In a loyal state I would put down a service

insurrection. In a state of rebellion I would confiscate that which was used to oppose my arms, and take all that property, which con stituted the wealth of that state and furnish ed the means by which, the war is prosecuted, beside being the cause of the war; and if, in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberry, and the rursuit of happiness, such objections might not require much consideration.

Pardon me for addressing the Secretary of

ves s me political considerations as well as

propriety of military action.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Decision of the Government. Instructions to Gen. Butler regarding " Con-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- The following letter has just been despatched to Gen. Butler

by the Secretary of War:—

Washington, Aug. 8, 1861.

General:—The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 30th, has received my most attentive consideration.

consideration.

It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union, and for the preservation of all the constitutional rights of States and the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the States and

Territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged.

The ordinary forms of judicial proceedings, which must be respected by military and civil authorities alike, will suffice for the enforcement of legal claims. But in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent on the execution of those laws must temporarily fail, and it it equally obvious that the right dependent on the laws of the States within which military operations are conducted, must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, if not who!, ly forseited by the treasonable conduct of the In that short time it has accomplished as

parties owning them.

To this general rule, the rights to services can form no exception. The act of Congress approved August 6th, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States, the rights to their services shall be forfeited, and such ognized by the military authorities of the Union to the services of such persons when

A more difficult question is presented in A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of legal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which only the services of such fugitives can be claimed, must needs be wholly, or almost wholly, suspended, as to remedies by the insurrection and the military measures necessitated by it, and it is equally apparent that the substitution of military tor indicial measures for the tion of military for judicial measures, for the cement of such claims, must be attended by great inconveniences, embarrassments | will be felt for generations to come.

nd injuries. Under these circumstances, it seems quite ters will be best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organiza-tions and in such occupations as circumstanand the character (as loyal or disloyal) of the master, and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstan to a correct understanding of the circumstances of the case. After tranquility shall have been restord upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to the loyal masters. In this way only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Government, and the just rights of all, be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will, therefore, consider yourself in-structed to govern your future action, in respect to fugitives from service, by the prin-ciples herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action in the premises to this

department.
You will, however, neither authorize nor your command with the servants of peaceful in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful service of their masters; nor will you, except in cases where the public safety may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from

I am, General, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, (Signed.) SIMON CAMERON Secretary of War. To Major General B. F. BUTLER, Commanding the Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe.

Purge Washington.

We lately called attention to the remarkable fact, that while our plans in Missouri ard in Western Virginia uniformly succeed-We see that the same observation has been made in other quarters, and ascribed to the same cause -the prevalence of treason

at the Capital.

McClellan has a harl work before him He is to conduct a campaign in which a large portion of his plans will be divulged to the enemy. Such as he may confine to his own knowledge and that of Gen. Scott and his own staff, may be preserved secret. but such as from the rature of the case, ne-cessarily get into the departments, he will have no control over. His task in Western Virginia was comparatively an easy one—he bad open foes. In Washington the atmosphere seems thick with treason. A culpable lenity spares those who should suffer, and the escape of one spy makes ten others

both to keep his own counsel, ent usting it to no possibly leaky vessels, and to organize bis Saff of perfectly reliable material.— Meanwhile the mildness of our government becomes more and more difficult to understand. When we think of those who fell at Bull Run, of thousands of Union men killed plundered, beggared, expelled from their homes forced into the ranks, we lose patience with the tolerance of treason to avoid dis-missing effice holders, who, in fact, deserve imprisonment if not worse .- Inquirer.

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 15th '61.

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER. W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

THE People's Party of Centre county, and those in favor of sustaining the National and State Administrations, the Constitution, the union of the States and the enforcement of the laws. Those who desire to see rebellion punished and our nawho desire to see rebellion punished and our nation 1 honor vindicated, are requested to meet on Saturday the 24th day of August, in their respective Townships and Boroughs, at the usual places of holding elections, and choose by ballot, three delegates from each Township, whose duty it shall be to meet in County Convention at the Arbitration Room, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening, the 25th, (Court Week,) at 7 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices at the general election. The election for delegates to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M. and to be kept open until 6 o'clock of said day.

EDMUND BLANCHARD,

Chairman of County Executive Committee. Chairman of County Executive Com

Garibaldi.

The great Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federal Government. The correspondence in which the offer was made and accepted took place between the American Consul at Genoa and Secretary Seward. The offer, of course, was accepted and the rank of Major-General tendered to the noble

A New Project.

There is a new project on foot for uniting Europe and America by a telegraphic cable by the way of Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland. The proposed line is the one originated by Col. Shaffner, who has obtain-Iceland 682 fathoms: between Iceland and with more strength and certain of victory. Greenland 1540 fathoms, and between Green land and Labrador 2032 fathoms. The age gregate length of submarine telegraph by of about 2050 miles.

Congress.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday the 6th. inst., after laving been in session one month. much work as is usually done at a regular session. It has authorized the enlistment of a million of men, if necessary; appropriated about \$300,000,000 for war purposes;virtually repealed the sub-treasury law ; au thor zed the issue of treasury notes in sums persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows of necessity that no claim can be recognized by the military authorities of the of \$5, \$10 and \$20; confiscated the property of the rebels; levied a direct tax; modified the tariff; and enacted all the measures asked for the government for the suppression of the rebellion : and enacted a law increase ing the ray of the soldiers from eleven to thirteen dollars per month, which comes ur more to the standard of Justice, and also affords additional inducements to volunteer It has been an eventual session; its meas ures are fraught with the the highest importance; and their effect upon the country

Gen. Butler.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter of Gen. Butler published on our first page. Gen. Butler was a Breckinridge Democrat, voted eighty times for Mr. Breckinridge in the Charleston Convention, and was the first man to secede from said Convention after the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. He then followed the fortunes of Mr. Breckinridge to Baltimore, voted for him there seventy times more, and adhered to him until after the Presidential election. If we were to say what Gen. Butler has

written, the dough-faces of the North would call us an abolitionist. We care not what they call us, we say that Gen. Butler is right and we call upon the country to prepare for the next step this noble hero will take in favor of Universal Emancipation in the Rebei States. Let the conservative dough-faces of of the North keep their eyes steadily fixed upon Gen. Butler.

A Sabbath Assault.

We are pleased to see that there is a general disposition, on the part of the religious press, to speak of the conduct of our army officers, in their desecration of the Lord's day, and that also there is a great degree of uninamity in condemnation of the impiety. We would cherish no superstitious feelings, but we know that God's Kingdom ruleth over all, and that man's body needs rest and man's mind needs the influences of religion, and that God will hold man accountable for desecrating the sabbath day. We hope that the officers of the American Army will, hereafter have the fear of God in their hearts and never again, if at all avoidable, lead their men into battle upon God's Holy

The American Presbyterian says of the as-

"We are not among those disposed to carp at the Government, or to pick flaws in a policy which as a whole, is 80 wise and so vigorous; but we are compelled to join in the general protect against the initiation of active military movements on the Lord's day. There may have been r asons amoun ing to a military necessity for the movement on the morning of the day of rest- the 21st of July -but we doubt it. On the contrary, it would seem that the week had been one of severe fatigue to our untried volunteers. They had fought a battle and met with severe loss. deserted country, and under excessive heat. The enemy was but imperfectly comprehen-ded, and a days repose would not, for aught we can see, have resulted in anything but advantage to our forces. The result, indeed hension that we had perhaps offended the God of the Sabbath, would not have mingled a new drop of bitterness in the cup of disas-

Whether defeat was sent to army of the North because they brought about the battle on the Sabbath, or not; one thing is certain that no attacking army can expect the Divine being to cause victory to perch upon its banners simply because they did fight on The Burning of Hampton.

The buranig of Hampton is another of of those remarkable 'acts of war' for which the rebels have become so famous. To destroy property appears to be their chief delight, and whether it be the property of friend or foe is a matter of indifference to them. At Martinsburg, on the Kenawha, and new at Hampton, they have incurred the just indignation of those who might otherwise have been their friends, by a wanton destruction of property, from which they cannot expect to realize the least benefit. It is said that their excuse for burning Hampton is that they desired to prevent Gen. Butler from using it as Winter Quarters; but as there are no decided indications of the rapid approach of cold weather, it is not likely that the General had given them any reason to think that such was his intention. It is more likely that they intended to increase, if possible, the batred of the South against the Federal troops, by boldly charging them with this act of incendiarism

Who did it?

It is pitiable to notice the attempts of rival papers and rival parties to fix the blame of the late defeat upon each other, There never was an effect with so many direct causes. It was Greely-it was Scott -it was the Presis dent-it was Congress-it was Sunday-it was whiskey-it was hunger and thirst-it was rash valor-it was cowardice-it was volunteers-it was Patterson, McDowell, Miles and newspaper correspondents-it was the teamsters and heaven knows how many other persons and things, all of which allegations are just worthless. This panic is not without precedent. Defeat has endured a thousand times by the best causes without ed from the Danish government all the ne- involving dishonor, and so now. The fact is cessary concessions required for carry it in- there was a miscalculation of forces. Bull's to effect. It appears that the greatest depth Run was Great Bethel upon a large scale, between Orkney and the Faroe Islands is and one of those apparantly inevitable disas-255 fathoms, between the Faroe Islands and ters from which a people will rise girded

Let us then abandon these fruitless dis cussions, thankful that the sacrifice was no greater, and once more rally for the fight the proposed route will be about 1750 miles; with the recollection, (to kindle courage and land lines about 300 miles making a total nerve the arm,) of the poor fellows so horribly mutilated by a foe who neither respects law nor indulges compassion. Who did it? will not need to be asked again over a defeat: when next it becomes the question of the nation it will be to ascertain the heroes to whom it ows deliverance, and whose brows are to be crowned with immortal laurels.

There Shall be No Alps

Napoleon Bonaparte was about twenty even years of age, and had been married to osephine only ten days, when he set out to assume command of the Army of Italy, and repair the reverses of Schever. "Advance this young man," said Barras to one of his colleagues, "or he will advance himself with out you." "In three months," said the young General, "I shall be either at Milan or at Paris." When told that the Alps were mpassable, he declared, in the orders of the day, "There shall be no Alps." In less than month be gained six battles, and before a vear had elapsed, he had grown old in vietory. We have placed at the head of the armies of the Union a young hero, who has already giving us quite as significant indications of his capability as had the Corsican Italy. He has begun to train for the future the material placed in his Lands, and we believe the brilliancy of the result will justify the truthfulness of the parallel. He takes up the cause where a mortifying defeat has left it. He is conscious of the difficulties in his path, but by the energy with which he addresses himself to his mission, he proclaims his confidence in overcoming all ob stacles, and by his every act declares-There shall be no alps," Not only so, but he has electrified those around him with the same ardor, and it only remains for the Government and people to second his efforts, in order to make them successful. We are confident that masked batteries, incendiarism and murder may be met and overcome, and that though these obstacles may be accumus lated in his way, and stand like mountains to oppose his triumphal progress, yet to the Napoleon of the West, as to the Napoleon of the East, "there shall be no Alps." Three months will tell the story, and Virginia must continue to vield to him, as did Italy to his prototype, a harvest of victories. -Phil. luquirer.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION .- An exchange asks this question:

"Would Gen. Washington have surrendered Maj. Andre to any writ of habeas cor pus? The question suggests the answer.—He would not."

We commend these few lines to those ten der hearted secessionists, who are so exercised at the suspension of the habeas corpus to prevent the escape of traitors. They contain more reason than the speeches of both Breckinridge and Valandigham

KENTUCKY.-Kentucky, in her recent election, has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. When this fact was announced by Hon. G. M. Wycliff in the House, tremendous anplause broke forth, which was greatly aided by the rapping of the Speaker's hammer .--The recreant son of Henry Clay (J. B. Clay) is defeated by his Union competitor, in Fayette county. A nephew of Gen. Anderson, the defender of Sumpter, is elected in Franklin Co., over a Secessionist.

A New York Zouave recently took a horse belonging to a rebel, and ever since has been much elated with his capture. A day or two since, the owner of the animal presented himself to the Zouave, and demanded the horse. "I have taken the oath of allegiance,' said he, "and the horse is mine." "You may have taken the oath," answered the New Yorker, "but the horse has not, and I shall keep him till he does." There was no replying to this, and the Zouave kept his

was killed by our troops in Western Virginia, his body was taken care of, embalmed and sent home to his friends; but when Colonel Cameron was killed by the rebels the men sent after his body were imprisoned. "Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they turn again and rend you."

der to advance.

As our army was approaching a piece of timber land to flank the enemy, Capt. Dubois's battery opened fire on the Rebels and they retreated in haste.

It is not known whether any of the enemy were killed by this fire. We did not lose a man.

Movements of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1861. Intelligence was received here this morning, which explains the apparent inactivity of the Rebels since the battle of Bull Run .-According to these accounts, no sooner was it known at Richmond that Gen. McClellan had been withdrawn from Western Virginia, than it was determined to take advantage of that circumstances, to recover all that had been lest through the wonderful celerity and and military genius of that remarkable man. Accordingly, when the extent of our de-

feat was known to them, and when it be-

came apparent that no forward movement from Washington would be made for some weeks, orders were issued for the recovery of their supremacy in Western Virginia. It was deemed advisable to take Gen. Joseph E. Johnston from his post near Winchester, but Gen. Lee was at once despatched towards the West, with orders to make his headquarters at Staunton or Covington, and to pperate in the direction of Cheat Mountain Pass and Beverly. A force of fifteen thousand troops had been placed at his command, drawn principally from Charlottsville, Gordonsville and Staunton. It is said that he will be followed by Gen. Albert E. Johnston, with an army of twenty-five thousand men nore, taken from Lynchburg. It is believed at Richmond that these forty thousand men, led by Johnston and Lee, will be able to drive the Union forces out of the whole of Northwestern Virginia, and to re-occupy that territory once more; but most wofully will they be mistaken. In order to prevent of the State, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston will e kept near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry and will, from time to time, make demonstrations as if about to cross the Potomac .--Such is an outline of the plan that the Rebels have dared to conceive.

The first intimations of this plan were reseived here some days ago, and it was stated at that time that the force under Gen. Lee had been taken from the troops at Manassas, and that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been detailed to co operate with him. Later intelligence, however, shows that this is not so, and that the facts are as above stated.

The War Department is also in possession f intelligence, showing a design on the part of the Rebels, to bring up a strong body of troops on the railroad leading from Lynchburg, Petersburg and Richmond, land them Aquia Creek, and then, in case an attack on Washington is resolved on, cross the Potomac at that point, and march on Washington from the South, while two other columns attack it, one from the direction of Fairfax and Arlington Heights, and the other from this new move, should it be made. It is pride; and the French Emperor will join enough to say that Gen. McCllelan is fully awake to all the vulnerable points at and near the capital, and has given his attention to them all. If the Rebels are confident to them all. If the Rebels are confident enough to make the attack, they will be repulsed with heavy loss, no matter at what point the attack may be directed.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN MISSOURI. THE REBELS ROUTED AND PURSUED.

QUINCY, Ill., August 8 .- A band of Rebels.

numbering from one thousand to twelve hun-dred, made an attack upon the cannon of the Union men at Athens Missouri, on Monday porning last, at five o'clock. There was a considerable amount of arms

and ammunition for the United States troops stored in this place, under guard of the troops composing this camp, United States volunteers, numbering about eight hundred and fifty, under command of Capt. Moore.

The fighting lasted about an hour, when The lighting lasted about an nour, when the Rebels retreated. In the meantime, Capt. Moore having been reinforced by about 150 men from Centralia, Iowa, on the opposite side of the river, gave chase after the Rebels for about a mile and a half, killing one of

their number, taking eighteen prisoners, and capturing thirty-one horses and two Seces-Several of the Rebels were wounded in the chase after the battle, and sight or eight Rebels were found dead on the field.

In the afternoon, the bearer of a Rebel flag

of truce to the Union camp admitted that they carried off fourteen killed, and that as many were wounded and missing.

The Rebels were led by Martin Green, a

rother of ex-Senator Green.

The Union men had three killed and eight

younded.

Athens is a small town on the extreme northeast of Missouri, on the Des Moines river, twenty-five of thirty miles west of Keokuk.

It is reported that the Union troops, having been further reinforced by five or six hundred troops from Iowa, marched in pursuit of the Rebels on Monday night, who were en-

LATEST FROM GEN. LYON'S COMMAND.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 5th .- Our advices from Gen. Lyon's army are to Sunday last. The cavalry charge, heretofore report-ed, was made by a scouting party sent out to ascertain if the enemy were approaching after our troops had encamped for the night

at Dug Springs.

Seeing a regiment of infantry coming along the road, the Lieutenant of the cavalry orderded a charge, which resulted in killing 30

The charge was not intended by General Lyon, and probably prevented the Rebels from attacking his main body, when they would have undoubtedly been routed with severe loss.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had taken a position on the high ground to observe our position and strengthen their forces, were dispersed by a few shells from

Totten's battery, wounding some thirty of forward cautiously, and on approaching Carran, the Rebels, to the number of 3000, were seen posted on the hill side, southwest of that place. General Lyon immediately formed his army in battle array, and gave the or-

Important from Washington.

PRINCE NAPOLEON GONE TO RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, August 9th 1861, MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The departure of Prince Napoleon for Richmond has caused intense excitement here. It is said that his intention to go to Richmond was not expressed until after the cortege had started. It is known that he ded to go to Fairfax, and it was supposed that, once there, he might desire to visit the battle field at Bull Run. But it was thought that the enemy would not permit the Prince and his suit to penetrate the myster-ious labyrinth of the masked batteries of Manasses, and that he would return, as usual in the evening; therefore, when the Prince intimated his wish to visit Fairfax, two com-

panies of cavalry were detailed py Gen. Mc-Dowell to escort him out or our lines. The companies were for med in front of the Presidential mansion early in the morning, and were reviewed by the President. They then proceeded to the French Minister, and the Prince's party being in readiness, the cortege at once started. As the Prince entered the carriage he remarked, in a jocular manner, in reply to some ebservation of a member of the corps diplomations "that he member of the corps diplomatique, "that be might possibly go as far as Richmond." The carriages were preceded and followed by the cayalry, whose clanking sabres, dancing plumes and shiping accountrements were seen flashing in the sunlight miles ahead.— When the cabinet met, the matter was referred to and discussed. It is understood that more than one member of that body expressed, in strong terms, his regret that the Prince and his suite had been thus allowed to visit

the enemy.

It must be remembered that, for the last ten days, the most important military movements have been made here; the Prince and Gen. Banks from marching to the aid of Gen. all the members of his suite have been allow osencranz and the Union men in that part | ed to examine all the defensive works on the other side of the river, and are well informed as regards the plans and disposition of our army, and that during all that time the utmost vigilance has been exercised by Gen McClellan and his officers, in preventing any intimation of these movements from being conveyed to the enemy. Of what avail, it is refrain from publishing army news, if a party of Frenchmen are allowed to carry the whole particulars into the enemy's camp?

TROUBLE WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

I telegraphed to you last night that Lord Lyons had laid before the President a written statement of the number and names of the Southern ports, with the declaration that England could not regard as effectual a block ade conducted in such a manner. I now learn that the French Minister joined with Lord Lyons in the communication; and that it was, indeed, a joint paper, in the nature burg, Petersburg and Richmond, land them of a protest, on the part of the representa-at the terminus of that road, at the mouth of tives of France and England, against such an effectual attempt to blockade the Southern on effectival attempt to blockage the Southern ports. It cannot be denied, that this matter has now assumed a very grave aspect. The presence on our coast of a powerful English and French fleet, shows that these nations an insult that we would not submit to in ordinary times. It is idle to doubt any longer the North, along the left bank of the Poto-mac. I refrain from mentioning what dis. position of troops have been made to meet this new more should it has a detailed by the position of the country, the opportunity she has long waited for to humble our national

> The blockade has been notoricusly ineffective, and therefore no blockade at all. In my letters of July 3d and 2th, I stated that I had then learned to be the designs of the English and French Governments in the premises; and the event shows that those statements were correct. But you are aware that within a few days past new life and energy has been infused into the Navy Department by the promotion of Captain Fox to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy. I am in-formed to-day that it is his intention to make the blockade effective, if has to charter a thousand vessels to do it with.

The Pirates of the Petrel.

The Robel vessel, in this case, was the privateer Petrel, formerly the revenue cutter General Aiken. The captor was the United States frigate St. Lawrence, and the remain-

der of the pirate crew is safely ensconced in the county prison, on Passyunk road. The vessels came within speaking distance and a man in uniform was seen mounted upon the pirate's deck, who shouted to the St. Lawrence to lay to and send over a boat. The crew were distinctly seen flourishing their cutlasses, and the gunners ramming and pointing their guns. She carried three guns, supposed to be rifled cannon. Then the St. Lawrence threw up her ports, and disclosed a whole broadside of cannon, with the cannors at the breaches of the guns hold. the gunners at the breeches of the guns, holding lighted fuses, and directly the broad decks were filled with seamen in blue jackets near Newport News, if practicable, and at armed with muskets, who sprang into the in the maintop, on the bowsprit, in the fore castle, and at every point where aim could be taken with advantage. In a word, the ugly merchantman was metamorphosed into a bristling war ship, with a man at every point, and a broad side of cannon looking nto the eyes of the pirates. The latter, taken aback, recoiled a moment; but before they had time for action, even for thought, the guns belched forth iron and fire, splintering the masts, cutting the rigging and sails as with knives, breaking the spars and the booms, literally carving the schooner into peices, opening gulfs into which the waters fallen lately, the south wind soon produced rushed, as though sluices, filling the hold, and admonishing the Rebels that their sole

hopes of life lay in the ship's boat or in wrestling with the sea.

The fire still continued, and the water was full of driftwood. Many of the men jumped overboard, and the rest, launching the lifeboat, jumped in and held up a white hand-kerchief as a sign of surrender.

But one man had an opportunity to go down into the cabin for his property, and he was the Lieutenant, a fellow named Harvey, formerly a mids ipman in the United States Service, under command of Captain Sartori act of cruelty to the resident Unionists, and Harvey recovered his trunk.

The destruction of the town was a wanton are raising a company for the Confederate moreover entirely useless, as General Butler

tion. They dropped a boat and made out to the rebels, and finally passed them on board ship, where they were ironed as fast as received, and securely confined below.

Sabbath morning on which the battle of Lake Champlain was fought, the British Commodore sent a man to the masthead to see what the Americans were doing on Comsee what the Americans were doing on Commodore McDonough's ship. The look out told him that they were gathered about the mainmast, and seemed to be at prayer.—
"Ah," said commodore Downie, "that looks well for them, but bad for us." And so it proved, for at the very first shot from the American ship, which was a chain shot, the British Commodore was cut in two and killed in a moment. Commodore McDoneugh was a man of the work of temperance by banishing them from his own table. The disorderly soldiers who were allowed to infest Washington and a man of the work of temperance by banishing them from his own table. The disorderly soldiers who were allowed to infest Washington and a man of the work of temperance by banishing them had been put under a rest, and reduced to disciple.

Disturbance in Baltimore. Execution of Thos. J. Armstrong. SCENE OF VIOLENCE AND CONFUSION. For the Murder of Robt. Crawford.

A TRAITOR REBUKED. Attempt of Breckinridge to Speak His Remarks Received with Mingled

INTERFERENCE OF THE POLICE. SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED. BRECK. RETIRES IN DISGUST.

BALTIMORE For The UNION.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.—Breckinridge's efforts to speak were continued for half an hour be-fore he was compelled to desist. Among the broken sentences heard were that "He desired te speak for the poor and weak, and not for the rich and powerful." A voice responded "You lie and you know you do."

He referred to the position of Maryland whose citizens had again and again been out raged in their dearest constitutional rights, and to all respectful enquiries as to charges alleged against those who had been rudely torn from their homes and family, nothing but contemptuous responses had been heard. "Do you," he said, "call this liberty?"— Cries of "no! no!" intermingled with hisses and shouts of "Oh! dry up, you traitor,"

Mr. Breckinridge enquired why they were present if they did not desire to hear him.—Cheering, followed by hisses, drowned his

A violent commotion was now observed among the crowd, which swayed from pave ment to pavement as under strong excitement and the espantoons of the police were plied with vigor on the heads of those who

eemed to be resisting.

Mr. Breckinridge speaking amid the din said that "those who interrupted him with opprobrious epithets and with hisses were poor fellows who were tightening the degrading fetters which bound them." Renewed ering, followed instantly by a renewal of

violent disturbance.

Mr. Breckinridge. "You poor fellows may hiss me now, but your children will bless me." A voice, "oh, go to South Carolina, and be d—d to you." This was met by vehement cheers, and a rush by the police followed by a gang of men from the right towards the side from whence proceeded the cheers during which expectations. cheers, during which several men were severely beaten and hurried bleeding from the

allow me to speak, then disperse the crowd. I did not volunteer to address you. remember." [Cheers and hisses.] "If I did no know the squad of men disturbing this assemblage were no optonents of the senti-ments of the people of Baltimore I should de-spair of your city." [Cheers for Jeff. Davis and Gen. Scott.

Another scene of commotion again ensued Amid frequent interruptions the speaker pro ceeded to say that since the time when the Constitution had been designated as the limit to despotic power, nothing so outrageous as these enacted by the Administration had ever occurred. "Liberty," he said, "existed before the Constitution was formed, and whenever the issue is presented between that on the one hand and a mere form of Govern-

ment on the other, the torm would perish, but principles would survive."

Hisses, groans and cheers.

Mr. Breckinridge. I feel personally responsible for the poor fellows so rudely treated. I grieve to think any one should be hurt n my account. Cries of "Go on!" Cheers for Jeff. Davi and the Southern Confederacy.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

THE VILLAGE OF HAMPTON BURNED.

The village of Hampton has been burnt, by Gen. Magruder, and his advance of the ebel forces.

Scouts and fugitives yesterday morning

brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed at 5 P. M. an intelligent deserter from the secessionists, named A. E. Mayhew, a native of Maine but a resident of Georgia until impresse into the rebel service, who furnished an ac-

count of the expedition.

Mr. Mayhew has been stationed at Yorkown since the first of June.

town since the first of June.

On Friday last Gen. Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 7000 men, including 200 cavalry and 8 peices of artillery.

On Monday night they encamped at Great

Bethel, which had been completely deserted.

On Tuesday night they advanced towards position on Back river, some three miles from town, where Mayhew managed to escape through a cornfield and by swimming a couple of streams reached the Fortress.

He says the object was to draw out th from using it as winter quarters.

Gen. Butler at once repaired to the end of

Hampton bridge, where he remained until 11 o'clock. Col. Weber erected a barricade at the Hampton side of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points on this side

A few minutes past midnight, General Magruder, with about five hundred confederates, entered the town of Hampton and immediately fired the buildings with torches.

fallen lately, the south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps twenty white people

and forty negroes remaining in the town, from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. Several of the whites and also some ne-groes were hurried away to be, of course impressed into the rebel service.

A company of the rebels attempted to

force a passage across the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six The destruction of the town was a wanton

The officers of the St. Lawrence now discovered the life boat and the flag of humiliay youd Hampton.

An attempt will doubtless be made to faster the Canacal, but after ten

ten the act upon the General, but after ten o'clock there was not a federal soldier in Hampton.

General Magruder has encamped near
He will hardly attach

Newport News.

British Commodore was cut in two and killed in a moment. Commodore McDoneugh was a man of prayer, and brave as a lion in battle. He died as he lived, a simple hearted, earnest Christian.

Wo were answed to make the abundant and Alexandria have been put under arrest, and reduced to discipline. No additional regulation, as far as we learn, has been made in regard to Sunday, but this, we trust, will not be long wanting.

Dving Speech of the Condemned Man.

PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 9.

The dread penalty of the law was inflicted to-day upon Thomas Jefferson Armstrong, the convicted murderer of Robert Crawford.

At about eleven o'clock the condemped, with the Sheriff and his aids, Rev. Mr. Mow Auley and Mr. Auley and Mr. Stewart, emerged from the cell and proceeded to leave the building.—
At the main gateway they were joined by the Sheriff's jury and the other persons present, and the mournful procession to the gallows was formed.

Armstrong was dressed in a plain suit of black with a frock coat. He wore no necktie and his head was bare. He was very pale, and he wore a serious countenance; but he was as firm as at any period of his trial, and his step betrayed no symptom or fear or faltering. On arriving at the scaf-fold, he mounted the steps without any ap-pearance of fear, and took his place under

the fatal noose with an unnerved form.

The Sheriff, Mr. McAuley and Mr. Stewart accompanied the wretched man upon the scaffold. After the party had taken their places, Rev. Mr. McAuley offered an appeal to the Throne of Grace in a fervent and im-

pressive manner.

During the delivery of the prayer the utmost solemnity prevailed, all the spectators remaining uncovered, not only at that time, but throughout the scene of the execution.— Several gentlemen were melted to tears.— Armstrong stood firm, with his eyes closed.

He was supported by a gentleman who moun-ted the scaffold for that purpose.

After Mr. McAuley had concluded, Armstrong stepped forward, and in a firm and unflinching manner spoke as follows:

DYING SPEECH OF ARMSTRONG. "My friends, let me say in passing, I die in peace with my Maker, and if at this moment a pardon were offered to me on condition of giving up my Maker, I would not take it. To the few recouls here I would on. vise them to take warning by my fate. Sab-

bath breaking was the first cause.

"I bid you farewell. To the Prison Keepers, to Mr. Perkins, to Sheriff Kern, and to my Spiritual adviser, Mr. McAuley.

"I bid farewell, gentlemen, I bid you all farewell; I now die in peace with every-

There was much disappointment that the dying man had made no allusion to the crime for which he was about to suffer; and at the last moment he showed the same reticence in this respect, as at the time of his sentence. At the conclusion of his remarks, the fatal rope was placed about his neck, and all except the Sheriff and the condemned left the scaffold. He shook hands with all, and when Mr. McAuley was about to leave him he whispered something in his ear and then

kissed him.
The noose was fixed, the ghastly white cap was drawn down over the face of the con-demned, the Sheriff took his leave, and the murderer of Robert Crawford was left stand-

ing alone:
"Twix the hollow floor and the

As the cap was about being drawn down,
Armstrong said: "Good-bye, people!" After these preliminaries, Armstrong stood as firm as man ever stood, while in the same position. There were no signs of tremor, even the hands which were thrust forward of his breast did not move, and there was no clutching of fingers during this terrible mo-ment. There was a momentary delay before the prop was drawn. This over, the Sheriff dropped a white handkerchief, the signal was seen by the Jack Ketch concealed in an adjacent stable, the cord was drawn, and the

mortal part of Thomas J. Armstrong was dangling between heaven and earth. The condemned had a fall of about three and a half feet, and his death was almost instantaneous. There was a quiver of the form after the drop had fallen; but it was evident

A Rebel Son of a Patriotic Father.

Hon. James B. Clay was a member of Congress. He is the son of "Harry of West," but he has inherited from the man" only the o'd homestead, which he sold, in the shape of canes as momentoes, and the name whose lustre he has dimmed. The Hoo, James B, has lately gone to speculating in less honored articles, and for an M. C has developed into a smuggler. With ten wagens loaded with bacon, Clay undertook a trip. to Tennessee via Cumberland Gap. wagons started and the owner followed mediately. By slow approaches the Gap was neared, and the learful passage of this neatral State almost completed without any fatal accident to his bacon. Clay began to congratulate himself on his success. He had passed the more rapid Union counties and was nearing the Gap when a small company of Union men, having the fear of God in their hearts, the good of the nation in their minds, and a desire for good bacon in their stomachs, marched out upon the road and ordered the teamsters to disgorge. The wagons were delivered of their burdens and the bacon stacked by the way side. The wagoners and the Hon. James B. Clay were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the Union and then, sans bacon, with their courage oozed out of their fingers' ends, they

From the South.

LOUISVILLE, August 8 .- Hon. Alfred Elywho was taken prisoner at Bull Run, is reported to be at Richmond, engaged in digging ditches.

The steamer Pocahontas, owned at Louis-

Tennessee river, with sixty hogsheads of to-The Courier of this evening has a report

The Courier of this evening has a report of a riot at Dublin, Ballard county, Ky., between the Unionists and Secessionists, in which two men named Sherfield are said to have been killed, and another wounded. The Macon (Georgia) Telegraph suggests that the health of the volunteers would be promoted by liberal allowances of corn meal

netead of bread rations of flour.
The Richmond Whig, of the 3d inst., has

service.
The Pensacola Observer, of the 1st, reports the U. S. steam frigate Wabash off Fort Pick.

mation calling for a reserve force of 25,000 men from the State.

New Market Bridge. He will bardly attack | Prince Napoleon gone to Manassas WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Prince Napoleon started this morning, at 6 o'clock, accompa-nied by his suite, for the other side of the river, designing to pass out of our lines with-in those of the Disunion army, at least as far as Fairfax Court House, if not to Mauas-

sas Junction.

General McDowell probably caused him to

the escorted through our lines by two compa-nies of United States Cavalry.

There is strong ground for the belief that the Prince's visit to this country is more for political than for any other purpose, and for the enlightenment of the Emperor on current