

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

Battle Near Springfield, Mo.

GENERAL LYON KILLED.

8,000 MEN ATTACK 23,000!

TWO REBEL GENERALS KILLED.

DESTRUCTION OF WASHINGTON CONTEMPLATED.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following official report was received to-night by Gen. Scott:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPT.
St. Louis, Aug. 13, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend:
Gen. Lyon, in three columns, under command of himself, Siegel and Stargess, attacked the enemy at 6 1/2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield.

The engagement was severe. Our loss was about 800 killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head of his column.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards.

The muster roll, reported to have been taken from the enemy, gives their force at 23,000 including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, with the Texan Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds.

This statement is corroborated by the prisoners taken.

Their loss is reported to be heavy, including Generals McCullough and Price.

Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action.

Gen. Siegel lost one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield, whence, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, he continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and \$250,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

The following is a verbatim report of the special messenger to Gen. Fremont:

Early on Saturday morning, General Lyon marched out of Springfield and came up with the enemy on Davis' creek, on Green's Prairie, four miles southwest of Springfield, where they had taken a strong position.

General Lyon fired the first gun at twenty minutes past six o'clock, when the battle immediately commenced.

A severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Totten's artillery proved too severe for the enemy they gradually fell back toward their encampment on Wilson's creek.

Lyon's cavalry on the left flank and Siegel's artillery on the right then began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the rebels, pursuing them to the camp.

The shells from Totten's artillery set fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana and a Mississippi regiment seemed to suffer most, and were almost annihilated.

Some time in the afternoon, while General Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and, as he turned round to his men, waving his hat and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of his back and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved on General Siegel, and the pursuit was continued until nightfall, when our little army rested for the night in the enemy's encampment.

On Sunday morning, Gen. Siegel, fearing that the enemy might recover and attempt to cut off his command from Springfield, fell back on that city, where the Home Guards were stationed. Then fearing that the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, General Siegel concluded to fall back on Rolla, with his prisoners and baggage trains, and meet reinforcements.

At the time of the departure of the messenger the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable that General Siegel had not been disturbed on his march.

Ninety rebels were captured, including a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of Gen. McCullough were among the trophies of the field of battle.

Reinforcements for General Siegel were on the way to Rolla, and the army may be considered as safe.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 13.—In consequence of the recent special trains on the Southwest Branch, and the extensive preparations made here for sending reinforcements to General Siegel, no train came from Rolla to-night. Nothing further has been received from Springfield.

The Police office was taken possession of this evening by the United States authorities, and special orders issued to place the Home Guards under arms at the various armories, to be prepared for any emergency. The city is quiet now, and no apprehensions of disturbance are felt.

It is understood that Gen. Fremont will declare martial law to-morrow.

A loan of \$250,000 was effected from our banks to-day by Gen. Fremont.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted to command the various approaches to the city.

It is stated that Gen. Siegel would have lost another gun had he not compelled the prisoners to drag it off the field.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.

The correspondent of the Democrat, writing from Springfield on the 12th, furnishes a detailed account of the battle of Wilson's Creek.

The enemy's camp extended along the creek for three miles, enclosed by a high ground on each side, upon which the greater part of the engagement was fought.

It does not appear that the rebels were driven back for any considerable distance, but their charges were all repulsed, and they burned a large amount of camp equipage and baggage to prevent its capture.

The enemy had twenty-one pieces of artillery, and a very large body of cavalry.

General Siegel attacked the rebels from the southeast, as soon as he heard from General Lyon's command, and drove them back half

mile, taking possession of their camp, which extended westward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment he had permitted to advance with a few paces, supposing it to be the Iowa First. His men scattered considerably, and Colonel Solomon's could not be rallied; consequently, General Siegel lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. Flagg, who compelled his prisoners to drag it off the field.

Our troops captured about four hundred horses.

Our loss is about two hundred killed, and from six to seven hundred wounded. That of the enemy cannot be less than double ours—their forces having moved in larger bodies, and our artillery playing on them with terrible effect.

Lieutenant Colonel Brand, who commanded the rebel force at Booneville, has been taken prisoner.

The body of General Lyon has been embalmed, for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut.

The following are additional names of officers killed:

Captain Maron, of the First Iowa; Captain Brown, ditto.

The reported death of Major Shaffer is unconfirmed.

Among the wounded are Captain Gottschalk, First Iowa; Captain Swift, First Kansas; Captain Hotten, ditto; Captain Gilbert, First Infantry; Colonel Cole, First Missouri; Lieutenant Brown, ditto.

THE DESTRUCTION OF WASHINGTON CONTEMPLATED.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1861.

I am informed, through more than one reliable source, that JEFFERSON DAVIS strongly contemplates the invasion of Washington, not to hold the city, but to destroy it. He hesitates not on inability to do it, but on the loyalty of Maryland. Strenuous exertions are in progress to secure a change of sentiment in favor of secession. That accomplished the first movement of his army would be upon the capital, with the desperate determination to mete out to it the fate of Hampton.

SEIZURE OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS INTENDED FOR THE ENEMY.

Last Tuesday afternoon the Surveyor of the Port, with Officers Isaacs and Bunn, boarded the steamer Persia at Quarantine. On the way up to the city intelligence was communicated to the Surveyor to the effect that one of the passengers on board, named Thomas S. Serrill, was a violent secessionist, and had stated to another passenger that he was returning from Europe with the proceeds of a loan which he had negotiated in Europe for the Southern Confederacy.

On the arrival of the steamer at Jersey City, Officers Isaacs and Bunn made a thorough search of the person and baggage of the passengers designated, and succeeded in finding \$40,000 in Bank of England notes, and a large number of letters and other important papers, the contents of which leave no doubt that the information given to the Surveyor was correct.

Surveyor Andrews at once communicated with Secretary Chase, who was in the city, and the Secretary commended the proceedings already taken and advised the arrest of Serrill. The matter was also communicated to the Federal Government at Washington.

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

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

This morning the United States District Attorney put a warrant for Serrill's arrest in the hands of an officer.

Mr. Serrill is a New Orleans man, who has been four years engaged in the cotton business. He is about fifty years of age, and is represented to be wealthy.

Some of the affidavits of passengers, made this morning, states positively that Serrill said that the money in his possession was "a loan for the Confederate States."

At a quarter past one o'clock Mr. Serrill called upon Surveyor Andrews by appointment, and had a brief interview with him. He was then introduced to a deputy of the United States Marshal, who arrested him and took him to the Marshal's office.

The vigilance of the Surveyor of the Port in causing this important seizure and arrest, and his general watchfulness over the character of passengers arriving by the steamers, cannot be too highly commended.

The \$40,000 and the letters taken from Serrill have been handed by the Collector to the United States District Attorney, together with the Surveyor's statement respecting the seizure.—N. Y. Post, of the 16th.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, On the 18th day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution, and Government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose, approved Feb. 28, 1795 did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas, such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas; and whereas the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the person exercising the functions of Government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which such combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved July 13th, 1861 do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabi-

tants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or may be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents as are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exception aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease, or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares, and merchandise, coming from any of the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to and from the said States, with the said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging, in the whole or in part, to any citizen or inhabitant of any of the said States, with the said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States.

And I hereby enjoin upon all District Attorneys, Marshals, and Officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of the said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. WM. H. SEWARD.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; and whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; and whereas, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with factions and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation and sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of law order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sacrifices of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency. Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to lead heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof, &c.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Teachers' Institutes.

The Teachers Institutes for Bradford Co., for the Fall of 1861, will be held at the following times and places. Each Institute will commence on Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and close on the following Saturday at 12 noon:

At Athens Borough, Sept. 24, for the towns of Athens, Ridgely, Burlington, Litchfield, Smithfield, Ulster and Sheshquin. At Rome, Sept. 9th, for Rome, Wysox, Herrick, Pike, Orwell, Warren, Windham, Standing Stone, Litchfield, Wells, South Creek, Springfield, Troy, Armenia, Canton, West Burlington. At Terrytown, Sept. 23d, for Wyalsburg, Tuscarora, Wilmot, Terry, Asylum. At Monroe, Sept. 30th, for LeRoy, Granville, Franklin, Albany, Overton, the Towandas, and Monroe.

Teachers are respectfully requested to be prompt and punctual on the first day. Much attention will be given to the subject of reading. The State Superintendent has required teachers to be inspected, and have their certificates graded in the "Theory of Teaching," hence, special instruction in that department will be given.

Teachers should bring with them readers of different kinds, writing paper and pencils, singing books and grammars. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance at each Institute. The friends of education are invited to attend as much and as often as they can find it convenient.

August 15, 1861. C. R. COBURN.

There was more work and less talking at the late extra session of Congress than at any other session since the government was organized. Congress has done its work nobly and promptly—now the army work begins.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, August 22, 1861.

Republican Co. Convention.

PURSUANT to previous notice, the Republican County Committee met at the Court House on Saturday, August 3, 1861, and organized by electing L. B. Proulx Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Bradford will meet in Convention at the Court House in Towanda, on Monday evening, Sept. 24, 1861, for the purpose of making nominations of various offices to be filled at the ensuing October election.

Resolved, That the Vigilance Committees of the several towns and boroughs are requested to call delegate meetings in their respective districts on Saturday the 31st inst., at the usual place of holding such meetings, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M., (or as may best suit their convenience,) for the purpose of choosing two delegates by ballot to represent them in the Republican County Convention, at the Court House in Towanda, on Monday evening, Sept. 24, 1861, for the purpose of nominating officers to be supported at the fall election.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed said Committees for the several townships, viz:

Athens twp.—Hiram Thomas, E. A. Murry, J. F. Satterthwaite.

Athens borough.—D. F. Park, Jas. W. Welsh, Edwin White.

Ardenia.—Nathan Sherman, S. B. Morgan, Harry Covert.

Albany.—Wells Wilcox, Joseph Lee, John V. Rice.

Asylum.—R. E. Gilbert, Richard David, Robert Bull.

Burlington.—Joseph Campbell, Isaac Soper, Holster Compton.

Burlington borough.—Geo. C. Hill, P. Long, Frederick Whitehead.

Burlington West.—Wm. Ballard, Perry Pratt, Edwin Loomis.

Canton.—C. C. Wright, E. W. Colwell, J. G. Rockwell.

Columbia.—Luther Havens, Thomas Card, W. H. Gurnett.

Franklin.—Jas. C. Ridgway, John Wrightman, J. E. Spaulding.

Granville.—Robt. Baily, Marcus Ayres, Albert Barnes.

Herrick.—Charles Platt, W. A. Wetmore, P. C. Angell.

Litchfield.—R. R. Palmer, Robt. McKee, J. P. Vandert.

Litchfield.—Milo Merrill, Stephen Evans, S. M. Kinney.

Monroe twp.—Chas. M. Brown, Freeman Sweet, Clark Compton.

Monroe borough.—Geo. P. Tracy, M. M. Coolbaugh, J. B. M. Himmann.

Orwell.—Wm. Payson, E. M. Farrar, D. C. Ellsworth.

Overton.—Jas. Molyneux, Orlando Heverly, George Hottelstein.

Pike.—L. A. Bosworth, Geo. L. Stevens, Asa Nichols.

Ridgely.—B. F. Buck, Vincent Owen, Anna Webb.

Rome.—C. G. Worthing, Levi Turner, David Barnes.

Rome borough.—Daniel Vought, Wm. Rice, H. W. Brown.

Smithfield.—A. E. Child, Chester Crammer, Chas. T. Wood.

Springfield.—Joel Adams, Francis Ripley, G. E. Voorhis.

Sheshquin.—P. H. Kinney, H. B. Lent, Birdsley Watkins.

South Creek.—John F. Gillet, Wm. Connell, George Dunham.

Standing Stone.—Geo. Vanness, '24, Geo. A. Stevens, Chas. Taylor.

Sylvania borough.—D. S. Alexander, L. N. Tinkham, Peleg Peck, Jr.

Terrytown.—J. L. Jones, J. P. Dodge, James Thoms.

Towanda borough.—J. D. Montanye, Jr., Francis Overton, Chas. Passage.

Towanda twp.—E. W. Hale, G. C. Mace, Jared Bowman.

Towanda North.—B. M. Peck, Chas. Rutter, Roderick Granger.

Troy twp.—Uel C. Porter, Ezra Loomis, L. P. Williams.

Troy borough.—John Grant, Nelson Adams, Geo. B. Tuscaraora.

Tuscarora.—Leri Wells, Henry Shaw, David Gray.

Ulster.—C. W. Holcomb, Samuel Galusha, B. A. Pettibone.

Warren.—Wm. Howell, Miranda Chaffee, Miles Prince.

Windham.—Chas. Hand, Elery Cheney, Silas White.

Wyalsburg.—John Thompson, E. O. Vaughn, John G. Keeler.

Wysox.—J. P. Spaulding, J. B. Hinds, Wm. Lewis.

Wilmot.—Lynan French, Newell Leonard, Wm. Brasted.

Wilmot.—M. M. Moody, D. H. Corbin, A. J. Stone.

MR. LANDON'S ADDRESS.

On our outside will be found an address from Mr. LANDON, defending his vote for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. We bespeak for this paper, a careful and candid perusal at the hands of Mr. LANDON's constituents. Having never favored that measure ourselves, we may be permitted to say, that we believe the vote was given through upright motives, and for reasons which he deems most conclusive. Now that the "sober second thought" has had time to resume its sway, we trust that Mr. LANDON will be heard with patience and judged without prejudice. If the reason he adduces are satisfactory, those who have differed with him, should have the candor to make an acknowledgment that such is the fact—while no one should be ready to condemn without a hearing.

BEWARE OF FALSE PRETENCES!

We copy the following article from the *Tyoga Agitator*, as applying with equal force to this latitude:—

The Republicans of New York, long in the ascendant in that State, had the magnanimity to offer to suspend all partisan hostilities during the continuance of the war, and to unite with the democrats in electing a Union ticket, pledged to support the administration in putting down the rebellion, and pledged to that only. From the course of the democrats in every other state and county where the Republicans have a majority, such an offer was expected to be at once accepted, but the leaders of the democracy there and everywhere else have not yet given up the idea of "peace on any basis" no matter how humiliating, and so they through their State Committee, declined this offer. Indeed this democratic committee goes so far as to say that they "regard it as the duty of the national government

"at all times to hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the disaffected state—"

"that as our political system was founded in compromise and has been so perpetuated, it can never be dishonorable in any administration to seek to restore it by the same means."

Such is democracy. It refuses to sacrifice party for the sake of the nation. It proposes "to restore and perpetuate the lacerated policy so shamelessly carried out during the administration of the traitor Buchanan, and to compel us to compromise with armed rebels."

The forlorn hope of the Democracy still left in this county are trying a different game.—They are so much attached to the Union that they wish the Republicans to abandon their organization and have but one party,—a Union party—and of course these patriotic democrats would make no objections to having half or even all the offices. The same game is being attempted in all other counties of the State where the Republicans have the ma-

jority. But how is it in counties where the Democrats are in the majority? Why in these counties the jesuitical loco-focos are opposed to a Union party to a man. In Columbia, Monroe, Elk, and other counties the jesuits laugh at a proposition for union with Republicans, and have had, or will have nothing but simon pure democrats to hold office.

The Republicans of Tioga County can not be decoyed into such a game as this. They know that once successful, the democratic leaders would sell them body and soul to the slave drivers of the South. The same leaders who are pulling wires with milk and water Republicans to sell out the party here and elsewhere, are the same who have heretofore conspired indirectly against the Union by making cowardly concessions to the hell-hounds who have now got the knives at the nation's throat. These hell-hounds who murder the sick and wounded on the battle field—these incarnate fiends whom the democrats delight to call "our brethren of the South" are just now anxiously waiting for the formation of union parties, knowing well that if they once get the Republican party divided and distracted, free government will be at an end, and their government will stand triumphant.

To honest and earnest Republicans—those who believe that this government can assert itself—that it was founded to perpetuate freedom and not slavery—to those we say: beware of this insidious game which the jesuitical democrats are now playing in the name of the Union.

To the weak-kneed, weak-headed and puerile Republicans, who see in the "Union game" a chance for themselves to come to the top, we say also beware. You have been weighed and found wanting, for otherwise you would not trifle with your own liberties. When you come to the light (if you ever do) you will be weighed and found wanting again.

To all men—Democrats as well as Republicans—we say, that our platform is broad, comprehensive, patriotic. It covers the whole Union as our Fathers made it. If you wish to perpetuate freedom step on our platform: The Union for the sake of freedom; the Constitution and the war for its maintenance until all the rebels lay down their arms; and the ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS even to the hanging of traitor leaders. That is the Republican Platform. All other platforms just now are fraught with danger to the country.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FORCES.

Under the first call of the general Government, Pennsylvania sent 25 regiments of 780 men each; four regiments of volunteers directly for the United States service of 1,040 men each; thirteen regiments of reserve volunteers, 1,040 men each; a large number of recruits for regiments forming in New York.—In all over 42,000 men.

Two of the reserve volunteer corps regiments, under Cols. Biddle and Simmons, occupied Cumberland, Maryland, on the 1st day of July, at the request of Gen. Scott, and since that time have marched as far as Rawls' High, Virginia, fought a battle at Deep Creek and Piedmont, and as Maj. Gen. McClellan, in his official dispatch says, behaved with most distinguished gallantry.

The news of the defeat at Bull Run reached Harrisburg at 1 o'clock on the 23d of July. Urgent calls were made upon Pennsylvania for more troops by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War, and two regiments of the reserve volunteer corps at Harrisburg, one at West Chester, two at Easton, one at Greencastle, three at Pittsburg, and one eight miles beyond Hopewell, were concentrated at Harrisburg and thrown into the cities of Baltimore and Washington within the incredibly short period of four days.

Of the fifteen regiments sent to Washington within that time from all the loyal States, ten were from Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has now almost ready for the field, one regiment of Cavalry, of 1,040; one regiment of Artillery, of 1,040; twelve regiments of Infantry, 1,040 men each, 12,480; fourteen regiment accepted directly by the U. S. Government, of 1,040 men each, to take the place of the three months' volunteers retiring, 14,560. Showing an aggregate of 29,120.

To this aggregate add the troops already furnished for three years. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of thirteen regiments, 13,520. The four regiments accepted for three years, as above referred to, 4,160. The enlistment from Pennsylvania for other States, 5,000. Total 22,680. Making a grand aggregate of men of 51,800. Showing that this State, within one month, will have in the field nearly 52,000 men should no further requisition be made upon her.

By adding the forces furnished under the first requisition for twenty-five regiments, amounting to 19,520 men, Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, within six months, is shown to be 71,320 men.

By the arrival of a vessel at New York from St. Thomas we have information which will give unusual pleasure to a host of loyal people. It is that the pirate Sumter, which has been made widely notorious by its recent operations, has been captured at Curacao. It will be remembered that this pirate had the impudence to spend some days in the port just named; while there one of the seamen deserted; the craft returned in search of the runaway; a vessel-of-war, the name of which is not given, was lying in wait, and pounced upon the Sumter, which was taken, and from her mast-head the national flag now waves.

Mr. Pierce Butler has been arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of treason.

Great excitement existed Monday at Easton, Pa., the office of *The Sentinel*, a paper opposed to the war, was destroyed. Mr. Johnson, a Representative in Congress from that District, was burnt in effigy, and he himself compelled to show his colors. The riot was still unquelled at the latest accounts.

McClellan was selected by Jeff. Davis himself, who was the Secretary of War, to go to the Crimea and observe the great battles. It will be a little curious if the knowledge which he there gained should be the means of overthrowing the man who put him in position to receive the instruction.

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