

Ferever itest that atmudard pagest? Where brenthes the foe but falls before using the Freedom's soil beneath our fest. And Fresdom's banner streaming o'er us

For Sale -The double cylinder Taylor press on which this paper has been printed for the pest nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Fornsy, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Military Secrecy. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writing from Manassas Junction on the 22d ultimo, says "there were not many spectators of the battle, the General commanding having, on Thursday, issued a general order requiring all civilians. with the exception of residents, before military operations commenced, and those engaged necessarily in business at retire beyond a distance of four miles." We were also assured yesterday by a gentleman of Northern birth who has recently escaped from the South, that civilians were carefully excluded from the vicinity of the battle-field for some time after the contest occurred, and that Governor Pickens of South Carolina had vainly attempted to obtain a pass from Richmond to enable him to visit the camp at Manassas during the week following the battle of the 21st ult. It appears to be the fixed determination of the insurgent generals to bar against us, if possible every avenue of information in regard to their position, movements, and designs; for they have derived so much benefit from the complete knowledge they have easily acquired of the movements of the Union army, that they are little disposed to confer a similar advantage upon us. The gentleman we refer to assures us that full reports of our military operations are furnished to the Southern leaders by active and reliable spies in the North, and that the people of the South generally are much better informed of what our army is doing than of the movements of their own troops; and he says it was we'l known by their generals, some days in advance, that our main attack at Manassas was

to be made on Sunday. If this state of affairs should continue, would be almost impossible for us to be successful in any important movement; for we would fight, as it were, in the dark, and our adversaries in the open sunlight. Strict secreey is one of the most important elements of military success, and the history of great campaigns is full of instances where splendid tri umphs have been achieved, simply because the victors have concealed their designs from their adversaries, and stricken terror in their ranks at points where an attack was least expected, and where no efficient preparations had been made to resist it.

It is not difficult to un of 200,000 men can be overthrown by an army of 100 000, if the former knows nothing of the position and movements of the latter, while the latter is fully advised of every important thing relating to the former. There is a limit to the number of men that can be concentrated in any given space, and there are generally some weak points in any military combination The general who conceals his vulnerable spots from his enemy, while he obtains correct information to teach him the best place to make if not Philadelphia. an attack, will, if all other things are equal, be certain to succeed.

In nothing, perhaps, have the great military commanders of the world been more careful than in keeping their secrets, and many of them have owed their fame chiefly to their disco very of some new system of warfare, which their adversaries could not understand, and, therefore, could not properly combat. It required years of dearly-bought experience, and many defeats, for the enemies of Napoleon to learn by what means he achieved results numbers of the men engaged, seemed magical It is natural that the American people, with their intense curiosity, ardent patriotism, and

keen thirst for knowledge, should desire to be promptly informed of everything that is done by those who command our armies; that the purpose of every expedition, and the time of its departure, should be loudly heralded, and that the state of our defences at every threatened point should be accurately known. But when they must choose between being kept in partial ignorance of what is transpiring, on the one hand, or on the other allowing their camps to be so free of access, their movements so theroughly exposed, and their enemies so thoroughly into prefer the former alternative. Much as they prize early and reliable information. and the humiliation of our brave army. They would rather remain for a time in suspense, which would end in the announcement of a great victory, than read day after day the full history of all our preparations and plans of proved by the enemy as to lead to the frustradisasters. In the present brief campaign, on several important occasions, the enemy profited greatly by their accurate knowledge of field: our proceedings; and had they been carefully one regiment of Cavalry, of...... concealed there is reason to believe that we should have made much greater progress in crushing the rebellion. It is useless now. however, to lament any errors of the past and as it is evident that the capital itself is filled with an army of spies, who have but little difficulty in sending information to the insurgent army, which is stationed but a few miles distant, it is easier to see the mischievous results of permitting the enemy to know what is transpiring among us than to devise practical means of abolishing this most effectual system of rendering them "aid and comfort." It is plain that nothing but the most stringent measures, and the enforcement of rigid rules, which to some may seem unnecessarily strict, will conceal our secrets. the days of the French Revolution, when a Pennsylvania has contributed, as her quota toreign army was upon the frontiers, and the for suppressing rebellion, 71,320 men. city was fitled with aristocrats, who looked to highest duties of the skilful new commander

proved by every loyal citizen. ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- An esteemed friend, John the Union. Cassell, Esq., suchor and publisher, of London, has sant us a little specimen of Union ripbon manufactured by H. Slingsby, Coventry, England. The material is of the finest silk. The ribbon, which is an inch and one third wide, has a ground of Adelaide blue, into which is woven, with wonderful delicacy and beauty, the following design:

Two banners, bearing the stars and stripes, are corresed, and at the base formed by their poles is our eagle, with the thirteen stars zurrounding his contestion bears the clive-branch of Peace, and the contestion bears the national motto "E Pluribus Brisined, and others, who are expected to account of the clive branch of the clive branch of Peace, and the contestion of the clive-branch of th derneath bears the national motto "E Piuribus Unum." There seems something very significant at this time, in the Coventry manufacturers finding it their interest thus to produce American devices

and emblems for Brailsh year.

REVIVAL ON BOARD THE BAT RASTERN.—A passenger in the Great Eastern, on her last trip, has stated at the Falton-street Noon day Prayer-Meeting, that they had had a revival of religion a dress parade of this regiment in a few days. Inon board; that the ship was filled with soldiers; that prayer meetings of the most solemn and af- months regiments now in the city. This will give feeting character had been held daily during the our citizens, who were disappointed on Wednesday, voyage, and that much good had apparently been an opportunity to see their friends who so gallantly accomplished.

July the Fourth at Antwerp. Some of the most agreeable reunions of Americans in Europe are those which take place, under the auspices of Ambassadors or Consuls, in various large cities abroad, on the birthday of the great Soldier-Statesman, whom we affectionately honor as "The Father of his Country," and on Independence Day party politics—unite them, as patriots, by the

their own great country. From an exceedingly well-printed Extra to Le Précurseur of July 5th-the leading journal of Antwerp—we learn that, on the preceding day, the immortal Fourth, the American Citizens residing and sojourning in Antwerp, the commanders of American vessels in that port, a number of Belgians, and a large number of other persons, assembled at the Consulate of the United States, under the presidency of the Hon. CHARLES BODMAN, formerly Consul of the United States in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

After a short address from Mr. Bodnan, gians were severally proposed by the Hon. J. may be sundered—how many brave men may have W. QUIGGLE, American Consul at Antwerp, and this gentleman made a powerful, eloquent, and thoroughly Union speech, of some length. He strongly denied the right of Secession, logically proving his case by reference to the adversity, and eager to profit by the leasons of ex very words of the Articles of Confederation, which repeatedly declare that the Confederacy called the United States of America was to be perpetual and indissoluble. He quoted, with great effect, the magnificent and now especially applicable pe-Manassas Junction, to leave the camp and roration of Webster's reply to HAYNE, and have lost, we have saved our manhood. What-

March, 1850. He referred, with satisfaction, feel that we are a nation of men, free to entertain to the plain and patriotic language of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, and insisted that the only, the necessary, the inevitable conclusion of this war must be the subjugation of the another gentleman had been appointed to the Consulate at Antwerp, Mr. Quid-GLE said that this made no difference to himself, for it was principle which actuated him, and he read a circular which he had issued, on June 11th, against the purchase and shipment of arms and other articles Contraband of War, from the port of Antwerp to the United States, the British Provinces, or to any intermediate port without his order and consent. He said that no

"Hurrah for the Union." Hon. AARON GOODRICH, Secretary of the United ceived with great applause); and Capt. PER-OIVAL, of the Forest Belle. The elegant hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Quiggis, on this me-

mong their numerous guests. Mr. QUIGGLE, as many of our readers know, s a Pennsylvanian, and before his appoint nent resided at Lock Haven. We want such nen, able and honest, patriotic and eloquent, in the public employment of the country.

Southern Problems. Notwithstanding the despotic sway of the gent leaders over the people of ceded States, some Southern journals allude to a tendency to a division into two military and two political parties. One set of their military advisers favors the continuance of what they term "a defensive system of warfare," but the other strongly recommends a series of assaults upon the capital and important Northern points. The latter party think they are strong enough to capture Washington, and hope to be able to occupy Baltimore,

The character of their proposed political division is decidedly amusing, if the conjecrect. That journal supposes the division will be upon the point of-admitting other States—one party favoring the admission of all which may choose to accept their Constitution, and the other favoring a pure slaveocracy. The Chronicle believes JEFF DAVIS and A. H. STEPHENS "favor the idea of ultimate reorganization." while Howell CGBB. and what it styles "the ultra Southern party," 24 are forever opposed to the admission of free States." This whole theory seems too ridiculous to be well founded, but it is impossible to tell what foolish issues the Secession ultra. ists and abstractionists may invent. While those knotty problems are being considered by it is possible their military dispute will be disposed of by the entire overthrow of their armies, and their political discussion terminated by the re-establishment of the authority of

the National Government over the whole which his State occupies without a feeling structed, that when they do hear of any im- honest and patriotic pride. Her bearing him, not many years ago, as an excellent and inportant action it will probably be of a throughout this war has been without ostenta-Union defeat, they will scarcely hesitate tion, and she has done her duty, not caring whether she was the theme of fulsome newspaper articles, or the subject of constant comsurely they will not wish to purchase such a mendation. Her sons were the first to go to gratification at the price of national dishonor, the capital—her sons were among those who shed their blood at Baltimore. Her regiments are in the East and the West. They have been in the armies of McClellan, McDowell, and Patterson. They have fought in Western Virginia, in Northern Maryland, and along the campaign, only to find in the sequel that the banks of the Potomac. Her response to the same facilities which had secured their enter- first demand for troops was speedy-no less

tainment and instruction had been so im- speedy was her response to the second. And seat of war in a few days. The artillery which of the fifteen regiments sent to Washington tion of brilliant designs, or perhaps to serious | since the President's second call, ten are from loyal Pennsylvania. Our State now has almost ready for the

One regiment of Artillery, of. ...... 1,040 fwelve regiments of Infantry, of 1 040 men Fourteen regiments 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 and 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 enlishments from Pennsylvania for other States..... 5 000

And we have a grand eggregate of Under the first requisition for three-months volunteers, our State furnished 19,520 men-Washington is situated somewhat like Paris in thus showing that in the space of six months

We print these figures, not from any feeling the invaders as friends and delivers, and of vanity, nor even from a pardonable spirit therefore did all in their power to promete of State pride; but to simply place our State their success. It is manifestly one of the properly on the record, and to show precisely what she has done to maintain the integrity of old comedy of "The Hypocrite," and dancing by at our capital, Gen. McClellan, and of the the Union. Nor would it be just for us to Administration, to do all in their power to pass from this subject without speaking of the prevent further treasonable communications energy which Governor Curtin has exhibited with the enemy, and their efforts to accom- in the work of fitting out the volunteers for plish an object of such vital importance to the the Government. The Governor has been | ceur rather than a comedian, and it is worse than we fare of the Republic will be cordially apprompt and untiring in his efforts to do his duty, and he deserves the thanks of his fel-

> Brainerd, and others, who are expected to accompany the excursion and participate in the exer. oises. This opportunity of visiting Atlantic will,

> doubtless, be largely embraced, especially as the post involved will be but triffing, \$150, or \$2 ncluding dinner at the United States Hetel. NUMBERSHI REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.—We learn that it is the intention of Col. Lyle to make vitation will be extended to all the other three-

offered their services.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, August 2, 1861.

From our Special Correspondent. We are in the last hours of the session, and in few more days the Representatives of the nation will have gone hence to the nation. Many of the members have already departed, and those who remain anxiously await the hour of adjournment, and look in each year. These celebrations, under our forward with imputisance to a summer mouth at the immortal "Stars and Stripes," bring our springs, the watering-places, in the groves on the countrymen together, without regard to mere | mountain, or at the side of the invigorating sea. Thus far, the session has been one of ommon pride in, and warm affection for, harmony, and the members may look upon their labors with pride They have strengthpower, and, having done so, they now go home, to give the people the benefit of their expe-

eaed the Alministration by every means in their rience and the influence of their example. The harmony of the session has been among its most noticeable features, and it may well be said that not since the beginning of our Government has such an instance of unanimity been exhibited. This very unanimity shows how deeply the North is imbuod with patriotic sentiments, and gives to the world the best illustration of its purpose to maintain the Union. How many changes may take place before these

members again enter the legislative chamber! We breathing loyalty to our Government and do not know what a month may bring forth, nor fidelity to the Constitution, the healths of can we safely anticipate even the events of the President Lincoln and of the King of the Bel. day. How many fair fellowships now existing many lost! The session found the nation quivering at the assault on Fort Sumpter, it witnessed it realing at the shock of Manassas, and now sees it go forth again upon its great work, animated by oerience.

Congress leaves the nation in the enjoyment of a healthier sentiment than has been seen for many years. It is fearful to think of the perils we have escaped, of the degradation which overshadowed and threatened to overwhelm us in the early months of the present year. Whatever we may his great speech in the Senate, on the 7th of ever trial may be ordained for us, we can at least convictions, to express them, and to die in their lefence. We have shown to the world that with us liberty is not a name, nor government a mere theory—that we can have a Government and enjoy its advantages, without soknowledging the ma-Rebel States. Referring to the fact that to fact that to fact that to fall away whenever the wishes of the majority do not happen to gratify the ambition of dangerous and aspiring men. If this war ended in a fortnight, the conciousness of the great cause in which it was undertaken, and its moral effect upon our people as a nation, would justify the loss of every life and the expenditure of every dollar.

After all, the lesson of Manassas has been a

great lesson, nor will it be none the less useful

from having been so dearly bought. It has given

our people confidence, and what is more than confidence, patience. It has taught them that war is ship should leave Antwerp with her papers not the thing of a day-that we cannot disciplize which does not bear the Stars and Stripes of armies, plan campaigns, reorganize communities, the Federal Union. He concluded with an sud move hundreds of thousands of men over emphatic appeal, "Stand by the Union." this age of steam and electricity we think and act After this his son, Master JAMES QUIGGLE, with rapidity, or rather, we act first and think afstood under the United States flag and sang terwards, and the feeling of impatience we were constomed to show over the delay of our armie A variety of toasts and some speaking fol- was the same feeling we generally show when the lowed; the speakers were Mr. TALBOT; the mail fails to connect, the steamer is a day behind time, or the earrier neglects to leave States Legation at Brussels; Capt. Samuel the morning newspaper. Many thought that the war might be endured during the dull many marker by the state of the samuel marker by the poem written by this gentleman's wife was revolunteers, expecting to be mustered out of service in New Orleans or Galveston. We rushed headong upon Manassas with a scanty commissariat, morable occasion, was the theme of admiration | an imperfect artillery, an undisciplined army, inexperienced commanders, and a Great Cause. But the Great Cause wanted heavier guns and surer weapons; and now a patient people are rifling larger cannon, and looking to the small arms and munitious of war A patient people at last understand that a campaign cannot be carried n by contract, with the commanding general under sureties to have it finished in thirty days. And

this they have learned at Manassas. The greatest speech of the session was delivered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Senator Baker, o who might be called our national Caseandra, if h were not so anxious to be the Clytemnestra of the Union. Mr. Breckinridge had just favored the Senate, in his cold, polished, haughty, and even contemptaous way, with one of his peculia; speeches about trampling upon the Constitution military despotism, Presidential tyranny, &c. &c. The Senator was very exultant, and apoke to the Senate as if it were under lasting obligations to him for telling it of its crimes. Mr. Buker's reply was great, and produced a wonderful effect in the Senate. Impremplu from the ver necessity of the case, it had all the finish of ar seven. The Senator has a very fine presence : his tures of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle are cor. sayle is fawing and exceedingly pleasing; his voice was well modulated, and his sentences chaste, compact, forvid, and filled with argument and illustration. His argument was orushing, and his illustrations apt. Senator Breckinridge's reply was very lame, and he seemed to forget his generally impassable and complacent bearing as he winced

inder the well-told truths of the Senator from As a singular coincidence, it may be stated that Senator Baker, at the time a Representative from Illinois, made a similarly great speech at the beginning of the Mexican war. Those who remen ber it say that he created as great a sensation i the House as he did yesterday in the Senate. At that time he was with the South, and ardently an advocate of a war which was undertaken to aggrandize the South, and give her a great part of the territory which she now seeks to steal. Then to enjoy freedom of speech and deliberation, he was for placing the Union flag over Texas, and rescuing her from Mexican bondage. Now, he is for restoring the Union flag to Texas, and resoning her from Secession bondage. Then he was com mander of a regiment in the service of the Repub lic; now he is commander of a regiment in the service of the Republic. Mr Baker is eminently self made man, having been cast in the same nould as Stephen A Douglas, David C Broderick,

President Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson, and there are these in Philadelphia who will remember dustrious wonver. He has left the loom, but taken his habits along with him, and is as excellent and industrious in the army and the Senate as when he chased the shuttle through the well spun web during the tadious hours of many a long and J. R. Y.

weary day. The Pennsylvania Army. HARRISBURG, Aug 2 .- The entire force of Reserve Regiments from Pennsylvania is to be placed under command of General McCall, by order of General McCiellan. Eleven thousand of the Reserves have been sent forward already, and the only remaining regiment of infantry will be at the will be attached to this Ponnsylvania army will

will be executed with care and energy. Union Men Driven from Arkansas and Texas. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 2 .- Hundreds of per ple are coming into this State almost daily, who have been driven out of Texas and Arkansas by the rebels. They represent that if the United States Government would send a force and arms to the people, more than one-half in both States would fight for the Union.

The strength of Missouri rebel forces south of us s stated to be about 7,000, including 2 500 Arkan sas troops. There are nearly 300 slaves doing military duty in one of Ben McCulloch's regiments.

tary duty in one of Ben McCulloch's regiments.

Public Amusements.

This evening will be given the first of taree performances, at the Walnut street Theatre, got up by Mr. Lewis Baker. "Paul Pry," a new comic sketch called "A Yankee in the South," the old comedy of "The Hypocrite," and daising by Mr. and Miss Wood and Mad'lle Therese, form this picht's bill of fare. Mre. Baker will play, they have been promptly brought into service, when that could be done without submitting to downright extertion. The closing of the per stone of the revolved States is already a more complete blockade than was ever before echieved by any navy, of a coast of so great an extent notwity. Standing the difficulties with which the department has been able to find steamers that will carry guns of any description effective, when that could be done without submitting to downright extertion. The closing of the per stone of the revolved States is already a more complete blockade than was ever before echieved by any navy, of a coast of so great an extent notwity.

Mr. and Miss Wood and Mad'lle Therese, form this property and the per stone of the per stone and also Mr. J. S. Ularke. This gentleman is advertised as "the greatest Comedian of the age."
He is a lively laughter making actor, but is a fa-

a blander to describe him improperly. low-citizens, not only of Pennsylvania, but of Seventh and Eighth, is spen with a change of pro-

LATEST NEWS EXECUTION FOR MURDER.

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1861. Cabinet Session. There was a protracted session of the Cabinet to day. It is understood that matters relating to the recent Ball Ran affair wore protty freely discussed, and faults were stated which were anything but creditable to some parties concerned in the blunders of the day. Many of our men went on the field on Sunday morning in a starving condition: and it is a positive fact that deaths have since occurred from the effects of hunger, faint ness, and exhaustion, under duty on the field and in the retrest. At the same time, there was an shundance of provisions on the field for thirty days rations, nearly all of which fell into the hands of

Increase of Population. The vast in rease of business in the Departments of War and the Navy, and the subordinate diviions growing out of them, in consequence of the war, has caused a large demand for help of every class, from the efficient bookkeeper to the faithful laborer. Many of those thus engaged are bringing their families to the city, and will make Washingon their permanent place of residence.

Appropriations by Congress. The appropriations thus far made by Congress amount to about \$240 000 000 The Secretary of War has asked for \$20,000,000 more, on account o the volunteers now being mustered into service. The bill for that purpose will probably be passed

Authority to Call a Million of Men into the Field. It appears, by an examination of the two veluneer bills, one being supplemental to the other, that the President has the power to call one mil tion of men into the field, although that extent of authority was not, it is believed, designed. It is not thought, therefore, that more than 500,000 will be accepted.

New Battery. Another splendid full battery has arrived for the Second Rhode Island Regiment. General Janus' rifled cannon are proved to be the mos flicient yet in the service of the army. Competition.

Three steamers ply hourly between Washington end Alexandria: fare ten cents. One of them however, by way of competition, is carrying passengers at five cents. Beauregard on our Borders.

Though his scouts prowl round in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge at night, there is little danger of an attack on the city. The Union families beyond our lines, and within the range of our pickets, in many instances come in at night and sleep within the encampments. Summer Sickness.

Great caution is exercised in the selection of camp-grounds for the troops. A number of ensampments have been removed from low and un healthy locations to more salubrious positions. New Line of Propellers.

The new "Army Express" has established superior line of propellers between Washington

New Provost Guard. Colonel A. Pontan has placed the city under excellent regulations, and the good results are already manifested in the orderly conduct of soldiers and general quiet of the city, day and night.

Patents Issued. In the recent issue there are three for Philadel phia, one each for improvement in lamps, breach louding firearms, fireboard stove, and slate-pencil

Hard to Bear. The last proscriptive act of the Virginia Legis lature, making it penal for a Virginian to hold ofa under the United States Government come hard upon clorks in the departments here. A number have resigned. Others, who have families depending upon thom, are threatened with

Gen. Banks. Gen. BANKS' plen of taking position in Pleasant Vallay, though done without instructions, is highly approved It is said that if our troops had taken hat position at an early day, a small force, with four twelve pounders could have prevented the Secession troops from entering and destroying the public property at the Ferry. Provost Marshal.

The United States cavalry, brought over the river yesterday, have been placed at the disposa of the Provose Marshal and are centout in counds through the city, to gather in stragglers who have left camp without a pass or permit. Prince Napoleon.

The French Prince will dine at the Executive Mansion on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock. The Dead and Wounded. I am assured that no official request was mad for our dead and wounded on the battle-field.

Miscellaneous. Congress will propably adjourn on Monday, the public business having nearly all been transacted A number of members will leave for home to mor-

The flag of truce brought from General Johnson to General McDowner is said to be chiefly reintive to an exchange of prisoners. It is certainly nt in connection with affairs of State.

The new provest marshal, Colonel Porter, is rendering efficient service in gathering in the few remaining stragglers from the army. The effects of General McClellan's recent orders relative to discipline is everywhere apparent.

Arrivals from Pennsylvania. Willards'-J. Hauna; A. Ackley; W. Miller; D Brooks; E N Wright; J L Hall; H. N. Mc Allister; J. M. Sullivan; C. F. Willis, Jr.; J. R

Kirkmond's-Richard Goulding; T. Widdowson National-C. Palmer: William Grimes.

Affairs in and Around Washington. We copy the following items from the Washington Star of last evening :

SKIRMISHING AT THE OUTPOSTS. A securing party of the Thirty fifth New York Regiment were attacked night before last a few miles below their camp, by a detachment of Secession troops, and several volleys were fired on each "Nobody hurt," so far as ascertained. ACTIVITY IN THE HAVY DEPARTMENT.

In reply to the slurs and imprecations so indus triously thrown upon the Secretary of the Navy through many preses, it is but necessary to re-mind the public that on assuming control of his Department, on the 4th of March last, Mr. Welles comprise forty-eight guns, consisting partially of rified cannon. The guns range from 32 pounders to 6 pounders. As soon as they are ready they are to be sent forward by batteries. The first battery goes Sonth on Sunday night, under command of Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the other batteries will follow in a short time. The cavalry regiment is almost ready, and the men are all in camp. As 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 Pennsylvania, and the little remaining to complete his preparations will be executed with care and energy.

through the work.
None tenths of the growling against the Score try, to which we refer above, comes originally from parties disappointed in getting (to the service) ruinous contracts from the Department, for the sale or charter of unit vessels, unsuitable guns, &c. &c. Hundreds of owners of old and rickety to, &c. Hundreds of owners of old and richery stemmers of every description, slamost useless for anything else, have "tried it on" the department, to get rid of their hulks at enormous prices. Their disappointment on finding Secretary Welles not to be easily swindled is at the bottom of most of the newspaper complaints. Nine tenths of the mercantile steamers afloat are not sufficiently interest to see the control sufficiently the seer company to make the control of the control of the seer company to make the control of the co staunch to parry guns; and unless they can carry them effectively, they are utterly seeless for any naval purpose whatever, except as transperts. As fast as the department has been able to find steam

RETURNED FROM RICEMOND. Mr. July Bing, a German, who accompanied Senator Foster of Connecticut, and other civilians, on the field at Bur vun, on the memorable Sunday of the hattle, and was age a prigner, returned Miller's Winter Garden, in V:ne street between low-citizens, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the Union.

Excursion to Atlantic City.—By a card absolute it will be seen that an excursion to Atlantic City will be made by the Young Men's Theodore in the latting and the Young Men's Theodore in the latting from mob violence in the different villages having from mob violence in the different villages to the Liberal party to assist in dispersing the Reaction sequently adjourned to Washington yesterday affecting. He says that having been forwarded to Richard with other prisoners, he was released on the interval of the British consul, being a British subject. The chief and several of the Reaction iss. The chief and several of the British consul, being a British subject. The chief of brigands at Monte Falcene has been the hard times.

Throw away the Scabsard — When Lieut.

The senate went into excursion to the Lightin army. He has its well at the mobilization of the Italian army. He has been on the field at Bird up, on the memorable Stunday of the battle, and was a dea prisoner, returned to Washington yesterday affecting. He says that having been forwarded to Richard a protein the mobilization of the Italian army. He has its well at the papers on the field at Bird up, on the memorable Stunday of the battle, and was a dea prisoner, returned to Washington yesterday affecting. House of the mobilization of the Italian army. He has been the mobilization of the Response to Washington yesterday affecting. House of the mobilization of the Response to was released on the interval and the National Grand, and appeals to the Liberal party to assist in dispersing to the battle up, on the memorable Stunday of the battle, and was a dea protein the mobilization of the Response to Washington yesterday affecting. House of the mobilization of the Response to Washington yesterday affecting the was released on the interval the mobilization of the Response to Washington yesterday affecting the was released on the interval and the National Gr

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Burning of a Rebel Lieutenant's House. A Soldier Shot.

ALEXANDRIA, August 2 -The execution private William, Murray of Company F, Second private William, Murray of Company F, Second dent, in defending the Constitution and the Ucites. New Hampshire regiment, for the murder of Mary and recommending a vigorous presecution of the Butler, on Saturday last, took place at 4 o'clock | war. this afterneon. In order that his fate might be a warning to all evil-disposed soldiers, the souffold was erected upon the walls of Fort Elisworth, Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. affording an unobstructed view to all.

The regiments encomped in the vicinity of Alexandria were present, and notwithstanding 20 000 persons witnessed the execution, everything passed off without unnecessary excitement. The culprit ascended the scaffold with a steady gait.

Hence all the property of the revenue service of the revenue service of the revenue service. The bill was passed for the revenue service. The bill was passed.

Committee, reported back the bill authorising the construction of twolve small side-wheel and the seamers, and it was passed.

culprit ascended the scaffold with a steady gait.

He made no allusion to his guilt, but called on his friends to sustain his family in this their heur of trini.

The private residence of Samuel Johnson, a licutement in the rebel army, located the other side of Hunting creek, was burned yesterday afternoon.

The construction of twoive small side-wheel steamers, and it was passed.

Mr WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing an inercase of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers. Laid over.

The report of the committee of conference on the resolution to pay the widow of the late Stephon A Douglas was read and agreed to, and the resolution was passed. Private Keith, of Company E, Seventeenth New York Regiment, stationed in Fort Ellsworth, was shot dead on Wednesday evening by Captain Stone of the same regimen! He was riotous, and

FROM GENERAL BANKS' COLUMN. PIES ARRESTED.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to take up The Maryland Legislature. SANDY HOOK, Aug. 2.-It is well known that numerous Secossionists visit the camps daily, disguised as vendors of garden produce, fruits, and pies. Two of them were arrested, but dismissed for the want of direct proofs. Since their discharge additional proof has been adduced, and an intent partially disclosed to poison the troops. It has been proposed by experienced officers to

set apart a space as a market, confiding the visits of such persons to that particular spot.

Reports received from Frederick indicate that although the Secessionists in the Legislature say sion the Senate rejused to postpone the resolution they will not pass a secession orginance, they intend to do so in secret session at some other place than their present place of meeting.

The Expedition to the Pocomoke River. BALTIMORE, Aug 2 -The steamboat from Old Point brought no letter from Fortress Moproe, and no news could be gleaned from her passer gers. The steamer Wilson Small, from the Poco make river, reports that the three gunbouts sent from Fortress Monroe were anchored off the

committed an assault and battery on the captain.

The reported riot in this city, a day or two since n the cossion of some unarmed Zonaves passing through, was a very trivial affir, and has been greatly exaggerated by the sensation paragraphers The difficulty was a momentary affair, and scarcely deemed worthy of notice.

States brig of-war Bainbridge induced his speedy The Dnited States steamer Wyoming left Pa-this name on the 6th ultimo for the coast of Mexico. The British frigate Mersey had arrived at dent Aspinwall.

The Panama Star reports that an English vessel was everhauled and boarded by a Southern

The Expected Attack on Bird's Point. CAIRO, Ill., August 1 .- Jeff. Thompson's force.

thirty miles south of Bird's Point, consists of 5 000 men, instead of 500, as before reported. Sconts first returned from the South report that the rebells at New Madrid are well a med and drilled. They have five batteries of ten-pound field pisces, officered by foreigners, and two regi-mests of cavalry, well equipped. General Pitlow is in command. He has pro-

mised ex-Governor Jackson to place 20,000 men in | would have been burled from the Tarpeian rock, Missouri at once. He has also issued a prociamation, full of bombast, to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention "to drive the invaders from tirely mistaken, and that it was the Senator from

Return of the Missouri Three-Months Volunteers.

ST Louis, Aug 2 -Col Sciomon's regiment and part of Col Seigel's, arrived from the South-west yesterday. The balance of Col Siegei's and the two Iowa regiments will probably arrive to day. These troops will be disbanded here—their time having expired; but nearly all the two former regiments will re-enlist for the war. Efferts are being made to continue the organization of the Reserve Corps or St. Louis Home Guard beyond

The Missouri and Western Telegraph Company.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 1 -The Missouri and Owing to the disturbed state of the counties i tween this and the Kaneas border, it is found im tween this and the Kannas border, it is found in-possible to potent the company's property, which which is being rapidly destroyed by lawless per-sons who roam unrestrained throughout that por-tion of the State. Despatches going to Kansas City, Mo., and to points in Kansas and Nebraska, will go via Quincy, with but little delay.

Gov. Wise Reported to be Surrounded CLEVELAND, Aug. 1 — Lieut. Burgess, of the Seventh Augiment, and the Cleveland Plainreached Eullstown that day, and found that the rebels had find Gen Tyler advanced to Flawcods, but the rebels still fied. Hearing there that Gen. Cox had driven Gov. Wise from Charleston, Gen.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE The Steamer Pulton at Cape Race,

Sr. Jones, Aug 2 -The steamer Fulton, fro Southampton, with Liverpool dates to the 24 hult, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock this morning. The steamer Europa arrived at Queenstown of the 22 i ult

The shies Agineourt, Dover Castle, and Donald McKay had arrived, with 100,000 ounces of Lord John Russell goes into the House of Peers Lord Herbert will resign the War Secretaryship on occ unt of illness.

Mr Lever again denied, in the House of Com

mons, the charges made against him, and made a motion for a select committee of inquiry, which was negatived without a division minimum sale of discount is 51 per cent American securities had advanced, and consols had also improved—the last quotation being 89% 90 for monoy, and 90 901 for account. S Hr Bermudes, formerly the Spanish ambas The objet of the Loga insurgents has been exe outed.
Orowds of people had assembled before the residence of the British consul at waraaw, and shouted "Ling live Queen Victoria!" and deposited bouques showing their gratitude for

Beitish sympathy for Porand.

Omar Pasha had landed at Ragusa, and was remith military honors. He proceeded to The royal resoript had been readein both houses the vessels now being prepared shall be in service, with the resent Constitution. The union of Hungary with Transylvania is impracticable at precommerce of the United States.

The affairs of Service will be arranged on the being of the restoration of the Service National

THIRTY-SEVENTE CONCILESS. The substitute was rejected, and Mr. BINGHAM, of Onio, offered an amendment to the original bill. EXTRA SESSION.

WASEINGTON, Aug 2, 1861 Mr. TER SYCK, of New Jerse, presented the series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, commending the course of the Governor of that State, and the action of the Presi

ion was passed. Mr Енмонs, of Rhode Island, moved to take up the resolution of adjournment Agreed to. He moved to amend it so as to permit the House to adjuarn on Saturday, and the Senate when the President may direct afterwards Leid over. Mr Simmons moved that the Senate meet Lereafter at 11 o'cleck A M Agreed to.
Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, from the Committee
on the Judicisty, reported back the bill relative to
appeals in certain land claims in Californis Laid

the resolution approving of the acts of the Pres Mr TRUMBULL hoped not He hoped the Senate Mr TRUMBELL nopeu not be noted as a count of the he bill under consideration yesterday Mr. Morrill of Maine, did not think the passes of the resolution specially necessary He sage of the resolution specially necessary He thought the actions of the President needed no thought the actions of the Frendent needed no such justification. He believed each and every act of the President legal and valid in cases of in gurrection; and, if he had time, he could demon-strate the constitutionality of the acts of the Presi-dent, which have been arraigned day after day in

sion the Senate refused to postpone the resolution for a day to allow him to speak.

Mr Morrigh, of Maine, said, take care of your own consistency. He was ready to vote at any time, and if he had the time, would reply to the argument of the Senator from Ken uoky.

Mr Breckingings said that he did not believe that the Senate over intended to take a vete on the resolution. He thought that Senators were willing to let it so by to let it go by

M DocLittle moved to refer the resolution t

the Jadiciary Committee. Lost—year 17, mays 23
Mr Shenman, of Onio, said he delieved that the
President had the right to issue his preclamation from Fortress Monroe were anchored off the mouth of the river yesterday. They had been rix miles up the river, and communicated with the people, informing them that they were there for the purpose of preventing contraband goods from being sent to the castern shore of Virginia. They also landed at Shelltown, Maryland, and found that the report of a battery having been erected there was false.

The reported riot in this city, a day or two since, of April and to declare the blockade but he did the acts were in violation of the existing law This war commenced not with any idea of securing in dependence, but with the acts were in violation of the existing law This war commenced not with any idea of securing in dependence, but with the idea of subverting the independence of the whole country. The reb lift is the president description of the President description and the President description and the did?

In had enreed far beyond seven Staras. What only deemed worthy of notice.

Safe Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, Aug. 2-9 A. M.—The stamship form is miss and treasure; is signalled below. As the pirate steamer Sampler was supposed to have gone in presuit of the Northern Light, her associated that was the act of a her or her safe arrival is gratifying.

New York. Aug. 2-11 A. M.—The stamship Northern Light brings the treasure shipped from San Francesco by the stamers Somora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuation to the United San Francesco by the stamers Somora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuation to the United San Francesco by the stamers Somora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuated to the United San Francesco by the stamers Somora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuated to the United San Francesco by the stamers Somora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuated to the United San Francesco by the stamers Sonora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuated to the United San Francesco by the stamers Sonora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuated to the United San Francesco by the stamers Sonora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuated to the United San Francesco by the stamers Sonora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuated to the United San Francesco by the stame Sonora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuated to the San Francesco by the stame Sonora and St. Dornks, making a grand total of too militions continuated to the state of the whole, the continuation of the United San Francesco San Francesco San Francesco San Francesco San Fr

proved of all the acts but the one authorizing a general to suspend the writ of habeas corpus On this ground he could not vete for the resolution. though he approved of the other acts of the Presi-

Mr. Sinnons of Rhode Island, by consent, made The Panama Star reports that an English vessel was overhauled and boarded by a Southern tariff bill. The bill reported by the committee privateer in lat. 24 deg. 18 min., long 60 deg. 60 is essentially the House tariff bill; the ten per min. cent addition is stricken off, the duty is raised on dent addition is stricted on the strict of the superior of the Mr. Thunsull asked to make a privileged motion, and muved to reconsider the vote by which the loan bill was passed, as there was a section which repeated the sub-treamry system. Lest Mr. Brackinghogs wheat to make a personal explanation. In yesterday's debate the Serator from California had asked what would have been done with a Remon Senator if he had convading done with a Reman Senator if he had sounsolle peace when the Carthagenians were advancing upon Rome. Another Senator answered that h claring his intention. To drive the invaders from the State, and enable her people to regain their nights, so ruthlessly taken away by the forces who march ander banners inscribed with 'Leanty and Looty,' as the reward of victory." He says he will show no quarter to those taken in arms.

The Sanate regumed the consideration of the re-The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the tariff

therefore, he should vote for the bill Mr THOMson said he should vote chearfully for carrying on the war to crush out rebellion.

Mr Johnson, of Tennesson, said he should vote for the bill to early on the war.

The report was agreed tc—yeas 34; navs...

Messrs Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson (Mo.), Kannedy, La ham. Polk, Powell, and Saulsbury.—8.

Mr. Lathan said that if his vote had been ne-

cessary to pass the bill, he would have voted for it, but as it was not be voted against, as he disapproved of some of the provisions.

The joint resolution from the House, expressing sympathy with the hereaved families and friends of the soldiers who had fallen in defence of the Republic was taken up and passed. Republic, was taken up and passed making additional appropriations Mr WILBON of Massachuseus, o errs, offered an amend mr wilson of blassodments, effored an amendment, appropriating \$20 000 000 for collecting and organizing the volunteers provided for in the bill to increase the army Agreed to.

The appropriation for the night signals for the

navy was reduced from \$39,000 to \$20,000, and the bill passed his Fassennes moved to reconsider the vote Considerab a discussion followed by Mesers Me ongall, Trumbull, Fessenden, Powell, and Brown

ng.
Mr Powell objected to a reconsideration. Mr. McDougall said that he supposed the Senate wenid hot take counsel of a Senator whose male weight and take counsel of a solution whose right here is questioned.

Mr Pewall Who questions my right?

Mr McDougall I question it? What right have you to question it?

Mr. McDougall I will state.

Mr. Sherman called the Sonator to order.

The Promoter and such discussion was not of

The Presedent said such discussion was out der and must cease. The movion to resonsider was agreed to, and the bill was laid on the table. Mr. Sherman moved to take up the bill nowed. Mr Foster of Connecticut, from the Committee on the Indicia , reported back the memorial etc., of F P santon, of Kaneas, and a report.

Mr Lags, of Kaneas, asked that the papers before the control of t fore the committee, and also the answer of the President to the resolution of the Senstor from In-diana, asking whether be accepted the post of bri-gadier general, be printed with the report of the Senate. The people of Kansas had chosen and re-jected his opponent, and if the sonate ratify the separt, they can put in one whem the people of Kansas rejected. The people of Kansas protest egainst has giving up his scat here for a brigadier generalship. He moved to recommit the report to the committee.

Mr. BRECKINGIDGE said that it was a simple question of fact if the Senator was a brigadier general, he sould not be a Senator, according to the Constitution. He thought it better to print the report of the committee, and then, if the Sens tor wanted the papers printed, he could have then The Senate went into executive session, and and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

subjecting all property employed in resistance to the laws of the United States to capture wherever found; and that it is the duby of the President to sause the same to be seized, confiseated, and con-

insurrection.

That part of the bill to discharge slaves who are encaged in adding or promoting toe insurrection gave lies to a debate.

Mr. Critteness of Kentucky, said that it had been conceded for a long time that the Federal Government has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery within the States, and that the ab Ject of slavery within the States, and that the absence of the p-wer to legislate in time of pence must be an absence of power at all times. Constitutional power, he said does not come and go with every change of circumstances.

Mc McClernant, of Illinois, inquired whether the ownership of a horse found in the service of the enemy could not be co-fiscated.

the ownership of a horse found in the service of the enemy could not be co-fiscated.

Mr. Crittender replied that here yet are making a positive law, affecting slave property.

Mr. Krilog, of Illinois, reminded the gentleman that he had suggested an amendment, to say in effect that we are not attacking the institution of slavery. Horses, houses, lands, mules, and camels, yes, the right of one man to the service of another, and be confiscated when used for purposes of rebellion, as a punishment for crime, apart from the law by which such descriptions of property are held

Mr. Crittender of Mrs. Lincoin were in the rebel army, one a private and one a captain. The formor was a doctor, and had been arrested on a groundless charge of treason to the rebel Government. The second, when our informant saw him, had in charge thirty five Federal prisoners from Fort Monroe. The mob at Atlanta, Georgia, were anxious to get at these, and rend them, but Capt. Todd took their part, and drew upon some of the commoners. Mr CRITTEDEN, recuming, contended that such a law as that now proposed would be violative of the principles of the Constitu ion If, he ropeated, slavery could be abelished in war, it could be abolished in time of peace Ought they to pass such a bill, which would only tend to attimulate and tribute those resists whom we are not seen as irritate those against whom we are now contending to greater violence and resistance? He was no here to plead for the slaveholders, but for his country, with an honest and sincore heart, and there fore appealed to gentlemen to pause and reflect before consummating this act. The eyes of the Breckfuridge was in disgrees in the South, but world are upon us. It is not by such measures as Vallandigham and Ban Wood were in high favor.

Mr Bingham's amendment or substitute was mer Dischard a amount of substitute was rejected.

Mr. Pendienton thought the whole policy of this bill was wrong. It was necessary for them to determine whether those now in rebellion against the United States are public enemies, to be treated the United States are public enemies, to be treated to all as such, or as oldisons, who, while subject to all the penalties which attach to treason, shall like-wise have the benefits and charities of the Consti-tution, however orthogolary may be. He desired

providing, among other things, that no solute of a property shall be made except by warrant in the erdinary way, and on probable cause.

Mr. Diven, of New York, would yield to no man in devotion to the Union. He had no desire to outlive it, and if it go down in blood, let his blood go down with those who fall. He come of the remarks of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, whole placed him in an attitude in no way enviable, putting these wro opposed the bill as being against the selzing of inflat cannon and munitions of war with which the enemy is fighting this nation. He would vote a gainst the bill, while he was in favor of resorting to all means known to airy lead waysve for autiting down rebellion but rifled cannon and ammunition were not to be sensed by civil process. The passage of this bill would not promote the success we committee the property. Mr. Strevans, of Pennsylvania, thought, in time like these, that the laws of war were to govern their sction. Those who have repudiated the Constitution and trampled it under foot are astopped, by every principle of municipal and common law, from invoking the principles of that inarcument. Those who applied those doorines here were the advocates of the rebels—he mount in our atvern; the witness refused to go in.

common naw, from invoking the principles of that into the carriage and crove to Twenty fourth and instrument. Those who applied those dootrines here were the advocates of the rabels—he meand in a legal point of view. He denied that they have any standing in court, and he asked who are fourth and Pine streets; the witness and two of

portant work. If the war should be continued, made to them every boudman belonging to a rebel should be his impression

wished to know who her the gentleman meant to say that those who opposed this bill were the advocates of the rebellion.

Mr. Sievens made no reply.

made a report of the discarred ing votes of the two Houses, at the tariff and direct tax bills. He explained that the committes took up the House ravenue bill as the foundation of the conference. They have reduced the duty on explained that the committes took up the House ravenue bill as the foundation of the conference. They have reduced the duty on explained to the conference. They have reduced the duty on explained to the conference of the cartiage and a half to two; chickory to two and a half to two; chickory to two; and ground chickory from four to two. They have added so much of the tariff bill of the Sonne as referred to liquors, twenly from four to two. They have added so much of the tariff bill of the Sonne as referred to liquors, twenly from four, and added on other liquors and wises, ten cents ad valorem; on imported distilled spirits. fifty cents. The committee next took up the House bill laying a direct tex. The members representing the Senate were of the opinion that they cond not get along without uniting the two bills. They therefore took up the Gircost tax bill as the House passed it, with unessential alterations, and then the linouse tax proposition of the Sonate. This innome tax was not as burdensome as that of the House. The House had proposed a tax on incomes of \$600, while the Senate bill placed the amount at not below \$800, with a tax of three per centum yer annum; where the income tax is desired from persons residing abroad, but drawing money from port of the committee of conference on the tariff
Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, said that he had voted on all the bills to carry on the war, and he should vote against this bill:

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, said he did not some residing abroad, but drawing money from how there.

Mr. Minnesota could be collected. There was no money there.

Mr. Modougall, of California, said he should vote for it as a war measure, he should vote against it. His Stato was for peace.

Mr. Carlins, of Virginia, said he had been instructed to vote any amount of men and meney to carry on the war to save the Government, and therefore, he should vote for the bill.

be more satisfactory to the country in answer to be more satisfactory to the country in answer to the crowd, and the first string he saw was a young a question, Mr Rievers said that ten per cent had been added no the consideration of the report postponed till to morrow, and the did not see the efficir; witness the Wickliffs, of Kentucky, wanted the consideration of the report postponed till to morrow, and the did not see the efficir; witness thought there were a bundred people following the carriage, and his impression was had they got no that in the meantime it might be printed after. so that members might examine it.

Mr. STEVERS could not agree to that, as a quorum might nor be hore to morrow Mr Wickliese Why, Gon. Beauregard wil Kelly, and would not know him it he was to meet The report of the committee of conference way concurred in—yeas 89 nays 39
Mr Binchau from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to panish certain crimes Ir proposes that recruiting it any State or Territory, for earwice in armed hostility against the United States, be considered a high misdemeanor, punish-

anle with a fine of from two to - thousand

Rumored Repuise on the Chesapeake. BALTIMORE, August 2 -The Exchange, the spe cial organ of the Becessionists here, contains the mac sounty, Va., brings us the news that the three Federal steamers, which were destructed from Fortress Montes, on Wednesday ast under Lieut. Crosby, reached the mouth of the Pocomoke the the same evening. In a mapping to ascend the river they were attached and repulsed. In endeavoring to effect a retreat they gor aground. Reinforcements were sent for by the Virginians, who, it was

expected, would arrive in time to capture or descrey the vessels." Return Home of Cincinnati Troops. CINCINNATI, Aug. 2 — The four Cincinnati com panios of the Second Onio regiment arrived this morning from Washing on. Their reception was the grandest demonstration ever witnessed in this The Home Guard of Cincinnati, Covirgion, Newport, and the Reserve Milicia, and Indepen streets to the Righth street park, where they were welcomed home by Judge storer in an el quent address, and partock of a banquet provided by the citizens. All along their march the Streets were densely crowded, and the enthusiasm unbounded The volunteers were covered with bouquets and wreaths showered upon them. The city is gaily decorated with flags, and business was almost en

Ciellan. The New Orleans True Delta has an article possting of the superior generalship shown thus beasing of the superior general at con-far in the war by the Southern officers. It con-far in the war by the Southern officers. It con-an opportunity of gazing upon a million of dollars in California vold bars, which had just been redudes with the following compliment to General | McClellan:

We hear that McClellen, an officer of unques-Monte Silvano have been arrested
The chief of brigands at Monte Falcene has been in the chief of brigands at Monte Falcene has been in the chief of brigands at Monte Falcene has been in the chief of brigands at Monte Falcene has been in the chief of brigands at Monte Falcene has been in the chief of brigands were threatening Avelones, but the faithful services and loyal devotion of our seldiers who have fought and fallen in defending our flag, and in vindicating the supremacy and mijesty of the Republic, whether successful or the fame of Beauregard is concurred; on the concentrary movements are extending in Calabria
The Pope had received fresh assurances at the French army will remain at Rome.
The steamship Etna passed Kinsale on the 18th ult.

\*\*Commercial Transport of the Reactionists at Monte Gillen, an effect of unquestionable capacity, an accomplished enterprising, and successful solder, is to be put at the hash of the invading armies, subcreaked the hash of course sentatives, an Congress assembled. That we acknowledge the faithful services and loyal devotion do our seldiers who have fongt not faithful services and loyal devotion of our seldiers who have fongt not find in defending our flag, and in vindicating the supremacy and mijesty of the Republic, whether successful or their invading armies, subcreaked the hash of the faithful services and loyal devotion. Gen Scott. We do not regret this charge of the faithful services are the supremacy and mijesty of the Republic, whether successful or their invading armies, subcreated the hash of the faithful services are successful or their invading armies, subcreated the hash of the faithful services and loyal devotion. Gen Scott. We do not regret the faithful services are successful or their invading armies, subcreated the hash of the faithful services are successful or their invading armies subcreated the hash of the faithful services are converted and successful solder, is to be put at the hash of their invading armies subcreated. The venture of the faithful se tionable capacity, an accomplished enterprising, and successful soldier, is to be put at the head of their invading armies, subordinate only to Lieut.

Gen Scott. We do not regretthis change so far as the fame of Beauregard is convenued; on the containing a subordinate only to Lieut.

Gen Scott. We do not regretthis change so far as the fame of Beauregard is convenued; on the containing and weighing cola, interested the gallant Frenchmen especially. They present at the employment of females at this work. In France it is done by machinery.

Napoleon took much interest in the cabinet, and he liquired particularly for the Washington and National madals. from the fadd, severely wounded in the side by a from the fadd, severely wounded in the side by a from the fadd, severely wounded in the side by a from the fadd, severely wounded in the side by a from the fadd, severely wounded in the side by a from the fadd, severely wounded in the side by a from the fadd, severely wounded in the side by a from the fadd, severely wounded in the side by a from the feet in the severely side of the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is one side from the fadd, not tree, is one side from the key in the fadd, not tree, is not street. Illustrated London News Interest and the street in the search of the fadd, not seem the fadd, not seem the fadd, not from the fadd in the same of the fadd, not from the fadd not from the fadd, not from the fadd not f

THE CITY.

From North Carolina and the South .-We held an interview yesterday with a highly indemned He explained that the Senate bill applied to all insurrections of the bill to the present cry in that section seemed to be universally, "On to Washington!" Wilmington, N. C. had not been blocksded.

and the Mariner, a tow boat mounting two gons, had gone out with a letter of marque. British vessels came in almost daily, and took out shipstores without interference. The rebel wounded at Managan paged south ward in the train with our informant, and halloed

their intention to go back when recuperated, and Two brothers of Mrs. Linsoln were in the rebei

Gov. Pickons was refused a pass to Manassas, after the bettle of Sunday week, and no civilian was allowed to go beyond Richmond in that direc-

The first loyal flag was seen by our informant forty miles from the Tonnessee line in Kentucky. The trains at the boundary, as if afraid of treachery from each side, back up with reversed locomotives, this that peace is to be secured, but by a very su-perior power to operate against those now in re-sistance to the Government. General Scott was libelled on all occasions. Our Mr. Cox moved to table the bill. Negatived officers and privates were placed in contempt at year 57, nays 71 every quarter. Bailding railroads and making war munitions

Northerners are execrated, and run out or hung everywhere, and a movement is on foot to oust al the correctness of the principles of the bill, and where many of them hold commissions consided his remarks by offering an amendment providing, among other things, that no seigure of property shall be made except by warrant in the cents, and to sell Hurper or Frank Leslie on rail-way and on probable cause the Northern renegades from the rebel army,

Lombard streets; here the three men got out and

avery bondman belonging to a rebel should be called on to sid in its prosecution, with a view to a restoration of the Union. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Critterenden, rising to a privileged question, wished to know whether the gentleman meant to say that those who opposed this bill were the adventue of the rebellion.

Charles F Kelly. No 1826 Wood street, was next sworn. He said that his brother, Caprain Kally, a friend and himself, got into the carriage and drove to Twenty fourth and Lembard streets, and, after stopping a few minutes, drove to I wenty fourth and Pice streets, where they got out and want lette a tayers, witness required in the carry went into a tavern : witness remained in the car

collector in each State where the Federal Government of the same and the latter is to appoint assistants, but the compensation is not to exceed \$2.500 for the principal, and \$1,200 per annum for the assistants. On the whole, then he by this joint arrangement they lose \$4.000 000, the machinery is simplified, and the expenses of collection much reduced, and he had no doubt that the hill would be made the many the many than the same t carriage, and his impression was had they got hold of those in the carriage they would have mur-dered them; the man who was stabbed was the leader in the row; he had his hand through the door when stabled; witness never saw Op ptain Henry MeGloughlin was sworn, but merely cor-

into his drug stors. He was then deed.
Owen McGulleagh who keeps the tavern at
Twanty-tearth and Pino streets, where the difficulty first Originated, was sworn. He did not see and imprisonment from one to five years. It punishes similarly, but not to such an extent, those who thus enlist, and those who, sy words writing or publication, encourage enlistments. The bill substitute the carriage; he did not witness that stability is abability. the stabbing.
Michael Naulty also corroborated the above Dr. Updegrove held a post-mortem examination which explained the manner in which the would was infacted, and the causer leading to the ex-tination of visity. The coroner's jury rendered a verticat to the effect that the deceased came to

Dr Muler test hed that the deceased was carried

his death by a sword winns, tefficied by the hands of Captain Thomas H Kally, excheraing that gentleman from malice preparse being of the pinion, from the evidence adduced, that he acted 1 self-defence. PRINCE NAPOLEON VISITS THE U. S. MINT. -Yesteeday morning at nide o'cook Prince Napo-1.03, with reversal members of his saite paid a visit to the United States Mint Ex-Governor Pol-lock, the disactor of the Restitution, received his distinguished visitors with an informal wetcome and guided them through the various departments of the great marioual maney factory. They first visited the melting and refusing rooms, from there they proceed to the relling from, thence to the whitening room, then to the culting room, then to the cabinet or coins and metals, then to the assaying room, then to the adjusting room, and to the treasury room, the delivery room, and in short, to every place of interest about the institution. The various machines were in tall operation while the imperial party were present, and Napo-ison evinced his accustomed desire to gain useful information by inquiring closely concerning our soinage, the preparation of our metals, alloying of

conety, and expressed unimited gratification at the beauty of the machinery in use. The large steam engine, with its "eccentric," excised much admiration. The presses were striking deable esgics and nickel cents at the time of the visit. and the party sp.ke in high praise of the beauty of the bright, new coin, as it was thrown from the press.
In the treasury room, the visitors were slivited ceived from New York.

The adjusting rown, with its eighty young ladies engaged in filing and weighing coin, interested

The visitors remained for more than an hour at the Mint and they soon after lost the city to pro-ceed direct to Washington It is understood that they will make no stay in Baltimore. BUILDING LAST MONTH .- The whole number