, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known t all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

OUR NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the largely increased circulation of this journal, we have been compelled to purchase one of the fastest of the newlyinvented cylinder presses of Hor & Co., of New York, by means of which we hope hereafter to be able to satisfy the general demand. The machine is a splendid one, and elicits great admiration. It works successfully, and will throw off, at a moderate estimate, from ten to twelve thousand an hour. The new type upon which THE PRESS is now printed has been procured from the enterprising establishment of L. Pelouze & Son, of this city.

AN EXAMPLE FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A great Union Convention of all parties has been called to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the fifth of September, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Controller, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and one member of the Board of Public Works, to be elected in October. The following is the address to the people:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO : Shall the Govern ment be preserved is now the all-absorbing question, and the only one worthy the consideration of the American people. We feel that no lengthened ap-American people. We feet that no lengthened appeal is necessary to animate you to the discharge of your duty in relation to it. We feel assured that a respect for the memory of your fathers, who secured for you the blessings of free institutions—a sense of the obligations resting upon you as the heretofore peaceful possessors of those blessings, and a propor regard for those to whom you hope to transmit them, will be sufficient to impel you to declare with no doubtful voice, your unchangeable determitful voice, your unchangeable determination that the Government shall not be broken up.
"Compared with the interests involved with the great question all other interests are of but little importance. If the Government which establishes and maintains social order is forever to exist at the mercy of caprice or disappointed ambition, there is but little of all that we now enjoy that will not, in the loss of its stability, lose its value. Shall it be said that we have neglected or put in peril the proper settlement of this question by our party differences? These are now of but little moment. They are merc shadows to allure us from the pursuit of the substance. Without value, nay, disgraceful alike to victor and vanquished will be those triumphs of party which are celebrated over the ruins of a dismembered Government." mportance. If the Government which established

Democrats like DAVID TODD, JOHN BROUGH, and Thomas Sparrow; and Republicans like GEORGE M. PARSONS, SAMUEL GALLOWAY, and Rupus P. Spalding, are among the signers. Meetings have been, and are being held, in every county in the State, in support of this movement, and long lists of names, composed of equal numbers, ropresenting the Republican, Democratic, and American parties, are many who have been acting with the Democracy, many who voted both for BRECKINGIDGE and Douglas in the late Presidential election, give it their cordial approval. The Ohio Statesinfluence, and representing the worst heresies not fall very far short of the total naof the Buchanan dynasty, of course denounces it. The action of the Democratic State Convention, on the 3d of August-a body con- than \$100,000,000. All the financial obligatrolled by VALLANDIGHAM and men of his tions of our country have been discharged school-has, however, roused so much indig- with scrupulous fidelity, and those who were endorse the doings of that Convention, or accept its nominees, must go to the wall.

The Ohio State Journal, the organ of the nal value, which was always sure to speedily Republican party, conducted by the immediate occur. Our readers, of course, recollect that friends of Governor Dennison and Secretary Chase, carnestly advocates this great Union Convention, while the influential journals of to 17 per cent., and that those commanded Cincinnati, the Gazette and the Commercial, pursue the same course. The example of was most remote. Ohio is worthy of imitation in Pennsylvania. A splendid opportunity is now presented to all patriotic men to range themselves under the flag of the country. Here, as in Ohio, the Breckinridge papers have taken time by the fo. elock, and are preparing for themselves the fate which is sure to overtake their office-holders in the great State of the Northwest. The Reading Gazette, the York Gazette, Lancaster Intelligencer, West Chester Jeffersonian, Easton Sentinel, Norristown Register, Harrisburg Patriol, Danville Intelligencer, Chambersburg Valley Spirit, and Washington Examiner, and all the other traducers of Douglas, have permitted traitors-some directly, and others indirectly; and they expect to control the Democratic or-DIGHAM scheme in Ohio. We are glad, however, to notice many honorable exceptions Such newspapers as the Doylestown Democrat. Pittsburg Post, West Chester Republican, Lu- foreign capitalists. zerne Union, Perry County Democrat, Lycoming Gazette, and Lancaster Inquirer, will undoubtedly insist upon a cordial support of the Administration and the war, and will readily come forward to sustain any movement that looks to the fulfilment of this great duty. We do not doubt that the Republicans of Pennsylvania will gladly respond to the magnanimous and patriotic course of their party friends in

In some of the New York and Philadelphia journals a telegraphic despatch has been published stating that it had been agreed by Mr. CHASE on the part of the Administration, and the New York bankers, that the Secretary of War should be removed in return for the loan necotiated by them with the Government. This disgraceful slander came through the medium of the Associated Press, the most reliable authority for newspaper intelligence, and has by this time obtained a wide circulation over the country. The Washington representative of the Associated Press has officially denied his complicity with any such calumny, and an investigation shows that it originated in Albany, and was adopted by some of the agents of that body in New York.

Nothing could be more unjust to the Secretary of the Treasury himself than an aunouncement like this. The Administration certainly has no idea of bartering off one of its most efficient members to secure the support of any moneyed men in New York or elsewhere; nor do we for a moment suppose that the New York brokers and bankers, who united with the capitalists of Philadelphia and Boston in responding so liberally and patemplation as that published by the anonymous North, and who pretend to be able to fathom newspaper slanderer. The whole story is an their designs, have for a long period alleged Albany fabrication. It comes from the specu- that they would not assail Washington until | for a moment, what a position they would oclators who plundered in the days of Mr. Bu-CHANAN, who covered the New York Legislature with infamy by their deeds of shame, and is to be forearmed, particularly, we trust, in who entertain towards Mr. CAMERON and Mr. this instance. The Administration is evidently Welles a special animosity, because they do making vigorous exertions to baffle the not permit themselves to be their partners or schemes of the traitors. The military disvictims. Against the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy their hatred is constantly directed, and every conceivable opportunity is taken for the purpose of gratifying mand of Gen. McCLELLAN, who will doubtless their malignity.

THE WAR NEWS IN EUROPE.

The steamship Bohemian brings us intelligence of the effect of the first reports of the battle of Manassas in England. The unfat- ments are directed to repair there without fur- shame of breaking up this Union, and estabvorable impressions produced by them will no ther delay. There are thousands of soldiers lishing upon its ruins an intolerant oligarchy? doubt be greatly modified by the subsequent in Philadelphia, and its immediate vicinity, accounts, which give the true history of that as well as in other sections of the coun-join hands with the Democrats, and to sink memorable conflict, and which quickly fol- try, who, by this order, are required to de- party predilections, and it gives me great plealowed the first runiors. As a matter of part promptly for the seat of war, and sure to add that the President, and every memcourse, those who sympathized with the many of them will rejoice that they can thus ber of his Cabinet, are resolved to carry out insurgents were delighted with the result, exchange a life of listless inactivity for one of this policy in good faith, in recognizing good and evinced their satisfaction by anony- active duty. It is evidently the true policy of Democrats in the future distribution of civil mously advertising for subscriptions to a testi- the Government to avoid the protracted de- and military offices. Our first duty, and our monial for General Beauergard in a Liverpool lays that must precede the formation of com- | whole duty, should be to our country. After paper, by wild rejoicing, by circulating false plete regiments under the present system; rumors in reference to the action of Louis and its wishes, at this juncture, in regard to revive party lines, fall back, if we please, upon NAPOLEON and the probable course of the Brithe prompt transmission of the incomplete retish Government. The London Times, how- giments to the capital, will, we hope, be ever, even while it publishes Mr. Russell's promptly complied with. letter, denouncing the retreat of our troops as a very cowardly movement (we presume he

forts to crush its foes. Altogether, the news has had no worse effect abroad.

than we should have anticipated. The Governments of Europe are awaiting further developments before they arrive at a final decision in regard to their action upon American affairs. If our future movements are worthy of our cause and our character, the disaster of the 21st ult, will soon be forgotten.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

While the banks have nobly responded to the appeal of the Government for financial aid, the people will also doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity which is presented for obtaining a safe and profitable investment, and assisting the defenders of the Union to crush its foes. The New York Evening Post, of Saturday, announces that the Assistant Treasurers of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, are now authorized to receive subscriptions to the National loan, in sums of \$50 or upwards, bearing interest at the rate of 7.30 per cent., or one cent per day on \$50. In pursuance of the provisions of the late act of Congress, too, we understand that books of subscription will soon be opened in all the principal cities and towns of the Union, embracing many points at which there are no United States Treasury Depositories.

The new demand notes, of the denomina tions of five, ten, and twenty dollars, are also nearly ready for use. They will bear interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent., or one cent per day on \$100, and will be payable on demand in gold-one-half in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and the other half in St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The facilities offered for subscriptions to the National loan will be novel in our history, for, heretofore, the Government has relied almost entirely upon banks and bankers, and persons who made bids through them for such pecuniary advances as its exigencies required. But the extraordinary success which attended the experiment of this kind that was made by Louis Napoleon a few years ago leads us to believe that the American people will not be backward in maintaining the honor of their country in the present crisis. Viewed simply as a financial transaction, the purely selfish feelings of capitalists who possess large or small sums they wish to loan out at interest should prompt them to invest in these notes. The interest is not only greater than the amount usually paid on solid securities, but so arranged that it can always be conveniently calculated, so that if the holder wishes to dispose of his certificate or transfer it to a ereditor in discharge of a debt, he can tell vithout a moment's hesitation the amount of interest that has accrued upon it. There are hundreds of millions of dollars now unemployed in our country for which safe investments are desired. What can be more reliable than the obligations of the Government of the United States? It is true that it is now passing through a trying ordeal, but the loyal States possess all the elements of real wealth, to an extent or amount exceeded by but few nations in the world, and they are capable of discharging as great an obligation or carrying as heavy a debt as almost any other country. In any ordinary loan the security must necessarily be comparatively limited, consisting, as it does, of the bonds of a State, a corporation, the property of an individual, or what is supadded to the original call. We notice that posed to be a satisfactory endorsement. But exclusive of the Secession region, our country contains a population of more than 21,000,-000, whose real wealth amounts to thousands of millions of dollars, whose gross man, edited by the Medary and Manypenny annual income in prosperous times does tional debt of England, and whose present national liabilities amount to but little more fortunate enough at any time to obtain a loan when it was below par, have invariably realized a handsome profit, by the increase in its nomi-

the highest price whose period of maturity It is a lamentable fact, that moneyed investments in this country are proverbially insecure, and we do not doubt that more money has been lost forever to its legitimate own United States by injudicious unsafe investments, in stocks, bonds, individual loans, swind-Ing corporations of various kinds, etc., than the whole expense of the present war, no matter how protracted it may be, can possibly amount to. A large portion of this has been trust funds and the hoarded carnings of long lives of industry and economy, which formed the sole dependence of widows, orphans, and the aged and infirm. But unless all pecuniary values are destroyed in this country, themselves to sympathize with the Southern all property ruined, all credit swept away, all the sense of honor and patriotism among the American people obliterated, all the foundaganization, after the fashion of the VALLAN- tions of our prosperity undermined, and all our national energies hopelessly crippled, the loans of the United States Government will among the Democratic journals of this State, continue to form the most solid and reliable security that our country can offer to home or

These facts are so palpable that some may deem unnecessary a reference to them; but while large capitalists, keenly alive to their interests, have recognized and acted upon them, the masses, having never been appealed to heretofore so directly as at present, have never had occasion to reflect seriously upon the superiority of Government securities; and the amount in market, too, has been too limited to supply an extensive demand. Now that a portion of the national loan is about to be placed conveniently within the reach of all, without reference to their location, whether they wish to subscribe for \$50 or \$1,000,000, the whole subject should be fully considered by every man who desires an investment for his surplus

We have not referred to the patriotic impulse which should impel men to make this loan, but surely no one worthy of the name of an American will fail to appreciate the importance of sustaining financially the Government mon whose protection and triumph in the present struggle all other pecuniary interests hinge, when he can doubly use his money to the best advantage by subscribing to this loan, and feel that his duty to himself, as well as his duty to his country, justilies and demands

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS. It will be seen by our despatches from Washington that there are good reasons to apprehend that the insurgents contemplate making a demonstration upon Maryland, with a view of again cutting off the communications

between the capital and the loval States, and triotically to the requests of the Secretary of lafter it is thus beleaguered, attacking it. Many the Treasury, had any such motive in con- of those who sympathize with them in the they had thus isolated it, and this theory is somewhat plausible. But to be forewarned tricts heretofore under command of Generals DIX and BANKS have been consolidated in the unite themselves to the South in the event of main department of Washington, under com- a separation. This was the cry of all the men, make the most perfect disposal of this whole force that can be devised.

> Another measure of still greater importance has been decided upon. Troops are needed at Washington at once, and the skeleton regi-

COTTON IN ENGLAND.—The price of cotton does not give a very graphic account of his in England advanced ded per pound for the the war. Not so. In the Republican Conown hasty return to the capital), acknowledges week ending August 9, the sales amounting that the enemy did nothing to improve their to 63,000, and the stock on hand to 990,000 temporary advantage, and that there was no- bales. The latest sales were for from 8 5-16 thing in the result to render it probable that to 91 per pound, according to quality. The the friends of the Union would cease their ef- high prices which have recently prevailed here have evidently not yet been established

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1861.

Are we less devoted to our country than we were in April last? Have the great doctrines involved in the war become distasteful to us? Are we willing to see the Union divided and dissolved? These questions force themselves upon my mind whenever I see or hear of the meetings now being held by the advocates of Breckinridge in certain of the free States Have the Secessionists themselves deserved the industrious efforts of the false friends of peace who use the name of Democracy to aid rebellion? Have they exhibited penitence for their stupendous crimes? Have they moderated or limited their preparations for a long, wasting war? Have they called their pirates from the high seas? None of these things have happened. On the contrary, the insolence, the cruelty, the system of secret murdering and marauding, the calling of new armies into the field, and the sending forth of armed ships to plunder our commerce and slay our scamen—these are the repeated manifestations of the blood-thirsty determination of the Se-In April last, after Sumpter fell, there was

to show its head, that did not sympathize with the Union, and insist upon extended preparations for its protection; but now, when it is in ten thousand times more danger, combinations, secret and otherwise, are formed, pledged to hostility to the war-or, what is the same thing, to the embarrassment of the Administration in prosecuting the war. It would seem as if the reverses that have befallen our gallant armies have stimulated the leaders of the men in the free States who voted for Breckinridge last year to new efforts in support of disunion. Now, while I am no advocate of mob law-indeed, while I deplore and denounce the spirit that would punish individual opinion, honestly and freely expressed -yet, when I see men who are sheltered under our institutions, whose rights of person and of property are protected by the Government, and who have grown rich within the Union, laboring industriously to produce a state of anarchy, to destroy all the restraints of law, and to let loose the wildest passions of sectional strife in our midst, so as to prepare for a conquest of the free States, by the vicorious armies of the Southern traitors-I am compelled to ask why they are tolerated in these proceedings? Coolly demanding the privilege of uttering their sentiments, they at the same time insist upon demoralizing the people, denouncing the war, and even of secretly contributing aid to the public enemy. I perceive that Jefferson Davis has issued a decree that all persons in the Southern States unfriendly to his rebellion shall, within a certain-named period, depart from the Secession borders, on pain of forcible expulsion should they refuse. In the South, in his dominions, every protest against his policy is at once chastised. Every word printed against him is followed by a penalty, and nothing is permitted but acquiescence and approval of his plans. He who would set an example of openly organizing against his Confederacy would be executed as a traitor. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and, if the worst comes to the worst, I do not see why Secessionists should be tolerated in Washington and in Baltimore any more than patriots are tolerated in Richmond and Montgomery; nor will I be surprised if the taunts and threats, and plots and

ounterplots of the Breckinridgers in the great

Northern cities should reawaken the indigna-

tion of April, and should once more compel

submission to the authority which then assert-

ed itself through the popular voice with such

irresistible majesty.

The patriotic Democrats are everywhere repudiating the poisoned chalice presented to their lips by the Breckinridge Disunionists. Not only are the Douglas Democrats rallying in a body around the Administration, but hosts but a few years ago the United States six per of those who opposed Douglas last year are ranging themselves on the same side. In the cent. loans commanded a premium of from 14 Democratic State Convention held at Augusta, | Mansion Maine, on Wednesday last, two sets of resolutions were presented—the majority being a copy of those adopted by the New York Dean Richmond committee, and the minority explicitly in favor of the Government and the war. The minosity voncet was overwhelmingly adopted, and a resolution attempting to qualifity the declaration that there should be no war except to suppress rebellion and sustain the constitution and laws was indignantly rejected. The Convention then split-the Breckinridgers putting up a separate ticket of their own, representing the small squad of removed office-holders who have for four years past so slavishly aided the Buchanan despotism, the true men putting forth a ticket of patriotic Democrats. In Ohio, where, under the leadership of Cox and Vallandigham, the Democrats took nearly the same ground as that occupied by Dean Richmond and his set, many Democratic journals are denouncing the course of their leaders, and Democratic meetings are everywhere held, warmly sustaining the Administration and the war. That noble patriot, Hon. David Todd, authorized the Cleveland Leader to say that under no circumstances, will he support the nominations or endorse the doctrines of the Democratic State Convention. In Massachu setts hosts of independent men are breaking the shackles of the Breckinridge organization, and asserting their unalterable determination to maintain the national honor at all hazards. New Jersey, where, it is said, there are some seven papers in the Breckinridge interest, and opposing the war, numbers of Democratsalike those who supported Douglas, and those who supported Breckinridge-including two of the Democratic representatives from the State-Messrs. Perry, the successor of Mr. Pennington, and Cobb, the successor of Dr. Riggs, in the United States Congress-and such eminent citizens as Judge Ryerson, of Sussex: Edwin Stevens, of Hoboken: Hon. Isaac Wildrick, of Warren; and Vancleve Dalrymple, Esq., of Morris, openly insist that

> the Executive strengthened. In a short time, the whole anti-war move ment in the loyal States will be left to the care of the discharged placemen of James Buchanan. What will Pennsylvania do? Will she permit William B. Reed, George M. Wharton, J. B. Baker, Nimrod Strickland, and such faithless Representatives as Ancona of Berks, Johnson of Northampton, and Cooper of Lehigh, to insult her public sentiment, and to rebuke the fifty thousand gallant men she has sent to defend the flag, by perverting the Democratic organization into an instrument of treason? I do not believe The Democrats will commit no such fatal mistake as to put themselves against the most subline and inspiring struggle for freedom the world has ever seen. As a mere matter of party policy, they should remember that the lightest hesitation in such a crisis as this will cover them with disgrace and defeat. Think, cupy if they allowed the Republicans to put them in the attitude of co-operation with the perjured traitors of the South. You will remember that the famous Bob Tyler, who was compelled to run away and hide himself from the wrath of the people, long ago predicted that Pennsylvania and New Jersey would too, who are now clandestinely caucusing against the war, and all their plans are based upon exactly this idea. What sort of a movement would it be to fie the Old Keystone hand and foot to the chariot wheels of the triumphant tyrants, who are working for the double

the war shall be prosecuted, and the hands of

The Republicans are everywhere anxious to we have rescued that from the spoilers we can party principles, and contend for our favorites, OCCASIONAL. as in times gone by.

IT WOLLD be unjust to say that the masses of the Breekinridge party of last year are against vention which met at Augusta, Maine, a few days ago, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Breckinridge column, Mr. DICKINson, late collector at Belfast, in that State. made a patriotic speech, giving in his adhesion to the Administration, and denouncing the traitors without mercy.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to this Paper. WASHINGTON, August 18, 1861. The Situation of Things in Missouri. Four Illinois regiments passed from Bird's Point Herculænoum, seventeen miles below St Louis, on Friday. They are intended to reinforce Ironton and Pilot Knob. The Confederate forces, under HARDEE, are supposed to be advancing from Springfield with about 7,000 men, although a letter from Louisville, of a late date, puts this force as low as 2,000. General Grant is the American commander at Ironton. General Pillow, at last accounts, was at Sikostown, on the Mississippi, twenty or twenty-five miles from Bird's Point. It is apprehended that he would attack Bird's Point, inasmuch as he could not hold it under the columbiads of

Fort Prentice, Cairo—the entrenchments of which ere now very strong. The Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, Col. SMITH, reached Rolla yesterday. General Siegel is now at Rolla with about 10,000 men. His march from Springfield was unmolested, except some delay in crossing the Gasconade river. The people along the route, apprehensive of the rebels, joined his no party in the free States, or none that dared forces in great numbers.

> East Tennessee. The difficulty of sending troops into East Tennessee grows out of the neutral position of Kentucky, which renders it almost impossible to forward them

o aid our friends in that quarter. Western Virginia

It is estimated that at least 20,000 men compose the command under General Rosenchanz in Western Virginia. There is one company of flying artillery, and two of dragoons; fourteen regiments of Chic Volunteers, and three of Indiana, two of Kentucky, and three of Virginia. Most of these are within an instant's reach of the telegraph, while all except those on the extreme point of the division in the Kanawha can be communicated with in ess than twe nty-four hours by couriers.

An Efficient Blockade. The twenty-four new gunboats, twelve of which are to be built in New York, for the protection of our commerce along the Mississippi, will shortly be completed, and will constitute an almost irresistible blockade. These boats are built under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Navy Department has employed a number of mer chant vessels, which are now being altered and adapted for warlike purposes. The Confederates are relying upon the foreign Powers to break the blockade, and if France and England are insane enough to follow their advice, they will be wocfully disappointed. In thirty days every Southern

port will be hermetically sealed up.

As an evidence of the extraordinary vigor which has been infused into the different departments of the Government, and also as proving the efficiency of our ship-builders, it may be mentioned that the gunboat Beauty, built by WILLIAM H. WEBB, of New York, commenced on the 18th of June, was launched at New York yesterday, and the Alabama, lying at that port, an altered vessel, will be in

readiness for sea in a few days. Good News from Kentucky, Information has been received here that about four-fifths of the newly-elected members of the Kentucky Legislature are warmly devoted to the nion, and that a large number of them are strongly disposed to impeach Governor Magoffin, and to instruct the United States Senators of the State, BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, to vacate their scats, in which they misrepresent the loyal sentiments of their constituents. In the list of members, I am glad to notice the name of W. C. ANDERSON. Esq., who has long been an unconditional Unior man, and who has long been distinguished for his ardent devotion to the patriotic cause. In several portions of Kentucky, regiments are being organized, which will shortly tender their services to the United States Government, and which will doubtless render very efficient aid in crushing out Secession.

Army Wagons, Nearly one hundred new wagons were received at the railroad depot yesterday.

Army and Navy Stores. The daily arrivals of army and navy stores, by ail and steamship, are larger now than at any previous period since the war commenced Major General McClellan.

Major General McClellan had an interview with the President, this morning, at the Executive

The Cabinet Members. Secretary SEWARD and the Postmaster General had an audience with the President to-day.

Acquia Creek, Great activity prevails at the railroad terminus at Acquia Creek. Richmond trains are seen ar-

Private Secretary Hays, Mr Havs, the President's Private Secretary ro. turned this morning. He accompanied Mrs. LIN-COLN to Long Branch, and left her in the enjoyment of all the advantages of that popular watering

'Secesh" on the Banks of the Potomac. An officer who has commanded in the Potomac flotilla during the summer, and who has been much ashore, along the banks of the river, says that not only on the Virginia, but also on the Maryland side of the river, nearly all the inhabitants are Secessionists-the women more openly so than the

No Military Drill on the Sabbath. In many of the camps, military drill was dispensed with to-day, and religious exercises were more generally observed. Getting Decidedly Hot.

Potter's Committee, and a delegation from the banks of New York, sent on to see whether disaffected clerks were still retained in the departments. have caused a terrible fluttering among Secessionists who are still retained in the Government employment. The guillotine has been put in ope- As the crowd entered the hall, many were singing ration, and, among others, three from your State were beheaded last week.

Superannuated Naval Officers. Out of sixty of the regular U.S. naval comnanders, not less than thirty of them are disqualified by age for active duty. They decline to retire on the allowance of \$1,700 granted by Congress, when by continuing in the service they draw \$4,000 to \$5,000. The service, however, is sadly crippled in consequence.

The Mutineers of the Second Maine Regiment. The mutineers of the Second Maine Regiment are still confined on board the Powhatan, off in the stream, near the navy yard. They do not seem

to realize their position, and laugh and joke as if in Increased Activity at the Navy Yard. All the machinery in the principal departments was kept running till twelve o'clock last night. Some of the engines have been running a month, night and day, with only two or three stops, of an

hour, to clean up. Cargoes of Watermelons, Several cargoes and car loads of watermelons have been brought in within a few days, and immense numbers of them are distributed by wagon drivers and sutlers in the encampments.

The Potomac Quiet. Last evening the steamer Mount Vernon came up, and reported all quiet on the Potomac. A Large "Pipe."

The smoke pipe of the new war steamer was put on board last evening. When lying horizontallyon the wharf two men walked through it standing upright, with their arms extended upright over their heads, without touching the upper side. It slides in and out like a telescope. It can thus be lowered at sea, the more effectually to deceive an enemy. It has other advantages. Steamers in Port.

The transport steamer Pocahontas and propellers Jersey, Ellen S. Terry, Decatur, and Osgood, are discharging Government stores at the ware-Cavalry Brigade.

Col. Young, who has successfully organized cavalry regiment, is authorized, and now engaged in raising a brigade. Two companies from Pennsylvania came in yesterday, and were sworn and mustered into his command Untrained Horses.

Many of the horses purchased for the War Department are young and untrained. After a few days "drilling" they are put in harness. The result is, that a runaway and smash-up is a daily occurrence on our streets Quarters for Troops.

Many of the finest mansions in the city are occupied by troops. Among others, those owned and able to recre occupied for many years by the ADAMSES are now swollen. filled up with troops on the Provost Marshal's The "Campbell" Minstrels.

The Campbells have had an excellent patronage during the past week, and propose to remain till Saturday. Sabbath Quiet. There is not a solitary soldier visible on the avenue. There is a stillness pervading the city. The weather is unsettled and the air cool. The churches

have been well attended. Much indignation is expressed at the discovery of patients with mensles, and other diseases, being the British figural from St. John, N. B., on placed with those who are sick with small pox, in the hospital near the Capitol.

The Old Postage Stamps and Envelopes. Some of the Pennsylvania papers are stating, editorially, that the Postmaster General does not propose to redeem postage stamps and envelopes in he possession of private individuals. They will all. be received in exchange for the new ones. No one need suffer, even to the amount of a three-cent | St. John to Portid on the steamer Eastern Queen,

The Designs of the Rebels,

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT Volunteers to be immediately Forwarded to Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The statement in this orrespondence, several days ago, that the rebels were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of entering Maryland and encouraging and supporting the revolutionary spirit n that State, with ultimate designs on Washington, s now repeated with increased assurance of its truth, and with such evidence as cannot be disre-

earded. With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order, a prompt response to which, it is not doubted, will be given, thus at once securing the capital against invasion, and, at the same time, afording additional confidence to the country of the carnestness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare : WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861. All commanders of regiments of volunteers ac epted by this Department in the States of Pennylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut. seachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, and Michigan, will take notice of and conform promptly to the general order this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF

By direction of the President of the United
States you are urgently requested to forward, or
caused to be forwarded, immediately to the city of Washington all volunteer regiments or parts of re-giments at the expense of the United States Government that may now be enrolled within your State, whether under your immediate control or by acceptances issued direct from the War Department, ceptances issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not. The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible. All officers of volunteer regiments on their arrival will report to the commanding general, who will provide equipments and other sunniles, necessary for vide equipments and other supplies necessary fo their comfort. To insure the movements of troop more rapidly than might otherwise be done you will please confer with and aid all offi-cers of independent regiments in such man-ner as may be necessary to offect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or con-tracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded Washington for their use, detailed reports o

ommanding general.
Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War. Among the latest appointments are Major Genera Halleck, of California, for the regular army, and Col. George A. Thomas to be a brigadier general of volunteers. The former received a military education and is experienced, and the latter is an army officer and attached to General Banks' division. All the military departments composed of the States of Delaware, Maryland, and portions of Virginia, together with the city of Washington, have been united in one grand department, under the command of Major General McClellan. As a consequence, Major Generals Dix and Banks are thus placed in subordinate military positions. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new ar-

which shall be made to the co

rangement. The State Department has just issued the following notice, addressed to all whom it may concern: ing notice, addressed to all whom it may concern:
Until further notice, no person will be allowed to
go abroad from a port of the United States without
a passport, either from this department or countersigned by the Secretary of State; nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a minister or consul of the United States, or if a foreigner from his own Govern ment, countersigned by such minister or consul ment, countersigned by such minister or consul. This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have clapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may pro-

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16, via Baltimore. General Butler, yesterday, assumed the responsibility of paying to the New York regiments about \$20,000 which had been deposited for some time at Old Point for want of a paymaster. The ship Fair Wind, of Boston, with a cargo of guano, was this morning towed up the Roads by the steamer S. R. Spaulding, in a disabled conthen Shaunn ach The United States frigate Gladiator was yes

terday cruising off the capes.

A flag of truce, yesterday, conveyed Mr. Wheeler formerly United States minister to Nicaragua, to the Confederate nickets beyond New Market bridge. A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Corporal Hurlbut, of the Connecticut Regiment, a prisoner, who was released by the robels for his attention to Col. Gardiner after the battle of Bull Run. He states that a considerable number of re leased prisoners, including several chaplains, will reach Old Point to-morrow. In his opinion the rebels are actively preparing for an attack upon Fortress Monroe. This measure is now popular in the cered in large quantities at Norfolk. The attack upon Fortress Monroe will be made withi

one week, he thinks, FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 17-via Baltimore flag of truce conveyed to Crany Island to-day a number of ladies wishing to go South. Corporal Hurlbut, of the First Connecticut Regiment, brought with him a number of petitions got up by our wounded and imprisoned soldiers for a compromise in relation to an exchange of prisoners. They are directed to several prominent Northern newspapers for publication. Gen. Butler sent the

whole batch to the President. Congressman Ely's

name is said to head one of the petitions

From Louisville-Peace Meeting. LCCISVILLE, August 17 .- A young man from Richmond of Secession proclivities, and apparently well informed of the designs of the Confederate army says that they intend an immediate advance, and predicts fighting at the Relay House on the 18th. He says the Southern army are well provides with blankets, etc., for the winter campaign, and in a high state of discipline; also, that it is the universal desire to attack Washington. A seace meeting, called by prominent Secessionists or this evening, was held at the court-house.

the Star-Spangled Banner." Janes Speed (Unionist) was called to the chair. Janes Trabue (Secessionist) was also nominated by the persons calling the meeting. A "division of the buse took place, when Mr. Speed was elected. Tie Secessionists, numbering about a hundred,

then withdrew, shouting for the Southern Confede. raev. Speecies were made by Messrs. Speed. Wolf. Hamlin and others, and resolutions adopted with one dissetting voice. After i preamble stating that there is no mis-

taking the position of Kentucky in the present civil war, thathe is unalterably for peace, it was Resolut. 1st, That whilst this State desires to be true take Union, she also desires to have peace with the tople of all other States.

2d. The we carnestly desire the restoration of peace in dery part of our beloved country, and as the specifiest and surest mode of effecting the result. we apeal for a cessation of the war now being

ande upoithem.

3d. Tha we behold in the dissolution of the Union a reactly for no cyils, but an aggravation of 4th. Thowe do not see how peace, enduring and substantialis to be attained by the establishment of two indeendent governments within our midst. 5th. This we deprecate the attempt being made to produce y force the disruption of the Union. 6th. This for the purpose of restoring peace. all patriotic nn should abandon sectional parties. North and juth, and the rights of the Government should not e abandoned to the dictates of armed rebellion.
7th. The Kentucky's neutrality but fore-

shadowed it love of peace; that all negotiations looking to iconstitutional settlement of sectional nces, nd the preservation of the Union, should receie her hearty co-operation. 8th. Thawe are unwilling that any foreign power shoul open the mouth of the Mississippi, or any of the pts of the Union, and therefore are unalterably oposed to a dissolution of the Union. We are forbe country now and forever, whether assailed by feign or domestic enemies.

The resolions were unanimously passed by the erowd, who led the hall to overflowing.

From the South. Louisvice, August 17 .- It is denied along the Nashville Riland that the Confederate authorities take mac/ passing northward; but it is known that they are all the gold in transitu, in some

cases giving to owners currency therefor, which i at a discourtf at least eight per cent. A despatchrom the Nashville Union and American to the Louisville Courier says Davis has issued a palamation ordering all the residents of the Confedere States who do not recognize the Confederac o depart within forty days, under pain of being ondemned as alien enemies.

The sam espatch corrects that of yesterday,

saying the battle took place at Lovettsville, Va. instead of a leesburg, wherein 250 United States troops and 5t bels were killed, and 1,150 United States troops ade prisoners, the latter not being The Richard Examiner says that official sources indicate that \$,008 Confederates were in the field

at the time othe passage of the bill authorizing The Richard Dispatch advocates Norfolk as the great Athitic Port of America. The Conferrate Ongress had resolved to adjourn on the 19th. meet a November next.

Shipment of Centraband Goods for harleston.

Thursday, for Wana. Her real destination is believed to be Cheston. The captain boasted that a large quantitif spool cotton, pins, thread, percussion caps, meerel, &c. The owner of the ship and cargo, Mr coulle, of Charleston, came from St. John to Portid on the steamer Eastern Queen, a large quantitif spool cotton, pins, thread, per-cussion caps, merel, &c. The owner of the ship yesterday.

From St. Louis Sr. Louis, Aug. 17.—The statement in the late news from California, that J. C. Palmer had left that State for the purpose of taking charge of the Commissary Department under Gen. Fremont, is

untrue. He has no connection whatever with Gen. Fremont. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17 .- We learn from reliable sources that 600 State troops, well armed and equipped, leave Fayette and Howard to-day, with the intention of joining Jackson's forces in the southern part of the State. Four hundred of these troops are said to be mounted. St. Louis, Aug. 17-11.30 P. M.-The \$58,000

seized at St. Genevieve, Mo., yesterday, by order of General Frémont, was at the request of the directors of the parent bank here, to whom it was trafisferred to-day by General Fremont. Despatches reached here to-day informing that the train conveying troops on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by Secessionists, near Palmyra, and one soldier killed and several wounded. Gen. Pope immediately sent orders to Gen. Hurlbut to take such force as he deemed necessary to Marion county, and quarter them on the people, and levy contributions of horses, mules, provisions, and such other things useful to soldiers. amounting to \$10,000, on the inhabitants of the

county, and in the city of Palmyra \$50,000, as a

penalty for this outrage. From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 18 .- A scouting party under Licutenant Gibson, composed of the Lincoln Cavalry, Captain Boyd, while out to-day, in the neighborhood of Pohick Church, twelve miles from here, encountered a company of rebel cavalry. A slight skirmish ensued, during which private Irwin, belonging to Philadelphia was killed. One of the rebels was seen to fall from his horse, but his friends succeeded in carrying off his body. Three men, representing themselves as belonging to the Empire Rangers, of Louisiana, came to our pickets to-day. They left Richmond fourteen days since. After a hearing, they were sent to Wash-

Skirmish near Alexandria. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- Yesterday afternoon Captain Davis, with fifty men of the New York Twenty-sixth, while making a reconnoissance near Annondale, three miles south of Bailey's Cross Roads, met two companies of rebel cavalry. Davis deployed his men along the edge of a wood. and was cautiously advancing, when they were dis covered by the rebels, who fired two volleys. They were returned by Captain Davis' detachment, and three of the rebels were seen to full from their horses. The cavalry hastily retired, and imme

Important from Western Virginia. BALTIMORE, Aug. 17 .- A letter from Western port. Maryland, opposite Piedmont, dated the 13th says that Federal scouts, on last Sunday night, suc ceeded in capturing three notorious Secession bridge burners at New Creek. A force of 1,100 Secessionists are reported near Romney. The Federals at New Creek bridge expected an attack. They had been reinforced by a large number of fugitives from Virginia. Men, women, and children, in great distress, are daily passing through Westernport, seeking refuge.

showing that a rebel force is stationed there.

The Rebels Fulling Back to Fairfax Court House. WASHINGTON, August 17.—The rebel troops have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court House, thus widening the distance separating the hostile forces. The pickets of both armies, however, occupy nearly the same advanced positions as heretofore.

An Unfounded Report. WASHINGTON, August 17 .- The despatch from Albany, published in this morning's mapers, stating that Secretary Cameron was to b utterly destitute of any foundation in fact. [Where did the Associated Press get such a re ort from? And why do they send such unauthenticated statements to the newspapers? The Government Loan.

Boston, Aug. 17.—The Boston banks will take ten millions and the country banks five millions of the first instalment of the Government lean. Col. Lander is on a visit to his father, who is in dying condition, at Lynn, Mass.

LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Bohemian.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 18 .- The steamship Bokenian, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., passed here this evening on her way to Quebec. The steamships City of Washington and Hibernian arrived out on the 7th inst. The steamship Edinburgh took out £3,000, and

the Bremen £1.500 for New York. The Landon Times has another article, bitterly sarcustic, on the battle of Bull Run, and says that there must arise gathering doubts that the Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that the military line, the prominent New York journals against England It fears that the question of the blockade may involve England in some difficult complication. The Times remarks that there is a little cloud which, atthough only as large as a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky.

On the last day of the session of Parliament Lord Palmerston stated his views on the blockading question. He said, in effect, that if the blockading force should allow one ship to enter a blockaded port by payment of duties, from that moment the blockade is raised.

A beligerent may seal a port, but if he lets one vessel in his right is gone. It follows, therefore, that when a Federal cruiser willingly allows a ship to pass into the blockaded port upon payment of cusis, the blockade will be at an end. An anonymous advertisement appears in the Liverpool Post for a shilling subscription for a testimonial to Beauregard for his skilful generalship. The London Herald says that a report has been received that Napoleon, on the receipt of intelligence of the defeat of the Northern army, decided

to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The state-ment is believed to be unfounded. Mr. Ten Brocck's horse Starke has won the Brighton stakes. FRANCE. The King of Sweden is the guest of Napoleo

The Paris Moniteur announces that the King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon. It is reported that his contemplated visit is postponed, if not abandoned, and that the King desires to visit the camp at Chalons if accompanied by the German Princes who met at Baden last year. He does not wish to appear as acting apart from The Bourse was very firm. Rentes 68f, 50c. [The following desputch was sent by the steamer inburgh:

The news of the Bull Run battle was received on the flow of the Bin Run outrie was received on the 4th inst., and caused a profound sensation. The Northern Americans were much depressed, and the Southerners correspondingly excited, causing almost a collision in the Liverpool news room. Mr. Russell's letter to the Times was confined to graphic details of the rout of the Northern army, which he calls a cowardly rout, miserable, causeless panie, and disgraceful to men in uniforms, and net The Times says, editorially, that the victory was

not a complete one. The Union army lost all, even their military honor, and wishes to find something in it to congratulate either the victors or the vanquished, but sees nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combatant. The Daily News denounces the Times' criticisms, but says that nothing happened which was not anticipated as possible. All the journals think that the event has closed the door to compromise and must embitter and rolong the contest A Paris letter says that the success of the Southerners has powerfully operated on the opinions of the Parisians in favor of the Secessionists. Parliament was prorogued on the 6th instant and the Queen's speech was read by a commission. It states that the foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and trusts that there is no danger of disturbances to the peace of Europe.

It notices the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy, and hopes for the happiest results. In relation to American affairs it says: The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States have, unfortunately, assumed a character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, has determined in common with the other Powers. has determined in common with the other Powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties. It refers to a settlement of

affairs in Syria, and hopes the arrangement will secure, henceforth, internal tranquillity. It rejoices at the prosperity of India.

The speech then returns thanks for the supplies voted and enumerates the important measures of the carriers. the session.

The ministers said they could enter into no arrangement relative to the Galway contract until the company was in a position to carry it out, which could not be before February next.

The yacht race between the English yacht Alarm. ormer. The Danish Government has granted an im

ortant modification in Mr. Shaffuer's North At-lantic telegraph concession, extending the time until 1874, and returning the caution money.

It is runnored that a conspiracy has been dis-covered in St. Petersburg to put aside the Em-peror and family, and to give a Constitution to Russia. THE LATEST, VIA LONDONDERRY. PARIS, Aug. 8.—To-day, the Emperor officially eccived the minister of the Kingdom of Italy. It is asserted that the interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will take place at trasbourg in October. Omar Pasha has addressed his ultimatum to the Montenegrin chiefs. His army numbers 30,000, and The London Shipping Gazette complains of the blockading force, and points to the risk of collision with the maritime powers. Other journals harpon

a like danger. LIVERPOOT, Aug. 7.—The sales of Cotton for three days have been 38,000 bales, including 17,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The American news had caused an advance of \(\frac{1}{2} d \), and the market closed buoyant, with a large export inquiry.

The Manchester advices were favorable. The Manchester advices were favorable.
Breadstuffs are still advancing, and there are more buyers than sellers. Plour is quoted at 25su28s 64; when is quiet, red Western 9s daults; red Southern 13su1s 66; white Western 12s; white Southern 13su14s 10d. Corn is firm, at an advance of 6tlals; mixed 30a 31s; white coun 31a34s.
PROVISIONS.—Beef steady; pock flat; bacon has a declining tendency; lard dull, at 47a50s.
PRODUCE.—Common Rosin dull at 7s; s pirits turpentine dull at 45a46s.

New Music -Oliver Ditson & Co. Roston, have he would run t blockade without difficulty. Her cargo consisted 200 tons pig iron, a quantity of the Air," a waltz, composed by Master Riter Fitzpig lead, 50 calys of quicksilver, 5 cases of rides, gerald, and dedicated to the lovely and accomSUNDAY MORNING IN CAMP.

Religious Services at Camac's Woods Yesterday. It is no insignificant comment upon the Christian spirit of the ago, that the civil war now waging in this country is being made a medium of missionary effort : for, while it is true that the various religious denominations are largely represented among the thousands that have volunteered in their country's service, it is no less true that many in regiments ac companied by faithful chaplains, have listened to the story of the Cross with a regularity and interest since the commencement of the war, to which they had not before been accustomed. It would, of course, be impossible to estimate the fruits of these labors among the soldiers; but that they belong to the category of blessings arising from the war no

one ought to doubt. And what a category that will be! The barvest of war is not a universal blight. The tillage which it employs does not oster the "thorn and the brier of vice" without also developing the "fir and the myrtle of virtue." Already, our present conflict has wrought incalculable good. The too long dormant and over-confi dont patriotism of the North has at length leaped like a lion from his lair. Our people have learned the stern lessons of their forefathers, that there is comething more valuable than gold, and that its preservation is worth even the best blood of their kindred. Economy is again taking its place among practical virtues, and self-denial is asserting its prerogative in a thousand forms. And who can doubt that when the storm of battle is over, and our strong field-hardened legions return to the peaceful pursuits of home a hardier generation of men will be the issue? And, some, it may be hoped, will honor the labors of the army chaplain by the confession that listening to the Gospel on the tented field first taught them that " the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." The announcement having been made that there would be preaching by the Rev. B. N. Reed, chaplain of Col. Chantry's Regiment, at Camp Peters, Camac's Woods, yesterday morning, the writer pro-

ceeded thither with the double purpose of hearing a sermon to the soldiers, and seeing a Sunday morning in camp. Camp Peters occupies the "Camac Woods" enclosure between Tenth and Eleventh streets, a gentle declivity, with all the natural requisites of a comfortable encampment. The tents are pitched on the northern section of the slope, the southern being richly wooded with forest rees, in the midst of which was a board platform, about thirty feet square, elevated some twelve inches above ground, and surrounded on three sides with rudely-constructed seats. This was evidently to be the chapel in the woods. As we entered the grounds, several large baskets of providiately drums were heard sounding at Annondale sions had just been deposited within the encampment line, which were being carefully guarded by grim centries; the officers of two of the companies (the regiment as yet numbers but seven in all) were forming their men in front of their tents, to the tap of a drum, beaten by a boy apparently about ten years of age, smoking a cigar, in shirt sleeves and bare feet. A few minutes afterwards, a company of twelve gentlemen and five ladies—the . Eoleon Choir "-entered the platform area, and were soon joined by the chaplain. An opening anthem was the signal for the soldiers to make their appearance, and, at its close, the two companies already referred to marched up and took their positions on each side of the platform, where they remained standing throughout the service. After a short prayer, the minister told his congregation (which had by this time been largely increased by visitors from the neighborhood, and the arrival of unformed soldiers) that, as the choir, which had kindly consented to serve them, was engaged to sing at church at ten and a half o'clock, some distance from the camp, their services would be Brief. A bymn was then given out in the following terms, showing that, although the colonel and his lieutenant were absent, the chaplain was not inclined to usurp the power to command, even in his own department: "The choir and soldiers, if they feel so disposed, might now sing the sixteenth hymn," was the non-imperative request. Small books, containing a collection of sacred hymns and national songs, wore handed around to the men, and

the words of the hymn commencing-"This is the day the Lord hath made, He calls the hours His own? were made to resound through this cathedral of Nature with a melody at once novel and impressive. The hymn concluded, Mr. Reed proceeded to address his hearers upon these words "He careth for you,"-Ist Peter, v. 7,

The style and matter of the discourse did not indicate any special brilliancy in its author, which would, in fact, have been out of place. That God did care for man, he said, was the conviction of every religious beart, and ought to be realized and acknowledged by every reflecting mind. God had at all times manifested the deepest solicitude for the comfort and happiness of his human offspring. Some persons alleged that, from the infinite magnitude of the universe. His special supervision of its details was impossible. The Psalmist, however, whose convictions could hardly be questioned, had thought differency when he exclaimed, "When I consider thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that Thou visitest him?" It required but due reflection upon the attributes of Jehovah to understand and believe that He can exercise His guardian care over an endless number of worlds with as much case as he can direct the affairs of a single one; and the same was true of His "eare" over nations and individuals. One of the peets had

said : "Remember man, the universal cause Acts not by partial, but by general laws," intimating that while God takes a general supervision He does not descend to particulars. But the philosophy of the Bible was, that, "not a sparrow cun fall to the ground without His notice," and the same authority declared of men, "Ye are of more value than many sparrows," and that "the very hairs of your head are all numbered."

God's love for the children of men was most marvellous. It was this that had induced him to make to them a revelation of his will. His power to bless and to afflict was alike irresistible. His afflictive providences, it was true, were his strange work, and would always, in the end. be found to have seen permitted for good. With truth and great significance He had exclaimed of his ancient people, "What more could I have done for my people that I have not done?" and this same God, to-day, addressed every believer, "Behold I stand at the door and knock, and if any will open unto me I will come in and sup with him and he with me." God's most wonderful expression of love for the race, however, had been in giving his own wellbeloved Son to suffer, bleed, and die in the sinner's stead. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life." was the sublime testimony of the Scriptures. "But, does God care for ME!" was the question that naturally arose in the mind. Some were desponding amid trials, and were ready to conclude that they were forsaken by man and abandoned by (lod : yet it should be remembered that apparent severity on the part of God was not unfrequently an exhibition of his love. Many could say with the Psalinist, in confirmation of this, "Before I was afflicted I went astray. The speaker was carnest in his entreaties for all to "lay up treasure in Heaven." God did exercise care over all his creatures, but so in a special manner over those who love and serve him. Daniel had been cast into the lion's den because he would not consent to worship a false God; but even there the Lord delivered him from harm. Paul

and Silas were cast into prison, but being faithful. they had been rescued from the hand of their persecutors. So it would ever be found. The God of Daniel, and of his three brethren, rescued from the flery furnace, and of Paul and Silas, was the same God to-day, and exercised the same watchful care over all who love, fear, and obey him. During the delivery of the sermon the soldiers. silent and motionless as statues, listened with ex-

The exercises were concluded by the cheir singing the popular national hymn, " My country, 'tis of thee.

Sweet land of liberty. Of thee I sing." From Missonn.

THE RETREATING TROOPS-PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE. Rolla, Mo., Aug. 18.—The St. Louis Republican correspondent furnishes us with the following

The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping ground, eight miles southwest of here, to-day, where there is an abundance of water and other facilities for camp life. Major Sturges assumed command of the army at about thirty miles from Springfield, and has since conducted the retreat. The First Iowa Regiment reached here to-day, and will proceed immediately to St. Louis and be dishanded, their term of enlistment having expired. The loss of this regiment was 13 killed, 134; re-enlisting, thus avoiding a wounded, 56 seriously and 8 mortally, and 5 missng. Lieut, Col. Merritt, commanding the First Iowa

Regiment: reports officially that the enemy brought into the field 14,000 well-armed, disciplined troops, and 2,000 irregular troops, while our own force was only about 5,000 in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the considerably less than 4,000 for the considerably less than 4,000 for the considerably less than 5,000 for the considerably less cluding four hours.

Captain Enmill McDonald, of the habeas-corpus

capain Eminit McDonaid, of the habeas-corpus notoriety, arrived at Major Sturges' camp this morning with a flag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, and procure medical stores for the wounded on both sides, but it is strongly suspected that he is really acting as a spy. What action Major Sturges will take in the matter is not known. The British Gunboat Gladiator. New York. Aug 18.—Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Gladiator arrived here this evening. She reports speaking the U. S. cutter Harriet Lane off New Inlet, North Carolina, on the 14th, cruising. Left in Hampton Roads on the 15th, the U. S. ships Wabash, Minnesota, Savannah, and Cumberland.

Troops for Washington. New York, Aug. 18.—The Massachusetts regiment left about 3 o'clock this afternoon by railroad

for Philadelphia.

THE CITY.

HEARING OF THE PIRATE CREW OF THE Petrel - Their Commitment. - On Saturday fternoon the crew of the privateer Petrel were again brought up before the United States Comissioner for a hearing. About half-past two o'clock two prison vans, con-

taining the prisoners, drove up in front of the United States court-room, and were immediately surrounded by a crowd, anxious to get a glimpse of the pirates. A passage-way was opened by tha olice, and the prisoners taken in. When the doors of the Court-room were opened, there was quite a rush, and the apartment was soon filled. The United States was represented by District Attorney Coffey, George H. Earle, and H. Aston, and the prisoners by Messrs. N. Harrison, John P. Q'Neil, Charles W. Brook, and George W. Arun

The hearing was commenced at a few minutes past three o'clock. Mr. Harrison withdrew the motion to waive a hearing, which he had made at a hearing on Wednesday afternoon. The evidence was then proceeded with as follows: Lewis C. Sartori, sworn.—I am a commander in the United States navy; am in command of United States steamer Flag; the thirty-six prisoners were transferred to me to be brought to the North;

transferred to me to be brought to the North; while I ying off Savannah, on the evening of 12th of August, I descried a sail and stood towards it; came up with sail about nine o'clock, and found it to be the United States frigate St. Laurence; told Oapt. Devine, commanding officer. I would board him in the morning, the weather then being rough; I did so, and received my letter bug; he told me he had the crew of the privateer Petrel, formerly revenue cutter Aiken, on board; he showed me a shot which they had fired into the St. Laurence; he told me he returned the fire, and the privateer soom told me he returned the fire, and the privateer so went down; he rescued all the crew except two; I told him I would be obliged to go North, and asked for orders to that effect, but he gave me none; I told him I would report to the squadron off Charleston: I then left him and went to my vessel; in a few minutes the St. Lawrence signalled me, and said that the prisoners would be dore Stringham, in Hampton Roads; the prisoners were then sent on board, thirty-two in irons and four without irons; the captain also sent a packfour without irons; the captain also sent a package to Commodore Stringham, which I delivered to the court; the prisoners before me all appear to be the men sent upon my ship; I only saw two of thom before; Mr. Harvey served with motiventy-seven years ago; he was a messmate with me in 1824; I met him again in 1840, in the Pacific; he was then a passed midshipman; my recollections of him were always pleasant; I lost sight of him in 1841; I never saw him until he was brought to my ship; I then recognized him and asked him if his name was Harvey; he replied yes, and I then asked him a few questions: plied yes, and I then asked him a few questions; I asked him whether his heart or his circumstances were in this cause; he replied that his circumstances, chiefly; I told him that I was sorry to see stances, chiefly; I told him that I was sorry to see him there, and he said he was also sorry; Harrison I have also seen; in June, I was off Charleston, when a flag of truce came out, and I was signalled from the Wabash to communicate with the steamer bringing it; I fired a blank cartridge and brought her to; I asked if they had anything to communicate; a boat came off and Harrison came aboard with a letter; Mr. Muir, the same gentleman who was prosted in Naw York, came charries. man who was arrested in New York, came aboard with an English captain; I took them to the com-manding officer, and Harrison remained with me; some of our men said he was a Northern man, and joked him a good deal until dinner time, when he some of our men were very much incensed at him; he told me that he was not a spy, but was a second mate of the General Clinch, which came with the flag, and was obliged to come upon my ship; I left men, upon my arrival, to deliver the prisoner to the United States marshal; I had no communication with any of the men. cation with any of the men.

Cross-examined-To the best of my belief the Cross-examined—To the best of my belief the mon before me are the prisoners brought to my ship; the captain of the St. Lawrence told me that he had fired twelve gans; the Petrel had been trying to get away, but the St. Lawrence was too fast for her; I can't say positively who fired the first shot; my impression is that the St. Lawrence fired a blank cartridge; Mr. Harvey, in conversation, told me they had but two gans; Mr. Harvey said he had nothing to do with the firing of the gan; I indeed me they find but two guns; Mr. Harvey said he had nothing to do with the firing of the gun; I judged from his position among the men that he was a first leutenant. [Paper shown.] That paper came from the package which I brought to Commodore Stringham. [This was a letter-of-marque issued at Montgomery the 10th of July. A number of other papers from the same package were produced, and recognized by the witness, who said that the package was brought on board at the same time as the prisoners.] Cross-examination continued—Mr. Harvey told me the Pattel was first going southeast and they me the Petrel was first going southeast, and then the course was changed to south; I understood that the Petrel came out of Charleston on Saturday, and

was taken on Sunday.

Mr. Coffey said that he would not call any more witnesses, but asked that the prisoners be commit-Commissioner Heazlitt said that the prisoner would be committed to answer the charge of pirace n maliciously attacking the United States frigate in manufactify attacking the United States rights St. Lawrence on the 20th of July, with intent to plunder, and also the charge of treason in lovying war against the United States; the first charge to be tried in the District Court and the other in that Cincent Court. Circuit Court.

The prisoners were then removed to the Moya-mensing in the prison vans. A large crowd assem-bled about the doors and hooted and yelled at the unfortunate" fellows, but no disturbance or via ence was attempted. Another Cavalry Regiment .- A new cavalry regiment, under the command of Colonel Richard H. Rush. is now in the process of formation in this city. The Colonel is a graduate of West Point, (being, infact, a classmate of Gen. McClellan.) ront (seing maiet, acrassman or or account, he having graduated in the artillery, in which branch of the service he served with distinction throughout the Mexican war. He has for the past few years

lived in private life, but, feeling it now to be his duty to serve his country in this her day of trial,

has offered and had accepted his services. He was

proposed lately, amongst other able officers, for a brigadier generalship, and was also elected by the new Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment, now in Washington, their colonel; but, having accepted the position of colonel of caulty by declined the the position of colonel of cavalry, he declined the other effored honor.

Every facility has been given at the War Department to further the wishes of the Colonel in his desire to make this regiment equal to the regulars. Horses, arms, accontrements, camp and baggage equipments, are, by order, at his disposal as fast as companies are austered in, and ample time will be afforded before leaving the camp ground to have the regiment thoroughly drilled. Different from most ranging the camp most regiments, this one will march by the common most regiments, this one will maren by the common roads to the seat of war, in order to give every opportunity for instruction in all the detail of the march and camp, before reaching the enemy's country, thus being fully prepared for active ser-

DELAWARE TERMINUS OF THE PENNSYLVA-NIA RAHAROAD.—The Pennsylvania Contral Rail-road has begun work on the Delaware terminus of that road, building wharfage, and making ready for the crection of elevators, which are to rival, in magnitude those of New York. When completed, grain will be poured into Philadelphia from Chicago without breaking bulk. To this trade is to succeed pork packing, the hogs to be brought there alive. The increased value of offal at tidewater will now cost of two ways. will pay cost of transporting the whole hog. When thus supplied with flour, grain, and neat in abundance for foreign customers, a line of stemners is to succeed. But all these things are in the distance. One clevator will be built at first, with a capacity of 475,000 bushels. It will be fire-proof, iron being the principal material, and the grain will be raised by steam. Numerous improvements will be intro-duced, making it the most complete yet built in

the country. SCOTT LEGION REGIMENT .- The Scott Legion Regiment, Colonel Gray, which served under Gen. Patterson, have decided to reorganize, and for this purpose have taken the room at the northwest cor ner of Seventh and Chestnut, second story. The Legion have selected their late adjutant, Edwin R Biles, as celonel, vice Col. Gray, resigned. Col. Biles was a soldier of Mexico and Nicaragua, and his recent bearing in the columns of General's Patterson and Banks so won the hearts of the men that they have designated him to command them that they have designated him to command them throughout the war. The quarternmetership of the regiment is still in aboyance, although the general voice of the regiment seems to point to houis M. Chasteaux, late of McMullin's Rangers. Mr. Chasteaux for some of the Mullin's Rangers. caux possesses all the elements of energy and abi lity, and, we doubt not, will fulfit his requirement.

THE ZOUAVES D'AFRIQUE .- The Zonaves d Afrique, under the command of Captain C. H. T. Collis, made a street parade on Saturday after-noon. They are a fine-looking body of men, but are not yet iniformed. The corps were mustered into the service of the United States on Saturday, The mustering officer, Captain McArthur, said they were the finest set of men he ever saw mustered into the service. They expect to receive marching orders in about twenty days. The company will emplary attention; mothers, with infants in arms, had gathered around, from idle curiosity it may be, but their attention to the speaker's words showed an awakened interest in the subject, and when the sermon closed, the solemn inquiry, "Does God care for me?" seemed impressed upon every counterform or continuous and will be an independent organization, and will be an independent organization.

French Zonave costume. Young's Kentucky Cavalry .- Another company, of ninety-five men, left the headquarters, 715 Market street, for Camp Park, at Washington, on Saturday evening, making the fifth company from this city which has been attached to the Regiment for the past week. There are now in camp Captains Bell. Jones, Burrows, Grant, Hamilton, Robinson, Marlin, and Towne, of this city, besides several companies from other places. About 1,000 horses, have already been sont formand, and horses have already been sent forward, and many more are to be inspected for this brigade. Col. Young having orders to raise a brigade of fifty companies, of ninety-five men each, there is vet opportunity for all who wish to join the cavalry service. The Government furnishes everything,

Col. Birney's Zouaves .- About 700 men COL. BIRNEY'S ZOUAVES.—About 100 men are in Camp Kelley belonging to Colonel Birney's Twenty-third Regiment, and some of the officers and men of one of the skeleton regiments have attached themselves to the Twenty-third. The recruits in this regiment are mostly young men. Many of the old members of the Twenty-third are macellisting, thus avoiding a tedious delay in getro-enlisting, thus avoiding a tedious delay in get-ting into service. Lieut. J. R. Johnston, of the Chiengo Zouaves, who has been in our city for a long period, drilling young men in the Zouave Battalion, has joined Col. Birney, and is attached to Company C. The Elisworth Zouaves, at Eighth and Callowhill streets, are recruiting a company for active service, to be connected with Col. Bir-ney.

FUNERAL OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN. Tho obsequies of the Rev. Mr. Mulholland, paster of St. John's Catholic Church, Manayunk, took place on Saturday morning. Mr. Mulholland was in the 71st year of his age at the time of his death, and has been paster of St. John's Church for the past twenty-five years. His loss will be deeply felt by his congregation, as he was respected and loved by all who knew him. The evenomies took place in the church in Manayunk, where he had so long the church in Manayunk, where he had so long filled the pulpit. He was buried in the yard attached to the church.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A man

SERIOUS KAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named David Scott, formerly a member of Col. Mann's Regiment, attempted to jump off the cars on the Germantown Railroad, noar Camac's Woods, on Friday afternoon, about three o'clock. He fell and was very seriously injured about the head. He was conveyed to a drug store at Sixth street and Girard avenue, and was subsequently taken to his home on Tenth street, below Girard avenue.