The European Powers,

authority for saying that in the instance when the

Niagara was off the station of Charleston for

twenty four hours, Lord Lyons brought the subject

to the notice of the United States Government : with

that exception, which happened twelve weeks ago,

no foreign Government has expressed a word of

discontent towards this Government concerning the

blockade. On the contrary, it is universally re-

spected by foreign Governments, although some of

their subjects are very active in endeavoring to

evade the blockade, and very clamorous against it

The New Gunboats.

The gunbents building in Maine are to be named

the Katahdin, the Arosstock, the Penobscot, the

Kennebec, and the Kineo. Those in Massachusetts.

the Marhichead the Sagamore, the Chocura and

the Huron. In Connecticut, the Owasco, Kanawha.

and Cayuga. In New York, the Unadilla, the Ot-

tawa, the Pembina, the Seneca, the Chippewa,

and the Wiscon. In Pennsylvania, the Hasea, the

Naval Affairs.

Masses Spannopp & Tileston, who have tw

steamers running between New York and Key

West and Havana, have proposed to subsist one

officer and fifteen men on board of each ves-

sel, to be furnished with the proper armament

and clothed with authority to capture privateers

Inhoma. At Baltimore, the Pinela.

nosition.

examination

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF | ceipts is undoubted, and the obligation of this STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied is entitled "An act to provide increased reto 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."

The English Press on Bull Run. When the London Times declares that the Secessionists gained a victory at Bull Run-«a complete victory—as much a victory as | annually; this sum is apportioned among the Austerlitz"-one wonders which most predominates, its simple effrontery, its palpable ignorance, or its notorious mendacity. The London Daily Telegraph, which sets it down as only "second to Magenta, or to Solferino, of something less than \$14,500,000, being payin actual slaughter," is just as badly informed. Our readers should know that the Telegraph long had been a liberal, independent journal, but has lately become the thick-and-thin advocate of the Palmerston Ministry, and especially of the small morsel of mortality, Earl 1st of April, 1862, at their actual value on RUSSELL, who exactly realizes the idea in Tow that day. The whole valuation of the Moone's satirical poem, "There was a little man, and he had a little soul."

In the battle of Magenta 20,000 Austrians were placed hers de combat, 7,000 were taken prisoners, and 12,000 muskets and 30,000 knapsacks were picked up. At Solferino, the Austrian loss was considerably greater, but the victory there lost Lombardy to Austria, confirmed the exile of the Grand Dukes, transferred Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Victor EMMANCEL, and paved the way for the annexa- tax may be collected by distress, or, for want tion of the Kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, and of sufficient personal property, by sale of the all the rest of Italy except Venetia and the land, with pecuniary penalties added to the small remnant of Italy not defended by French bayonets.

When news of Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz reached William Prit, he was almost paralyzed with dismay, surprise, and anger. He grasped the despatch, and convulsively crushing it up in his hand, exclaimed, with the energy of conviction and grief, "Then we may roll up the map of Europe for the next twenty years." In six weeks, he was a dead manheart-broken by a victory which made Naro-EFON virtual master of the continent of Europe. In that battle, 10,000 of the Austro-Russian army were left dead on the field, 20,-000 were taken prisoners, 185 pieces of cannon, 400 caissons, and 45 standards were captured. The French lost 12,000 men, and NA-POLEON'S ferce of 80,000 men was opposed by 84,000 of the allied army. That was a battle, which at once placed Northern Europe at the conqueror's feet, and closed the campaign by

Compare these great European battles, which immediately decided most momentous pointsnamely, the supremacy of Naroleon I., and the liberation of Italy, with our battle of Bull Run. We had a small force engaged,we won the victory at first,-we sustained one sometimes paralyze the best troops, (as with thereby superseding any appraisement or other the French on one occasion, during the Italian proceeding under the act. Provisions are war of 1859;) we did not lose a single standand; the enemy was either unable or unwilling tax in like manner as the direct tax. to follow up the "victory;" and our troops It will thus be seen that the direct tax is are now preparing for a renewal of the campaign, with better discipline and better heart vied upon all incomes, (\$800 being first exthan before, for they have unbounded confidence in the united command of General deduction for any expenses, except the Score and General McCLELLAN.

If the London Times should desire to be preperty from which the income is derived. considered "the leading journal of Europe." (a title which it modestly claims for itself.) it direct tax. Houses in the occupation of their must get new and well-informed writers, owners, worth \$500, property belonging to the Every military man-every reader, in fact, of ordinary knowledge, whether derived from books or conversation-must detect, at once, assessment for the direct tax. No excise or the reckless and even impudent mendacity which declares Bull Run to be "a complete victory-as much a victory as Austerlitz."

Mr. Russean, upon whose long report The Times rests for information, saw nothing of the fight, which had been raging some seven hours before he reached Centreville, the terminus of his journey. Indeed, he only describes the retreat—the rout, if the word suit him better. Considering that he had left his escort seven miles behind him, by the time he had reached the Long Bridge over the Potomac, and actually was one of the foremost fugitives who reached Washington, distancing every other newspaper man out on service that day, his sketch is very clever. We shall not too curiously inquire how he was able to describe scenes from which he travelled as fast as ever his galloping steed could carry him. We repeat, the rout has given us a lesson which was needed. It has checked, and probably stopped, the tendency to be influenced by the advice or the reproaches of civilians, and has placed the conduct of the war in the hands of capable military chiefs. If Europe has any idea that the United States will not carry out the firm purpose of compelling the revolted South to abandon its treason and come back under the shelter of the Constitu-

tion, it will do well to think otherwise. We won Freedom, in our struggle for Independence, by the same self-reliance and valor. which we now shall exercise to preserve it. To think that we shall not succeed, with so just a cause as ours, would be to nullify the glory of the past-in the words of the poet: Was it for this we sent out

Liberty's cry from our shore?
Was it for this that her shout
Thrilled to the world's very core?

As the London Daily News says: "The defeat of the North shuts the door to compromise or to acquiescence on any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we, of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our kinsmen were rest until they have turned defeat into victory."

The Acts of Congress. We publish this morning further extracts from the laws passed at the late session of Congress, and also give, in another article, a synopsis of the provisions of the law relating to the direct tax which is to be levied for the support of the Government.

Among the provisions in relation to the army, it will be seen that the widow or legal heirs of such volunteers as die or may be killed in service, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to all arrearages of pay and allowances. It will also be noticed, that the Secretary of War is authorized to introduce such a system of allotment tickets as is now used in the navy, or something similar, to enable the families of volunteers to draw a portion of their pay. Great disappointment and misery was occasioned during the term of service of the three-months volunteers by the absence of a provision of this kind, and we are giad to notice that this evil has been fully

guarded against. It will be seen that Act No. 21 gives recruits in the regular army the same pay and bounties as those who are connected with volunteer regiments, and makes their term of service three years. Thus the invidious distinction, which for a time threatened to prevent an increase of the regular forces ,has been destroyed. By Act No. 58, the pay of privates in both branches of the service was fixed at \$13 per month, in addition to clothing and rations. What the new army ration is, will be seen by Sec. 13 of Act No. 38. No other soldiers in the world are so bountifully supplied.

It will also be noticed that Act No. 21 provides for officers of the regular army mingling with the volunteers in such manner as may best promote the efficiency of the latter, without sacrificing their original rank in the regular army after the insurrection is suppressed.

a thorough inquiry into the proper compensational a figure of Justice on the left. tion of the various civil officers of the Government, with a view to the diminution of their salaries, or a reduction of the number of employees wherever such action is deemed advisable. The necessity of this step will be increased by the new additions to our military and navel establishments, and the numerous officers they will require.

A Body of Illinois Union troops, numbering only 250, defeated an insurgent force of 750 men at Charleston, Mo., on Monday night, timate and inevitable result of the treasonable killing forty of the latter, and taking seventeen prisoners, with a loss of only one man.

THE CONVENTION of Western Virginia has concluded to attempt to erect a new State,

to be called Kanawha.

Direct Taxes. This is a subject of interest to every one in linter st. The problem of State politics is the community, and the provisions of the late approaching a most gradifying solution, -and act of Congress on the subject do not appear in its various phases we see the spectacle of an to be well known, that act having undergone honest public sentiment, contending with a many alterations during its progress through | desperate and depraved school of politicians. the National Legislature. The propriety of The people of Ohio are a nobic people. They paying current expenditures with current re-

tax will meet a ready acquiescence. The act of Congress, passed August 5, 1861. venue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes." Its first seven sections make alterations in the tariff, which are generally understood. Its other sections relate to the levving and collection of taxes. There are two kinds of taxes directed by this law: 1st. A direct tax. 2d. An inome tax. The direct tax is to produce to Government the sum of twenty million dollars States and Territories of the Union. The amount to be paid by the States now in revolt and rebellion is upwards of five and a half millions (5,500,000) of dollars, and the balance, able by the loyal States and the Territories, including the District of Columbia. This tax is to be levied only on "lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses," which are to be valued on the State being completed, the assessors will, in State Convention, assign to each county its quota, or, in other words, they will fix such a rate of tax as will not to the Government the two millions of dollars which is the proportion Pennsylvania has to pay. The assessors, collectors, and other officers necessary for the purposes of the act, are to be appointed by the President: to give security, and be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. The original amount. Three years are allowed to the owner for redemption, by repayment to the purchaser, with twenty per centum interest. The income tax is to be levied upon the

may be. There are thousands of good and true men in Ohio, any one of whom would fittingly annual income, whether "such income is derepresent its patriotic people, and adorn the rived from any kind of property or from any Executive chair which those people are about profession, trade, employment, or vocation, to fill. It is thought that Hon. DAVID Top carried on in the United States or elsewhere, will be the choice of the Union people. Ceror from any other source whatever, if such tainly no choice could be more appropriate. annual income exceeds the sum of \$800," and As the chairman of the Baltimore Democratic is a tax of "three per centum on the amount Convention after the retirement of Cusming. of such excess of income above \$500." Upon the income of non-residents the tax is five per | Mr. Top is the national representative of the Douglas party, and his nomination would centum; and provided, that on all income be a graceful compliment to the Douglas derived from United States Treasury notes, party, all over the country. If the Deloans, and other securities, there shall only be mocracy are to have the Governor, let Mr. one and a half per cent. The tax is to be Top, or some man equally as good, be chosen, assessed on the annual income of the year next preceding the time of assessment, to wit: the and the country will ratify the choice. year next preceding the 1st of January, 1862. GREAT ACTIVITY is observable at all the reand so on annually thereafter. But, in esticruiting stations since the recent order of the mating the income, all taxes assessed upon

Secretary of War was issued. It has evidentthe property from which the income is derived are to be first deducted. ly had an excellent effect. The good men who enlist or volunteer prefer activity to tedious This tax is made payable on or before the delay, and many are willing to join a regiment 30th of June, 1862, after which time it bears which they know is about to start to Washinterest; and any State or Territory is allowed ington, who have no desire to lead for months a deduction of fifteen per cent., which will pay of those sudden and inexplicable panics which its quota of direct tax to the United States, a semi-civil and semi-military life at rendezyous in our city. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. made for the legal collection of the income [From our Special Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861. levied only mon lands; the income tax is le-There can be no denial of the fact that the Govern ment is now on the defensive. The tide which ebbed from Manassas has not been turned, and.

empted to all.) from whatever source, without what is more, it will require a great effort to turn National, State, or local taxes assessed on the it. I do not think that our July disaster either prolonged the war or increased its magnitude. It only dispelled the orroneous idea which had There is a saving clause with regard to the into the minds of the people, that it would be brief and bloodless. It has shown us in what points we underrated the rebels and overrated our own United States, and property exempted by strength. It has proved to us conclusively that in State laws from taxation, are not subject to July the rebels had a larger, better-drilled, and a better-officered army than ours. Not that the internal duties or taxes are imposed by the act. material was any better, but that their material The taxes which, under ordinary circumhad been more carefully and thoroughly devestances, would be collected from the insurgent loped. Three-fourths of McDowell's army could scarcely have gone through the manual of arms, States, are to be a lien, and remain due until and many of those in command would have been they are paid with interest, when the authority

"There is a pestilent Secession sheet begins circulate in this country, and we understand that it is likewise circulating in other places, called the New York Day-Book. The aim of this sheet is to poison the minds of its readers into disloyalty—to prejudice them against the cause of the Govern-ment—to arouse sympathy in behalf of the South. It is controlled by a class of men who are enemies It is controlled by a class of men who are enemies of the Union. Its object is to sow as much dissension at the North as possible, and thus obstruct the Government in its efforts to restore as regarding authority. Uncommon efforts are being made by certain parties here—and by some from whom we had a right to expect better things—to give it a wide circulation, especially among Democrats."—Bloomsburg (Columbia county, Pa.) Republican.

of the Federal Government shall be restored.

This pestilent sheet is maintained by certain capitalists in New York in the interest of the Secessionists, and has been circulated for some years, in the South, as a much more efficient organ of treason than the Charleston Mercury itself. It has very little circulation in New York, and, like the New York News-the organ of the Hon. BEN. Wood, notorious for his lottery speculations, and for his liberal expenditures in the State of Delaware, and elsewhere, to procure charters for this infamous traffic-is now disseminated, in many cases, gratis, only to poison the fountains of public opinion, and to destroy the Government. Both of these papers are the tenders of such Secession sheets as the New Orleans Delta, the Montgomery Advertiser and the Richmond Enquirer. Freedom of the press is one of the dearest of all our institutions, but when a newspaper is published simply to destroy freedom, ought not the public authorities promptly to intervene? We are glad to see that the Grand Jury of the United States Court of the Southern district of New York has presented all the Secession sheets in that city. What is U.S. Attorney Coffey about in Philadelphia, that he has not taken steps to drive out the organs of treason from the counties composing his bailiwick? The Grand Jury of the district

meets to-day. Is he ready?

The New Treasury Notes. In New York numerous subscriptions to the new Federal loan, represented by 7.30 per cent. Treasury notes, have already been made, in sums varying from \$50 to \$40,000. The engravers are busily at work completing the new notes of various denominations. The demand notes of \$5, \$10, and \$20, are now being printed. in two colors, green and black on the face and green on the back. They will be payable in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. The New York Post says that the \$5 note is embellished on the left margin with a full-length figure of "America" standing on a globe, with the motto " E Pluribus Unum." and on the right a portrait of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. On the left of the \$10 note is an admirable likeness of President Lay COLN; in the centre the American eagle; and on the right a full-length figure representing the Arts. In the centre of the \$20 note is a full-length figure of Justice. The other parts of it are filled with a combination of geometrical lathe work and other securities against

counterfeiting. They are of a convenient size for a circu-

lating medium. The 7.30 interest notes will be ready for issue on the 1st of September. The Post gives the following description of their designs: Fifties, distinguished by a very large engraving of the American eagle; one hundred dollar notes, which will be ornamented with an engraving of General Scorr, the best and most life-like portrait of the original we have ever seen; the five hundreds have in the centre a | Prince George or Anne Arundel. But even granting portrait of Washington, on the left a figure of all this, is it not a humiliating thought that herein the Justice, and on the right a figure of Fortune. | capital of the Republic people should even have the

The \$1,000 note has a fine portrait of Secretary Chase; the \$5,000 note has a picture of an Indian woman supporting the arms of the It will be seen that Act No. 26 provides for United States, with an appropriate background

> THOSE who are disposed to accuse the Administration of a design to make an unnecescarefully read the extract from the recent speech of one of the members of the Cabinet, Mr. CALEB B. Smith, which we published yes-terday. It is a most emphatic disavowal of without arms—and they will be gladly welcomed. Mr. CALEB B. SMITH, which we published yessuch a purpose, and affords another strong additional proof that whatever injury is inflicted upon the "peculiar institution" will be the legiconduct of its special champions, who are infinitely the most effective Abolitionists in our

country. We are indebted to Adams' Express Compapy for late Tennessco papers.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

WE LOOK upon Ohio with some degree of

have responded to the call of the Government

in the most gratifying manner, and throughout

this rebellion they have exhibited an earnest-

ness and devotion which no words can appro-

priately commend. In that State, as in other

States of the North, the Democratic organiza-

tion is controlled by politicians like VALLAN-

DIGHAM, who are avowedly hostile to the Go-

vernment, or like Cox, who loudly profess

Union sentiments, while they busily aid in fos-

tering a disunion feeling. Anxious to commit

the organization which had fostered them to

an antagonism with the Administration, and,

therefore, with the loyal sentiment which the

Administration represents, they not long since

placed on record a platform which assumed

the ideas of Jefferson Davis to be the ideas

of the Democratic party, and sought to make

At the time we denounced this scheme as

we felt it to be our duty to denounce it, for

with the dying words of Douglas before us,

no true follower of Douglas could endorse

their treason and still be true to his teachings

and his memory. As the Republican party

had tendered to the Democratic party terms of

a union based on the most patriotic principles,

and looking only to the success of those princi-

ples and the election of good men to office as

their representative, we could not see how the

proffer could be honorably refused. The

Douglas Democracy, we are proud to see

have no intention of refusing it. Stepping

aside from an organization, which under its

present management is a delusion and a snare,

they say to the Republicans that as patriot,

We only wish to say to the Democracy of

Ohio, that we congratulate them upon the no-

ble stand they have taken. In the terms of

their union we have no interest. Anxious

only to see a great principle succeed, we are

indifferent as to who the leader of that principle

puzzled to form a company in line. Most excellent

as lawyers, doctors, mechanics, and laborers-un.

surpassed in the professions, the arts and sciences,

or the more common branches of industry—they

were no soldiers, nor had they the opportunity o

becoming soldiers. The discipline was lax. Many

of the regiments were little more than political con-

ventions, and the officers, instead of attending to

the details of the camp and the field, were

busily intriguing as to who should have the

offices of honor and profit. Others, again, looked

upon the whole affair as a mere matter of business

in which a thousand men were to be clothed and

equipped, and in the subsistance and equipage five or

six excellent and lucrative contracts to be attended

to. Fighting and discipline were secondary mat-

ters. So John Jones was colonel, and John Smith

quartermaster, and Robinson the contractor for

guns, bacon, and military cloth, it was of little con-

sequence whether the regiment conquered or was

conquered. In recruiting the regiments the aspi-

rants for command were not men who had made

the military art a study, but expectant candidates

for office at the next party convention. Military

life, to them, was only so much capital for the

sheriffalty or a prothonotaryship in one of the

courts, and a position in the regiment or company

was only valued as a means of controlling the votes

of delegates in a convention or the people at the

I only allude to these things in passing, and in

illustration of the idea which prompted this letter,

and that is, that Washington city is purely a defen-

sive outpost, an immense entrenchment or fortifica-tion, defended by an indefinite number of thou-

sands. Before those entrenchments, and almost

within a morning's walk, there is a large, well-

disciplined, and exultant army. It may be only a

remnant of the army which assailed us at Manassas

but, even granting it is a remnant, we know too

much of the main body not to feel how large the

residue of it must be. We know, too, that super-

buman exertions are being made to force all the

soldiers possible from every Southern State into

Virginia. Every incentive is offered. Every motive

which man's ingenuity can devise is presented to the

minds of the Southern people. Their personal honor,

their family pride, their love of home, are all flatter-

ed. Stories of rapine are told to incite them to re-

venge. False apprehensions are awakened, and old

ones excited. And when everything else fails, force

is used. Gov. Letcher calls upon all able-bodied men

to assemble in each county and bring their arms;

General Beauregard tells the people around his

camps that, in return for his services as the defender

of their homes, they must feed his army; while Mr

Davis proclaims every one who will not swear alle-

giance to him an alien enemy. All these acts, on

the part of the insurgents, indicate but one thing,

and that is, their determination to summon all their

energies for the purpose of striking a fearful blow

Have they not proclaimed their policy? We all

remember the declaration of Mr. Stephens, that

Washington would fall by a "reversionary right,"

and that the capital, renovated, completed, and im-

proved, would for ever after float from its pinnacle

the flag of a Southern Confederacy. Southern let-

ter-writers even now say that, between Davis and

Benuregard, there is a difference of opinion, the

General wishing to immediately advance, while the

President insists that he shall wait and watch.

Throughout the South the people are murmuring

because the capital is not attacked, and extreme

Southern men are denouncing Beauregard for not

having followed up his Manassas victory. The Se-

cessionists in Maryland cannot conceal their exulta-

tion at the idea of the rebels crossing the Potomac

and here in Washington we have hourly rumors

that a crossing has been effected, and that an ad-

vance will be made upon the city from the Mary-

It is idle to speculate upon whether the rebels

can take the city. While there is the probability

of an attack and the probability of its success, I

know of no one who does not think that were they

to advance we could crush them in a bloody and

overwhelming victory. There are those, indeed,

who pray that they may make the attempt in order

that the disgrace of Manassas may be retrieved in

opportunity of speculating upon the probability of

that capital being assaulted and taken? The very

thought the insurgents are so near is the most pain-

There are those who may object to the conclu-

sions here drawn, but is it not better that we should

look this thing full in the face? We should know

the extent of our danger, and make the necessary

preparations to meet and overcome it. The Go

ernment feels this, and this is the idea which

prompted the recent order of the War Department.

We want every man that the North can spare to

come to Washington. Let them come in regiments,

We want such a force here as can place Washing-

ton beyond the merest possibility of invasion, and

once securely defended, we can march our con-

quering column from the hills of Arlington to the

Let those who love their country come to Wash-

ington. A nobler cause nover asked the lives of

men. We are passing through the great crisis.

We are living in grand and awful times, and it is

for every patriot to rise to the perils and responsi-

J. R. Y.

ful one a patriot can feel.

halls of Richmond.

bilities of the hour.

uptanjaj.

oppressed Maryland" should be relieved, that

at the Republic.

land side.

they accept their patriotic proffer.

that party the ally of the Richmond rebel.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861 Cabinet Council. The Cabinet assembled at 12 o'clock to-day. There was a full attendance and a protracted session. The movements of the enemy and the close appreach of the rebel troops to the city, have not produced any alarm, though the Executive is sensi-

ive. There is harmony in the deliberations of the Cabinet, and the rumors of contemplated removals have no foundation in truth. Colonel Sickles in a Fracas.

Colonel Sickles had a quarrel yesterday, in the hall of the War Department, with Colonel FAIR-MAN, of his own brigade. Colonel Sickles drew his sword in the heat of the war of words, and violently thrust it into-the sheath again. By the interference of friends, the parties were separated. Mr. Sickles is in favor with the departments, but acks the confidence of some of his officers, or at least a portion of the officers of regiments ordered into his brigade. No Batteries at Matthias Point,

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia nquirer reported (Saturday) that batteries were ing erceted at Matthias Point. I am informed by the officer of the flotilla that there are neither atteries nor men there, nor is there the least probability of anything of the kind being erected there, from the fact that the deep bay and shallow water forbid the near approach of steamers, and the batteries would, therefore, be of little or no

Distant Cannonading Heard. A messenger came in at great speed to-day, re porting that heavy guns were distinctly heard by he troops above Georgetown. The reports appeared to come from the direction of Harper's Ferry, though they were probably from guns not so far away. I have no doubt but our troops are only trying the range of their guns.

Advertising Patronage, The departments are perpetually importuned by he country press for advertising patronage. Publishers come from three hundred to a thousand miles to solicit the Government advertising. It is to be regretted there is not more independence in these things. The departments know where it is for the public interest to advertise, and economy de-

Highlanders Dismissed. Twenty-six members of the Seventy-ninth were lischarged by order of court-martial. There was no evidence implicating them in the revolt. Enterprise.

mands prudent action in this as in other public ex-

The Republican circulated a half sheet in the Sternoon, yesterday, which it called the first isue of a regular evening edition. It was not, therefore, of the "extra" catch-penny class, but a very extraordinary affair, nevertheless. Verily, great is the enterprise of Washington. The New Police.

I informed you of the meeting yesterday for orcanization. The result of the meeting was the lection of the following officers: RICHARD WAL-LACH, president: Jos. F. BROWN, treasurer; and THOS. A. LAZENBY, of Georgetown, clerk.

Continued Stormy Weather. We have had about a week of cloudy, cool, rainy veather. It is more settled to-day. The Petomac has risen quite beyond the fording point, and an army attempting to cross would suffer the fate of the Egyptians in the Jordan. Our Mayor more than Suspected of Dis-

loyalty. The new Metropolitan Police law constitutes the Mayor of Washington ex officio one of the Police Commissioners. As such, he declined to take the onth, while the Mayor of Georgetown, also a commissioner ex officio, received the oath, remarking that it was not quite strong enough to test a man's loyalty in these times of disaffection and deceit.

The Boyd Murder. Munphy received a verdict of guilty of minnd was sentenced to eight years' impr sonment. The others were found not guilty and were discharged. A petition is now in circulation for his pardon. It has already obtained a large number of signatures, among whom are the jury who found him guilty.

Steam-tug John Bell. The John Bell steam-tug, purchased in New York, will be added to the Potomac flotilla, and will be employed in plying up and down to prevent communication between Maryland and Virginia. Old P. O. Stamps and Envelopes.

Secon posimusters have already made attempts to convert their stock of discarded stamps and enelopes into cash at very reduced prices. Union men along the borders of the middle States will do well to be on their guard when packages of stamps and envelopes are offered for sale by parties who have a larger supply on hand than they have immediate use for."

Confederate Piety. The clergy of the South, from the fighting Bishop POLK down, attribute their success at Bull Run to a special intervention of Providence." Extensive Manufactory of Rifle Muskets Mr. Dwight, the new superintendent of the Springfield United States armory, informs the Wa epartment that 200 arms are made each day; to be nereased to 300 within a month, and to 500 in No-

Responses to the War Call. The call of yesterday from the War Department for troops is responded to in the most gratifying manner. There are, according to rolls received iere, 44,825 volunteers now enlisted and in quarers in or noar New York city, independent of re urned volunteer regiments now there and recruitng. Fifty per cent. of all these will be in motion. moving towards the capital immediately.

Disloyal Chief Clerks. The chief clerk to the Secretary of the Interior. and the chief clerk to the Commissioner of the Land Office are opposed to and opposing the Administration, and are yet manly enough to live on the patronage of the Government! Applying the Test.

The oath was administered yesterday to the emoloyees in the Treasury Department. One of the lerks asked time to consider. He was removed in half an hour. En passant, the mayor declined the oath yesterday, and is still in office. Government Printing. The regular business is nearly all finished up.

and, excepting blank forms for the army, there is, comparatively, nothing doing. The Army Worm. A gentleman from Crawford county, Ohio, says

the army worm has appeared in many parts of the county in vast numbers, and is doing great damage to the crops, particularly the oats and grass. They come out of the ground at sunset, and during the night cat up whole crops, disappearing again before sunrise. They appear to travel from East Now or Never.

If JEFF DAVIS & Co. ever intend to raze this city, it will be done immediately. The response to the call, issued yes!erday, will, in a few days, add such immense numbers to the army now here, that if no immediate attempt upon the city is made, such a movement will never afterwards be enter-

Northern Traitors. The Government has determined to arrest and hold all persons in custody in the free States who are in the habit of holding communication with the rebels for the purpose of injuring the Union cause, and giving them information of the doings of our army Several persons now, who least suspect it, are closely watched, and will be dealt with whenever caught in any criminal intercourse with the

Released. VERNON H. LINDENBERGER, who was arrested at Port Tobacco, Maryland, a few days ago, upon the suspicion that he was going to join the rebel army, was released on Sunday, by order of the Secretary of State, after taking an oath which binds him to defend the flag, and aid the army of the Union whenever it is in his power to do so. Officers of the New War Steamer Pen-

The following is the only correct list yet pub lished of the officers who have reported for the steamship Pensacola, now at our navy yard, up to this evening: Captain, Henry W. Morris; first lieutenant and ex-officer, J. W. A. Nicholson; second lieutenant, F. A. Roe; third lieutenant, Clark Merchant; paymaster, Gco. L. Davis; surgeon, J. Winthrop Taylor; assistant surgeon, W. H. Dick; boatswain,

N. Goodrich; gunner, D. A. Roc; carpenter, J. E. Cox; sailmaker, M. W. Boutwell; masters' mates, White, Dusenbury, Henly, Dolliver, Bradburst; In addition to the above, in a few days eight assistant engineers, three acting masters, one marine officer, two clerks, and one master's mate will report, and then her complement of officers will be complete. An Adequate Force.

It is considered that the most effective means of checking the designs of the enemy on Washington is to have a military force adequate for all possible contingencies. This is soon to be supplied. The earnest measures of the Administration to this end have already produced here the most happy effects, and afford a reassurance of the safety of the capital, depending on the patriotic responses of the North.

Suicide of F. G. West. F. G. WEST, who registered himself as attached to the navy, from New York, committed suicide today by taking laudanum. He was employed on the Coast Survey.

Senator Wilson. Senator WILSON has received authority to raise s regiment in Massachusetts, with a battery of flying artillery attached, and will leave Washington immediately to organize it.

Proclamation from Governor Curtin. HARRISBURG, Aug. 20 .- Governor Curtin has As much has been said about the attitude of the o-day issued the following proclamation: Europea. Powers threatening the blockade, after special inquiry at the State Department, there is

Pennsulvania ss., A. G. Curtin, Governor: In the name and by the authority of the Comnonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, overnor of the said Commonwealth.

Proclamation to the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished to be sent forward without delay. If Pennsylvania now puts forth her strength the hordes of hungry rebels may be swept down to the latitudes where they belong. If she falters, the seat of tumults, disorder, and ra pine may be transferred to her own soil. Let every man so act that he will not be ashamed to look at his mother, his wife, or sisters.

In this emergency it devolves upon me to call upon all commanders of companies to raport immediately to the headquarters of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, that means may be provided for their immediate transportation, with the menual or their commands.

The three-months volunteers, whose discharge The three-months volunteers, whose descharges has so weakened the army, are urged by every consideration of feeling, duty, and patriotism, to resume their arms at the call of their country, and aid the other men of Ponnsylvania in quelling the Scioto, and the Wissahickon. In Delaware, the traitors.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty

ie has not taken an active part in the cruel warfar

Information has reached here that Warsaw, Bol

nd have taken possession of Warrensburg in John

the State forces.

Much excitement exists among the people west of here, and many of them are leaving their homes.

It is stated that Col. Staples can concentrate

force of three thousand men, and will co-operate in a movement upon this city should one be determined

upon. We have about thirty-five hundred troops here now, which force will be doubtiess considerably

augmented in a few days.

As the train which left Syracuse this morning

having ou board twenty-five passengers and about two hundred and fifty United States soldiers, passed

a point two miles west of Lookout station, about hirty shots were fired at it from behind a wood

pile and the brush skirting the road, killing one of

The conductor, who was sitting on the top of the locomotive cab, had his hat shot off by a ball. The

train was stopped about half a mile from the poin of attack, and two hundred soldiers were put of

and sent after the misercants. One of the Seces

Guerilla parties are scouring the country in all

directions in the counties west of here, seizing pro-

St. Louis, Aug. 20.-Gen. Siegel, Maj. Conaut,

Virginia State Convention

A provision was incorporated permitting certain adjoining counties to come in it they should desire by expression of a majority to do so. The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to

Convention to form a Constitution, and at Il

a convention to form a convention, and as the same time the questions for a new State and against a new State shall be submitted to the people within the proposed boundary. The election is to be held on the 24th of October next. The name of the new

State is to be Kanawha. The utmost harmony prevailed. The Convention will adjourn to morrow.

here to-morrow, and great preparations have been made to give the regiment a brilliant reception.

Southern News via Louisville.

THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF GALVESTON-DE

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—A despatch to the Courier states that the steamer Hannibal City, with

citizens of Massachusetts, should be returned, l

would fire the city.

The Richmond papers of the 16th place no reli

The Abington Virginian says that there is trouble in Johnston county. The Union men are overawing and making prisoners of Secessionists. A passage-at-arms had also occurred. Several Secesionists have made a hasty retreat from the county. The Secesion vote in the county was only 100, while the Union vote was 1,000. It is reported that the Union vote was 1,000. It is reported that

he Unionists design driving the Secessionists out o

R. W. Burnwall, in a letter from Charlottesville

a., dated August 12, says:
"The supplies of clothing for the army are not

Boston, Aug. 20.—The brig Rockingham, at this port from Port-au-Paix, reports having experienced a hurricane on the 15th, in lat. 39 39, long. 69 50. At the same time was in company with a ship supposed to be a New York and Liverpool packet, and saw her lose her mizzen-mest.

Pierce Butler at Fort Hamilton.

New York, Aug. 20.—Pierce Butler, of Phila delphia, arrived in this city at a late hour last night

in charge of United States Marshal Millward, and, at three o'clock this morning, he was given in charge to the commandant at Fort Hamilton.

Fire at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—Steinberg's elevator, which was destroyed by fire last night, contained but 32,000 bushels of grain, instead of 100,000, as reported, one-half of which only was wheat. It was insured for \$20,000, and there was a like amount

A Ship on Fire at Sca.

New York, Aug. 20.—The brig A B. Cook reports that on Aug. 12th, when 150 miles west of Bermuda, she saw a ship, of at least 1,200 tons, on

Movements of Troops

The First Virginia regiment is expected to return

ionists is known to have been killed.

perty and arresting prominent persons.

Lyon.

e troops, and wounding six, one of them fatally

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Secretary of the Navy has acceded to the pro-From Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 20 -The following pro-The engineer appointed to examine vessels on clamation, issued at Springfield, has been received the Western waters, with a view to their purchase for Government uses, has just returned and made his report to the Navy Department.

Fellow-citizens: The army under my command has been organized under the laws of the The United States steamer Connecticut wil leave New York on the 23d with fresh supplies and State for the protection of your homes and firesides provisions to vessels now performing blockading nd for the maintenance of the rights, dignity, and oner of Missouri. It is kept in the field for these ervice. She will also take letters to them if prepurposes alone. To aid in accomplishing them our gallant Southern brothers have come into our State. viously sent to the Naval Lyceum, at Brooklyn, for that purpose. With these we have just achieved a glorious victor over the foe, and scattered far and near the well It is ascertained at the Navy Department that good classes of men are offering at New York and appointed army which the usurper at Washington nas been more than six months gathering for your subjugation and enslavement. This victory forces a large portion of the State from the power of the nyaders, and restores it to the protection of the Boston to command the purchased vessels authorized to be added to the service. They are undergoing invaders, and restores it to the protection of the army. It consquently becomes my duty to assure you that it is my firm determination to protect every The inlets of North Carolina, it is suspected, are not the only ones on the Southern coast to be obpeacenble and law-abiding citizen in the full enjoy-ment of all his rights, whatsoever may have been his sympathics in the present unhappy struggle, it structed by the sinking of old bulks filled with stones. Those who imagine that the Navy Depart-

which has been waged against the good people of this State by the ruthless enemies whom we have be made apparent. just defeated. Arrivals from Pennsylvania. t therefore invite all good citizens to return to their homes and the practice of their ordinary avocations, with the full assurance that they, their Willard's-Hon. Jacob Dock, H. S. Stiles, John W. Allen, S. C. Bourtney, J. Zeilin, W. W. Hardfamilies, their homes, and their property shall be arefully protected. I, at the same time, warn all ing, F. S. Padelford, W. H. Painter, James Doherty, G. R. Barritts, S. L. Young, J. H. Shyrock. evil-disposed persons, who may support the usurpa-Kirkwood's-Charles B. Pottinger, H. S. Bontions of any one claiming to be intevisional or temporary Governor of Missouri, or who shall in any other way give nid and comfort to the enemy, that they will be held as enemios, and treated accordingly.

STERLING PRICE, Major General
Commanding the Missouri State Forces.

Information has reached here that Warraw Relia ner, Whitney L. Dorsey.

Official Orders to Volunteers. WASHINGTON, August 20 .- The following order was to-day issued from the Adjutant General's

ment is not vigorously at work will have occasion

to change their opinion, as the vast results will soon

"Officers who have not been mustered into ser vice have power to enroll men, but are not competent to muster them under the provisions of the General Orders No. 58, of the current series from the War Department.

"In this case the muster must be made by some officer, either volunteer or regular, already in the service, and the oath must be administered by a civil magistrate, or an officer of the regular samy-

"In mustering companies, the original mustering rolls will be retained at the company rendezvous, upon which the names of the members will be onrolled as they present themselves. As they are mustored they will be sent to the commanding officers of the camps of rendezvous, with a description of the camps of the camps of rendezvous, and the officers are the camps of the tive list stating the name, date of enrollment and muster, and the officer by whom mustered, the company or regiment to which they belong, and whether they have or have not taken the oath of allegiance presented for those entering the service, and such other information as may be necessary or

and such contents are such contents and such contents and such contents are such con "Necessary subsistence will be procured upon returns signed by the mustering officer when one half of a company has been mustered into service. The first lieutenant thereof can also be mustered in and when the organization of the company is completed, the captain and second licutement can be so mustered. When the men of a company have been mustered by more than one officer, the fact must be stated on the muster roll opposite to their names by whom mustered, which roll must be

The field and staff officers of regiments can be

mustered into the service upon the completion of the organization of the regiments or companies as follows: Colonel of entire regiments: lieuteaantcolonel of four companies; major of six companies;
chaplain, surgeon, adjutant, quartermaster, and
assistant surgeons, for entire regiments.

The past of transportation of transforms he "The cost of transportation of troops from the place of muster to the place of rendezvous will be paid as directed in general order No. 58, of the current series from this office, from the appropriation for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.

or collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.

"Quartermasters at the camps of rendezvous will make requisitions upon the Adjutant General for the funds necessary for this purpose.

"All officers charged with the disbursement of funds appropriated under the act above mentioned, will forward to this office monthly summary statements and accounts current with vouchers, in the nanner prescribed for the general recruiting ser-

The Steamer Baltimore at Washington. Washington, Angust 20.—The steamer Balti-more, about the safety of which fears were ex-pressed, has arrived at the navy yard from Fortress Monroe.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO. SURRENDER OF MAJOR TYND, WITH 500 UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Fort Fillmore Abandoned. A Fight at Messilla.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. Aug. 20. The Santa Fe mail and Canon City express arrived here last evening, three days ahead of time. The Santa Fe dates are to the 5th inst., and Canon City to the 9th. A report reached Santa Fe two days before this

mail left that Major Tynd, of the Seventh Infantry, U. S. A., in command of about five hundred Federal troops, surrendered to the Texas troops, 3,000 in number, without firing a shot. Major Tynd abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 26th ult. and marched towards Fort Stanton, eighteen miles from Fort Fillmore. It is believed in Santa Fe that the Texans have

also taken the stock and coaches belonging to the Santa Fe Mail and El Paso Mail Company, as their coach failed to arrive in Santa Fe on the 3d inst. An engagement took place at Mesilla between a body of Federal troops and 700 Confederates under command of Captain Nagley. Captain McNeally and Lieut. Brooks, of the United States army, were wounded. Twelve of the Confederates were killed. Night put an end to the engagement, the Texans remaining in Mesilla and the Federals going to Fort Fillmore, about one hundred miles distant. Considerable fears are entertained for the safety of Fort Union, and the commanding officer was having it fortified and entreuched. Colonel Loring, formerly of the United States

army, is said to be in command of a body of Texas sufficient. The destitution of our army in clothing The weather on the plains is very warm, and and food is terrible. Many applications are made to us by well men, who wish to escape sickness by buffaloes are in abundance. In many places the mail party found it difficult to get through the large an extra pair of drawers or seeks or underchirts. It will require every nerve to be strained by you at home and ourselves here to meet the exigencies of full and winter, should the war last so long."

The Charleston Courier has a letter dated Richmond, August 14, saving: "There is a great deal of sickness in our army. It is said that at Charlottesville and Culpeper there lare over three thousand ill. A great many have been brought sick to this city, and at Norfolk and Yorktown there is more disease than with us. The measles have swept, and are sweeping, through every division of the army." an extra pair of drawers or socks or underchirts. herds which covered the roads and plains.

Interesting from Cairo. A MIDNIGHT ENGAGEMENT AT CHARLES. TON, MISSOURI.

THE REBELS ROUTED.

Town of Commerce, Mo., Taken and Retaken. Retreat of the Rebel Force.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.-The town of Commerce. Missouri, forly miles above Cairo, which was taken on Sunday, and a battery planted by the Secessionists, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of General

The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry and the same number of cavalry. CAIRO, Aug. 20 .- An engagement took place last night at twelve o'clock, at Charleston, between the Federal force, 250 strong, and a rebel force of about

600 or 700 men. The Federal troops consisted of a portion of the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, under command of Colonel Dougherty, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Rawson, of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment The rebels were commanded by Colonel Hunter, of Jeff. Thompson's army.

The Federal force was victorious, completely fire. She stood towards her, but when withia four miles the burning vessel sank, and she was bocalmed all day in the wrecked stuff from her. She saw no boats, but picked up one of her royals. She had seen the light of the fire all the night previous. routing the rebels, killing forty and taking seventeen prisoners. The loss on our side was one killed, viz. : William T. Sharp, of Company A.

A Secession Editor Punished.

From Fortress Monroe.

The Gunboat Pembroke.

A Secession Editor Punished.

Boston, August 20.—In Haverhill, last night, Ambrose L. Kimball, the editor of the Essex county Democrat, a weekly Secession sheet, was forcibly taken from his house by an excited mob, and covered with a coat of tar and feathers and ridden Boston. Aug. 20.—The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment Col. Morse, fully equipped, leaves Worcester to-morrow for the seat of war.

New York, Aug. 20.—Four companies of Ira Harris' Cavalry left at 6 o'clock this ovening for Washington, via Philadelphia. on a rail through the town. Subsequently, under threats of violence, Mr. Kimball promised to keep his pen dry in aid of robellion. After suffering the Washington, via Philadelphia.

TRENTON, August 20.—Ten companies. numbering 666 men, started this afternoon for the seat of war, Colonel Simpson, late major of engineers under General Banks, commanding. They were armed and equipped. The Colonel made a particitic and appropriate speech on taking command. Other regiments are forming, and will be forwarded as soon as possible. nis pen dry in and or robellion. After scuering indignities of the mob for a long time, he made the following affirmation on his knees: "I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again write or publish articles against the North and in favor of Secession." He was then liberated and conducted to his home.

Troops for the Capital. BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Second and Fourth battalions of this city have voted unanimously to offer their services to the Government for three months. Governor Andrew, in a brief proclamation, calls upon the citizens of Massachusetts to come forward and fill up the regiments already accepted for the war. Between three and four thousand troops will be forwarded during the present week. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 19—via Baltimore.— An excellent state of feeling begins to prevail, and our troops are anxious for an advance. The United States steamer Minnesota will sail The United States steamer Minnesota will sail southward shortly.

The steamer Quaker City is up from the capes and reports aninety-gun Dutch ship ashore at Cape Henry. She went aground at the ebb tide, and will doubtless get off at the flood. Two powerful propellers are going to her relief.

Movements of Prince Napoleon. DETROIT, August 20.—Prince Napoleon left for Lake Superior to-day.

The Prince was the guest of General Cass while Boston, Aug. 20.—The steam gunboat Pembroke sailed to-day for the Potomac.

Two Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA OFF CAPE BACE.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 29.-The Canada, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived off Cape Race at half past four o'clock yesterday (Monday) afternoon.
The Canada has \$100,000 for Halifux, and \$114,5 900 for Boston.

She passed the steamer Great Eastern on the 13th, the Arabia on the 14th, and a large screw Flormer bound east on the 17th.

The name of the American house that has suspended in Liverpool is Whitmore & Co. The amount of their liabilities is not stated. The steamship Saxonia, from New York, ar ived out on the 5th instant.

As regards European politics the news is unim-American affairs claimed undivided attention. Mr. Russell, in another letter to the Times, of the battle of Bull Run, asserts that there were n the pattle of Duriton, asserts that there were no daring deeds on either side, and no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away.

The Daily News defends the Northern army. The Canada has £38,000 in specie. The Asia arrived at Queenstown on the 10th

ENGLAND. The London Times, in an editorial, takes the recent speech of Mr. Vullandighma in Congress as the ovidence of the charges that will be brought against President Lincoln if the South is successful. It says that only a victory by which the slain of Manassas may be effaced and the South be induced to some the treatment of the same than the standard from the to come to terms can secure the President from the consequences of having began the civil war. The London Glabe observes with regard to the blockading question, that the blockade is the right of war, but by what right, whether of war or peace, can Congress empower the Executive to desist from the blockade, and substitute the levying of official duties about to be landed in territe where that Executive can afford no protection to hem from further execution or peculation in any The Shipping Gazette complains that the blockading squadron on the const of America appears determined to interrupt marine commerce, in defiance of the best understood maxims of in

tional law, and at the risk of collision with the forces of the maritime Powers.

The London Post, in an editorial on the blockade question, says if unfortunately England should be compelled into a quarrel, the blane will not rest with England, but with the Government which has endeavored to ruin innocent parties to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain.

The London Times of the 10th remarks that the Americans of the North even take pleasure in the sensation caused by their recent unparalleled

Another letter from Mr. Bussell to the Times save Another letter from Mr. Russell to the 17mes says that, he having acquired further information respecting the fight, has come to the following conclusion: There was not a bayonet charge made by the Kederal infantry during the day. There was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of the enemy until they broke. There was not a hand-to-hand encounter between any regiments. There was not a battery charged or taken by the Federalists. There were no masked batteries in play by the Confederates. There was no annihilation of rebel horse by the Zouaves or others. A volley fired by one battalion empties three saddles among a body of horse who approached at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then refantry which performed the execution then re-turned; and there were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away. He then alludes to the approach of the Confederates towards Washingnormation has reached here that warsaw. Bottvur, and Osceola, points in the southwest, have been occupied by portions of Price's army ; also, that the Secessionists, under Col. Staples, have gathered in a considerable force in Pottis and Johnson counties, and have taken possession of Warner shurer in Libra. ton, and says that the Unionist troops were com-plaining of nothing having been paid them, and about 80,000 three-months men had left or were on, and Georgetown and Sedelio in Pettis county. Squads and companies of men are constantly leaving the northern counties and pushing southwest, to join

The Daily News warmly defends the Northern army from the inalignant attacks on account of the retreat from Manassas, the estimate being former on the flight of a mere panic-stricken mob of camp followers, and culogizes the gallantry of the Union troops. In the same article, the News says the aim of the South is to extend and perpetuate slavery. Bernal Osborno, a member of Parliament, in

Speech to his constituents, said he believed the American quarrel more attributable to the Morrill tariff than the slave. He hoped a reaction would seen take place in England. If Lancashire was pinched, there would be great distress, and he could not foresee to what issue this unfortunate fratricidal struggle would ultimately tend. England's only course was to sweet the result and shide by the struggio would utilizately tend. Engined a only course was to await the result, and abide by the policy of non-intervention.

The manuschiron-plated war-ship Warrior had made a successful trial trip down the Thames.

The Bishop of Durham died on the 9th.

FRANCE. The Moniteur confirms the report current, but

not generally credited, that the Government had sent despatches to Rome asking satisfaction within twenty-four hours.

The Emperor has bestowed a military medal on the King of Sweden and Prince Oscar.

The Bourse closed flat, and drooping. Rentes 63f. 30c.

and several other officers, arrived from Rolla has night. The train also brought a large number of wounded men from the different regiments engaged in the late battle near Springfield, who were con-veyed to the hospitals, or taken in charge by their The Italian Government has cancelled the order for the withdrawal from Naples of the Swiss soldiers formerly in the service of the King. Capt. Maurice was dotailed yesterday to proceed to Springfield, under a flag of truce, with a guard and umbulances, to bring hither Captain Cavender, Corporal Conaut, and the body of Gen. AUSTRIA. In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet an address from the Diet to the Emperor has been proposed by M. Deak, and enthusiastically adopted.

The demands made in this address do not differ

escript and declared that further negotiations are A Pesth telegram of the 9th inst. says that a de-Wheeling, August 20.—Convention in session to-day passed an ordinance creating a new State putation from the magistrates and electors congratulated M. Deak on his late conduct. M. Deak to-day passed an ordinance creating a new State, reported by the select committee on a division of the State, by a vote of 50 to 28. The boundary, as fixed, includes the counties of Logan. Wycoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas. Wobster, Randelph, Tucker. Preston, Monongalia. Marion. Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Bradford. Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roanoke, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmor, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock. has refused the compliment of a screaude offered to

him.

The reply of the Diet to the Imperial rescript would be despatched to Vienna on the 12th inst. A dissolution of the Diet was anticipated. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.-Messes Richardson & Spence report Flour dull at 28s; Wheat quiet, but questitions barely maintained; sales at 9s 51a 11s for red Western, 11s 50a11s 6d for red Southern, 12s for white Western, and 15sa13s 6d for white Southern. orn firm at 30 saules ed for mixed, 20s eda30s ed for yel-w, and 31s ed for white. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Messrs. Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Messrs. James McHenry, Bigland, Athya, & Co., Richardson & Spence, and other authorities report Beef steady, with a decline in the lower qualties. Pork has a downward tendency. Bacon still declining, and prices 2a3s lower, Lurd dull at 47a49s.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Tallow flat at 44sa47s 6d. Ashes active; pots 20s; peurls 24s. Rosin (common) dull at 68 2da7s. Spirits of Turpentine still declining; sales at 45a46s. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Cod Oil quiet but steady. Linseed Oil steady.

steady.

LONDON MARKETS. — Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs steady. The demand for France continues active. Iron very dull at £5a.£5.2s.6d for bars and ratis. Sugar quiet. Tea (common Congou) heavy and irregular. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Tellow quiet. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 48a49s. Linseed Oil steady. Sperm Oil quiet at £94. Cod Oil £35. Linseed Cakes firm. LONDON MONEY MARKET—AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The sales have been small; Illinois Central shares, 49a39 per cent. discount; Eric ditto, 22% a23% per cent. discount. HAVRE COTTON MARKET, for the week ending Wednesday.—Sales of the week, 7,500 bales, at 118f for New Orleans tres ordinaire, and 113f for ditto bas. The

Federal troops from St. Louis bound southward, was fired into by the Confederates and sunk, at Commerce, Mo. Three hundred Federals were taken prisoners.
The Frankfort Yeoman says that Governor Ma-The Frankfort Leonan says that Governor Magoffin deputes W. A. Dudley and G. Hunt as Commissioners to President Lincoln to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky, and George Johnston to President Davis to request him to respect the neutrality of Kentucky.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 13th says that Capt. Olden had notified the Galveston authorities that unless two boats, which he alleged belong to citizens of Mussachuseits, should be returned, he New Orleans tree ordinarie, and from the doors. The market has been quiet, but firm, at an advance of 1f. Stock in port, 271,000 bales.

THE LATEST.—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday P. M.—The Cotton market closed quiet but firm; sales, to-day, 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs close heavy, the weather being favorable for the market. or the crops.

Provisions dull and unchanged. LONDON, Saturday .- Consols closed at 93 % a9034. ance upon the reported battle at Lovettsville.
The Kashville Banner of the 20th says there are
indications that point to a speedy reconciliation of
the conflicting elements in East Tenuessee. VERY LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

ONLY TEN DAYS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

OUTER STATION, eight miles west of Fort Kearney, Aug. 19.—The pony express passed here this afterneon, with San Francisco dates to the 10th lost

Arrived-August 7th, steamer St. Louis, from Arrived—Angust 7th, steamer St. Louis, from Mexico; August 10th, ship Winged Arrow, from New York. Sailed—August 7th, bark Druid, for Sydney; August 8th, bark Kathleen, for ———; August 9th, ship Caroline Tucker, for Callao. The ship Decatur has cleared for Hong Kong, with 4,000 sacks of wheat 1,000 quarter sacks of flour and other merchandise, valued at \$49,000, besides \$167,000 in gold bars and \$323,000 in silver, making a total value of \$200,000 in treasure. making a total value of \$200,000 in treasure. The Eureka, Summer Cloud, and Havaray are all loaded with breadstuffs for Australia, the ormer carrying 13,000 sacks of wheat and 18,000 sacks of flour.

The following vessels have been chartered:
Ships Asia, Aldridge, Melbourne Isle, Marvel,
and Sidney: barks Louis E. Golding and Con-

The ships Abbott Lawrence, Thacher, Magovern, Indian, Fearless, and brig Augenette are the disengaged vessels in port.

The steamer Sonora sailed for Panama this morning, earrying 100 passengers and \$858,000 in treasure, \$750,000 of which is for New York.

PASSENGERS FOR NEW YORK. PASSENGERS FOR NEW YORK.

The cabin passengers by the Sonora are Capt. Drum, I. S. A., and family; Mrs. Captain Spencer and child; Captain Fleming, U. S. A.; Mr. Barrow, Mr. Bonham, Captain Walter, U. S. A.; W. Peachy, D. Milston, Gordon Dexter, Mrs. Thomas Harton, Alexander Taggart, wife, and infant; W. Wetherill, J. T. Thomson, J. M. Thomson, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Shields and family, J. Shiels, Mr. Eldridge, J. Wesley, Thomas H. Weller, Mrs. Delatont and family, Frank Martindale, Potter V. Cobbins, Frank Wm Strade.

There are five different places in San Francisco There are five different places in San Francisco

There are five different places in San Francisco where recruiting is going on for the Plains. Three hundred are booked for infantry regiments, and two hundred for cavalry. Official orders have not yet been received by the Government.

A great fire occurred at Sonora, Tuolumne county, on the 7th inst. commencing a few doors above the Placer Hotel. The flames spread rapidly. Hall's book-store and printing-office, the Placer Hotel, the Union Saloon, the Great Eastern Saloon, Sonora livery-stable, post office, and five or six dwellings, and other buildings, were burned. Loss estimated at \$\$5,000.

estimated at \$85,000.

The antique brick building containing the telegraph office was saved. The people are represented to be very much depressed by this sudden and overwhelming repetition of the old time disasters.

The familiar Chapella land claim, or a part of the same claim at Sonora, which caused so much disturbance last winter and came near involving adjourn on Monday, the 19th is Sequenter. the State Government in a bloody conflict with the settlers in that vicinity, appears to have been dis-posed of in the United States District Court. It vas rejected and an advantage gained by the set-

was rejected and an advantage games by the sters.

Notwithstanding the condition of Eastern affairs, our State political campaign is conducted with much spirit, to a very great extent on local issues. The indications are that parties will be divided about as last year. The Republicans double, the Union Democrats next, and the Breckinridge Domocrats last, but still a much greater number of voters than was anticipated a month ago. They have nominated popular men, and claim to be for the Union, while the Douglas ticket is very assailable on personal grounds. on personal grounds.

The Overland State Telegraph has extended its line to Ruse river, one hundred and forty miles east line to Ruse river, one hundred and forty miles east of Churchill, and all the wire required for the line of Churchill, and all the wire required for the line between Carson City and Salt Lake has gone out on between Carson City and Salt Lake has gone out on pressed as a seditious and incendiary publication.

between Carson City and Salt Lake has gone out on the road.

A train of sixty wagons, from Texas, reached Los Angoles last week. The emigrants report some trouble from the Indians, but met with no serious casualties.

News from the Sandwich Islands to the 18th of July has been received per bark Yankee. The

news is unimportant. The ships Speedwell and Buld Eagle touched at Honolulu on the 25th and 29th of June, and departed thence for Hong Koaz Commercial.

The markets are generally quiet. There has been no mat viol change since the last express. A slightly better demand for money is noticeable, without change of rates. Sight exchange on New York 5 per cent. There is a growing disposition to store Wheat, instead of selling choice parcels under \$1.45a1.50.

Another Treasonable Paper Suppressed. WEST CHESTER, Pn., August 20 - The office of the Infersonian, in this place, was "cleaned out" last night, and the type were pitched in the street. The thing was managed very quietly, without noise or disturbance, and few people knew of it till this morning. The paper was one of the most false and mischievous Secession sheets published in the North, denouncing the war as a war to benefit eniggers" only, and pleading for the right of se-

All that is known in the town about the destruction of the deffers aren is, that a man living oppo-site the office saw half a dozen men enter the building and throw the type out of the upper windows. They afterwards descended to the press-room; but their operations there were invisible to him. Som after wagens, dreve away from that neighborhood, supposed to have contained the party. No one in the town knew anything of these men or their party. project. They evidently belonged in the country — Evening Bulletin.

News from the South.

A number of late newspapers from Tonnessee which have been furnished to us by Adams' Exnress, contain much interesting information, as will be seen by some of the extracts we publish below. The following cautiously written letter of a Richmond correspondent of the Columbus Times, dated August 1, affords some indications of the plans of Gen. Beauregard :

Last evening I spont an hour at the private lodg-ings of an olicer of Gen. Beausegard's stuff, now on a temporary visit to Richmend. He has been at the General's right hand since the first preparations were made for the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. I learned much during this interview in regard to the movements of the army of the Polomae which I am not at liberty to disclose Polume which I am not at more to discover. Contemplated, which, as they may be fully executed before this is in print there is no impropriety in stating. And first, I was gratified to learn that, had General Beauregard sufficient means for transportation, he would have been in Washington on the Wednesday after the battle, at farthest. He was advantable surplied in this important the Wednesday after the battle, at tarthest. He is now adequately supplied in this important branch of military operations, but is only awaiting the completion of other arrangements necessary to his advance upon Arlington Heights from three different points. I have been informed upon what I consider pretty good authority, that it was Gen. Benuregard's design to cross the Potomor at some point between Harper's Ferry and Georgetown, enter Washington in that direction, and thus get in the reur of Arington fortifications, and cut of the retreat of the Federalists on the Virginia side of the Potomic. But my friend's information is relia-Potomac. But my friend's information is rela-ble. He is in hourly expectation of a dispatch from Gen. Beauregard, summoning him to The Nashville Union publishes the following

summary of the returns of the Tennessee gubernatorial election, held on the 13th inst. : Williams camps..... 3,218 72,505 41,586 82,165 00,003

Majorities......52,087 20,919 It is a singular fact that Hon. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, was run for Congress both on the Union and Disunion tickets, in the recent election, and on each obtained a heavy majority over his oppo-

nent. Commenting upon his arrest while endeavoring to make his way to Washington, as a faithful representative of his constituency, the Richmond Whig makes use of the following temperate language, which, as an illustration of the summary method in which the insurgents treat those whom they find arrayed against them, even when they are elected members of the Confederate Congress, deserves to be remembered:

We are not aware what disposition is to be made we are not aware what disposition is to be made of him. If regarded as a prisoner of war, he will be held till exchanged; if as a traiter, he will be indicted and prosecuted according to law, for the great safeguard of personal and political freedom, the habeas corpus, is in full force in these States of the Scuth.

the South.
Unless his arrest shall enure to his own good, by causing him to reflect on the folly and wickedness of exciting civil war at his own door and among his own neighbors, we think it is to be regretted that he was captured. Better have let him fly his country and join those whom he loves. At Washington, he would be powerless for mischief; he would be preying upon the enemy, exhausting his resources, and rendering his services of no value whatever. On our hands, he will be an encum-

whatever. On our manner, the brance and a nuisance.

We don't desire to deprive him either of life or liberty; but if he persists in his malice and treason, there is no alternative for the authorities but to strip the nower of mischief. It would be fortuhim of the power of mischief. It would be fortu-nate for all, if, convinced of his error, he would pledge himself to respect the sovereign authority of from those in the first, which refuted the Imperial this Government, accept its mercy, and go home and stay there in peace and quiet.

We write in ignorance of the extent of Mr. Netson's offence against the sovereign authority of the Commonwealth of Tennessee, and of the Confederate States. We hear generally that his conduct has been rebellious and defiant, and unworthy of a has been rebelious and denant, and inwordy of a patriot. But we also hear that he has been a man of fair repute in the past, and one who is likely to respect his word when pledged. If he will give that pledge, let him go; if not, and his treason is overt and incontestable, hang him; if doubtful, send him with a flag of truce, and make a present of him to Old Abe.—Richmond Whig.

The Memphis Appeal quotes the above, and enlorses it even to the hackneyed " Amen!" The latter-named journal, we may remark, ea passant, devotes a whole "leader" to a complaint igninst her sister State, Kentucky, the substance of which is, that the latter has, in the most unmistakable manner, violated her pretended neutrality, in allowing the President to send 7,000 muskets within her borders, in addition to "the 15,000 pre-

viously sent."

as this is to afford the "Southern Confederacy" a pretext for the invasion of Kentucky's soil, and our suspicions would seem to find confirmation in the following ominous sentence: Kentucky must cease such masked hostilities against us or take the consequences."

The financial prospect of the "Confederacy" still continues to be an all-absorbing theme for the disquisitions of the Southern editors. The Richmond Enquirer says that the Treasury

We suspect that the main purpose of such articles

Department is already in receipt of voluminous returns from almost every port of the South, pledging cotton, rice, tobacco, grain, and money; and the aggregate of these subscriptions cannot nov fall short of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, and will, doubtless, be swelled to fifty, or over one hundred millions, when all the lists are brought in, and the canvass is fully completed. From the fact that a Memphis paper of the 15th

devotes an "item" to the announcement that two cosks of saltpetre had reached that city per steamer on the preceding day, it would seem that that necessary ingredient of the composition of gunpowder is becoming alarmingly scarce in Tennessee. The Galveston News of the 6th instant contains quite a lengthy account of "two attempts on the part of the blockading fleet to shell the city—the first by the schooner Dart, on Saturday, 2d, doing no damage; the second by the steamer South Carolina, on Monday, 5th, which resulted in the killing of one man, the wounding of two or three slightly, and the damaging of several dwellings." The renson for this movement of the fleet is thus ingeniously, although candidly stated by the News: The Dart came sailing down in front of the batteries, doubtless to draw their fire, but this was of no avail. The steamer had now come almost to a stand-still. She was still within range, and soomed to dare attack. She had not long to wait. Colonel Moore sighted No. I at her, and in a moment after the white smoke rose above the breastworks, and the thundering report that shook the earth and filled

the air announced that the contest had begun. Then follows the hypocritical whine: Captain Alden now began, however-much to ur mingled astonishment and indignation (!) to fire shells over the city. The article next states that two consular flagsone the British-were flying, but were not respected by Captain Alden, and concludes in rather &

Good judges think that Captain Alden made his best effort, on this occasion, to show his power to injure our city. There are many of an opposite opinion, however. The Memphis Appeal has an editorial trying to make its readers believe that the Rhode Island battery, which dealt so much destruction among the rebels, was the regular United States battery from the Newport (Rhode Island) barracks, and that it was manned by our regular troops, who were commanded by regular army officers. The Appeal says that is the reason why it was so well managed! We suppose the Southerners think that the brave Rhode Islanders don't know how to ma-

nage a battery ! The projectile which passed through Gen. Beauregard's headquarters at the battle of Bull Run, on the 18th of July, has been presented by him to the mayor of Richmond. Mr. Mayo designed present it to his Excellency Governor Letcher, who is gathering a lot of war curiosities. The projectile is about ten inches in length, three in breadth, and was filled with some kind of explosive material, which, however, did not "go off" till removed by

The Charleston Meccury of August 11th has the

following telegraphic items:

Recumond, August 10.—Congress will certainly adjourn on Monday, the 19th inst., to meet again in November.

The question of placing an embargo on cotton, tobacco, etc., is said to be now under discussion in Congress. The measure is likely to be defeated, owing to the want of nerve. It is feared that England, France and Spain might think it impolitie in the Confederate States not to allow an arrangement between the United States and themselves for obtaining these necessary articles. Therefore, Congress will probably not prohibit the exportation of these articles.

The question of laying discriminating duties upon

these articles.

The question of laying discriminating duties upon imports brought South from Northern ports for the purpose of encouraging direct trade with Europe, will also, probably, be decided negatively. The Government is said to be opposed to both these measures.