patriots or traitors 👸

citizens in the defence of the nation, and in re-

buking the unpatriotic action of said Convention

and of the Dayton Empire, and in supporting for

office, in the county of Montgomery, men, irrespect-

ive of party, who are loyal to the Government, by

vigorous prosecution of this war, and who in no

Seizure of Contraband Goods.

The night before last the authorities at the denot

eccived a despatch from Baltimore directing the

eizure of a certain box then on its way via Adams'

Express. When the cars arrived the proper officer

took possession of the alleged contraband, and

slaced it under a guard of regulars at the depot.

The box is one of those used by dry-goods dealers,

and has an old stamp on it of Rice, Chase, & Co.,

Baltimore. Its weight is 130 pounds, and is di-

rected to A. Muffett, Washington, D. C. The cou-

ents have not yet been examined, but it is believed

by the officials to contain " aid and comfort to the

have of late been coming over the road directed as

those in Baltimore who knew what its contents

Alarm among the Coasters.

regard to trade on the river and bay.

both sides of the Potomac.

signs of the enemy.

Official Visit to the Camps---Review of the

Troops.

This has been an interesting day among the mili-

ary in the neighborhood of the Capitol. A dis-

tinguished party, consisting of the President of the

United States, Scoretaries CAMERON, SEWARD, and

were fired both for him and for the President.

Secession Newspapers.

The severe newspaper strictures upon members

of the Cabinet are regarded here as attacks

on the country, and those who make them are now

suspected of being in the interest of the Seces-

This subject has attracted attention at Washing

ton, as well as the conduct of those who, failing in

their plundering purposes, are endeavoring to ob-

its efforts to save the country from ruin and the de-

The Union Coast Guard.

An order was to-day issued from the Adjutant

General's office, by which the body of volunteers at

Fort Monroe, Va., known as the Union Coast

Guard, will be formed into a regiment organized

as follows: Colonel Wardrop, of Massachusetts;

Lieutenant Colonel Magee, of Virginia; Major

Surgeon Hoopes, of Rhode Island; Assistant Sur-

Nixon; First Lieutenant Rowe; Second Lieuten-

ant Rice. Company B, Captain Hurst; First

Lieutenant Tillotson, New Jersey; Second Lieut.

Patton. Company C, Captain Clark, New Jersey;

First Lieutenant Ryan, Connecticut; Second Lieut.

Company G, Captain Plageman; First Lieut. Nones;

Second Lieut. McDonough. Company II, Captair

Walker Johnson; First Lieut. Daily; Second Lieut.

William Williamson. Those not above desig-

manding officer of Fort Monroe will take such

measures as may be necessary to complete the

organization of this regiment, causing two additional

companies to be formed, and all of the companies

are to be recruited to the maximum authorized by

section second of the act approved July 22, 1361.

Appointment.

McClellan's staff, was to-day appointed brigadier

Communication with the Rebels by Ex-

Postmaster General BLAIR, in response to an

power to interdict nor to suspend intercourse be-

tween the loyal and rebellious States by private

expresses or otherwise. This power rests with the

as these Dnpartments forbear to exercise it, cor-

respondence between the insurgents South and

their friends and abettors North may be lawfully

continued. His power over the matter extends

only to the protection of the revenues of the De-

partment from fraud, by the conveyance of this

circuitous correspondence over the post roads of the

United States, partly in the mails and partly by

private express unlawfully. This the Postmaster

General believes has been effectually done in the

manner set forth in his letter on the subject to

General McClenlan, published a few weeks ago.

He concludes by saying: "You have doubtless ob

served that the President, in pursuance of an act

of Congress, passed at its recent session has, by

his proclamation of the 10th instant, declared tha

all commercial intercourse between the insurgent

States, or the people thereof, and the loyal States

is unlawful. It is presumed that instructions will

be issued by the Treasury Department for the due

enforcement of this declaration, and that the abuse

of which you complain will be effectually sup-

The Alarm about the Capital.

insurgents against the capital are now believed, by

gentlemen in high quarters, to be the fabrications

of Secession emissaries. Opinions, however, are

divided on this subject. Whatever may be the

volunteers, while left in the Northern cities and

lowns, can do no service; but they can be organized

here and ready for service immediately Hence

The Victory in Missouri.

A despatch received at headquartors, dated St.

Louis, August 20, states that the commanding

officer at Cairo reports to Gen. FREMONT that Col. DOUGHERTY, with three hundred men, who were

sent out the day before, at 7 o'clock, from Bird's

Point, attacked the enemy at Charleston, twelve

hundred strong, and drove them back, killing 42,

and taking 17 prisoners and 15 horses. Colonel

Douguenty returned at two o'clock in the morning

to Bird's Point, with the loss of one killed and six

The persons whom I mentioned in my despatch

of yesterday, having been arrested in Maryland

and sent to this city, have been committed to jail

The charge against them is giving aid and comfort

to the enemy. They are all from Prince George's

county, and the vicinity of the White Horse Tavern

and Fort Washington, and are all well known in

this city. They were sent up by Major PALMER,

Arrivals from Pennsylvania.

Willard's-P. M. Irvine, John M. Power, Hon

A. O. Hiestan. J. M. NcCarter, Col. J. A. Kolask,

John P. Persole, John Madden, Henry Karston, J

M. Villiwell, J. Patterson, J. B. Fisher, James K.

Scofield, L. W. Hall, A. M. Lloyd, J. R. Jones,

John Bastien, Jer. V. Levyhead, Chas. B. Camp-

Kirkwood's-Jas. C. Eyster, P. A. Ahl, Adam

The Privateer Sumpter Not Captured.

from Curacoa, on the 6th instant, says the reported

capture of the privateer Sumpter is untrue.

Nothing has been heard of her since she left there

he recalled for allowing her to enter that port.

It was rumored that the Dutch Governor would

The British schooner Prince Leopold has ar-

rived here from Bermuda with 507 barrels of spirits

of turpentine, which were probably run over from

The schooner Fairwind reports that an unknown

brig, bound here with molasses, sunk on the 14th. She was unable to lay by her, and could not see

From Wheeling, Va.

whether she had got her boats out.

NEW YORK, August 21 .- The schooner Pharon,

bell, N. H. Gray, Ed. R. Biles, R. Jones.

National-Benj. H. Nairs.

on the 24th ultimo.

North Carolina.

Second U. S. Cavalry.

Warthman.

the call made on the 19th inst.

truth respecting it, the Administration wants to re-

Major A. S. Barry, chief of artillery, on General

nated by States are from New York. The com-

tain control of the Government, and to detract from

There is some alarm among the coasters now at

contingency are in favor of Secession."

The Press

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. BOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war lavied 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."

The Prosecution of the War. We are gratified to perceive the renewed spirit of activity which is being displayed in all the movements for the organization of new regiments of soldiers for the war. The public are becoming fully aroused to the importance of the existing contest and to the necessity of vigorous, systematic, and untiring exertious to maintain the integrity of the Republic. The eyes of the world are upon us. It is plain to all, that with our superior resources and numerical strength we can achieve a complete triumph over the insurgents if we are not lacking in the spirit of freemen, not the dupes of faction, and not shamefully indifferent to the enforcement of our just rights, and the preservation of the noblest government that ever existed. Our failure in the present conflict would make all civilized nations scorn and despise us, and destroy forever the peace and prosperity of the inhabitants of our magnificent country. Already our foreign enemies taunt us with the disaster at Manassas, and the insurgent journals allege that the people of the South are the dominant and controlling race on this continent, and that henceforth its destinies must be entirely entrusted to their tender mercies. They no longer pretend to be animated by a desire to confine themselves to what they term defensive operations, but confidently predict the certain fall of Washington, and the subsequent capture of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

And yet, with all these arrogant boasts ringing in our ears; with all the evils of a failure of the Government to protect the power of the American people of which it is the temporary representative, plainly depicted before us; with all the perils that environ not only our nation, but our capital and our own homes, if we fail to act as becomes men of courage and patriotism, we find a few sympathizers with our deadly enemies daily seeking to sow the seeds of treason among us, to chill the ardor of our soldiers, to discourage culistments, and to aid and abet our vindictive, desperate and unscrupulous armed foes. The recent demonstrations of indignant mobs, however much they may be regretted by the lovers of law and order, are significant indications of the feelings which have been aroused among our people by the base appeals of Secession journals, and it is evident that the time is approaching when all will see that forbearance to open traitors has ceased to be a virtue. There is scarcely a conceivable outrage that the insurgents have not committed upon leyal men in the South, and there is scarcely a crime or an excess of which they would not be guilty, if, by any possibility, they should achieve any important temporary success that would enable them to carry out their cherished design of invading the loval States. Plain as the fact is, it is not yet fully realized that we of our country, for our luture independence, struggle is before us, and it is our solemn duty to prepare for the war, whether it is to be short or long, in that carnest, determined, unccss of any great enterprise.

Fall Trade. Trade this fall will be light. With comparatively few stocks of goods in the market, a proportionate diminution of customers, and a universal disposition to contract rather than expand business operations, the result could not well be otherwise. The present dissons, fallen more heavily upon our merchants than almost any other class. In many instances, firms which, a year ago, had a right to be considered wealthy, are to-day hopelessly exaggeration to say that a majority of their mercantile houses have been compelled to yield to the storm of general suspension. If there is an exception to this rule at all, it is in favor of Philadelphia, from the fact that here the city authorities; and we urge the immemerchants have not overtraded to as great excess as some others-those of New York Brigade to their full numbers, as the first step especially. In fact, a comparison of the present condition of the merchants of New York and Philadelphia en masse, we have the best data for stating, would result greatly in favor of the mercantile soundness of the latter, the ratio of their suspensions being less, numerically, than those of New York, and the aggregate amount of their liabilities sustain a vastly more healthy proportion to their actual capital. Amid the present perplexity and prostration of our merchants, it affords us pleasure to add this tribute to their integrity and business sagacity, and also to honor them for their heroism in braving the storm, and for the patriotic unanimity they express in favor of maintaining the Government in its integri-

ty, even-to use their own phrase-to " the bottom dollar" of their means. The general inactivity in the marts of trade has been broken in a measure in the last few days, by the sales of commission men, principally to first-class city jobbers. The latter, with few exceptions, as yet show but little indications of life, although they anticipate, for themselves, a good average trade. Nor are they likely to be disappointed. The number of houses on Market, Third, Fourth, and Chesinut streets, actually prepared for trade, or that are in a fair way of becoming so by the first of September, are comparatively so few that the inevitable demands of A No. 1 country buyers will give them a good trade.

In Canton goods there is already considerable activity, and prices are firm, in expectation that the demand will exceed the supply. The manufacturers of Woollens have been mainly running on fabrics for army purposes, and dealers in these articles have in a measure been exempt from the prevailing business dearth of the last two months.

far as we have been able to ascertain from intercourse with them, is not so much to despond, as to remodel the old system of trade. Comparatively few goods are now changing hands on any other terms than cash, and there is consequently little or no disposition to force sales. On all hands it is agreed that credit heretofore has been too cheap; that the tendency of long credits is alike disastrous to seller and buyer, and that one of the substantial benefits of our present troubles will be a complete revolution of our credit system. That this will be accomplished we have no doubt, and that in a way dictated by the contingencies of the times. Nothing has contributed more to the loss of the four hundred million dollars, out of which the North has been swindled by the Secession movement, than the "boring" system, by which the mutual character of trade-obligations has in a measure been destroyed, and merchants placed at the mercy of their debtors. The effective correction of this evil alone will be worth, we had almost

said, all that it can cost. With respect to the extent of the fall trade. no n atter how limited it may be, it can hardly fall short of popular expectations. There are contingencies under which it would be certain greatly to exceed them. No imaginable called Bull's Run, by the English journals. change in the affairs of the nation could ren- should be called "John Bull's Run," to comder the business prospects less hopeful; there memorate the fact that Mr. Russkin, of The may be events within the next thirty days that Times, who described a fight which he never will greatly enliven it. The present state, in went within five miles of, was the first to set money circles most emphatically, is one of spurs to his horse and run away, arriving at nervous uncertainty, and suspense in business

is necessarily paralyzing. Let us hope that the present ordeal is preparatory to the dawn of a brighter day for the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, and the mechanic; as nothing is more certain than that with the whole country depleted of goods, any proffer of the sort to Davis and Beaugethe amount of capital lying idle at this moment greater than it has ever been, the crops throughout the country abundant, and the whole nation reduced to the practical economy ly believe—to inaugurate an era of prosperity serted great powers in a great emergency to unequalled in our past history.

The Defences of Philadelphia. The energy which marked the action of our city in the beginning of the present contest is fast fading away. Both the municipal authorities and our prominent citizens then seemed fully alive to the necessity of keeping afoot a military force large enough to secure the absolute safety of the city. To this feeling we owe the Home Guard and the Reserve Brigade, a force that ought, by this time, to number fifteen thousand men, fully armed and equipped, and serving as a corps d'armée

completely prepared for any emergency that could arise. To the same source we owe the promise of a complete park of artillery, with its proper complement of cavalry and infantry, riflemen and engineers. But, unfortunately, these promises have never been properly fulfilled. But a few of the reserve regiments have a full complement of men, while the laws in relation to them have not produced the results expected. Instead of two large forces, full of life and energy, rivals for admission, and overflowing with zeal and activity, we have only the shadow of a Home Guard, and the faint imitation of a Reserve Brigade. Many of our citizens are forgetful of the duty of learning to be soldiers, and they seem to think that their hearty expression of sympathy is all that is asked from them. Forgetting the little distance that separates us from the actual seat of hostilities, and unmindful of the better example set us by the weak-handed cities of New England and New York, and the impoverished West, we are content to see the State stripped of every regiment, and our own city left to the chances of escape from the worst fortunes of war, with no serious effort to save it. It seems strange that in the hurly-burly of

war now raging over our heads, the men left comfortably at home, either from choice or necessity, should not be alive to the necessity of joining one of the organizations intended for home service. The return of the threemonths men ought to supply us with materials for officers of new regiments and companies enough to raise the Home Guard and the Reserve Brigade to their legal maximum. The activity of the city in furnishing arms and equipments to the Home Guard, the generosity of the United States in loaning muskets to both forces, the temporary assistance granted by the Committee of Public Safety to the Reserve Brigade, with their spasmodic energy in ordering a fine battery of Griffin guns, and their listless inactivity in failing to obtain possession of them, and in putting them in proper hands for use and instruction, furnish a curious instance of the little good that can be produced by the movements of public bodies, where a strong public sentiment does not insist upon vigorous action. If some clever man had made the defence of the city a question of partisan rivalry, or had contrived to give it the appearance of a project originating with some one class of our population, say the firemen, for instance, the effect would have been magical. Instead of this course. however, the necessity of the case was so evident, that no resort was had to the oldfashioned methods of popularity, and some of our citizens are so unwilling to see the hardships of the present contest full in the face, that they gently give the go-by to all calls upon them for service in the defence of the city, and, by their inaction, deprive the Government of one of its strongest reserves.

still, if the rebels at Richmond-knew that are fighting not only for a noble republic, one Philadelphia could answer their empty boasts of the most magnificent empires that ever ex- of an attack on this city by showing an army, isted, the cause of Constitutional Government, of its own raising, of not less than fifteen and the liberties of millions of freemen, but I thousand men, we should see more active for the honor and safety of the loyal section energy on our side the hostile line, and more is movements on the part of the traitors for all the dearest rights and interests of the But if General McClellan must always look existing generation and of our posterity for back in this direction before venturing an adcenturies to come. It may be that a long vauce; if he is kept in constant anxiety for our safety as well as his own; if he is harassed by knowing that the State of Pennsylvania has few regiments in fit condition to bending spirit which can alone secure the suc- take part in its defence, but leans on the of boldly standing up to its own proper task of raising another reserve of ten or fifteen thousand men: if he learns that the promise of this city to defend itself, and in so doing to give to the Government the moral and strategic support of a large force, is kept indeed to the ear, but and in skeleton, but is not fulfilled in one sintracted state of affairs has, for obvious rea- gle point-not in the number of men; not in their drill and instruction; not in the arms supplied them; not in the use to be derivedfrom them-what can be expect from other States, and other cities farther removed from insolvent; and, in all our large cities, it is no the dangers of invasion, and the risks of defeat? Every day and every hour serves to

If the authorities at Washington-or, bette

in the right direction of safety and security.

The news of the Battle of Bull Run reached London on the afternoon of Sunday, August 4th, by telegraph from Queenstown-exactly fourteen days after the occurrence itself. It was not published until the next morning, when it appeared simultaneously in all the London morning papers. On the previous Saturday (August 3, when the latest news was that of July 20th, that a battle was about to take place) there was activity in the Money

Market. The report was: "American securities on the Stock Exchange were in increased demand. United States five per cent. bonds brought 762477, and Virginia six per cents were 48. Eric shares, ex assessment scrip, realized 261, and the seven per cent. preference do. 452a47. Illinois Central seven per cent. bonds were at 84 to 842; the shares fully paid up at 63; and those with \$80 paid realized 354 discount. New York and Erie seven per cent. bonds were firm at 79½a79½, and Pennsylvania Central six per cent. bonds at 82."

On the publication of the disastrous news from America, on the 6th, the increased demand for American securities declined. The report from the London money market was: "American securities on the Stock Exchange were very depressed, me advices from from 101a, received this morning, having caused a considerable decline in values. Virginia six per cent. State bonds realized 47 to 47½; Eric seven per cent preference scrip, 44½a²; and the shares, ex-assessment-scrip, after being 25, receded to 24a24½; Illinois Central shares, with \$80 paid; fluctuated from 37½

to 38a382 dis.; and New York and Erie seven per cent bonds were 80," English securities were also affected, the re-"The advices from America, announcing the de

feat of the Ecderal army, have naturally attracted considerable attention at the Stock Exchange. Although regarded as a serious calamity, excludidg all hope of an early settlement of the struggle be-tween the North and South, the news has failed to influence the value of the English funds beyond } influence the value of the English funds beyond a per cent. Indeed, the latest quotations scarcely exhibited even that depreciation, the market being rendered exceedingly firm by the brilliancy of the weather, the favorable tendency of the specie movement and the improved position of monetary affairs. The probability of a continuance of the civil war on the other side of the Atlantic induces the expectation that commercial interests in this country will be seriously affected, and the intelligence received to-day, if it has not influenced consols to any great extent, has led to a decline in railway shures, while American stocks of all descriptions have more or less receded."

THE GREAT NECESSITY OF THE HOUR IS the general diffusion of a feeling of confidence in the Government, which is manifestly doing all in its power to maintain the integrity of the Republic; and we do not wonder, therefore, that those who delight in singling out different members of the Cabinet for attack, and who persist in constant fault-finding, are regarded at Washington as virtual allies of the insurgents. If any real abuses exist at a time like this, there are better ways of remedying them than by resorting to newspaper clamor, which is calculated rather to dampen the ardor of our soldiers, and to chill the patriotism of our citizens, than to accomplish any other object.

Russell's Run. The Battle of the 21st ult., instead of being Washington much in advance of all other fugi-

tives. Perhaps a vet more significant title would be "The Battle of Russell's Run." Do those who clamor for peace in our midst ever reflect that if they were to make GARD it would be haughtily and instantly re-

fused? An exchange says it is alleged by the Breckinridge men that LINCOLN has broken of a war diet, it will require but the death- the Constitution. Admit it, for argument's blow of Secession—soon to be dealt by the case; but JEFF DAVIS broke the Constitution mighty arm of the united North, we confident- to destroy it, and Lincoln, if you please, as-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1861.

There is late intelligence from Richmond to the effect that the conspirators are surrounded with factions and covered with the clouds of despair. While it is not doubted that they have intelligence of most of our movements, and that recent events have given them something of a prestige, they are so conscious of their own weakness and of their own poverty, and so well convinced of the awful prepara tions of the Federal Government, that their only escape from atter defeat is by making a rapid and combined attack upon this capital This they are wise enough to see, if successful would give them an enormous advantage. and yet, if they should fail, it would be the grand coup de grace of their whole conspiracy. The obstacles in their way, however, are obstacles of nature, of finance, and of party politics. It must be recollected that the railroad not uniting Manassas, Acquia creek, and Winchester with Richmond made them independent of those means of transportation which will be indispensable when they advance upon Washington. That they are comparatively without means of

transportation and subsistence is notorious. Next comes the question of money, with all the attendant horrors growing out of the rapidly contracting blockade of their whole coast. Finally, the division among the leading spirits of the Secession cabal. Wigfall and Davis have had a terrible quarrel, and Governor Brown, of Georgia, has denounced this self-constituted President, and his evident intention to establish a monarchy on the basis of the Southern Confederacy. The jealousy of Virginia by South Carolina, the rivalry between Montgomery and Richmond, and the undisguised displeasure at the exactions and tyrannies of Davis by such men as Zollicoffer of Tennessee, A. Gallatin Brown of Mississippi, and Fitzpatrick of Alabama, are all evidences of the growing weakness of a movement originally corrupt and revolutionary. How could it be otherwise? The only matters of which the South had any real right to complain were the disappointments of ambitious politicians like Dais, Breckinridge, Slidell, Yancey, and the South Carolina a istocracy; and surely these

were not calculated to awaken any honest indignation, or to keep alive any permanent excitement. The war itself was brought about by these reckless men, and the whole idea of nvasion, with which they are frightening the souls of timid men, is of their own creation, for their own vile purposes. The Southern States are filled with the elements of disaffection in regard to the petty despots at the head of the rebellion. Of this you may rest assured. Davis is at heart a tyrant; Mason poor, besotted, ignorant, conceited ass; Hunter a timid and shrinking scholar; Wigfall a low drunkard; Toombs a braggart and a blusterer, and Slidell a dark gamester with the destinies of his country. Now, when we recollect that these are the men who have dunged the Democratic party into ruin, and who have always kept down the Whigs and Conservatives of the South; whose whole practice has been to make a close corporation by which to take care of themselves alone, it is easy to see that heretofore moderate men like Geo. S. Houston and Gov. Winston of Alubama, Sam Houston of Texas, Summers Rives of Virginia, Bell of Tennessee, Pierre Soulé of Louisiana, Herschell Johnson of Georgia, will indignantly

refuse to be carried further forward in a scheme which, if successful, is only to erect Davis into an Autocrat, and his followers into Dictators, and is to whelm the whole South into one common ruin. State they may offer. He immediately commissioned Why is it that Alexander II. Stephens has latterly been so silent? Why is it that the | Morrison, and Drnx to proceed to Philadelphia Richmond papers are so full of complaints and dark insinuations? Why is it that so many leading men from Arkansas are protesting, as I have almost daily, against the insanity of Davis and his conspirators? It is, I repeat, because there is a worm gnawing at the no real confidence in its endurance, and because, furthermore, it is intended to establish either a military Dictatorship, or an inexorable monarchy. We complain of our divisions and

The Bucks and Montgomery Judicial Dis-The Norristown Republican and Democrat of the 16th inst. presents the name of Hon. HENRY CHAPMAN as a candidate for president judge in the district composed of Bucks and Montgomery, and refers to that distinguished show more and more forcibly the necessity of renewed activity on the part of our citizens in | patriot and jurist in the following deserved response to, and in support of, the action of language:

our troubles; let us look for a moment at the

reverse of the medal, which discloses the de-

signs and the dangers of the Southern traitors.

It is well known that Chapman was distastefu to the Breckinridgers, on account of his bold and manly opposition, while in Congress, to the Le-compton villainy, his sympathy with the Douglas movement in the late Presidential campaign, and his well-known Union sentiments, and his contempt for traitors and sympathizers with treason We sup-pose this is his reward for fidelity to the North. Judge Chapman when a candidate, ten years ago, was held to be just the sort of man to inspire universal confidence in all classes and in all parties. We are persuaded, therefore, that nothing would give the voters of all parties, except the little cliques of party managers, more pleasure than for the people to take up Judge Chapman without distinction of party. We verily believe there is not an abler jurist, an honester man or more capable for the post in Eastern Pennsylvania than Judge Chapman. Let the Republican party which was transported to the control of the post of man. Let the Republican party, which meets soo nominate him, and no one else!

PENNSYLVANIA is promptly and nobly responding to the recent order of the Secretary of Wor, and her citizens stand ready to honor any drafts that may be made upon their patriotism.

nnounce the death of Colonel Joseph Paxton, of Catawissa. He was well known throughout this State as one of its most energetic and enterprising citizens. He was actively engaged for many years in the manufacture of iron at his extensive furnaces, near Bloomsburg; was a very superior farmer, and was one of the most indefatigable advocates of the great public improvements which now traverse Columbia and Montour counties. He was a very influential member of the old Whig party during its existence, and latterly of the Republican party.

ENGRAVED CARTES DE VISITE.-These, constituting a new species, are neat engravings from spirited photographs. Peterson & Brothers are sole agents, retailing them at 6 cents each. The likenesses of Generals McClellan and Lyon are very

call the attention of buyers to the large and attractive sale of 1.200 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this morning, for each, at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneer, at their store, No. 530 Market and 523 Minor streets

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c. -The tention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hemp carpet ing, hosiery, &c., &c.; embracing about 600 lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollen, worsted, linen, cotton, and silk, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue for cash; commencing this morning at ten clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street; the sale to be continued nearly all day without intermission.

Duties Upon Swedish Iron-Important Circular. The following circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to an inquiry relative to the discriminating duty upon Swedish iron, is important to importers, as the decision relates to all foreign merchandise imported under similar circumstances "TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1861.
"Sin: Messrs. Naylor & Co., of your port, have made inquiry as to whether Swedish iron, shipped by way of London, Hamburg, or Bremen, and from thence reshipped to the United States by either Bremen, Hamburg, or American vessls, will be subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per centum. provided for by the third section of the act of Au-"Swedish iron so imported will not, in my question. I am, very respectfully,

"S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

"Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of Customs, New
York."

From the Coast of Africa. AN AMERICAN SLAVER CAPTURED. Captain Brevoor, of the brig St. Mary's, at this port, from Sierra Leone July 12, states that a Spanish slave schooner was captured in the river Pongos, and taken to Sierra Leone, July 2. The American bark called the Hight, of Boston, which was brought into Sierra Leone June 30, as a prize to the British ship Falcon, still remained in port. She had 550 slaves on board when captured. It is supposed that the name of the bark was assumed for the purpose of deception, as no such bark is owned in Boston.

It is said that the vessel has been identified as

the brig Fairy, formerly owned in Philadelphia.

The officers and crew would be sent to England.— Boston Traveller. DEATH OF THE FIRST FEMALE LECTURER.—Miss Anna Laura Clarke, of Northampton, the first woman lecturer in this country, died Thursday night, at the age of seventy-three. From 1810 to 1818 she gave public lectures on historical subjects throughout the free States, and met with good pecuniary success. She was unostentatious in dress and manners, and was a great lover of republican simplicity.

wned in Boston. It is said that the vessel has been identified as

LATEST NEWS

allandigham Repudiated in his own Dis-Sixty-four of the leading Democrats in VALLAN-BY TELEGRAPH. DIGHAM'S district, Montgomery county, Ohio, have issued a circular against the "despotic and trai-

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1861. Review of Pennsylvania Volunteers. One of the most beautiful sights which our military life has thus far witnessed was the review of General McCall's Division of Pennsylvania volunteers, yesterday, at Tennallytown, which is a small village immediately above Georgetown Heights, situated in the heart of one of the most romantic regions on the shores of the Potomac. It is well wooded and hilly, and presents a splendid site for the location of a military encampment. Here, under the immediate command of Major General McCall, are seven regiments of our Poppsylvania Reserve force. They were raised under the three-million loan bill, and, as you know, have been encamped at Easton. Harrisburg, and

West Chester, busily acquiring the duties of the The review was arranged for ten o'clock, and shortly after that hour the President, accompanied by Secretaries SEWARD, CAMBRON, CHASE, BLAIR, and Welles, Senator Wilson, Major General Mc CLELIAN and staff, arrived on the ground. There were also a large number of ladies and gentlemen. representing our diplomatic, Presidential, and social circles, on the ground.

The soldiers were drawn up in line extending along the brow of the hill. There were two or three companies of cavalry, well mounted and splendidly caparisoned, and a part of Colonel Camputan's regiment of artillery, all presenting a very soldierly appearance, and exhibiting most excellent dis

The President drove along the line in an open barouche, the soldiers saluting him as he passed. General McCLELLAN was in full uniform, and, in company with his staff, followed immediately in the rear of the President. The young general was the object of universal attention, and immediately on the termination of the review was saluted with loud

The regiments then formed in line and marched past the Presidential party. The President stood uncovered in his carriage, General McCLELLAN and General McCall being immediately on his

The review lasted for nearly an hour The splendid appearance of our Pennsylvania soldiers elicited universal and carnest expressions of admiration. They were all well dressed and comfortably equipped. Their muskets are said to be of the best style of manufacture. General McCall is earnest and unceasing in his endeavors to make his command competent for the performance of every duty which may be demanded of the soldier. Among those on the ground, as a spectator, . noticed Mr. MAYNARD, the Representative elect from the State of Tennessee.

Sensation Reports. It is not believed here that the city is in such imminent danger of invasion as the New York Herald and Tribune would lead us to believe. We do not know, however, what a day or an hour may bring forth. A Federal army from the North is expected -a Confederate army from the South may pre-

Col. Baker's California Regiment. There is trouble in Colonel BAKER's regiment, to-day, tending toward a mutiny. It is expected that the prompt measures taken to check the symp toms of revolt will secure a prompt and satisfactory

settlement of the trouble. Col. Taite's District Regiment. Col. TAITE is authorized by the Government to organize a District Regiment, a number of companies of which are sworn in, and are now receiving clothing, rations, and pay. Many of our District volunteers have gone into Banks' Brigade, and into other regiments. In view of this fact, Col. TAITE proposes to fill up his regiment with men either from the District or from other places. Last evening instructions were received from headquarters authorizing Col. TAITE to fill up and complete his regiment with good men from whatever and there receive such companies or men as were ready to come forward immediately and join his regiment. They left in the evening train yesterday, and are now in your city. Col. TAITE has had twenty years' military experience, and is regarded as eminently qualified for the command to which he has been appointed by the War Department. heart of the Confederacy; because there is His regiment will probably be retained here as a part of the "Home Guard," and will be ordered to duty immediately after it is completed. Capt. Boyn goes on to-day to join Licut. Towers

> the regiment. The Privateer Sumpter. The reported seizure of the privateer Sumpter is not true, as advices have been received here which state that she was last seen off the west end of Cuba

> sist in forwarding to Washington men to complete

A British War Vessel Offered for Sale to the Navy Department. A British war vessel, now in the Canada lakes. was offered for sale to-day to the Navy Depart-

ment. Colonel Dougherty. Missourians here have received with unbounded joy the welcome news of Col. DOUGHERTY's gullant general of volunteers.

charge and victory against the heavy odds that were opposed to him. They regard it as the precursor and guarantee of the brilliant career which the Colonel (if spared from his wounds) is destined to carve out for himself. General McClellan's Staff. The list of officers composing Gen. McCLELLAN'S

staff, as published in the New York papers, is incomplete, and unreliable. The names of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and several others, will be added. A Romantie Affair. A captain and ex-captain of the Garibaldi Guard had a set-to with sabres to-day. The seconds, how-

ever, interposed at a seasonable moment, and thus fortunately prevented a fatal termination of the Gen, Rosencrans' Command. telegraphic despatch from General Rosencrans, giving the gratifying intelligence that he and his command are all right, and if they should happen to meet with LEE or LORING he will enact Rich

Mountain and Carricksford over again, and with like results. The command is in fine condition, and eager to drive the rebels out of Western Virginia once more. Our Missouri Army. Letters from General FREMONT to the Government express, in strong terms, disapprobation at the tardiness with which reinforcements are sent forward. Gen. Lyon faced the enemy, fought. and

fell in despair; and what is left of his gallant little army is still without reinforcements. "The Blind Leading the Blind." I was permitted to read a letter yesterday, from Richmond, in which the writer says that Toombs, COBB, and WIGTALL are each at the head of a regiment. Conn's son is also in command in the rebel | inforce and be ready for active operations. The

Official report published to-day, of the sick and wounded in the hospitals : Columbia College, Washington, 207; General Hospital, C. street, Washington, 70; Hospital for eruptive diseases, Washington, 37; General Hospital. E street. Washington, 97; Union Hospital, Georgetown, 109; Seminary Hospital, Georgetown 103 : General Hospital. Alexandria, 75; Total, 698. The hospitals are in fine condition, and the patients

Soldier's Remittances. The Maryland regiment, at Williamsport, (principally from Baltimore) sent home \$4,000 to their amilies out of their first month's pay. A good example, and worthy of imitation. Public Schools.

generally in excellent spirits.

The School Committee elected teachers yesterday, for the ensuing year, embracing in the apointments nearly all of the old eachers. The Government has applied for one of the school houses for the use of the quartermaster. The application will probably be granted, though laid over yesterday, and "placed on file." The New Ration.

Formerly the daily ration was 3 pound of pork or bacon, or 13 pound of fresh or salt beef. 18 ounces of bread or flour, or 12 ounces of pilot read, or 11 pound of corn meal. 8 quarts of beans or peas, or 10 pounds of rice, or 140 onnces of dessicated potatoes, or 88 ounces of dessicated mixed vegetables.

15 pounds of sugar. 4 quarts of vinegar. 14 pound of adamantine candles. 4 pounds of soap, and 2 quarts of salt. Congress increased the rations as follows: TO 100 RATIONS.

1! pounds of adamantine candles.

4 pound of pork or bacon, or 11 pound of fresh or 22 ounces of bread or flour, or 1 pound of pilot 8 quarts of beans, 10 pounds of rice or hominy, and I pound of potatoes three times a week, or substitute therefo 10 pounds of coffee. 15 pounds of sugar. 4 quarts of vinegar.

4 pounds of soap. Whering, Va., Aug. 21.—The First Virginia Regiment of three-months men returned to-day. Their reception was enthusiastic and imposing. The people turned out en masses to welcome them, and a sumptuous dinner was served up.

The State Convention adjourned to-day. Unless called together by the first Thursday in January, their adjournment is sine die. 2 quarts of salt. Extra issues of molasses are occasionally made. The former was said to be ample; the latter is more than sufficient, if properly cooked; but the new ration is supplied in full by Government. If therefore, complaints are made in future, they must fall upon the officers of the army, not upon the Government.

FROM MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 21.—General Price's official re port of the battle near Springfield, says the Missouri forces in that engagement numbered 5,221, of which torous course of the Vallandigham clique." They number 156 were killed, and 517 wounded. say, "It is the mission of the Democratic party to Among the killed are Col. Wrightman, Colonel give strength, and vigor, and officiency to the Con-Brown, Adjutant Bennett, Capt. Blackwell, Licut stitution and Government, when they are attacked Col. Austin, Capt. Engart, Lieut. Hughes, Captair by rebels and traitors. In the language of the la-Farris, Capt. Hallock, Lieut. Haskins, Capt. Cole mented Douglas, 'No man can be a true Demo-crat, without being at the same time a loyal patriot, man, Major Rogers, Col. Allen. Wounded-Briga dier General Clarke, Col. Burbridge, Col. Foster, and there are but two positions to assume; we must Captains Nichols, Dougherty, Armstrong, and either be for or against our Government-either Mings; Col. Kelley, Col. Hawthorne, and Captain McCarty. They pledge themselves "to unite with all loyal

> eported to be of a mortal nature. General Price makes no mention of Ben McCulloch's forces in the battle The entire rebel army had been ordered to may forward on General Lyon, in four columns, on the night previous to the battle so as to surround Springfield and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak but the order was countermanded in consequence

Many of the wounds of both officers and men are

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21 .- The prevailing rumor that Fort Scott has been taken, and is now in the hands of the rebels, has been contradicted by the Fort Scott Express messenger, who has just arrived. Hostates that all was quiet at that place, GLASCOW, Mo., Aug. 21.-About 1,500 rebels have assembled in Saline county, and are organizing either to join General Price's army in the South, or for local operations in the surrounding counties. In view of the latter purpose, the Union citizens at that place have sent to General Fremont for proenemy." It is said that large quantities of freight this package is, and the order to stop it came from

Some thousand or more rebels, of Chariton county. crossed the Missouri river at Brunswick on Saturday, and marched southward, to join Gen. Price's forces in the southwest. They took a great number of horses and wagons with them. CANTON COPPER MINES, Aug. 20 .- The corres-

our wharves in consequence of a rumor that their condent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the vessels will not be allowed to pass down the river by the Government flotilla at Acquia creek. This following intelligence: A sergeant belonging to a company of United alarm originated in consequence of the return of States dragoons having escaped from the rebels, by some wood vessels to the wharves here after atwhom he was taken prisoner in the last battle near tempting to pass down. It appears that they were Springfield, reports that Gen. McCulloch was moroverhauled by the Government stenmers, and retally wounded, and died at Springfield on the mornquired to give bond that they would not touch the ing after the battle. His body was placed in a tin-Virginia shore. They were unable or unwilling to lined coffin, which was filled with whisky, and give such bond, alleging that they might be blown closely scaled, and sent Southward on Tuesday on to the Virginia shore and thus forfeit their vesevening, accompanied by his body-guard and a few sels to the Government, and the consequence of such companies of soldiers. He also says that Gen. Price refusal was that they were ordered back to this city. was badly wounded, and thinks he will not be able Great vigitance is now very properly exercised in to take command again soon.

The rebels were reinforced on Saturday night. after the battle, by 9,000 mon, under Judgo Mc Bride, many of whom had no arms. It was currently reported among the rebels that 11,000 of their army would make forced marches on Jefferson City and take it. My informant says the last charge of the Kansas

CHASE, together with Major General McCLELLAN, and Iowa regiments and dragoons forced the encand staff, have been visiting the various camps on my to retreat for three miles, where they waited till night, in constant expectation of again being The weather was clear and remarkably pleasant, attacked. He says two more regiments would have after the recent heavy rains. The appearance and driven the rebel army into Arkansas. movements of the several brigades were in a high The terrible haves made by Totten's and Dubois' degree creditable. The young General was every-Battery filled them with dismay. He thinks 6,000 where greeted with oft-repeated cheers, and with is a low estimate of their killed and wounded. The an enthusiasm unbounded. The customary salutes treops with whom this dragoon travelled kept him

in ignorance of the route they pursued, but told him they were going to join Gen. Pillow; but from the description of the country through which they moved, it is believed they were making for some point near Pilot Knob. Sr. Louis, Aug. 21.—The committees of safety appointed by Gen. Pope in Calloway, Lincoln, and Pike counties, report a satisfactory account of affairs in their counties. Many lawless characters had

been driven out of that region, and the counties north of that river, being deprived of their presence, are becoming quiet and settled. KANSAS CITY. Mo., August 21 .- The existence of an organization of a thousand Secessionists has

been discovered in this city. The rumor that Fort Scott has been taken by the JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., August 21.—An extra train arrived last night, bringing the scouting party who were put off the train which was fired into yes-

Hollady, of New York; Adjutant Bates, of Massaterday morning. They report having killed two, geon Clark, of Massachusetts. Company A, Captain Governor Gamble has appointed a division inpector in five of the seven military districts in the State for the purpose of mustering men into service. The Governor calls upon citizens to come forward promptly to sustain peace, by the suppression and dispersion of the armed bands now com-Stevens. Company D, Captain McIntyre; First Lieutenant Winans; Second Lieutenant Mitchell. mitting violence in different parts of the State. As soon as the troops are enrolled they are to hold Company E, Captain Hart, Massachusetts; First themselves in readiness to march at the call of the Licutenant Bales, Massachusetts; Second Licut. Fox. Company F, Captain Niebuhr; First Licut. Executive. Any regular organization will be permitted to volunteer in the service of the United and those who left with him yesterday, and will as- Millwood. D. C.; Second Lieutenant Cauley. States, if the members so desire. The following is the form of oath to be adminis-

red to the militia: tered to the militia:
"You, each and every one of you, do solemnly
swear, that you will honestly and faithfully serve
the State of Missouri against all her enemics, and
that you will do your utmost to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State; and you do further swear, that you will well and truly execute and obey the legal orders of all

the officers properly placed over you whilst on duty —so help you God." LOUISVILLE, Aug 21.—The Memphis Aralanche of the 20th says that Gen. Wm. H. Crowell, who has returned from a brief visit to East Tennessee, says that Brownlow the late Federal representa-tive, had addressed the Bradley county volunteers at Knoxville, saying that he would enlist and fight against Lincoln's hordes. Also, that Mr. Nelson would shortly issue an address advising acquiescence in the will of the majority of the State. He likewise says that Brownlow will shortly issue the Whiz, and advocate the cause of the South against inquiry on the subject, says he has neither the her oppressors.

The Nashville Gazette says that a number of Northern printers, engaged at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, had left for the North.

John Clark, a Northern man, resident of Tennes-War and Treasury Departments alone; and so long

see for some time past, now the captain of a Federal company in Cumberland county, has been brought to Nashvillo for trial. The Memphis Avalanche strongly appeals for aid to the wives and children of volunteers who are

Travel from Louisville southward continues uninterrupted, although energotic measures are adopted to prevent the transportation of contraband

From Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA Aug. 31.—One of the men supposed to have been taken prisoner, on Sunday, at Pohick Church, when the Lincoln Cavalry, under command turned to his camp yesterday morning. He stept in the woods during the day, and travelled by night. John V. Williams, his companion, has undoubtedly been taken prisoner.

No obstruction has yet been placed by Provost Morshal Porter upon travel between here and Washington, although much good would probably come from such a restriction. ALEXANDRIA, August 21st.—Colonel Einstein, of Philadelphia, has been arrested by order of General McDowell, not, however, on any serious

The court martial in the case of Colonel McCunn is closed. is closed.

All is quiet on the Virginia side. It has been ascertained that the largest Secession force between Manassas and our lines is in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House. From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE. Aug. 20—via Baltimore.— The Dutch steam frigate, mentioned in my despatch of yesterday as ashore at Cape Henry, is the Zee Zeland.
She was got off at high water, and came up to the Roads last evening. Her destination is Annapolis. She is direct from Europe, and brings important despatches for Washington.
The steamer Quaker City will leave for New York on the 25th, under her charter, which expires on that date. It will undoubtedly be renewed. Chased by Pirates.

New York, Aug. 21.—The schooner J. W. Webster was chased on the 12th, in lat. 22 deg. long, 83 deg., by a long, black schooner, supposed to be a privateer, but outsailed her. The bark *Cordelia*, from Monrovia, was chased on the 20th, in lat. 22 deg., long, 67 deg., by a schooner, supposed to be a privateor. Jackaloo's Crime.

NORWALK. Conn., Aug. 21.—The body found on Norwalk Island is supposed to be that of the cap-tain for whose murder at sea the Chinaman Jackaloo was tried and hung. Heavy Rain at Cincinnati. CINCINATI, Aug. 21.—The heaviest rain ever known in this vicinity fell for an hour and a half this afternoon, flooding the streets, filling cellars, and washing the roads away. A great deal of

Vermont Politics. MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 21.—The Union Convention to day nominated for Governor Hon. Andrew Tracy; for Licutenant Governor, Hon. Levi Underwood, and for State Treasurer, J. F. Thurston.

The Convention was large, harmonious, and en-

damage has been done.

Markets by Telegraph. CINCINNATI, Ang. 21.—Flour is unsettled and irregular in prices. Superfine is quiet at \$3.00a3.70. Wheat is 3c, lower and dull; red 65a75c.; white 75a85c. Corn steady. Whisky declined to 13c, and dull. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork 14a144c; Lard 8c. Exchange on New York & per cent. premium. Important from Hayti.

Important from Hayti.

By the arrival of the brig Echo, at the port of New York, we have dates from Port au Prince, to the 5th instant. The Spanish difficulty had been amicably arranged, and all but one of the Spanish vessels had left the harbor.

The island was again quite tranquil, and commercial matters were generally quiet. The Haytien government paid the Spaniads \$200,000 for insulting their flag, but the boundary question was left open for future adjustment. The foreign merchants on the island came to the assistance of the government, and loaned them part of the money to pay the Spanish indemnity.

Merriam, one of John Brown's confederates at Harper's Ferry, had been drummed off the island, and returned to the States. He was endeavoring to raise money to get up an insurrection among the slaves of the Southern States, but President Geffrard, fearing a complication with the American Government, ordered him to leave the island.

PEACHES FOR NEW YORK.—Over 27,000 baskets of peaches were sent to New York last week, ever the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

From Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Aug. 21.—Pennsylvania, true to ther ancient glory, still leads the van in the defence of the old Flag.

The order of the Secretary of War for the imme-

diate transmission of troops to Washington, was re-ceived on Monday morning, and already upwards of three thousand men have left this city and Or large thousand men have set this city and Philadelphin en route for the seat of war.

Companies are pouring in from all sections of the State, and the large number of regiments in process of formation in the State are being rapidly consolidated, field and company officers vicing with each other in the sacrifice of individual interests and personal architics. and personal ambition.

The proclamation of Governor Curtin will be no-

dy responded to.

Of the twelve new regiments contemplated by the State authorities, one communded by Colonel Black, ex-Governor of Robraska, left for Washing-ton last evening. Two others fully equipped will be ready to march in a few days, and the remainler will be made up and despatched at the rate of the will be induced and despatched at the rate of about two a week.

All these regiments will be officered by experienced men, selected with great caution by two. Curtin, most of whom have seen active service in the field, and about two-thirds of the rank and file

are recruited from the three months' volunteers.

Governor Curtin and his staff are actively enof the darkness of the night and a threatening Governor Curtin and his stan are actively engaged, and their untiring labors are promptly seconded by the people. In every part of the State the highest evidences of patriotism are manifested, and the hearty enthusiasm which prevails furnishes unmistakenhle testimony of the patriotic levotion of the Old Keystone to the cause of constitutional liberty.

Advices from the fifteen regiments of the reserve corps give gratifying accounts of their efficiency, and the wisdom and foresight of the Governor in

having such an army ready, is justly the subject of cheral commendation.

The artillery regiment, comprising eight perfect satteries, fully manned and equipped, is reported by the Chief of Ordnance in Washington to be one of the most efficient auxiliaries yet sent to the field.
Paymuster General Maxwell has just returned from Washington and Baltimore. He reports the State Reserve Corps as being nearly all paid off up to the time the resultants are reserved. State Reserve Corps as being nearly an paid on up to the time the regiments comprising it were sworn in the service of the United States.

Advices to the Governor from his agent now in Washington also state that all these regiments are well provided with the necessary clothing and accountements of war, including new arms in-lieu of the old muskets first furnished by the War De-

From Boston.

Boston. Aug. 21.—Mr. Motley, our minister to Austria, is a passenger by the steamer Europa, which sailed to-day.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment has been unavoidably detained in its departure till toout the ship Brutus as a slaver, resulted in the discharge of A. H. Potter, and holding of Albert L.

The Canada at Halifax. HALIPAX, Aug. 21.—The steamer Canada arrived at eight o'clock this morning, and sailed at ria Cape Race.

. Arrival of the Edinburgh. New York, Aug. 21.—The steamer Edinburgh

Latest Southern News. New Orleans papers of the 13th and 14th, and Mobile papers of the 12th and 13th have been reeived.

A lady Richmond correspondent of the Mobile News says that that city is very gay at present. The writer, talking of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. says: "While here, Mrs. Davis received company every evening in her own parlor, and as it was etiquette we did ourselves the honor of paying our respects I found her most affable, and an exceedingly intelligent and sprightly talker; and, with her finished usage du monde, she is peduliarly fitted to do bonor to our executive mansion." The Mobile papers were jubilant over the burning of Hampton, and one of them calls it a "Moscow

The New Orleans Delta of the 13th has a sensa tion article, which says that great excitement exists n and about the bayou of St. Mary. It appears, is the Delta has it, that a party of Federal troops landed on the 4th at Grand Chancere, carrying off number of cattle, vegetables, etc. The drums were beat to quarters, and the planters en masse

Morphine and Quinine.—We have a good prices, taking the blockade into consideration. "GEO. COSTAR & Co., Mobile." All the New Orleans journals claim the battle near Springfield, Missouri, "A splendid victory and complete overthrow of the Federals." Missouri the Delta now considers "safe," and ecommends that Kentucky next be taken in hand. "That State and the whole West," says the Delta. must be made to feel that this is war, and to feel it until they cry 'Peccavi.' '

The New Orleans market reports continue to indicate the same absence of "business" which has been their distinguishing feature since the commencement of the blockade. We quote from the Picayune of the 14th: Cotton-We did not hear of a sale to-day. Re eipts none.
Molasses—Nothing reported.

Coffee-Nothing reported. EFFECTIVENESS OF CAVALRY. The Charleston Mercury, noticing the attention Government is now paying to the raising of The meaning of this is clear. The enemy hav The meaning of this is clear. The enemy have discovered their weakness in a want of cavalry. They have learnt that cannon alone are not sufficient for the emergencies of a buttle-field. Had they possessed a strong force of cavalry the battle would have been won by them, and our forces would have been cut to pieces. Had we, on the contrary, brought upon the field 5,000 horses. Washington would now have been ours. The battle on both sides was just in that posture when a heavy force of cavalry on either side would have been almost annihilation to the other. Richmond or Washington would have been lost or won. Apart from the inexcusable brevity of our numbers, the from the inexcusable brevity of our numbers, the great defect at the buttle of Bull Run was the want of cavalry. What were five hundred men to massacre or capture eighty thousand?

WHEAT. An interesting question with Virginia farmers is, what to do with their wheat. The Confederate Government is also interested in the same question. The probability is that we shall have at least 400. men in the field for the next twelve months. These will require, at a moderate calculation, 1,600.-600 barrels of flour, or 8.000,000 bushels of wheat, We suppose the crop of the State will not exceed 12,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, about half will be needed for seed and family use, as distinguished be needed for seed and family use, as distinguished from the military. At this calculation there would remain six millions for sale; not enough to supply the demand of the Government by 2,000,000. We do not know, but suppose, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia make fully 2,000,000 more than requisite for their own consumption.

It has been suggested that it would be wise in the Government and patriotic in the people to come to some understanding for the sale and purchase of this excess beyond family requirements. Let the Government ascertain how much it wants, and how much it will give for flour, and those who have it will readily contract to supply it, and take in payment Confederate notes.—Richanond Whig.

GENERAL POPE'S (OF MISSOURI) WAR POLICY. GENERAL POPE'S (OF MISSOURI) WAR POLICY.

Gen. Hurthut at Gen. Pope's order, it is presumed, has issued a very interesting proclamation to the county authorities of Marion county, Mis-He requires them to furnish daily to Col. Smith, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, rations for his entire command. He adds: The county of Marion will also be held responsible, and compelled to pay all expenses of transporting. &c., of this expedition, and of its support while here. This occupation will continue until the marauders who fired upon the train, and the maratters who here upon he translate those who, in open day, disarmed Mr. Wilcox, are captured and surrendered to the military authori-ties, and will be rigidly enforced. If the count-authorities cannot be found, or are unwilling to not, the authorities of the city of Palmyra will be required to fill this order, and render their charges against the county.

THE RIGHT REV. MAJOR GENERAL POLK. The Memphis Avalanche says of the reverend

We feel that we have a commander-in-chief—the election of President Davis, and, as we are informed, his early companion-in-arms, and long his intimate companion and friend—in whose hands our defence against the mighty dangers which our detence against the highly tangers which threaten us is secure—whose sagacity, energy, and valor will guard our State against the attacks of the enemy, at whatever points they may be attempted. It is an affecting spectacle to see a distinguished Christian pastor, eminent for talents, learning, and piety, returning to his early profession of arms, at the call of his country, and assuming the responsi-ble and perilous task of defending our homes and firesides against a ruthless and murderous enemy. It imparts an additional sanctity to the holy caus of Southern freedom and independence, on which has so far rested the visible smile of the God of

A GEORGIA SOLDIER. A GEORGIA SOLDIER.

The Richmond Dispatch tells the following: A wounded soldier, belonging to Captain King's company, Seventh Regiment Georgia Volunteers, is now in Richmond. He is 27 years old. His wife is 22. They have fourteen children, nine boys and five girls, eleven of whom are now at school. His wife gray high to theirs six times who are all alive. five girls, eleven of whom are now at school. His wife gave birth to twins six times, who are all alive. All the siekness of the whole family since his marriage would not exceed the sickness of one person three days. His parents raised twenty-seven children, six boys and twenty-one girls. He is six feet and one inch high, and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds; is a healthy, raw-boned man, and is the smallest of the six brothers. He is a farmer.

TRAITORS GONE TO THEIR OWN SPHERE. The Nashville Union says:

Two resigned officers of the United States army passed through this city on Monday, who were impressed into the service against their native South at Manassas. They had just returned from their commands in the far West, and were ordered to the command of dragoons in the battle of the 21st. They tendered their resignations, but these were declined, and they were ordered to again to the battle. The Nashville Union says: leclined, and they were ordered to go into the battle

declined, and they were ordered to go into the battle gainst their will.

They were not ordered up to the front of the battle until near its close. Their men did not fire a gun, but eighteen of them were killed and wounded. After the battle, they applied for a furlough, which was granted, when they went to Louisville, Ky., and thence forwarded their resignations, to enter the Confederate service. They have gone to Richmond. STOPPING ARMS AND MUNITIONS. We understand that thirteen cars, loaded with We understand that thirteen cars, loaded with arms and munitions, together with six rifled cannon destined for Southeastern Kentucky, were stopped on Friday, in Harrison county, by Gen. Desha, at the head of a band of Secessionists, and sent back to Covington. We understand that the Desha mab, by threats of destroying the railroad, extorted a promise from its president to transport no more arms over it:—Louisville Jaurnal, Aug. 18th,

THE CITY MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF THE HOME

GUARD.—A meeting of the Philadelphia Homo Guard was held yesterday, at noon, in the Supreme Court room. The meeting was called by a general order, issued by General Pleasanton, to know how many of the organization would volunteer to go into actual service for a short period. The meeting was well attended, the captains of each company, with well attended, the captains of each company, with a few exceptions, being present.

Gen. Pleasanton called the meeting to order, and stated its object. He said that the Governor had requested to know if a thousand men could be detached for immediate service at Washington.

It was asked for how long a time the men would be required to says. It was asked for now long a time the men worker be required to serve.

General Pleasanton replied that the Secretary of the Commonwealth was unable to say, but thought for only a short time, perhaps only for a few days. The impression of the General, however, was that the services would be required at least three months, and it may be until next May. The reason for this explainer is that a large force of Confederates. for this opinion is that a large force of Confederates are now in Virginia, and the Governor has called out the militia force of the State. Although militia rare almost worthless in the field, they sometimes do well in entrenhments. The speaker thought that the militia were to be employed in unresemble that the militia were to be employed in garrisoning the entrenchments thrown up in Virginia. As to the question what was to be done with the Confederate forces, he thought that they would be thrown into Maryland, to excite in-

they would be thrown into Maryland, to excite insurrection, and possibly into Pennsylvania, to excite diversions. He would therefore say that they had better prepare for service for three months, and in a possible contingency their services may be required for the fall and winter.

Capt. Gregory desired to know whether this call was from the State or General Government, or whether the latter were to depart from their rule in regard to the term of enlishment. regard to the term of enlis'ment.
General Pleasanton then related what had taken of the Commonwealth. He said that, after the meeting, he should sum up the number, and then communicate with Colonel Slifer in regard to the period required, and obtain a definite answer, when men would be mustered into the United States service for a specified time. In response to some questions, General Pleasanton stated that the Government would supply arms and accourtements, but he could not answer for

and accourtements, but he could not answer for uniforms.

Reports from the First Regiment of Home Guards, through Captains Gregory, Bickel, Sellers, Binder, Leidy, Manderson, Snowdon, Kelly, Marks, and Hart, were then received. Each captain (with two exceptions), reported twenty-five to sixty men ready for service for thirty days, or three months. Probably two-thirds of those on the muster-rolls would go—particularly if they had definite information in reference to the matter. reference to the matter.

The Second Regiment was then heard, through Captains Barney, Welsh, Flanigen, Fry, Loughead, Patton, Grant, Hensel, Anderson, and Guillou, From

ration, traint, mensel, Anderson, and Guillou. From iffeen to seventy men of each company in this regiment would go for thirty days or three months.

The Third Regiment then reported through Captains Lentz, Brady, Cochran, Thomas, Blaylock, and Hughes. The response from this regiment was almost equally gratifying, though two companies failed to report. The German Rifle Battalion was heard through Captains Koltes, Pressler, and Shaffer. Nearly all of the members will go for three months.

The Rifle Battalion reported through Captains Wilson, Corry, and Rich. At least half of this battalion will come. talion will serve.

The Cavalry reported through Captains Hall,
Fairlamb, and Bavington. A considerable proportion of them will answer roll-call for service. The Artillery under Captain Biddle will go, to a man—Captain Hastings' company will furnish half the number on the roll for thirty days or three months, and the Germantown Artillery, under Captain J. Biddle, will farnish nearly overy man—

possibly every man-for three months days.
Six companies of Colonel Ira Harris' New York Companies of Colonel Ira Harris New York Cavalry Brigade arrived yesterday morning from the Empire City. These companies are com-posed of the best material from New York, New Jersey, and New Hampshire. They are all heavy men and good riders. They report ten more men and good riders. They report ten more companies nearly ready to move. All are fully armed and equipped.

A squad of Captain Francine's men, under charge of Licutement Thompson, left for Trenton yesterday morning, to be sworn in. Almost all of them are three-months men. This company is gotten up, we are informed, in the same style as Captain Callis' of this city and will have quite a number.

Collis' of this city, and will have quite a number of French soldiors in the ranks.

A number of companies attached to different regiments were sworn in the United States service luring yesterday. The Mantua Home Guards, Captain Corry, will rushed down to the coast, "but the Hessians were gone!"

All the Secession editors say that there is an abundance of medicines in the South, and of better quality than we have in the North. One of the newspapers of Mobile has this item in its advertising solutions.

The Mantan Home Guards, Captain Corry, will assemble at their armory, Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets, this morning in full dress, with ball cartridge and camp equipage, and from there proceed to the beautiful grove at the Bull's Head, where they will ancamp for the day. In the afternoon, they will fire at target, and a handsome prizemedal will be presented to the best shot. A large number of ladies and other friends of the company

number of ladies and other friends of the company A disturbance occurred on Tucsday afternoon, at Girard Park, between a company of Coloned Ballier's regiment, which had gone there to encamp, and a number of persons who had a pic-nic on the grounds. The military were unarmed, and clubs and sticks were used pretty freely by the contending parties. Colonel Ballier received a severe cut over the eye with a lager-beer glass. Licutenant Hohenstein was struck with a club, and Francis Meyer was injured about the head by a stone. Several other members received bruisas. A woman is reported to have been shot in the leg, but not seriously hurt. The grounds were cleared, and then the military were marched back to the city. A disturbance occurred on Tuesday afternoon

The following despatch was received last evening present crisis:

To Brigadier General A. J. PLEASONTON: The Department will not in any event call on the Home Guard or Gray Reserves for temporary sorvice.

Simon Cameron.

CHARGED WITH HIGH MISDEMEANOR IN AT-TEMPTING TO INDUCE AN OFFICER TO JOIN THE RENELS.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named August Douglass was arraigned before his Honor the Mayor, at the Central Police Station, upon the charge of attempting to induce an officer to join the rebel forces.
Douglass, who has been stopping at the St. Louis Hotel for two or three days past, was arrested at a late hour on Tuesday night by High Constable Clark and Lieut. Henderson, of the Reserve Corps. Douglass represents himself as coming from Baltimore. The affidavit upon which he was arrested was made on Tuesday afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, by Augustus Hain, adjutant of the Washington Legion, Col. Harvey. The adjutint testified that he had a conversation with Douglass on Tuesday afternoon; he had frequently seen Douglass before, and had rebel forces. he had frequently seen Douglass before, and had been in his room at the hotel.

In the conversations Douglass had alluded to the In the conversations Douglass and altituded to the South, spoke of the superiority of the Southern army, and remarked that, as the adjutant was a gentleman, he ought to seek society with gentlemen. On Tuesday afternoon he became very bold, and submitted a proposition to the adjutant to go South, offering to provide him with as much money as he desired, and assuring him of a higher position, in the Southern army as the deponent supposes.

He expressed considerable surprise at his arrest, and was perfectly willing to have his effects at the

and was perfectly willing to have his effects at the At the hearing before the Mayor yesterday after-noon. District Attorney Coffey appeared for the Commonwealth and Constant Guillou for the prison-Commonwealth and Constant Guillou for the pursoner. High Constable Clark testified to having arrested Douglass on the strength of the affidavit
made by Adjutant Hain. He took him into custody at the St. Louis Hotel and brought him to the
Central Station. The defendant wassearched, but
nothing found on his person to implicate him.
Yesterday morning his trunk at the hotel was
searched, but only letters of a business character,
relating to the purchase of some cigars, were found.
The prisoner told the witness he was in the cigar

The prisoner told the witness he was in the eigar business at Baltimore, and had come to this city for Cross-examined.—He had no access to his trunk after he was arrested.

Adjutant Augustus Hain was sworn, and testified as follows: I reside at the St. Louis Hotel; am a resident of Philadelphia, and attached to the Washington Legion, Col. Harvey; our regiment has been accepted and received mustering orders; I know the defendant ; have often seen him at the hotel no talked to me on several occasions in such a man-ner that I did not like; he spoke of the South, and recommended the Southerners to me as gentlemen; I gave him to understand such talk was not agreeable to me: he was away from the hotel for a short time, and returned yesterday; he asked me up into his room to look at some books, when he said to into his room to look at some books, when he said to me. "I give you my word, if you go South, you will, within twenty-four hours, get as much money as you want, and a better position than you now hold;" he also told me that I ought to consider Southern rights, and, as a soldier, I ought to go where it would pay best; I became indignant at this talk, and left him.

Cross-examined—No one was present during this conversation: the conversation was one and outto conversation; the conversation was opened quite abruptly; I have been in this country about two months; I arrived in Baltimore from South Ame-rica on the 10th of June; I came here for the express purpose of taking a part in the war for the Union, having always been a military man; I left Lima, South America, on the 21st of February; I have had no acquaintance with the defendant except at the hotel; he addressed me several times

An Old Dodge.—A countryman hailing from Chester county, while in the neighborhood of Second and Spruce streets, on Tuesday afternoon, was enticed into a jew clothing shop by a couple of men who stood at the door, and who seemed exceedingly anxious that he should purchase a coat. The countryman had on a thin coat containing about \$50 and papers worth at least \$2.000—fortunately of no good to any one but the owner. He laid his old garment down in order to fit on a new one; but not finding any garment to suit, and also not being very anxious to purchase, he took his departure. After he had left the store and proceeded a few squares, he missed his pocket book containing his money and papers, and immediately proceeded back. Of course he did not find it, or any one who knew of its whereabouts. Feeling sure he had been victimized, he proceeded to the Union-street station-house and AN OLD DODGE .- A countryman hailing from he proceeded to the Union-street station-house and acquainted Lieut. Goldey with the particulars of the affair. Lieut. Goldey closely questioned the man, and believing his story correct, proceeded to the clothing shop and took the parties into custody. They were taken before Ald. McCahen and held for

on this same subject; the purport of all his conver-sations had a strong Southern feeling, and advising

a further hearing. Rowdles Addressed.—Last evening a party of rowdles congregated at the Grotto saloon behaved in a very disorderly manner, and the polico officers were summoned to quell the disturbance. Officer Burch, while attempting to arrest a young man named Edward Pritchett, was shot in the log by a pistol in the hands of the latter. Pritchett and Samuel Torrence were arrested and locked up at the Central Station to await a hearing.

CANNON FOR WASHINGTON .- A fine battery of artillery, consisting of twelve field pieces, mounted and ready for use, sent from the Water-town (Mass.) arsenal, passed through this city yesterday, en route for Washington. torday, en route for Washington.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon a noted pickpocket named Bill Olivor, was arrested at the Wire Bridge on the charge of attempting to relieve a gentleman of his purse SLIGHT FIRE.-Yesterday afternoon, a coo-

per shop, at No. 123 York court, below New Market street, was slightly damaged by fire.