## The Press.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—II The Juspiracy to break up the Union is a fag now known to all. Armies are being all. Armies are being can be but two sides to accomplish 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 trailors. 15

FOR SALE. The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine on which this pair has been printed for the last and months. It is in excellent condition, having feen made to order a year ago, find will be sold at a breath. For the pair of this office, or address John W. Forner, 417 Chestaul street, Philadelphia.

The Attacks upon the Secretary of War. The assailants of Secretary CAMERON, after having made a concerted movement against him, are beginning to realize the fact that they are committing a grand mistake. Every one of their allegations has fallen to the ground. General denunciation is always a safe refuge for mere partisans, but, when driven to specific charges, their malignity and falsehood are made shamefully apparent. These men should remember that General Cameron is a man of enormous fortune, and, therefore, beyond every motive of cupidity; and that, although getic partisan, he has reached that period of life when the ambition to do right becomes almost a religious duty. It is this feeling that induces him to defy calumny and to challenge investigation. He has manifested a liberality in the dispensation of his patronage to all loyal men, irrespective of party, that, however complained of at the start, is now known to have been productive

of the happiest consequences. There is scarcely a county in the loyal States in which may not be found a number of young Democrats, sons of patriotic fathers. generally in straitened circumstances, upon whem he has conferred commissions in the army. And in doing this he has contrived to take care of his own party by providing for voung Republicans. In the matter of contracts, not a contract has been given out by Gen. CAMERON which has not met the approbation either of Gen. Scott or the officers of the regular army at the head of the military bureaus. If Gen. Cameron has committed a mistake, it is because he has yielded too much to the martinets in the regular service, or, as the Washington lobby would have it, "has not been sufficiently attentive to his friends." The result is, that many of those who complain of Cameros are indignant because he has not been able to make them rich. Nobody could be Secretary of War in these times | pressed Mr. JEFFERSON, and led to the purwithout being subject to the most searching criticism, and as Gen. Cameron has been an active politician, and is as liable to make mistakes as any other man, he ought not to complain if he receives his full share of this kind

of hypercriticism. But journalists should remember, that while a jealous and zealous vigilance should be exercised in regard to all men occupying high position in a crisis like this, merely malignant antagonism may run to such extremes as to New Orleans Committee of Defence, thus weaken the common cause, and to encourage the common enemy. One thing is sure: No public mind, can commit a flagrant wrong quote the concluding paragraph: without being detected, denounced, and dischastisement of such an offender will be THE

armed foe assumes control tingly threatens half of the Republic, and our age in our midst to invade the other, to courage in our midst paltry divisions or nuestions of no real moment, and to any one portion of our people against the other in a manner which can have no other practical effect than to prevent that unity of action which is imperatively demanded by the best interests of the country. It is gratifying to perceive that many of the most distinguished members of all the old parpeace, and of this fact recent Union movements in several sections of our State, as well as in other quarters of the country, afford satisfactory evidence, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of Breckinridge leaders to extend aid and comfort to their Southern allies by inspiring them with the belief that the North is about to become hopelessly divided, and a portion of its people induced to do battle at the polls, if not on the tented fields, for the enemies of the Union and the Constitution. We have nothing to fear in regard to the final result of the present war, and the complete and perfect triumph of our arms over the audacious insurgents, if we continue to act as a united people, patting forth all the powers and energies of more than twenty millions of freemen against a few millions of insurgents. Our open and covert enemies know this fact, and it is for this reason they are making such bold and unblushing attempts to divide and disorganize us, in the hope that the excitement and animosity sure to be engendered by earnest political campaigns will distract our attention from the operations of the war, and embitter and estrange a large portion of our citizens from the Government, which, in times of peril like these, is the only true representative of the majesty and power of the American people. We can easily imagine what a thrill of rejoicing would be caused among us, and how thoroughly we should be assured of a speedy triumpli, if we learned that the people of the rebellious States, instead of busying themselves with the equipment of armies, the drilling of troops, and the earnest support of JEFF DAVIS and his cabal, had their attention chiefly occupied with partisan conflicts, and with the discussion of ordinary political subjects, or with contests, in which one body of men occupied the position of a war, and the other of an antiwar party. We should feel that a house divided against itself could not stand; and it is only natural to suppose that a similar feeling

Among the recent evidences of the disposition of all true patriots to sustain the Administration in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union, the following manly letter of Hon. J. Scott Harrison, who was nominated by the Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Columbus, Ohio, as its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is well worthy of attention, coming, as it does, from one who had received so decided a proof of the confidence of those who tendered him that important nomination:

is awakened among the insurgents by the poli-

tical intrigues that have been fomented among

POINT FARM, August 13, 1861. DEAR Set: The extreme illness of a member of my family has, for several weeks, so engaged my attention, as to leave me but little time for other engagements, and will account for this tardy acknowledgment of your favor of the 8th instant

I had noticed in the city papers the proceedings of the Democratic Union Convention, lately assembled at Columbus, and was not a little surprised to find that my name had been used in connection with the Licutenant Governorship of the State. I deeply regretted that I had not been consulted in the matter, and now desire to say that I respect. the matter, and now desire to say that I respectfully decline the nomination. I have no inclination to be a candidate for any office.

If I ever cherished ambition for such distinction If I ever cherished ambition for such distinction I have been cured of it, and feel entirely reconciled to the quiet and retirement of private life. But it is, perhaps, due myself to say that if this was not the case, and I fell entirely free to enter again the field of political conflict, I could not consent to be a party candidate for office, in the present condition of the country. Party spirit, in my opinion, has done more than anything else to bring about the sad colemities which now so seriously affect as and the

color more than unitating cise to bring about the said calamities which how so seriously affect us, and the poison which has induced this national paralysis would not prove an efficient remedy in the restoration of the patient. The time has come when we should forget party, throw off its trammels and obligations, and stand up for the country, its Union, Constitution, and laws. I was not, as you know, a supporter of Mr. Lin-coin for the Presidency—neither do I approve of all the acts of his Administration. But it seems to

all the acts of his Administration. But it seems to me this is not the proper time to arraign the Administration for these errors of policy; and that it is neither the part of wisdom nor patriotism to assail the Government when the enemy is thundering at the gates of the capital. Let us first estile the great question of Country, or no Country, Government or no Government, Union or Dismion, and having accomplished this great work of duty and patriotism, we will have ample time to inquire into these alleged delinquencies of our inquire into these alleged delinquencies of our rulers; and if we find them wanting in the Jeffer-

sonian requirements for office, let them be condemned by a verdict of the people.

I certainly owe to the Republicans, as a party, I certainly one to the Republicans, as a party, no debt of political obligation, and yet I do not hesitate to say that the Administration has my hesitate to say that the Administration has my varamest sympathies in its efforts to put down varamest sympathies in its efforts to put down this rebellion, and I am in favor of doing this effectively and permunently—in peace if we can, in var if we must.

A distinguished member of Congress is reported to have said in his place in the House of Representatives, during the last session, that he was for peace—peace before the Union." I, too, am for peace, but I am for the Union before peace, for I know without the Union we can have no peace.

they without the Union we can have no peace. In repeating my determination to decline the nomination which, as the organ of the Convention, you so kindly tender to me, I beg to assure you of my proper appreciation of this mark of respect and

confucese on the part of the Convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. Scorr Harrison.

To William A. Johnson Esq., Secretary of the State

Sickness of the Southern Troops. In the reports which reach us of the condition of the insurgent army South of the Potomac, we constantly hear that a large number of their sold are suffering from sickness, and their power for vigorous movements is thus much impaired. The prevailing diseases among then are the mumps, small-pox, and measles; while among the Northern troops, there has been little if any similar sickness. An officer, who served with distinction in the Mexican war, assares us that, during that campaign, a similar state of things existed, and that, while in nearly all the Southern regiments great suffering was caused by a prevalence of the diseases referred to, scarcely a single Northern regiment was attacked by South being more sparsely settled than the North, diseases which, in this section, attack nearly all persons during their infancy, are often not contracted there before their citizens assemble in large numbers in camps, after

they have attained a mature age. The Navigation of the Mississippi. One of the material interests involved in this rebellion is the navigation of the Mississippi. This immense channel of internal intercourse is intimately associated with the great agricultural interests of the Western States, and on its uninterrupted and unrestricted navigation the farmers of the West depend for realizing the profits of their crops. The Mississippi commands the Gulf, and, indirectly, all the countries to the West, ultimately looking to a union with California, the Pacific States, and the rich Oriental countries in the Southern Ocean. So long as the mouth of the Mississippi is under the control of a foreign or an unfriendly Power, it is impossible for the West to develop itself, or to be other than a mere dependant upon the inclination or the necessities of a hostile or indifferent power. This point was elaborately and forcibly presented by the late Senator Douglas, in one of his last speeches. Its importance imchase of Louisiana from the French. It was one of the reasons which prompted the Administration of Mr. Manison to make such a vigorous defence of New Orleans and the delta against the English forces under General PACKENHAM. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, the representative of General Jackson in that memorable time, felt the importance of the Mississippi, and in his appeal to the citizens of Louisiana, as the chairman of the celebrated

Mr. Livingston will be found wonderfully ap-Cabinet minister, in the existing state of the plicable to the present state of affairs. We - Fellow-citizens: The navigation of the Mssisgraced—and among the first to assist in the spirit is as necessary to two millions of our Vestern brothern as the blood is to the pulsation of the heart. Those brave men, closely attaching offers chastisement of such an offender will be The Press.

A Patriotic Example.

We have repeatedly referred of late to the propriety of abstaining, at a crisis like this, from all mere partisan distractions, and endeavoring to combine all the energies and resources of the nation in a grand and vigorous effort to insure a successful prosecution of the ing at the very gates of the capiticarly one anneed for assumes control fundy threatens.

Those brave men, closely attaching offers Union, will never suffer—whatever get suffer the may be made to them—whatever get suffer whatever get level to them, will never suffer whatever get under the may be made to them—they will foreign power, State of Louisiana to be subjected to them—they will foreign power, state of Louisiana to be subjected to them—they will foreign power, state of Louisiana to be subjected to them—they will foreign power, state of Louisiana to be subjected to them—they will foreign power, state of Louisiana to be subjected to them—they will foreign power, state of Louisiana to be subjected to them—they will foreign power, state of Louisiana to be subjected to them—they will foreign power, state of Louisiana to be subjec

Harper's Magazine for September, The current number of Harper, received from Peterson & Brothers, possesses unusual merit. There are additional chapters of "Orley Farm" and "The Adventures of Philip," by Anthony Trol-

iope and W. M. Thackeray-and indeed we are inclined to the belief that Trollope writes a better novel than Thackeray. At least, "Doctor Thorne" and "Framley Parsonage" are better stories than anything every written by Thackerny, except "Vanity Fair," which it would be hard to equal ties distinctly recognize the necessity of and, in its way, impossible to beat. Agernature avoiding, as much as possible, the petty par- leading original revedly takes the lead. Of course, tisan conflicts which prevail in time it is theroughly Shakspearian, and contains twentytwo fine wood engravings, illustrative of the poet and the place. Several of these we recognize as reproduced from a beautiful volume, by John R. Wise, entitled "Shakspeare: his Birth-place and Neighborhood," published in London a few months ago. In a subsequent paper it is shown how literally Shakspeare derived his materials, sometimes his very language, from Hollingshead. "The Capital of the Canadas," also with engravings, is a curious description and history. The translation of "The Three Tells," a German ballad, is also illustrated. But, at this moment, the most interesting article is "Winfield Scott in the War of 1812," with twenty engravings-the first showing Winfield Scott in 1827, when he was in the prime of life, (aged 41;) the other being "a counterfeit resemblance" of the hero, in 1861.
The illustrations here, including views, &c., must be accurate, for they are in advance from Lossing's "Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812," to be published by-and-bye, by Messrs. Harper, and the accuracy of Mr. Lossing's designs is equalled only by the beautiful clearness of his engraving. An article here on "Pets" is amusing, and illustrates the wonderful intelligence of some animals. The Editor's Table, Easy Chair, and Drawer, (the last with 14 illustrations.) are variously good. The writer of our Foreign Bureau might have done better, in noticing the late Lord Campbell, than to reproduce-minus the freshness-what had origimally appeared in the London Illustrated Times We rejoice that, as a set-off, there is no twaddle. this month, about "Mr. Solomon Gunnybags," somebody's pet eidolon in this Magazine. We notice, from the announcements at the end of this periodical, that Messrs. Harper are about publishing "The Okavango River: a Narrative of Tra-

> Travels of Ida Pfeiffer; and The Silver Cord, by Shirley Brooks, one of the most striking works of fiction ever written by an English author. THE SEASON AT ATLANTIC CITY .- To those of our readers who have not yet visited this great Philadelphia seaside resort, we may state that, from this time one month hence, Atlantic City usually presents to visitors many of its most attractive natural features. The air is balmy and delightful, the water more uniformly warm for bathing, and game, both for the angler and marksman, is more abundant. There is still a large company on the island, and a gentleman who has returned from there informs us that the hotels will continue open some weeks to come. The "United States," by Mr. McKibbin, now numbers several distinguished visitors, and the accommodations of that elegantly.

vel, Exploration, and Adventure. by Charles John

Andersson, author of "Lake Ngami;" The Last

tracted season. The trains to-day will, doubtless, carry down a large number of passengers. new dramatic version of " Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf," will be produced. The manager is displaying commendable enterprise in presenting a series of performances that attract the public even in this warm weather. The "Olympic" is the only theatre open in this city at present

kept hotel, it is said, were never helter than a

present. Atlantic City is likely to have a pro-

Soldiers' Messes. Mn. Editon: Whilst sailors are provided with regular cooks, soldiers, in their turn, are obliged to cook for their messes. Would not the service gain in efficiency if negroes were employed to cook for squads of soldiers? They have natural culinary

The Jeff. Davis off Sandy Hook! [From the N. Y. Express of last evening.] The notorious privateer Jeff. Davis, whose last reported exploit was the capture of a vessel fifteen hundred miles at sea, now turns up at our very doors. On Wednesday William McDougal and James F. Crawback, two fishermen, whose reliability.

James F. Crawback, two fishermen, whose reliability is vouched for by responsible parties, while fishing down the Narrows discovered a well-sealed bottle floating in with the tide. Of course they captured the article, and were somewhat surprised, on knocking off the neek, to find that it contained a common yellow envelope, closely scaled. On the back was the inscription, written with a pencil:

Bate J DAVICE OF SAINY
HOUGH AUG THE 12 1801.

The word "Aug." was written under the word "July," which had been scratched over. The eleven marks in the corner may, perhaps, be intended to indicate the number of prizes taken to that date. On the other side of the envelope was written, also in penciling, the following, which we copy verbatim et literatim:

was pressed on board july 20 george town South Caroling I serve a marine but not with my will thank god we have been within 70 miles of Boston light and then I pray d for deliverance but it came not. she can be easily taken and I hope soon

hencry Wilson

Is ma Mass 11111111111 henery Wilson lynn Mass

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE FIELD. [From our Special Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, August 23, 1861.

I would not like to make a guess at the age of

Georgetown. There is as much uncertainty about it as you would see in a beau at fifty or a spinster at forty-five. It is only such a town as could be found in America, and in that part of America berdering on the very respectable shores of the Old Dominion. It impresses the traveller with an indefinable air of gentility. That it has seen better days is evident, and the middle-aged ladies, like one of Dickens' people, seem on the point of relating their reverses in the indige trade. I have no doubt there is every grade of good society here and that you would find more copies of Chesterfield than Murray in the boudoir. You can see "the blood" all over. It comes out in every shape-in blood" all over. It comes out in every shape—in appared delightfully red, in mansions fearfully frescoed, and in poorly-fod servants gaudily liveried. There are the first families, and people whose attimate relatives are intimately acquainted wnose the intimate relatives of dukes, nobles, and people of high degree. There is an air of unapronchability about its citizens, which is the best vidence in the world of their faultless good breeding. It would be an insult to ask the name of s street, or the nearest way to the post office, or to olicit the merest information which a traveller may desire, for the people of Goorgotown are evidently above all such considerations, and see only in mankind the most genteel qualities. In the municipal management of the town, however, there is great com for improvement, and if I were a good fairy, dispensing unbounded gifts, Georgetown should have, as the greatest possible blessing, an occasional scavenger and a few smoothly-paved and well-It was a glorious summer morning when we

"ther which are prevented from overlooking it by the tense foliage—on the road to Tenallytown, where a stand review was announced for tan o'clock. We paud near enough to the Potomae to obtain a beautiful, though a mount of the quiet view; for here, the town shelves down into the quiet river very abruptly, and is connected with the opposite shore by a dilapidated and unsightly bridge which is built alongside of the aqueduct, and may be travelled by foot-passengers and horsemen of great presence of mind. The ferry in the distance, or rather a short distance beyond the bridge, was busily engaged in transporting troops, horses, and munitions of war to the camps on the opposite side, the utmost energy and industry being manifested.

After a succession of splendid views from the heights, and a glimpse at the cemetery, which reninded me somewhat of the Woodland's on the Schuylkill, we passed into a road which led into a onotonous and rather neglected country. There were large tracts of sparse woodland, which in Indiana would be so many farms and log-cabins before the winter was over. Nature seems to have been permitted to reign undisturbed. The fonces were ricketty, and looked as if they had been erected for the especial accommodation of predatory cattle. Constant signs of military life were visible, and the read was dotted with teams, transportation wagons. and shuffling ambulances bearing the wounded and sick from the camps to the Infirmary. Weary soldiers dozing under the trees—frisky soldiers gampolling in the shade, and bourding over the foncesliterary soldiers writing on the knee or the top of a drum, and stray sentines slowly paoing their ap-pointed heat—soldiers in all possible soldierly avoeations trying to killtime, or to make its existence as endurable and as aduring as possible, constantly

drove along the beights overlooking Georgetown-

met the eye ural we came to Tenallytown.

Tenallytowi is one of those geographical pleasantries which appeal immediately to the imagination. Like themetropolis of Eden, where Mark Tapley found ' so difficult to be jolly, it has no existence outsie of the map, and a cluster of houses which ment harmlessly be mistaken for a middling-sized farm-house and its necessary appurtenances. The konse joins two roads, each of which was carefully guarded by soldiers. We took the one immediately dwell upon its importance. The arguments of | kacing to the camp of General McCall's division. and, after some difficult driving along a path which had been cut through a small wood, we passed agan into the open road, and into a large field immedately beyond, where the review was to be held. A more beautifully dazzling sight we have seldom nessed. The day was one of t ner days which we sometimes have in August; the ir was rarified and bracing from the recent rains; the cool morning had not yielded to the sultry noon; and the sky was clear and cloudless, while the rugged, romantic, and hilly horizon seemed to rise from against it boldly and distinct. The field was large, undulating, and closely cut for a paradeground, or drill by brigade or division. The long lines of the soldiers seemed to be endless, and the

broad acres looked like an immense crop of bayo nets ready for the harvest. A company of New York Huzzars were drawn up at the entrance. Gen. McClellan, with his staff, was at another part of the field, immediately surrounding the President, who sat in an open barouche, accompanied by Secretary Chase. A number of spectators were in the centre of the field. Secretary Cameron, Secretary Welles, and Senator Wilson, were in one car ringe, while another was occupied by Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Blair. Adjutant General Thomas, Quartermaster General Meigs, and numerous other officers of rank, were among

the spectators.

General McCell had all things in readiness, and that the review had commenced drum announced that there were in line nearly state thousand troops, representing the artillery, cavalry, and infantry The artillery formed a part of Lieutenant Colone Campbell's celebrated artillery regiment from the Western part of the State, and which is the only distinctively artillery regiment in the service. It is encamped on the road leading from the city to the arsenal, and the three companies in review were companies under command of Captain Cooper, Captain Easton, and Captain Mathers, which have been detailed to act with the infantry under Genera McCall. The troops were drawn up in four divisions, each division containing two regiments, and consisting of the 7th Pennsylvania, 8th Pennsylvania, the second division of the 4th and 9th Penn sylvania, the third division of the 5th and 10th ennsylvania, and the fourth division of the 11th and 12th Pennsylvania. All these regiments have been enlisted for the war, and were recruited armed, equipped, and instructed by the State, and sent on to Washington in a condition of efficiency such as no other State has thus far attained. Mos

of them have been in camp at Easton, Harrisburg, and West Chester, and possess as much experience of the duties and dangers of the soldier's life as any regiments that have as yet taken the field. But the swell of the music echoed in the air, and the ear gladly followed the thrilling strains of Hail Columbia, as the Presidential party slowly passed along the lines, the whole column presenting arms. The President stood erect in his barouche, acknow edging every salute in that genial, good-natured manner so much his custom. Immediately behind came General McClellan in his full dress. I do no

think that the General ever looks to better ad vantage than on horseback. He has the bearing of a thorough military man, and rides with grace and boldness. The almost boyish figure and face which so singularly impress those who have seen him in his quarters, with his small fatigue cap and undistinguished blue blouse, are lost sight of when he appears at the head of his army in the ornamental and gaudy dress of a major general. You see less of the man and more of the soldier.

And of those upon the ground-statesmen scholars, diplomatists, orators, senators, and soldiers-the young commander was the cynosure of all eyes. Many an eye looked warmly and affectionately upon him as he slowly passed along from rank to rank, as if reading in his face the future glories which they were to share with him. Penn. sylvanians themselves, they felt in him a brotherly interest as a son of Pennsylvania. And when, at last, the long procession was over, the music consed its notes, and the reviewing party came around once more to the head of the line cheer upon cheer rent the air, and the eight thousand

soldiers gave vent to their feelings in the most tumultuous exhibitions of enthusiasm. Then the lines broke into column, and the whole division marched past the President in companies General McClellan, on horseback, was immediately on the right of the President, whose tall form towered conspicuously above all around him. General McCall was at the side of McClellan, and the remainder of the party immediately behind him. Our gallant Pennsylvania boys, proud to know that the eyes of the nation's most illustrious servants were upon them, seemed to vie with each other as to who should present the most soldierly aspect. It was the universal opinion of those who witnessed them, that in all the evolutions, by company and

regiment, they exhibited the most thorough dis-As one by one the companies filed past with their steady tramp, shining buyonets, brown and honest faces, and the flag of our common country floating over them. I could not repress a proud thought for penchants. This idea has occurred to me since dear old Pennsylvania, whose children they were, reading your very judicious and rleasant paper and for whose honor they were willing tolday down their lives. Nor could I forget that they were but few of the many thousands who were in the same great cause, and who would take with them into the battle-field the common memories of the noble old Commonwealth. Call the muster-roll, and wherever a soldier answers to the summons of his country you will find a son of Pennsylvania. Under Generals Fremont, Prentiss, Mc-Clellan. Banks, Butler, Dix, Patterson, and Me-Dowell, wherever a division or brigade has assem-

bled, you will certainly find a son of the Keystone When the review was concluded General McClellan complimented the officers upon the splendid appearance their men presented, urged upon them the utmost energy in teaching their men their duty, vistas where the soft breeze was relicking, and under immerse trees, beginning to show the sere and vellow leaf, and to warn us of the melanchely days so swiftly coming-past fields of grain, and homesteads and morry children, who laughed and played as if war bad nover carsed the earth, nor treason the temple of liberty-past encampments which had been abandoned-past rows of clean white tents, and troops of soldiers, and the same lumboring wagons and lazy teams which are always to be seen around Washington, until we suddenly came into the broad road and in view of the magnificent city.

The sun was an hour past foon, and the city looked gay, cheerful, and renorful. The experiences of that morning are something to be remembered. LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL. forced theirs have receded. THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

Secretary Seward's Explanation. RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Whereabouts of the Sumpter.

Letter from the U. S.Consul at Curacoa. ANOTHER SECESSION JURNAL DESTROYED. LATER SOUTIERN NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO. HIGHLY IMPONTAN FROM MISSOURI.

McCulloch Advancy upon our Forces

Special Despatchsto "The Press." WASHIITON, August 23, 1861.

Secessioni in Office. The Departments are ing swept of all doubtful or disloyal men. Some this gentry have an idea that they can be both found against the countrya delusion which is be resolutely dissipated. The question is one of liand death, and no man should be permitted to ld an office who is not known to be a tried friend the Government. The rebels get a mass of inforation from those who sympathize with them he, and it is a fact that, with few exceptions, near every removed officeholder has gone off to Richard and enlisted in the traitors' army.

Northern Mehanics. The business croated byhe war has made Washington quite a brisk ld presperous town. Many enterprising mechanicand workingmen are taking advantage of the oping thus offered to them. I notice that your wasman, S. Ogpen late chief ongineer of th Fairmount Water Works, is about to establishan extensive blacksmithery to do work for the any. Better Prospets.

Everything is brightening, and confidence comes with the sense of security and trength. The Government is displaying superliman energy, and the military chiefs are equally secret, ubiquitous and active. General McCLELAR seems to be

everywhere. Disloyal Offices. According to order No. 63, Capsin BEVERLY A. ROBERTSON, Second Cavalry, and First Lieutenant W. P. WALKER, of the Ordnance bepartment, having given proof of their disloyat, are dismissed from the service of the United Sates. Assistant

Surgeon RAMSEUR, of the medicalitaff, having deserted to the enemy, is likewise dimissed from the Miscellaneous.

The commanding officers of volumer regiments will report to the Adjutant General's ffice immediately as they occur any vacancies which may hap pen in their regiments, in order that stops may be taken to have them filled.

service.

Recruiting for the Regular Army. By an order issued from the Adjutant General's office, from this time till the 1st of January, 1863, recruiting officers are directed to make all their enistments of men entering the regular army for the term of three years. The minimum standard of height for recruits is fixed five feet bree inches.

Passports to Visit Europe, The State Department to-day issued the follow ing explanatory note: To those whom it may concern: The regulation of this Department of the 19th

instant on the subject of passports was principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons with Europe. Consequently, passports will not be required by ordinary travellers on the lines of railroads from the United States which enternies.

Eritich nossessions If however objected to British possessions. If, however to objected to agent will cause such person to be detained until communication can be had with this Department in regard to the case.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretar of State.

The Privateer Sumpter. The State Department has received a letter from the United States consul at Curacoa, dated the 7th instant, in which he says that, according to the statement of the runaway scaman-an Englishman, named ORD-from the privateer Sumpter, she was not allowed to enter the port of Cienfuegos do Cuba, but was ordered to anchor below the fort. Her prizes, however, six in number, went into port. The Sumpter, after coaling, proceeded to see immediately, supposing that some of our own men-ofwar were in pursuit. She subsequently captured two American vessels, both of which were loaded with provisions, (one of them named the Joseph Maxwell.) off Puerto Cabello. She was seen on the 2d instant, in the vicinity of Maturin, on the coast of Venezuela, proceeding to the windward, and it was supposed she continued her course through the Windward passage to capture vessels there. The consul had, on the day of writing, called on the Governor of the Island requesting an answer to his question, whether the Summer would again be admitted into the port should she reappear. The Governor, in reply, assured him that she would not, on the ground that since she left there she had been capturing vessels on the main, and, as he desired to occupy a strict neutrality, according to his orders, he could not permit the Island to be made a starting point for the Sumpter. The consul also questioned the Governor in regard to other vessels under the same flag and commission, when he stated that, should another such vessel appear, he would act according to circumstances.

The consul adds: "I am of the opinion that the Governor has committed himself in admitting the Sumpter, and now desires to arrange the affair. The majority of the people of Curacoa are of the

same opinion. Prisoners Escaped from Richmond. Two prisoners, a captain in the 4th Michigan and the assistant quartermaster 2d Rhode Island regi-ment, escaped from Richmond and made good their arrival on the Potomac below Acquia creek, after nine days travelling. They built a raft, and started to work across the river, but were taken from their frail bark by the gunboat Union, and

brought to the city. They state that the feeling and talk is strong in Richmond to march upon Washington. Our men (prisoners) there are crowded into small rooms, and they are indifferently cared for, though in their letters they are obliged to intimate that every attention is paid to their comfort.

Stopping the New York Daily News. The act by which the packages of the New York Daily News were stopped in Philadelphia last night, meets with approval here. The proprietors of that sheet are remarkable for industry. They have had an editor and a reporter in Washington, able men in a bad cause, and no expense is spared to vitalize and circulate the paper. Captain Dahlgren's Improvements in

Guns. Captain Dankeren, now commandant in the navy yard, has been eminently successful in his experiments and improvements in guns. He has within a few days, obtained patents for improvements in ordnance, particularly in reference to compounding and preparing metals. He has taken a patent for preparing projectiles, the principal improvement being in shot for rifled cannon. Appointments.

Mr. L. L. TILDEN, of Vermont, to be assistant librarian of Congress, vice Hinnan, removed Mr. Lewis Duckworth to be messenger of the library of Congress, vice Kearon, removed. S. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., was yesterday appointed to a very important position, as assistant paymaster in the army. Capt. F. A. Tucken, who left this city some time ago, to join the Secession forces, is a brother-in-law of Mr. WILLIAMS. Removed.

Department, was yesterday removed from office. Aid and Comfort to the Enemy. The Baltimore papers continue to publish daily ecounts of the movements of our troops, while the papers here and the newspaper correspondents are denied a similar privilege. The Baltimore Sun is in Beauregarn's army every morning in large

numbers. Granted their Liberty. BENJAMIN KIRBY and GEORGE SMITH, who wer arrested on Monday last, in company with several others, near Piscataway, Prince George's county, Md., by a squad of United States cavalry, on the charge of Secessionism, were yesterday morning re-leased from jail, on taking the oath of allegiance to below—through winding, sinuous path, over which | the Government.

the feet of the horse had seldom passed—through Stopping Communication with the South. The stage from this city to Leonardtown was yesterday morning stopped at the navy-yard bridge, and brought back, contraband articles and letters to parties South having been found on board. The driver and two of the occupants were arrested, and the stage was afterwards allowed to proceed, under

guard, with the remaining passengers. The demand now for passes from all who pass octween Washington and Georgetown, on the steamers, will prove to be a great check upon the movements of the enemy here. No pass will be granted to any one who cannot bring satisfactory vouchers that he is a good Union man

Withdrawal of Rebel Forces. According to official intelligence the two cavalry ompanies which have been showing themselves at safe distance from our defences at the Chain Bridge have withdrawn farther into Virginia, and o of other Secession troops on that side of the Potomac. Their object in thus retiring is a matter of mere speculation. It is certain, however, that as, during this week, our troops have been rein-

Paying Off the Troops. The troops have nearly all been paid off, the only exceptions being where officers have delayed in making up their pay-rolls. These delays are being corrected, and by the last of August all claims of this nature will be discharged. Col. Baker's Regiment.

Harmony now prevails in this regiment, and in

point of drill and efficiency it is among the best in

this command. The Union Nominees in Maryland. The candidates nominated by the late Convention are among the ablest and best Union men in the State, and reports received from different sections of the State confirm the fact of their popularity. The nomination for Governor is generally popular. The New York Evangelical Alliance and the Army.

Rev. CHARLES C. Goss, secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of the city of New York, has presented petitions to the War Department touching the rights and duties of chaplains, the observance of the Sabbath among the troops, the enforcement of the third article of war against the use of profane language and the too common practice of gambling in the camps. The Alliance is supplying the regiments with religious reading, and Mr. G. is here with a view to their moral condition and wants. A depot for the reception and distribution of such reading has been opened at 34 Four-and-ahalf street, Mr. WILLIAMS Superintendent.

Treasury Notes. There was another draft made to-day upon the different rooms, for all the clerks that could be spared, to assist in filling up the new Treasury Notes. Thirty clerks are required. The Potomac Flotilla.

Large additions have been made to the fleet on the Major Reynolds has returned from a thorough examination of the Lower Potomac. No discoveries were made of batteries or other recent

The Press" the Only Paper Received in Washington.

Owing to the stoppage of all the New York papers in Philadelphia yesterday, to search for the onekages of the Daily News, no papers came through last night but the Philadelphia Press, and the five or six hundred copies of your sheet were all bought up in fifteen or twenty minutes after their arrival. The New York papers were received this morning. Cruelty of Government Teamsters.

The ignorance and cruelty of many of the Government teamsters is very justly a subject of comment by our citizens. Four mules were killed in one day, and it is said that five or six are killed every week, by the ignorance, brutality, and cruelty of drivers, notwithstanding Captain Putnam's orders, that no teamster shall use a club, stone, or the butt end of his whip, in breaking or driving horses or mules. Arrivals from Philadelphia at Willard's

Jacob Sangsdorf, N. S. Richardson, J. Writz, B. Tyson, Henry S. Smith, W. A. Smith. Jas. Sco-Jos Hurner, Chas, P. Miller, Thos. W Lowe, P. E. Chase, Chas. Cameron, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

FROM MISSOURI. ADVANCE OF GEN. McCULLOCH'S FORCES. Union Men Plundered.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 23.-Accounts from Springfield state that from 6,000 to 10,000 of McCulloch's army had left for the North. A small part of his force has reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road, and are engaged in making reprisals and committing depredations on the Union men. About 700 of the exiles from Springfield have joined Colonel Boyd's regiment. Not less than 1,000 Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the Southwest, leaving their property at the mercy of the rebels. There is much distress among these people, large numbers having neither money nor provi-

said to be worth \$1,500,000. FROM HAYTI.

Conspiracy Among the Pure Blacks. 8th represent that a formidable conspiracy to overthrow the Government, by the pure blacks, was discovered, and several arrests had been made. Intelligence from St. Domingo represents that the inhabitants are reconciled to the Spanish rule.

From Cairo. CAIRO, Aug. 23.-The steamer Samuel Orr, the Evansville and Paducah mail packet, was seized by the rebels at Evansville yesterday, and taken up the Tennessee river. Her officers and crew left her and escaped to Cairo in skiffs. Her cargo was valued at \$20,000. It is reported that the rebels at Paducah have sent to Union City for some 64-pounders. Four

thousand rebels, commanded by Kitchell, are reported to be at Benton, Missouri, engaged in fortifying their position. They have nine 24-pounders. The Jeffersonian Newspaper Seized by United States Authorities. West Chester, Pa., Aug. 23.—Deputy United States Marshals Jenkins and Schuyler, by order of

Jeffersonian newspaper building, with all its conents, this afternoon, to await further orders from Destruction of a Secession Newspaper in Ohio. CLEVELAND, Aug. 23 .- The office of the Stark County Democrat, a Secession sheet, at Canton, Ohio, was entirely destroyed last night by the vo-

the United States marshal, took possession of the

Safety of the Steamer North Star and the California Treasure. New York, August 23.—The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, with the California treasure,

The North Star brings \$1,176,000 in specie. On her outward passage she discovered the British war steamer Driver ashore on Miragoane reef and offered to tow her off, but it was found that she had bilged. Nearly everything had been taken out of her, and her erew occupied tents on the

Shore,
The North Star passed the Northern Light on the 18th and the Champion on the 22d.

A boat from the Driver boarded the North Star on her return, and reported that the United States corvette Richmond passed there on the 18th BOGOTA.

General Mosquera has routed the Government forces in Bogota and proclaimed himself Provisional President of New Granada. Generals Espina, Po-sada, Paris, and various other officials had been taken prisoners, and the President and his Cabinet

Tragedy at Sea. New York. Aug. 23.—The pilot boat Charles II. Marshall arrived at this port yesterday morning from a cruise. Wednesday night she boarded the ship B. D. Metcalf, Captain Stetson, from Liverpool bound to New York, with a cargo of coal. The Metcalf reported that she had fallen in with the bark Czurina. The bark asked for a navigator, and stated that the captain, second mate, one seemen and the mate, were all murdered at sea tor, and stated that the captain. second mate, one seamen and the mate, were all murdered at sea three days before; the first three murdered by the mate, and the latter by the steward.

The Czarina, Captain Dwyer, sailed from Cronstadt, June 24, and passed Elsinore, July 3, for Boston. A few days will reveal the causes which led to the fearful tragedy enacted on board of her. THE CZARINA AT BOSTON.

the horrible tragedy was committed at sea, has arrived at this port. Tragedy on the Bark Czarina. Boston, August 23.—The bark Czarina, Captain Sennett, late Captain Dwyer, from Cronstadt, June 24, has arrived. The crew make the follow-

Boston, Aug. 23.-The bark Czarina, on which

June 24, has arrived. The crew make the following statement in regard to the tragedy that occurred on board, of which montion was made yesterday: July 30, at 3 o'clock A. M., the mate, named Crotter, killed Captain Dwyer with a hatchet, while the latter was asleep in his berth. Crotter then proceeded on deck and killed the second mate, Mr. Hammett, of Boston, with the same instrument, and threw both of them overboard. The next day, Crotter shot the carpenter from the end of the jibboom, and he fell into the sea. He next shot a seaman dead on the deck, and also wounded Alexis Trotopsy, a passenger, in the shoulder. He then rigged out a boat with a mast, sail, provisions, etc, and attempted to fire the bark, intending to leave in his boat, but he was set upon by the crew and killed. No cause can be assigned for these horrible acts of Crotter. The crew say he was not crazy. PATRICK JOURDAN, chief messenger in the War

> band Goods. New York, August 23.—The schooner Sarah Ann Rove, recently purchased by John Douglass Mirredlees, of Wilmington, N. C., and registered with the British consul as the William Arthur of With the Bittan costs of the with the best of the Liverpool, which had been loaded and cleared for St. Thomas, was seized as she was about sailing for Wilmington. Her cargo will be confiscated. Steamers Purchased by the Government. NEW YORK, August 23.—The steaming Cores at this port, and a new propeller at Norwick, have been bought by the Government.

Seizure of a Schooner Laden with Contra-

FROM THE SOUTH. Louisville, Aug. 23d.—A special despatch to the Courier, from Nashville, says Davis has approved of the act appointing two other Commissioners to Europe; also, the act for the aid of Missouri in repelling her invaders, and authorizing her admission into the Confederacy.

Ben McCullech was complimented "for the splendid discrete of his heavy army" in the battle of Onle

d victory of his brave army" in the battle of Oak

lill.

The rebel Congress is considering a bill for the sequestration of the property of the alien enemies of the Confederates.

It was reported that the rebel Congress had re-It was reported that the rebel Congress and received a despatch by telegraph, stating that the English Government has sent orders to Admirul Milne of the Guif Squadron, to see that the British merchant vessels are properly protected in their ingress and egress to and from the ports of the South. High officials in Richmond are reported to believe such to be the fact.

The French consul at Richmond has received a despatch appropriate that covered has received a despatch appropriate that covered has received a despatch announcing that several French war frightes were at Norfolk.

The rebel Congress had called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount required to construct two gunboats for the defence of Memphis and the Mississippi river.

The reported battle at Levettsville was incorrect, the Lincoln treaps succeeding in effecting their the Lincoln troops succeeding in effecting their escape across the Potomae: Southern passengers who have just arrived, report that martial law was to be proclaimed in Nashville to-day.

FREDERICK, Aug. 22.—The advance guard of the army is not far from this locality. Its ultimate the army is not far from this locality. Its ultimate destination is unknown.

The principal incident of camp life is the defection of the New York Nineteenth Regiment. This morning being the expiration of the three-months term for which the men, or a majority of them, claimed that they were enlisted in the Federal service, the line was formed, and the orders of the Governor of the State of New York, the determination of the Characteristics of war. nation of the Government, and the articles of war, were read to the regiment. Major Sedlie, in temporary command, addressed the men, and finally ordered all who chose to remain to advance three paces. About two hundred declined, and were immediately taken charge of by the Second Cavalry.

Cavriry.
Subsequently they were disrobed of their equipments, and placed in charge of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Biddlo. Twenty-four hours have been allowed to them to reconsider their decision, and it is believed at least one half of the discision, and it is believed at least one half of the disaffected will return to their duty. All the commissioned officers remained, and only two of the orderly sorgeants were among the recusants.

Major Doubleday, who has for some weeks been confined at Washington, from the effects of an accident to his leg, rejoined his battery in General Banks' column on Tuesday.

During Major Doubleday's absence the battery has been in charge of First Lieutenant Hall, who participated so conspicuously in the Fort Sumpter conflict. He will probably succeed Major Doubleday in permanent command of the battery. day in permanent command of the battery.

Late from Gen. Banks' Column.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 22.—The correspondent of the Associated Press accompanying Gen. Banks column writes as follows:
"The health of the army is generally good, and the hospitals have but few tenants. There is a grand improvement in health since leaving Sandy Hook. Hook.
"Mr. Russell, the war correspondent of the London Times, took the cars at Ellicott's Mills, on Tuesday morning, and proceeded towards Sandy Hook, apparently for the purpose of visiting the whole line of the Potomac defences. "There was some curiosity to eatch a glimpse of him, and remarks not delicately complimentary were uttered by some of the soldiers who had pe-

rused his letters to the *Times*.

"Yesterday private Joseph Fasbind, of Company B, Ninth New York Regiment, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a musket." Gen. Banks on the Monocacy. WASHINGTON. August 23.—The continued improvement of the troops in all respects, is the subject of congratulation in the army, as well as the

Executive quarters. This results mainly from strict discipline.

The line of the upper Potomae is now well guarded, and at the latest reliable accounts, (ien. Banks was still resting on the Monocacy.

The administration of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of Congress, was a matter of in-terest to the clerks in the Bureau of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department this

Secession Reports from Virginia. BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The leading Secession or yan here, the Exchange, has the following news: "A gentleman, lately arrived from Western Vin ginia, brings the intelligence that General Lee was about eight miles north of Gauley bridge, with a force of 37,000 men, and that men were flocking to him. He reports General Wise as being eight miles off, with 9,000 men, and General Loring as "Mr. Jenkins, member of Congress, is raising a brigade to join General Lee, and the Southern

feeling is getting stronger daily, as high up as Parkersburg. "Rosenerans was at Clarksburg on Monday last, and was very uneasy about his position.

"At Martinsburg, the Virginians were collecting all the railroad material that could possibly be used, and transporting it to Strasburg.

The Exchange also has the following:
"A gentleman who arrived from Perryville (opposite Havre-de-Grace) yesterday, reports that fourteen hundred army wagons are concentrated at that point, and that preparations have been made by the teamsters and others accompanying them to

await further orders. The men are taciturn and

mysterious as to their destination.' From Fortress Monroe. BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Several experimental shots have been fired to-day from the Union gun, with an extreme range of between four and five miles, one shot penefrating a sand-bank twolve feet. — accer expresses himself as by no means asset with the trial. It is suid that General Butler will not return to Massachusatts, but will take the field in command of the Volunteers of this department.

The propellers Fanny and Adriatic have gone on an expedition up the bay, under direction of Licut. Crosby. There is heavy firing to-day in the direction of Norfolk, and the Confederates are probably trying the range of their batteries.

The Steamer Etna. New York, Aug. 23.—The paragraph in the *Tribune* of this morning to the effect that the steamer spoken by the *Edinburgh* was supposed to be the *Etna* in distress, is an error. The vessel in question was the *Kangaroo*, and the signals between the two vessels were in relation to the missing shim.

Markets by Telegraph CINGINIATI, Aug. 23.—Flour firmer and in better demand at \$3.60a3.75 for superfine. Wheat in good demand, and red 3c higher; white unchanged. Whisky steady at 13c. Mess Pork S14. Lard 8c. Exchangateady at 1/2 per cent premium. Treasury notes in acsteady at F per cent, premium. Treasutive demand at 97, but none are offering.

Naval Intelligence NEW YORK, Aug. 23 .- The U. S. ship Folmouth and brig Perry were at Aspinwall on the 15th inst. FROM WASHINGTON. From the Washington Star of last evening.]

AFFAIRS AT ANNAUOUS JUNCTION ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Aug. 22.-Yesterday, very large and beautiful flag was presented to the very large and beautiful flag was presented to the battalion of Pennsylvania troops stationed here, by the Union ladies of Prince George's and Montgomery counties. The ceremonies were very interesting. James Creigh, Esq., made the presentation speech, and Captain McPherson the reception speech. A large number of persons were present. The Union men of this neighborhood are staunch and unwavering.

vering.
The troops are upon the most pleasant relations with the people.

A. N. Borry. Esq., of Baltimore, who was arrested the other day, was subsequently discharged with the baltimore. upon taking the oath of allegiance.
Albert Brunnell, of Ballimore, taken with the contraband goods seized some days ago. has been removed to Fort Mellenry.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A DESERTED There is now at the Central Guard-house, in this city, a man by the name of Augustine Johnson, who was formerly a citizen of Stoubenville, Ohio, where was formerly a cilizen of Stoubenville, Olito, where he has, or had a few months since, a mother and four children living. In the last four months his experiences have not been of the most agreeable kind, as will be seen on reading the following narrative of his adventures during that time. He is quite intelligent, and gave us, this morning, a detailed account of his "moving accidents by flood and field," his "hair-breadth "scapes." &c., from which we conduce the fall light wine strenged." which we condense the following statement:

Early last spring he embarked on a flat-boat for
New Orleans, where he arrived after a trip aboundng with the usual incidents of life on the river. ing with the usual incidents of life on the river. On the 25th day of April last he and many other Northern men were impressed into the rebel service. To distinguish these Northern VOLUNTERS from the chivalry their heads were closely shaved, so that they might be easily spotted. It was Mr. Johnson's fate to fall into the Kirst Special Battalion of New Orleans, Major Wheat commanding. After much suffering for want of proper food and clothing, the battalien found themselves at Manassas Junetion, Mr. J. suffering more than his comrades, because he was suspected on account of comrades, because he was suspected on account of his Northern birth. We omit an account of many painful incidents, and come at once to the battle paintul incidents, and come at once to the battle of "Stone Bridge." or "Bull Run." Major Wheat's battalion was stationed on the extreme left—our extreme right. Near him was a South Carolina regiment under cover of the pines. Suparated by an open space from the Federal infantry, also under cover, Major Wheat advanced bis men into this open space and was fired on by carolina regiment under cover of the pines. So parated by an open space from the Federal infantry, also under cover, Major Wheat advanced his men into this open space, and was fired on by the South Carolina regiment. Somewhat confused by this unexpected attack from friends, the battalion wavered, and a deadly fire was terrible. Near Mr. Johnson were two other Northern men. One of them, David Vance, of Philadelphia, was instantly killed. The other, a comrade and warm friend of Johnson's, an Illinoisian, named James H. Hutchinson, was sbot under the eye. He was in such agony that Johnson son carried him from the field a long way to the keepital, occasionally resting with the wounded man's head on his lap. After taking his friend to the hospital, he thought the time had come ty and carriede-box. The uniform of the battalian was cotton pants, of the mixed color known as pepper-and-salt, and a real-shirt. Under this red shirt Johnson had a checked cotton shirt. He now changed these, by putting the checked shirt outside and the red one under, expecting instant death if he was arrested as a deserior. He heard the firing all day on Sunday, and travelled away from it in a northwest direction. At night he took two shocks of wheat and made a bed, on which he slept soundly, and was awakened by the rain on Monday morning. He shortly after wavalls reached a lynaker settlement in Loudoun countly, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is ound a harper's Ferry to this city, where he is waiting for a pass to enable him togo over the roads without interruption, he hyring no funds to defr

THE CITY.

More Newspapers Seized .- The Daily News, of New York, has gained a notoriety since the marshal took it into notice, which, prior to this time, it neither had nor deserved. At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning Marshal Millward seized about two thousand copies at the office of Adams' Express, and they were hauled in a furniture car to the United States building. Fifty copies of the Journal of Commerce were also taken in charge. About forty-five hundred copies of these miserable publications are now n custody. The Post Office Department has been ordered to serve none of these papers to subscribers, and news agents and expressmen having them in charge will hereafter be arrested and punished. There is no reason why the marshal of New York should not act simultaneously with Marshal Millward, and shut up the offices of with Marshal Millward, and shut up the offices of these obnoxious publications. That they are laboring to give aid and comfort to the enemy is evidenced from the fact that most of the packages seized here are directed to places in Maryland, Delaware. Kentucky, and Missouri, where there are thousands of disaffected people, who need but an evidence of sympathy from the North to precipitate secession. These papers can go Southward by other routes than those leading through Philadelphia, and the slippery journalists who conduct them are not blind to any media for facilitating their circulation. The evil should be averted where it commences, by closing should be averted where it commences, by closing up the offices in New York, and indicting the traitors. There are since the recent outbreaks, but four or five Disunion papers in Pennsylvania. Two of these are published in Lehigh county. Some of the others are of a denominational character, and

, it is said, in this city, has published evidences of disloyalty. THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SCHUYLKILL. The bridge in process of construction over the Schuylkill river by the Pennsylvania Railroad Schuylkill river by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is rapidly approaching completion. The iron frame of the bridge is being cost in parts at Altoona, and a large portion of it has already arrived. The superstructure will consist of two permanent spans of one hundred and ninety-two feet each, and one pivot span, a draw-bridge of the same learth turning on a contral pier. To support this each, and one pivot span, a draw-bridge of the same length, turning on a central pier. To support this draw-bridge the middle pier, which is built like the others, of stone, is not nearly of the same height with them. The centre span is provided with improved machinery so that it will turn easily and rapidly upon the pier, and therefore offer not the slightest impediment to navigation. The tugstemers will have no occasion to order the bridge open, as it is built sufficiently high to allow them to pass beneath, and as there are few high-masted vestals the transparent. sels that go up the river, travel over the bridge will be very little embarrassed.

LAUNCH OF THE TUSCARORA .- This vessel will be launched at five o'clock this afternoon from the ship-house at the foot of the navy yard. The Tuscarora is one of the six sloops-of-war ordered early in June, and her keel was laid on the 26th of that month. From fifty to four hundred men have been employed upon the vossel, and all the departments have been busily engaged in forwarding the work. The vessel is the first of the six sloops to be launched, and the Government is indebted for its completion mainly to Master Constructor Hoover and Master Carpenter Davidson of this station. The engines have been manufactured by Merrick & Son, under the special superintendence of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Danby. The Tuscarora is in every respect seaworthy and solid, and we exwill be launched at five o'clock this afternoon from of the Unier Engineer, Int. Dandy. The Liscatora is in every respect senworthy and solid, and we expect her, under an able commander, to pass into history. Tickets have been issued for the launch, and those holding them will be entitled to enter the yard after ten o'clock, when a select number will be admitted to the deck of the sloop and go off with her to the water. Cannon will be fired, and a bottle of water from the Tuscarora creek broken over the how at the moment of leaving the stocks. The Tuscarora is the name of a stream in the interior of he State, and the vessel therefore will make note worthy a feature of our own beautiful and mounainous Commonwealth.

RECRUITS are now rapidly enrolling them-selves in Col. Morehead's regiment (Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers). Orders have been received from the War Department, authorizing the completion of this regiment at an early day, in order that it may be fully equipped, and armed with the most approved weapons, before leaving the city. Under this arrangement the regiment will continue entire, and the men will not be liable to be transferred to other commanders, as must in many cases happen, when regiments or companies are not filled within a specified time. An inducement is hereby offered to all young men of steady habits to enrol themselves, with every guarantee that the commands under which they enlist will be those under which they will fight the battles of their country. Col. Morehead, is an officer of extheir country. perience, cool, brave, and capable, having served with distinction in the Mexican war, and acquitted himself with credit to his command and honor to his country in the three-months campaign just

DONATIONS TO THE VOLUNTEERS .- The mili tary feeling does not extend to officers and recruits alone. The funds necessary to provide for incom-plete regiments have been mainly furnished by civilians. Colonel Rush received seven hundred dollars yesterday, the voluntary gift of seven bro-kers upon Third street. One of the brokers referred to has given twenty-five hundred dollars to various organizations heretofore, and three have given one thousand dollars each. There are few merchants of repute who have not donated at least one hun-dred dollars since the war began, and the total sum raised in this city to provide for our regiments can-not amount to less than two hundred thousand dollars. The soldiers can thus see that their self sacrifice is not unappreciated by the stay-at-homes. Recruiting, which is now at a stand-still, or nearly so, needs but liberal contributions from our business community to stimulate it to renewed activity. A very small bounty will do much to bring forward good soldiers, and now, more than at any other time, they are needed to provide for the commen

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS .- There has been great rush to the post office, for some days, to ex-shauge the old postage stapper for the arm. The new stamps duter miterially from the old ones in designs, as they are uniform in general appearance and have the value of the stamp designated in fig ures in each of the upper corners, in addition to U. S. Postage, Three Cents, &c. The one-cent stamp represents a profile bust of Franklin, and the three-cent a profile bust of Washington. The five-cent has the head of Jefferson, the ten, twelve, and twenty-four-cent the head of Washington, the thirty-cent the bust of Franklin, and the ninety-cent is distinguished by Trumbull's head of Washington The time for exchanging stamps and envelopes will soon close, and after that date letters enclosed in old-style envelopes, or paid with the old stamps, will not be forwarded, but sent to the Dead-Letter Office

at Washington. LIBERAL DONATION .- The following note. enclosing a hundred-dollar bank-bill, was sent the Cooper-Shop Refreshment Committee: PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1861.
To IVm. NI. Cooper, Esq.—My Dear Str.:
Please to accept the enclosed item in aid of the humane and hospitable institution which yourself and a few friends founded for the benefit of our patrio volunteers in the country's service.

The neat and bountiful tables of the Philadelphia Cooper Shop have revived the sinking strength and spirits of thousands of our Northern and Eastern soldiers, who, in its absence, must have been without a satisfactory meal for more than forty hours.
Our friends from New England especially "blos

the Philadelphia ladies," who are foremost in this exquisite labor of love, and they send kind greatings from the White Mountains, and from the valleys of Virginia, to the men who, instead of long speeches, give them large cauldrons of boiling conce.

Allow me to express the hope, and the belief, that the sons and daughters of New England resident in this city will continue to be well represented in this noble work.

Yours, with a will,

B. FRANK PALMER. A Son of New Humpshire. COL. PATTERSON'S REGIMENT is being reor-

ganized by Colonel Leech, its former major, a graduate of West Point, and a thorough soldier. The ollowing are the recruiting stations Armory of the Philadelphia Grays, Market, above Eighth street.

Armory of the Cadwalader Grays, northeast orner Eighth and Chestnut streets.
Armory of the Independent Grays, 602 Arch House of Henry Mehring, Passyunk road, oppote Queen street.
Company F. Capt. Candy, No. 421 North Second Other armories will be opened in a few days.

The headquarters are at the southwest corner of Fighth and Parrish streets, Washington R. Do Young commanding. Recruits are rapidly pouring into this regiment.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CANNON is going on in The Mantfacture of Cannon is going on in various establishments in the city and vicinity. Most of the camon that are being moulded and wrought at Pheenixville, pass through the hands of our manufacturers to receive the proper finish. Several firms formerly engaged in iron moulding and the nuking of domestic utensits, have changed their machinery so as to proceed at once with the turning out of rifles, muskets, and camon. We are thus so situated that if at any time the city should be menaced, heavy and light ordnance in abundance can be found upon the spot. VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON-STREET WHARF.—An excellent bill is offered this evening at Sanford's Opera House, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of this committee, who have so nobly sustained the credit of the second statement of th of Philadelphia by supplying the volunteers with refreshments on their passage through the city. The citizens will have an opportunity of testifying to their exertions by crowding the house. MILITARY LECTURES.—A course of military lectures, we understand, will shortly be inaugurated at one of the public halls, to assist in diffusing a at one of the public mains, to assist in tandania of more thorough knowledge of tactics, munitions of war, and all campaigning features. The system is a good one, and it is intended to introduce a number of military organizations by company into the the hall, so that the ovening may be spent in rational instruction, rather than in the licentiousness and idleness of the recruiting station, surrounded by all the terminations of a great city.

ACCEPTED THE CALL .- Mr. Philip H. Mowey, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Allegheny City, has accepted the call given him by the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, formerly Dr. seman's. Mr. Mowry was born and reared in the Covenanter Church, (New Side) and onters upon his field of labor with most encouraging pros-

to spend a delightful day with a pleasant company should avail themselves of the opportunity now offered by the Young Men's Christian Association of our city. The bathing was nover better, and all can have an opportunity to indulge in this delightful recreation. Boat leaves Vine-street wharf at half past six o'clock A. M., and returns at half past five o'clock I. M. from Atlantic City.

A Good Opportunity.-Those who desire

DEPARTURE OF A CONSUL. John E. New-

ARMY CONTRACT.—A contract for the manufacture of 500,000 yards of kerseys for the United States army has been given to a resident of Frankford.

Boy DROWNED.—The captain of the ship Boy Drowned.—The captain of the ship Esther, arrived at this port yesterday, reports that while off New Castle, beating up to the city, yesterday afternoon, Michael Carter, a lad sixteen years of age, a native of Baltimore, lost his balance and fell from the royal yard, striking the crosstrees, which cast him overboard, and he was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

THE VEGETABLE WORLD,-Fruit and vegetables, of all kinds, are now cheap and plenteous, the South notwithstanding. Tomutees are rated at 25 cents per basket, peaches at 75 cents, potatoes at \$1 per bushel, cantelopes at 15 cents per basket, and excellent watermelons at 10 cents apiece. AWAITING A CLAIMANT .- Two large lamps,

with drops, apparently belonging to a church, were found in the possession of a man arrested in Frankford. They are supposed to have been stolen, and await a claimant at the Twenty-third ward station-ARREST OF A YOUNG INCENDIARY .- About noon yesterday a fire occurred at a dwelling house, No. 618 South Twelfth street. Some straw in the area was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage had been done. A boy who is alleged to have fired the straw has been arrested.

Collis's Zovaves. -The Zouaves d'Afrique, under command of Capt. Charles H. T. Collis, made a street parade yesterday morning. The men are well drilled, and marched well. They were dressed in blue uniforms. Their Zouave dress has not ye been finished. The company carried their muskets

binson has been unanimously nominated as a can-didate for the State Legislature by the Constitu-tional party. SPADES AND PICKS FOR THE ARMY.—Messrs. T. & B. Rowland, of Milltown, and a firm at Holmesburg, have just filled a Government order for 25,000 shovels. The firms of Myers & Ervien, Small & Co., and William Hammond, have also

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATION .- John Bell Ro

orders for 25,000 picks. THE FOURTH COMPANY of Colonel Bohlen's field regiment was mustered into service yesterday. This regiment seems to enjoy the confidence of our German volunteers, and Colonel Bohlen does every

thing in his power to make the men comfortable

## SOUTHERN NEWS

The Vicksburg Whig says that the citizens of Madison county, Miss., have subscribed 8,800 bulos of cotton, worth \$444,000, and \$35,000 in money. towards the Confederate loan. The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the preposed increase of the "Confederate" army, says: posed increase of the "Confederate" army, 5373:

Congress continued, on Tuesday, in secret session, the consideration of the bill to increase the provisions for the public defence as the special order for the day. It is known that in the course of file lengthened debate on this measure a comsiderable and ill-timed division of opinion has been manifested in Congress, and has embarrassed its action. The bill was reported favorably from the Military Committee. It provides for an increase of our military force to the extent of 400,000 men. Beyond a difference of judgment. an increase of our military force to the extent of 400,000 men. Beyond a difference of judgment, as to the measure of the increase of force, we do not apprehend that any other features of the bill have been found objectionable. It does not provide for any levy of forces, but merely authorizes the President to employ the militar, etc., in the terms of the act of 16th of March, and to accept the services of any number of volunteers are exceeding 400,000. The act referred to limited the number of volunteers the 100,000 which heides the authorization of the 100,000, which, besides the authorization of the President to receive into the service of the Gevernment the forces in the service of the States on vernment the forces in the service of the States on the 28th of February, and the general act of the 8th of May, "to raise an additional military force," constitutes about all the support extended by Congress to the Executive branch of the Government; which now makes a distinct demand to be adequately sustained by the legislative department, the issue of the debate in Congress will doubtless be favorable to the recommendations which have been used by the Executive. ocen made by the Executive. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel is growing

"Confederacy" to organize for the defence of the 1. Because there are many places where the enemy might commit raids and do us damage before we could organize and drive them off. Beautort district, opposite to Savannah, has several fine ports and inlets, navigable for large vessels, wholly unprotected. See United States Coast Survey. This district has five black to one white inhabitant. Several violations whose ral inlets on our coast, which our enemies know like a book, from surveys in their possession, are 2. In two months more they will not fear our climate. By that time they might be ready to make a sudden descent and find us unprepared.

alarmed at the prospect of the State's invasion by

he Northern barbarians, and thus exhorts the

make a sudden descent and find us unprepared.

3. A small force might eject them if ready to ge at once, when, if we have to wait, a much larger one will become necessary.

4. By organizing and drilling infantry and guerillas at home, there will be no need to call upon the President for troops, and a feint from the enemy would not injure our Virginia operations. There are many who are so situated that they cannot enlist for the war, who would willingly organize to go for a few months, if necessary, to de-

We earnestly liope that the Governor will soon We carnestly hope that the Governor will soon have companies organized for this purpose all over the State. Capt. Cain has a company drilling for this purpose in this county, and we understand that Gov. Brown has accepted them as State troops to defend the coast, and is much ploused with the plan. Capt. Harris has also a company of mounted rangers, with double-barrel shot-guns for home defence. If every county will imitate the example of old Hancock, we would have 15,00f drilled tracers in the fadle at the company of the Governor. troops in the field at the command of the Governer, ready to operate at any point on a brief warning.
Will not the cities throughout the State urge this thing on the people. thing on the people?

The Weston (Mo.) Argus, in an extra, publishes Southern account of the battle of Springfield. We annex it. entire : On the morning of the 10th, Gen. Lyon attacked

On the morning of the 10th, Gen. Lyon attacked our encampment at break of day with 14,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery, having received large reinforcements within the last few days. The attack was made simultaneously at four different points—General Lyon on west, Siegel south, Sturgis north, and Sweeney, I think, ou the east. Our encampment was taken by surprise, but in hot haste soon formed for battle. The forces present a real was the but in hot haste soon formed for battle. The forces engaged were about equal on each side, the Federals having the advantage in position and heavy artillery. The red hervest of death now commenced. The camonading was most terrible, and the slaughter on both sides immense. In quick succession the hosts marshalled for the conflict, and bared their breasts to the storm of battle. The Louisiana troops, the Arkansas, the Texans and Missourians rivalled each other in this great and bloody day. For six long hours the palm of victory remained undecided. Seven times Lyon was repulsed from the western heights by the Missouri and Arkansas forces, and seven times regained souri and Arkansas forces, and seven times regained souri and Arkansas forces, and seven times regained his position. He had a strong force of regulars posted with Totten's battery around his person.

The Missouri troops at the north, the Louisiana troops at the southeast and south, and General Weightman's brigade of Missouri forces at the southwest, including his fine battery of artillery—having been victorious at each point—rallied to the heights on the west, to support General Slack's division, which had borne the brunt of the fight, up to that time, for five or six hours un-Stack's division, which has borne in brant of the fight, up to that time, for five or six hows un-supported. Generals Price and Slack were both actively and gallantly urging forward this column, when General Slack was severely wounded and taken from the field, General Price was slightly wounded also, but not disabled. He continued to lead his men on to victory, and most gallantly, General Weightman now filed his column in on the right of my regiment, in General Slack's division, where he fell mortally wounded, near Totten's battery, covered all over with wounds. I received his sword to keep it from the enemy. Meanwhile, the enemy's butteries were captured by the State and Confederate forces, and routed in every direction, except on the heights west, where Lyon

commanded in person, and made his last most desperate struggle.

General Parsons new advanced with his four pieces, and poured a terrific fire into the enemy's right, while Woodruff's Arkansas battery moved down his left. At this point of time General McCulloch came up, and directed Slack's division to charge Totten's battery in front, and the sion to charge Toften's battery in front, and the Arkansas troops on the right. This was the most terrific storm of grape and musketry ever poured out upon the ranks of any American troops. On both sides the men were mowed down like the ripe harvest before the sickle. My own regiment was then decimated, and Churchill's and McIntosh's Arkansas regiments suffered most severely. Here General Lyon was killed, Totten's battery driven from the heights, and his whole force scattered in flight. This heights and his whole force scattered in hight. The ended the bloody strife of that most bloody day. It ended the bloody strile of that most bloody day. It is certain we have gained a great victory over the Federal troops. The loss on our side, as nearly as I can ascertain, is 200 killed and 400 wounded—some say more; the whole field for niles is literally covered with the dead. That of the enemy is 1,500 killed and 2,000 to 2,500 wounded. I have lost 142 in killed and wounded and missing, from my company of 550 near.

we captured 13 of the enemy's best cannon, and all of the accompanying carriages and ammunition. Also, some 400 prisoners, and several stand of colors and a large quantity of good arms. My regiment fought in that part of the field where General Lyon was slain. We have nothing to say to this statement, except to remark that our own official records falsify every one of its leading particulars. Ex-Minister Charles James Faulkner, arrested Ex-Minister Charles James Faulknor, arrested and detained in Washington, declared in 1856:

When that noble and gallant son of Virginia, Menry A. Wise, declared, as was said he did in October, 1856, that, if Friemont should be elected, he would seize the untional arsenal at Harper's Ferry, how few would, at that time, have justified so bold and decided a measure? It is the fortune of some great and gifted minds to see far in advance of their contemporaries. Should Wm. II. Seward be elected in 1860, where is the man now in our midst who would not call for the impeachment of a

midst who would not call for the impeachment of a Governor of Virginia who would silently suffer that armory to pass under the control of such an executive head!" Prontice. The following item, which we find floating through the Southern papers, suggests to our sympathics the memorable case of the man who won the elephant :

The South Carolina women are giving a doller each towards a fund to be invested in Confederate bonds and presented to Gen. Beauregard. THE RELEASE OF HON. T. A. R. NELSON,-The RELEASE OF HOX. 1. A. A. RELEGOR.
The Louisville Courier, a Secession sheet of
Wednesday, has the following:
The following telegram was received at Enoxville, by Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, from President

RICHMOND, (Va.), August 13. RICHNOND, (Va.), August 13.

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Knoxville:
Yours received. Mr. Noison has acknowledged his obligation, as a citizen of the State of Tennessee, to submit to her late decision; and upon his promise to act hereafter in accordance therewith, I have ordered his release.

The Richmond Whig, of the 14th instant, also DEPARTURE OF A CONSUL.—John E. Newport, Esq., the newly-appointed consul to Turk's
Island, sailed for his destination yesterday. Mr.
Newport is a talented young man of this city, who
takes with him the best wishes of his friends, and

Newport is a talented young man of this city, who
takes with him the best wishes of his friends, and

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We are gratified to hear that this gouldens, (Mr. Nolson) having given satisfactory pledges to the authorities respecting his future conduct, has been released, and will return home and deport himself as a good citizen.

The Jonesboro (Tenn.) Express amounces the arrival home of Mr. Nelson.