TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .\_ " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone but patriots and traiters."

FOR SALE .- The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address Jonn W. Forney, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A Breckinridge Editor on his Knees. When a man's position needs explanation he must not be surprised if his attitude is misunderstood, and so when Mr. J. LAWRENCE GETZ complains at THE PRESS for ranking his Reading newspaper with the Secession journals, he forgets that the fault is his own, and none of ours. The very fact that Mr. Getz elaborates his opinions so carefully gives us cause to suspect their soundness, for any citizen who cannot testify his fealty to the Union at this time in a sentence, must justly

submit to have that fealty questioned. We accept the repentance of Mr. Gerz, however, and while it is not too late, the fact that Hongson's newspaper was suppressed the week before, leads us to suppose that his contrition is the result of circumstances over which he has no control. It is not many days since our Reading editor was busily employed at other matters than writing penitential epistles. He had an opportunity of proving his position which would have rendered letterwriting unnecessary, which, had he been really with us, he is too shrewd a man to have overlooked. When Mr. Ancona came home from Washington, and asked to be endorsed by the Democracy of Berks, Mr. GETZ volunteered his services to assist in the endorsement. He complimented him in his paper, advocated his course in the Convention, and was instrumental in having resolutions passed entirely endorsing Mr. Ancona's performances in the House. And yet what does this practical illustration of the feelings of Mr. GETZ signify? Mr. ANCONA had rendered himself odious in the House. He supported the Administration reluctantly, and labored for every opportunity to oppose it openly. He voted for VALLANDIGHAM as Speaker, thereby showing his willingness to place in the chair of the House the particular friend of Breckin-RIDGE, the companion and defender of MAY, the bitter assailant of the Administration, the theme of the New Orleans Picayune's compliments, and the man whose words are quoted abroad to-day to the shame of our country. In the very few opportunities which presented themselves this Representative was among the most recreant. Mr. Ancona showed very decidedly his "sympathy for Southern traitors," and Mr. Gerz quite as decidedly his sympathy for Mr. Ancona. Hence our criticisms upon

Douglas Democracy, and to show how the platform of Mr. Breckinginge was as much a Union platform as that of Mr. Douglas. We must certainly compliment his ingenuity, even at the expense of his candor, for certainly no candid man could invent such an argument as that of Mr. Getz. He knows very well that every element of the Breckinridge party was a thing more than a great conspiracy. He can trace that conspiracy step by step from the Lecompton fraud down to the division of the Democratic party. No one knows better than Mr. Gerz, for the road is a familiar one to him. He was in the counsels of the Breckinridge Democracy; he was their ally, their friend, their Representative; he enjoyed their confidence and their bounty; he assisted them to break up the Democratic party, and only withdrew his assistance when he found them ovenly engaged in breaking up the Union. Through the day of treason he was guilty until the last hour, and had but few minutes left when he made his hurried repentance. There is a shamelessness, therefore, in his argument against Mr. Douglas, which is unjust to his memory and the labors of his life. To invite a parallel between Mr. Douglas and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is most unfortunate for Mr. GETZ. The deceased Senator followed his principles, and they led him to the high tablelands of Union and loyalty. Mr. BRECKIN-RIDGE has followed his principles, and where have they led him?

Mr. GETZ goes out of his way to assail the

That the present position of Mr. Breckin-RIDGE causes Mr. Gerz "deep regret," and that his "confidence in his attachment to the Union is shaken," we are very thankful. This penitential attitude of Mr. Gerz is a healthy sign. It is certainly a novel and perhaps a disagreeable necessity, and as he has many things to answer for, we implore him to "cry aloud and spare not." It is a good thing to know that he supports the Administration even in guarded phrases, and with many reservations and qualifications. His proposition of "counsel and co-operation" is so exceedingly harmless and unmeaning that we must indulge him in nursing it. He will find that the " measures which would strengthen the hands of Crittenden, Andrew Johnson, and Holt" are the excellent measures being devised by McClellas on the Potomac, Fremont on the Misssissippi, and Wool at Fortress Monroe. What he means by giving "power to turn the misled people of the South away from their rebel leaders" we can scarcely see. If he thinks this can be done by permitting the Government to go on as it has begun, very well; but if he intends to resurrect any old Breckinridge platform, or obsolete proposals for the surrender of Northern honor, as measures of compromise, then he is as bad as ever, and his repentance will scarcely be worth the paper upon which it is written.

The Revival of Business. Notwithstanding the shock to which the business interests of the country were subjected by the sudden outbreak of a gigantic war, the disruption of many important commercial connections that followed that event, and the absorption of the energies of the nation, to a great extent, in the existing contest, there are still indications of renewed activity at no distant day in many important industrial pursuits. There is a buoyancy about the American character, which cannot, under any circumstances, be entirely suppressed; and, however dark may be the prospects which at any particular period surround them, or however serious may be the embarrassments with which they are threatened, they still carve out new paths to triumph and success through channels which the people of other countries would never dream of opening. The history of Europe shows that it has sometimes happened that at the very period when some nations are most busily engaged in expensive and destructive foreign wars, their manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial interests were most energetically and profitably developed. We can scarcely hope for a similar result in our country while the rebellion is unsubdued, but it is not unreasonable to expect an approximation to it. For the present, the great agricultural interest, upon which all others are, to a considerable extent, dependent, is industriously engaged in preparing for market the immense crops with which our farmers have been blessed. Of the manufacturers, not a few are kept very busy in furnishing the immense quantities of goods of various kinds that the great increase of our army has rendered necessary, while others. Park must have noticed, is an edifice standing will find ample employment in renewing the bare in an open field. In the war of 1812 stocks that have been nearly exhausted by the this very magazine was defeated by one hunstoppage of many establishments for a long period, and in supplying the wants which, in peace or war, exist among our immense popu-

It is true that the merchants and capitalists who have been largely engaged in Southern trade have suffered terribly, as well as those who are closely connected with or dependent upon them. Those, too, whose business has consisted in manufacturing or supplying articles that may be considered superfluities, and that in times of pecuniary distress can, without any great inconvenience, be dispensed with, cannot expect to speedily re-establish their old prosperity. But with plenty of profitable employment left for our farmers, for many of our manufacturers, for some of our merchants, and even for a portion of those engaged in foreign commerce, we have still a foundation for enterprises that will profitably and usefully employ a large por. Market street, commencing at ten o'clock.

lation.

tion of the American people. It is, of course, evident, that in a time of war, when our national expenditures attain their highest limit, and when the greatest derangement of our industrial system exists, it is particularly desirable that as strenuous an effort as possible should be made by all loyal citizens who are not actually engaged in the war, to employ themselves as usefully as possible in peaceful pursuits, so that while our soldiers are battling for the Union on the tented field, their labors may be sufficiently productive to furnish the national armies with food, clothing, equipments, superior munitions of war, and to maintain the credit of our Government by furnishing tangible evidence of their ability to supply sufficient revenue to discharge its financial obligations. Many men who are now idle because they cannot find employment in the pursuits to which they have heretofore been devoted could, by proper exertion, discover new spheres of usefulness; and the natural tendency to make such efforts, which exists among our people, together with the other influences to which we have referred. will, if no unforeseen calamity occurs, tend to produce that general restoration of business activity which is so eminently desirable, alike to those who have entered into the military service of our country, and to those who are still devoted to the arts of peace.

Pennsylvania and her Custom-House

Cities-Her Rail Line to the Lakes. Unity in purpose and co-operation in action are essential to the success of broad plans and achievement of grand results. The union of Eric city and Philadelphia, by rail, has been a standing object with many interests in this State since the incorporation of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, on the 3d of April, 1837. True, very much work has been done upon the route of the road: link after link has been opened, each one, of course, narrowing the gap remaining unfilled; still, the work is unfinished, and is unfitted to realize the expectations of the investers in the shares and loans of the company owning it, because its termini are sundered by the non-completion of its middle division, and no through traffic can pass over it. At last, however, hope of final success is kindled by a project to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and borrow the credit of that company to raise means to fill out the gap remaining in the iron line. Thus will the road to Eric be completed, and co-operation between the two companies be secured. To this community this is a paramount desideratum; and yet it is no more than was originally contemplated in the act of incorporation of each one of the two companies, parties in the present negotiation; for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were authorized to build a branch to Erie, and the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company were given authority, in their original charter, to extend a branch to Pittsburg. The original proposition, therefore, was to have the roads leading to Pittsburg and Erie operated by one company. And this idea was founded in an appreciation of the benefits resulting from harmony of action and identity of interest among the customhouse cities of the State and the carriers between them. Pittsburg has its Ohio-river navigation, and Erie city has its lake navigation. The first is available throughout the Mississippi valley; the latter is available throughout the group of lakes. Each city, consequently, has its independent water communication with the country beyond, so that there is no opportunity for competition between their water routes. On the contrary, these separated water routes tend to the ad- ral use. Des Charmes said, in 1799, that he vantage of each city, in giving to the rail lines | had seen flax cotton which so closely resemterminating in them the advantage of water | bled ordinary cotton, that if the staple was cut rates from and to remote points in the West | before it was carded it could not be distinand Southwest, in addition to facilities de- guished from cotton, either when in its raw rived from rail connections, forming a part of the net-work of iron which is outspread over the Western country.

The competition between the Atlantic trunk lines reaching from the seaport cities to the interior, has already inflicted immense losses on their owners, without any equivalent public gain or commercial advantage to either the East or the West. And inasmuch as the union mini of one efficient operating organization, would exterminate the possibility of rivalry and competition, leaving to the railroad men filling its offices no other duty save those which pertain to the care of a legitimate traffic, and the practice of a desirable economy, it results that the common interests of all would be best protected and promoted by a friendly under-

Competing lines south of Pittsburg and north of Eric admonish Eric, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia of the necessity of united action and joint defence against rivals outside the State, whose aim is the control of interior trade, and its transportation to the sea across Maryland or New York.

In this view of the interests of Eric and Pittsburg, the proposed lease of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company, by the Pennsylvania Raihroad Company, assumes a vast importance, because its proposed term being for 999 years, its consequences for good will be lasting to the three cities and the whole State.

With its trunk resting on tide-water and its prongs forking from the Susquehanna to Pittsburg and Erie, (the last prong being held under lease,) the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would concentrate a lake trade at Eric, like its river trade at Pittsburg, whilst exchanging at both cities travel and traffic with connecting lines reaching on farther into the interior country. Unquestionably the proposition contains the best plan for the completion of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, and for its efficient use after its completion. Hence we are glad to know that the policy of the proposition is approved by all who weigh its mutual advantages with thoughts single to interests within the State. In the particular details the public have less interest, for the reason that minute and specific details come more especially within the prerogatives of the Boards of Directors conducting the negotiation, who are responsible for their official acts.

The public, moreover, whilst approving the policy of the pending lease, which includes a loan of credit by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company, as well as an agreement to operate the road after its completion, seem anxious that the contract should be closed and scaled, so that they may be gladdened with the assurance that not only is the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad to be completed at an early day, but that, after completion, it is to be ope rated in harmony with the route to Pittsburg. Then between Erie and Philadelphia, as now between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, there will be established a cheap and expeditious communication, and between Philadelphia and the far Northwest via Eric city, as now between Philadelphia and the far West via Pittsburg, there will be established a trade which will grow and prosper with the growth of the Northwest country, and also with its acquaintance with the resources and facilities enjoyed

at this port on the scaboard. Near Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill, a litthe before you come upon Lafferty's celebrated hostelic, stands a small, substantial building, known as "The State's Magazine." It was so located for the safety of the city and neighborhood. Therein are contained about six thousand kegs of powder, of twenty-five pounds each, with one hundred and fifty thousand rounds of cartridges, belonging to the Home Guard, under the command of General PLEASONTON. It may be asked, what is the defence of this Magazine? We reply, it simply consists of Major James Davenport, Superintendent, and two policemen. The Magazine, as numerous visitors to Point Breeze

dred men. We simply state this fact, and ask whether the magazine enght not have an additional defence. First, is the isolation of the magazine, by surrounding it with a stout stone wall, at least eight feet high, instead of the present board-fence, sufficient for the enemy? Next, does it not require a great augmentation of the force now available to defend it ?--when traitors are abounding in quarters least suspeeted. Major DAVENPORT has the strongest

claim to have his position well supported. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-GANS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large peremptory sale of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling-bags, dec., embracing samples of 1,300 packages of fresh prime goods of city and Eastern manufacture. Also, army camp shoes. To be sold this (Tuesday) morning by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, 232 and 234

Turpentine and Cotton. One of the natural effects of the war and the suspension of trade between the North and South, is the stimulation of the inventive genius of our country to discover, as far as possible, substitutes for articles which we have hitherto obtained from Secessia. One of the staples of North Carolina is spirits of turpentine. The value of this article heretofore annually produced in that State has amounted to more than \$14,000,000, and it was thus evidently an extremely important element of her commercial importance. It has recently been stated that, so far as the purposes to which large quantities of it are applied by painters are concerned, one of the ingredients of the coal oil of Pennsylvania can be profitably and advantageously used. A very strong confirmation of this opinion will be found in a communication from Dr. DAVID JAYNE, that we pablish this morning. His knowledge and experience as a druggist, and as an extensive builder, give great value to his judgment on this question, and virtually settle it. It is desirable that the importance of this matter may be fully impressed upon those who are connected with the management of the oil wells of our State, so that, if possible, a new element of our wealth may be developed. The resin and turpentine produced by North Carolina have heretofore been not only extensively used in all portions of our country, but they have been exported to nearly every other civilized nation on the globe-the total value of the foreign exports in some years amounting to several millions of dollars.

We also notice that, at several points throughout the North, companies are being formed for the manufacture of goods out of flax, prepared in a superior way; and, if the high price of cotton continues, it is probable that the efforts which have long been made, to render this material, either by itself or in combination with other substances, a desirable substitute for cotton, may eventually be crowned with complete success. Numerous processes have already been devised for making a species of flax-cotton, as it is termed, which very closely resembles cotton, and the stimulus which will now be given to inventive genius for the further improvement of these devices will, very probably, lead to important results. This idea is by no means a novel one, and on many occasions it has met with a very marked degree of encouragement. The chief reason why it has not been brought to a complete state of perfection has, apparently, been the case with which supplies of cotton have hitherto been obtained. The subject is one of great moment, not only to our manufacturers but to our farmers, and it is possible that the high price of cotton produced by the present rebellion may result in new arrangements that will supply the former, at low cost, with a superior material, and enable the latter

to profitably diversify their industry by the cultivation of large quantities of flax and hemp. By M. CLOSSEN's process, patented in 1850, a flax cotton was prepared from flax hemp and other vegetable fibres which very nearly resembles the fibre of the cotton plant, and in 1775 a flax cotton was made of refuse flax and hemp by Lady Moira with the aid of T. B. BAILEY, of Hope, near Manchester, which was manufactured into good articles of wearing apparel. Various attempts were made in Germany before the close of the last century to manufacture flax cotton, and although it is said that excellent goods were made from that material which could not be distinguished from those manufactured with ordinary cotton, established cotton manufacturers, not unnaturally, displayed a strong prejudice against the new material and prevented its introduction into gene-

state, or when manufactured. We are aware that these experiments have uniformly been abandoned hitherto before their complete success was practically demonstrated. but now a powerful new motive is given to all manufacturing nations, and particularly to the people of the loyal States of this Union, to render themselves as independent as possible of the whims, freaks, and exactions of the of the three ports of Pennsylvania, at the ter- | haughty King Cotton, who assumes despotic powers.

> If the war continues for any considerable period of time, and the cotton crop of the South is rendered unavailable to the civilized world, a substitute for the products of the Gulf States must and will be found in some way. The three directions in which it will be looked for will be, first, the development of new cotton-growing regions elsewhere; second, the discovery of improved methods of treating the valuable fibre of other plants, such as flax, hemp, &c.; or third, such a modification of our habits, and of the operations of our woollen manufactories, as will supply the market with a large quantity of woollen (or mixed silk and woollen) goods of various kinds, that, to a great extent, will take the place of those heretofore manufactured wholly from cotton.

We are not quite so badly off in the nineteenth century as to have our whole existence dependent upon a single thread-of cotton. We are certain that, independent of that substance, silk, wool, flax, and hemp, in some shape or other, can supply us with our necessary clothing; and if supplies of cotton from the South, or from some other quarter of the world, are not forthcoming in due season, the inevitable result must be that manufactures of other fabrics will be devised, and so adapted to the public taste that eventually the products of the cotton districts of our country will be dispensed with without any serious incon-

Homage Aux Dames.

We are gratified to find that so respectable a paper as the Evening Bulletin endorses our idea of the foolish toadyism of the wife of our Chief Magistrate at Long Branch. It says: "It is a lamentable thing that because a ludy happens to be the wife of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, she should not be safe from vulgar observation and public comment. The circumstance that she is the President's wife should not deprive her of the right to gentlemanly treatment. But the leading New York journals have set all their pack of pupples on her, and from the moment of her arrival in that city, she has not had the liberty the security, the privacy, and the respect that are accorded, in most civilized places, to the humblest woman in the land. She could not stir out of her hotel, while in New York, without having her movements, her looks, and her dress described as minutely as if she were a prizefighter, a foreign danscuse, or a condemned convict on the way to execution. If she had committed the vicest crimes, she could not have been treated with greater contumely. Spies were sent with her to tell how she behaved on the journey to Long Branch, and other spies were in waiting for her there when she arrived. From that moment she has been subjected to the most cruel espionage, and she must be excessively disgusted with the treatment she is receiving at the hands of the treatment she is receiving at the hands of the merciless reporters of the papers that presume to call themselves the leading journals of America, and that are received in Europe as fair illustrations of American civilization and refinement. If the chief editors of the New York papers, that have thus grossly abused the President's wife, have any sense of decency remaining, they will direct those whom they employ to desist from the vile work they are engaged in. If they have a spark of loyalty or of national pride, they will order that Mrs. Lincoln be treated in their columns like a lady and not like an outcast. Every word order that Airs. Lincoln be treated in Loric columns like a lady, and not like an outcast. Every word of the fulsome praise that they lavish on her looks, her language, her dress, and her manners, is insulting, and we do not see why it would not be well to call in the aid of the United States marshal, to warn, if not to restrain, the indecencies that the New York newspaper Jenkinses are daily commit-

The New York Daily News again Seized. At an early hour yesterday morning Marshal Murray despatched a force of deputy marshals to the office of the American Express Company, where he had understood a large edition of disloyal newspapers had been lodged, for transmission by express. The officers seized six packages of the Daily News of yesterday morning's edition. They were directed to the following persons: One very large package to A. Gunter, Louisville, Kentucky; a second, not nite so large, to J. H. Harnwell, of the same place; a smaller one to Daring & Dickens, and another to M. W. Barr, also of Louisville; a large nackage to Gray & Crawford, St. Louis, Missouri, and a small one to C. C. Woolworth, of St. Joseph There were evidently a large number of smaller

packages made up in each of them; and the parties addressed were only to act as distributing The publishers of the Daily News, finding themselves excluded from the Post Office, Adams Express and Ross & Tousey's agencies, had endeavored to employ the American Express Company, which

they supposed was not watched. ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- From Mr. S. C. Upham 310 Chestnut street, we have the following London pictorials of August 10th : Punch, with some racy pictorial hits; the Illustrated Times, which always has some superlative wood-engravings; the Illustrated London News, crowded with archmological views, and the Illustrated News of the World, with the best partrait of Queen Victoria, as she is, ever published. We also have from Mr. Upham a variety of new National Envelopes, some of them printed in seven colors, by Mr. Ketterlinus, and all of them very good.

THE FACT may have escaped our readers, but nevertheless we have seen it crowded away among a number of items relative to the weather, the crops, and serious accidents, that Mr. ROBERT TYLER has been appointed a · Register of the Treasury," in Richmond, Virginia. We congratulate Virginia upon having received our distinguished townsman, and our distinguished townsman upon having received a position of honor, although we are sorry to say there is not much prospect of its becoming one of profit. Still it is an office, and office is a great thing for a TYLER. He will have a splendid opportunity for developing the peculiar qualities of his genius in the town of Richmond. It was always of the gloomy cast, and he can certainly find many congenial spirits in these gloomy circles. We don't know what he will do, however, about his dear friends, the Irish, as that gallant people, and the object of so much solicitude to our ex-eminent townsman during the days when O'CONNELL wanted Repeal and the Ty-LERS wanted office, are, very unfortunately for him, to be found on the wrong side. But, nevertheless, we shall hear from him again. for TYLER is irrepressible and determined to make a sensation.

Farewell to ROBERT TYLER! We shall sadly miss him in Pennsylvania. Never more shall his clarion voice be heard in defence of "Old Virginia." Never more will the silver strains of his eloquence fall upon enwrapt and listening conventions as he dwells upon National Democracy and State Rights. Never more shall we hear him from the hustings and the tavern door gallantly defending the rights of adopted citizens, and mingling his tears with those of oppressed Ireland. Never more shall we have those delightful and piquant biographical sketches of the Tyler family, from the unpronounceable Indian who was the first, down to the ex-President, who was the last of his race. Never more shall we read those logical, constitutional, and transcendental epistles which were the daily delight of nervous and wakeful readers of the late lamented Pennsylvanian. From ruining an honest Democracy, he goes to register a penniless treasury. After dwelling upon the beauties of Virginia in Philadelphia, ne goes to dwell among the beauties of Virginia in Richmond-to soothe the sad hours of his inconsolable father, and to drink champagne with him over the victory of Manassas.

Still Philadelphia can spare Mr. TYLER, nor are we quite clear about recommending the Mayor to suggest a day of fasting and prayer. His journey to Richmond was one of the best. because one of the most consistent, acts of his life. He was reluctant to leave, we are convinced, principally because there was such a difference between the pecuniary promises of the South and the performances of the North. But still he is with those whom he can appreciate. A traitor and a rebel, he is at home with traitors and rebels. Are there not others here who might properly follow Mr. TYLER'S example?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Aug. 26. The arrest of Mayor Berret has created a good deal of apprehension in certain quarters. He had considerable influence because of his official position: and for years past was the intimate of many of those who led in the Secession movement. He was one of the most strenuous of the Breckinridge disorganizers, and one of the most decided of the opponents of Douglas. Extremely fond of office, his strong proclivities for the traitors may be appreciated when, notwithstanding his possession of the mayoralty, he refused to take the oath as a member of the new Board appointed to organize and control the Metropolitan Police. of which Board Congress makes the Mayor an ex officio member. The idea that the Chief Magistrate of the city of Washington should not be willing to take any oath to support the Government, was itself a good reason for deposing such a man from office, even if other offences could not be proved against him. What these other offences may be I do not know; but it is shrewdly surmised that the treasonable sympathizers here have been holding secret meetings at his residence. His police force was so far suspected that Congress was compelled to organize a new and more loval corps. Mr. Berret has always been identified with that pompous aristocracy which is so peculiar to Virginia. His most intimate friends were Senators Mason, Hunter, and Toombs. His residence was the rendezvous of the extreme Southern men, and there is very little doubt that since this insurrection has been inaugurated he has been either openly in correspondence with Beauregard and his army, or has connived at the intercourse which has been existing between Washington and Virginia. Many of Mr. Berret's most confidential friends hold responsible positions in the Confederate army. And so, taking all these things together, there can be no doubt that the arrest of the Mayor has been one of its best and most necessary measures.

I have no patience at all with those who call this contest a Black Republican war. Whoever makes this charge must be set down as an enemy. To consider this war as a partisan is to consider the Government as a mere party. When a person speaks of this contest as a mere Black Republican contest, and the Administration as a Black Republican Administration. I set him down as an enemy. For what is the Administration but the emblem of Government, the type of the Union, the custodian of the Constitution? If you abandon the Administration, where are you going to go? What other flag can a citizen follow? We want to make an efficient war, and that war can only be made by a united Government, supported by a united people. Those who antagonize the Administration now really antagonize the country. When Mr. Lincoln or his Cabinet commit any wrong they will be denounced by the people-but the denunciation will not come from reluctant, sullen, half-hearted Union men. The people who have so generously supported him when right, will not he

sitate to oppose him when wrong. The recent intelligence from California renders the Pacific coast an object of much interest at this time. This has been the theatre of ceaseless intrigue on the part of the Secessionists who cluster around the golden shores of the Pacific. California has always dazzled the eyes of the South, and its statesmen have been zealous in their endeavors to obtain possession of it. To this end they have been laboring for the past ten years by demoralizing the political sentiment of the people. So far as California has been represented, it has almost always been with the ultra South. There have been a few gallant and glorious exceptions, like Broderick, Frémont, and Mc-Kibbin, but in the persons of such men as Gwin, Weller, and Scott, she has been constantly degraded to the service of the Southern conspirators. Senator McDongal is still here, and, as a friend and follower of the lamented Douglas, is warmly and unhesitatingly for the Administration. He thinks that California is safe, but that the Secessionists, although overawed by public sentiment, still cherish the dream of a Pacific Republic. The military power is in the hands of such gallant soldiers as Sumner, Carlton, and West, and we need have no fear of treason making any progress

within the reach of their swords. The Democratic Senator from New Jersey John R. Thomson, has taken open ground in opposition to Nuar and his tribe of Breckinridge Secessionists. Whatever the course of Schator Thomson may have been heretofore on questions relating to the policy of the country, his attitude in the present crisis is most gratifying. The Senator is carnest in support of the war measures of the Administration, and his course in the recent session of the Senate looked consistently to the accomplishment of the most vigorous war measures.

SALE TO-DAY-Stocks and Real Estate, at twelve clock, noon, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues.

ARRESTS IN NEW JERSEY .- The Newark (N. J.) Mercury of yesterday morning says: Deputy Marshal Benjamin, of this city, on Saturday arrested at Rahway Mr. Phineas F. Frazee, a carriage manuacturer but lately returned from Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Frazce, it is said, has a son in the rebel army, and we are told that evidence is not wanting to justify the Government in making this arrest. Mr. Fuzee was brought to this city on Saturday, and permitted to visithis friends in Rahway yesterday, attended by the marshal. An examination of the prisoner will be had this morning at ten o'clock, and if the evidence proves sufficien to hold him, he will be sent to Fort Lafayette. Two individuals were arrested at Trenton, or Saturday, charged with being Secession spies. They underwent a private examination, the result of which had no transpired when our informant left

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. ELECTION OF A NEW MAYOR.

SEIZURE OF THE CRAFT ON THE POTOMAC Commander Porter's Self-Vindication.

THE COMMAND OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF THE WEST ALL THE MILITARY POSITIONS FILLED.

Pensioners Must Take the Oath of Loyalty

Colonel McCunn Acquitted. ORTRESS MONROE AFFAIRS

PREPARATIONS FOR A NAVAL EXPEDITION. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS IN MISSOURI

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, August 26, 1861.

Arrest of Mrs. Hassler. Mrs. HASSLER has been superintending a South orn mail which was sent forward "underground' thant once a week. She has bestowed very specia attention upon the rebel prisoners here. Her name s announced among those arrested on Saturday. She is a very determined woman, and is safe only when she cannot have her liberty. All of thos arrested have been recipients of public patronage, and many of them to a very large extent.

The War Department. The pressure of business in the War Departme very great, and is apparently increasing. It was lifficult to-day to get within ten feet of the Secretury's office door, so great was the pressure.

The President Among the Troops.

The President is out to-day among the troops He is accompanied in his carriage by Secretary Mrs. Gwin. It is reported that the wife of Senator Gwin was arrested, on Saturday, by the Provost Marshal, charged with disloyalty and aiding the rebel army.

and it is difficult to obtain facts. More arrests are The Baltimore Papers. General DIX has requested the Baltimore papers o refrain from the publication of military intelli gence. They will comply with his wishes. There

The Provost Marshal counsels secreey in his office.

some apprehension that the Sun and two other papers will be suppressed. The Proposed Division of Virginia. The late Union Convention in Western Virginia passed an ordinance to divide the State, subject to

o tote of the people yet to be taken. The new
ate will include thirty-nine counties, with the
llowing population:
ogan county 4,838 Barbour 8,959 yoming 2,865 Upshur 7,292
yoming 2,865 Upshur 7,292
aleigh 3.367 Harrison 13.790
yette 5,997 Lewis 7,999
icholas 4,626 Braxton 4,992
cbster 1.555 Clay
zeker 1.428 Roone
zeker
onongalia 13.048 Cabell 8.020
arion 6,301
ylor 7.463 Mason 9,185
ekson 8,306 Wood11,046
oanoke 8,048 Pleasants 2,945 alhoun 2,502 Tyler 6,517
irt 3.751 Doddridge 5 203
irt
itchie 6,847 Marshall
io

The population of Virginia is 1,593,199, including 495,826 slaves. There are, perhaps, 10,000 slaves in the Union counties proposed to be set off in a new

The Ordnance Department. Brevet Brigadier General Ripley has been pronoted to a full brigadier general under the late law of Congress, and made Chief of the Ordnance Department; Major Symington is promoted to the rank of colonel; Majors George D. RAMSEY and WILLIAM MANNABLER are promoted to lieutenant colonels: and Captains WILLIAM A. THORNTON ROBERT H. K. WHITELEY, PETER V. HAGNER, and Robert A. WAINWRIGHT are promoted to majors.

General Weightman. General HANSON WEIGHTMAN, killed at the bat tle of Wilson's creek, was formerly a delegate to Congress from New Mexico. His father is a resi dent of Washington, and was at one time its mayor. Bladensburg Disloyal.

I am informed, on good authority, that a com pany of rebels are daily in the secret exercise of military drill in Bladensburg, anticipating the arrival of the rebel army en route to Washington. The Potomac Flotilla.

The steamer Powhatan is to be detached from the fleet on the Potomac for a few days, to have her boilers cleansed. There are two more steamers at the navy yardthe Agues and the Edwin Forrest. They were surchased in Baltimore. They will each receive a

nowitzer on board, and will be used in running up the bays and creeks along the river, in search of boats and other conveyances used by the enemy in crossing the river. There are now fifteen steamers in the flotilla Commander Porter, of the St. Mary's. Commander Porter, who was recently deprived

of his command of the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, on

suspicion of disloyalty to the Government, has voluntarily returned to Washington. He, to-day, it is understood, presented to the Navy Department an elaborate document with proofs in refutation of the charges, showing that forgery has been resorted to for the purpose of injuring and dishonoring The Quartermaster's Department. The results of General Meigs' administration of he quartermaster's department are astonishing. very large number of wagons, horses, mules, and immense amounts of equipage and other army supplies, afford direct evidence of his vigor and

efficiency. The soldiers on both sides of the Potomac are not only promptly but satisfactorily furnished with everything necessary for their military as well as domestic wants, and this attention to their interests has largely contributed to the present fine and improving condition of the troops. River Craft Seized. All the large craft schooners and sloops, small

row-boats and skiffs, on the Potomac river, have been taken possession of by the Government authority. This may be a matter of precaution t prevent communication between the Maryland and Pensioners to Take the Oath of Loyalty.

Orders were forwarded to-day to the United States pension agents to administer the oath of allegiance to the United States, prescribed by the late law of Congress, to all persons drawing pen-

A Commander for the Western Gunboats Captain FOOTE has been ordered to the command of the United States naval forces in the Western waters, viz: on the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio Mayor of Washington Elected.

RICHARD WALLACH, Esq., was this afternoon elected mayor of Washington by the City Councils, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Benstalled.

Disloyalists Sent to Fort Lafayette. The Navy Department has a prompt method o lealing with disloyalists. In addition to the simi lar cases recently mentioned, A. D. WHARTON, a midshipman on board the Seminale, tendered his resignation, but he was dismissed from the service and sent to Fort Lufayette. Several soldiers claiming to be British subject and so represented through Lord Lyons, have been

discharged from the army. All the Military Positions Filled It is needless to crowd the Secretary of War by further applications for military appointments, as there are no vacancies, except such as have been reserved for meritorious non-commissioned officers

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 24, 1861. The following decree by the President of Mexico declaring the port of Tonala, situated on the Pacific coast of the State of Chiapas, open to the commerce of foreign countries, has been received at this Department from the United States Consul at Ta-Decree issued by President Bonito Juarez, of Mexico.

In virtue of the authority in me vested, I have decreed the following: Article one: The port of Tonala, in the State of Chiapas, on the Pacific coast, is hereby made a port of entry, and is opened to foreign and coastwise Whereupon, I order the same to be published. made known, and carried into effect.

Given at the Palace of the Federal Government

Mexico, April 24, 1861. Beniro Juanez.
To Don Jose Maria Mata, Secretary of the Trea Arrivals from Pennsylvania. Willard's-Chas. Fletcher, J. Rice, Joseph F. Tobias, W. H. Butler, E. Tracy, L. N. Wagner, Chas. W. Matthews, J. Painter, C. P. Markle, Thomas Bell, Ed. McPherson, J. L. Sadler. Ktrkwood's-W. F. Murray, J. D. Harris.

Brown's-W. S. Jackson. A Liverpool Vessel Chased. NEW YORK, Aug. 26 .- The ship Universe, which arrived at this port this evening, from Liverpool, reports that on August 16th, when in latitude 43 deg. 20 min., longitude 55 deg. 30 min., she was chased by a low, rakish, full-rigged brig, evidently a brig-of-war. She finally passed her a quarter of

a mile shead, running off to the southeast.

Safety of the Steamer Etna. RIVIERE DE LOUP, Aug. 26 .- The ship Powerful, for Quebec, arrived here this afternoon, bringing a few of the passengers of the steamship Eina, the detention of which had given rise to fears for her safety.

The Powerful reports that the Eina broke the erank of her shaft on the 7th inst. She was boarded by the Powerful on the 11th, in lat. 49 deg. 14 min., long. 38 deg. 53 min. The steamer was in order, but her machinery completely stopped, and she was obliged to put back for Queenstown, under sail for repairs. NEW YORK, Aug. 26 .- A desnatch to the agents

of the steamship line gives the following names of the passengers of the steamer Eina, who arrived in the Powerful, viz: Messrs. Bent, Livingston, Hark, Gardner, and Duclos. The despatch is signed by John G. Dale, the New York agent of the line, who was aboard of the

The Etna was in lat. 48 deg. 58 min., long. 42 deg. 34 min., when she broke the crank of her shaft. Her passengers were all well when the ship Powerful left her.

From Missouri MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

1 nonton, Mo., August 24.—Reports received here to day give the information that General Har-dee's forces are withdrawing from Greenville, to. wards Rooves' Ferry, where they are fortifying their position to some extent, and also to Priton'. station, nearer the Arkansas line. This seems to confirm the previous report, that he eastern division of the rebels were hastening to join General Pillow. A strong body of General Thompson's forces are reported to have occupied

where they are throwing up fortifications. LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. [By Pony Express.]
St. Joseph, Mo., August 26.—The pony expres

Benta, eight miles back of the town of Commerce,

as been abandoned botween St. Joseph and a sta-ion 110 miles west. Letters will be obliged to go by stage from here to reach the pony at that start ing point.
OUTER STATION OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH OCTER STATION OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 95 miles west of Fort Kearney.—The Galifornia pony express passed here at 1 o'clock this afternoon with the following intelligence:

The 1,500 men from California to serve on the plains are rapidly organizing. Nine companies of infantry have already reported to Gen. Summer, and 1,500 cavalry are nearly all accepted.

These troops are evidently being organized to a much better basis than many other volunteers recruited for the war as regards the qualifications of officers, the physical and moral standing of the men, and the equipment of the cavalry with Government horses. Saddles and bridles have already been provided for through General Sumner, who has assumed the responsibility. The entire force will be provided with the well-made and substantial clothing that the regular troops are entitled to.

There have been a large number of rumors afloat in reference to the movements of Gen. A. S. Johnson, late in command of the Pacific division, but the San Francisco morning Californian pronounces. the San Francisco morning Californian pronounces all of them untrue. It seems that Johnson started an of them unrue. It seems that Johnson started from Los Angeles with a company ostensibly for the destination of Texas. After they left Los Angeles, a disagreement occurred, and they divided. Gen. Johnson returned to this city and took passage for the East on the steamer; and a portion of the original party under command of a resident of Los Angeles and a well-known citizen of the State proceeded into Movine. The records that Gen. Johnson delivers that Gen. Johnson the records that the records the records that the records that the records that the records that the records the records that the records the records the records that the records the records the records that the records that the records the

ceeded into Mexico. The reports that Gen. Johnson had arrived in Virginia, and that he had accepted the command of the late Gen. Garnett, are incorrect. Our informant is of the most reliable character. The ship Speedwell brings Honolulu papers of July 22, five days later. The news is unimportant. Sierra Nevada dates are to the 7th of August. On the 6th the steamer Caribbee blew up above the Rapids, on Frazer river, and the captain and six men were killed, while many of the passengers are missing.

The Oregon papers state that the emigration from Northern Culifornia to the Nez-perce mines continues. The news is still favorable from that mining district. The Indians will not permit the miners to occupy some of the land, and trouble is

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—The markets are about the same as when last reported. In the job-bing trade there is a reasonable demand from the country. There appears to be a greater firmness in the Provision market generally, with sales of Butter to extent at hardening prices. Candles are firmer.
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—Arrived 14th, at San Francisco—ship Speedwell, from Honolulu; 16th Herald of the Morning, from New York, steamer Uncle Sam, from Panama. Sailed 16th, bark Louise, 15th ship Summer Cloud, for Sidney.

Honorable Acquittal of Colonel McClunn WASHINGTON, August 26.—Colonel McCunn has been honorably acquitted of the charges preferred against him at the recent court martial held in Alexandria. The seene in his regiment on the announcement of this fact was of the most enthusiastic

LATER FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMER HIBERNIA OFF FATHER POINT FATHER POINT, Aug. 26 .- The steamer Hibernia passed here this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 16th inst.

The steamer City of Washington sailed for New York on the 14th, with £5,000 in specie, and the Tentonia, from Southampton, had about £7.000. The steamship Great Eastern arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst. The steamship New York arrived out on the The ship Suffolk arrived at Plymouth with

1 the snip Suffice arrived at Plymouth with £42,000 in gold.

The ship Hermitage, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayers, put into Cape de Verde very leaky.

The ship Spread Eugle was a total wreck off Bassein, June 17; crew saved. GREAT BRITAIN. At a general meeting of the Galway Steamship Company the report of the directors was adopted, and it was resolved to issue stock increasing the nominal capital from £500,000 to £1,000,000.

The Austrian archduke, Maximilian, on visiting

Southampton in relation to the projected Austrian Steamship Company, made a speech, in which he predicted closer sympathies commercially and poli-tically between England and Austria. Mr. Rocbuck also made a speech, extelling the constitutional efforts of the Emperor of Austria.

The marriage contract between the Princess Alice and Prince Leopold, of Hesse, was signed at Osborne on the 14th. The weather in England was again unsettled. and there was considerable rain in some parts.

The London Times' city article again expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government, and says that the most carnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may ac cumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and South to reason.

FRANCE. There is a vague report of a growing coolness be-tween France and Austria, bearing an ominous re-semblance to that which preceded the war. Prince Metternich had taken leave of the Emperor, and the latter had gone to the Chalons camp. General Fanti had also left Paris, and was en route for the Chalons camp.

The Moniteur officially confirms the appoint-

ment of Benedetti as Minister to Italy. PRUSSIA. The Independance Belge says that the first act of the new Prussian Ministry will be the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Emperor received the address of the Hungarian Diet on the 14th inst., and replied to it by a speech in general terms. The dissolution of the Diet is regarded as almost certain. POLAND.

An important popular demonstration occurred at Lublin on the 12th inst. The military commander, however, by his energetic action, suppressed a conwithout any more scrious con that a certain number of persons were wounded. The following is a copy of the despatch sent out by the steamer City of Washington: ENGLAND. The English papers are daily engressed with the

American question
The London Globe denies by authority the statene London Grobe denies by authority the state-ment that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report on the subject has been officially re-ceived. The London Times in an editorial shows the ment will have to encounter.

The Times also publishes another letter from Mr. Russell, which is generally discouraging for the North.

The King of Sweden has arrived in England on a visit to the Queen. Catharine Hayes, the singer, is dead. The special agents of the Cotton Supply Associa-tion had reached Egypt, and were to have an inter-view with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cul-The weather in England had been hot, and the harvest was making great progress. Rain was, however, falling when the steamer left Liverpool.

Another controversy had sprung up between France and Switzerland relative to the arrest of a French subject on disputed territory.

The harvest in France was progressing satisfactorily, but the wheat crop will be deficient. There are again indications of a solution of the Roman question. It is rumored that a mixed Italian and French garrison will soon occupy Baron Ricasoli, in a diplomatic circular, ex-presses the belief that Europe will soon be per-suaded of the right of Italy to enter the Italian

Prince Chige has been appointed Papal Nunci

FRANCE.

at Paris.

The Neapolitan reaction is diminiching. AUSTRIA. The position of Austria and Hungary was duily becoming more alarming.

The upper house off the Hungarian Diet adopted by acclamation M. Deak's address. INDIA.

The Bombay mail of July 12 has been received.
The Calcutta mail of July 6, Shanghac to June 19, and Melbourne to June 25, had been telegraphed, and was due in England on the 15th.

Heavy rains were taking place all over India, ere were complaints of damage to the in TURKEY.

Omar Pasha has been ordered to act against the The fall of the Minister of Finance was expected. CHINA. The United States stemen Hartford had returned to Hong Kong. Officer Lauly had organized the expedition up the Yangtse, and made arrangements with the Nankin rebels for the protection of American property. The Saginaw and Dacotah were also at Hong Kong. The John Adams was at Suntew.

Adams was at Suntow.

The first tens from Hankow had reached Shanghae. The rates for the new tens at Foochow con-tinued extreme, and were relatively much inferior to the previous crop.

The resolution of the British Government relative to privateers, was expected to materially remove the objections to shipping from India by American vessels

Commercial Intelligence.

[BY THE HIBERNIA.]
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 15.—The Cotton market is inactive; the sales have been small.

THE LATEST—(Via Berry, Aug. 16.)—The sales of the week unount to 46,000 bales, and the market closes quiet but steady, with a decline of ½ \$\alpha\$1-16d on the week, thirtly on the fair and middling qualities. The sales to speculators amounted to 5,500 bales, and to exporters quiet but steady, when a solution qualities. The sales to speculators amounted to 5,500 bales, and to exporters 8,500 bales. The sales of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters, at the following (authorized) quistations:

Fair. Middling.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MAKKET.—Messrs. Richardson & Spencere port a decline in Flour of 64; sales at 24-527. 64. Wheat has a downward tendency, and declined 1921; Red Western sold at 11s; Red Southern, 11s; Big 66; White Western, 12s; White Southern, 13s; 20s; 66. The Corn market was flat; Yellow Mixed were quoted at 39s;2036 64, and White at 31s;203; 64. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co., and other authorities, report Beef quiet, but steady; Pork heavy; Bacon quiet; Lard very dull at 48;503; Tallow has still a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL PRODICE MARKET.—Rosin Issteady at 78 for common; Spirits of Turpentine dull at 45;5 64; MYERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Rosin is steady at 7s for common; Spirits of Turpentine dull at 45s 5d; Ashes quiet at 30s 6d for both Pots and Pearls; Sugar quiet but steady; Rice steady; Coffee inactive.

LONDON MARKETS.—Mosars. Barings report Breadstuffs with a downward tendency. Sugar steady, Coffee firm. Tea steady, Rice firm. Tallow flat at 49s.

THE LATEST-VIA DERRY. LONDON MONEY MARKET, August 16.—Consols are quoted at 90% & 90% for money. The bullion in the are quoted at 160% a 90% for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £287,000 during the rck. AMERICAN SECURITIES, Thursday.—The quota Illinois Central Railroad......39@38% per cent. disc 

From Louisville.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SOUTHERN LETTER EX-PRESSAGE—REBEL RUMORS. LOUISVILLE, August 26.—The Adams Express Company having discontinued the sending of letters to the South, those now received and arriving from the North will be returned to the senders.

A flag was presented to-day, at Camp "Joe Holt," to Rousseau's brigade, entitled the "Louisville Legion," by the citizens of Louisville. There was an immense concourse in attendance.

The Memphis Appeal says it is informed that General Lee had completely surrounded General Rosenerans in Western Virginia, and would proba-bly capture him.

The Knoxville Register says: "Congressman

Nelson is so scared that he wont answer, and he will have to visit Richmond again before getting all right."
The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy insists that landlords must reduce their rents, as business is stagnant and property largely depreciated.

The Richmond Disputch says Kanawha valley is worth a military expedition, on account of its salt

worth a military expedition, on account of its salt alone.

The Mobile Register. of the 23d, strongly urges that the South should not let the bonds of the new Confederacy sink below par in any part of the Southern Confederacy, and asks the Mobile merchants to take them at par as a duty.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says that French agents were in that city buying tobacco, and that this fact is significant of the future purposes of the French Government.

Rosseau's brigade, which had been ordered to repair to St. Louis, has received a counter order, and will remain at Camp Joe Holt for the present.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 25, via Baltimore. The formidable preparations for some time making here for a naval expedition are about completed, but, notwithstanding the rumors that prevail, its destination is a profound secret.

Licutenant Crosby returned last night from his third expedition to the eastern shores of Virginia

He went off Tangier Sound and brought back a rize schooner. General Wool spent part of to-day at Newport ews. Brigadier General Phelps will probably remain The Confederates will hereafter find it very diffi-cult to communicate with Fortress Monroe by means of spies. No person is allowed to visit Camp Hamil-ton without a special pass from the commanding general or provost marshal.

A slight difficulty occurred yesterday between one of the released rebel prisoners and a volunteer officer. The robel captain refused the loyal officer a light for his eigar, on the ground that he did not consider our volunteer officers gentlemen. His de-fenceless situation alone saved him from punish-

and intended to run between Truxilla and Havana, has put into the Roads for a harbor. Murder of Union Men in Kentucky CINCINNATI, August 26 .- A Union man named tally wounded on Sunday afternoon by a gang of five Secessionists, at Shotwell Toll Gate, Kentucky, seven miles from Covington. Both men were stabled in the back. A party of Union men have sone in pursuit of the murderers, who have fled to

The Honduras steamer Esoler, from New York,

A Secessionist Receives Notice to Quit SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 26.—Wm. Halsey, hailing from Ithaca, was compelled to leave the town to-day or accept the alternative of being rode out on a rail. He had endeavored to induce parties to

rankest treason.

The Privateer Jeff Davis. New York, Aug. 26.—The brig Ann Lovett, at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, was bearded on the 9th inst., in lat. 29 deg. 45 min., long. 67 deg., by the Privateer Jeff Davis, but released after a brief examination of her papers.

The U.S. Gunboat R. B. Forbes, Boston, Aug. 26.—The United States gunboat R. B. Forbes sailed last evening for the Potomac. Naval Affairs,

New York, August 26.—The United States sloop-of-war Vandalia was spoken on the 15th, off Port Royal. The Steamer City of Washington off Cape Race. St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 24.—The steamer City of Washington passed Cape Race on Friday af-The advices by the City of Washington have

New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, August 26.—The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows— Increase of loans. \$28,846,504
Decrease of specie. 2,614,509
Decrease of circulation 33,712
Increase of deposits 26,400,099
The large increase in loans and deposits are the csult of the Government negotiation

Refunding the State Expenditures. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-The Evening Post states that the Government has refunded to Illinois 40 per cent. of the expenditure of the State in fit-ting out volunteers, which gives the State \$1,100,-

Affairs in and around Washington. From the Washington Star of last evening.] AN ALARM.

About 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a countrym came into one of the camps on the other side of the river, and spread a report alleging the approach of Beauregard's army in considerable force. The troops there were very generally turned out and repared to receive the enemy and information was promptly sent to headquarters here; resulting in the instant summoning of all officers to their posts who were at church, or elsewhere not immediately with their respective commands. The oc-currence is worthy of notice, in so far as it demonstrated the great improvement in the condition of the army on this side of the Potomac that has lately been achieved. A month ago, four times the number of officers, in proportion to the force now here, would have been found absent from their posts, and would have been found insent from their posts, and it would have been found impossible to hunt them up speedily. Now, however, no officer leaves his post except with written "leave," and after taking due care to leave directions where he is to be found nstantly, if required. A MARE'S NEST.

On Saturday last a train of one hundred and two wagons loaded with tents (that had never been un baled) reached this city, from the column of Maj. Saledy reaches this expression of Pennsylvania avenue gave rise to stories representing the army of teen. B. as being in full and hasty retreat on Washington! Secessionists, of course, started them, and gladly rolled them over their tongues to all who would listen to them.

The truth is, there had been forwarded to Gen. Banks a large surplass of tents, which had never been used, and they were accordingly forwarded by him to this point. That's all there is in the ap-penrance of the large baggage train from the upper Potomac on Pennsylvania avenue on Saturday last.

MORE PICKET GUARDS MURDERED. Neigh Picker a Cross Roads, Alexandria county, Va., Aug. 26.—I hear that two members of a Massachusetts regiment were killed (shot) last night while doing picket duty on the Londoni and Humpshire Railroad, about a mile from Bailey's Cross Roads, towards Alexandria. I have not yet ed their names, and have barely time to notify

you by this opportunity of their murder. A MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY. It is no longer to be doubted that the gradual concentration of troops in and about Leesburg grows out of the withdrawal of almost the entire force of Beauregard and Johnson from points higher up the river. In all, the force at Leesburg on Thursday last was probably in the neighborhood of 12,000 strong. The movement of the column of Gen. Banks, down to the mouth of the Monocacy, seems to have been the untual result of this change in the position of the opposing force.

was, after examination twice Justice Point, committed to jail.

The officer, it seems, in following the clue to obtain evidence sufficient to justify Mr. Green's arrest, permitted him to get his mail Saturday at the Washington office, then followed and arrested him on the Tennallytown road from Georgetown. He was placed in custody of Officer Busher, while Postmaster Clephane and Officer Alles proceeded to the camp of the regiment, near Tennallytown, and made a search of the trunks of the prisoner. The prisoner denied having any letters on his person, but upon being searched some were found directed to other regiments than the Tenth. Some also directed to other regiments than the Touth. Some also directed to other regiments were found in his mail bag, and others opened were found in his trunks at the camp.

missed, Mr. Green was watched, and some envelopes of letters were found in a privy in George-town, where the prisoner had been on his way to the camp of his regiment. Some of them were di-rected to other regiments. There is an amount of oney missing. how much is not ascertained. ARRESTS IN GEORGETOWN.

We hear that J. W. Mankins, of Georgetown, the same charge.

was arrested on Saturday for disloyalty; and Mr. J. Grimes, a merchant of that city, yesterday, on THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. The oath of allegiance will be administered to the

hired men in the quartermaster's dopartment to-day. It is rumored that quite a number will refuse to take it, particularly the Baltimoreans, amongst whom are some who it is suspected took part in the 19th of April riot.

APPOINTED. Col. John Pickell, a West Point graduate, has been appointed colonel of the New York Thirteenth regiment. Several Alexandrians are in town who have not Several Alexandrians are in town who have not been able to return home, for the renson that they cannot get any one to vouch for them, and in con sequence are unable to obtain passes. Some of these swore roundly a day or two since that they would not take any oath, they would stay here till dooms-day first; but the same parties are now so anxious to get back to old Virginia's shore that they will take the outh readily, but that, it seems, is not swiftigiont.

## THE CITY.

s not sufficient.

The History of a Traitor. Yesterday morning's telegraph gave the names of ave commissioned officers who threw up their positions in the navy of the United States when the frigate Congress arrived at the Boston navy yard. The first name was that of Captain Robert Tansill, whose history is familiar with many residents of Philadelphia, to whom the tidings of his disloyalty were an evidence of the basest ingratitude toward a country which made and maintained him. From citizen accumulated with the singular career of this man we obtained the following particulars of his life and services:

Robert Tanzill was born in Prince William county, Virginia, between Manassas Junction and Mount Vernon. Of exceedingly humble parentage. he exhibited in boyhood such remarkable ambition and restlessness that he ran away from home at the age of sixteen and enlisted in the United States ma rine corps. His intelligence was above the average of common soldiers, and this, combined with unu sual quickness and intrepidity, made him at once the praise and the censure of the commissioned officers. In a short time he was raised to the rank of a sergeant of marines, the highest non-commissioned office which can be held in the service. His conduct in this new position was marked by the same nerseverance and a determination which raised him from the place of a private. In fact, his spirited behavior brought upon him the enmity of many scions of rank, and, on one occasion when lying in Hampton Roads in the ship North Carolina, he was ordered to be tied up and flogged. Young Tunsill, however, seized a musket and swore, rather than to submit to such an indignity, to shoot down any man who should lay hands upon him.

In 1836 his term of enlistment expired, and he was about to retire from the service. Commander Ballard, who understood his talents and spirit, prevailed upon him to re-enlist, with the promise that he would shortly obtain him a commission in the marine service. In 1837, accordingly, he received a second licutenancy, and was soon ordered away to Florida, where he acted as lieutenant commanding of what was called the "Mosquito Squadron," a fleet of small vessels that ran up the inlets and bayous along the coast to co-operate with the land forces in subjugating the Seminoles. A Lieutenant McLaughlin soon took procedence

of Tansill in this service, and he was of disposition extremely tyrannical and overboaring. It was his delight to tyrannize over the marines, and one of that corps, named Pierrepont, having committed some slight offence, McLaughlin had him tied up and flogged so unmercifully that he afterward died. Lieutenant Tansill determined to make this matter public, which he did through the columns of a small paper published in St. Augustine, Florida. For this, among other things, charges were preferred to Secretary of War John Bell, and Tansill's trial came off at the Philadelphia Navy Yard He had denied his signature in the paper aforesaid, and for this was convicted of unofficer-like conduct and prevariention, and sentenced to half-pay and suspension from the marine corps for three years. He at once proceeded to Virgi

ied Miss Weens, the daughter of an obscure Methodist clergyman. He then opened a military school at Washington, and contrived to support himself and family until his term of suspension had expired. He was reinstated during John Tyler's Administration, and promoted to a first lieutenancy, being immediately ordered to the Pacific, where. in conjunction with the land forces under Colonels Fremont and Kearney, he kept in check the Californians and the Mexicans, and assisted to secure that large extent of territory to the Federal Go-

In 1848, he was left in command of a small fort at Guaymas, where, in the absence of the main body of the army, he was attacked by an immense force of Mexicans and Indians, whom he gallantly repulsed with but little loss. For this conduct he

was breveted a captain of marines, and shortly afterwards given a full captaincy. Henceforward his career was peaceful. He particinated in the Japan expedition, and when the Paraguay expedition was organized, he was made commander of the marine force. His appointment to this place was severely criticised, and the fac that he was raised from a common soldier urged against his promotion. His valor and talents were too well known, however, to mar his prospects, and the appointment was not altered. Latterly he was ordered off in the Congress to the Brazil coast, and when the war broke out his friends were sanguine that he at least would stand by the flag under which he had fought so long, and by the Government that had educated, protected, and raised him to rank and honor. These high hopes were prosrated when, on the arrival of the Congress at Bos ton, his name appeared among the first to forsake his flag, and throw up his commission. No greater ingratitude this war has yet exhibited, for most of those who have proved traitors and perjurers were of wealth and note in the beginning. But Tansill was poor, obscure, and an adventurer. After thirty years of maintenance, having grown fat upon the charity of the Government, he resigned his flog when menaced and imperilled, and basely endeavors to proffer his services to sworn enemics and traitors. Such base defection, we are glad to see, has been promptly punished, and Tansill has been arrested and confined in Fort Hamilton, in New York.

His brother, Grandison S. Tansill, way a second sergeant in the United States Second Drugoons in the Florida war, afterwards a sergeant in the Marine Corps under Major Twiggs, who fell at Chepultepee. Whether or not this latter Tansil has described his colors we do not know. At all carette it of little governouse.

events, it is of little consequence. DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTIONS .- Yes terday the Democratic party held their delegate elections in the city, in accordance with the following resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Democratic City Executive Committee:

\*Resolved\*, By the Democratic City Executive Committee, That the Democratic citizens residing in each election division in the several wards of the city of Philadelphia are recommended to need at the places provided for holding elections, on the fourth Monday in August next, and elect one person to approach the places are a provided for holding elections. son to serve as judge, two persons to serve as spectors, and three persons to serve as members of the executive committee, in and for said election division, for one year from the day of their elec-

The Democratic citizens residing in each election division shall also, at the same time and place, elect one delegate to represent said division in County, one in City, one in Judicial, three in Ward, two is Representative, and (in the Third Senatorial District only) one in Senatorial Convention. The tickets voted shall be headed on the outside re spectively: -Officers of Election. Executive Committee, County Delegate, City Delegate, Judicia Delegate, Ward Delegates. Representative Delegates. rates and Scuntorial Delegates. The election of all the foregoing delegates she be conducted by the officers of elections elected the several election divisions on the fourth Monda the several election divisions on the fourth Monday of Angust lust, or their proper successors, and shall be held, both as to the enrollment of voters, the time of opening and closing the polts, the place o election, the method of organization of the severa conventions, and, in all other respects not hereif mentioned, in strict conformity with the rules adopted for the government of the Democratic party July 9th, 1858. In accordance with rule twenty-second, it i hereby ordered that the "City Delogates" shal meet in City Convention on the Tuesday next suc ceeding their election, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Sa som-street Itali, Fifth ward, and, after being du organized, proceed to nominate candidates in the

HEARING OF A SECESSIONIST .- Yesterday, noon, Samuel Eaken, who was arrested upon the charge of buying goods with the intention of taking them South, had a hearing before United State Commissioner Heazlett. The prisoner, in a rather insolent manner, declined any counsel, saying it was no use. Deputy Sharkey testified to having arrested Eaken in Third street, below Queen, and according his house in Polymer street found. arrested Earch in Initial street, below queen, and on searching his house in Palmer street, found among other articles, an order on a Southern rail road to pass the prisoner and such men as he chos to take with him at the expense of the C. S. A. II. found two rolls of fine telegraph wire, \$1,010 in gol box of tools, and a number of bills for goods boug ARREST OF A CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Jao. M. tiveen, chaplain of the Tentle Pennsylvania Regiment. (Col. McCalvert.) was arrested on Saturday by Detectives Allen and Busher, at the instance of Mr. Clephane, the city postmaster. The reverend gentleman acted, it seems, as postmaster of the regiment, and is charged with opening letters, and abstracting money belonging to members of the regiment, and other persons. He had the confidence and respect of the entire, regiment, and they were astounded at his arrest. He is a minister of seven years standing, and has a wife and two children at his home in Pennsylvania. He was, after examination before Justice Bonn, committed to jail. army. He receives a salary of \$2,500 as supering tendent for the Union Manufacturing Company of Richmond. It was understood that if he succeeded in aftering the 5,000 muskets within a certain time he was to have 30,000 more to alter. The work of the telegraph machines was finally abandoned for

he was to have 30,000 more to alter. The work of the telegraph machines was finally abandoned for the want of fine wire—the same as found in the possession of the prisoner.

D. R. Walker, assistant superintendent of the police and fire-alarm telegraph of this city, testific that the wire found in the possession of Eaker was the same as used in making telegraph instruments.

search of the trunks of the prisoner. The prisoner denied having any letters on his person, but upon being searched some were found directed to other regiments than the Tunth. Some also directed to other regiments were found in his mail bag, and others opened were found in his mail bag, and others opened were found in his trunks at the camp.

He was brought to Washington and carried to the county jail, he waiving an examination until he could obtain counsel, but Justice Donn, the examining magistrate, requiring evidence sufficient to commit. Postmaster Clephane testified that the mails of the Touth Pennsylvania Regiment were regularly given to the prisoner; the mail being