FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 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 none but patriots and traitors."

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 John W. Forner, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The American Navy.

So many complaints have been made against the Navy Department for alleged inefficiency, that a large portion of the American people are, no doubt, disposed to believe that their navy will be of little real assistance in suppressing the rebellion, and that scarcely anything of practical importance has been done to strengthen it since the rebellion commenced. All who have been thus misled will be surprised to see the list of war vessels now affoat. purchased and contracted for, which has recently appeared. Our Atlantic and Gulf squadrons consist of fifty-nine vessels, mounting six hundred and ninety-seven guns, and nine thousand two hundred and twelve men. They comprise four frigates, five screw frigates, ten sloops, three screw sloops, two steam sloops, seven side-wheel steamers, eight serew steamers, nine propellers, one steamer, one brig, two storeships, five ships, and two steam tugs. On the Potomac we have twenty-five vessels, embracing one screw sloop, one screw steamer, one screw tender, six tugs, four steamboats, one brig, three side-wheel steamers, four propellers, three schooners, and one gunboat. Twelve war vessels, carrying one hundred and thirteen guns, which have been ordered home from foreign stations, have not yet arrived, but may soon be expected. They consist of one screw sloop, two sloops, four steam sloops, one razee sloop, two screw steamers, and two storeships. On the Pacific coast we have eight vessels stationed which carry eightyeight guns and one thousand and ninetyseven men. At our national navy yards eight steam sloops of about 1,200 and 1,400 tons burden are being constructed, which will soon be completed. The Tuscarora was launched at Philadelphia a few days ago, and three others are nearly ready for launching. Twentythree gunboats are also being built by contractors on the Atlantic coast. They are to be of about five hundred tons burden, of light draught, and each to be fitted out with one onehundred-and-fifty-pound rifled cannon and four thirty-two pounders. The construction of twelve fast side-wheel steamers has also been authorized, and they will soon be commenced in our navy yards, and by contractors. Several new fast propellers and iron-clad vessels are also about to be commenced. The number of vessels of various sizes and descriptions which the Government has purchased up to this time is seventy-eight, for which more than \$3,500,-000 has been paid, and nineteen hulks to sink at the mouths of rivers and inlets, have also been bought. Ten chartered vessels are at present in the national service. A portion of the purchased vessels are already cruising

midly fitted out. The list of vessels captured by our navy for attempting to violate our blockade, or assisting the insurgents in other ways, is much larger than the public generally suppose it to be, as it embraces eighty ships of various classes, exclusive of a considerable number whose names have not yet been returned to the Navy Department.

In view of these important additions to our navy, it is unjust to charge those entrusted with the management of its affairs with idleness and inefficiency. A little time may yet be necessary to render our war vessels as numerous and useful as the necessities of the nation require them to be; but it is doubtful whether any other country ever made so large an addition to its navy in so brief a period; and from present appearances we shall speedily be enabled to render the blockade entirely complete, to drive all the privateers from the ocean, and to menace all the Southern cities on the Atlan-

The Suppression of Conspiracies. It was the custom of the Roman Senate,

when their Republic was seriously menaced by treason or sedition, to pass a stringent decree directing the consuls to "take care that the Republic suffered no harm," investing them with absolute power, and suspending all the ordinary forms of law, till the danger was over. On several critical occasions the triumph of the nation over its internal foes the wit of man, and when those who are secretly in league with the traitors are to be found not only in the ranks of the insurgent armies, and in the seceded States, but thronging our capital, and seeking in loyal communities to undermine the sentiment of devotion to the Union which forms a part of the chabe successfully combated is the prayer of and preventing the machinations of traitors. who are industriously plotting the downfall of Northern Pennsylvania. our nation, or the suppression of journals which delight in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. They expect the National Government "to take care that the Republic suffers no harm," and in view of all the dangers by which it is surrounded they are ready to appland all reasonable and necessary steps it may adopt to deprive the alies of Secession in the North and the insurgent armies in the South of their power to injure the national cause.

CICERO, in his first oration against CATILINE, referring to the sympathizers with that infamous conspirator who thronged the streets of Rome, and the necessity that the friends and foes of the nation should be distinctly known said, " let it, in short, be written on the brow of every citizen, what are his sentiments about the Republic." It is equally desirable that the friends and enemies of the nation among us should be pointed out. There is no ordinary partisan question to be discussed and no ground for neutrality. Men have only to decide whether they are for or against the Government which protects them-whether they will side with the patriots or the traitors in the

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-Mrs. Drew exhibited the new arrangements of this theatre to the stockholders, the members of the press, and a few invited guests, last evening. The lessee and visitors assembled at eight o'clock, and a number of members of the new company were likewise present. Mr. Jos. D. Murthy, the treasurer, disclosed in succession the new and beautiful drop-curtain, the splendid new scenery, the new stage furniture, (made by Sanderson & Son,) and the numerous alterations and additions on every side, which reflected credit mon the management and its advisors.

The property room, the costumer's apartment, the green rooms, and the various dressing rooms, were each exhibited in turn. The arrangements of all were chastely and luxuriantly design seats in the dress circle, parquet, and the upper tiers, have been enlarged and improved, so that the new arrangements serve, most decidedly, to exhibit the lameness and incompetence of the old, and evidence the spirit of enterprise with which the lessee has undertaken her duties. A fine collation was one of the features of the evening, and the health of the management was repeatedly proposed and drunk with cheers. Speeches were afterward made by Dr. Mackenzie, E. W. Greene, Jos. D. Murphy,

and others.

The mechanical disposition of the scenes, flies, etc., formed a noticeable feature of the display. The "mimic life" of the actor and the stage was here revealed and explained, and few that witnessed the exhibition will forget how well art has been exerted to imitate nature, and produce those mechanical effects which thrill thousands, and almost rob Nature of her beauties and her wonders. A rare pleasure of the evening was afforded in the presence of the artists, who chatted pleasantly of household and social matters, in strong contradistinction to their future appearances in the assumed characters of comedy, melo-drama, and tragedy. In fact, the entertainment of last evening augured a most auspicious season and abundant patronage, notwithstanding the war.

Treason in the Wild-cat District. Some kind friend has sent us a proof-shee of a paper called the Elk Adrocate, published in Ridgway, Pa., of which P. W. BARRETT is editor, and L. LUTHER proprietor. This slip contains an account of the proceedings of a body of men known as the Democratic Representative Convention, composed of delegates from the counties of Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk. and McKean. This Convention was assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. After due deliberation, Dr. C. R. EARLY and R. J. NICHOLSON Were nominated, after which, "being called upon," says the report, "they addressed the meeting in a spirited and patriotic manner, both persons dedging themselves to use their best efforts to bring about an honorable peace." Among those who were prominent in this Convention was Dr. T. J. BOYER, of Clearfield, a creature of Mr. Buchanan, and the friend and companion of the late Senator Bigler. Boyen figures in the report to such an alarming extent that as newspaper men we cannot suppress suspicion that he himself was the author of it. At any rate, we find Boxen addressed the Convention, Boyer nominated the candidates, BOYER made five out of the six reported motions, Boyer was chairman of the Com-

risks, italies, small caps, exclamation points, and all. These resolutions are most amusing speci mens of political literature, or rather they would be amusing under any other circumstances than those which now exist. We hardly thought that there was in Pennsylvania a company of men degraded enough to print and publish such unblushing treason as is here recorded. There seems to be no degradation too deep for these people. They have lost every idea of Northern honor, and are auxious to yield to the most extreme and intolerant demands of the Southern rebels. State pride and national honor, nor even the pride and honor of manhood, are nothing. Every consideration of patriotism is ignored, and words seem to fail them in the publication of their infamy. This is strong language, but is it not justified? Let us see what these resolutions teach. Here are a few sentences:

mittee on Resolutions, and Boyer wrote the

twelve resolutions which were adopted, aste-

"We most solemnly, and in the name of humanity, justice, and Christianity, protest against the late acts of the Administration, which have for their object the subjugation of the South and the beiraged of our brave soldiers into acts of law-lessness, and opposition to the principle and feel-ing which actuated them in their march for the

ing which actuated them in their march for the defence of the national capital.

"We deeply deplore the recent slaughter of Americans in Virginia. We pity the Northern widow and the Northern orphan; we pity the Southern widow and the Southern orphan. And we swear again, that we will stand together, and strive by the use of all honorable means to bring about peace, and restore to their friends our young men nay sickening from the effects of a Southmout peace, and restore to their friends our young men now sickening from the effects of a South-The threats of Abolitionists pass us like the

idle winds which we regard not.
"We are in favor of a speedy settlement of the present difficulty by compromise.

"The small patriot band of Senators and Representatives, in the last extra session of Congress, who dared to maintain the integrity of the Constitution, under the menaces of expulsion and imprisonment, are entitled to the gratitude of every American citizen, and impartial history will award them an enviable distinction. "The persistent determination of the majority of

the members of the late extra session of Congress to frown down every measure that had for its object the peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties ndicates a fanatical mania that would have muc better become the crusaders of centuries gone by than the representatives of a free, intelligent, and Christian people of the nineteenth century.' Is this not monstrous? Could language be

tortured into the expression of more decided treason? Dr. BOYER and his clique seem to have been writing for the atmosphere of South upon our coast, and the others are being ra-Carolina, rather than that of Pennsylvania. And yet, to show how utterly corrupt and deprayed the local Democratic organizations of many parts of this State have become, these sentiments bear the unanimous approval of a Democratic Legislative Convention, and Messrs. EARLY and Nicholson ask the suffrages of the people as their representative. If we take this record, we are to believe that the Demoeracy of four counties of Pennsylvania consider the enlistment of volunteers "the betrayal of our brave soldiers into acts of lawlessness;" the contest for the Constitution at Manassas, "the recent slaughter of Americans in Virginia;" the voice of the people, "the threats of Abolitionists;" the unanimity of the last Congress a "fanatical mania;" and such avowed and exultant traitors as BRECKIN-

> RIDGE, BURNETT, and MAY, "a small patriot band." But we do not believe it. We know the honest Democrats of Northern Pennsylvania too well not to spurn any such base suspicion. When treason was in their organization they rebuked it. When the machinery of the party was placed in operation to shield the infamies of an Administration, and consummate a great wrong, they protested bravely and performed nobly. When others faltered they were true, and it cannot be that the men who were so prompt to punish treason to a party should not be as prompt in the punishment of

treason to the Republic. Democrats of Pennsylvania, your honor de was attributable solely to the exercise of au- mands that every such expression of sympathy thority of this character. Unfortunately, we with traitors be disavowed, and that every rephave fallen upon evil times, when a band of resentative of it be crushed. You are fighting CATHLINES are seeking the destruction of the this fight nobly. Your brothers are in the noblest Government that was ever devised by tent and field, and many of them have given up their lives to maintain the Government, which the principles of your great party in other days did so much to strengthen. With blood they have sealed the testimony of their devotion to the Republic. With blood they have written the lovalty of true Democracy at Phillippi, Springfield, and Manassas. They racter of every true American. That the are combatting the intrigues of traitors in nefarious designs of these conspirators may Virginia and Missouri; will you permit the intrigues of traitors in Pennsylvania? We write every good citizen, and those who com- it now with confidence, and let it be a prophecy: plain loudest of the energy which the Ad- that when October comes, and the issue is deministration is now displaying in unmasking | termined at the ballot-box, the Democracy of the North will overwhelm with unfathomable care least for the perpetuity of the Republic indignation the infamous conspirators who and sympathize most deeply with its implaca- still plot in our midst, and none more effectuble foes. Those who are truly loyal can see ally and finally than this pestiferous broad no special cause for grief in the arrest of men nestled by Dr. Boxen and his patrons in

Col. W. W. H. Davis.

We are pleased to see by the following card that Col. W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, Bucks counraise a regiment of soldiers. Col. Davis served with distinction in the Mexican War, and, during the three-months term, recently expired, rendered im-portant aid with a company of soldiers from Doyles-Ringgold's Artillery company, of Reading, attached to his regiment. A number of Philadelphians have also volunteered to join it, and to proceed to the camp he is about to establish, at the Fair Grounds, near Doylestown. From the well-known military reputation of Col. Davis, we have no doubt he will soon be able to obtain the requisite number of men, and to render efficient service to the country. His card is as follows:

To the Patriotic Young Men of Pennsyl vanua: I have received special instructions and authority from the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of volunteers to assist in maintaining the integrity of the Constitution and the Union, and call | My brother officer, Major Bruce Cameron, redeemed upon the patriotic young men of Pennsylvania to rally to my standard. It will consist of ten companies, of not less than eighty or more than one hundred and one, officers and men, each, and will be armed, uniformed, and equipped by the United States. A camp of instruction will be formed at or near Doylestown, convenient to the railroad, where both officers and men will be drilled and disciplined before they are sent to the sent of war. Recruits before they are sent to the sent of war. Recruits will be mustered into the service by companies and squads, from which time their pay will commence, and rations be provided for them. None but men of sobriety and good character will be received; and commissions will only be conferred upon those who have had experience in the field or possess military knowledge. A fine band will be attached to the regiment, and each company will recruit two drummers, who will be organized into a drum corps. It is my intention to make this the best regiment of volunteers in the service from Penngiment of volunteers in the service from Penn-sylvania, and all who desire to play soldier, in ac-cordance with rules and regulations for the government of the regular army, will find it to the terest to join my command. I am particular sirous of having with me the men with whom I served in the army of General Patterson on the upper Potomac. Those who wish to recruit companies, or parts of companies, will address me at Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa.

I would remark, in conclusion, for the information of the public, that I received a military education, and have since seen a good deal of service in the field in time of war.

W. W. H. DAVIS,

Captain Doylestown Guards.

August 27, 1861. served in the army of General Patterson on the

TRAVEL RESUMED.—By a despatch dated Wellsville, Ohio, August 29th, we learn that the travel on the Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati route, via Stoubenville, will be resumed to-day, the bridge recently destroy-

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS AND MATTINGS .-The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive assortment of 500 pleoes rich velvet, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venitian, hemp, and list carpeting, rugs, mats, Canton, white and red checked, and cocoa matting; also Engglish worsted and filling; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue for cash, commencing this morning, at 101 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn,& Co., auctiqueers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

ed by the freshet having been repaired.

LATEST NEWS LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, Aug. 28, 1861. BY TELEGRAPH.

Does it ever occur to you that the Southern leaders have surrendered their favorite theory of States Rights? In attempting to establish a new confederacy they have murdered the very theories on which it has been erected. State Rights, practically carried out, means a number of petty sovereignties, irresponsible and powerless. The rebels know that they must have a strong government or no government at all. They must control the masses with a heavy hand—they cannot tolerate a dissentient sentiment, and if they are not unanimous in civil matters the sword must bring the people to one mind. When this rebellion first dawned, there were any number of counsels in the South-there were Union men in every State outside of South Carolina-and numerous communities were almost in arms for the Union. Look at East Tennessee! Can any one think for a moment that the people who supported Andrew Johnson so zealously have so suddenly accepted the yoke of Jefferson Davis? And all through the South other illustrations of this fearful tyranny may bo found. What the South must have, if it succeeds, is a consolidated monarchical government.

Before Senator Wade, of Ohio, left Washington, he obtained an order from the Government directing him to raise a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery for the war. The Senator has been busily engaged in recruiting through the Reserve, and hopes to pass the regiment over to the Government in he space of a few days, as it is nearly completed. Letters received from the Senator express confidence in the success of the Union ticket now being constructed by the Republican and Douglas Democratic organizations. The people are almost unanimous in heart and soul for a Union movement of all such as are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and against all compromise with traitors. A ticket on this basis, he thinks, will carry the State by a majority of more than three to one against any opposition or combination that can be

The programme of the Union men in Ohio seems to be the nomination of David Tod for Governor. This is intended as an especial compliment to the Douglas Democracy, whose representative and leader Mr. Tod as chairman of the Democratic Convention may be considered. In the Reserve and northeastern parts of the State Mr. Tod is extremely popular, and it is thought that the southern and middle portions of the State will adopt him as their candidate. He has been paying out his money to carry on the war for the Union, and is one of its most efficient and enthusiastic advocates. If Mr. Tod is nominated it is thought Robert Corwin, a distinguished Republican, will be taken as the Lieutenant-Governor. At any rate, we may place Ohio on high ground for the Union and OCCASIONAL. the Constitution.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

OLITICS - THE SLAVE-TRADE CASE - A PEACE MEETING POSTPONED—THE ARREST OF ELLIS B. SCHNABEL-AN ALLEGED SECESSIONIST FOUND INNOCENT—A SILLY RUMOR—NO MORE CLEAR.
ANCES FOR MATAMOROS—A SAD SCENE—NEWS FROM BELIZE. Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1861. The Democratic politicians of the city hold a grand pow-wow at Tammany Hall to-night, with a view, it is said, of devising, if possible, some means of harmonizing their differences, so as to run but one ticket at the fall elections. The first advance was made by the Mozart Hall Committee, and the Tammany Hall people, disposed to give them the benefit of a hearing, concluded to call a meeting ut supra. The result of their deliberations is looked for with interest. Machardo, of whom I wro

commissioner deciding that he had no evidence of the prisoner having been engaged in the slave traffic. However, steps will undoubtedly be taken to have the case again brought up. The "Peace Meeting" at Newtown, L. I., having been indefinitely postponed, it is proposed to have a Union meeting there this evening. The Hon. Richard Busteed and Hen. Luther C. Carter are announced to speak, and delegations are expected

discharged upon purely a legal technicality, the

from Jamaica and Flushing. The particulars of the arrest of Mr. Schnabel, of your city, for treason, will reach you by tolegraph. He is well known here in political circles, but, as you may well imagine, has very few sympathizing friends at present

Harrold, the alleged Secessionist, arrested las evening, was this morning discharged. There was no evidence ready to prove that he was a friend of the Southern Confederacy, but his baggage, contained in five large trunks, is still detained at the police headquarters.

An unfounded report was in circulation to-day that every mail and express train which left the city this morning carried with it a detective officer, whose duty it was to hunt up bundles of Secession papers, and arrest all persons found with copies in their possession. Marshal Murray is endeavoring to prevent the circulation of these papers, but it is not understood that individuals found with single copies about their persons are liable to arrest. The clearance of the brig Kibbe with a cargo o provisions, etc., for Matamoros, Moxico, thus virtually establishing communication with the rebels, has induced the Secretary of the Treasury to issue

an order interdicting the future clearance of ves-Last evening, a sad case came to the knowledge of the Fifth ward police. A man, named William Aikin, residing at No. 504 Canal street, died from neglect, breathing his last while a woman called his wife lay upon the floor in a fit of drunkenness. An examination proved the unfortunate man to have been sick for some time, but no physician had attended him, and for several days food had not passed his lips. The cheeks were sunken, and every feature indicated that the death had been

one of agony. The scene was too sickening for contemplation. By the arrival of the British brig Kate, Captain Stevens, at this port, advices have been received from Belize, Honduras, to August 5th. Several vessels were loading mahogany for Europe. Busi ness was very dull, and the provision market overstocked, some of the large importers having enough to last until Christmas.

A Card. In justice to myself and the Secretary of War, I make the following statement, to refute certain allegations which, uncontradicted, are calculated to do injury to the Government.

Under directions of Paymaster General Larned, I went to Harrisburg on Monday, the 22d day of July, for the purpose of assisting in paying off the three-months volunteers, who were there waiting to be mustered out of the service. A draft for one hundred thousand dollars had been sent to me by the Paymaster General. The troops, who were preportant aid with a company of soldiers from Doyles-town. We understand that he expects to have coin, having made every effort to obtain it from the different banking institutions of Harrisburg in vain. Their anxiety to get home was such that, after consultation with their officers, I agreed to pay them by checks on the Treasury of the United States, taking care to obtain the full approval of the privates themselves. I informed them that

the checks were not only good, but they would be redeemed in gold. In consultation with the officers who were anxious to turn these checks into currency, I told them that any of the banks in Harrisburg would cash them and give them what gold they could spare. about nine thousand dollars of these checks in spe. cie but when they were presented at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, the officers of which are hostile to General Cameron, that institution paid out some notes (as I am informed) of the Middletown Bank, an institution which stands so high in Pennsylvani

as to be beyond all doubt, and the notes of which were gladly received by the soldiers. Since my arrival in this city I have learned, with much pain, that some of the enemies of General Cameron have used this fact to his injury. I have only to say that I was entirely ignorant of any intention on the part of the officers of the Mechanics' Savings Bank to pay out these notes; that in issuing the checks upon the Treasury, I did so at the carnest solicitation of the officers and men themselves, and that they were as grateful to me for doing so as I was glad to accommodate them.

Andrew M. Sallade.

Paymaster, U. S. A. Incidents of the Charleston (Mo.) Fight. The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following interesting items about the fight at Charleston, Missouri: Colonel Dougherty, the men say, fought like a tiger. He was armed with nothing but a navy revolver, but each time he used it he brought his

At one time a rebel trooper came charging upon him, sabering right and left. Col. D., seeing his danger, snatched a musket from the ground, and, poising it just as the trooper was upon him, drove the bayonet clear through the fellow, his impaled body pitching over, and his feet raking the Colonel's head.

HODGER AND CARRIAGES -- Mr Horkness will hold an attractive sale, on Saturday, at the Bazaar Ninth and Sansom streets. Included in the sale will be two entire driving establishments-one by order of executors, besides several superior family orses, cavalry horses, &c., and a large collection of new and second-hand carriages.

CATALOGUE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, &C .-This morning, at ten o'clock, at No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior furniture, rosewood piano. billiard table, large mirrors, &c. T. Birch & Son, auctioneers.

Chas. B. Pottinger. CHAS. B. POTTINGER, of Philadelphia, and for nany years connected with the press in your city, has been appointed master's mate in the navy, and assigned to the United States brig Perry, at Alex andria. CHARLES carries with him the unmingled

nasters writing to Washington for instructions.

Alarm Among the Rebels.

The leaders of the Secession movement in Ten

iessee are becoming alarmed at the appointment of

General Robert Anderson to the command of the

Union troops in Kentucky and Tennessee. He has

a name for bravery, and they dread his presence.

They appeal to Kentucky to keep him away. Gen.

Annerson is not alarmed. His mission will be

A Rupture in the Confederate Congress

It is no longer a matter of uncertainty that the

so-called Confederate Congress is in trouble. Its

proceedings are opposed by some of its own mem-bers, and, notwithstanding that all its proceedings

are conducted with closed doors, facts have leaked

out which are causing distress to the anxious sup-

porters of the wicked rebellion. It is a divided

Prisoners Released on Parole to be Dis-

charged from Service.

All enlisted men in the volunteer service, wh

have been taken prisoners by the enemy and re-

leased on parole, will be discharged from the ser-

faithfully performed.

FROM WASHINGTON. sympathy of his peers, in thus being consigned to perpetual confinement.

REBELS AT BAILEY'S CROSS ROAD. The New Stamps and Envelopes. Distant offices have not yet been supplied. No postmuster, however, is required to refuse the old THEY CHARGE A STOVE-PIPE BATTERY. stamps and envelopes until six days have expired after he has been supplied with the new issue. Atention to this will prevent the necessity of post

ARMY APPOINTMENTS. IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS. BLOCKADE TO BE RESPECTED BY EUROPEAN POWERS. DISCONTINUANCE OF POST-ROUTES IN KENTUCKY

Comforting the Enemy Punishable with Death.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

MISSOURI AFFAIR DEPREDATIONS OF THE REBELS.

INTERESTING FROM NEW MEXICO. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1861. Important Order from the War Department.

PUNISHMENT. The War Department has just issued the following order : By the 57th article of the act of Congress, entitled

CIVING INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY-DEATH THE

an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, approved April 10th, 1806, holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. Public safety requires the strict enforcement of

this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communications, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrench-ments, or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the general in command, be, and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fiftyseventh article of war.

Another order provides that the commissioned officers of all volunteer and militia organizations. no matter whether established under the authority of a State or the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States, and will take their respective grades and be entitled to pay and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that date. Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the

service of the United States as volunteers without the consent of their parents or guardians. The Skirmishes Along the Potomac.

It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the results of the picket encounters on the other side of the river, but there seems to be truth in the reports that several of our troops were killed and others wounded along our lines yesterday and last night.

An Order to Volunteer Officers. The War Department has issued an order requiring the commanding officers of regiments or indebendent companies, to take measures to keep the ders No. 15 for cavalry and infantry, and general orders No. 16 for artillery. For this purpose they will detail from time to time, as required, one commissioned officer, or two if necessary, with one or two non-commissioned officers or privates, to recruit in the district in which the regiment or companies

were raised. For the purpose of ascertaining whether the contractors for the transportation of the United States mails in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland are "faithful and loyal to the Union," and with a view of preventing such of them as might be found to be disloyal from drawing from the Government the means to aid the treasonable rebellion intended to overthrow the Constitution and the Union, John F. Sharretts, Esq., the faithful and efficient acting Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, recently addressed a circular letter to the postmaster at the

residence of each of the mail contractors in those The information already derived through the instrumentality of the circular referred to is of great importance to the Government. It has been the means of preventing very large sums of money from being drawn from the Treasury by men, some of whom are openly and others covertly laboring for the destruction of the integrity of the Union, and who would, doubtless, have employed at least a portion of the means thus derived from the Government in aid of the armed rebellion of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. We also learn that important information touching the loyalty of persons other than mail contractors has been obtained by means of the circular in question.

Dismissal of a Virginia Officer. Captain GURDIN CHAPIN, of the Virginia Seventh Infantry, having given proof of disloyalty, is dismissed from the service of the United States, to take effect immediately. Discontinuance of Post Routes in Kentucky.

The Post Office Department having been pessessed of authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated, and cannot be carried safely in that part of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered that the post offices at Hickman, Columbus, and Paducah, Kentucky, and all the other post offices and post routes in Kentucky west of the Tennessee river, be discontinued, excepting as follows: Route No. 9,652, from Russellville via Cadiz and Mayfield, is continued as far as Millburn, and all the post offices on that route, excepting Aurora, are continued. Also, route No. 9,694, from Eddeville to Olive, and the post offices thereon, are continued. The special supply is con-

Exiles Escaping from the South. Over two hundred exiles escaped from East Tennessee, and, travelling on foot over two hundred miles, arrived in a destitute condition at Danville, Kentucky, leaving their homes, property, wives, and children. After receiving refreshments, they proceeded next day to the Union camp in Garrard county, and enlisted in the national service.

The New Treasury Issue. Seven hundred thousand dollars of the new Treasury Notes were sent of to St. Louis to-day. The enominations included \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 otes. Other States will be supplied immediately Jeff. Davis and the State of Missouri. It is announced that JEFF. DAYIS has or is about to issue a proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri into the Southern Confederacy-recognizing JACKSON as Chief Magistrate of that State, and

his recent acts and proclamations as valid. The Blockading Fleet. The Navy Department has no intelligence yet from the fleet that left Fortress Monroe on Monday. They were detained several days at the Fort. ress before sailing, and operations on the coast of North Carolina will now be retarded from the same

Out Again.

The President's private secretary, HAY, is out again. He left the city this morning to join Mrs. Lincoln and escort her home from Niagara Falls. Prussian Vice Consul at St. Louis. The President has recognized ROBERT BART 85 vice consul of Prussia, at St. Louis, Missouri,

Activity at the Navy Yard. Commodore DAHLGREN is crowding in an inereased force, and has organized double gangs of men to run the works night and day. Fifteen hundred men are now employed. Over 14,000 shot from 50-pounders down, are east per day, and three to four hundred shell are finished every ten

Reducing Wages. Owing to the scarcity of businesss in the Patent Office, the clerks have had their pay reduced twenty

per cent.

Army Appointments. The following appointments were made to-day: Wm. Smith, of Orwell, Vt., to be an additiona paymaster. Isaac B. Bowditch, of Burlington, Vt., a commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain. Joseph S. York, captain in the Fifteenth infant-

ry, regular army. Simon Smith, major of the second regiment of Miniesota volunteers, to be a paymaster in the U.S.A., with the rank of major, vice Major Randolph Marcy, promoted to be Inspector General. Unfounded Rumors.

I am assured at the office of Gen. Scorr, and by Gon. McClellan, that the battles, skirmishes, &c. reported to have taken place "over the river" during the last twenty-four hours, have all originated in the prolific brain of panic makers. General McCLELLAN, on hearing of active movements, passed over and examined the lines. He returned reporting "all quiet." Movements and counter movements are made by the advanced guards of NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—No clearances for goods will hereafter be permitted for Matamoras, by order both armies, but collisions are avoided on both of the Secretary of the Treasury. sides.

FROM NEW MEXICO. PAROLE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

FORT STANTON ABANDONED AND BURNT.

000 in gold dust. The United States troops, 750 in number, who urrendered to 300 Texan rangers, eighteen miles from Fort Fillmore, have been released on parole. The Texans retained their arms, and the horses belonging to the companies of mounted rifles.

New Mexico, and Colonel Clements, were arrested in Santa Fe, and confined in the grard-house, by order of Colonel Canby, commander of the Department of New Mexico. They were suspected of giving improper information to the Texas troops. At Fort Bliss, below El Paso, Colonel Clements took the oath of allegiance, and was discharged. Gen. Petham refused to take the oath, and is still confined in the guard house. The Hon. Mr. Otero, of Albuquerque, has bee

teers, that is to be raised in the Territory. Col. Canby has, by proclamation, suspended the writ of habeas corpus in New Mexico. Fort Stanton has been abandoned by the United States troops, and destroyed by fire, by order of Col. Canby. New Mexico has been visited lately with very heavy rains, which have done considerable damage to property.

The "Union League" of North Carolina. There are thousands in North Carolina who are determined to hold to the death the possession of their property against the proclamation of JEFF DAVIS. They have formed a league, and are gaining in numbers and strength, and will resist to the fullest extent of their ability any attempt to de prive them of their rights.

The Firing Heard in Washington Yesterday. The correspondent of the Star, of this evening, under date of August 29, says the firing was a waste of powder, not on our side, but on that of the Confederates. They fired from a battery of theirs which must have been stationed not far from Ball's Cross Roads. A gentleman who had been out yesterday to our advanced positions showed me, on his return in the afternoon, a six-pound ball, which had passed entirely through a house not far beyond our main line. They probably supposed our pickets were there, or wanted to try their range. They fired several shells, none of which reached our works, but they were near enough to alarm the laborers employed at two or three points, many of whom left in a hurry. It is hardly necessary to and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets. say that we are ready to receive company at a DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP minute's notice, here or elsewhere.

Seizure of Arms. According to the Star, of this evening, a company of Indiana volunteers from Major General BANKS' column, searched the house of Mr. N. STE-VENS, of New Market, Maryland, early on last Thursday morning, obtaining over twenty United States rifles, which had been secreted between the floor and ceiling. Several more were obtained from other places.

A Soldier Hurt. CHARLES WERNER, a member of Captain GEA-RY's company of Colonel Young's regiment of cavalry, who, it was rumored, says the Star, had his leg shot off by a cannon shot in a skirmish over the river, was brought to the city yesterday, and taken to the Infirmary. He had his leg fractured by the kick of a horse

Regulation Uniforms. Officers frequently arrive here wearing emblems

not authorized. The army regulations, issued by he War Department, requires:
1. That General officers and officers of the General staff—the General staff embracing the officers of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Quartermaster General's, subsistence, and other General departments—wear a button having a spread eagle and stars and a plain border. officers are to wear no trimming on

3. Officers of the General Staff and Staff Cornsthe Staff Corps comprising Engineers, Topographical Engineers, and Ordnance—are required to wear a gold cord one-eighth of an inch in diameter, let into the outer scam. Shoulder straps for all of the foregoing to be on dark blue cloth. 4. Officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen, dra-

goons, and cavalry, and their regimental staff, wear a button similar in shape to the staff button, without the stars or border, and with a letter on the shield to designate the arm of service. 5. The colors of cloth for officer's shoulder straps and cord for trowsers, are required to be as follows: artillery-scarlet; infantry-light or sky blue; riflemen-medium or Emerald green; dragoonsorange; cavalry-yellow.

Bounties, Soldiers' Pay, Etc. The acts of the late session in reference to bounties, pay, &c., of soldiers, appears not to be generally understood. A gentleman versed in the laws furnishes the following facts:

1. By acts of the late Congress all bounties for enlistment were abolished, as well as the two-dollar fee for bringing recruits to the rendezvous for 2. For the first re-enlistment in the regular 2. For the first re-enlistment in the regular army, the soldier is to receive two dollars per month in addition to his former pay, and one dollar for every subsequent enlistment.

3. Soldiers who now enter the service, either as regulars or volunteers, "for the war," and serve out their enlistment, shall, with their discharge, receive one hundred dollars bounty, or that

amount will be paid to the legal representatives of such as die or are killed in the service.

4. After the 6th August, 1861, privates who receive eleven dollars will receive thirteen, and these who formerly received twelve dollars will also re-ceive thirteen—privates and corporals receive the same pay—but no other change is made in the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, or arti-5. By the increase in the privates' pay, the al-

lowance of every officer who has a servant is in-creased thereby—either twelve or twenty-four dol-lars per year for each servant he is entitled to. Note.—There is no authority for the offer of \$30 now made as an inducement to enlist. The additional bounty for enlistments at distant points is also abolished. The fee for administering the oath is abolished; that duty is hereafter to be performed by a commissioned officer. Surgeons Appointed.

Dr. John G. F. Holston, professor of surgery in the National Medical College, of this city, and Dr. W. E. WATERS, demonstrator of anatomy in the same institution, have been appointed brigade surgeons in the United States army, says the Star. Professor Lowe.

Professor Lowe has gone over into Virginia with his new silk balloon. Arrivals from Pennsylvania. Willard's .- Thos. S. Ancoster, Dr. John Neil Capt. T. H. Neil, Howard Ellis, Phila. Light Artil-

lery; Chas. McIlvaine, R. Kent. Kirkwood's .- A. B. Pailby, Arthur Dodson, I Rowland. Brown's .- Geo. W. Wharton, Lt. W. Cromelies Major James M. Dewitt, R. H. Ramsey, P. J. Ni chols, A. Graysin, D. Graysin. National .- J. A. Rothe, Daniel Stone, C. Y

Stone, H. B. Blood. War Spirit in Boston Unabated. Boston, Aug. 29.—The report to-day that the War Department has called for five additional regiments from Massachusetts renews the military patriotism of our people. Senator Wilson's regiment was initiated to-day

with three hundred recruits, including the Salem Zouaves. Col. Lee will recruit a second regiment in the western part of the State, and Col. Sprague the third in Worcester county. The formation of the other two will be immediately made. At a public meeting this afternoon, stirring addresses were made by Senator Wilson, Congress man Rice, Mayor Wightman, and others, wh pledged that Massachusetts, in the present struggle, would maintain her ancient fame in battling fo liberty. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic

one. The first instalment of the Government loan of ten millions was formally accepted at a meeting of the Associated Banks to-day Arrest of Secessionists in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29 .- Daniel Deckert, editor o the Hagerstown Mail, a Secession paper, has been arrested by order of the Government. Gen. Mc-Caig, State Senator from Alleghany county, was also arrested in Washington county, where, it i stated, he has been ever since his course in the Legislature rendered him obnoxious to the Union sentiment of his county. Both prisoners have probably been sent to Fort McHenry. The Remains of Gen. Lyon.

ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—The remains of Genera Lyon reached here this morning, and were escorted by the military and citizens to Smith and Mixon' Hall, where they lie in state till nine o'clock this evening. Large numbers visited the hall during the day. The body will be taken East to-night. A Philadelphian Sent to Fort Lafayette NEW YORK, Aug. 29 .- Ellis B. Schnabel, who was arrested for treasonable speeches in Connecticut has been confined at Fort Lafayette. Mr. Machardo, who was arrested on the charge of engaging in the slave trade, has been discharged for want of legal evidence.

The Fifth New Jersey Regiment. TRENTON, Aug. 29.—The Fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, fully equipped, and numbering nearly the full complement o men, with wagons, horses, &c., left this afternoon at 3 o'clock en route for the seat of war. The New York Custom House.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED BY COL. CANBY.

ARREST OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 29.—The Santa Fe mail and Canon City express have arrived here, bringing dates from Santa Fe to the 17th inst., and Canon City to the 26th inst. The express brought three passengers, and \$20,-

General W. Petham, formerly surveyor general of

selected to head a regiment of New Mexican volun

From Missouri.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE REBELS. LEXINGTON, Aug. 29.—The rebels, encouraged y the exaggerated reports of the battle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers in this and the surrounding counties, committing all kinds of outrages upon Union men and their property. If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette, Ray, and other such counties in this part of the State, as they are now doing, they will steal enough from the Union men to subsist their army for a month. In view of this condition of things, as sistance has been asked of General Fremont. The Home Guards still occupy the fortification here, and are well supplied with arms and provisions. They can probably hold the place, but reinforcements are needed to operate against parties who are ravaging the country. Prominent Union men are daily threatened with death, and Gov. King, of Ray county, has been frequently warned but his devotion to the Union is unshaken, and he

RAILROAD TRAIN. ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 29 .- The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes following intelli

An attempt was made, vesterday, to blow up th train due here at 4.50 this afternoon. As the train reached a point eight miles east of he " an explosion took place beneath the locomotiv sonvering it with dirt and gravei, and slightly wo ading the engineer. On backing the train to the side track it was discovered that a keg of powder had been buried be-tween the rails, which was exploded in some unaccountable manner when the engine passed over it. The explosion occurred on an embankment over twenty feet high, and had its force been spent in an upward direction, instead of latterally, as was the ase, the train would doubtless have been thrown

A company of cavalry went down the railroad to reconnoitre last night, found several rails torn up in a deep cut, near Jamestown, and fired upon three suspicious char acters on the track close by, out with what result is known. Gen. MeBride, wi , bun rebels, is reported to be on Spring Creek, twenty miles southwest from

here. From Gen. Banks' Comman

from the track, and several lives lost.

HYATTSTOWN, Aug. 28 .- A gentleman who arrived here from Harper's Ferry to-day, reports that the Unionists are leaving there in great numbers. There were no Secession forces in that neighborhood, except about 150 cavalry, under Col. Henderson. Advices from Martinsburg give the following intelligence :

The rebels have succeeded in taking down and removing to Winchester two of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad locomotives. They also sent to the same place a portion of the machinery belonging to the company's workshops there, breaking up and disabling the remainder. It is stated to be their intention to take up suffi-

cient of the track to connect Winchester with Strausburg. There was no strong force, either in Jefferson or Berkley counties. The property of the Union people had not been confiscated or molested up to the time that my informant left. Vague rumors have circulated here to-day to the effect that the enemy were about to make demon-

strations at Edwards' or Nolan's ferry.

ILLNESS OF DAVIS AND STEPHENS. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.—The surveyor of customs at this port publishes a card, threatening to seize all wagons, vehicles, and steamboats, that may be ound engaged in the transportation of articles for adding the rebellion, after the 1st of September next.

A special despatch from Richmond on the 27th inst., to the Nashville Union and American, says a large number of prominent Kentuckians who have arrived there represent "that the feeling of resistance to Liucoln's Government in Kentucky is unmistakably on the increase, and numerous letters for the transfer of the same feeling." from Kentucky indicate the same feeling."

President Davis is still confined with an attack of chills and fever, which may induce Congress to postpone its adjournment.
Vice President Stephens is lying sick at Manassas

Junction.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th says the Confederate Congress has decided to repeal the law establishing ports of entry and throw all the Southern coast open to foreign commerce, providing that vessels which run the blockade into shore inlets may pay the Confederate duties at the port nearest their landing.

There is some dissension in the Confederate Congress in reference to the confiscation. Some advo-cate the confiscation of all Yankee property in the

South, and others favor a sequestration of estate.
Congress has appropriated \$800,000 for a floating defence at New Orleans, and \$160,000 for two ironclad boats for the defence of the Mississippi river, and the city of Memphis.

The Charleston Courier says James L. Orr has raised an independent regiment for the war, and is eagerly awaiting marching orders.

The Memphis Appeal says Lincoln refuses to disband his camps in Kentucky, and insists that the Confederate forces shall advance to meet the foc,

instead of awaiting his intrusion upon Tennessee The Avalanche says the schooner Adeline, with three former Federal army and navy officers abourd, was brought to by a United States man of-war, but was brought to by other tests may be a taking advantage of a squall, got into Savannah with a cargo of coffee, fruits, and lead.

The correspondent of the Huntsville Advocate tells the planters to give their negroes more molasses and rice, and less bacon, which plan would diminish the consumption of bacon two-and a-quarter results arounds when Confedential the Southern Confedenti on pounds weekly in the Southern Confede-The Memphis Avalanche congratulates its rend-

ers that no more letters are to go North, and hopes the interdiction of all intercourse between the two sections will be complete and everlasting. Lively Doings beyond the Potomac. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- A messenger from the WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A messenger frem the Virginia side this morning, states that our picket forces advanced to Bailey's Cross Roads yesterday, and drove those of the rebels a mile and a half beyond where it is said the latter have taken possession of a commanding eminence, and are throwing up entrenchments. There was much firing during the day, but without fatal results. The inhabitants generally of that section have removed the day, but without facal results. In minds tants generally, of that section, have removed elsewhere, some of them to this city.

A dash of the robel cavalry, it is reported by the messenger, was made at what they supposed to be a deserted cannon, after about twelve rounds had been fired at it from their howitzers. On a near appearance of the discovered it to be a sham. proach, however, they discovered it to be a sham. Some of the Michiganders had deceived the enemy for sport, by mounting a stove pipe on an old pair of

Daniel Knipple, of the Second Michigan Regiment, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, August 28 .- We have no ti-FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.—We have no trdings from the Naval Expedition.

Accompanying the flag of truce from Norfolk, yesterday, were Col. John Carrie Hampton, a son of Gen. Huger, of Norfolk, and several prominent Secessionists from Old Point. They had the impudence to cheer the Confederate flag, while at anchor under the guns of the Mount Vernon, and the flag-ship, during the absence of Commodore Stringham.

It turns out that the firing upon our flag of truce unauthorized by General Huger. On hearing of the outrage, he sent an apology to Commodore

The Blockade to be Respected by European Powers.

Washington, August 29.—The statement that news has been received indicating a certain and speedy recognition of the Confederate States by England is unfounded. On the contrary, the indications are, that all the European Governments intend to continue to respect the blockade, and to await the result of the contest.

The President has recognized Robert Bard, as Vice Consul of Prussia at St. Louis.

No Privateer off Cape Ann

Bosros, Aug. 29.—The schooner which spoke the Agricola off Cape Ann was the ya' t Wild Pigeon, on a pleasure excursion. The was no privateer in the case. The captain of the Agricola ras imposed on. Arrest of a Union Man by Se essionists. Arrest of a Union Man by "Cessionists.
Baltimore, Aug. 29.—A prival letter says the Secessionists of Virginia have arrested Colonel Strother, the well-known projector of Berkeley Springs, and carried him projector of Berkeley Springs, and carried him projector of Richmond. He is quite nged, but, being suspected of loyalty to the Government, mours a the displeasure of his

occasion neighbors.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, &c.

COTTON SUPPLY FROM EGYPT. COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

> THE BANK RATE IN LONDON REDUCED. The royal mail steamer Asia, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 18th instant, arrived at New York yesterday, beinging £4,743 in specie. The Great Eastern arrived at Liverpool at 7.30 on the evening of the 18th.

The New York reached Southampton, and the Glasgow Livespool, on the morning of the 16th instant. The Arabia arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 17th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is quite unimportant. An exciting election contest for the new Parliamentary seat for South Lancashire was in progress. The candidates were Mr. Cheetham, of Manchester,

(Liberal,) and Mr. Charles Turner, of Liverpool, (Conservative.) The American question entered largely into the speeches during the canvass. Mr. Cheetham—as a disciple of the John Bright school—being charged with the wish of Americanizing England.

The King of Sweden was sojourning in London, and visiting the various objects of interest. A grand review in his honor had taken place at Aldershoot, and he is said to have been particularly dershoot, and he is said to have been particularly complimentary in his remarks upon the cavalry. The annual meeting of the Social Science Association was in progress at Dublin, with Lord Brougham as president.

A letter from Mr. Haywood, the secretary of the Cotton Supply Association, detailing the result of his interview with the Viceroy of Egypt, and his general impressions as to the productive capacity of the country for cotton, is published. He believes that the growth of cotton may be extended to an unlimited extent and says that one of the recomunlimited extent, and says that one of the recom-mendations of the Viceroy was, that English capi-talists should come forward and make those advances upon the growing crops, at a reasonable rate of interest, which have been hitherto made at most exorbitant rates. He believed this would induce the Fellahs to considerably extend their production. American seed sown in Egypt had produced cotton valued in Liverpool at 8d. per lb., and it is recommended to send small parcels of this

vators of cotton.

The Nicaraguan ambassador in London, offers a free and liberal grant of land in Nicaragua to settlers there, for the purpose of growing cotton. The shipment of the first cotton from Nicaragua (thirty baled) is represented. bales) is appounced. The Galway Company, in their report, construe the recent language of Lord Palmerston into a po-sitive promise that the mail contract will be restored to when the company is in a position to carry i FRANCE.

seed to the several Pashas of Egypt and large culti-

The fite of the Assumption and of the Emperor, was celebrated as usual at Paris, on the 15th nstant.
The Bourse on the 16th was firm, but Rentes at the close showed a slight decline, the prices being

ITALY. TALY.

The political news is unimportant.

A religious ceremony in honor of the fête Napoleon took place in one of the Turin churches on the 15th inst., and a fine illumination at Naples.

A letter from Rome, in the Daily News, says that Miss Harriet Hosmer, of whom America is justly proud, has completed her fine colossal statue of Colonel Benton, to be crected in bronze at St. Louis, when it shall have been east by the Munich foundry to which the model will soon be consigned. foundry, to which the model will soon be consigned. It also says that Miss Hosmer will be nobly represented at the Great Exhibition in London next year by her statue of the "Captive Queen Zenebia."
The Independence Belge asserts that the French
Government had ordered General Guyon net to oppose the entrance of General Cialdini and his troops into the Papal territory, should the necessity af war require it.
Part of the English squadron had arrived at

Naples from Malta.

The Italian soldiers had taken from the insurgents the villages of Ponte Landolfo, in the province of Sannio, and that of Casaldini, in the province of Molise. AUSTRIA. It is stated that the War Office at Vienna was

busily engaged in weeding from the regiments in Hungary every officer not known to be personally devoted to Austrian interests and pliable in a struggle which is held to be unavoidable. The Journal des Debats says the Austrian Government intends to call on the population of Hunto elect Deputies direct to the Reichsrath a Vienna, and says that course would be equivalent to settling the question with the sword. It recom-mends the Emperor to call a new Diet as the last mends the Emperor means of conciliation.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg states, that the unexpected visit of the King of Sweden to the Emperor of the French has produced some sensation in the political circles in that city. It is the more remarked because the King of Sweden eighteen months since was to have paid a visit to the Emperor Alexander, but he has not done so. The Swedish envoy has exerted himself to tranquilize the susceptibilities of the court of Russia.

The postponement of the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French is attributed to the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin not to offend o the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin not to offend he Emperor of Russia.
TURKEY.

The Turkish Government was actively progressing with financial reforms, and making preparations for the establishment of a national bank. Omer Pasha was indisposed. He was at Mostar. A great fire had taken place in the Turkish quarter of Smyrna.

The International Commission had decided in The International Commission and decided in favor of the Ports on the question of the settlement of the boundaries of the mouths of the Danube, pending between the Ports and Moldavia.

Cholera had broken out at Tibierni.

About 2,000 Bosnian and Montenegrin insurgents

were preparing to attack Trebigne, and had already advanced beyond Niksich.
Financial and Commercial. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England, on the 15th instant, reduced their rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent. The event was not alt sether anticipated. It caused a slight improvement in the funds, but this improvement was subsequently lost. After the reduction of the rate there was a full average demand for money at the Bank. The banks and discount houses had reduced their allowance on deposits in conformity with the movement at the Bank of England.

The funds on the 16th exhibited increased firmness, and Consols closed at 90½ 5% for money, and 90½ 5% for account. for account.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £287,213, the amount held being £12,647,658.

Livenfool, August 17, A. M.—Cotton—The Brokers' LIVERCOOL, August 17, A. M.—Cottox—The Brokers' circular says: "The demand for American descriptions has only been on a moderate scale during the present week. Buyers have obtained ½d advantage here and there in qualities below middling, whilst in the more current sorts no change of consequence is observable." Other qualities were dull and drooping. There was more firmness observable on Thursday. The sales of the week have been 46,190 bales, including 5,580 to speculators, and 8,620 to exporters. On Friday (yesterday) there was a fair demand and a steady market, the sales reaching about 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. The official quotations are as

re American. Trade at Manchester is quiet, but without material TRADE AT MANCHESTER is quiet, but without manchange in prices, although for some kinds of goods an easier tone is apparent.

BREADSTUPPS.—The weather has been generally fine,

BREADSTUPPS.—The weather has been generally fine, and the harvest progresses satisfactorily. Mosses Richardson, Spence, & Co. report Flour neglected and nominal. Quotations range from 24s to 27s. Wheat in the merest retail demand, and prices rather easier. Red Western, 0s. 24a11s; Southern, 11a11s 41; while Western, 12s; Southern, 13s & cental. Corn dull, at a further decline of 64 & quarter; mixed, 29a29s 6d; yellow, 20s 64a30s; white, 33a33s 6d.

Trayrisous.—Beef of good quality in fair demand, but secondary neglected and lower. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon slow, and holders anxious sellers at declining prices. Lard dull, at 48sa50s. Tallow in lurgo supply and dull, at a further decline of 1s. Butchers' Association, 46sa46s 6d; New York city-rendered, 45sa46s 6d; PRODUCE.—The Brokers' circular reports a large bupots. Pearls are very scarce; small sales at 35s. Rosin, rather more doing at 6s 86a7s 1d for common, and 7s 4da16s for medium to fine. Spirits of Turpentine, noglected; retail sales at 44s 9da46s. Sugars quiet, and favoring buyers. Coffee, inactive. Rice, unchanged; Carolina, sales of 65 tierces at 24s 6d. Philadelphia Bark, 10s 3da10s 6d. Battimore, Ss 9d. Jute, 10s deaver for the better sorts. Fish Cils, unchanged. Linsced Oil, quiet, hut firm at 31s 9da29s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Corport a moderate business in the Corn market, at about previous rates. White American Wheat 57a59s, red 50a58s. Flour 24s 6da25s 6d. Iron very dult; Paris and Railway £5a£5 26d, Scotch pigs 51s. Coffee firm, and rather dearer. Sugars unchanged. Tea without material change; Congou 10s/a11d. Rice in good demand. Tallow further receded; Z. C. 45s 6d for old, and 44a45s for new. Spirits of Turpentine, under forced sales, declined to 4s., at which there is no inquiry. Linseed Cakes firm; New York, in bbls, £11 5s., and in bags £10 15s. Oils quiet; parcels of Cod, via New York and Boston, have sold at £34; Sperm neglected; Linseed Oil quiet at 31s 9da32s.

American Securities.—Baring Bros. & Co. sav piness in Ashes at 90s 6d for old, and 20231s for pots. Pearls are very scarce; small sales at 35s. Rorather more doing at 6s 8d@7s ld for common, and

quiet at 318 9d@32s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Bros. & Co. say quotations are nominal, except for United States 5s, which find langers at 72. Virginia Sterling 5s 43%, do. Bs, bonds, 46 %. Rebel Rumor of a Battle at Cape Girardeau. MEMPHIS (via Paducah), Aug. 28.—A battle is

reported to have taken place at Cape Girardeau resterday, in which the robels were victorious, creating a commotion at Cairo. Death of a Bank Cashier. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.— Gideon d'Angelis, cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, C. this morning.

Fatal 1 maltv.

New Yonk, Aug. 29. well by the breaking deman Catholic church: were rescued alive, but terday afternoon. Th two have since died. Market' Telegraph. Cincinnati, August
Wheat dull and 2c to
Provisions dull; note whisky firm at 13% @13%c. Exchange on NewYe / 1 per cent. premium.

Sixboys fell into a privy

nof the floor, at the Ger

by the Asia. NEW YORK, AU 29.—The steamer Asia brought 64,743 sterlingi A corresponde writing from Fortress Monroe on Luesday, says : The coast ext edition, in relation to which and its

destination so much has been said in the newspa-pers, and which has probably been delayed at least one week by foul weather, will get off today. The destination is the coast of North Carolina, with the destination is the coast of North Carolina, with the view of destroying a battery at a certain point, and closing the inlets through which they reach the open sea with vessels from Norfolk through the Dismal Swamp Canal and Albemarle sound.

Lieut. Crosby returned on Saturday evening from another expedition to the cast shore of the Chosapeake bay. He penetrated a considerable distance to the interior in row boats, and found the Union sentiment the prevailing one in many localities. The rebels receive but little aid and comfort from the inhabitants, as a general thing, though there are those who have engaged in supplying them with the produce of the country. This business is now nearly broken up. Lieut. Crosby brought back a small schooner engaged in that traffic, which he capured in one of the streams that lead out of the bay.

THE CITY.

Opening of the East Brandywing and Waynesburg Railroad. THE RESOURCES OF THE BAST BRANDYWINE. A new railroad is to a Commonwealth like a new artery to the body, draining remote parts of the ife-blood and sending it back again with every oalpitation. It brings into intercourse divers peodo who should have like interests, and does much o obliterate prejudices which impede trade and friendly communication.

Every year chronicles one or more new railroads

Pennsylvania, and it is gratifying to observe

that the oldest portions of the State are equally

active with the new in joining their several townships

and towns. Chester county, full of picturesque scenes, and as old in its recollections as Philadel-

phia itself, has, after many years of persevering

fort, at length brought into communication with

the city one of its most beautiful and fertile dis-

tricts. We allude to the East Brandywine Rail-

road, now complete from Downingtown to Waynes.

ourg, and running daily trains in both directions. On Wednesday last the stockholders made an excursion over the line, our reporter accompanying them, to make some note of the country and its them, to make some note of the country and its resources. In the early part of 1859 Oliver W. Barnes made a reconnoissance of three routes suitable for the location of the road, and in August he commenced a survey of the route now occupied, earchuding his labors in nine days. On the 4th of July, 1860, the work was commenced, and finished about the 15th of August, 1861, when the first trains passed over the road.

Waynesburg is a small town in the northwestern portion of the county, not far from the border of Lancaster county. It is clevated seven hundred and twenty feet above the tide, and situated in the midst of a broad and beautiful country, a little to and twenty feet above the tide, and situated in the midst of a brond and beautiful country, a little to the east of the Welsh mountains, which divide it from the valleys of Peguea and Conestoga.

Downingtown, the southern terminus, is located in the heart of the great Chester Valley, and has been a town of some importance for many years, being a leading station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the western terminus of the Chester Valley Railroad, by which it is connected with the Schulykill at Norristown. The route occupied by the new road diverges from the Pennsylvania Railroad at a point east of the bridge over the Brandywine, and follows up the valley of this branch about fifteen miles, when it passes over a low summit to the level plains, about the head of the west branch. The average fall of the Brandywine is about twenty feet per mile, and the grades upon the road vary from ten to forty feet per mile. The length of the road is 17½ miles, whereas the direct turnpike from Downingtown to Waynesburg is about 13 miles. about 13 miles.

Some dozen stations are located upon the read, but there is no village of any impertance either directly upon the line or in the vicinity. The business of the railroad will consist mainly in the transportation of iron ore, of which a number of rich deposits are found in the valley of the Brandywine, and in carrying the products of several paper, grist, and cotton mills, which derive their waterpower from the creek.

From Waynesburg considerable quantities of grain and vegetables will be constantly transported,

grain and vegetables will be constantly transported, the valleys of that section being famed for the luxu-riance of their vegetation and the fullness of their The road has been constructed very economically, the total expense of grading, bridging, and laying the superstructure amounting to but little over \$200,000. It is as yet unprovided with rolling stock \$200,000. It is as yet unprovided with rolling stock of any description, depots, time tables, or engine houses; in fact, no permanent water tank has yet been placed upon the line, but most of these necessary matters will soon be erected, and it is thought that the Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish cars and lease the way.

This latter company has already assisted to a great extent in finishing the road, having endorsed the company's bonds and advanced the material for the superstructure. Eighteen thousand dollars constitute the whole of the immediate debt, and most of this was subscribed at the stockholders' meeting on Wednesday.

most of this was subscribed at the stockholders' meeting on Wednesday.

From the report of the engineer, we glean some interesting facts relative to railroad expenditures and receipts: The cost of fuel in running one hundred miles is estimated at \$10.50; engineer, fireman, and cleaner's wages, \$5.25. Total for running engine per day, \$21; conductor's salary, \$2.25 per day; baggage master, \$1.50. Total for passenger trains, including engine, \$31 per day on one hundred miles. Total expenses per day for running freight and passenger trains, \$80, including \$21 for keeping the track, bridges, etc., in good order. Six trips per day of freight and passenger trains are included in the aforesaid expenses, and the whole business of the road will be accomplished by one engine. The receipts are thus calculated: passengers, \$54; freight and mail, \$76; total receipts per day, \$130. It is thought that the company will be at no expense in buying the right of way, as the landholders along the line have indicated generally a desire to donate the soil for that purpose.

The stockholders, 300 in number, left Downingtov at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. The train was drawn by the engine "M. W. Baldwin." It was the property of the Pennsylvania railroad, and carried both fuel and water, without the necessity for a tender.

The road crosses the Lancaster turnpike at the east end of Downingtown, and at a short distance beyond runs parallel with the West Chester and Reading earringe road. A couple of old mills are no-ticed at starting, and we stop at Mary Ann forge, ticed at starting, and we stop at Mary Ann torge, an antique, mossy structure, with the creek and mill dam in the rear. Above the forge, we leave Chester Valley and follow the Brandywine, at first slow and slimy, bordered by green reeds and coursing through flat meadows, but afterward tumbling over the rocks and hewing out a narrow channel through the steep hills. In some places the engineers have altered the channel of the stream to avoid sharp curves, and the waters go hubbling over their new bed, which seems already to have been formed by Nature. After leaving Dowhave been formed by Nature. After leaving Dow-lin's cotton factory, we reach Dorlan's station, where there is a fine paper mill. Some of the barns in this vicinity have been cut in two by the rails, and many brond fields marred in the same manner. We cross the Brandywine above by a truss bridge, keeping close into the creek, and avoiding all unnecessary cutting, passing Brooklyn, Cornog, and Springton stations. At Springton we notice Cornog and McIlvaine's forge, built in 1765. At the station above: Rockland' a very old tavern, called "The Lamb," is pointed out, and a grist-mill and some dwellings join the road. "Barneston," so called

The road from the Brandywine manor to Conestoga valley here crosses the track, and it is the intention of some capitalists to improve the natural advantages of the site. Isabella forge lies a short distance to the east of the road, adjoining a subject to the cast of the road, adjoining a subject to the cast of the road, adjoining a subject to the cast of the road, adjoining a subject to the cast of the road. valuable deposit of iron ore. The remaining sta-tions are "Cupola!" and "Forrest." The old Horse-shoe turnpike is crossed a short distance below Waynesburg, and the track makes a curve south of the town, coming to a close at an imaginary depot near the centre of the village. depot near the centre of the village.

It is the ultimate object of the company to extend the road through the Welsh mountain to Peques valley, thus making it an outlet for the produce of the splendid farms of that locality. A good supply of water for steam purposes is obtained near Barneston by running water-pipes a short distance and extends nn a stroam The whole length of the road is passed over in about one hour, including stoppages.

An ample collation had been provided at the General Wayne' hotel, in the village.

A meeting of the stockholders and directors of

A meeting of the stockholders and directors of the road was organized by the president, John Cornog, Esq., at two o'clock in the afternoon, in a grove near the eastern end of the town.

Hon. Abraham McIlvaine said they had met for the purpose of devising ways and means for relieving the road of the debt with which it was encumbered. He then gave a statement of the financial condition of the road, from which we learn that \$80,500 had been subscribed before the road was cial condition of the road, from which we team that \$91,500 had been subscribed before the road was commenced, exclusive of Mr. Oliver H. Barnes' subscription. The Board contracted with Mr. Barnes to build and grade the road for \$25,000 in money, and to put in the superstructure for \$150,000. Of this amount Mr. Barnes has received \$31,507, including interest on honds for the \$150,000 included. including interest on bonds for the \$150,000, inci-dental expenses, damages. &c. The sum of \$5,438 of the stock yet remains to be paid. This amount, ogether with the interest accruing on the \$150,000. it is proposed to raise from the stockholders. It this be done, the road will remain under their control; if not, it cannot fail toppass into the hands of another. It is suggested that the best means of raising the deficiency will be to issue preferred raising the deficiency will be to issue preferred stock bearing seven per cent. interest, which will come in next after the bonds.

Professor McClune, of this city, and one of the stockholders of the road, was invited to address the meeting. He said the road had been pushed forward to completion not only with a remarkable degree of rapidity, but also at a very small amount of expense. While the cost per mile of constructing a railroad in the New England States was as high as \$35,000, the East Brandywine road had been built at a cost of not more than \$14,000 per mile.

He then referred to the delay incident to the building of the West Chester Direct Road, and considered that its prospects for trade were not equal to those of the one under consideration. The question was, whether, after some \$90,000 had been subscribed and paid in, the road should be permitted to go into other hands, or to remain under the coatrol of those who had been instrumental in bringing it to its present state of commental in bringing it to its present state of com Unless the \$17,000, which is now out, be not speedi-

Unless the \$17,000, which is now out, be not speedily paid in, a suit would be instituted against the road, and all the advantages it possessed would passinto the hands of another company. This would be a serious loss to those located along the route, for, as there would be no competition, exorbitant, rates of freight would be charged. He felt convinced, however, that those who had passed over the road were so well pleased that they would make fresh instalments. That was but the beginning of the road. It might be intersected by other avenues along which a vast amount of business could be transacted. Railroads were never appreciated fully at the beginning, but would make business for themselves if proporly conducted. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds have been issued, and it is proposed to issue preferred stock. sand dollars' worth of bonds have been assued, and it is proposed to issue preferred stock.

After the expenses of the road and the interest on these bonds shall have been paid, if there is any surplus, it will be applied to paying the interest on the preferred stock. He thought that the three hundred was a preferred stock. dred and fifty stockholders of the road could very easily raise the proposed sum when the incalculable benefits they would derive from the read were taken into consideration. He knew that the times were unpropitious, but thought it fatal to the interests of the stockholders to allow the road to be transferr to another company. The country through which it passed aboanded in rich agricultural and mineral resources, which only needed proper development to enrich the citizens of that section, and this work could not be successfully accomplished if the road were placed under the control of strangers. He therefore appealed to them to come forward and subscribe liberally for the new stock.

On motion of Col. Samuel Ringwalt, Mr. Darlington, Esq., of West Chester, addressed the meeting in a brief and pertinent speech, urging upon his hearers the importance of immediate action in the present emergency, and detailing the advantages to be derived by keeping the road under their own

be derived by keeping the road under their own be derived by keeping the road under their own control of the road. The Rev. Mr. Thorn, of Waynesburg, then made a few felicitous remarks, congratulating his follow-citizens upon the completion of the road, and urging upon them the necessity of subscribing to the small amount of preferred stock required to relieve the company of their present embarrassment. Though of limited means, and a heavy losee pecuniarily by the defection in the South, he would promptly head the list, thereby proving himself a man of deeds as well as words. His example was promptly followed by others, and before the adjournment some fifty shares had been subscribed.

The party left Waynesburg on their return at 4. P. M., and arrived safely at Downingtown at 3.15. all much pleased with their reception and entertainment, and with but one expression of satisfaction with the road.