

GOV. CURTIN'S PROCLAMATION.

Harrisburg, August 20.—Pennsylvania, SS.: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, issues a proclamation to the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

"Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished to be sent forward without delay. If Pennsylvania now puts forth her strength, the hordes of hungry rebels may be swept down to the latitude where they belong. If she falters, the seat of tumult, disorder and rapine may be transferred to her own soil. Let every man so act that he will not be ashamed to look at his mother, his wife or his sisters. In this emergency it devolves upon me to call upon all commanders of companies to report immediately to the headquarters of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, that means may be provided for their immediate transportation, with the men under their command. The three months' volunteers whose discharge has so weakened the army, are urged by every consideration of feeling, duty and patriotism to resume their arms at the call of the country and aid the officers of Pennsylvania in quelling the traitors.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth. By the Governor, ELI SLINGER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—As much has been said about the attitude of European powers threatening the blockade, after that issue has been decided by the Government, there is authority for saying that in the instance when the Niagara was off the station of Charleston for twenty-four hours, Lord Lyons brought the subject to the notice of the United States Government. With the exception, which happened twelve weeks ago, no foreign government has expressed a word of discomfiture to this government concerning the blockade. On the contrary, it is universally respected by foreign governments, although some of them are very anxious to endeavor to evade the blockade, and are very clamorous against it.

The following order was to-day issued from the Adjutant General's office: "Officers who have not been mustered into service have power to enroll men, but are not competent to muster them under the provisions of the General Orders No. 58, of the current series from the War Department. In this case the muster must be made by some officer, either a regular, already in the service, and the oath must be administered by a civil magistrate or an officer of the regular army, preferably the latter. In mustering companies the original muster roll will be retained at the company's rendezvous, upon which the names of the members will be enrolled as they present themselves. As they are mustered, they will be sent to the commanding officers of the camps of rendezvous, with a descriptive list stating the name, date of enrollment, and the officer by whom mustered; the company and regiment to which they belong, and whether they have or have not taken the oath of allegiance presented for those entering the service, and such other information as may be necessary or useful in the case. Necessary subsistence will be procured upon returns signed by the mustering officer. When one-half of a company has been mustered into service, the First Lieutenant thereof can also be mustered in, and when the organization of the company is completed, the Captain and Second Lieutenant can be mustered. When the men of a company have been mustered by more than one officer, the fact must be stated on the muster roll, opposite to their names by whom mustered, which roll must be signed by each officer. The field and staff officers of regiments can be mustered into the service upon the completion of the organization of the regiment or companies, as follows: Colonel of entire regiments, Lieut. Colonel of four companies, Major of six companies, Chaplain, Surgeon, Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Assistant Surgeon for entire regiments. The cost of transportation of troops from the place of muster to the place of rendezvous will be paid as directed in general order No. 58 of the current series from this office, from the appropriation for collecting, drilling and organizing regiments. The muster roll at the place of rendezvous will make requisitions upon the Adjutant General for funds necessary for this purpose. All officers charged with the disbursement of funds appropriated under the act above mentioned, will forward to the office monthly summary statement and account current, with vouchers, in the manner prescribed for the general recruiting service.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 20.—The following proclamation, issued at Springfield, has been received here: To the people of Missouri:—"The army under my command has been organized under the laws of the State for the protection of your houses and families, and for the maintenance of the rights, dignity and honor of Missouri. It is kept in the field for these purposes alone. To aid in accomplishing their own gallant Southern brothers, have come into our State. With these we have just achieved a glorious victory over the foe and scattered far and wide the well appointed army which the usurper at Washington has been more than six months gathering for mere subjugation and enslavement. This victory gives a large portion of the State from the power of the traitors and restores to us the protection of its army. It consequently becomes my duty to assure you that it is my firm determination to protect every peaceful and law abiding citizen in the full enjoyment of all his rights whatever may be his sympathies in the present struggle, if he has not taken an active part in the cruel warfare which has been waged against the good people of this State by the ruthless enemies whom we have just defeated. I therefore invite all good citizens to return to their homes and the practice of their ordinary vocations with the full assurance that they, their families, their homestead property shall be carefully protected. I, at the same time, warn all evil-disposed persons who may support the usurpations of any one claiming to be provisional or temporary Governor of Missouri, or who shall in any other way, aid or comfort to the enemy, they will be held as enemies and treated accordingly. (Signed.) STERLING PRICE, Major General, Commanding Missouri State Guards.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The steamer Brown, which arrived here, brings the London "Times," containing Mr. Russell's letter describing the result at Bull Run. He says:—"The repulse of the Federalists, decided as it was, might have had no serious effects whatever, beyond that of the mere failure itself, which, politically, was of greater consequence than it was in a military sense, but for the dis-

The Rebel Project for Attacking Washington.

You were advised last week that a movement of a rebel force from the eastern shore of Virginia to Maryland was in foot. This movement of the enemy begins to assume formidable proportions and considerable importance. It is ascertained that instead of being intended merely to arouse the rebels in Maryland, and sustain its disunion Legislature in enforcing an ordinance of secession, it is designed to co-operate in the attack upon the city of Washington, by seizing the railroads and canals and cutting off communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore, simultaneously with the attack on Washington under Beauregard and Johnston. The plan is well matured. The lower part of the Delaware is filled with rebels. There are companies of rebels already organized and armed there, as well as in the lower counties of the Eastern shores of Maryland. Rebels from all the other parts of Maryland have been recently flooding that section. Numbers have crossed across in open boats, from the western shore of Virginia to Eastville, Northampton county, Virginia. Quantities of arms and munitions of war have been carried into the Eastern shore of Virginia from Philadelphia, either on the railroad running through Delaware to Salisbury, Maryland, near the Virginia line, or by vessels seaward, and landed on the coast of the Eastern shore of Virginia, convenient to Drummond town, Accomac county.

It is estimated that there is now in that section of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware a large force of rebels, partially armed and equipped, and ready to be thrown forward by way of the Railroad from Salisbury, upon the lines of the Philadelphia and Baltimore and Newmarket and Frenchtown Railroads, and the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, so as effectually to cut off communication from Philadelphia, at the moment of greatest need, and to aid another uprising of the rebels in Baltimore and the secessionaries of Southern Maryland along the Potomac. Washington would thus be completely bagged with rebel forces, and if compelled to surrender or stand a siege, it would take weeks for a new Union army to be concentrated on the banks of the Susquehanna and force its way through Maryland to the relief of the capital.

The execution of the Eastern shore project has been entrusted to General Tench Tilghman and ex-Governor Enoch Louis Low, of Maryland. They have been for weeks busy in making their preparations, and are now ready to start for the work if given. The blow may be struck at any hour, and our army on the Potomac completely cut off from reinforcements or supplies from the loyal States. The Government was long ago advised of these preparations on the part of the rebels in that section. Arrangements have been made to arrest the traitorous organization in Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia, by sending a gun boat expedition into the Sound or Lower Chesapeake. A naval expedition cannot well effect the purpose.

REBEL PLAN IN THE POTOMAC. Information has been received that for some time and until very recently the rebels have actually had in the waters of the Potomac a naval force superior to our own. The rivers, creeks and inlets along the Virginia shore are filled with flats and launches, accumulated there for an occasion to use for transportation to the Maryland side. In addition to the large steamers, George Page, lying in Aquia creek, and the Steamer "Virginia" in the Rappahannock, they have a number of small steam tugs at various points. For several weeks a number of the vessels of our Potomac flotilla were employed upon detached duty, and the river was left comparatively unguarded, but the mouths of the principal rivers were so carefully watched that the rebel fleet had no opportunity to emerge from the places in which they were hidden.

It is now known that there are in Aquia creek one hundred and forty launches and barges, capable of holding an aggregate of five thousand to ten thousand men. It is presumed that there is also a large collection of launches and flats in Potomac creek, about two and a half miles low Aquia creek. It is evidently the design of the rebels to use these boats for the transportation of a large force to the Maryland side for the purpose of making an attack upon Washington in the fall. They have been exceedingly busy during the last week in that neighborhood, and have actually taken the command of the Potomac at that point. They have two batteries on the lower side at the mouth of Aquia creek, one on each side of the mouth of Potomac creek, a battery of rifled cannon on the Virginia shore between the creeks, and at Mineral Point on the Maryland side, about midway between the creeks. The distance from Aquia creek to Potomac creek is about two and a half miles, and the river is about two and a half miles wide. The range of the rifled guns on the battery opposite to Mineral Point is four miles.

Thursday last this battery made a trial of its guns upon the Pocahontas and Yankee. The latter was obliged to haul off to a position five miles from the battery to get out of range. There are two camps of rebels in plain view back of the batteries, between Aquia and Potomac creeks. They have now at this point about eight to ten thousand men, and a cavalry force at Choptank creek, a short distance above, and two Tennessee regiments at Quantico, still further up the river. There were yesterday a thousand men at work on new entrenchments in the neighborhood of Aquia creek; but notwithstanding these formidable preparations the passage of the Potomac at that point by the rebels will be found an easy matter.

The vessel of the Aquia flotilla have been re-called. There are now on duty in the vicinity of Aquia creek the steamer Yankee, the flag ship of the Potomac squadron; the Pawnee, Coacahontas, Freeman, Reliance, Resolute, Penguin and Union. The Jacob Bell, Underwriter and Baltimore, just arrived at the Navy Yard, brought up from Old Point twenty men, launches, capable of carrying twenty men each, and two smaller launches, for shoal water service, and to complete the river police. The fleet is lying out of range of the rifled cannon battery of the rebels, but in full view of the river from Aquia creek to Potomac creek, and ready to prevent any crossing, even in small boats.

The Capitalists and the President. At the close of the late session, in New York, of the Bank officers of the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and after they had perfected the negotiation whereby they placed fifty million dollars in the hands of the Government for the prosecution of the war, the following resolution was adopted, and sent to Washington: Resolved, That this meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of furnishing means to sustain the Government in this important crisis, beg leave respectfully to express to the President of the United States its confident expectation that the Government will, without respect to party or personal considerations, so conduct its

General Rosecrans and Lee.

The alarmed condition of the public mind regarding Western Virginia, as reflected through the newspapers and by persons arriving from Ohio, prompts me, continues this correspondent, to recur to our condition. I therefore reiterate that, as far as I am able to form an opinion upon a knowledge of the substantial facts involved, our columns are slowly pushing forward with feelings of confidence, and that with ordinary prudence and fair conduct, the campaign will prove eminently successful. The Union people of Virginia are needlessly alarmed at the approach of Lee. His name seems to inspire them with disagreeable forebodings, and causes them to magnify his army and exaggerate his reputation. On the other hand their acquaintance with Gen. Rosecrans is limited, and they are therefore inspired with reasonable confidence in his ability. Regular army officers, acquainted with both, regard Rosecrans superior to the rebel leader in most of the qualities which constitute the successful soldier. The latter has had the benefit of greater experience, and he is perhaps more cautious than the former, but these are his only advantages. Rosecrans is regarded as much superior to him in native ability, tact, industry, energy and enterprise, and he is in possession of military science, military art and industry he is a prodigy. He has also the advantage of being assisted by two educated Generals, and will probably have the aid of one or two more West Point Brigadiers—Gen. Oaks and Gen. McCook.

News from Gen. Banks' Army. A letter from Sandy Hook, dated Baltimore, August 16, 1861, says:—"A gentleman from Martinsburg yesterday reports small parties of irregular rebel cavalry scouting that section of the country, and being upon our pickets and Union fugitives as well as staying frequently to town. Yesterday a party approached within two miles of Harper's Ferry, fired upon our pickets and retreated. Last night it is reported a party of one hundred and thirty rebel cavalry captured three men of our Second cavalry picket, stationed just outside of Harper's Ferry. The camps remain very quiet. All appear to have perfect confidence in Gen. Banks and staff, as well as the brigade officers. Parties from Winchester report only four thousand rebels rendered there for the purpose of being drilled and disciplined. The same authority states that there are two regiments of regulars at Leesville, about eight miles distant.

Our wounded at Springfield are reported to be doing well. The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnishes the following: Gen. Sterling Price has issued a proclamation at Springfield, to the effect that a victory was won, and the Northern oppressors of Missouri have been driven back, that every one belonging to the Home Guard organization will be regarded and treated as an enemy to the Southern Confederacy, but that those who would return to their homes and allow the Southern sway to prevail, and that whoever recognizes the provisional government of Missouri will be considered as an enemy to the State and dealt with accordingly.

Capt. McDonald reports that Generals Price and Clark were slightly and Brigadier General Slack seriously wounded in the late engagement at Col. Bay, near Liberty, Mo. Capt. of Jackson's 1st Regt. Ala. Donald was very anxious to go to St. Louis, but his application was refused. He asked many questions with a view of ascertaining how many troops, cannon, &c., there are in that city, and what preparations are being made to resist an attack.

Western Virginia. The Clarkburg correspondent of the Cincinnati Times thus sums up the beneficial influence of the war upon Western Virginia: "God tempters the wind to the storm lands," is a Bible truth. Western Virginia has been "stormed" in a moderate degree, but the "wind" of war has been blowing in the face of the rebels, and broadcast. Compared with the past few years, nearly half a hundred years, it is a land flowing with milk and honey. Men who never saw enough of American gold to detect the bogus from the genuine, jingle the bright eagles in their pockets with becoming pride and self-reliance. Never before have they been so prosperous. Cattle, which they were obliged to drive and ship long distances to market, are sold at their own door. Provisions that were scarce and their cost, are taken at exorbitant prices, and paid for in yellow gold. Fields have been occupied as encampments and tenes burned to cook the supper of the volunteers, but they have been paid for with liberality. Farmers, herdsmen and small dealers never before reaped so rich a harvest. The Union men have paid for everything, and the citizens rejoice that they have been relieved from the weight of secession forces who paid for nothing. Virginia may be a "shorn lamb," but the inhabitants of the western portion have no occasion to regret the loss of a fleece. The people have got more money than they ever had before, and they are correspondingly happy.

The Recruiting Business. Misrepresentations and false inducements, held out at the time of enlistment, are often the primary causes of insubordination among the volunteers. This should be remembered by the Government, so that each man must expect when he becomes a soldier substituted. We notice that some of the placards and advertisements calling for volunteers in the various regiments announce that those who have already been in the service receive a bounty from the Government of thirty dollars as a reward for re-enlisting. This is not the case, and the fact should be known by all discharged volunteers, in order to avoid such a troublesome and unwelcome prospect. Congress, but it was subsequently repealed, and in lieu thereof the pay of all non-commissioned officers and privates was increased two dollars a month, and all soldiers who receive an honorable discharge will be entitled to one hundred dollars as a reward for faithful services, or if killed in the battle or die before their term expires, their legal representatives receive that amount.

The Burning of Hampton. Army officers who have long been acquainted with General Magruder believe that the burning of Hampton was ordered by him in a drunken frolic. He was always a hard drinker, and the taste has grown upon him since he became a rebel. The attempt to attribute the rebel's desecration of the Episcopal church at Centerville to the National troops has reminded officers that one of the Fairfax churches was found, on the entrance of our corps, to have evidently been used for barracks. The floor was knee-deep in straw, and there were abundant signs of occupation by soldiers.

Caribaldi. A letter from Turin, dated July 31, states that Caribaldi has no intention of coming hither, to take part in the battles for Freedom and the Union. But he wishes to organize a national subscription in Italy, as a tribute from one free nation to another, in return, in effect, for the liberality displayed by our citizens in the Italian war of 1859.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Ed. CHRONICLE.—The "Christian Observer," the only rebel sympathizing journal in Philadelphia, was seized and stopped to-day by United States Marshal Milward.

Martial Law at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—The following Proclamation has just been issued by Major General Fremont: "HEAD-QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, August 14, 1861. I hereby declare and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis, Major J. McKinstry, United States Army, is appointed Provost Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly. Signed, J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding."

Bad News from the Choctaw Missions. We have seldom had to report more discouraging news than is here given concerning the missions among the Choctaw Indians. The suspension of the mission school was mentioned in our last number as probable; this, we now learn, has taken place. Over four hundred interesting children and young persons, lately enjoying the best kind of Christian instruction, are now deprived of this great advantage. In this, many of the missionary laborers have been compelled to leave the Indian country; some of them were ordered to leave by self-appointed "Vigilance Committees," consisting chiefly of lawless persons from Texas, joined by some of the Indians.—Home and Foreign Record.

A Secessionist Loses a Legacy. Henry King, a wealthy resident of Allentown, Pa., died a few weeks since, leaving an estate valued at \$300,000. He died childless. He was a brother of T. Butler King, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, now in Europe. Mr. King had made a will, leaving half of his property to his wife and the other half to his brother; but, a few weeks before his death, exasperated at the secession sentiments of his brother, he made a new will, leaving most of his property to his wife, and to charitable purposes.

Another Federal Victory in Missouri. A telegram from Cairo states that a sharp and severe skirmish occurred on Monday night at Charleston, Mo., a few miles south of Bird's Point, between the Federal forces, about 350 strong, of the 2d Illinois regiment, under command of Col. Dougherty, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Ransom, of the 11th Illinois regiment, and the rebel forces, amounting to between 600 and 700, commanded by Colonel Hunter of Jeff. Thompson's army. The Federal forces were victorious, completely routing the enemy, killing about forty, and taking seventeen prisoners, with a loss on our side of one killed, and a few wounded.

What Breaking the Blockade Means. John Bright told the British the other day: Now, recollect what breaking the blockade means. It means a war with the United States, and I don't think myself that it would be prudent to break the blockade at the cost of a war with the United States. I think that the cost of war with the United States, would give, probably, half wages for a very considerable time, to those persons in Lancashire who would be out of work if there was no cotton, to say nothing of all the manifest injustice and wrong against all international law, that a legal and effective blockade should be interdicted by an international law.

A train carrying about fifteen passengers from St. Joseph, Mo., on Friday evening, when some eighteen miles east of Hudson, and while crossing Crooked Creek, slowly moving over the trestle work, the locomotive and passenger car were suddenly fired upon by a continuous line of armed cowards, that could be seen crouching in the underbrush. The passengers were thrown from the floor, and almost miraculously escaped unhurt. The dastardly miscreants were ranged in squads, with twenty or thirty men in each, the whole extending for about an eighth of a mile parallel to the track. About forty shots struck the locomotive, and nearly as many the passenger car.

Rev. Dabney Ball, pastor of the Columbia Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, who was rejected by Congress as a chaplain in the Union army because he was a rebel, boldly denounced the Administration, sent his laudatory to Virginia, and aimed the rebels, receiving a lieutenant's commission. The Rev. Wm. D. Rippey and the Rev. J. P. Hyde, both ministers belonging to the Baltimore Conference, have also gone over to the rebels, and when last heard from were at Richmond, wearing officers' uniforms.

For the Blockade. Thirteen vessels, seven of them steamers, carrying 2,000 men, are expected home within forty or fifty days, and will be added to the blockading force. The Brazil squadron, the frigate Congress and another is expected daily. The African squadron, three vessels, and the Mohican, equal to the Froquois, should be here early in September. The China squadron a month later.

From the London News. The defeat of the North shuts the door to compromise or acquiescence on any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our kinsmen never rest until they have turned defeat into victory. We hope so.

The American Question. The Paris correspondent of the London Post—the government organ—asserts that the cabinets of England and France had become convinced that a serious conflict would take place in America, and that consequently they had entered into an active correspondence relative to the arrangements of a united plan of action, both by sea and land, towards this country. The writer adds that there was no doubt but a perfect understanding would be arrived at between the two Powers.

News from the Northern States.

INDIANA.—What the State has done.—The Indianapolis Journal of August 3d, says: "Indiana has equipped and sent into the field thirteen regiments of infantry and two companies of cavalry. Two regiments of infantry are now ready to march, and an entire regiment of cavalry will be ready in a short time. Seventeen additional regiments of infantry are now forming, and will be put into the service as speedily as possible. This will make thirty-three regiments raised and to be raised in Indiana—a force of about 36,000 men, including three artillery companies now about ready for active service. This is over 300 men for each Congressional District, or about every fourth person in the State."

The 19th Indiana regiment passed through Philadelphia, on August 8th, en route for the seat of war. Why Gen. Lyon was not Re-Enforced. The St. Louis Democrat, in an article bearing testimony to the activity and energy of Gen. Fremont, says: "That the army in the Southwest was not sooner re-enforced, we understand to be in no respect owing to any failure on the part of the Major-General commanding. Gen. Lyon's situation was fully laid before the War Department at Washington, and additional regiments were asked for. So few were the regiments at his disposal, that Gen. Fremont was compelled to dispatch them all to important points that would otherwise be unprotected. In respect to this matter, however, a full investigation appears to be demanded by the country, and is certainly required in justice to all parties concerned."

Rosecrans said to be in Danger. Senator Carlile, who has just arrived in Washington from Western Virginia, states that the rebel forces, under Lee had crossed Cheat river in two boats, five thousand by the road from Staunton, and another body by the road from Lewisburg. They were within fifteen miles of Gen. Rosecrans' position, near Cheat Mountain Pass, which commands the two roads. It is reported, says a telegram yesterday's Herald, by passengers arrived to-day from the west, by way of Harper's Ferry, that General Rosecrans, with a small command, is in a precarious position in a mountain gap in the neighborhood of Big Spring, and that a rebel force had cut him off from water.

A Singular Wound. The surgeon of the hospital at Alexandria reports a singular case of suffering under his charge. A private, engaged in the battle at Bull Run, had a cannon ball pass his face without touching him. He felt a strong concussion of the air on his face as it whistled past; but, regaining his equilibrium, he continued in his place until after the engagement, suffering severely however, with pain. His cheek soon presented a swollen appearance; with increase of pain. He was conveyed to the hospital, and under proper treatment, but the surgeons have had great difficulty in preventing mortification of the parts affected. Experienced army officers state that deaths frequently occur from balls passing without striking the victim.

Bad Conduct at Bull Run. No Pennsylvanian can read Gen. McDowell's official report of the late battle, without the blush of shame and mortification mantling his cheek at the infamous and cowardly behavior of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, who deliberately marched off the battle-ground—"to the sound of the enemy's cannon." The regiment was from the eastern part of the State, and we have yet to see any defence of its disgraceful and untimely cowardice. While we do not attempt to palliate the enormity of the offence of this disgraced regiment, we yet do not see exactly how the New York papers have so much reason to complain of it when many of their own troops behaved almost as badly. Varian's battery, belonging to the N. Y. Eighth regiment, behaved with equal cowardice. They insisted on their discharge, were deaf to all appeals to remain, abandoned their battery to be worked by volunteer Germans, and sneaked off the field of honor in company with the Pennsylvania Fourth. But this is not all. Read the following extract from Col. Heintzelman's official report, just published: "At the meantime I sent orders for the Zoaves to move forward to support Rickett's battery on its right. As soon as they came up I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, partly concealed in a clump of small pines in an old field. At the first fire they broke, and the greater portion of them fled to the rear, keeping up a desultory fire over the heads of their comrades in front; at the same moment they were charged by a company of secession cavalry on their rear, who came by a road that the two sides had not discovered. The fire of the Zoaves killed four and wounded one, dispersing them. The discomfiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Captain Colburn's company of United States cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Colonel Farham, with some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly, but the regiment of Zoaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. Many of the men joined other regiments, and did good service as skirmishers. One man led up the Minnesota regiment, which was repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order. It did good service in the woods on our right flank, and was among the last to retreat, moving off the field with the Third United States infantry. Next was led forward the First Michigan, which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion. They were rallied, and helped to hold the woods on our right."

The Brooklyn Fourteenth then appeared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style. I led them forward to the left, where the Alabama regiment had been posted in the early part of the action, but had now disappeared, but soon came in sight of the line of the enemy drawn up beyond the clump of trees. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment broke and ran. I considered it useless to attempt to rally them. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the men would run from fifty to several hundred yards in the rear, and continue to fire—fortunately for the braver ones—very high in the air, and compelling those in front to retreat.

Texas. Proclamation of the Governor.—Edward Clarke, Governor of Texas, has issued a proclamation forbidding the citizens of that State paying any debts to citizens of the North until the United States "shall pay to Texas the large amount now due to her."

SYMPATHY IN GERMANY.—The mail received by the last steamer brings to the Government the assurance that among the German Governments there is not only a lively interest in the result of the rebellion, but a warm sympathy with the Government.

The increase of correspondence from the Washington Postoffice, consequent to the war, is enormous, 70,000 letters a day being sent off.

A Strange Statement.—The City of Richmond after the Battle of Bull Run.

A letter from Louisville, in which, however, it is proper to say we place no credit, says that James Hewitt, Esq., of the firm of Hewitt, Norton & Co., Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, has lately arrived from Richmond, and is authorized for the following statement, now rumored extensively about the city: "Since the battle of Manassas the utmost demoralization and disorganization among the army and financial distress among the people generally have existed. The city was filled with men and women from the more distant States, hunting information of relatives—information which owing to the secrecy maintained by the Government, they could not obtain. No report of the killed and wounded had been made up, nor was it likely that any ever would. The greatest distress prevailed, and complaints were loud, deep and earnest. Soldiers were demanding their pay, and their pay, refusing to fight again, and crossing the river in return home. There was no money in the city, except current notes of the State banks, coin, especially British, being a particularly scarce article. To these murmurs of the mob of Richmond city there were added other murmurs, not so loud not so insolent, but murmurs distinctly uttered and distinctly heard, that were coming up from every part of the Confederacy complaining of the existing state of affairs."

The same complaints and the financial troubles of the government were having their effect, and learning of a scheme it had on hand, Mr. Hewitt telegraphed to Richard Atkinson, of this city, his agent, to write by the first steamer to the house in Liverpool, to sell all the cotton on hand at existing rates, as soon as possible. Mr. Hewitt has since reached this city, and his agent has been hurriedly dispatched to New York. The plan of the Confederate Government, which had such an effect on Mr. Hewitt, was that of reconstruction. A proposition is to be made, in a few days, to the United States Government for an armistice for sixty days, during which time it is proposed to hold a Convention at Louisville, Kentucky, for the purpose of reconstructing the Union.

The National Hymn. The committee who have been acting as judges upon the question of a national hymn have reported that they have received twelve hundred manuscripts, and that although some of them have a degree of poetic excellence that will probably place them high in public favor as lyrical compositions, no one of them is well suited for a national hymn. They, therefore, make no award.

Desperate. The Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, (O. S.) disapprove of the course of the Commissioners from the Southern Churches to the General Assembly; it being, in their estimation, altogether too mild. They therefore, Resolved, That so far as is known to us as a Presbytery, there never was a people more united, fixed and determined than the Presbyterian Church, and the whole people of the South, to resist to the last extremity, even to our extermination, Northern misrule and tyranny, and to this we hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors.

This is desperate. Its authors seem not to know "what spirit they are of." And they do not know the people's mind; that is, they do not know how the people will feel and vote, when they shall be relieved from the pressure of the conspirators, and find themselves protected in the enjoyment of freedom's rights. Such resolutions as the above affect us but little.—Presbyterian Banner

A well known Physician and Surgeon of great skill and large practice, in New York, is charged by his intimates with being possessed by a most singular monomania—nothing less than a supreme and uncontrollable desire to cut out the palates of those who seek his professional services. No matter what the diseases the unfortunate patient is asked to open his mouth, which he no sooner does, than he is deprived of his palate by the rapid snip of a pair of surgical scissors! Among his recent victims is an editor of a leading journal who was troubled with bronchitis and has now been rendered palatable for life.

Gen. Wool's Policy.—The Albany Evening Journal of the 13th says: "It is believed to be Gen. Wool's policy to make the war aggressive. He deems it wise to keep the enemy in suspense. To do so, he would make such demonstrations upon the coast of North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana &c., as would make it necessary for the rebel States to keep their armies at home instead of sending them to menace Washington."

Our Loss at Bull Run.—We have at length the official report of Gen. McDowell. The aggregates, which are higher than most of the previous estimates, are as follows: Killed. Wounded. Missing. Officers, 19 64 49 Men, 462 947 1,176 Total, 481 1,011 1,216 Grand total, 2,708 The loss of artillery amounts to seventeen rifled cannon and eight small bore guns. In ammunition the loss amounted to 150 boxes of small-arm cartridges and 85 boxes of rifled cannon cartridges. Thirty boxes of old fire-arms, 13 wagons of provisions, 2500 muskets, and 8000 knapsacks and blankets were also lost in the retreat and during the battle.

An important seizure has already been made under the proclamation of the President. Goods to the value of about \$50,000, purchased by parties in Baltimore for Richmond dealers, were on Saturday intercepted at Annapolis Junction and taken possession of, together with the teams and wagons by which they were being conveyed, and a number of letters to Congress in the rebel army. It is understood that the man having charge of the goods has also furnished much valuable information, in reference to the manner in which communication has been kept up between Baltimore and the rebel States. This one prolific source of supplies for the rebels is undoubtedly at last cut off.

The increase of correspondence from the Washington Postoffice, consequent to the war, is enormous, 70,000 letters a day being sent off.