

THE CONTRABAND SLAVE QUESTION. INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO GENERAL BUTLER.

The Secretary of War has given the following instructions to General Butler in relation to the contraband slaves:

WASHINGTON, August, 1861.

General: The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in the insurrection against the federal government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 20, has received my most attentive consideration. It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the states be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the federal government is a war for the Union, for the preservation of all constitutional rights of states, and the citizens of the states in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service within the states and territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged. The ordinary form of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms. But in the states wholly or in part under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fail, and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the state within which military operations are conducted must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this the general rule of right to services forms an exception. The act of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States, the right to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows of necessity, that no claim can be recognized by the military authority of the Union for the services of such persons when fugitives.

A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the state under which only the service of such fugitives can be claimed, must needs be wholly, or almost wholly, suspended. As to the remedies by the insurrection and the military measures necessitated by it, it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures for the enforcement of such claims must be attended by great inconveniences, embarrassments and inquiries. Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of local masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing a name and description of the fugitives; the name and character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master; and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case, after tranquility shall have been restored. Upon the return of peace Congress will, doubtless, properly provide for all the persons it has received into the service of the United States, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only it would seem, can the duty and safety of the government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized.

You will, therefore, consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service by the premises herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action in the premises to this department. You will, however, neither authorize nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens in a house of field, nor will you in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful service of their masters, nor will you, except in cases where the public good may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitives to the service from which they may have escaped. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

To Major-General BUTLER, commanding Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe.

GOOD ADVICE. Every editor in the United States should publish, and every person should read, the following well considered argument against the practice of parsimony in time of war, and why money should be put in circulation. These timely considerations occur in a sermon recently delivered by an enlightened and patriotic clergyman:

"The state of the times demands liberality, and a generous expenditure, on the part of those who have the means—whose income is greater than their wants. Such as these, should not study economy—should not aim to save as much and spend as little as possible. I hear many of this class talking of retrenchments, of reducing their expenses, of denying themselves and families this and that which they have been accustomed. I say no. This is a mistaken policy. Why should you save? You are in no danger of suffering. Why should you spend less, you who have more than enough, while thousands are wanting employment and bread, and have nothing? What is to become of this class if every rich man, every family whose income exceeds, by much or little, their current expenses, begins economizing and diminishing expenditures to the lowest point possible? What is to become of these people without work or money? They must live. They must have bread. Give them employment and they will earn it. If you do not, they must still have bread—bread that is certain, and somebody must furnish it. No, I say again—save closely, with those who have abundant means, is false policy, in such times as these. Suppose your income has been annually four thousand dollars, and has now fallen to three thousand— and suppose you have lived at an expense of three thousand dollars—is it wisdom, is it mercy, to reduce your expenses to two thousand dollars on the plea of hard times? It is not hard times for you. Better, far, keep on spending your three thousand dollars. Do not expect to save anything while the war lasts and thousands are in danger of being out of employment. Live as you have lived—spend all your income, even if you never did before. Every new hat or coat, every new sofa or carpet, every well conducted periodical, or household ornament, furnishes work and bread to industrious men. Every new bonnet or dress gives employment to needle-women who are struggling with poverty and suffering. How much better to pay them the money, and leave them their self respect and independence, than by and by to give it them as a charity, humiliating and painful!"

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1861.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors in the several election districts of Tioga County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August next, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., to elect two delegates from each district to meet in Convention at TIOGA, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, 1861, at one o'clock P. M., to select candidates for the following enumerated offices: One person for President Judge. Two persons for Associate Judges. Two persons for members of the Legislature. One person for Sheriff. One person for Treasurer. One person for Commissioner. One person for Auditor.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

- Bliss—William Butler, Stephen Smith. Richmond—Frank M. Shaw, Seth Whitaker. Uxton—John W. Parry, A. J. Ross. Middlebury—Calvin Hammond, Geo. D. Keeney. Morris—William Babb, Enoch Blackwell. Nelson—Volcott Phelps, John Hulet. Decatur—James Tubbs, Henry Seely. Genesee—Frank M. Shaw, Seth Whitaker. Randolph—William Lawrence, Hugh Argentsinger. Shippan—Edward Grinnolds, Harry Ellis. Sullivan—Bateaman Monroe, L. D. Gray. Tioga—David L. Aiken, A. S. Turner. Tioga Boro—Leroy Tabor, J. L. Mitchell. Union—Daniel Randall, P. B. Herrington. Westfield—D. T. Gardner, Charles Goodspeed. Wellsboro—John R. Bowen, John Alexander. Ward—Peter Cameron, Jr., T. O. Hollis.

THE COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE IN THE RESPECTIVE ELECTION DISTRICTS ARE URGED TO ACT PROMPTLY AND VIGOROUSLY; TO PROVIDE SO THAT DUE NOTICE OF THE PRIMARY MEETINGS FOR THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES MAY BE GIVEN TO ALL THE PEOPLE, THAT ARE REPRESENTED IN THE CONVENTION. SUCH OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES AS CANNOT CONVENIENTLY SERVE PROMPTLY, ARE REQUESTED TO APPOINT A SUBSTITUTE.

The Committee would earnestly recommend as the best method of ascertaining the fairest expression of the will of the people, that an early Primary Meeting should be by ballot either written or printed. It is further recommended that the balloting be made the immediate supervision of the Committee in each election district above named, or the persons substituted to act as such Committee.

F. R. SMITH, CHA. REP. CO. COM.

New Advertisements.

List of Letters—Wellsboro Post Office. Rat and Fly Poison—Roy's Drug Store.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. H. L. The cash must accompany all transient advertisements. In your case the amount would be \$1. "A True Union Traveler." We require the name of all correspondents; not for publication but as a guaranty of the good faith of the writer.

The Tickets for the Delegate Election will be printed to order at the Agitator Office on short notice.

The Breckenridge State Central Committee of the State of New York, met on Thursday last, at Albany. They adopted a series of resolutions against the course of the Administration; in favor of an armistice with the rebels, and of a Convention for the adjustment of the National difficulties; complimenting the Dean Richmond wing of the party for refusing to unite with the Republicans, and declining to call a separate Convention of the Breckenridge wing, but advocating a union of the whole Democratic party.

TIOGA, Aug. 19, 1861.

FRIEND YOUNG: Please say to the readers of the AGITATOR, that we are raising a Volunteer Rifle Company at Tioga, and would like our friends to help us now, if we, that we may be in readiness as soon as possible, to strike a blow for our country.

We do not expect to complete our Company in less time than a month, when the hurry of hay and harvest will give many a chance to serve in the good cause, who are now unable to do so. But we anticipate getting men enough to go to camp in two weeks, and then to recruit from there. We are assured by the Governor that we will be accepted this time, and that there will be no delay.

We will be glad to hear from any who will "go away to the wars" with us, brothers together, at Tioga, where they may enlist for this purpose. Very Respectfully, Jno. I. MITCHELL.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

Whereas, On the 15th day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution, and the Government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved Feb. 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas, such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the person exercising the functions of government in each State or States, or in part or parts, thereof in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Caro-

lina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that State, and the other States hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents), are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, and forfeited to the United States, and I hereby enjoin upon all District-Attorneys, Marshals, and officers of the Revenue and Naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty of forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstance of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The danger of an attack upon Washington, or an invasion of Maryland, seems imminent. The War Department has made a requisition upon the Governors of ten of the Northern States to forward, without delay, to the Capital all the enrolled troops, whether armed, equipped, or unformed, or not. The advance of the Rebel forces toward the line of the Potomac prompts this urgent call for more men at the seat of war. The latest dispatches assure us that Gen. McClellan has taken measures to put a stop to all intercourse between traitors at the Capital and Rebels in the field by way of the Lower Potomac, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the fleet in the Potomac is sufficient to render the transportation of an army across that river, below Washington, impossible. The average width of the Potomac from a few miles below Alexandria to its mouth cannot be less than from two and a half to three miles. It is probable that the rebels have but few, if any boats, that can be used for the transportation of a large body of troops such a distance, even if unmolested. Should this be the case, the insurgents may attempt to get into Maryland by fording the Upper Potomac, with the hope of reaching Baltimore before they can be intercepted. One thing, at least, is certain—the Government wants all the troops it can get, and there must be no delay in sending forward all who are enrolled, to the last man.

The following is the requisition of the Secretary of War above referred to:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1861.

All commanders of regiments of volunteers, accepted by this Department, in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine, and Michigan, will take notice of, and conform promptly to, the General Order of this day directed to the Governors of the States above-named, which is as follows:

"To the Governor of the State of—

"By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently requested to forward or cause to be forwarded immediately to the City of Washington all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States Government, that may be now enrolled within your State, whether under immediate control or by acceptance, issued direct from the War Department, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped or unformed, or not.

"The officers of each regimental organization that may not be full shall leave recruiting officers at their several rendezvous, and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to fill up their ranks at the earliest date possible.

"All officers of volunteer regiments on arriving will report to the Commanding General, who will provide equipments and other supplies necessary to their comfort.

"To insure the movements of troops more rapidly than might otherwise be done, you will please confer with, and aid all officers of independent regiments, in such manner as may be necessary to effect the object in view. All clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the Commanding General.

"SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

We learn from Missouri that our army which was engaged in the battle of a week ago, arrived at Rolla on Saturday in good condition. Major Sturgis had taken command. It is definitely ascertained that the enemy had in this

action 14,000 well-disciplined men, and 10,000 irregular troops; on our side, early in the fight we had only 5,000 men, and during the latter part of the affair only 4,000. The Rebels had sent a flag of truce to Major Sturgis, ostensibly to treat for an exchange of prisoners, but really as it was thought, to gain information of our condition.

The Secretary of the Navy is in favor of closing Southern ports by proclamation, to avoid perplexing questions arising from appeals made by foreign Ministers on behalf of foreign vessels which have gone to sea with clearances from Jeff. Davis's Collectors, but have been intercepted.

Commander Porter, of the Pacific Squadron is now in irons, and on his way to Washington.

The trial of the mutineers of the 79th Regiment commenced last Monday. It is believed that the sentences will be severe.

One of our soldiers who reached Fort Monroe from Richmond, on Friday, brought with him a number of petitions from our men confined at the latter place, praying the Government to make some arrangement causing an exchange of prisoners.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE "CONTRABANDS."

We published in last week's AGITATOR the famous letter of Gen. Butler to the Secretary of War, asking instructions in regard to the slaves continually coming within the lines of the Army at Fortress Monroe. No one has failed to appreciate the position of Gen. Butler. His argument was logical, concise, conclusive.

He reported that these slaves were men, women, and children, who had either run away from their masters, or been abandoned by them—the masters having turned fugitives—and the slaves thus left to shift for themselves had sought shelter and safety within the lines of our camp. Gen. Butler (the lawyer and not the Pro-slavery Democrat) argued, and argued well, that under the constitution of the United States, these slaves are human beings who came to claim the protection of that Constitution from the actual or apprehended horrors of war. It seemed clear to the General, that, although black, and whilom slaves, they were to be treated like human beings; that the federal government, as such knows no distinction of race or persons within its own peculiar jurisdiction; that slavery is a municipal regulation existing only in States, subject only to the laws of States; that it is, in short, a condition utterly unknown to federal power. No one claiming the protection of the United States can be regarded as a slave at all, until proved such by judicial process.

We publish elsewhere in to-day's paper the reply of Gen. Cameron to Gen. Butler, containing the instructions of the Government. It will be seen that Gen. Cameron has ignored almost entirely the argument of Gen. Butler in regard to this fundamental principle of freedom. Butler assumes that the nine hundred blacks at Fortress Monroe are free, and argues with indubitable logic that they are free—Cameron assumes that they are slaves, although we can see nothing which supports such an assumption. They may have been originally free blacks; two thirds of them may have been deserted by their masters. If these masters are rebels the slaves are free by a recent act of Congress—confiscated. However, the instructions to the General are:

1st. That the laws of all loyal states in regard to slaves, shall be enforced.

2d. That slaves who are employed in acts hostile to the government, shall be free, and

3d. That the blacks escaping to the lines of the federal army, shall be set to work, an account kept of their time, the names of their masters—whether loyal, or disloyal—put on record, and when peace comes, Congress will provide for the reward of their labor, and "the just compensation of loyal masters."

Now the first two of these instructions are very plain, and are perfectly proper. The third is not so lucid as it might be. How can the government assume to employ slaves, and keep an account of their time with a view to "the just compensation of loyal masters," without acknowledging in some degree the right of one man to hold another in bondage.

We trust the third instruction of the Secretary of War, will be so explained that it may not be made to mean that our soldiers are to be transformed into slave-catchers, nor our camps into slave-pens.

A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government organ of France writes from Tunis, Algeria, as follows:—

"Our College of philosophers at home, may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of Medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province.

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors, at C. & J. L. Robinsons.

THE WHOLE STORY TOLD.—The London Spectator has this paragraph under its heading of "News of the Week."

The American Congress has voted the men and the money required by the President, and twenty per cent more, and the House of Representatives has affirmed by 92 to 55 that it is 'no part of the duty of officers to capture fugitive slaves.' The hand moves slowly on the dial but it moves, and when the finger passes the hour, the knell of Slavery will ring out with a clang which will startle Europe."

FROM THE TIOGA BOYS.

Correspondence of the Agitator.

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 12, 1861.

HUGH YOUNG—DEAR SIR.—Night's deep darkness hangs brooding o'er the earth, and a gentle rain is falling upon this thickly tented field, as I seat myself upon the ground with a small book upon my lap, and all the implements of warfare around me, to give the readers of your paper a few lines from this place, so well known in the history of our country. We started from Harriburg about five o'clock, Thursday afternoon, rode all night, and arrived in Baltimore just five o'clock Friday morning. There the Regiment walked from the Pennsylvania, to Washington depot, a distance of two miles, while the baggage cars were drawn over the hill by teams. This took nearly five hours, which gave the "plug uglies" a fine chance to try their brick-bats upon the Buck-tails, but no move was made; if there had been they would have received a warm reception, for we were prepared for them. That great southern city, which but a few weeks ago was controlled by a gang of blood-thirsty rebels, is now in such perfect subjection that a northern soldier can travel alone throughout the entire town, and no man dare molest, or make afraid. We arrived here late in the afternoon, and encamped on what is called the Maryland heights, about two miles down the river from the ferry. This place is strongly fortified. There are regiments in every field, and upon every mountain top, numbering in all, according to the best information I can get, between twenty-five and thirty thousand soldiers, all determined to live in the Union, or die for it.

The bridge is progressing finely, and will soon be ready for use.

There is a strong battery of rifle cannons upon the top of a lofty mountain which has a range of seven miles on every side of it.

We know but little of what is going on around us, for we are under the strictest kind of military laws, and are not permitted to leave camp. This comes pretty hard for the free rovers of old Tingo. Thus far, since we have been here, our fare has been rather hard; no fresh meat nor soft bread—but such is a soldier's life, and we bear it without a murmur, that future generations may enjoy the blessings of liberty.

As I have stood and looked around me, I have often thought what different scenes have transpired upon the same spot. But eighteen short months ago, and the eyes of a whole civilized world were turned hither, and the scenes which were transpiring around it, were being debated in every street, and in every car—in every mansion, as well as in the log hut of every mountaineer. But the scene changes. One month ago, and twenty thousand rebels, urged on by that same Gov. Wise, who was foremost in taking the life of the first actor of the scene, were treading these same fields, where now twenty-five thousand bold and fearless freemen of the north have assembled together from the pine clad hills of Maine—the broad prairies of the west—the machine shops of New England—the mines of our own noble state, all firmly resolved to see this mighty rebellion crushed out forever, or every southern traitor bite the dust.

COL. CROCKET.

Extracts from a Private Letter.

CAMP GIBSON, D. C. Aug. 10, 1861.

\* \* \* \* \*—Your short epistle found me enjoying the very best of health and spirits, which is a general complaint (?) among the most of the boys; however there are some few of the men (recruits) that are a little home-sick, which is nothing more than might be expected of them. It was rather hard for the boys to leave comfortable homes, and all their attendant pleasures for a war camp; to exchange the soft feathers for a bed upon the naked ground; to leave the smoking luxuries of a mother's table, for "hard bread" and "bad bacon"—yet I think they will make brave soldiers, and men that will "face the music."

The war news has not changed very materially since the fight at Bull's Run, with the exception of one continued stream of moving soldiers towards the seat of war.

Experience is said to be a very good teacher. I think she proved herself as such in the fight. The best of her lessons are but learned to be heeded. If the cool and decisive judgment of Gen. Scott had been heeded, such a state of things would never have been. The men to whose hands the Nation has confided the care of its life, and health, take upon themselves the greatest of human responsibilities, when they resort to war and bloodshed for its purification; but whatever may be the issue, I think the pages of history will record it, not only righteous, but unavoidable on the part of the Federal Government.

The war was delayed to the very last moment by the Administration; so long that people of foreign countries, as well as of our own country, began to treat it with derision. The war was brought on by the treason of rebels, and will have to be repelled by the stern hand of duty on the part of the Administration. The dear bought experience of the battle, well shows what soldiers have to contend with on the battle field. The spirit and character that was manifested by the enemy on that day, can hardly be comprehended by men brought up under civilized institutions in the north. The cruelties enacted by the rebels on the 21st of April, and the disregard of the civilized mode of warfare and human suffering, was clearly shown on that ill fated day, when the green sash of the surgeon, and black cask of the Chaplain, performing their duties to the wounded and dying, were targets selected for the practice of the artillery—when the wounded were bayoneted, and the hospital for the disabled was shelled. That day's experience told us of the character of the foe we have to meet. But we will meet them with a hearty good will—with a firm step, and steady nerve—with eyes, hands, and willing hearts to do our duty. Whatever cruelties they may perform, I hope that we will have power to meet them with a true christian spirit, trusting in the God of battles for a just retribution.

I do not think with you that the war will end in the establishing of a southern empire—no never! I think there is pitch, stamina, or backbone enough in the American people, to prove themselves capable of sustaining a free and independent government. We never have had a free government. If we had had, this present trouble would never have been. Our forefathers fought to gain their independence. The battles of liberty are yet to be fought, and won. When this war is ended, the name of slave and bondman, will be known only on the pages of history.

I have not so good a chance to judge of our condition as I could wish, or of the condition of the enemy, but from present appearances I should think that the next attempt will be made by the rebel forces. I think they will try to effect a crossing about 18 or 20 miles above Washington. The Potomac there is fordable. The rebels are erecting batteries on their side, while we have no artillery there to oppose them.

as yet, but are moving in that direction. The rebels are encamped on one side, while the federal forces are on the other. If they attempt to cross, I think they will meet with a warm reception.

It was said that Gen. Beauregard was within three miles of our camp last Sunday, dressed in citizens' clothes, riding in his carriage. I do not doubt but what he is well informed in regard to our movements, as we are surrounded. He is a keen old fellow, capable of procuring all the devices that an evil being could invent him with.

R. B. W.

GEN. FREMONT IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont is showing himself equal to the high expectations of his friends as a military commander. He carries all his well-known energy to his new position, and gives new life and determination to the men under him. The Missouri Republican says of him:

"The energy and skill displayed by Gen. Fremont since his arrival at his headquarters in this city are wonderful, and afford a most striking illustration of those remarkable traits of character and mind which have already made him a prominent personage in the eyes of the civilized world.

"He reached here on the morning of the 25th of July, at about 9 o'clock. At noon of the same day he called a meeting of his staff, and though recommended to take a little rest after his continuous day and night travel from the East, remarked that his business was important, and he must go to work. Since that date he has labored unremittingly in the organization of his department, and in laying the foundation of those important plans which have been confided to him by the Government, for the movement of a grand army down the Mississippi River during the coming Fall.

"He rises in the morning at 5 o'clock, and rarely quits his labors before twelve o'clock at night, in this respect resembling the habits of Alexander van Humbolt, the Duke of Wellington, and other historical characters to whom sleep seems to have been one of the least important requirements of their natures. In all his orders he is explicit and comprehensive, and in his appointments punctual to the minute. One instance has come to our knowledge, where having some business with a civilian, he told him to call at ten minutes of 4 o'clock and his papers should be ready for him. The gentleman was promptly on time, and the papers were as promptly placed in his hands.

"In one week after his arrival, though oppressed with a variety of other important business, he had chartered a fleet of eight steamboats, loaded them with soldiers called from different portions of the State, supplied them with artillery and various kinds of military stores, which he had ordered from the East, and led them in person to the relief of the troops at Bird's Point, which place was seriously menaced by the rebel army under Gen. Pillow. His return was as prompt as his departure, and from the str at his headquarters yesterday, it would seem that he has exerted upon another week with unwonted activity and vigor. From advertisements in the newspapers and other sources, we gather that an extensive camp of instruction is at once to be established on the outskirts of our city, the camp to hold 20,000 or 30,000 soldiers.

"Near Springfield, Illinois, another camp of equal dimensions is already established and rapidly filling up. The hospital and commissary departments in this city are also under process of enlargement. All these formidable preparations of course look to but one grand object, and that the complete possession of the valley of the Mississippi River by the Government of the United States. Reviewing the character of Gen. Fremont, and glancing for a moment at the wonderful energy and capacity he has displayed since his arrival in the West, who shall doubt that the government has confided the management of this grand enterprise to the proper hands?"

SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.—We are informed that the New Orleans True Delta that any official detailed intelligence of the battle of Manassas will possibly be withheld from the public by the insurgent government. But is it likely that this battle was indeed a great victory for Gen. Davis, he would really fail to publish an official declaration of all its details? In a great victory, the winners, however terribly they may have suffered, are historical heroes, and never yet have been afflicted with such excess of modesty as to blush unseen under their laurels.

JUST RETRIBUTION.—The Rebel journals and dispatches inform us that some of the South Carolina and Georgia Regiments in the late battle at Bull's Run "were cut to pieces." It was stern "poetic justice" in this. It was fit that those who had sinned earliest should be punished soonest. South Carolina and Georgia, having hatched the conspiracy, should feel the heavy hand of retribution first. Let us be thankful that the bombardment of Sumter has been in part avenged.

JEFF DAVIS UNPOPULAR AT OAKLAND, CALIF.—A letter addressed to a Cincinnati paper from Oakland, dated July 18th, 1861, contains the following: "Oakland is the place where Jeff Davis spent last summer, and the landlord of the hotel told me that Jeff owes him \$200 of his board, and he couldn't get one cent of it. The landlord is a poor man with a large family."

GOOD FOR "HIS REVERENCE."—Father Quinn, Chaplain of the First Rhode Island Regiment, is a wit as well as a priest. At a recent visit to the gallant 69th Fort Corcoran, while examining the evidence of the hard labor with the pick and shovel of these true soldiers, he said: "Why, they talk of Southern chivalry, but they can't hold a candle to Northern shovelry."

HOW THEY REPAIR KINDNESS.—A few years ago, when Norfolk, Va., was decimated by the cholera, every hamlet and village of the North poured out its money for the relief of the sick and dying countrymen. Now the troops of chivalrous Virginia shoot down and murder the sick and wounded, who then fed them.

A GOOD HIT.—The Ithaca Journal says: "The misfortune to fall into the hands of the police on a charge of theft, immediately led to himself upon the platform of his party, and demanded 'peace' and 'compromise,' and declared that all he asked was to be 'let alone.'"

The Hon. Charles J. Fulkner, late United States Minister to France, has been arrested in Washington by the Provost Guard, and is permitted to hold correspondence and conversation with any of his friends. It is said that he is to be a brigadier general in the rebel army.