THE WAR!

LATER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Passengers by the cars on Monday evening confirm the previous report that Gen. Banks had evacuated Harper's Ferry, and crossed over to the Maryland Heights. One regiment, however, was still at Harper's Ferry, ready to leave at the earliest moment.

Gen. Banks had made Sandy Hook his headquarters, and his command was busily engaged in planting cannon and otherwise fortifying Eagle Rocks on the Maryland Heights.

About 150 men of the First New Hampshire Regiment were stationed at the Point of Rocks. Confederate pickets could be seen across the river, not far from Harper's Ferry, but nothing was positively known of the approach of the Southern army.

The strength of General Banks' army was placed at too high a figure on Monday, as a large number of three months' regiments, having served out their term of enlistment, have returned home within a few days. His full strength now does not, probably, exceed twenty thousand men.

RIGID DISCIPLINE OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, July 29th.—The entrance of Gen. McClellan upon his duties as Commander of this Military Department has inspired the troops in and around Washington with renewed military enthusiasm. He has already visited the various entrenchments on the Virginia side, thoroughly examining into their condition and strength, and has instituted the strictest disipline among the soldiers and in all the departments of the service within his jurisdiction.

Brigadier, regimental, and civil officers are made to understand that lounging and tippling around the camps are not to be permitted. The much abused passport system has been greatly restricted, and the facilities heretofore enjoyed so freely of communication between Washington and the rebellious States have been, as far as practicable, curtailed. The effect of his rigorous measures generally is everywhere felt, and the army has begun to realize the presence of a military power which may be safely trusted.

POST-OFFICE ORDER.

Washington, July 29.—The Post-office Department has issued the following:

Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded whenever practicable to any other point to which they may have been ordered without further charge thereon for forwarding.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant P. M. General.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE LATE BATTLE FIELD.

We copy the following from the Washington Star of Monday:

NEWS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Edward P. Doherty, of company A, Seventy-first New York Regiment, with Capt. Alden, of the Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts, arrived here this morning, having made their escape from Bull's Run, where they had been held as prisoners. They walked all the way, getting past the enemy's sentries by a clever ruse, and then, guided by the moon at night and the sun by day, made their way to this city by a circuitous route, striking the Potomac as high as Leesburg. They were examined before the sanitary committee to-day, as to the condition of our wounded at the hospitals of the enemy. They state that the report of a hospital being burned with our wounded in it, by the Confederates, is erroneous, and say that the suffering are well cared for by the enemy. There were 250 wounded soldiers at the Studley Church hospital. The Confederates claim to have from twelve to fifteen hundred prisoners, forty-two of whom are officers, fields line and staff, and twelve of our medical staff. They also claim to have taken forty-two pieces of our artillery.

The Confederates say that from 1,800 to 2,000 were killed of our men. Two regiments had been detailed to bury the dead. They would not, however, bury the dead of the 14th New York Regiment—Zouaves—150 in number.

They say on the other side that they have a force of 10,000 at Fairfax, with cavalry in large force, at Leesburg one regiment, and the same at Ball's Mills.

They talk about an advance on Washington, and say they intend to cross the Potomac 17 miles above Washington.

Mr. Doherty says he saw four cart loads of small arms thrown away by our men pass by his prison quarters picked up by the Confederates. The soldiers of the enemy were also equipping themselves largely with the clothing, blankets, knapsacks, &c., of our soldiers found upon the battle-field.—The Confederates boasted that they had a big trap laid for our army if it had got to the Junction. They had 80,000 men there on Sunday, and would have had 10,000 men more from Richmond, but for an accident to the train, by which they could not get up in season. The engineer of the train was shot as a traitor, they believing that the cars were run off purposely by him. There is a scarcity of provisions at Manassas, especially of flour.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, (one of the 79th regiment,) describing the late battle, remarks:

First of all we observed what had been all day conceded,—the deadly accuracy of the Confederate artillery. Scarce a shot failed to bring down its horse, man or gun-carriage. As one regiment—I think the Brooklyn 14th—was advancing to the charge, a shot from a rifled cannon brought down the flag, color guard and all. It was seized instantly by other hands, and born rapidly on. Whenever men would lie down under the slope of a hill to screen them from the withering fire of the batteries, the gunners would get their range so accurately that balls and shells would come skimming over the hill-side, not six inches from the ground, alighting in the hollow, amid a nest of crouching soldiers. Many and many a poor fellow was killed while lying on his face or in a gully to avoid the shot.

Speaking of a charge made by the Federal troops on a battery, the writer says:

Numbers of our men went down as the hurricane of iron swept by us, and it was with no little difficulty that we could close up the line so as to charge effectively.—Soon this terrible gulf was passed, and our men charged up the hill with renewed vigor. The Confederates waited until we appeared above the brow of the hill, and then poured such a volley upon us as decimated the regiment in an instant. Scores of men fell forward on their faces with a peculiar supine motion, as a wave falls forward on a beach. Capt. Brown being in advance, and seeing the Confederates running from their guns to the cover of the trees, rushed forward, waving his sword, and shouted "Now boys, rally." Scarcely were the words from his lips when a rifle bullet pierced him through the neck; at the same instant a cannon ball entered his side, and he fell to the earth, pinned as it were to the ground.

Some of his men tried to take his watch, by order of the lieutenants, but found it buried in his vitals. He died bravely and as he had wished, having often expressed the hope that he might never survive the defeat of the regiment. Capt. Shillinglaw was shot through both knees, and immediately after one of his men lifting him up—for he was lying on his face—found him dead, with his beard dabbled with blood from a wound in the head. At this time the storm of battle redoubled, the regiment wavered, then fell back and retreated slowly, still firing at every step, having lost several of its best officers. A general retreat then commenced.

Col. Cameron, who had succeeded in rallying the men twice, seemed paralyzed at this new reverse—the sword which he had been waving dropped from his hand—he stood a moment looking at the retreating mass, some of the men still obstinately firing, and on one of his lieutenants coming down from the front of the battery to ask advice about the wounded officers, he turned suddenly toward him, faced the battery, and the same instant a Minnie bullet pierced his breast. He fell without a groan. After his fall the rout became complete.

Retreat of Gov. Wise Towards Lewisburg, Pursued by the United States Forces under Gen. Cox.

CLARKSBURG, July 31.—A dispatch from Gen. Cox on the 29th inst., to General Rosencranz, reports his arrival at Gauley Bridge, Fayette county, at the falls of the Great Kanawha river, which had been entirely destroyed by Ex-Gov. Wise, who was retreating on Lewisburg, some fifty or sixty miles eastward, which point, according to intercepted letters, is to be his rallying point.

Gen. Cox states it will require three days to construct a floating bridge across the river. Wise, he says, fells trees across the road and destroys all the bridges on his route. He reports capturing 1,000 flint-lock muskets and a small quantity of powder left behind by the rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Nashville to the Courier says that Gen. McCulloch, of the Southern forces, has defeated Sigel in Southern Missouri, killing 900 and losing 600 men. The report is not believed at the Courier office.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer of the 29th ult. says a Pennsylvania regiment has been captured by the Confederates.

From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union of Monday.

The Returned Volunteers.

They Demand their Pay—A Paymaster Hung and Burnt in Effigy—The Troops of Camp Curtin Called Out.

We have carefully refrained from saying anything of an inflammatory nature in regard to the infamous wrong perpetrated upon the returned soldiers, because it only wanted something of that kind to serve as a torch to fire and explode the mine upon which we have been standing for the last few days. Now that the danger is over, and quiet has again been restored, we feel free to speak.

The Administration at Washington, as well as the State Administration, knew precisely the day on which the terms of the different regiments would expire, and if they had made the proper arrangements, each regiment could readily have been paid off and mustered out of the service six hours after its arrival in this city. Instead of doing this, however, two regiments arrived on Sunday, the 21st, one of which was quartered in the Capitol, and the other scattered about town. Others followed, until Capitol Hill was literally covered. It was found that there was but one Paymaster here, and he not prepared to pay out any considerable amount. The officers called upon the State authorities, and they in turn telegraphed to Washington, when a dispatch was received by John A. Wright, early on Tuesday morning, signed by Paymaster General Larned, stating that two Paymasters would be sent to Harrisburg as soon as they could get the money out of the Treasury. Paymaster Sallada, on Wednesday, paid the First and Fifth, which exhausted the amount he had on hand.

In the meantime the returned soldiers were without food or shelter, and some of them were *reduced to the necessity of begging to keep from starvation!* When the people of Harrisburg learned this fact they came forward with a will and energy that will redound to their credit for all time to come, and fed the hungry and took the sick into their houses and cared for them. Houses were then thrown open and basket after basket of provisions was carried to the hill. Nor was this done by the rich men of the place alone, but hundreds who were scarcely able to afford it, in a laudable determination that the soldiers should not want, gave to the last. We may incidentally mention the case of a poor laborer who exhausted the money he had laid up to pay his rent in supplying food for the volunteers. The authorities on the hill finally got their eyes opened, and in order to remedy matters, after the men had existed without rations for three or four days, served out hard crackers and raw beef—*raw* beef, when they had neither fire or cooking utensils.

While this state of things was going on—while the men were reluctantly living on the charity of the citizens of Harrisburg, it was given out that several Paymasters had arrived from Washington with money.—This was on Thursday morning, and every one thought paying off would be commenced at once; but the day wore away and nobody was paid, neither could anybody account for the delay. On Friday a number of officers called upon one of these Paymasters for information, when some were answered evasively and others were informed that he would pay when he was ready.—These men had all their muster rolls prepared, and did every thing in their power to get their men off. Some proposed paying off their men themselves, and others wanted to give a power of attorney to other parties to draw and receipt for them, but the Paymasters refused to proceed in any other way than the regular method, *whenever they were ready.*

Thus matters stood until about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when a large number of the volunteers congregated in the Market square, who had expected to spend the Sabbath at home, became clamorous—some of them exceedingly infuriated. An effigy, labelled "Paymaster," was hung on the lamp-post in front of the Jones House, which was set on fire and consumed amid the huzzas of the soldiers. While the conflagration was going on the 12th regiment of reserves marched in from Camp Curtin and charged down Second street. The returned volunteers being without arms, gave way. The cry was then raised—"To the Arsenal for your arms!" and the crowd commenced rushing in that direction. The 12th went up Third street at double quick time, and succeeded in surrounding the Arsenal before the volunteers could get any arms out of it—a fortunate circumstance which certainly prevented bloodshed.

Some of the volunteers got an old dismounted cannon, and drew it down to the square on a dray, with the avowed intention of "blowing up the paymaster." It was subsequently taken back.

The threats to hang the paymaster were very fierce, and the Jones House, in which he was stopping, was guarded by soldiers of the 12th regiment.

Order was finally restored on a promise to pay yesterday morning, and the paymaster was as good as his word. He commenced operations on the 2d regiment at the United States Hotel at 10 o'clock, and continued throughout the day, and will continue to-day until all are paid.

The soldiers throughout conducted themselves with great forbearance, considering the cruel manner in which they were treated, and we here declare, from conversations we heard, that it was the kindness and liberality of the citizens extended to the soldiers that prevented a serious out-break, in which we all would have suffered more or less.

The Administration at Washington will have some difficulty in explaining away the cause of this outrage. To acknowledge the incompetency of the officers appointed would strike too near home. No other cause can be assigned, or we are grossly misinformed.

Many of the soldiers, if cared for comfortably, and paid off promptly, would have re-entered the service without leaving the city. The treatment they have received will not only prevent them from going back, but it will militate very much against raising new levies. The men that were here will soon be scattered over the State, and their statements will not be without weight. They talk of a day of retribution, and we think it will come—not only one, but a number. Every election day will be a day of retribution for years to come.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 5, 1861.

CONGRESS.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Ten Eyck, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to all civil employees of the government. Passed.

Mr. Trumbull, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the memorial of the Board of Police of Baltimore, and also a memorial of the mayor and citizens in relation to the same subject, reported that the committee desired to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorials.

Mr. Trumbull said they deemed that congressional legislation was not practicable in the matter.

Mr. Bayard submitted an amendment to the motion of Mr. Trumbull, in the shape of a resolution, granting to the memorialists all their State rights and requiring Marshal Kane to be either delivered up to the civil authorities or be discharged from custody.

Mr. Bayard said he used no language of censure to the majority of the committee, but said in the resolution what he believed to be true and just. He said that the law of Maryland in relation to the police ought to be respected, and the marshal ought to be delivered to the civil authorities where a charge could be made against him or be released.

The matter was postponed.

The House passed the Direct Tax Bill, by yeas 77, nays 60. Mr. McPHERSON voted for the bill. It imposes a tax on carriages of from one to fifty dollars; gold watches, one dollar; silver watches, 50 cents; excise on spirituous liquors, 5 cents per gallon, and on fermented liquors 60 cents per barrel, or 2 cents a gallon. All incomes over $600 per annum 3 per cent., including money at interest, etc. Every interest in the country is also taxed, including a tax on the net income of the banks, but not on their currency or bank circulation. Landed estates are likewise taxed.

Mr. Stevens reported from the committee of ways and means a bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the purchase of arms for the use of the government; which was passed.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution declaring that although certain States of the Confederacy were violently resisting the authority of the government, yet, in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, and with the spirit of our institutions, the doors should be left open for the peaceable return of such States as should manifest a desire to re-ume their allegiance, and proposing the appointment of a Peace Commission of one from each State to report such amendments to the constitution of the United States as should tend to secure that end; and that Congress appoint the Hons. Edward Everett, Franklin Pierce, Millard Fillmore, Martin Van Buren, T. Ewing, J. Guthrie and Reverdy Johnson a commission to meet at Louisville, in September next, to meet an equal number of commissioners to be appointed by the Confederate States, in order to determine upon an amicable adjustment of the existing national difficulties. The resolution was negatived.

The following are the ayes and nays on Mr. Cox's resolution:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey (Pa.), Burnett, Calvert, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Haight, Harding, Holman, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Leary, Logan, May, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Steele (N. J.), Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, White (Ohio), Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

Nays.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Mo.), Blair (Pa.), Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Egerton, Edwards, Elliott, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Harrison, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg (Mich.), Kellogg (Ill.), Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill (Maine), Morrill (Vt.), Olin, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Maine,) Riddle, Rollin (N. H.), Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellaberger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas (Mass.), Train, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wall, Wallace, Walton (Me.), Walton (Vt.), Washburne, White (Ind.), Winslow, Worcester, Wright.

The Senate, on Tuesday, took up the insurrection and sedition bill.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, opposed the eighth section of the bill, which reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted,* That any military commander aforesaid, (commanding general of the United States, the commanders of the several military departments and military districts,) in any district declared to be in a state of insurrection and war, may cause any person suspected of disloyalty to the government of the United States to be brought before him, and may administer, or cause to be administered before him, the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution and government of the United States, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith and loyalty to the same, any ordinance or resolution of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination and pledge, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever. So help me God."

"And on their refusal to take such oath they shall be detained as prisoners until the restoration of quiet and peace in the locality where such arrests may have been made. And any person having taken said oath who shall afterwards be taken in arms against the government, or found aiding and abetting its enemies and opposers, shall be subject to the same punishment prescribed for those who violate their parole, as provided in the 7th section of this bill." [Death or such other punishment as court-martial shall direct; sentence to be submitted to the commanding officer of the military department.]

Mr. Carlile said that retaliation would be the result of its adoption, and would injure rather than aid the Union cause in the South. That those who were in arms against the government did not regard the oath as a moral or personal obligation, and that it could not be expected. He said, further, that if he was taken prisoner by the Confederates, he would readily take any oath offered, and if it would save his life and thus benefit his family or country, he would not hesitate to violate it.—He applauded the other sections of the bill.

Mr. Cowan, of Pa., (Rep.,) alluded to several sections of the bill—particularly the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th—pronouncing them to be unconstitutional and unjust to those who had a right as citizens to claim protection from the civil process.

Mr. Bayard moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., (Rep.,) moved to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Breckinridge said the bill appeared to combine in eleven sections every thing atrocious that has been perpetrated upon any free people in the last five hundred years, and the introduction of such a bill in the Senate was the most gloomy commentary on the degenerate character of the government that could be offered.

Mr. Trumbull asked if anything had been offered in the bill that had not already been done by the President?

Mr. Breckinridge said if the discussion was continued, and an answer to that question was asked for, he would show that no matter how unjust or unconstitutional the acts of the President were, that this bill goes far beyond it.

Mr. Clarke, of New Hampshire, (Rep.) moved that the bill be laid on the table, on which the yeas and nays were called, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Clarke, Cowan, Fessenden, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Latham, McDougal, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Saulsbury and Thomson—15.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson—27.

In the House, Mr. Spaulding, of N. Y., offered a resolution naming Friday, the 2d of August, for the adjournment *sine die* of the Senate and the House, the Senate concurring. Passed.

Mr. Rice, of Mass., from the committee on military affairs, introduced a bill appropriating $1,200,000 for the construction of twelve side-wheel steamers of light draught and great speed, to be commanded by officers of the navy, to pursue privateers in creeks and rivers.

Mr. Burnett objected. The President and Secretary of the Navy are already empowered to provide by purchase or otherwise such vessels as may be required for the war. He alluded to the charges against heads of Departments of fraud and peculation, with which the country is rife—charges brought even by men of their own party, and now he wondered at the power and privilege with which these very men would endow them. Perhaps this bill is an invitation to the Secretary of the Navy to come to Boston and purchase there, *ad libitum,* from the files of ships which, with furled sails, are rotting at the wharves.

Mr. Burnett objected to the headlong style in which this Congress had transacted business. What was the object of this bill? For what were these ships to be built, where were they to be employed, and how? Let us know something about the bill before we pass it.

Mr. Wickliffe, hating piracy next to murder, approved the bill.

Mr. Rice disclaimed any intention of aiding the mercenary interests of his constituents; and explained that the vessels are for especial service. He moved that the committee rise, but yielded to

Mr. Burnett, who explained that he had not said that he objected to the bill, but he did object to the hasty and slovenly legislation by which this Congress had rushed such bills through by gag-law. He merely wished to know more about the bill.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, brought up the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, moved to insert after "soldiers," "members of Congress or any employees of government."

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, would accept the amendment if it were applied with particularity to one member of this House. Bill passed.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the House joint resolution to adjourn on Friday, August 2d, was considered and laid on the table.

In the House, Mr. Vallandigham offered the following resolution, which was objected to by Messrs. Lovejoy and Washburne:

Whereas James E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, did, in the month of March and April last, convey confidential and important information from time to time to the rebel authorities of South Carolina in regard to the movements of the government of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion in said State; and whereas the said James E. Harvey has subsequently declared, in a public communication, that all the dispatches by him sent to the rebels in South Carolina were first shown to members of the administration therefore—therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain what members of the administration were thus concerned in aiding and abetting treasonable communications with the rebels, and, if not incompatible with the public interests, to forthwith remove said persons from authority under him, and to recall the said James E. Harvey.

Mr. May, of Maryland, presented a preamble and resolution in regard to the arrest of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, which is declared to have been in violation of law. They were first confined in Fort McHenry, but were last week taken to one of the forts in New York Bay, for which action no reason has yet been made public. The resolution declares "that the arrest and imprisonment of Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell and John W. Davis, and others, without warrant and process of law, is flagrantly unconstitutional and illegal, and they should, without delay, be released, or their case remitted to the proper judicial tribunals to be lawfully heard and determined."

Mr. Bingham raised the point of order that the resolution violated the standing rule.—Sustained.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a long discussion took place on the motion to postpone the insurrection and sedition bill until the next session. It was not postponed.

In the House, Mr. Stevens, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, which was passed, appropriating $100,000 for providing field fortifications for the defense of Washington.

The Senate bill appropriating $10,000,000 for purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores was then passed.

Also, a bill appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of ordnance for the use of the navy. Passed.

Mr. Fenton offered the following:

Whereas, it is currently reported that the forces now in rebellion against the government, have certain persons in their hands, one of whom is Hon. Alfred Ely, a member of this House; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish this House with any information on the subject, that may have reached him. Passed.

☞ The New York *Times* says: "It is notorious that" Gen. Scott "consented with the utmost reluctance to order the advance until another fortnight should elapse," when Gens. McClellan, Patterson and Butler would have been ready to make a simultaneous attack on the rebels.

☞ There are said to be two hundred schoolmasters in the Third Vermont regiment, which has just gone to the seat of war.

The Vote.

The vote on the proposition of Mr. Wood, of New York, in the House of Representatives, on the 15th ult., is important and deserves to be placed on record. The following are the proceedings in connection therewith:—

Mr. Wood, of New York, offered a resolution that this Congress recommend to the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislatures for the purpose of calling an election of two delegates from each Congressional district, to meet in general convention at Louisville, on the first Monday in September next—the purpose of said convention being to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country—but objection was made from the Republican side, and

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay it on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 92, nays 51.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Appleton, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Mo.,) Blair (Pa.,) Blake, Buffington, Chamberlin, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Curtis, Cutler, Davis, Hawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Franchot, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Hall, Hanchett, Harrison, Hickman, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg (Ill.,) Kellogg (Mich.,) Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPHERSON, Mitchell, Morehead, Morrill (Vt.,) Nixon, Olin, Patton, Pike, Porter, Rice (Me.,) Riddle, Rollins (N. H.) Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shillaberger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas (Mass.,) Trowbridge, Upton, Vandever, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Walton (Me.,) Walton (Vt.,) Washburne, Wheeler, White (Ind.,) Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey (Pa.) Brown, Burnett, Calvert, Crittenden, Cobb, Cooper, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Delaplaine, Dunlap, English, Fisher, Fouke, Grider, Haight, Harding, Holman, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Lazear, Logan, McClernand, Mallory, Morris, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins (Mo.) Smith, Steele (N. Y.) Steele (N. J.,) Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White (O.,) Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

Who Are Secessionists?

The New York *Tribune* is the organ of the Republican party—the Bible by which they swear. The other day we chanced by accident to observe a remark in its editorial columns which looks to us considerably more candid than considerate. It was this:

"*It is by no means the specific duty nor the special interest of Republicans to maintain the Union.*"

And the reason given for this frightful specimen of indifference in regard to the integrity of the nation by a journal that is daily branding somebody or other as a "traitor" who is more patriotic than it is itself, is thus expressed:

"*With the slave States in the Union, the Democrats will probably rule three terms out of four; let secession become a fixed fact, and their chances of ascendancy will be materially lessened!*"

We do not accept the doctrine of the *Tribune* for those of the entire Republican party, but we really believe that the ultra and zealous wing of it, which is by far the largest, accept such heresy. What a shockingly selfish and narrow conception of honest patriotism the individuals must entertain whose affection for his party surpasses his love for his country!—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞ The last York *Press* contains the following well-timed caution:—"We noticed a hand bill posted about town, calling on all voters, without *distinction of party,* to attend a meeting for the purpose of initiating proceedings to call a Union County Convention. We hope that no Democrat will so far forget himself as to be thus entrapped by our political enemies. It is a ruse to catch gudgeons! Let every Democrat stand by his principles, and see that he is not decoyed into these masked batteries of the opposition! The Democrats have ever been the true and most steadfast friends of the Union and the Constitution, and a large number of them are now enlisted in the army battling for its perpetuity.

But one short year ago, when the Democrats spoke of the dangers that were threatening the dissolution of our glorious Union, the Republicans ridiculed and denounced them as secessionists. We hope, therefore, that no Democrat will be gulled by their false professions."

In Doubt.—The Snyder county paper has the announcement of some forty patriots of the Republican party who express a willingness to serve their country in the different offices, if nominated and elected. There appears to be considerable doubt, however, as to what name the party will rally under, as some declare themselves "subject to the nomination of the Republican party"—others the "People's party," and others again the "Union party." But they are *all* Republicans.

Is This Treason?

Hear what Abraham Lincoln said no longer ago than the 4th of last March:

"*Suppose you go to war,* YOU CANNOT FIGHT ALWAYS, *and when, after much loss on both sides, and* NO GAIN ON EITHER, *you cease fighting,* THE IDENTICAL OLD QUESTIONS *as to terms of intercourse* ARE AGAIN UPON YOU."

☞ The Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, is one of the most bold of the bawling crew who keep up the cry of "treason" against honest-minded men, who do not follow in the immediate wake of Republican leaders. To show what sort of a patriot this man Hale is, we need only repeat the fact, that on the 8th day of February, 1858, as will be seen by reference to the Congressional Globe, he presented a petition from Abolitionists for the dissolution of the Union, and took occasion to make the infamous boast that he had previously presented eight petitions of a similar character!

☞ HENRY S. MAGRAW, Esq., of Lancaster, ARNOLD HARRIS, Esq., of Washington, and a Mr. BIRD, who went over to Virginia on Tuesday week, for the purpose of recovering the body of Col. CAMERON, were captured at Fairfax Court House, and are now held as prisoners of war. They are said to be at Leesburg.

— A gentleman from Washington city informs the Pittsburg Post that the party of which Mr. Magraw was one, who went to Virginia to recover the body of Colonel Cameron, did not take a flag of truce with them, but relied upon their personal acquaintance with Gen. Lee and Gen. Beauregard for their safety, and were consequently taken prisoners of war.

☞ A musician in Col. Townsend's regiment, recently brought up from Old Point, states the loss in killed of that regiment in the Great Bethel fight was two hundred and eleven. The full official report has not yet been published.

The Democracy of Ohio.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Columbus, on the 5th day of July, 1851, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, August 7th, 1861, to nominate a Democratic State Ticket, to be supported at the October election.

Resolved, further, That all the electors of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was founded, and are convinced that the present State and National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross extravagance and corruption now so alarmingly prevalent in public affairs, be earnestly invited to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus redeem the State, and place its administration in competent hands.

The Democrats of Iowa on the War.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines on the 24th ult., and nominated Charles Mason for Governor. Resolutions were adopted declaring the "irrepressible conflict" the cause of the war, censuring the South for resorting to arms to redress their grievances, denominating secession a political heresy, and also censuring the President for assuming and exercising military power, but pledging the support of the Democracy of Iowa to the government in the exercise of its legitimate functions in a constitutional manner, and also favoring a national convention to settle the pending difficulties.

Greeley against the Administration.

The New York *Tribune* has broke ground against the Administration. In its issue of the 13th ult., it "pitches into" Mr. Cameron and General Scott in this wise:

"We are now not surprised at the reports which have constantly reached us that many regiments have deteriorated in efficiency since reaching Washington. *It would seem that there is no Secretary of War there,* and above all *no Commander-in-chief,* or a state of things so deplorably subversive of all principles, could never exist."

Had this first appeared in a Democratic paper we presume it would have been pronounced treason.

Congress Pay.

A few years ago, when times were good, trade and commerce flourishing, and money plenty, Congress raised their pay to $3000 per annum,—an increase of more than 50 per cent. on what they had previously received.

Now the country is involved in civil war; times are bad; trade and commerce destroyed; money scarce; thousands and hundreds of thousands out of employment; Government debt going up by hundreds of millions at a jump; taxes increasing; but the Republican Congress, while imposing new burdens upon the people, show no sign of reducing their own pay! Such is the patriotism of Black Republicanism!—*Jeffersonian.*

Speech of Gen. Patterson.—On the arrival of the 21st Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers at Philadelphia, on Monday night, it was marched in front of the residence of Gen. Patterson. The General stepped out, accompanied by Col. Frank Patterson, and made a brief speech, from which we extract the following:

I had, at Martinsburg, about eleven thousand men and six guns. Having reconnoitered the enemy, I found his force to be about 40,000 men and 68 guns. I telegraphed for reinforcements, which were sent to me, and I moved from Martinsburg with about 17,000 men and 26 guns. At Winchester the rebels were strongly entrenched, with numerous earthworks and rifle pits, and had some 68 pieces of heavy ordnance mounted in various commanding positions, and they had felled trees over all of the roads. If I had attacked him there with my force, I would probably have been unsuccessful in dislodging him from his stronghold, and many of the brave men who now I see before me would have been under the sod to-night. [Applause.]

I then marched upon Charlestown. Under the circumstances, I did the best I could, and you, men, did your whole duty, and merit my approbation. Again permit me to bid you welcome.

☞ On Saturday week, thirty ladies of Danbury, Conn., headed by the Danbury Brass Band, in a carriage drawn by six horses, proceeded through the principal streets of that village, followed by a large concourse of citizens, marching to the stirring notes of "The Star Spangled Banner," until they arrived at the "Hickory Tree," on which they caused to be raised a large white banner, bearing the motto, "PEACE AND OUR COUNTRY." In this small and feeble effort on the part of the ladies here, for the promotion of that good old doctrine, "Peace on earth, good will towards men," they will receive, says a Danbury letter in the Bridgeport Farmer, "the support of the six hundred and thirty five good and loyal Democrats of this town."

Disgraced Himself.—Col. D. S. Miles, who commanded the Fifth Division of the Grand Army at the Battle of Manassas—composed of eight or nine regiments—has been placed under arrest, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. It is said that on the day of the battle he was so much intoxicated with liquor as to be unfit for the performance of his duties.

☞ The President has declined to furnish Congress the grounds of the arrest of the Baltimore Police Commissioners, it being in his opinion incompatible with the public weal.

Gratifying his Curiosity.—A member of Congress went out to the Bull Run fight, as he wanted to get a nearer view of the rebels. He fell into their hands a prisoner, and is now gratifying his curiosity in a Richmond jail. His observation and experience will be valuable in his future career.

Significant.—The *Dry Goods Reporter* says that mourning goods are steadily advancing in price.—Beef is down, pork is down; corn is selling for a mere song; oats were never cheaper; the products of the dairy and farm-yard were never lower; but *mourning goods are advancing.* The fact of an advance in mourning goods is rather suggestive about these days.

☞ After tearing his lungs out, almost, in endeavoring to force the march of the main army, before it was ready, and having succeeded in his labors, Greeley is now full of rage over the late defeat, and calls for the retirement of the Cabinet, for its alleged incompetency. The Republicans call Greeley crazy now, but when he acted just as insanely in regard to Democrats, he was in their opinion, a model of virtue and statesmanship.—*Erie Observer.*

For the Compiler.

Are the People Ready to Decide the Question?

In the course of a few months, the people of this Commonwealth will be called upon to decide whether the present Governor of Pennsylvania shall have a majority in the next Legislature, to assist him in plunging the State into debt beyond the reach of payment, except by direct taxation for that particular purpose.

During the short space of time which he has occupied the Executive seat, not less than twelve millions of dollars have been added to our debt, and from what we have experienced at his hands thus far, we can with safety presume, that if the people do not rise in their might, and defeat every man of like faith, who may be placed in nomination for the Legislature, we will in less time than one year have a public debt of not less than fifty millions of dollars.

The most corrupt and designing body of men that ever assembled in the capitol at Harrisburg were those who controlled there last winter, and it is no slander to say that every important act in which the interests of the people were involved bore upon its face at the final passage deception and fraud, premeditated robbery of the tax-payers' money.

Such a system of log-rolling, wire-working, lobby-boring, and bribery, as characterized that body, was rarely, if at all, equalled, in any part of America during its whole history: and to make its proceedings still more odious, the good Republican and patriot, Andy G. Curtin, in whose hands resides the veto power, the only safe guard against corrupt legislation, signed the bills, and whether he was richly paid for his signature we will not venture to say; but if reports be true in regard to his exploits in army clothing, we might with much show of plausibility say the Republicans made a miserable mistake in placing him in nomination for so responsible a position.

It is not necessary for me to refer in this article to the several outrages perpetrated upon the honest tax-payers of the State by that Legislature, as the public records will show the enormities, and coming taxes will make all feel and see the truth of what we assert. Therefore, let him who hath eyes to see, and ears to hear, consider well what shall be the complexion of our next Legislature. Let me say to those persons who are talking of a "union" (*alias* Republican) ticket, that my suggestion to them would be, and it is one fraught with interest to us all, to elect no man to office who is not an honest and unflinching Democrat. This "union," I confess, whilst it would be acceptable to me, would be the surest way to take the sharp horns off of Andy G. Curtin, and arrest the iniquities which bid fair to destroy the confidence and credit of our Commonwealth.

Any other "union" than this would be of no benefit to the people at this time, and I feel certain that in our end of the county, no Democrat can be found who will vote for any other.

The Republican leaders, I am told, are trying to get up a mongrel ticket, to give their party a share of the spoils. But the thing won't take.

We will hoist the whole affair so high into the air as to preclude the most remote probability of its ever reaching the political ground of Adams county again. The hand writing is on the wall, that such a mixture cannot be administered to the people. The pill would not lay a sufficient length of time upon the stomach to operate.

What! National Democrats unite in a ticket with sectional Republicans! The idea is preposterous. INQUIRER.

☞ The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "From all sections of the country we hear of the growing sentiment for peace, and every day serves to increase and *strengthen it among the masses of the people.* It has already become too strong for suppression, and if we do not mistake the 'logic of events,' will soon become the controlling sentiment of the country."

The same paper gives the proceedings of quite a number of peace meetings, recently held, in Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and other States.

☞ An enthusiastic peace meeting, composed of fifteen hundred New Jersey farmers, was held at Schaalenberg, in that State, on Tuesday. Hon. Ralph Demarest presided, and speeches were made by Thomas S. Lawrence, and Thomas Dunn English, Esqs.

☞ Those who have examined the condition of the Government finances must be aware that the Treasury now owes a floating debt of not far from one hundred millions. The current expenses of the next few months at the present rate will swell this amount to two hundred and fifty or probably three hundred million dollars over and above the revenue from customs. So says the Journal of Commerce.

☞ Dr. W. S. King, surgeon and medical director of the United States army, has made his official report of the operations of the medical staff at the battle of Bull Run. He says the number of killed and wounded on the part of the Federal forces is not yet officially known, but he estimates it at from 800 to 1,000.

☞ Joshua R. Giddings, who, under appointment of President Lincoln, represents the United States in Canada, is opposed to any relaxation of party discipline, and (says the Boston Post) has written a letter urging a strict adherence to the ultra Abolition Republican creed. These are "no party" times, are they?

☞ The New York *Tribune* says: "The election of JOHN W. FORNEY, as Secretary of the Senate, has taken everybody by surprise, and has excited as much indignation among the true friends of the Administration as surprise, and still more apprehension that it is a triumph of the professional contract jobbers."

☞ Geo. Walker and W. H. Brotherton, of Waynesboro', and A. J. Potterfield, of Chambersburg, who were engaged in furnishing provisions, &c., in Gen. Patterson's division, were not quite quick enough when the army left Martinsburg, and it is said were captured by the Confederate scouts and sent to Winchester jail, their wagons and contents being seized. It is also reported that J. Allison Eyster, of Chambersburg, has fallen into the hands of the Confederates, and is at Winchester.

☞ Col. Farnham, who was wounded at the battle of Bull Run, has become insane, and has been sent to an insane asylum.