The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Hanale those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

The Volunteer this week contains more than its usual quantum of babble and blather. We are too busy at present to take any notice of it, but if we deem it worth the trouble to unmask its pitiful flounderings, we may do so in our next.

ARREST OF A TRAITOR.—That pestilent old traitor, Henry Seidle, of Dillsburg, York co., was arrested last week, by Deputy U. S. Marments. Seidle is a rampant Glossbrenner and disentegrating the government. Democrat, and had become so much affect ed by the result of the recent election, as to throw off the thin disguise of loyalty he had been previously forced to wear, and had boldly declared for the Davis Oligarchy. He has found his appropriate place in Fort Delaware. He was formerly a candidate for sheriff of York county.

Re The New Five Twenty Year Six Per Cent Loan is the only one which the Government is now issuing at par, and large subscriptions are daily making in all the principal cities. Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co-Bankers, 114 South Third street, are the agents in Philadelphia, and will cheerfully afford every facility and explanation to subscribers. A supply of Bonds constantly on

TAXATION IN DIXIE -The new revenue the levying on the first of January next, a tax of one fifth the value of the products of the land for the preceding year; one fifth the value of the increase of horses, asses, cattle, sheep and swine; one fifth the products made in feeding the same; and one fifth the yearly income of each person. The robels will pay dearly for their whistle.

nen. Eight thousands signatures have been men, who, in the first hurry of selection, obtained for themselves posts of responsibility; only capable, honest, and tru-tworthy solof the sex, which, to use a phrase of Junius, is "always right in sentiment, if sometimes wrong in judgement."

The proposition of the editor of the Volunteer to receive us, in the event of a visit to his office, with as good grace as he can, and then kick us down stairs as a parting salutation, almost escaped our notice. The man who makes this stalwart threat is the same who last week, overheard a very small boy, belonging to the Anderson Troop, justifying the recent attack upon the Volunteer Office. He (the editor) looked carefully around to see that no succor could arrive to the valorous you have grown since eating your -own words about murdering the President. Precious provender they must have been .-Lion-like Bratton!

The confiscation act of Congress interferes with none of the property of loyal men. The emancipation proclamation of the President frees no slaves but the slaves of rebels. The conservatives who denounce either measure can not, therefore, clear themselves of the charge of upholding the cause of the traitors. If they do not like the horror connected therewith, let them give up the

The scoundrel who has been furnishing the rebels with information of army morements in advance, has been detected. He was Thomas, whose loyalty has been called into be promoted to a more responsible position than heretofore, but steal something handsome for himself. He was detected in the business last fall, but Thomas said he could not spare him from the department, and he was retained. Instead of that, if the charges have been shot long ago.

The Wilmington (N. C.) rebel Journal says that seven regiments of negroes which have been in camps of instruction under white officers for three months, and which have becomeremarkably proficient in drill, have arrived to garrison the towns and fortifications during the sickly season. The vellow fever is raging terribly in the town, and the citizens are floeing from the place. We trust the sympathizers in the north will not become horrified at this intelligence, these are not Union negro regiments-only rebels: and the rebels, you know, can do just what they please

THE SOLDIER VOTE. - The vote of the sol diers has been decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. That will be found very convenient to certain politicians, traitorously inclined, who would otherwise have been elected to stay at home. Four Congresmen elect, at least, in this State, would have remained at home, if the soldiers vote had been counted: probably one or two more. It is the refusal of the soldiers' vote which gives the traitors cause for rejoicing. If their votes had been counted, the State ticket the Congressional delegation, and the Legisla-

ture, would have been ours. BEA. The hull of the Monitor has undergone ted, and she is now ready to be launched. the comfort and convenience of her officers.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. - The commissioner has overy business man, and is as follows: TREASURY DEPRATMENT,

Washington, Oct. 23, 1862. I would say, that when the maker of a obeck, draft, note, or any other document, shall neglect to put on the required stamp, it will not do for the party recoiving the same to affix the stamp and cancel it, but it must be returned to the maker for him to do it. Ogo: S. BOUTWELL.

BUCHANAN'S DEFENCE. Our readers will recollect that last week we

has evoked a rejoinder from the "Old Public | the forts in that harbor, and that the Presi-Functionary," in which he attempts to ex- | dent was of the opinion that there was no neces plain away his palpable duplicity. This sity for any such measure in order to secure the statement is too lengthy to permit of its in- forts against attack." Here, then, is the whole sertion here, but we give the following able evidence. We have quoted Mr. Buchapan, and comprehensive review of it, from the Cen. Scott, Mr. Buchanan's own organ, and Philadelphia Press. The editor gives him the General Cass. The shameful and humiliating benefit of all doubts, and yet cannot but con | fact is undeniable that upon the 15th day of | ing his fingers in the same way and applying viot him of the most shameless and treasonable desertion of his country to the vandals bating an ordinance of secession - within five with the new delicacy. After this the neigh shall STARKEY, on the charge of uttering of the cotton realm, who had well nigh suo- days of the passage of that ordinance, while bors noticed the frequent destruction of disloyal language, and discouraging enlist: cecded in their hellish designs of subverting the whole North was sad and sick at heart, Ho-ti's hut by fire, sometimes in the day, Ex-President BUCHANAN has given to the

statement in reply to the card of Gen. Scott, The card of the General is still fresh in the to use his great name as an authority in favor conduct of Mr. Buchanan during that part of his Administration in which the Secession troubles originated, and proved to the world that upon the Ex President, and upon him alone, the responsibility of our present troubles should fall. Mr. Buchanan, indeed, ac-'All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was, the President myself, responsible for lic? bill before the rebel Congress provides for all the acts of the Administration." These are his words, and, as if to make the admission more remarkable, he makes an especial point in favor of Governor FLOYD, who, as his Secretary of War, has been to us the represenative of all that was false and fraudulent in the origin of this rebellion. Governor FLOYD, however, is a deeply injured man .-Hereafter his sins must be visited on Mr. BUCHANAN, for he was President-and alone was responsible The main question at issue appended to an appeal from the women of the between Mr. Buchanan and General Scott is loyal States praying for the removal of all this: Did Mr. Buchanan, as President of the negligent, incompetent, drunken or knavish | United States, the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, the sole depositary of Executive power, Congress not being in session,

not neglect on the part of Mr. Buchanan-we cannot call it treason, but we do most decidedly charge that it was sympathy with treason. And for this we ask no better evidence than his own letter in reply to General Scott. On October 30th, 1860, Winfield Scott, the lad, and then stealthily sneaked up behind him, highest soldier of the Republic, wrote to Mr. seized him by the throat, and kept tightening Buchanan, hidding him to beware of the storm | his grasp, until the poor little fellow cried for that was approaching, and suggesting to him means necessary to avert the danger. This fact Mr. Buchanan admits .attempted to enter the harbor of Charleston, carrying the American flag, and bound on a by rebel cannon, and was compelled to return the coast of the United States. In sixty three time enough to prepare a successful armed resistance against the Government, and that Government was powerless to resent the insult. The world will ask why it was that this great Republic was thus held down by the confidential clerk of Adjutant General the throat while a pretty tributary Common question more than once. He will probably Mr. Buchanan assures us that he had no de-

wealth was permitted to stab it to the heart. sire but to insure peace; that he would not somewhere, and to a place where he not do anything to invite or provoke civil war; only can serve his Southern brethern better that, no matter what preparations the rebels might make to destroy the Government, be would say nothing, and do nothing; he would allow every encroachment and make no resist. ence; he would permit fort after fort to be seized, and see the flag of his country give are true, both Thomas and his clerk ought to | place to pelicans and palmettees, and lone stars, and long red bars. This is the meaning of Mr Buchanap's defence as it reads in our paper this morning. He asks posterity to call him a coward, or an imbecile, or a weak old man, or the slave of the Southern Senators, but he begs not to be calleden traitor .-He pleads guilty of murder in the second de-

gree, hoping to escape the full verdict against his wickedness. Now, we charge this upon Mr. Buchanan He was the friend of the rebel leaders until within a few weeks of the expiration of his term. He did everything in his power to assist the traitors in the consummation of their schemes. He was their ally, their comfortertheir surest and most powerful accomplicefor he held the North at bay while they piotted its destruction, only yielding to the seatiment of the country when a refusal to yield would have gost him the Presidential chair .-We lay aside all the other issues discussed by Mr. Buchanan, and present the evidence on this one grave charge as we have it over his own signature. All his protestations of love for the Union and the country, and his desire to prevent bloodshed and oppose the rebellion, perish before this great fact. We charge upon Mr. Buchanan that he was desirous of aiding the Southern leaders to establish the Southern Confederacy and if he asks for evidence, we call upon General Cass, his Scorea thorough examination, and been found all tary of State. That statesman resigned his right. The vessel has been scraped and pain. portfolio on the 15th of December, 1860. Let

us mark the date. "On the 15th of Decem-Her machinery, both motive power and turret ber," says Mr. Buchanan, "General Scott engines, will be put in complete order. Some states that, accompanied by the Secretary of improvements will be made in her interior for War, he held a conversation with the Presi- gle word, or obeying the first obligation of pose of showing that they alone can put todent. Whilst I have no recollection what- his official oath. ever of this conversation, he doubtless states correctly that I did refuse to send three hunmade a decision relative to tax stamps on dred men to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort cheeks, drafts, notes, &c. It is of interest to | Moultrie, who had not then removed to Fort Sumpter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who recollect the history of the time." This is Mr. Buchanan's own statement. Gen. Scott also mentions the fact of his calling upon President Buchanan on the 15th of December, and says that the President, in "reply to his arguments for reinforcing Fort Moultrie," said " The time has not yet who came at distant periods in the world's open before him. He has a large torce, and

the expectation that a commission should be appointed to negotiate with him and Congress reublished a "chapter of history," by Gener - specting the secession of the State and the prop-1 Scott. In this statement, the old veteran erty of the United States held within its limits." reviewed the last few months of Buchanan's On the day of this conversation, and after admininistration, and critized it very severe- this remarkable declaration of the President ly; showing beyond cavil, that the progress | -a declaration we declare to be treasonable of the rebellion to the measure of importance | -General Cass resigned. The President's and success it had attained up to the hour of own organ, the Washington Constitution. an-Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, was entirely due | nounced that statesman's resignation by sayto the trencherous and imbecile conduct of ing that he had resigned because "he ad-JAMES BUCHANAN, then the sworn custodian vised that the naval and military force should of the liberties of the nation. This statement | be sent immediately to Charleston to reinforce December, 1860, when South Carolina was de-

the President of the United States refused to say the word that would have saved the Re- sows farrowed, the cottage was in flames .country an elaborate and carefully-prepared public; he refused to listen to the prayers of By close watch, they found out the secret, General Scott, who assured him on the honor but he was immediately acquitted as soon as of the first soldier of the age that the South he handed round to the judge and jury his memory of the reader, and any recapitulation ern forts might be reinforced and the rebelof its facts is hardly necessary. General lion suffocated; he refused to hear the en- burnt his fine house to the ground and ate SCOTT was driven into its publication by the treaties of the most venerable and beloved roast pig. Likewise, the jury. The news attempt of New York Breckinridge politicians statesman in his Cabinet! He preferred to spread and soon the town was in flames, and follow the bidding of his Mephistophiles. of Secession. He reviewed very closely the Floyd, who was at his side. He preferred to do the bidding of his Southern masters .-The time had not yet arrived. He should await the action of the Convention of South Carolina." He expected a commission of traitors Is it any wonder that General Scott retired almost heart-broken from the Presicepts this responsibility in a tone that seems | dential presence! Is it any wonder that to invite and defy criticism. The generosity | Lewis Cass threw up his portfolio in disgust. with which he does this is extraordinary .- | and retired from a Cabinet where Treason. was deliberately taking the life of the Repub

The President was true to his word He did "wait the action of South Carolina." On the 20th of December the ordinance of Secession was passed, and Treason held its saturnalia in Charleston city. The city was illuminated, guns were fired, rockets were sent up into the reverberating air. The South was in an ecstasy of joy. We read that guns were fired "in honor of the Seces sion of South Carolina" at Mobile, Wilming. ton, N. C., New Orleans, Savannah, and Augusta Conventions were being held in other States. There was every evidence that min could want to show the purpose and determination of the South. We ask and that the President will retain in the army and there being no appeal to the Legislative any intelligent man who reads this sentence power, refuse to reinforce the Southern forts? to turn back to the dreary memories of that diers. A very wholesome object and worthy Had these forts been reinforced there can be fearful time, and inquire, if he had any no doubt that Secession would have been ren- | doubt as to the determination of these wild | derol impossible. The rebellion would have and rockless men. James Buchanan is an died from inanition. We should have held intelligent man, and he knew in his heart the principle cities, rivers, and seacoasts of of hearts, just as well as he knew that death the South, and by thus establishing bases of was coming and that God would be his communication in the enemy's country been judge, that the Southern leaders determined enabled to make immediate, effective, and to destroy this Republic, and that prominent overnowering war. A failure to do this great among those leaders was John B. Floyd, uty was either neglect or treason. It was his Secretary of War, and Jacob Thompson, his Secretary of the Interior. Finally, the sentiment of the North was too intense to be endured. Our people had waited and prayed, passing through humiliation, and grief, and anxiety, and despair, until men began to say that this conduct could be en dured no longer. December 28th approachinterview: one week since South Carolina had seconded. Gen. Scott again applied to On January 9th the steamer Star of the West | the President. Floyd had served his purpose, and had resigned. Major Anderson had thrilled the nation, by taking possession duly for the Covernment: She was fired upon of Fort Sumptor. The Southern enbel demanded his evacuation of that fort, and the to New York. Here was the admonition and return to Fort Moultrie. The President at the calamity. Sixty three days had clapsed once disavowed the act. "Major Affiderson," since the President had been told to prepare the said, "acted upon his own responsibility, to punish rebellich in the South, and yet re- and without authority, and my first prompt bellion had driven one of his own ships from lings were to order him back." The country stilled these "first promptings," and then days the little State of South Carolina had came the first sign of courage he had shown. He actually consented to allow a vessel to be sent to Charleston, but in the meantime

waited to receive a communication from the traitor commissioners. "I suggested to rently worse than many of his co-workers .-General Scott," he says, "that although I had not received the South Carolina commissioners in their official capacity, but Chinese did, as the story relates; from ignormerely as private gentlemen, yet it might be considered an improper act to send the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sum. their national habitation is preserved, even ter until I had received an answer from them to my letter of the preceding day. The delay could not continue more than forty-eight hours." Discriminating, kind, attentive Buchanan! What was delay to him? He would wait. What if the country was on the Rosecrans to the chief command of the army rack? what if the rebels were mounting cannon in Charleston Bay?—he had waited two months, and two days were nothing. So and Kirby Smith across that all fitted State, he waited. The "private gentlemen" from first northward and then southward again, South Carolina sent him an insulting epis tle, and returned to Charleston, and finally the Star of the West sailed. The remainder of the story is known. After our flag had been insulted, the President of the United States actually consented to a truce with the ebels, in order that they might complete

their arrangements for opening fire on Fort Sumter. The President throws the blame on Major Anderson, and says "it was most fortunate" the expedition did not sail on February 5th, as "the vast inadequacy of the force provided to accomplish the object was demonstrated by information received from Major Anderson, at the War Department, on the last day of the Administration!" Thus we are told by the President of the United States, who had the whole country at Republic had "a vast"inadequac; of force"

We now dismiss James Buchanan. He announces the intention of publishing very soon "a historical review, prepared a year ago." He had better burn his sheets and dragged him deeper in the slough of shame. are tried. Let him beg for mercy at the hands of an outraged country, and from the men to come after him that they may not curse his memory for which we seek so wearily in vain among as men now curse the memory of those rulers arrived for doing so; that he should want the history to punish and oppress and betray a field in which he can move directly forward Laction of the Convention of South Carolina, in | mankind.

A CASE IN POINT.

There are some good things "got off" the Hartford Post, but the following is the best we have seen in its columns for some time. In one of his pleasant escays Charles Lamb gives us the history of the origin of rosstpig. In China, for a long period in early times, it was the custom to eat pigs raw. The Chinaman. Ho ti having a fine litter of these animals, one day left them in charge of his son Bo bo who accidently set the cottage on fire and burned up the pigs. In poking over the ashes he burned his fin gers with the steaming meat. Thrusting them in his mouth he discovered for the first time the excellency of roasted pig, and soon consumed a whole one. His father, returning, saw his loss with anger, and was horrified times before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln to find his son eating cooked pig, but burnthe same remedy, he, too, was enchanted sometimes by night. Whenever one of his smoking temptation. The judge went home, the community devoted their entire energies to roasting pigs. All the insurance companies became insolvent and ceased business New houses were constantly being built, not for dwellings but for fuel, and were destroyed as soon as erected. At last, just as the as well as weak in this his great failure of a number of charges, one of which was the people seemed on the verge of financial ruin, some philosopher arose who taught them how to roast pigs without burning up a whole house to accomplish it.

The Peace Democrats are displaying just such foolish destructiveness. Having tasted of fat offices their desire is to procure them. For the sake of the sweets of position and lengths for possession of them. They are willing to destroy the nation, to burn up and burn down the national edifice if thereby they may live upon the fodder of the public crib. For the sake of a seat in Congress, they would see this fabric of free governmen tumble into ruins. To obtain again these succulent party spoils, they would apply the torch or suffer others to apply it to the tem ple wherein the people dwell. So accustomed have they become to look upon the Govern ment as a means of furnishing nutriment and support to themselves, and not as a benefit to all, that they are preparing to de stroy it in all its greatness if thereby their individual appetites may be satisfied and their tastes pampered. They would make the Government, designed to shelter and protect all men who seek its protection, a see this national structure in flames if they supposed that it would enable them to gratify their greediness. Take their representative men! What does Fernando Wood care for patriotism, for official integrity, for the execution of law for the Constitution or the Union? Who supposes that he wishes to go to Congress in order that the interests of strike the blow." the country may be guarded by his celebra-"single eye?" Who does not know that he has been at any time ready to hetray ed. Two weeks had passed since the last them for less than thirty pieces of silver? Who does not remember that he expressed great sorrow because he could not forward the arms which the police of New York seized and which were designed for the-traitor Toombs to be used in shooting down our cially proposed that New York city should secede from the State? Who be leves that the close of the present month. pose than to gratify his ambition for plotting and for intrigue? Who believes that he would not willingly hand over the Govern ment and the people to the tender mercies of Jeff Davis, if he could secure for himself emoluments and patronage from that chieftain? He wants, he says, "a splendid tyrant" to rule the country. He is only appa

> if the pala es of these men go untickled? Gen. Rosecrans in Kentucky. The hopes of a long-waiting nation are greatly raised by the appointment of Gen in Kentucky. That army is now very large; it was very large when it can a race with Bragg ending in that desperate but indecisive battle at Perryville. We believe that under Rosecrans' command the fighting will quickly be transferred to Tennessee. Nashville will be relieved, and after a lapse of time, most humil Debt contracted prior to July, iating to us as a power, the loyal people of East Tennesse will also be relieved, and the flag of Bonds bearing 7 3 10 per cent the Union be set up in that patriotic region, never to be torn down again. It will always be the belief of thousands that Gen. Buell did not wish to relieve East Tennessee; that he lay idle through a long summer when he might have found profitable employment; and that when the rebels dashed northward to try

General Rosecrans has a reputation for energy which we trust may not this time become ashes just as we are to reap something his command, that tour months after he had from it. In a few words of response to a ser. been warned of the danger to the country enade at Louisville, on Thursday, he simply from an attack on Fort Suinter, this great | declared that he came to fight, not to make speeches. As he goes to his army we hope compared with South Carolina; that while no orders may be issued for others than the he had been waiting, and trembling, and soldiers to see-that no plans will be laid eiholding intercourse with traitors, the great ther in secret or to the public that no reorebellion assumed form and strength, and garization of anything or any body will take menaced us with bloody and persistent war, place. Many of our generals waste half their Then he fled to his home in Lancaster, leave time in upsetting what some former commaning to Mr. Lincoln the task of wading through | der has arranged, and in rearranging staffs, a sea of blood to the restoration of the Union | cavalry, batteries, and all the adjuncts and which he might have saved by saying a sin- | elements of an army, apparently for the puranything else. Let a general take the army

their fortune again in Kentucky, he failed in

every requisite of a general, to meetthem.

If General Rosecrans has, as nearly all believe, the simple and direct executive faculty most of our generals, a brilliant career is to accomplish great results. Nearly all the ple have not lost a jot of their confide

State of Tennessee is yet to be fought for, and whether the army of Bragg goes to East Tennessee through the Cumberland Gap, or goes to the lower country at Murfreesbore and towards Chattanooga, there is some hard work to be done in chasing it out. This work we believe Rosecrans' army will do before winter is allowed to shut it up in idleness, and that in the spring it will be able to de new General of the Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Scott and the Press on Buchanan.

The New York Evening Post says "The interesting paper in which General Scott sets forth his conduct during the trying will be read, not with surprise, but with still more profound disgust for the imbecility and perfidy of the men who then had pos session of the Government The pusillani mous treason of Mr. Buchanan will hand down the name of that 'old public function ary' to history, as that of one of the meanest and most detestable traitors that ever lived. The Boston Journal, which is never rash military talent is being developed, so that in its expressions, 6a√s:

"Why, then, did he not succeed in his patriotic endeavors? The disclosures now published only supply a confirmation of the answer to which all fair minded men had previously arrived. In the first place, Mr. Buchanan was wholly wanting in the decision requisite to the crisis. He was ever passing off the necessary precautions, trust ing to the good faith of the national conspirators and entangling himself with the miserable Southern commissions sent up to Washington to gain time and cloak the sap ping and mining of the rebel alvance a home. Whether the President was wicked duty, must be left, perhaps, for further in

vestigation. "But with regard to one of his Cabinet. at least, there is not a shadow of doubt on this point Secretary Floyd, 'the thief,' was a manifest traitor all through this pe delineated by the pen of Gen. Scott He dissembled, he falsified, he plotted-he did every thing he could, in fact, to prepare the way for successful rebellion. Nor does patronage they are resolved to go at all | Secretary Toucey appear wholly guiltless One thing, at any rate, is certain-the naval vessels were always out of reach when any of them were needed for the purposes sug gested by Gen. Scott, even when, through Berryville. the efforts of Secretary Holt and others, a tardy acquiescence had been wrung from the President. But every one can draw his own inferences from this narrative of Gen-Scott's, which will be among the most valnable data, that is yet to go into the hands of the future historian of the great rebel-

The New York Times, in reviewing the letter of Gen. Scott, says:

"But Gen. Scott's long and earnest labore ere all ineffective—the treason of Floyd and the mingled treachery, imbecility and vacillation of the old knave Buchanan, de | Tennessee. feating nearly every one of his great and far reaching plans.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "Gen. Scott leaves room but for one in material for its organization-conferred on the conspirators the power to strike at the Government, and stripped the country of all nd marching its divisions to different local ities, that its union would be rendered im

National Finances. The leading article in the Circular of

Messrs. Samuel Hallett & Co. for the steamer, Oct. 29, 1862, is on the National-Finan ces. It contains facts of great importance | Gar, on the west side of the Blue Ridge, and at this crisis, and the figures can be relied have a mass of troops in the Shenandoah Valley, beyond the Gap. Constant Sring Hoom as correct :

In anticipation of the annual report of the Treasury soon to be made, we are enabled soldiers? Who does not know that he offi to lay before our readers, approximately, the condition of the national finances up to near not give the exact figures in every case, but he is now seeking effice, for any other pur- our statement will be found to be very nearly

The public debt of the United States may be divided into three classes—that contracted prior to the loan of \$250,000,000, grant ed in July, 1861; the loan of that date, and those authorized by Congress at its late ses

The amount of debts of the first class will, probably, reach about \$118,000,000. Of the second class, the \$250,000,000 is made up of the 7 3-10ths, of which about \$132,009, He is only bolder than they. They all would 000 have been issued; \$50,000 000 6 per burn the house to roast the pigs. What the cents due in 1881, and 50.000,000 of the demand notes which were made receivable for dues at the Custom House. About one half ance, these political epicares will do from of these are already cancelled, and are being recklessness. Will not the nation see that retired at the rate of \$200,000 daily. Their places, however, are supplied by whitermed "new issue" of demand notes. what are Since the passage of the Act of July, 1861, the Government has relied chiefly upon its demand notes; upon the deposits made with several of the Sub-Treasurers, and by the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Of the latter about \$66,090,000 have been issued.

> \$180,000,000 are already in circulation. The Department is now paying them out at the rate of \$600,000 daily Of the class of bonds known as the 5-20s, \$18.571,100 have been issued. The exact | Fifth amount of deposits with the Sub Treasurers on call, is about \$65,000,000. The aggregate indebtedness of the Department, consequently will foot up as follows:

\$118,000,000 132,000,000 Bonds bearing 6 per cent inter 50,000,000 est, paya de in 1881, Certificates of indebtedness. 66,000,000 Deposits with the Sub Trea. 65,000,000 sury, and payable on call, Treasury notes, new issue, 180,000,000 24,000.000 The Five-twenty year bonds, 18,571,100

Total indebtedness \$653,571,100 The statement, we believe, is approximately correct, taking the figures as they stood on the 22d instant, and making the liabilities of Government considerably less than the current estimates. It should relieve all approbension as to any embarrassment to be caused by our public debt. The Eighteenth ward interest on the total amount at six per cent is only \$39,214,266. But only \$449,571,100 draw interest, reducing the charge upor Treasury from this quarter to \$26,974,266. To meet this charge we have the revenue from customs, which will probably equal \$60,000,000 the present year, and the reve nues from the extraordinary sources recently provided.

These sources were designed to realize fully \$200,000,000 annually. We lear ed that so far they promise to prove productive Twenty-first ward far beyond the estimate. There can be no Twenty fourth ward gether the force they must use. This is all doubt of their realizing an immense sum, pretance, and as much an abuse of power as and forming a secure basis, not only for the payment of interest accruing on the public debt, but for its rapid extinguishment, upon he is set to command and use it first before he the close of the war. The abundance of assumes to reconstruct it. If its soldiers are money demonstrates the ability of Governgood for anything they can be used best just ment to borrow to any required amount. As say no more. His last defence has only as they are, and can be improved only as they previously argued by us, the nation finds no difficulty in sustaining the burdens of the war, as it possesses in abundance whatever is necessary for its prosecution—men, food, and materials and munitions of all kinds. So long as the people will dispose of these for the obligations of Government, no financial embarrassment need be feared. In the present financial condition of the

nation, consequently, all is well. The peo-

operations of the Government. They feel that want of success has been due to incom Montgo Lehigh petency in those who have directed affairs, not to any weakness of the cause, or in the means of its maintenance and support.— Confidence is unabated that the right men in the right place will at last appear. More than a year ago it was felt on all hands that Stiles' majority, military successes were essential to the ne Seventh District. gotiations of loans. They have not come i much more without going into a summer the degree predicted or expected; yet it Broomall, U. name of long silence, as in the summer just would be far easier for the Government to nast. The hopes of the nation wait on the borrow to day than it was a year ago. We refer to this to show that it is always unsafe to underestimate the financial strength of the people. On the contrary, the war will demonstrate Broomall's majority, 3,446 a strength on the part of the nation far tran-Eighth District scending whatever was claimed for it by its Wanner, U. most ardent advocates. The natural resour ces of this country are so vast, that no limi can be placed upon its productiveness under the stimulus of a great necessity, or demand, especially so long as the war is not waged upon Northern soil. With our financia rength unabased, all other things will come in due time. The experience, under similar circumstances, of all nations addicted to peace, has been similar to our own. But the work of preparation is going on, while

notwithstanding the failures in the military

LATEST WAR NEWS.

complete success.

The news through rebel channels is quite Carbon nteresting. The robel General Hindman is | Monroe n prison at Little Rock, and is to be taken Pike Wayne to Richmond for trial. Albert Pike makes stealing, under assumed authority, of over a million dollars from the Memphis banks for military operations. Another was that all the wells on the route by which the Union army would march were to be poisoned .-Other charges are made, but they are not specifically important.

Important rebel movements are reported to be going on in Virginia, but what they are the telegraph does not precisely say. Stonewall Jackson, with his troops, is at

James R. Lackland, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, has been arrested in consequence | Sullivan of sentiments expressed at a Democratic Columbia meeting held there lately. A number of State prisoners have been released at Washin ton. The rebel Bragg is in Richmond.

filled up with drafted men-Major General Lew. Wallace has been assigned to duty in the Department of the

Affairs on the Potomac approach a crisis. The relative positions of the two armies are such that a battle cannot be much longer erence, which is, that the Administration of delayed. If the report be true, and we see mere bake house in which their official meats | James Buchaman himself brought about the no reason to doubt it, that the rebel army of nay be cooked. They would with pleasure | slaveholders' rebellion, afforded its leaders | Western Virginia has made a junction with that of Lee, it looks as if General Lee has determined not to retreat, but to give McClel-

the material of defence, by sending abroad lan battle in his present position. The latur ships of war, and so dividing the army ter general, although he has moved his forces, has done it in such a cautious and possible for any good; when traitors who able manner as will no doubt perplex the surrounded Bushanan were prepared to rebel commander and leave him in ignorance as to where the blow will fall. Reconnoitring parties of cavalry are sent out daily, and one of these, under command of Gen. Pleasanton, approached to within a mile or Franklin, two of Snicker's Gap, where the rebels were found in considerable force. They are lying Bedford, in large

> was heard in the vicinity of Purcellsville on Saturday, and it is supposed that a battle was in progress between Gen. Bayard's cavalry and the rebels under Stuart. We may reconnoissance from Bolivar Heights estab lying at Ch rlestown, and they have guns in position to sweep the road. Snicker's Gap has been occupied by Gen Hancock. A heavy force of rebels attempt

ed to retake the position, but were repulsed By general orders, all enlistments made from the volunteer forces into the regular army have been declared void, and such men are to be returned to their regiments. One of our gunboats recently went up York river as far as West Point to put a stop to the contraband trade in oysters carried on

Private Wm. W. Lunt is to be shot for desertion to the enemy and for highway rob-Richmond papers say that the people of North Carolina distrust the ability of the rebel government to protect them against the Union troops

by the rebels.

Gen Banks is at Boston, it is supposed arranging some of the details of the Texas expedition.

Congressional Districts-Official. First District - Philadelphia. Of the "new issue" of Treasury notes, about Webb, U. Randall, B 1.832 1,672 1,1731,108 759 Third " 1.552 918 1,156 829 827 1,205 Eleventh ward 6,278 7,720 6,273

Second District-Philadelphia

O'Neill, U. Biddle. First ward Seventh ward 1.843 1,223 1,231Eighth ward Ninth ward 1,831 Tenth ward 8,614 6.068 O'Neill's majority, 2,546 Third District-Philadelphia. Myers, U. welfth wards Thirteenth ward 1.231Sixteenth ward

Randall's majority,

867 1,793 1,058 8,285 42 Myers' majority Fourth District-Philadelphia. Kelley, U. 1,712 Fourteenth ward Fifteenth ward 1,2012,188 1,505 8,946 8,118 828 Kelley's majority Fifth District-Philadelphia (part) and Bucks. Thayer, U. Twenty third ward

Twenty-fifth word

648

5,124 Ancona's majority, Ninth District. Stevens, U. Steinman, B. 6,650 Stevens' majority, 4,524 Tenth District Campbell, U. we are really making vastly greater progress 5,475 3,043 Schuylkill than is generally supposed. In the mean-time, we are consolidating our political unity, 7,089 2,200 gaining in confidence and in experience, 9,289 8,518 8,518 which cannot fail in the end to conduct b Strouse's majority, Eleventh District. Johnson, B. 4,376 1,698 Northampton 984 468 88 239 2,061 771 2,769 2,592

Sixth District.

Krause, U

5,288 2,854

8,092

7,187 2,754

9,891 6,445

6,640 4,676

11,816

8,092

8,224

4,975 1,470

6,445

10,022

4,898

McCall, B.

Ancona, B.

11,676. 9,084 Johnson's majority, Twelfth District. Grow, U. Luzerno. 5,708 8,933 8,59<u>0</u> 2,816 9,641 11,408 1,767 Dennison's majority, Thirteenth District. Tracy, l. R. Clark, R. Bradford 4,035

8,575 1,888 1,11& 281 1,467 807 609 2,820 1,183 9,520 7,708, 7,703 1,817 The old Pennsylvania regiments are to be

Tracy's majority Fourteenth District Patterson, U. tiller. B 2,090 1,550 1,582 3;084 1,186 Northumberland, 1,264 1,683 3,488 Snyder 928 8,950 Dauphin, 10,109 10,630

Miller's majority, Fifteenth District. Glossbrener, B. 7,179 Bailey, D. 4,154 3,301 1,988 579 11,965 9,746, 9,746 Bailey's majority 2,219 Sixteenth District

McPherson, U. 2.517 3,124 719 2.969 8,148 1,011 1,686 10,426 10,963 10,426 537 Coffroth's majority.

Seventeenth District. Blair, U. McAllister, B. 1,418 2,855 2,315 2,107 2,361 1,999 1,462 1,867 Huntingdon, 8,828 7,656 7,656

McAllister's majority, 772 Eighteenth District. Armstrong, U. 2,786 1,082 2,530 1,038 1,419 Lycoming 3.681 1,271 2,782 E. Centre.

9,272 8,855 8,855 417 Hale's majority, [639 votes were cast for H. A. Child.] Nineteenth District. Schofield, U. Courtright, B.

4,112 1,896 1,804 1,424 671 82 2.6 8,148 1,245 Werren, 2,198 1,508 564 50 607 Clearffeld. Jefferson, McKean. Forest, 195

Cameron 9,954 9,462 9;462 492 Schofield's mai. Twentieth District. Church, B. 3,654 3,091 2,498 2,348 Myers, U. 5,044 3,404 Crawford. 1,447 2,589 1,867 Venango, 13,404 11,586

1,034 818 Myers' majority, 1,039 Twenty-First District. Steward, U. 6,068 2,717 3,728 3,564 Fayette, Westmoreland. 1,545 Indiana, 10,009 10,284 225 Dawson's majority,

Kline. Twenty-Second District. 1.49 1,649 1,107 Moorehead, U. Hamilton, B 8,087 6,678 llegheny (part) 1,82 8,248 2,859 Moorehead's maj. Twenty-Third District. Williams IU Ziegler, B $2,292 \\ 2,810$ Allegheny, (part)

2,241 Armstrong. 8,989 7,685 7,685 1.80 2,154 1,601 1,854 Williams' mai. Twenty-Fourth District. 8,118 Wallace, U. 2,648 2,808 902 8,688 Lawtence, 1,788 8,037 Beaver, Greene, 4,209 Washington, Carrigan, B -9,984 9,547 9,547 1.152

Lazear's majority, The rebel General Van Dorn was instantly removed by Jeff Davis after losing the battle of Cornith. Gen. Halleck remarks that the same rigid system of accountability would doubtless have saved us from many disasters and reverses in the past.

3,061 6,482 Phila. Districts 8.680 5,925 9,605 9.548 62 Thayer's majority,