

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance on the following morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have quite a large number of communications on hand, some of which we shall try to find room for. Correspondents, to be admitted, must write short, pointed articles, upon current topics. They must write only on one side of the sheet.

THE POSITION.

The Star of last evening says: "As Gen. McClellan did not attack the enemy yesterday, it is believed that he regards himself as being the complete master of the situation. Else why permit them to continue to receive accessions to their forces in Maryland?"

We do not know that the military authorities are controlled by the policy here indicated, viz: that of allowing the enemy to get on this side of the Potomac, for the purpose of more effectively destroying him. That is, however, a very commonly received view of the case.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press represents that the citizens of Poolesville and vicinity received the rebels with open arms and hands, gladly supplying their wants, and hailing them as deliverers. According to this correspondent, the occupation of the rebels there had none of the aspects of a raid, but looked rather like the recovery of their own country. They endeavored to give it that aspect at Frederick, and did so, so far as proclamations go. And, in fact, they probably treated the people there as well as they do the people in Georgia or Virginia.

Our informant from Pennsylvania is, that the people in what may be called the exposed regions, are cool and ready for fight. They do not as yet admit that they are unable to cope with the ragged, worn-out and poorly armed soldiery of secession, or that the only chance for safety is in flight.

The later reports of last evening indicate that the rebel force which marched upon Frederick, has turned west and is in possession of Hagerstown, their supposed intention being to get back to the Potomac at Williamsport, or some other point above Harper's Ferry. That road is clear for them, so far as is known here, so that it does not distinctly appear how the operation of "bagging" the rebels, which is so much talked of, is to be performed, unless it be in some such way as the Irishman "surrounded" three prisoners taken on a certain occasion.

The present look of things is, that the movement into Maryland was a mere raid of famished and ragged soldiers in search of supplies, just as the movement of Gen. Kirby Smith into Kentucky is now understood to have been. Such things can have no permanent effect upon the result of the war, although, for the time being, they will inspire the enemy and damage us abroad.

The worst feature about them is the readiness with which the public seem to gulp down the most improbable and even impossible exaggerations of the numbers of the enemy.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

We published, a few days ago, a speech delivered on the 19th of August, at Hannibal, Missouri, by Senator Henderson, of that State, in advocacy of the adoption of a plan of emancipation. The following paragraph gives the whole case in a nutshell:

"But it was urged that the people were becoming quiet, and it would be the worst policy to excite them by the agitation of the slavery question. The first error in this objection consists in the fact that the secessionists were not quiet, and never intended to be until one party or another shall be expelled from the States; and the second is, no greater degree of excitement can be properly created than exists at present in our unhappy State. The whole of this statement, too, is founded upon the very question. It really seems that if the whole subject were removed, the agitation would expire for want of food."

It is true everywhere, that the secessionists never intend to be quiet until they either carry their point or are themselves put down, and that no measure can make them more bitter and determined than they already are, and have been since the outbreak of this war. So also, it is true everywhere, that no measure can be called "agitating" which would put a final end to "agitation," by killing the subject-matter of "agitation." If the whole subject were removed, the agitation would expire for want of food."

As to the Treasury notes, they are as yet scarcely visible in the general circulation of the country. At the West, they cannot be properly said to circulate at all, being bought and sold at a premium, for reluctance to the East. The issue so far made, has produced no inflation of the currency, or, at any rate, not enough to arrest the tendencies to depression in real estate and other fixed property, resulting from a state of war. We believe that if it becomes financially expedient for the Government to increase the amount of Treasury notes to five hundred millions, it may be done without much hazard of disturbing values and prices.

THE QUARRELS AMONG THE GENERALS.—We give, as additional gossip on this interesting subject, the following from the N. Y. Times of yesterday: "It is understood that Gen. Pope alleges that the only reason why he could not renew the action on Saturday morning was, that his message on the verge of starvation; that he had telegraphed and written repeatedly for rations and forage, and that on Saturday morning he received a letter from Gen. Franklin, written on Friday at Alexandria, and saying that he would send him the necessary supplies, and that he would send for rations and forage would be loaded and sent forward as soon as he would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. As this could not possibly be done, he was compelled to fall back to Centerville. As the President has appointed Gen. McClellan to the highest command, it is clear he does not believe this statement, and that he has not full faith in Gen. Pope."

It is also understood that Gen. Pope has officially charged that Gen. Fitz John Porter remained throughout the heavy battle of Priek's all day in full sight of the enemy and in full hearing of the guns, and yet refused to obey orders to attack, and that Gen. Griffin's brigade was also held inactive during the whole of Saturday's battle, while the General himself spent the whole day in making himself strict on the commanding general, in presence of a promiscuous assemblage. And Gen. Pope attributes to these circumstances his loss of the battle."

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—We learn that John S. Caldwell, and other "top-sailed" secessionists of Frederickburg, threw the rebel "stars and bars" to the breeze from the court house of that "finished city," a few days since; but the acting Mayor, John M. Herndon, who is either a Union man or a very prudent secessionist, ordered the rag to be taken down, which was done. He believed, perhaps, that the rebel sway thereabout would be of short duration. We are told, also, that many of the flags which were displayed from private buildings, upon the entrance of rebel troops, were very soon taken in, doubters for the same prudential reason.

SLAVERY AGITATION.

There has been a good deal said upon this question of slavery agitation in certain quarters; and in all cases these persons who have professed to deprecate agitation the most, have been the most persistent agitators in the country.

This has always been the fact. In the early days, when abolition was in its infancy, the pro-slaveryists, or, in other words, the Democratic and hunker politicians, agitated infinitely more to put down agitation, than the abolitionists did to put down slavery.

They have never been willing to let the question rest. If the abolitionists were disposed to keep silent, they would not let them.

After the compromise of 1850, it was agreed by the politicians to let the slavery question rest, both in and out of Congress. In short, they told us that the measure then adopted were a finality, and nothing was to be permitted by the great Democratic party then in power to occur to disturb the peaceful relations then existing between the North and South. All further agitation was forever to be "restrained."

And the people, accepting a very inconsiderable number of ultra abolitionists scattered over the North, acquiesced.

Who, then, commenced this agitation with a tremor? The men who are eternally discussing the negro question to-day; the men who see nothing worth preserving under the Constitution but negro slavery; whose motto is, "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." If slavery can be preserved intact, but not then slavery without the Union. These are the agitators the country has most to fear. The men who love slavery and hate freedom, who are endeavoring night and day to influence and shape the policy of the Government that slavery, their darling idol, shall receive no detriment from the prosecution of this war. To these men we owe our defeat before Richmond, and our recent disgraceful retreat in front of Washington; both of which disasters will cast our own people into the deepest slough of humiliation and despondency, and give us a most unenviable reputation as a nation of do-nothings or of cowards, neither of which we are. It is not real, but apparent, and only apparent because of the treachery or blunders of this very class of agitators, the pro-slaveryists.

How long will a great and mighty people, with an abundance of men, good men, courageous men, and ample resources, suffer itself to be hoodwinked and cheated out of its liberties by this cruel devil of slavery, led on by its befooled and knavish adherents and worshippers.

The nation is, where it is to-day, disgraced, because this war has not been prosecuted upon right principles, because the certain and unmistakable indications of Providence have been disregarded, and slavery, the cause of this internecine war, has been left to the South as their strong tower.

No more suicidal policy could have possibly been adopted, and still, with the lessons of the past week and the gory battle-fields of Virginia fall before us, we go on the same old way, and the advocates of slavery are as rampant as ever. It will not do to touch it, they tell us. When shall we learn wisdom from experience? When shall we strike the rebellion in its weakest point?

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY.—Upon inquiry at the Treasury yesterday, we learned that on the last day then reported, forty-eight thousand dollars of Treasury notes of the denominations of one and two, were printed. Every effort is made to press the work, but the difficulties are great. Each note receives five distinct impressions, and an interval for drying is necessary after each impression. The whole amount of Treasury notes below the denomination of five dollars, authorized by law, is thirty-five millions of dollars. It is easy to calculate when this amount can be printed, with a proper attention to the safeguards against counterfeiting.

Day before yesterday, the Treasury received from the printers thirty-five thousand dollars in the small postage, or change currency. For several days before, the amount received had ranged from sixteen to twenty-two thousands. These small notes require only two impressions in printing them.

As to the Treasury notes, they are as yet scarcely visible in the general circulation of the country. At the West, they cannot be properly said to circulate at all, being bought and sold at a premium, for reluctance to the East. The issue so far made, has produced no inflation of the currency, or, at any rate, not enough to arrest the tendencies to depression in real estate and other fixed property, resulting from a state of war. We believe that if it becomes financially expedient for the Government to increase the amount of Treasury notes to five hundred millions, it may be done without much hazard of disturbing values and prices.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Federal Steamer Captured.

CHICAGO, September 9.—On the 31 instant, the steamer U. B. Ferry, with two Dahlgren howitzers, while engaged in the Tennessee river, was captured by a party of guerrillas. The enemy had taken a position on an adjacent hill, and fired so rapidly as to drive the gunners of the steamer away from their guns. The rebels removed the guns from the boat, and captured seventeen Government officers and men, and then burned the boat. The officers of the steamer were subsequently liberated. The enemy also captured three free negroes and sold them on the spot.

FROM EUROPE.

News by the Australasian.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Lord Palmerston on the Trent Affair.

Defeat and Capture of Garibaldi.

New York, Sept. 9.—The following additional details of news by the steamer Australasia have been received:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Melbourne, referred to the Trent affair, which he said was settled in a manner consistent with the honor, principles, and dignity of both England and America.

The London Times reiterates its arguments that the North cannot conquer the South, and says that the time for compromise of some kind has arrived, and that the worst settlement of the desperate contest cannot be so fatal as the continuance of the war.

The Times then draws the analogy between the position of England during the revolution of 1649, and the present position of the North, and says that it is time the North followed the example of England.

The Army and Navy Gazette describes Gen. McClellan's campaign as the most signal failure seen in the history of the North.

Lord Brougham had made a speech urging the necessity of absolute neutrality and non-interference in every sense of the word, as the only security for the peace of England, and the return to the benefit of the officers of the army.

The Liverpool Post draws attention to Secretary Seward's late circular to encourage emigrants, and urges the distressed operatives of Lancashire and the Irish poor to follow Mr. Seward's advice, and emigrate to the North.

The London Daily Express urges that the Emperor Napoleon cannot be allowed to assume exclusive control in Italian affairs, and urges the British Government to speak out.

There were twelve miles of post-England had protested against any French occupation of Neapolitan territory, and that England even threatened a corresponding movement in Sicily if France receded to such a step.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon presided at an important Cabinet Council on the 28th of August on Italian affairs. Very important matters, it is said, were discussed.

A French squadron has been sent to Naples, and an English squadron, it is said, has also been ordered there.

AUSTRIA.

The military governments continue. Outbreaks were apprehended, but precautionary measures had been taken to counteract them.

LATEST VICTORIES.

LONDON, August 29.—The Times of today has an article on the extraordinary position of the Democratic party in America. It says that they are fighting in a cause for which they feel the most boundless devotion, but at the same time they are fighting for a party which they detest. It regards Mr. Vallandigham's recent speech as an exposition of the feeling of the Democrats, and thinks their demoralization in every way important, as it serves to show the party of rebels in great difficulties.

President Lincoln will have to struggle against the legitimate effects of the war—a violent reaction against his own army and arbitrary acts.

LATEST VICTORIES.

PARIS, August 30.—A telegram just received in this city states that Garibaldi has been defeated, wounded and captured.

LONDON, August 31.—The Monitor says that the insurrection which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy has terminated.

Garibaldi, after a very sharp contest, was compelled to retreat. His Italian frigate was immediately ordered to convey him to Spezia.

INVASION OF MARYLAND.

HAGERSTOWN OCCUPIED.

Pennsylvania Threatened.

From the Baltimore American of the 9th. The intelligence we have this morning indicates that our armies yesterday, that a division of the rebel army has taken a western route towards Hagerstown, were correct. We have now tidings that Hagerstown is occupied, and that the great body of the loyal citizens have been compelled to flee towards Chambersburg.

When the enemy moves from Frederick towards Hagerstown it is virtually turning his back on Baltimore and Washington, and moving to a point where he can reach the Potomac river at Williamsport by a march of but seven miles.

While his infantry has partly moved west, his cavalry is scouring through the border of York county, Pennsylvania, and it may well be imagined that destruction and devastation is marking the line of his progress. It is to be hoped that some of the rebel sympathizers, of whom there are large numbers in York county, will learn the madness of the insanity by which they have been misled, and that they may suffer at least equally with their loyal neighbors.

The artillery of the enemy is doubtless retained in Frederick and Montgomery counties to protect the rear against the advance of Gen. McClellan.

Position of the Enemy.

As far as we can ascertain, the lines of the enemy extended in the direction of Washington to the Seneca Creek, on the river road, and in five or six miles this side of Poolesville, and is more than twenty-two miles from Washington. The Intelligence of this morning says:

By persons from Rockville yesterday we learned that the rebel army had occupied the western bank of Little Seneca creek, from its mouth at the Potomac, twenty-two miles above Washington, to the public stage road at Middlebrook Mills, a line of some ten miles.

Middlebrook is about eight miles west of Rockville, on the turnpike road, between Georgetown and Frederick City, and about twenty-three miles from Washington.

Gen. McClellan passed through Rockville on Sunday last, and spent a short time to rest and refresh himself and horses.

We do not hear of more than a rebel cavalry platoon on the Baltimore road, near New Market, on the turnpike, and Monrovia, on the railroad.

Gen. Burdick was said yesterday to be threatening the enemy's lines near Hyattsville, which would indicate that they had retreated from Middlebrook six miles towards Frederick, on his march out from the Rebel Lines.

The train of cars from York, this morning, reports that the rebels had not yet entered York county, though they were reported in force at Emmittsburg, directly on the line, and not more than eight miles from Gettysburg.

Movements of the Rebels.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 9, 10 o'clock, a. m.—A scout reached Hagerstown last evening, who left Middlebrook (18 miles southeast) at 5 o'clock. He reports that the enemy were there in considerable force, and advancing.

All the rolling stock of the railroad has been removed from Hagerstown, and the telegraph wires have been cut. The rebels are reported to be near Middlebrook, from which place scouts and messengers will be sent. Further intelligence is expected soon.

The Latest from the Border.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 8—Midnight.—A citizen of this place, who left Gettysburg at two o'clock this afternoon, reports that he saw a man there who reported that there was no enemy between Frederick and that point this morning.

Reports from Hagerstown this evening state that there is no enemy in force near there, but that the rebels have commenced their march with Hagerstown since 9 o'clock, but we expect to hear from the operator during the night.

Traitors Unmasking Themselves in Maryland.—Preparations for Meeting the Rebels.

HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 8.—The late movements of the rebels have caused some commotion on this side of the Potomac. Refugees from Hagerstown say that there were instances of the men who have formerly professed to be loyal to the Union, openly aiding and abetting an advance of the rebels.

More troops arrived here from New York last night. Regiments have also arrived from Indiana, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Brigadier General Andrew Porter will command the regular militia, raised in this part of the State.

A committee of citizens are here from Lancaster, asking for arms for that county. The policy, I believe, is to supply the border counties first.

The following named gentlemen are reported to have been appointed brigadier generals, for gallant and meritorious service in the field: Col. Joseph Mott, of the Sixth New York; C. J. Gerson R. Carr, of the Second New York, and Col. Nelson Taylor, of the Thirtieth New York.

MERRIMAC No. 2.—The Fortress Monroe dispatch of Monday has the following: "It is said, in Richmond, that the New Merimac is a failure, but she is completed."

Six hundred more paroled Union prisoners had been brought down from Richmond.

CONTRABANDS.—About three hundred able sons of toll, late from Virginia, and slavery, came up from Alexandria yesterday, and were sent to some of our fortifications to work thereon.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BRADFORD.

To the People of Baltimore.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Executive Department, Annapolis, September 8, 1863. Whereas it has been represented to me, upon authority which seems unquestionable, that a portion of the rebel army of the South, now in arms against the Union, have crossed our border, and are encamped upon our territory, menacing the city of Baltimore and other portions of the State with a hostile attack, and it is expedient that besides all the powers with which the Government may be prepared to meet this daring invasion, the our own citizens should without delay, organize throughout the State such a militia force as may effectually assist in defending our homes and families against the assault of the invader:

I therefore, virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of the State, hereby call upon our citizens to enroll themselves at once, in volunteer military organizations, that no possible power of command may be overlooked in preparing to meet every emergency. In the city of Baltimore I would especially call upon our citizens to organize at once, and complete the formation of the First Light Division of Maryland volunteer militia—in which several companies have been already filled, and their officers commissioned.

As a mistaken impression seems to exist to some extent of a purpose to offer to the Government the services of this division, or some portion of it, as United States volunteers for that purpose, and this impression may tend to retard the organization of the division, I would take this occasion to reiterate the assurance already given to many who have consulted me on the subject; that no one by becoming a member of any company in that division places himself thereby in the power of the officers of the organization to transfer his services, without his consent, to the volunteer forces of the United States. Whilst opportunity will be given to any regiment or brigade connected with this division to make such tender of their services to the Government, no member of any such regiment can be constrained to such a course by the majority of the command, nor without his individual consent.

I have a high regard for the character of this military organization, I hope to see the ranks of the First Light division immediately filled, prepared, when called into the service of the State or city, to respond effectually in maintaining their peace and ministering to their defence. At the same time any portion of it disposed to extend the sphere of its usefulness will have the opportunity, with the consent of the Government, of uniting their exertions with the other volunteers from Maryland in the service of the United States.

To the citizens of the several counties, I would appeal, and especially commend to them the formation of volunteer country companies, as better adapted than any other to the present emergency.

I have provided and am ready at once to distribute cavalry arms and accoutrements sufficient for all that will probably be organized; and whilst every effort will be made to arm every man of the infantry volunteers that may offer, let our citizens not wait for the distribution of arms, but organize everywhere without delay, and assist in driving from the State the invading host that now occupies its soil, armed with any weapon which opportunity may furnish.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this 8th day of September, 1863.

By the Governor: W. B. HILL, Secretary of State.

HOSPITAL SCENES—No. 11. Who is Morgan, the Guerrilla? A lady writing from Central Kentucky to a friend in this city says:

"You have of course seen accounts of John Morgan's raid through here. To do him justice, I must say that, excepting their taking horses to replace their jaded ones, and levying on our people for forage and provisions, they were quiet, well disciplined and managed, and in this part of the State treated the Union people respectfully. In a few instances they took other private property besides horses and forage, but it was done in such an elegant Paul Clifford style, that the seceder were in good admiration of their chivalry. The famous John Morgan is of Lexington, a nephew of Frank K. Hunt, and was a perfect vagabond for some years. He was as disolute as he could be, a gambler, negro-trader, &c., &c. He is the idol of the seceder here, and really his dash and daring are admirable. A Michigan cavalry regiment have been following him for six months and have never had success with him yet. They say indeed, that Morgan's men excel in retreat because, when their horses grow tired, all they have to do is to steal fresh ones when they can lay hands on them. It is not an shame that they should have made a circuit of the best part of the State, and got off without any trouble, except at Cynthiana? That fight, so unequal, was as bravely fought by the Federals as ever man fought."

"In — they lost some prisoners and some of their disaffected men deserted. They got few recruits."

A letter from Thomas H. Benton. The following letter from Thomas H. Benton, to John M. Clayton, of Delaware, has just been published:

JULY 21, 1855.—I hope you saw the chapter on Mr. Calhoun's admission of support of the Missouri Compromise. It is a heavy blow upon his followers, who are not a political party, but a sect, following a man, and propagating his doctrines, and to whom a proof of infidelity is a stumbling-block.

"Believe me, the feeling for disunion is becoming current in the slave States, and is almost unanimous in some of them, and a letter like yours would do good in staying it. The slavery question is a cover for the real motive, which are, with politicians, ambition with the masses a belief that the Union works to the disadvantage of the South, and that they will do better separated. It is upon this feeling that the pulliers work, and make the designs with the dangers of slavery, and are making great progress."

Yours, truly, "THOMAS H. BENTON."

ARMY.—An Irish woman told a German woman, a few days ago, that she had brought some arms with her from Ireland, and did not like to give them up. The German woman said she had an old left on her premises, and told the Irish woman to throw her arms up there. But the arms were not thus hidden, and on a complaint made by the German woman the Irish woman's premises were searched by a file of soldiers. The search, however, proved unavailing. Neither gun, sword, nor pistol was found, and the soldiers called on the German woman for more definite instructions. Thereupon the German woman confronted the Irish woman, and said:

"You told me that you brought arms with you from Ireland."

"And so I did," answered the daughter of Erin. "I brought them from my father, and he is a left-hander in the right eye of the daughter of Germany, and a right-hander in her left eye."

The soldiers laughed at the joke, as the German woman strolled—N. O. Picayune.

WONDERFUL.—The New York Evening Post tells a large story of the freaks of lightning in France. A young girl was struck by lightning and changed to a boy.

The very thing wanted in this vicinity. Our women are anxious to enlist, but under existing circumstances the Government will not receive them. Fine that lightning rod, and lay the objection removed, — Missouri Democrat.

NEW ENGLAND ITEMS.

The Saco Democrat, Maine, is outspoken in its hostility to the Administration and the war. In a late number of that journal, we find the following language:

"The war is un-democratic, and ought to be abandoned. We have counseled and do counsel the Democracy, as individuals and in convention, to oppose the war."

This platform of that paper, which is in issue today in the State allocated, is this: "That the reconstruction of the Union by force, against the embittered feelings and united strength of nearly one half of the States, is a palpable absurdity and an utter impossibility."

This editor belongs to that class of bipeds, a genus not yet extinct, who pronounce every Administration unconstitutional and un-democratic that does not keep them in office. It was doubtless un-democratic, according to this man's ideas, to displace him from the custom-house of the town of Saco.

K. G. C.'s in MAINE.—The Portland Press declares that there are Knights of the Golden Circle in Maine, and adds: "The members of that infernal organization in this State are not idle. They are as busy here as in Illinois, although not so numerous. But the eyes of the Government is upon them, and in due time their iniquitous proceedings will be exposed to an indignant and outraged people."

The Newport (Rhode Island) artillery appear to be opposed to drafting any of their number for war. The company was one of the first to respond to the call of the Governor in 1861. They distinguished themselves, as company F, in the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861. The members of the company were exempt from a draft in 1862, as their records show. It is thought this company will soon volunteer.

The Providence Press intimates that there are many people in that city who seem to have become suddenly lame, and that crutches are in demand. This may be so, though we think it is not so prevalent as some are fond of intimating.

Mrs. Wm. Haskel, of Kennebec county, Maine, has seven sons in the army; six in the ranks, and one, who is lame and cannot march, acts as cook for the company. Mrs. Haskel thinks she has filled her quota.

Hon. Charles R. Train, member of Congress from Massachusetts, has been appointed on General Gordon's staff. All the General's staff officers were either killed or wounded in the recent battles.

"It is certain that there are among the people whole communities of those who, by the speeches they hear and the papers they see, are led into a condition of utter dissatisfaction with the Government—such dissatisfaction that they will not only refuse to support the Government, but will actively oppose it. These men, we regret to say, are not Democrats, but they are Republicans, thoroughly misled."—Springfield Republican, August 5.

We do not believe a word of it; and for this reason: the Republican lets slip no opportunity to vilify and abuse those with whom it once allied. There is no such feeling as the Republican represents, anywhere in Massachusetts.

Some chaps who went into the orchard of a Mr. Scott, in Winsted, Connecticut, and stole quite a quantity of apples, had the impudence to take his wheelbarrow to carry them away to it: That was cool.

Who is Morgan, the Guerrilla? A lady writing from Central Kentucky to a friend in this city says: "You have of course seen accounts of John Morgan's raid through here. To do him justice, I must say that, excepting their taking horses to replace their jaded ones, and levying on our people for forage and provisions, they were quiet, well disciplined and managed, and in this part of the State treated the Union people respectfully. In a few instances they took other private property besides horses and forage, but it was done in such an elegant Paul Clifford style, that the seceder were in good admiration of their chivalry. The famous John Morgan is of Lexington, a nephew of Frank K. Hunt, and was a perfect vagabond for some years. He was as disolute as he could be, a gambler, negro-trader, &c., &c. He is the idol of the seceder here, and really his dash and daring are admirable. A Michigan cavalry regiment have been following him for six months and have never had success with him yet. They say indeed, that Morgan's men excel in retreat because, when their horses grow tired, all they have to do is to steal fresh ones when they can lay hands on them. It is not an shame that they should have made a circuit of the best part of the State, and got off without any trouble, except at Cynthiana? That fight, so unequal, was as bravely fought by the Federals as ever man fought."

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