TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861.

THE ISSUE AND THE END: The Slaveholding rebellion is a war not only against the existence of our Repub lic, but against the Republican idea. It is hostility to the rule of the people. It is a war to establish the right of the

Few to domineer over the Many. The Constitution exacts a Republican form of Government from all the States. The slave-holders seek to subvert the dem ocratic model and replace it with despotic Government. They scornfully repudiate the popular notion of the inslienable rights of man, and trample under foot the sentiments of the Declaration of Independer ce.

A majority of the Northern people do not yet seem to comprehend the character of the war which has been forced upon them. They do not realize the atrocious nature of the enemy they have to deal with. The slave-holders hate the North, because its institutions are Democratic in form and practice.

Some persons suppose the slave-holders have a fit of sulks from which they will recover shortly, if nothing be done to irritate them. But this is a great mistake They are hostile to free government, and have conspired for its overthrow. They abhor Democracy or the rule of the people. They are determined to establish a political system in harmony with their industrial system. If an oligarchy may own labor why should it not also own the government? If the working man may be made a chattel-the property of a nabob, what business have the "great unwashed" the "mud-sills" and "greasey mechanics" to wield the franchise and make the administration? Slavery has corrupted the fountains of Southern opinion. It has stifled freedom of speech. It has suppressed lovalty to the Republic and is waging a war of extermination against free institutions. This contest is to be conducted on the part of the slave-holders, with every circumstance of bitterness, and malevolence known in ancient or modern warfare As the war progresses, Northern people will get their eyes opened to the true nature of the conflict. They will perceive that peace and concord are impossible while the cause of the strife remains. The accursed thing which has alienated the affections of so many thousands from the glorious principles of Republican freedom, is Slavery. The conflict will go on until the slave-holding oligarchy is broken down and subjugated, and the Democratic idea is reinstated in the South. The war will not stop short of this consummation unless the loyal North shall be wheedled and swindled into accepting some

base and dishonorable compromise

The point of danger for the patri-

otic cause is when the slaveholding rebels

are exhausted; their armies defeated and

demoralized; their ports hermetically

scaled up from all the world, or in the

hands of loyal troops their programme

ruined and hopeless; and just when they

must surrender at discretion, and accept

the terms offered by the victorious Sons of

Liberty-precisely at that crisis of affairs.

ridding itself forever of the cause of

when the nation is on the very point of

its wees, a flag of truce will be sent for-

ward, borne by the Crittendens, Bells,

Tylers, asking for a cessation of hostilities,

guarantees for slavery, and amnesty for traitors, including all the leaders, conspirators and fomentors of the rebellion. When that hour comes, will the people permit false leaders to enthrone the black demon in the national sanctuary? Will they again bow down and worship it as in times past? Will slavery again be hedged cles that would have terrified a weaker about and protected by special privileges, man, lay the foundations of a great and immunities and guarantees? So sure as the accursed thing survives the conflict will it recuperate its strength and live, to renew the contest, and, peradventure, to assassinate the Republic. The present sacrifice of treasure, tears and blood will have been spent for naught. The fruits of victory in the very hour of triumph, willbe wantonly flung away.

THE CAPTURED PIRATES.

Savennah, with thirty felons on board, seizing the brig Joseph F. Richards near Georgetown, S. C., brings the questions of piracy and the punishment of piracy, before the government and the country. So far as the President and Cabinet have to deal with the matter they are solemnly pledged by proclamation to regard them as pirates, and to hang them accordingly. So far as the courts of justice may have to deal with them they cannot be viewed in any other light. They are taken plunder ing private property on the high seas. They are found sailing under letters of marque granted, not only by no recog nized power, but by parricides and traitors against the government of the United States. They are thus branded with the double infamy of piracy and treason. How they can escape the gallows or the yard arm, it is difficult to see.

There has been a good deal of complaint against the Administration for its leniency toward the rebels captured with arms in their hands, and toward spice who, by the usage of civilized warfare, are subject to the death penalty. It has been asked, of what use is it to arrest the scoundrels i we are only allowed to furnish them with a few days' rations, and then set them at liberty. Whether this forbearance is well or ill timed we will not undertake to decide. The case now before us is widely different. Robbery on the highway is one thing, robbery on the high seas is quite another. The laws of civilized nations with abundant reason, prescribe imprison ment for the one, and death for the other But there are peculiar reasons why these the first corsairs taken on the ocean, should be swung aloft in the eyes of all nations If a public example be made of them, i will go far towards ending the execrable business set on foot by Jeff. Davis and his rebel legislature. It is doubtful whether a second rover would venture a marine league from the shore after his ears were burned with the intelligence that thirty of his colleagues had adorned the yard arm of the Minne ta. On the other hand, if these ecoundrel are permitted to go unhung not only is the Government brought into merited contempt, by coming short of its own solemn ints and engagements, but the premium of impunity is set upon the corsai business, provided American commerce is their prey. The vagabonds of all nations will be let loose on our merchantmen, for the temptation will be prodigious and the risk merely nominal. But the evil does not stop here. Necessarily the confidence of our own mercantile classes in the stability and energy of the Government must be weakened, and their support withdrawn. if these privateers are treated otherwisthan as pirates. There is no other way, in law, equity or expediency, to dispose of

WISCONSIN CURRENCY. Our Madison correspondent sets forth the conditions affecting the value of Wiscomsin currency, in a well-written letter published herewith. It has been our purpose at all times to give our readers the facts in the case, and we print the somewhat rose-colored views of our correspondent, as he sends them, without dotting an i or crossing a t

Without entering upon any extended argument as to the value of Wisconsin money, we assert as an incontrovertible principle, that no surrency can be a safe one for the business of a State which will not buy specie, the world's currency, at par. No community can afford to pay eight. six, four or two per cent. preone not only here but all over Wisconsin, at exchange cannot be had at Milwau- to morrow.

kee at the newspaper quotations. "The banks are selling only to best customers." This means that a ghastly effort is being made to hold the currency up to 92 or 9 per cent., but that it will not be held up. The proposition that after the first day of December next the currency shall be redeemed at Madison or Milwaukee at threefourths per cent. discount is itself grounded upon a wrong principle. The people of Wisconsin have a right to a par currency unless it can be shown that their products, their labor, their property are inferior to other people's by three-fourths of a cent on a dollar. Some people have become so habituated to wild-cat currency that they regard anything a godsend which is worth inety-nine cents or thereabouts on the

dollar.
Our correspondent thinks that the Wisconsin banks, or certain of them, in making great exertions to keep up their currency have shown that they "preferred any sacrifice to dishonor." We hope so indeed. But we think that if they succeed in carrying their 94 per cent money through the season, and thus get the people to save their charters for them and pay them three-quarters of one per cent tor exchange forever afterwards, whether the balance of trade be in favor of or against Wisconsin, they are making a pretty handsome speculation.

As to the trade said to have been lost by Chicago in consequence of the discrediting of Wisconsin money here, we would say nerely that Chicago wants no more trad which is carried on with an irredeemable currency. The more any city has of it the poorer will it become. BEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.

The telegraph brings us word that Count Cayour, the Premier of Victor Emanuel. is dead. This is a loss to European statesmanship and diplomacy from which neither will speedily recover. It is a loss to the King of Sardinia and the cause of constitutional government in Italy, that may involve both in irretrievable disaster. Ca your, for many years the fast friend of representative government, the freedom of the press, toleration in religion, education of the people, Italian unity and Italian independence, has occupied the middle ground between the party of Mazzini and the supporters of Austrian despotism which gave him a hold alike upon the friends of a monarchy, and the advocates of a Republic pure and simple. He abused his influence with neither, but, on the contrary, bending all his great energies to the establishment in his native Sardinia, of institutions upon the model of those of England, he moulded all parties to his purpose, and succeeded against opposi tion from the Church, opposition from the Aristocracy, and opposition from the Radical Democracy in making Sardinis and Italy what they are to-day. His leath is a calamity. The factions that he restrained by the great favor which he enjoyed with the King and the middle classes, will, we fear, break loose; and when they engage with the flerceness and and bitterness which have marked their struggles heretofore, the Italian cause will receive many a wound that he living could and would have warded off. The qualities that he possessed in an eminent degree coolness in danger, honest and patriotic impulses, and, what is rarer still, that sagacious common sense which enabled him, without being eloquent or brilliant, to defeat the combinations against him. are the very qualities which Italy most acks. She will find thousands as selfsacrificing and as brave, and thousands who exceed him in the splendor of their oratorical gifts; but not one in whom exists the combination of qualities which have enabled him to work out the purpose of his life, and in the face of obsta

prosperous State. Count Camillo di Cavour was born in Turin, on the 14th of July, 1808. He died in ripe manhood-the foremost statesman of Europe. Italy will be much blessed if she can preserve the fruits of the great work that he has done.

The War Feeling in the Country. The war spirit which for a month or more as prevailed to a great extent in the city has ately received a new impetus in the country. Hardly a day passes, we are informed, in the rural districts, say Kane, Dupage, Cook, Ken-dall, DeKalb, McHenry, Winnebago and Stephenson counties, that flag raisings are notneld in one or more towns in each. To these the people turn out in their strength. The ministers, lawyers, and physicians—and once in a while an editor-act as spokesmen on the occasion, and the chance for all who desire to do so to enlist is given after the pole has been raised and the Stars and Stripes sent waving from its peak. In this manner we hear of companies having been raised at Elgin. St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia and Aurora, on Fox River, and Plato, Canada Corners and other points west of the river, some of which have been accepted and some of which yet await acceptance. Fifteen young men, composed o the best bone and muscle of the vicinity, have left St. Charles lately and enlisted in Col. Wyman's Regiment at Dixon, and are now in the warmer climate. They were too impatient to wait for the enrollment of their company Any one at all acquainted with the stuff of which men are made in these districts, does not need to be told that better material for fighting soldiers cannot be found in the world.

Let some of our regiments in this city, wanting their ranks recruited a little, make a note of this. After Jeff. Davis. After Jeff. Davis.

McMullen's corps of Philadelphia rogues are the fighting boys of the Quaker City. They have vowed a vow to bring back Jeff Davis' head. From the terrible character for reck less, dashing bravery which these men pos sess, it is very certain that if they ever come within striking distance of Jeff, they will get him. They will wait no stupid formalities of law, not even for a drum head Court-martial, for the shrift will be quick and short. The other day a gentleman who is much interested in the vow, presented McMullen with a book of portraits of Davis, Floyd, Cobb, Letcher, and others whose heads are wanted, a sort of portable rogues' gallery, to aid the memory of the boys when the time comes. They were delighted with the present, said it was the very thing they wanted, and are now studying

it attentively. More Bifles. Several of the Philadelphia machine shops have been altering their machinery for manufacturing firearms. Jenks' great works at Bridesburg, which made large numbers of cotton gins and other plantation machinery, have contracted for the manufacture of \$2,000 contracted for the manufacture of 32,000 En-field rifles, 1,000 to be delivered in highly days and after that 1,000 weekly. Every day the war lasts will improve the quality and increase the quantity of the arms of the loyal troops. The best of long range rifles will replace the old fashioned musket; and rifle cannon of all alibre will be supplied in abundance to both

land and sea forces. Row at a Camp Meeting. Since last Wednesday the independent Red-field Methodists have been holding a camp meeting with considerable success in the way of making converts, a few miles Northeast of St. Charles, Kane County, the camp being just over the line of Dupage. It has been numer only attended but has received little if any countenance from the members of the M. E. Church in the vicinity. On Friday night some five or six young men from St. Charles and Geneva, went up to the grounds to see what was being done and if there was any sport, to have a hand in! As it turned out they had their fun and at the same time "put their foot in it." Some disturbance having been raised about some trivial afair, the young men 'sailed in." The members of the tion were too strong and too many for then and they sailed out again—some with figure heads badly bruised, disfigured and bloody and others with divers and sundry black an blue spots on their hulks. Or in other word the boys were used up, driven off and finall four or five of them arrested and put in temporary guard house for safe keeping unti Saturday, when they were brought before a Justice and placed under \$1,000 bonds to mee their trial at the circuit court. One of th young men was severely injured. On Sunday here was a great deal of excitement in th vicinity, and people flocked to the camp ground in large numbers, more perhaps to see sport than to listen to the religious exe cises. But law and order prevailed, and it is to be hoped that the meeting will not again About Wisconsin Currency.

ence of the Chicago Tribune.]
Madison, Wis., June 14, 1861. You have been saying some pretty hard things of late about our Wisconsin currency. It is admitted that it is not quite equal to old, nor as good as we expect it will be after the first of December next—provided the law presed last winter is approved by the people, of which there can be little doubt. All banks will then he required to redeem their circula tion in Milwankee or Madison at ¾ of one per cent, discount, to have a bona fide cash capita of at least \$15,000, in all cases an amount equal to one-third of its circulation, before it can issue any more, the Comptroller prohib ited from issuing circulation for more than ninety per cent. of the average value of stocks. (which must be United States or Wisconsin, and the stockholders of a bank made liabl for its debts six mouths after any transfer Then it can more truly be said than now, tha we have a sound and convertible currency Such times as the present were not foreseen when our system of banking was adopted and until they were plainly discovered in near prospect, it was as good as could be desired That the 'Devil is not so black as he is paint ed," and that you have treated of "Wisconsi Stumptail" under some misspprehension, is you will allow me. I will endeavor to show by the statement of facts. I should have written before, but for lack of time.

I do not remember to have seen it men tioned in any of your recent articles that the issues of the Wisconsin banks had been divided into two classes, one of which, comprising some seventy banks, is currency, and the other, including forty banks, is not "currency," but "stumptall," or whatever you please to call it, its price varying in the market from 40 to 60 cents, according to the price of stocks. None even of that, however, by the Comptroller's last statement, was worth less than 50 cents, and some of it was vorth 80 cents. These notes should be thrown entirely out of the question in any comparison of Wisconsin money with other, for they are not "currency" in any prope

The bills now current are guaranteed to be eccived at par till the first of December, not by a few banks and merchants in one city of the State, but by an association of leading the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and the Merchant's Association. If there is any virtue in human nature, they are no more likely to be discredited than the rebels are to mbdue the Federal Government. As to security, it is not true, as has been

implied, if not directly asserted, that most o our currency is based on the bonds of secede 1 States. I have made a careful examination lation has been guaranteed, and find them a

Total.... .\$1,270,323

Total Southern Stocks......\$1,273,000 On this \$2,543,323 of stocks, the circulation s \$2,004,540, the average value of which, at he time of issuing the Comptroller's last statement was 80 cents on the dollar. The notes of twenty of these banks are par, or with n a fraction of a cent on the dollar. Several others will be advanced to the same standing efore the next statement is published. The Comptroller has recently made a call of 8 per ent on all Southern bonds, which, added to the 2 per cent call of April makes 10 per cent to the 14 banks which did not respond to that. Several banks have already responded to this call. It was distinctly understood at the Bankers' Convention that the Comptroller would make such calls, and that they would e responded to by all the banks in the accredited list, so that by the first of December their securities would be made good. Two of the banks included in said list have since been obliged to close their business. The ood faith of the bankers is shown in the fact that they are still received as currency, and any loss that may arise from deficiency of seurities will fall upon the bankers. The very fact that the owners of the accredited banks ook such pains to keep their notes current, when, if they had been "thrown out," they might many of them have made a handsome thing of it" by buying in their own bills at half their face, shows that they preferred any sacrifice to dishonor; and the fact that all respond to the Comptroller's call and many make good all their securities at once, shows that they intend to redeem their

But this is not the only security which we bave for our banks. Each stockholder-and their names and residence are published in the Comptroller's Report—is personally liable to the amount of his stock for the circulation of the bank in which he is interested. Further, not aware exists in that of Illinois, requiring personal bonds (the names of the bondamen being published in the Comptroller's Report) equal in amount to one fourth of the nominal espital (which in many cases is several times the amount of circulation) of every bank. Some of these bonds, those of individual owners of wild-cat banks, received by former Comptrollers without careful examination, may prove worthless, but nearly all of them will be found good for any deficiency in stocks of the credited banks. The Comptroller is required to have judgment entered upon these bonds immediately on having the securities of any bank advertised for sale. It is true that these "personal bonds never yet cut any figure in making up any deficiencies." for the reason that out of some 25 banks winding up prior to this spring, there were no deficiencies, and of the two wild-cats since wound up, th personal bonds proved valueless. There is a trifling additional security in the

power given the Comptroller to retain all in-terest and dividends to make up securities. With a currency thus secured, and with every probability that it will all remain good and constantly improve in character, the question arises whether it is better that for a while longer those having to remit east should pay from 4 to 8 per cent exchange until thing: can by degrees be brought round into better shape, or we should have a "high old panic," everything be thrown into confusion, the peo ple lose from ten to fifty cents on currence really good, and the brokers reap a rich har vest as in your State, and then our bills b replaced by those of the Skowkegan, Mahaiwe, Pocasset, Quinebaug, Pequonnock, and a thousand other shinplaster factories, of which we know nothing at all. As far as I can learn the people of this State seem inclined to "endure the ills they have rather than fly to oth ers they know not of," and to "wait a little longer" before every man has to go about the streets with three or four lists of brokers values, and make a mathematical calculation of what his bills will pass for every time h

indertakes to make a purchase. In a few places in the State, chiefly those loing nearly all their business with Chicago, the attempt has been made to receive currency "only at what it would bring in exchange," or "at the value indicated by the Comptroller's statement." It has been found in every instance, so far as I am aware, a ruinous policy, entirely turning away trade from points where it had centered for years, and producing endless trouble and confusion, out of which some, who used the currency taken at fifty or sixty cents, for its

its face, made money.

The policy pursued in Chicago has driven the trade of very many merchants (as I hap-pen to know), who have rever before bought goods in Milwankee, to that city, as the only way in which they could purchase goods or get rid of their currency without a sacrifice It sounds well to say that you can sell goods cheaper for specie or "parfunds;" but of what avail is that to a man who has neither? It is cheaper for him to buy goods at ten per cent. extra than to sacrifice 25 per cent. on the funds with which he pays for them.

Again, just as soon as wheat commands a price at which farmers will sell, it will go to the place where can be obtained the most of what passes for money.

But I am inflicting upon you too long an

argument on the unpopular side of the question. A few words more, and I am done. The "large part" of the 109 banks in operation in this State " worth less than sixty cent on the dollar" is just twenty-three. While the Comptroller cannot wind up banks under protest, because by the law suspending specipayment prohibits the protesting of bills for non payment, he has abundant authority to wind them up for falling to respond to calls.

mate banking business in some place of at least 200 inhabitants. I learn from the Comptroller that since his atement of May 28th, about \$175,000 bonds of seceded States have been withdrawn. The reduction of circulation is rapidly going for-ward. Since the 15th of May about \$390,000 of the poerer sort of bills has been destroyed leaving the present circulation some \$3,740,000 against \$4.451.579 on the first of October last

Yours, STARK COUNTY. [We print the following as evidence of what is going on in almost every county in Illinois. The people are awake. They have just now reached the praying point in the excitement. Let the rebels look out.—Eds. This]

circulation.

The best banks are beginning to take out new

Let the rebels look out.—Ens. TRES]

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

[Roman Stank Co., III., June 13, 1861.]

While many pertions of our State have been contributing of their numbers for the prosecution of the war, it is only now that Molly Stak makes her debut. When the first demand was made for volunteers, a company was organized under Capt. Stewart, and its services tendered by him to the War Department at Springfield. This company not being accepted, was or course disbanded. Soon after a special meeting of the citizens of Elmira township was held, and a tax to the amount of \$700 was ordered, for the purpose of uniforming volunteers and various military operations. At the close of this meeting an effort was made to form a company, under the amended laws of our State.

This effort was so far successful that in a very few days a company was organized under

This effort was so far successful that in a very few days a company was organized under the following corps of officers, Capt. Charles Stewart; let Lieut. S. M. Hill; Second Lieut. A. S. Murchison. This company thus organized was reported to the authorities at Spring-field early in May. From that time, matters moved on quietly with us in this rural district, our volunteers training much more in the comfield, than in the drill' field, until the daily Chicago Traisurs of the Sth inst., announced the fact that the Elmirs Rifies, Capt. Stewart's company, had been accepted, and were required to be in Springfield on Thursday the 18th inst. Of course such intelligence created no small stir in our midst, and not only the company, but the whole community were thrown into some degree of consternation. And what seemed to add to the difficulties

in the way of being snatched off so suddenly, was the fact that Capt. Stewart, who is a minute man, always so active, energetic and indomitable, was all the time in the East, and no one here knew very well where. In removing this difficulty, the other offers the end of the control of the control of the difficulty, the other offers the way fitting he should, and Lient. Murchison worked up to all just expectations, and all seemed determined to let no obstructions prevent item from coming up and responding to the demand. On Monday, the 10th, a very large meeting, consisting of the volunteers and citizens of the townships of Elmira and Oscoola, was held to make some arrangements for the departure of the volunteers. At this meeting difficulties seemed to increase by a dispatch arriving from the Adjutant General from Springfeled, stating that none would be received enlisting for a shorter term than three years. At that time the company's roll contained 59 names, and in two days after this between 80 and 90 started en route for the services of their country. At the meeting on Monday a committee was appointed to canvess the adjoining country which committee reported at an adjourned meeting held on Tuceday evening, that between 100 and 200 men had pledged their sacred honor and their every means for the support of the families of volunteers during their absence. At this meeting, also, arrangements were made for the departure of the soldiers on Wednesday, at 12 M. The ladies, who are always so ready to work, were busily employed, and prepared and set a most excellent and sumptuous dinner before the volunteers, and some twelve hundred citizens. In the village of Oscool, they companies a horse company, commanded by Capt. Merill. Three martial bands were in attendance—Dalrymple's band with our volunteers were met by two military companies present, were then marched into the church, where four the burdle of the building, were groaning under the burden of good things which they supported; but though these were so temptingly d

Their pleasant countenances and manly forms are missed in our community, and sadly missed at many a hearth-stone. They have gone to do duty for God and our country. They asked our prayers in their behalf. Can we do less than pray for them? And if prayer nerves the arm that moves the universe, our friends will be ease under the protection of this all powerful arm.

J. M. G.

The Captain took his men to breakfast.

J. M. G.
P. S.—It will be gratifying to the many warm friends of Capt. Stewart, and the public generally, to learn that a most happy meeting took place on the arrival of the train of cars containing our volunteers. Capt. S. was in Chicago ready to meet them and greet them; and after the pleasant salutations were passed, the Captain took his men to breakfast.

J. M. G.

How Loyal Kentuckians fare in Ten-Three citizens of Louisville, on their way home from Natchez, passed through Covington, Tenn., where they were arrested and examined by a Vigilance Committee. Nothing was found against them, and they were told by the Chairman, H. J. Moloy, that they might go on. Some one sugguested to Moloy that it might be well to give them a pass. He gave them one, and it is now before us, we give an exact copy of it:

exact copy of it:

1861 H J Smith and J B Myers and Suleven has Past thru this Place to day and Clain to be citazens of Kentucky on examination We find Nothern Rong a Bout Said Men and ar Willen to Let said Men Pass on Good conduck

Men Pass on Good conduck

With this pass the travelers came on to
within a mile of Ripley, Tenn., where, during
a rain, they took refuge under a tree. Whilst
they were standing there, thirty-five or forty
mounted Tennesseeans rushed down upon they were standing there, thirty-five or forty mounted Tennesseems rushed down upon them and selzed them as suspicious characters. They told their story and exhibited their pass, but that wouldn't do. Some of the Tennesseems curred them as sholltionists and were clamorous that they should be hung upon the tree under which they were found. The prisoners said that they were not abolitionists, that they were citizens of Kentucky and Louisville. The cry then was "Louisville and the whole of Kentucky are full of damned Abolitionists; people that are not for us are against us; they should be hung, and we had better be doing the work as fast as we can." Mr. Smith says that the fate of all three was for a time doubtin, but that at length he and Jerry Sullivan were allowed to continue their journey. Geo. Myers, their comrade, having perhaps given oftense by a short answer, was kept a prisoner; and Smith and Sullivan, learned one or two days afterwards that he either had been or was about to be hung.

The Late Judicial Election. At the judicial election held on the 3d inst.
Hon. Sidney Breese was re-elected Judge of
the Enpreme Court for the 1st grand division,
without opposition. Noeh Johnson was
elected Clerk of the Supreme Court in the 1st
division, Wm. A. Turney in the 3d, and Lorenzo Leisnd in the 3d. Circuit Judges were
chosen as follows:
(Greatiz.



The full returns from the 9th and 231 circuits have not been received. In most of the circuits there was no contest, and the vote generally was very light.—State Register. Another Minnesota Regiment.

wind them up for falling to respond to calls. The fact that monthly statements are now required from the Comptroller of the candition of the banks and the value of their securities, while the names of the stockholders and bondsinen are before the public in his annual report, is an advantage of our banking system over one of whick something is vaguely lersned once or twice a year.

Our banks have been spoken of as located in "Finery Swamp" and other out-of-the way places. On the credited list there is scarcely a willdest, nor one which does not do a legiti-

AMERICANS IN PARIS. peeches of Hon. Anson Burlingame and Col. Fremont at an American Meeting in Paris.

EFECH OF THE HON. ANSON BUBLINGAME.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame, American Minister to the Court of Vienna, next rose and spoke as follows:

Mr. Pristident, Ladies, and Gentleren in the spirit of that particism which gleams in every eye and swells in every breast. I hold it fit that the childry no fit he land of Washington should, in the land of Lafayette, renew their rows to the great principles for which those men struggled. [Applause.] And we condingly do here and now renew them, and swear by the everliving God that we will sustain that great Government which resulted from their blended efforts, and breathe the exultant hope that, like their hely memories, it will endure forever. [Applause.] It seems to me, since I have been here, that I have received the impression—I cannot tell whence or why—certainly not from anything I have read or heard—surely not from anything the read from the reticent ruler of this gallant people—that they do not speak of "belligerent rights" in such a way set o leave us to infer that they would make merchandes of our misfortunes, and open all our ports to the pirates. As an American, I cannot be indifferent to the language of a portion of the English press, nor to the language of a few of England's statesmen. I know, as my friend Mr. Clay has said, that we have derived our language, literature end laws from her. No man bends lower than I to her mejestic antecedents, but I must be permitted to regret the attitude in which ahe as been placed by SPEECH OF THE HON. ANSON BUBLINGAME.

wise to rouse them sgain with tenfold rancor.
And this I will further say—that with
whoever is for or against us, we will, in the
language of our distinguished friend, Mr. Day,
ton, "settle our own affairs in our own way,"
We will put down rebellion on our own way,"
We will put down rebellion on our own way,"
We will put down rebellion on our own way,"
and shall reserve a quick hand, a dauntless
heart, for whoever, for whatever cause, shall be
found in complicity with the most causeless
revolt that ever litted its audacious hand
against a noble government and a generous
civilization. [Continued applause.] I do not
quarrel with men's opinions—I disdain to
plead with those who are intentionally against
us, but I would be glad to bring those whose
good opinion, for my country's sake, I covet,
into views touching our affairs, identical with
my own—those who have been and still are
our friends—I have met such since I have
been here—who have fallen into the fatal failacy of Cahoun, and believe that our Government is a compact between States, and that as
inese did accede to it, they have, therefore, a
right to secret from it. But in our theory of
Government, Wales would have as much right
to secred from England, and Normandy from
France, as South Carolins and Alabama from
the United States. [Hear.] Ours is not a
compact or league in that sense—all that
went down with the Confederation—but it is
a Government of the people, by the people for
the people, and is so declared to be on the
very frontlets of that instrument itself; there
golitering like astar, is the language: "We the
peopledo ordain and establish this Constitution." Again its declared that this Constitution. This content is a constant of the
people, but on slavery as its corner-s

or me ms, inaced, a cinia or the Republic, and casting from him the urgent claims of his private affairs, almost without warning and notice, determined to fly to the defense of the fing he has done so much to exalt. We say to him that he will be welcomed on the Western shore by 1,400,000 men, who but yesterday hailed his name as a symbol of their faith, and by a countless host who then defeated our hopes, with, if possible, a still warmer enthusiasm—welcomed on the Atlantic slope, and on the Pacific slope, which his valor won for us, and in the Rocky Mountains, from whose loftlest summit he was the first to unfurl the beautiful banner of his country in the beams of the setting sun. [Applause.] We breathe our benison upon him. We know what will follow where he goes before, for, "born and nursed in danger's path, he's tried her worst." We know his inture will be as bright as his past, and that he will ejoy a soldier's triumph or the sweet tranquility of an honored soldier's grave. And now all hall, Fremont, and farewell? [Tremendous acclamations, which were followed by three cheers for Col. Fremont.]

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN C. FREMONT.

COL JC. Fremont next rose and said:

MR. PREEIDERT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am deeply sensible to the warm and fastering expressions of confidence and regard with which I have just beenhoured, and still more deeply sensible to your kind approval of them. They are very grateful to me, and I thank you very sincerely. But you will be very sure that I do not receive them as due to myself; I am concelous that I owe them to the partiality of friendsbip and to that sort of attachment which a soldier always feels for the banner under which he has fought. [Hear, hear.] To him (Mr. Burlingame) and the other friends around me who have spoken to-day, I represent the standard on which old watchwords were inscribed. It is themselves who were the leaders, themselves who bore with you the leaders, themselves who bore with you here, with their habitual department. [Hear hear.] France is process

a tone of injured dignity, remonstrance, and surprise, which can be insignated by all true suctioneers into the dryest numerical statements. "Will no one make any advance on nine hundred and fifty dollars?" A man near me opened his mouth, spat, and said, "Twenty-five." "Only nine hundred and seventy five dollars offered for him. Why, its ridiculous—only nine hundred and seventy-five dollars! Will no one," &c. Beadse the orator suctioneer stood a stout young man of five and twenty years of age, with a bundle in his hand. He was a muscular fellow, broad-shouldered, narrow fianked, but rather small in stature; he had on a broad, greavy old wide-awake, a blue jacket, a coarse cotton shirt, loose and rather ragged trowsers, and broken shoes. The expression of his countenance was heavy and and, but it was by no means disagreeable, in spite of his thick lips, broad nostrils, and high check bones. On his head was wool instead him kindly, declaring at the same time that he considered it unnecessary to add anything to sentiments so well expressed by the able speakers who had preceded him.

The following gentlemen in succession epoke, and were much applauded: Dr. McClintock, Capt. Symmes, Hon. C. L. Thayer, the Rev. M. Lamson, Mr. W. K. Strong, and Major Silver.

The proceedings terminated about 4 o'clock, after a display of patriotic feeling unsurpassed in unanimity.

in unanimity.

Nonthern Repthes.—The Louisville Journal says: "The Richmond Engainer speaks with horror of northern reptiles." We presume that the sort of Northern reptiles from which Virginia thinks she has most to apprehend just new are the army worses."

THE REBEL CAPITAL State of Feeling—The Virtues of Cot-ton—Jeff. Davis and this Cabinet—A

LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES. MONTGONERY, Capital of the Confederate States of America, Wednesday, May 8, 1861. Confederate Elates of America. Wednesday, May 8, 1881.)
In my last letter I gave an account of such matters as passed under my notice on my way to this city, which I reached, as you are aware, on the night of Esturday, May 4. I am on difficult ground, the land is on fire, the earth is shaking with the tramp of armed men, and the very air is hot with passion. My communications are cut off, or are at best accidental, and in order to reopen them I must get further away from them. Paradoxical as the statement may appear to be, it is impossible to know what is going on at the North, and almost to learn what is doing in the Bouth out of eyeshot; it is useless to inquire what news is sent to you to England. The telegraphic communications are now broken, so are all the mail routes. Newspapers and letters now and then reach well known people here from New York in six or seven days. Events hurry on with tremendous rapidity, and even the lightning lags behind them. The people of the Bouth at last are aware that the "Yankees" are preparing to support the Government of the United Statek, and that their seession can only be maintained by victory in the field.

There has been a chauge in their war policy.

sion can only be maintained by victory in the field.

There has been a change in their war policy. They now aver that "they only want to be left alone." and they declare they do not intend to take Washington, and that it was merely as a feint they spoke about it. The fact is, there are even in the compact and United South men of moderate and men of extreme views, and the general tone of the whole is regulated by the preponderance of the one or the other at the moment. I have no doubt that the Government here intended to attack and occupy Washington—not the least that they had it much at heart to reduce Fort Pickens as soon as possible. Now some of their friends say that it will be a mere matter of convenience whether they attack Washier they at of their friends say that it will be a mere matter of convenience whether they attack Washington or not, and that as for Fort Pickens, they will certainly let it alone, at all events, for the present, inasmuch as the mezacing attitude of Gen. Brugg obliges the enemy to keep a squadron of their best ships there, and to retain a force of regulars they can ill spare in a position where they must soon lose enormously from diseases incidental to the climate. They have discovered, too, that the position is of little value so long as the United States hold Tortugas and Key West. But the Confederates are preparing for the conflict, and, when they have organized their forces, they will make, I am satisfied, a very resolute advance all along the line.

SUPPOSED POWER OF COTTON.

They believe in the irresistible power of cotton, in the natural alliance between manufacturing England and France and the cotton producing Slave States, in the force of their simple tariff, and in the interests which arise out of a system of free trade, which, however, by a rigorous legislation they will interdict to their neighbors in the Free States, and only open for the benefit of their foreign customers. Commercially, and politically, and militarily, they have made up their minds, and never was there end confidence exhibited by any people in the future as they have, or pretend to have, in their destiny. Listen to their programme. SUPPOSED POWER OF COTTON.

any people in the future as they have, or pretend to have, in their destiny. Listen to their
programme.

It is intended to buy up all the cotton crop
which can be brought into the market at an
average price, and to give bonds of the Confederate States for the amount, these bonds
being, as we know, secured by the export duty
on cotton. The Government, with this cotton crop in its own hands, will use it as a formidable machine of war, for cotton can do
anything, from the establishment of an empire
to the securing of a shirt button. It is at once
king and subject, master and servant, capta'n
and soldier, artilleryman and gun. Not one
bale of cotton will be permitted to enter the
Northern States. It will be made an offence
punishable with tremendous penalites, among
which confiscation of property, enormous
sines, and even the penalty of death, are cau
merated, to send cotton into the Free States.
Thus Lowell and its kindred factories will be
reduced to rule, it is said, and the North to
the direct distress. If Manchester can get cotton and Lowell cannot, there are good times
coming for the mill owners.

The planters have agreed among themselves
to hold over one-half of their cotton crop for
their own purposes and for the culture of their
felds, and to sell the other to the Govern-

The Planters have sgreed among themselves to hold over one-half of their cotton crop for their own purposes and for the culture of their fields, and to sell the other to the Government. For each bale of cotton, as I hear, a bond will be issued on the fair average price of cotton in the market, and this bond must be taken at par as a circulating medium within the limits of the Slave States. This forced circulating will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the Lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be severed by the set of the lorentzian will be s bond will be issued on the fair average price of cotion in the market, and this bond must be taken at par as a circulating medium within the limits of the Slave States. This forced circulation will be secured by the act of the Legislature. The bonds will be are interest at 10 per cent., and they will be issued on the faith and security of the proceeds of the duty of one eighth of a cent. on every pound of cotton will be obliged to enter into bonds or give security that they will not carry their cargoes to Northern ports, or let it reach Northern markets, to their knowledge. The Government will sell the cotton for cash to the forcien buyers, and will thus raise funds amply sufficient, they contend, for all purposes.

RUSSELL VISITS JEFF, DAVIS.

eign buyers, and will thus raise funds amply sulcient, they contend, for all purposes.

RUSSELL VISITS JEFF, DAVIS.

To day I proceeded to the Montgomery Downing street and Whitehall, to present myself to the members of the Cabinet, and to be introduced to the Fresident of the Confederate States of America. The offices of the Government are contained under one roof in a large brick building of unfaced masonry, which looks like a handsome first class warehouse. On the first landing is a square hall, surrounded by doors on which legible inscriptions are fixed to irdicate the offices of "The President," "The Secretary of War," "The Actorney General," "The Secretary of State," of "The Cabinet," &c., and on a landing above are situated the diffices of the other members of the Government. The building is surmounted by the flag of the Confederate States. There is no sentry at the doors, and access is free to all, but there are notices on the doors warning visitors that they can only be received during certain hours. The President was engaged with some gentlemen when I was presented to him, but he received me with much kindliness of manner, and when they had left entered into conversation with me on general matters. Mr. Davis is a man of slight, sinewy figure, rather over the mid die height, and of creet, soldier like b. aring. He is about 55 years of age; his features are regular and well defined, but the face is thin, and marked on check and brow with many wrinkles, and is rather careworn and haggard. One eye is rpparently blind, the other is dark, plercing and intelligent. He was dressed very plainty in a light gray Summer suit. In the course of conversation he gave an order to the Secretary of War to turnish me with a letter as a kind of passport in case of my falling in with the soldiers of any military post who might be indisposed to let me pass freely, merely observing that I had been enough within the lines of camps to know whis was my duty on such occasions. I subsequently was presented to Mr. Walker, the Secr York. A Unarrow, made his escape. RUSSELL VISITS JEFF, DAVIS. HOW INFORMATION IS WITHHELD BY THE BEREL CAPTAINS. We find this statement in the Courier of the 7th:
"We cannot suppose that during all this
time nothing has occurred worthy of being
put in print. A great deal has doubtless
transpired which would have been read with taken place that would have given us increased confidence and joy, we would like to know the number of our troops, and be informed of their condition and movements. We would be pleased to learn the plan of the campaign—when and where the first great battle is to be fought—what Gen. Beauregard thinks of the works at Manassas Junction and the defences of Norfolk—and there are numerous other things of vast concernment, the knowledge of which would gratify our patriotic and reasonable cariosity." "But those who possess the knowledge we crave after having turned their backs on our entreaties, say we must bear their refusal as best we can. There is need of patience, and we will show wisdom by letting that virtue have its perfect work.

The rebel captains certainly have the faculty of keeping their own counsel.

But hear the Courier's boast over THE REBLE SOLDIERY.

"Our volunteers have received the anointing for their holy work, and every man has been ennobled into a hero. They will do deeds of prowess that will sound out through all time, and tyrants will tremble when those deeds are sung in burning words of thrilling melody. The soil they tread upon will make them invincible, and the bosstful invader, terrified by the directness of their onsets, will tremble and flee in confusion and dismay. They fight for honor, virtue, liberty and home. Vengeance has clad and armed and inspired them, and they go forth as its chosen instruments to average the wrongs of women and maintain the majesty of right. Their swords will not spare, and justice guides the course of their bullets. The day of battle will be the day of vengeance."

The following is a suggestive paragraph:

"It is reported that several instances have lately occurred in this city of attempts to evade the legal consequences of a state of war by the fransfer of stocks formerly held by citizens of the North.

"The cases occurred, we are told, in the Telegraph, Express and Gas Companies, and there is reason to believe the same expedient has been tried in other stocks.
"All such cases should be promptly detected, exposed and punished." the offices looked like earnest work and Dusiness.

Mrs. Davis had a small love to day in right of her position as wife of the President. Several ladies there, probably looked forward to the time when their State might secede from the new confederation. Why not Presidents of the State of Georgia or of Alabama? Why not King of South Carolina, or Emperor of Florida? Soldiers of fortune make your gama! Gentlemen politicians, the ball is rolling. There is, to be sure, a storm gathering at the North, but it cannot hurt you and siready there are condoiters from all parts of the world flocking to your sid, who will eat your Southern betwee the last of all.

HE TALES WITH A WHITE SLAVE. Abstract of Statement of Money and Provisions Received, Expended, and Forwarded by W. F. M. Arny, for Kansas Relief, from the begin-ning, up to June Uh, 1861.

Provisions and seed which passed through the hands of W. F. M. Arry and forwarded from Mendots and Quincy under the contracts made with the railroud companies of the West-ern States for the relief of the people of our your Southern beeves the last of all.

HE TALES WITH A WHITE SLAVE.

Montgomery is on an undulating plain, and covers ground large enough for a city of 200,000 inhabitants, but its population is only 12,000. Indeed, the politicians here appear to dislike large cities, but the city designers certainly prepare to take them if they come. There is a large negro population, and a considerable number of a color which forces me to doubt the evidence of my senses rather than the statements made to me by some of my friends that the planter affect the character of parent in their moral relations merely with the negro race. A walter at the hotel—a tall, handsome young fellow, with the least tings of color in his check, not as dark as the majority of Spaniards or Italians—astonished me in my ignorance to day when, in reply to a quesilon saked by one of our party, in consequence of a discussion on the point, he informed me he "eva stare." The man, as he said so, looked confused; his manner altered. He had been talking familiarly to us, but the moment he replied, "I am a slave, Sir," his loquacity disappeared, and he walked hurriedly and in silence out of the room.

On leaving the hotel, which is like a small Willard's, so far as the crewd in the hall is concerned, my attention was attracted to a

Garden Seeds Grass Seeds, Dried apples, Salt, medicines, Groceries, Boots and shoes, etc..... 1.075.32 Total Ds.

ANOUNTS EXCEIVED IN MONEY.
Cash from W. F. M. Arny for provisions, etc., in September and October, 1820, given for work on building in Anderson county. Fon county.
Thaddeus Hysix. uo.
New York City Committee.
T. M. Burt, agent of the New York State
funds . 14,669 63 248.08 On leaving the hotel, which is like a small Willard's, so far as the crowd in the hall is concerned, my attention was attracted to a group of people to whom a man was holding in the interpetic sentences. The day was hot, but I pushed near to the spot, for I like to hear a sump speech, or to pick up a stray morsel of divinity, in the vice secre of strange cities, and it appeared as though the speaker was delivering an oration or a sermon. The crowd was email. Three or four idle men in rough, homeepun, makeshift uniforms, leaned against the iron rails inclosing a small pond of foul, green-looking water, surrounded by brick-work, which-decorates the space in front of the Exchange Hotel. The speaker stood on an empty deal picking-case. A man in a cart was listening with a lack-luster eye to the address. Some three or four others, in a sort of vehicle which might either be a hearse or a piano-van, had also drawn up for the benefit of the address. Five or six other men, in long black costs and high hats, some whittling sticks, and chewing tobacco, and discharging streams of discolored railing, completed the group. "Nine hundred and fifty dollars! Only nine hundred and fifty dollars! Only nine hundred and fifty dollars! Only nine hundred and surprise, which can be insinuated by all true mine hundred and menty and the dryest numerical statements. "Will no one make any sevance on nine hundred and fifty dollars." A man near R. & Q. R. R., money for freights.... V. F. M. Arny, to pay for provisions for his family.

Premiums received on drafts and money.

Various persons and committees in Illinois, lows, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, etc., as per statement of items. 8,879,66 Total..... ..\$47,437.96 AMOUNTS EXPENDED BY W. P. M. ARMY.

commtry:

To S. C. Pomeroy. Total. \$47,437.96

The undersigned, Executive Committee of the
"State General Relief committee," hereby certify
that they have audited the accounts of W. F. M.
Arny, the General Shipping Agent of the Committee, from August 18th, 1850, to June 6th, 1851, and
find the sane correctly kept, and the balance in
his bands to date due to the Committee, to be \$2,
80, POREDY.

LEWIS BOHOWELL,
F. P. BARER,
W. W. GUTHERI,
Special Auditing Committee. ...\$47,437.9

MORE TERRORISM

KANSAS BELIEF.

Special Auditing C alance on hand \$3,357.33 mount voted by the Territorial Com-militee at June session, 1961, for ten months' services 750.00 82 607.33 8. C. POMEROY, Chairman.

RIPLED CANKON FOR THE FIRE ZOUANES.—
The first of a number of cannon which the Corlies Steam Engine Co. of this city are rifiling and, boing, was yesterday forwarded to New York. They are of wrought iron, and are patent breech-loading. They are made for and under the superintendence of Col. S. P. Pond of Wall street, New York. Being light and of small calibre, they are to be drawn by the Zonaves after the manner of their fire engines.—Providence Journal.

of hair. I am neither sentimentalist nor Black Republican, nor negro-worshipper, but I confess the sight caused a strange thrill through my heart. I tried in vain to make myself familiar with the fact that I could, for Calb. Jackson's proclamation, as follows:

Ex-Gov. Stewart on Claib. Jackson. Fx-Gov. Stewart of Missouri, closes an able article in his paper, the St. Joseph Journal on Claib. Jackson's proclamation, as follows:

CURE my side. There was no sophistry which could persuade me the man was not a man—he was, indeed, by no means my brother, but assuredly he was a fellow creature. I have seen slave markets in the East, but somehow or other the Orientalism of the scene cast a coloring over the nature of the sales there which deprived them of the disagreeable harshness and matter-of-fact character of the transaction before me. For Turk, or Smyrnlote or Egyptian to buy and sell slaves seemed rather suited to the ctrnnal finess of things than other where the ctrnnal finess of things than other wide. The turbaned, shawled, loose-trowsered, pipe smoking merchants speaking an unknown tongue looked as if they were engaged in a legitimate business. One knew that that slaves would not be condemned to any very hard labor, and that they would be in some sort the insmates of the family and members of it. Here it graded on my car to listen to the familiar desired.

myser familiar with the fact that could, it the sum of \$975, become as absolutely the owner of that mass of blood, bones, sinew, field and brains as of the horse which stood my side. There was no sophistry which cou

lumates of the family and members of it.
Here it grated on my ear to listen to the familiar tones of the English tongue as the medlum by which the transfer was effected, and,
it was painful to see decent looking men in
European garb engaged in the work before
me. Perchance these impressions may wear
off, for I meet many English people who are
the most stremuous advocates of the slave system, although it is true that their perceptions
may be quickened to recognize its beauties
by their participation in the profits. The negro was sold to one of the bystanders, and
walked off with his bundle God knows where.
"Niggers is cheap" was the only remark of
the bystanders.

CHARLESTON ONCE MORE

Arrival of South Carolina Mail.

WHAT THE BEBELS SAY.

[From the New York Evening Post, 15th.]

Gislb, Jackson's proclamation, as follows:

And, Missourians, for what has all this hellish work been accomplished? The sanwer is to bring war to your doors; to light up the torch of civil war in your very minst; to have the grain of your faithful fields trodden down by marching straies; to make your States abtile field for confederate conspirators with whom he has been secretly acting ever since his inauguration; aye, to desolate your homes by the horrors of war.

Look at the messages of the Governors of the seceded States. In those official papers as well as in the letters and speeches of leading Sontherm conspirators, you will find the open and degrading avowal that the object in invelging us and other border States into this war is to carry the canage from their "own wives and children" and make our homes the seems of sorrow. We had nothing to do with precipitating the war, but we must bear the burden and misery of the fight. Jackson has been the willing tool to make you a breast work between the seceding States and the Federal forces, and now to force you into this position he raises the flag of treason. Will you ashmit to his iniquity and despotism any longer? Never! never!! Strike down his rebelliours standard with strong arms and keen blades if necessary. Do not be chermed by this infidious serpent until you are embraced in his deadly coil.

We charge him as being a traitor to the

We charge him as being a traitor to his State by violating his oath in approving and endeavoring to enforce an unconstitutional, inhuman and despotte Military bill.

We charge him as being a despot for resisting the will of the people by warring upon the Convention of their choice and resisting its enactments. enactments.

We charge him as being a despoiler of State property by burning it up, to the amount of half a million.

On these charges, we arraign him at the bar Of the people.

Then how shall we respond to his alleged orcclamation? Hurl it back into his teeth, and resist his usurpations even to the death, strike, strike for your homes and your altars. Volunteer under his rebellious flag? Never! ever!! so long as there is a strong arm in Missouri to defend the RIGHT.

From the New York Evening Post, 18th.]
For the first time in a fortnight Charleston papers have made their way to the New York Post Office to-day. The latest date is Saturday, June 8. Considering that a Sonthern newspaper is a rare sight in these days of mail suspension, the Charleston press is interesting. The editors cridently experience no difficulty in getting news from the North. They publish dispatches from Washington, New York and Boston, and it now appears that their mails can still come through by way of Louisville and Washington.

We call the following items from the latest papers: A "Contraband" Found at Sea.

The steamer Georgiana, which, with the Adelaide, forms the regular daily mail and passenger line direct between Baltimore and Fort Monroe, brought in among her passengers a "contraband." When some miles off the Point an object was observed some distance from the shore, which appeared to be a log floating with a child upon it. The steamer immediately bore away toward it, until it proved to be a large boat cance, bottom upward, with a poor negro fugitive sitting apon it. He was apparently frightened very much, and was satride the cance, crouched closely down, with both bands over his ears. On being pulled on board he said he was afraid the steamer had "srecessioners" on it. He had heard the firing at Great Bethel Church the day before, and supposing that the rebels had taken the place and would catch him if he remained on shore, he ran away and embarked in the boat on which he was found. Not knowing how to manage it, it had upset in a squall, and he climbed out from the waves and upon its bottom, where he had been floating ever since. He said he was the lave of a fir. Paine. He was taken to Fort Monroe, and is now a servant in Col. Butler's family. The boat was taken to Baltimore on the Georgiann last evening. A "Contraband" Found at Sea. THE PLOT TO SEIZE THE BROOKLYN. The Charleston Courier has this paragraph:

"A gentleman just arrived in this city from
New Orleans, reports that the blockading
steamer Brocklyn, at the mouth of the Mississippl, went ashore before he left, and that she
carrened to such a degree that her curps could sippl, went ashore before he left, and that she carefined to such a degree that her guns could not be made to bear on anything. He further reports that the inhabitants were alive in pre-paration for relieving the Brooklyn, and plac-ing her under Confederate attentions." THE FIRST CHARLESTON PRIZE. THE PHEST CHARLESTON PRIZE.

The Courier of the 6th inst. says:

"We learn on direct and reliable authority
that a valuable prize has been secured by the
privateer Savannah, which left this port a few
days ago between the bars of the Lincoln
blockade.

blockage.

"This prize was the brig Joseph, of Portland, Maine, from Havana for Philadelphia, with a cargo of augar, valued at \$30,000, and was taken into Georgetown, S. C., in masterly "Soon after this achievement the privateor engaged the attention of a Lincoinite cruiser at a distance, and a chase began. At our last information, there was good reason to believe that the privateer, having the advantages of approaching night, thorough acquaintance with the coast and soundings, alight draft and a good pair heels, was getting decidedly the better of the chase.

"We hope soon to be able to congratulate the gallant captain and crew, and to report a sweetening for the market." Camp Goodell.

On Thursday afternoon, the regiment at Camp Goodell were mustered into the United States service for three years, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A. Out of the entire regiment, but thirty declined entering the service for the full time. The regiment now contains the full complement of men, and recruits are still offering themselves.

Adultant General Mather was present when the regiment was sworn in, and complimented both officers and men on their soldier-like appearance and good deportment. Camp Goodell.

ened, are now in irons in New York, await ppearance and good deportment.
The regiment is now walking orders, and is lable to be ordered away at any hour.—Joliet rue Democrat, 15th. ing their trial as pirates, and the privateer is ied up at the dock, as government property. -ED. TRIB.

THE MOCKADING FLEET AT CHARLESTON.
Four Federal vessels guard the approaches to Charleston Harbor. The Courier says:

"Of the four vessels off the port one is the Minnesota, which has been off this place over a week—near her was a large steam frigate, apparently of the first class, and as seen about three miles off a much more sightly vessel than the Minnesota; if not the Wabash, she is no doubt the Roanoke or Color ado. The two frigates were anchored quite near each other, and apparently expect to stay for some time. The other two vessels seen in the morning were steamships of about six hundred to one thousand tone, and were both vessels that had been merchantmen, but are now part of Lincoln's provisional forces."

The Spanish bark Nueva Teresa Cabana had been overhauled by one of the blockading vessels but was allowed to depart for New York. A Charleston pilot who was on beard made his escape. APPOSITE.—On Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Smith of Washington, preached a most eloquent and interesting discourse upon Judge Douglas' death, selecting for his text the following remarkable words of Issiah: "Behold the Lord of Hosts taketh from Jeruss om the Mighty Man, the Judge, the Counselor he Cunning Artificer, the Eloquent Orator." Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, wid probled, in the next number of the Dan-ville Review, a strong article against secession and in favor of upholding the government.

TLLINOIS CURRENCY EQUAL TO COLD, AΤ

RAILROJD RATES. We will, on and after this date, JUNE 1st OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT THE

Lowest Gold Frices FOR LLINOIS CURRENCY At Railroad Rates. We need scarcely add that our stock is

The Largest, Richest and Choicest WEST OF NEW YORK. WM. M. ROSS & Co., 167 & 169....Lake Street.....167 & 169 [js50-d961-6m2dpg1

FOR CASH! FOR CASH!!

FIRE CRACKERS And Torpedoes. For sale by the box or by the 1000 bexes,

AT PEUGEOT'S CREAT VARIETY STORE, No. 111 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, REST & CO., Randolph Street, (UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,) IMPOSTERS DIRECT OF RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE

WINES, of the first qualities and Gurranteed Pure We have always on hand a large stock of the follow-ing brands: RUDESHPIMEB BERG, DURKHEIMER, BOLANDER AUSLESE, UNGSTEINER, NURSTEINER, GUMNELDINGEB

AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE. DRUGS, Etc. 10 Tons Terra Japonica.

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Druggists, No. 202 Randelph street, ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best and chespest Drein us. A large invoice just cockred by Waldsale and Real Druggille wholesale and Real Druggille Bandophe & Chespe m FISHING TACKLE.

Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Recl3, Files, Floats, &c., &c. HKED POLES-10,008 chesp jointed Poles, &c., &c. BLARC STREEL. PIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns.
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BARNUM BEOS. L'LAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, PLAGE from 3 inches to 4 feet long.
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SICH HEADACHE, CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE. CURE ALL KINDS OF

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NER Ous on Sick Headacars may be prevented and it taken at the commencement of an attack immediate ACRES to which females are so subject.

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They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with persect satety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any DISAGREEADLE TASTE EXCUSES IT EAST TO ADMINIS THE TRUE TO CHILDREY.

suffering from Hesdache, whether originating in the

MERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the

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MASONYTHLE, CORR., Feb. 5th, 1361, Ma SPALDING.

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BIR.—I have tried your Cephalic Fills and I LIXE
RIEM SO WALL that I want you to send me two dollars
worth more.
Fact of the the the tox I got trom you.
BOND TO THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE
BOND THE FILLS BY MAIL, and oblige
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVENFORD, Pa., Feb. Sth. 1951. MA. SPALDING.

SIE—I wish you to send me one more box of your cephalic Pills, I mays received a Genar Deal of Referring a Genar Deal of Referring and Secretary Administration Mark ann Stolkhouse. SPECON CREEK, Huntington Co., Ps., } January 18th, 1961.

H. C. SPALDING,
Birs.—You will please send me two boxes of your
ephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours
JND. B. JMO. 3.
P. B.—I HAVE TEED ONE SOX OF YOUR FILLS, IND
FIND THEM EXCELLENT. FIND THEM SICCLIAST.

BELLS VELYON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 19th.

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Flessed; Apoloced twenty-five cents, for which send
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TRULY THEM. SI PILLS I HAVE SYST STRIP.

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I. Wish for some circulary of large show bills to bring your Cephalle Pills more restlicitly before my customers. If you have surjuling of the sind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (musuly finding two days.) was uttend or SIA ATTACK IN ONE MORE BY TOUS PILLS, which I SEA BLOCK IN ONE MORE BY TOUS PILLS, which I SEA BLOCK IN ONE MORE BY TOUS PILLS, which I SEA BLOCK IN ONE MORE BY TOUR PILLS, which I SEA BLOCK IN ONE MORE BY TOUR PILLS, which I SEA BLOCK IN ONE MORE BY TOUR PILLS, which I SEA BLOCK IN ONE MORE BY TOUR PILLS, which I SEA BLOCK IN ONE MORE BY TOUR PILLS WILLIAMS.

REYNOLDSEURG, Franklin County, Unio. HENRY C. SPALDUNG,

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DEAR Size-inclosed industrenty-five cents, CR.) for which send box of "Cephalis First Size of the Market Size of the State of

Truly Journ TPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1361.

MR. SPALDING.

Six:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Coohade Pills for the cure of the Nerrous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and rust 14.9 x3 coon x4 xyrzor riar I was induced to same your North Control of the Nerrous House School of the Nerrous House Togalant, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms. [From the Kraminer, Noriolk, Va.]
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Try them! you that are afficied, and we are sure
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