

# THE DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**T. & P. McDONALD.**  
PLATT McDONALD, Editor.  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:  
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## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democratic County Convention, last Saturday, was a complete success in point of numbers and enthusiasm. We do not recollect ever before seeing the Court House as full of indomitable and uncompromising Democrats; and the enthusiastic manner in which the able speeches delivered before the Convention were received, was a true index of the spirit which actuates them. There were no exhibitions of petty malice and underhanded wire-working which is frequently complained of in Conventions; unity of sentiment, and an earnest desire that a fair expression be had, actuated all.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Reeve, Corbin, Packard, and Shirley. Reeve and Packard each made the ablest effort we ever heard them make. Mr. Corbin's speech we did not hear, being absent with the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Reeve's arguments against the doctrines of the Republican party, its usurpations of power, and despotic tendencies in the present war with the South, were unanswerable. Mr. Packard's speech was one "eminently fit to be made," as it touched more particularly on the duties of loyal citizens, and Democrats in particular, in the present crisis. He said their first duty was to sustain the Government; if that failed, we had nothing to fight for; our hearthstones must be defended, and the instigators of the rebellion punished afterwards. That to admit the right of secession makes our Government as a rope of sand, that may be rent in twain by every adverse breeze that may blow against it. The motto of the Democracy had ever been, is, and ever should be—"The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws." The emphatic denunciations of approval with which these sentiments were greeted, told plainly that they met a response in the hearts of all present. Mr. Shirley's remarks were in his usual felicitous style, and brought down the house.

The candidates nominated are all good men, good Democrats—honest and capable. The candidate for Recorder, O. H. P. Hanna, is a gentleman of irreproachable character, is connected with the Ministry, and is well and favorably known by the religious portion of the community. As is not infrequently the case with ministers, he is poor, as respects this world's goods; and, among the aspirants for the office, there is not one more deserving.

Mr. Snyder, of German township, the candidate for Commissioner, is one of our most estimable citizens; industrious, intelligent, and mindful of every duty incumbent upon him. It has been the earnest desire of many of his personal acquaintances, for a half dozen years, that he should be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, as his qualifications are of a character peculiarly fitting him for the discharge of the duties of the office. He is an honest, hard-working farmer, reads the papers, and, if elected, will not allow the interests of the people to suffer through any neglect of his.

Mr. Klinger, candidate for Surveyor, has been a resident of this county for eight or ten years, and during a great portion of this time has been connected with the surveying of the county, as deputy and assistant. He has the qualifications to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily and should be elected.

Our ticket is a good one. It was nominated fairly, and without disparaging the claims of the other aspirants. Every man on it is well qualified for the office for which he is a candidate. If the people are tired of Republican misrule, they should elect them. More anon.

## THE SURVEYORSHIP.

We were called upon last Thursday by the County Surveyor, and informed that our statements concerning his first survey, and some matters contained in our article relative to him, were untrue. We have no desire to do injustice to him, and are willing to give him the benefit of any evidence which he can bring, to prove our statements false. He admitted to us, and to some others we can name, that he did miss the proper outer corners, probably fifteen feet, but did not intend it as a regular survey; it was done only to test the instrument. If this was all it was done for, why was he so particular to try it on a line which the Surveyor had directed him to locate? Why did he not select ground which offered better opportunities, and fewer inconveniences? We stated, that on the first trial, he had missed the proper outer corner fifteen feet. He has not denied it, and therefore what is there wrong about it? He may have run the line once, twice, or a dozen times after making a mistake of fifteen feet, but that has nothing to do with the statement we made. We guess we told the truth about the matter, and will therefore let it stand. We were in hopes he would say that he was an experienced Surveyor, and understood the business thoroughly, but he did not. He only said that he could run a line with our instrument in the matter; and as that gentleman is now a candidate for the office, he will have an opportunity of testing the matter. We would advise him to be very watchful while "running" this line, as a failure in the outcome might occasion him some inconvenience.

## ONLY "ONE PARTY."

Evidences are daily accumulating that "there is now but one party in the North." We learn that the Post office at Wolf Creek Mills, in this county, has lately been removed, in order that a Republican might be appointed in place of the Democrat who has heretofore kept it. The office is probably worth nothing at all. Of course, party had nothing to do with this removal and appointment. How much truth is there in the statement which we have so frequently made, that the Republican Administration is ignoring party lines, has ceased to remove Democrats, and is appointing them to office as frequently as Republicans? And yet, when Democrats declare, as the facts warrant them in declaring, that the no-party, or one-party cry, is only a clap trap to get their support, they are denounced as enemies of the Government.

On account of our time being exclusively occupied the past week on the mechanical department of the paper, and Job work, we have been compelled to defer noticing some matters editorially, until another time.

Cincinnati, July 2.  
The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments arrived here this morning, and went into encampment at Camp Clay.

## From Washington.

Washington, June 30.—The Tribune special says:  
The rebel troops in Virginia are estimated at 80,000 of which 50,000 are armed and not more than 25,000 can be concentrated anywhere now. 18,000 are at Manassas, 9,000 at Yorktown. Norfolk is regarded as impregnable. It is said they don't intend making a stand at any point, and but a short one at Manassas. It is not the intention to engage in a pitched battle, but to harass us.  
Beauregard's advanced guard encamped from Springfield to Fairfax C. H., mostly in forests. All the grain is seized, the farmers getting nothing.  
One South Carolina regiment's term of enlistment is out. It is said they are desirous of going home and have been paid Virginia Scrip.  
Col. Stone has been reinforced.  
Lieut. Dutton of Mississippi, has tendered his resignation and has been dismissed from the Navy.  
The Times dispatch says:  
The fire in the Hospital caused alarm mainly. It was quenched by the exertions of Dr. Enghram. 160 patients were in the Hospital at the time—Yesterday.

The Herald's says:  
All our vessels sent out have rifled cannon. The Rodman gun was put on one to operate near Fortress Monroe, especially Sewell's Point.  
It is said that the Unionists of East Tennessee and Texas will follow the example of Western Virginia.  
Judge Siebly of Western Texas, just arrived, says there is a movement on foot to separate from the rest of the State.  
It is reported that Gen. Carter at the head of 200 Unionists routed 400 secessionists there.  
A large sand bag fort is being erected near Brownsville to mount 300 guns of the largest caliber.

Important information has been elicited from a South Carolina soldier captured in Virginia, who it seems is a native of Maine, and was at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and gives the number of troops stationed at Vienna, Fairfax and Manassas. Four South Carolina regiments are at the latter place.  
All roads leading to Washington are obstructed. The rebels hourly expect an attack and are sleeping in their arms.  
Col. Greys South Carolina regiment's enlistment has expired, and owing to bad treatment would go home if it were not for the presence of the enemy. At a meeting the officers almost unanimously expressed a disposition to return home.

Beauregard's advanced guard and best troops indicate a disposition to contest every inch of ground. The Government can now concentrate 70,000 troops here in three hours.  
Intelligence received here this morning says that fourteen Confederate scouts attacked our pickets on Shutter's Hill, near Alexandria. One of our men was killed and one wounded. The scouts were routed and fled.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, is preparing a denial of the affair of forged letters to Amos Lawrence of Boston.

From Grafton.  
(Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.)  
GRAFTON, June 28.  
Col. Wallace sends Gen. McClellan the following statement of the affair near Cumberland:

I have been accustomed to sending my mounted pickets, thirteen in all, to different posts along the several approaches to Cumberland. Finding it next to impossible yesterday to get reliable information respecting the enemy, I united the thirteen, and directed them if possible to get to Frankfort, and direct between this place and Romney, and see if the rebel troops were there. They went within a mile of the place, and found it full of cavalry.

In returning, they overtook a party of horsemen, and at once charged on them, routing and driving them back more than a mile, killing eight of them and securing seventeen horses.

Corporal Hayes, who was in command of my men, was desperately wounded with sabre cuts and bullets.

Taking him back, they halted about one hour and were then attacked by the enemy, who were reinforced to about seventy-five men. The attack was so sudden that they abandoned the horses and crossed to a small island at the mouth of Patterson's creek.

The charge of the rebels was bold and confident, yet twenty-five fell under the fire of my picket, closed about and on the island.

My men finally were driven off and scattered each man for himself. All are in camp now.

Corporal Hayes of Company A, is wounded, but recovering. John C. Hollingsworth of company B, is dead. He was taken prisoner and brutally murdered. Three companies went to the ground this morning and recovered everything belonging to the picket except a few horses.

The enemy were engaged all night in boxing up their dead. Two of their officers were killed. They laid out twenty three corpses in the porch of a neighbouring farm house. We shall bury Hollingsworth to-morrow.

I have positive information that four regiments of rebels are in Romney, under Col. McDonald. The report of the skirmish sounds like fiction, but it is not exaggerated. The fight was really one of the most desperate on record, and abounded in instances of wonderful daring and coolness. (Signed.) LEW. WALLACE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27.

Colonel Weir left here several days ago for Kansas, taking with him General Lane's proclamation calling on the people of the State to rally and fill up regiments, stating explicitly his purpose to put down rebellion wherever it may be exhibited, and to sustain Union men without regard to State or locality.

Senator James H. Lane has received his commission as a Brigadier General. In addition to the three regiments heretofore accepted from Kansas, he is authorized to raise two more, consisting of twelve companies of infantry, four of cavalry and four of artillery. The Colonels of these two regiments are Wm. Weir, who served during the entire Mexican War, and the well known James Montgomery.

General Lane will occupy his seat during the extra session of Congress. He expects to take command of his brigade about the 20th of July. (Special to the Post.)

A movement is afoot to elect Emerson Etheridge Secretary of the State. He will accept if chosen.

An election for State Senator to represent Fairfax county, Virginia, will occur Saturday, and no voting is expected except within the lines of the Federal troops.

[Special to the Commercial.]  
Mr. Chandler, Bell and Everett elector in Virginia, arrived here from Norfolk, being obliged to leave. He says every body thereabouts are being pressed into the Confederate service. It is ascertained, on reliable authority, that it is

the fixed determination of the Government to fully sustain and protect in their constitutional and legal rights those citizens of Tennessee who, in their devotion to the Union, are now struggling to wrest their State from the hands of the usurpers; defend all loyal States against parts thereof claiming to have seceded, and to afford them every protection against domestic violence, insurrection or invasion. Government will furnish the citizens of such States means necessary for their protection and preservation, and if believed to be unable to defend themselves against their invaders and oppressors, will speedily come to their aid with men and arms in sustaining the constituted authorities of the United States.

The Postoffice Department, in consideration of the loyalty of the citizens of East Tennessee, has made arrangements for furnishing them increased postal facilities. The mails will heretofore be sent thither by Cincinnati instead of Louisville.

WASHINGTON, July 2.  
Most all of the Congressmen are here. The fight for offices will be very warm. All of the Democrats are to be ousted, and the border States bid fair by giving Etheridge the Clerkship of the House. Colfax or Blair is to be Speaker. Colfax has the best chance.

New York, July 2.  
The steamship Hammonia brought 10,000 rifles.

## General Jackson's Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in New Orleans.

In the discussion of the Merryman case at Baltimore, where the habeas corpus had been disregarded by the military authorities, many references have been made to the celebrated case of Gen. Jackson in 1815 as a precedent. As the history of the latter case does not seem to be understood by many of those who are appealing to it, we will briefly state it, and leave the reader to judge whether there is any similarity between the action of General Jackson and Caldwell. The city of New Orleans was besieged by the British, and was in imminent danger of capture. General Jackson occupied it, and converted it for the time being into a camp, in which martial law was proclaimed. This was indispensably necessary for its safety. A communication was published within the precincts of the camp severely reflecting upon the conduct of the General. The author was found and taken to a guard-house and confined, as his communication was calculated to relax the ties of military authority and bring the command into contempt, and so endanger the city. The friends of the prisoner sued out a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Hall, which directed General Jackson to produce his body before him.

As the civil law had been suspended within the precincts of the camp by proclamation of martial law, it is more than questionable whether the Judge was authorized to exercise any jurisdiction while it lasted. The General disregarded the writ, but afterward, when the civil law was re-established by the suspension of the martial law, he appeared before the Judge to answer to a charge of contempt of Court. He was fined \$1,000 for his conduct, which he paid. Twenty eight years after that a grateful country refunded the fine by an act of Congress, but expressed no opinion as to the legality of the General's act, although many members, embracing the late Stephen A. Douglas, believed and argued that he had violated no provision of the Constitution. Whenever such a case as this shall arise, the American people will sustain the General who shall act as General Jackson did on that occasion.

General Jackson was a law-abiding man, so much so that he actually protected the Court with his authority against public indignation when it imposed the fine upon him. Had it not been for his remonstrance the citizens would have hurled the Judge from the Bench, as they felt grateful to the General for his protection of their homes, and considered the prosecution of the matter a persecution of him. After the fine was imposed they offered to pay it, but the General would not allow them to do so, but took the money out of his own private purse to sustain a measure which had prevented New Orleans from falling into the hands of the British. When the military authorities at Baltimore seek the sanction of General Jackson's great name, let them imitate his example in all particulars, and the country will be content. But they have thus far fallen lamentably short of it. —Cincinnati Enq.

## Delinquent School Revenue.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
Indianapolis, June 12, 1861.

To County Auditors and Treasurers:  
GENTLEMEN:—In the report of the apportionment of the school fund, made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction on the 1st inst., the counties are not credited with the amount of delinquent school tax paid in at the last October settlement. Even though this had been included, the Auditor could not have drawn his warrant for the amount. There was no money in the State Treasury, when the present incumbent assumed the duties of his office. The encroachment bill makes it a penal offense for the Auditor to draw a warrant for the payment of any money unless there is in the Treasury money belonging to that particular fund. If such a warrant was issued, and the Treasurer was to pay it, he suffers the penalty. Hence as the Legislature made no appropriation to pay back this large delinquent school revenue, it cannot be included in the apportionment till a specific appropriation is made for its re-payment, which will doubtless be at the next session.

The difficulty can never again arise, as there is to be a distribution of the delinquent tax in October.

ALBERT LANGE,  
Auditor of State.  
MILES J. FLETCHER,  
Superintendent Public Instruction.

## The Funeral Procession of the Republic.

The St. Louis Republican states that the Hon. W. B. Ogden of Chicago, a Republican member of the Illinois State Senate, and a very popular gentleman withal, was called upon by a number of gentlemen in that city a few days since. In a speech, he made use of the following language:

He could not be untrue to his own conscientious convictions. He would not say that the Republic platform was not right, as far as an abstract truth was concerned; but he would say the Republic platform was a mistake. The doctrine of that platform, that there should be no more slave States, could not be carried out. The attempt to carry it out would put an end to this Government. He saw the mistake which they had made before the election, and he had anticipated the result.

When, on the evening after the election, he stood in the house of a friend on Beacon street, in the city of Boston, and saw the long procession of "Wide Awakes" go by, with torches and banners and shouts of triumph, a lady standing near him remarked: "Mr. Ogden, you don't seem to enjoy it." "Madam," was the reply, "I am never more at a funeral."

With some surprise she inquired what he meant. His reply was that he feared the procession then passing would prove to be the funeral procession of the Government.

## The Enfield and Minnie Rifles.

In these piping times of war, we see a great deal in print and hear much nonsense talked about the Enfield and Minnie rifle. It is most generally supposed that the Enfield and Minnie are peculiar rifles, the one French and the other English, both invented by men whose names have been given to these firearms. The Enfield derives its name from the place where it is made, namely, the government armory at Enfield, England; and it is in most respects like the American army rifle, made at Springfield, Massachusetts. The barrel of it is formed of the best charcoal iron, its length is 39 inches; bore 5/8 of an inch; it has three grooves—1-16 of an inch wide and 5900 of an inch deep. The pitch of the grooves is 6 feet 6 inches. A hollow conical ball, with a plug of boxwood in the base, is used in this rifle. A graduated back sight, set for ranges from 200 to 1,000 yards, is fixed on all the Enfields.

The Minnie rifle derives its name from Lieutenant Minie, of the French infantry, who first applied the hollow expanding bullet to the army rifle, and by whose exertions it was first brought into actual use. The French rifles have four grooves, 0.2758 inches in width, 0.00788 in depth, and one turn in 6 feet. The bullet is hollow and conical. Formerly, elevating sights were fixed on all the French army rifles, but these have been supposed with so as to render the arms more simple. The back sight of the rifle is elevated at 78 of an inch above the barrel. A French soldier of the line aims at the waist-band of the foe; and with his good rifle sight he is sure to strike him within or at 250 yards distant. When firing at great distance, he uses his thumb nail for a back sight, by placing it across the barrel, and by long practice in judging of distance by the eye, he obtains wonderful precision in his aim. The special corps of Chasseurs and Zouaves have elevating sights on their rifles.—Scientific American.

## The Democracy of Indiana.

The Democrats of Huntington county, Indiana, held a meeting on June 1st, at which resolutions denouncing the attempt of the Republicans to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press were adopted. The Republican merchants of Huntington having withdrawn their support from the Huntington Democrat, an anti-war paper, the meeting resolved to discontinue all patronage from those merchants, thus paying them off in their own coin. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we cannot believe it was ever the intention of the framers of the Constitution that it should be held together by force. That patriotism and fraternal love were the ligaments by which they hoped to hold it together, and when these fail, and when all efforts to compromise the difficulties are exhausted, the only policy to be pursued is a peaceable separation of the opposing elements, and a treaty of amity between them as independent nations.

Resolved, That we reiterate and affirm the resolutions of 1798-9 of Virginia and Kentucky, as the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic State Central Committee the calling of a State Convention of the Democracy at some early period, to take definite action upon the issues now before the people, and record men some means to the country for the settlement of the difficulties that distract us.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to assemble the Convention at Logansport, or some other point than Indianapolis, where it will be free from the influences of Governor Morton and his body guard, and the other evils which render pestilential that portion of God's footstool.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the calling of a National Convention for the settlement of national difficulties, and that every possible, honorable means shall be first exhausted by the national government before our prosperous people be plunged into a civil war, the ultimate result of which the wisest cannot foresee.

Resolved, That we are opposed to civil war, prosecuted for the subjugation or destruction of the seceded States, while it is possible amicably to settle the difficulties now existing.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the prosecution of a war against the seceded States, waged under any circumstances, for the purpose of emancipating the slaves in the southern slaveholding States.

## Thrilling Adventure with Two Large Snakes.

(From the St. Joseph (Mich.) Traveler, June 12.)  
We learn that James Graham, Esq., our up-and-dressed Sheriff, whose adventure with the wolf, which it will be recollected, he skated down and caught on the river last winter, an exploit, by the way, that has been copied into almost every paper in the United States, yesterday was the hero of an adventure more wonderful than the one above alluded to. While crossing a piece of marshy ground bordering on the Northern bayou near this village, in company with a small boy, he discovered two extraordinary large blue-racer snakes just ahead of him, and although armed with nothing but an insignificant stick, he resolved at once to endeavor to dispatch the monsters.

Therefore by describing a circle he headed them off and hemmed them in next the water, which "this species of reptile dislikes exceedingly, but as he approached nearer and nearer the largest one, with head erect, turned upon him, and in an instant coiled its strong sinewy body about his legs with such tenacity that it was impossible for him to move from his tracks without falling over. But in spite of this trying predicament, the Sheriff was not much alarmed until he saw the other snake, which had meantime been running from side to side, suddenly started towards him and with the quickness of lightning leaped upon him, catching his right arm in its embrace and binding it to his body as if it had been secured with chains of steel, and of course notwithstanding he strained every nerve in the effort, he could not release it. With his left hand he drew a sheath-knife from a breast-pocket of his coat, and made short work of severing the coils of his disagreeable foe. The largest of these monsters measured seven feet, four and one-half inches, and the other five feet eight inches in length. The Sheriff says that the terrible embrace of the large reptile was equal to the strength which two men co. ld bring to bear on a rope about a person's limbs, and was extremely painful while the quickness of their movements was indeed astonishing. He brought away their heads as trophies of his victory.

## A RECOLLECTION OF JOHN MERRYMAN.—When the Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Cockeysville, Md., they were entirely destitute of provisions. One gentleman generously provided them with hams, beef, maul and flour, killing many of his finest cattle for that purpose. He refused all compensation, either from the Government or soldier. "The man's name is John Merryman, he who is now incarcerated at Fort McHenry and denied the benefits of the habeas corpus."

"Shame—a burning shame! Not upon John Merryman, however."

## The Habeas Corpus Case.

[From the St. Joseph Gazette, June 29.]  
Yesterday Col. Curtis filed his answer to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Wm. Carson, arrested for treason, which in substance is as follows:

At the time of the service of the writ he was and now is Colonel of the Second Regiment of Iowa Volunteers in the service of the United States, and as such he was authorized to take military possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in Missouri, and by force of arms suppress insurrection and rebellion, and to oppose and suppress all warlike movements of every kind, and while in discharge of such duties he said Wm. Carson was on the 16th day of June, 1861, arrested by officers and soldiers under his command, and was held as a prisoner of war at the time of the service of said writ upon him, that said Wm. Carson was, and is, a citizen of the United States, and owes allegiance thereto, but without regarding his allegiance was engaged in belligerent levying of war against the United States, was enrolled as a member of a military company, organized to oppose the United States, that the members thereof wore badges of the enemies of the United States, and were waging war against them. That said Carson at various times previous to his arrest was guilty of treason against the United States by adhering to the enemies thereof and giving aid and comfort to them. Wherefore, the Colonel claimed that said Carson was legally in his custody as a prisoner of war, duly captured, and as a traitor to his country and liable to be punished as such, and asks that the body of said Carson be remanded to his custody to be dealt with according to law.

The counsel for the applicant asked for time to reply to the answer of Col. Curtis, which was granted, and the case continued until ten o'clock this morning.

## The Sixteenth Regiment.

Gov. Morton was into town last night in conference with the officers of this regiment. The result was that the regiment is accepted for the United States service. Col. Hickman leaves to-day for Washington, on matters connected with the subject. This will probably be good news to the boys, as they will now have a chance of seeing service in a short time and burning powder to some purpose.

We also learn that as soon as the pay roll is made out, which will probably be a week or two, they will be paid off. The money is ready and will be forthcoming, as soon as it is completed. The pay of officers and men commence with their enrollment and acceptance by the State.—Richmond News.

## Military at Rochepoint.

About 4 o'clock on Monday evening, after the battle at Elliott's Spring, about 150 Federal troops came to Rochepoint on the ferry boat, which they pressed into their service in the morning, and proceeded to a search of the town for "contrabands" goods, particularly for sundry kinds of powder which they heard had some weeks since been sent there from Jefferson City by Gov. Jackson. After noising around to their hearts' content among the warehouses and other suspected localities, they gave up the search as useless; but determining not to go away empty, they seized and carried off several kegs of powder belonging to Harris, Stephens & Co. We understand they also inquired for Capt. Triplett, intimating that as he was a well known secessionist, they had important business with him. The Captain was not in town, nor was the powder.—Columbia Statesman.

## Two Men Killed.—Two young men got into a difficulty, last Monday, on the road between here and Fayette, and were both killed. Their names were Best and Sears, and they both lived some where in the neighborhood of Booneville. They had started to Booneville, to join the State forces, but had turned back upon hearing of the engagement there. They got into a quarrel, when Sears shot Best with a rifle, who partially raised himself up and discharged both barrels of a double barreled shot gun at Sears. They fell close together, and both soon expired.

## IRISHMEN RETURNING TO IRELAND.—The Cork (Ireland) Examiner, of the 15th ult., says that the City of Glasgow, just arrived from New York, brought home a number of Irish emigrants. It continues: "With one or two exceptions, none of them appear to have been benefited by their exile, many of them being very poorly clad, and having an anxious, dejected appearance. Notwithstanding this immigration, there is no diminution in the amount of emigration. On the contrary, it appears on the increase, but there is probably owing to the emigrants being ignorant of the actual state of America. Last week a number of intending emigrants went to Queenstown, but of this number one hundred withdrew their names from the agent's books as soon as they were told of the condition of the country to which they were about committing their fortunes."

Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to St. Petersburg, has made himself the laughing stock of Europeans, and brought shame to Americans, by a bombastic and foolish letter to the London Times. Mr. Burlingame, our Minister to Austria, has been refused recognition by that Government, and sent home with a flea in his ear. Mr. Schurz, our Minister to Spain, will, it is understood, be treated in the same manner by that Government. Mr. Sanford, our Minister to Belgium, has made himself ridiculous generally at Paris, where he made a gostrating speech, and involved himself in a personal quarrel with a Virginian, which was supposed to lead to a duel. And lastly, Mr. Harvey, our Minister to Portugal, rewarded for his services to the Republican party, is charged with being in communication with, and furnishing important information to, the South Carolina rebels. Surely our country is most admirably represented abroad in this vital crisis.—N. A. Ledger.

## The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Agricultural Society have determined to add to their regular list of premiums, to be competed for during the annual exhibition for 1861, at Chicago, September 9th to the 14th, several gold medals for firearms and all materials of war of all kinds, competition for certain classes of which will be limited to American manufacturers, while for the best and greatest display of arms of all descriptions, and all varieties of weapons, with the trappings and accoutrements for serving them, and for the best and greatest display of military goods, including uniforms, banners, &c., competition will be open to the world. The Society's regular premium list amounts to \$22,000.

The Watertown Union has information of the proceedings of a recent Cabinet meeting at Washington. It says:

The following resolution, it is understood, was unanimously adopted as embodying the policy to be observed by the Administration in future:

"Resolved, That until the war is ended no party lines shall be observed by the President or any of the heads of Departments, except in the distribution of offices."

## LATEST NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

The U. S. forces at Shepherd's Ford, comprising eighteen regiments, were to cross the Potomac at 3 o'clock this morning. The federal troops at Williamsport crossed yesterday, and had an engagement with the rebels, who finally made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind blankets, &c. Our loss was two killed and several wounded. The rebel loss must have been very heavy. A number of their dead and wounded were left on the field of battle. It is stated that Fairfax Court House will be in possession of the federal troops by to-morrow; and the belief is entertained in Washington that the general advance will begin on that day. Extra rations for six days have been served out to all the troops. Another statement, however, is made, that the government does not intend to offer battle till after August, and that no advances on Richmond is anticipated before September 1st.

A bloody battle is expected in the mountains of Tennessee. Eight companies of rebels made a movement for the purpose of preventing federal troops from passing through Kentucky to aid the Union men of East Tennessee. The Unionists of the Mountain swear that the rebels shall leave, and the latter sent for reinforcements.

A company of Home Guards, in Missouri, were fired at by a superior force of rebels, near Farmington, on Monday. They returned the fire, killing several of the enemy, and retreated without loss. Reinforcements have gone to their relief.

Frement has received a commission as Major General in the regular army, ranking next to Gen. McClellan; and Col. Ripley, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has been breveted a Brigadier General. Fremont has been ordered to the command of Harper's Ferry.

Articles in the semi-official organ of the Emperor of the French, announce that the Southern Confederacy will be recognized when it shows that it can maintain itself.

It is believed that the whole number of rebel troops in Virginia, is not over 75,000, 25,000 of whom are in and around Manassas Junction.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, is at Nashville, Tenn. An expedition against Missouri is forming on the northern border of Tennessee.

Col. Boerstein has been superseded in command at Jefferson City, Mo., by Col. Stevenson.

The Missouri secessionists are congregating in large numbers at a point seventy five miles south of Lexington, where they intend to make a stand.

It would appear that the recent proceedings of Gen. Banks in Baltimore have been actuated, to some extent, by the idea of securing a retreat in case the fortunes of war are against us.

Federal troops now occupy Point of Rocks, and the rebels are encamped on the opposite side.

Colfax or Blair will probably be Speaker of the House, and Etheridge Clerk.

Dan Sickles has relinquished the plan of forming a brigade, and resumes the Colonely of a regiment.

It is reported that an expedition of war-steamer went down on Monday night to take possession of Matthias Point.

## Louisville, Ky., 2.

The Courier this morning says that an agent of the government is stationed at some point of the Nashville Railroad to see that nothing contraband of war passes south.

Four companies of Rousseau's regiment go into camp to-day. The delay was occasioned by the failure of the tent contractors to fulfill their agreement. The regiment will be full.

The Journal of this morning has a letter dated Knoxville, June 29th, saying that "Eight companies of cavalry and infantry have gone from here to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gaps to guard them and prevent the Federal troops from coming thro' Kentucky to aid the Union men of East Tennessee. They have been encountered by our native Union men in the mountains who swear they shall leave, and the Davis troops have sent here for more reinforcements." The Journal adds: "We expect a bloody battle at the mountain-gaps for the possession of arms." The Journal says: "Every breath of ours is a heartfelt aspiration for the triumph of the star-spangled banner."

The Courier says, on the same subject, that it takes it for granted that the authorities of Tennessee are informed of the introduction of arms into that State, and that arrangements have been made to take possession of every gun sent by the administration.

The Journal says that Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, is in Nashville. There is no doubt that an expedition against Missouri is forming on the northern border of that State.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 29th ultimo states that an agent of the French government is buying tobacco in that market.

Its Portsmouth correspondent says: "The six or seven hundred men employed in the navy yard have been required to take an oath to obey implicitly, in accordance with the articles of war, the orders of the President and Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, and to sustain the Confederate government. One refused to take it and was discharged. Those who ought to know believe that many more will not hesitate to betray their country should an opportunity offer. It is clear that Western Virginia is well represented here."

"Diving-bells here are being used to recover the small guns, ordnance, &c., successfully."

"It is thought the sloop of war Germantown will be repaired in about three months."

"The Plymouth can be used as a scout-ing battery."

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Etc., is at [19] BUCK & TOAN'S

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