

THE WAR.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S COLUMN AGAIN ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

When Gen. Cadwallader, of Gen. Patterson's command, first reached the Potomac at Williamsport, on the 16th of June, he crossed the river into Virginia, but this advance was soon recalled from some reason as yet unexplained, being the most mysterious movement that has taken place. It was also a very disastrous one for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as it permitted the secessionists to return and destroy an immense amount of property belonging to this great company, including thirty-eight locomotives, several hundred freight and passenger cars, and a number of costly bridges. We have now accounts of a second crossing, which took place between 3 and 7 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, July 2, the troops fording the river.

General Patterson had arranged for the crossing to be made at two points—one at Williamsburg, and the other a few miles below. At the latter, the guides missed the ford, and the soldiers, after entering the water, were obliged to return. But the division at Williamsport succeeded in wading through, and took up their line of march for Martinsburg, a small town thirteen miles to the south, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. When they arrived near Hainesville, eight miles from Williamsport, they found a rebel force, consisting, it is said, of four regiments of infantry and a company of artillery with four rifled 6-pounders. The secessionists fired a few rounds, and then retreated. The fire was returned by our men with both cannon and small arms, and it is positively asserted that at least twenty-one of the secessionists were killed and a considerable number wounded. Our loss was three killed, nine wounded, and about forty taken prisoners.

The prisoners were not taken in the principal skirmish, but in a separate affair which occurred several miles from the main road. A body of secession troops were reported to be trying to get into our rear, and Gen. Negley's brigade was ordered to take a diverging road, about two miles from Falling Waters, to intercept them. A part of Company I, 15th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was thrown out in advance, and while waiting in a piece of wood for the brigade to come up, they saw a squad of cavalry, 100 or more, belonging to the enemy, which they thought were their own men, there being no perceptible difference in uniform. They were careless, and their captain much to blame for allowing them to be entirely off their guard, so much so as to lay their arms on the ground, while some of them actually let down the fence for the cavalry to pass over. Our men did not discover their mistake until the dastard villain who commanded the troopers shot down the man who let the fence down for him? This man is Bob Swan, a Marylander, who murdered Spring at Cumberland eight or ten years ago. Our men were completely taken by surprise, and sprung to their guns, while the cavalry dashed in among them. Forty men were cut off from their arms and made prisoners; the rest of our men discharged their muskets and fell back upon the main body, while the troopers hurried off their prisoners. Our men, however, emptied three saddles and captured two horses. One of the troopers was killed; the others were lifted in front of the riders and carried off. This occurred quite early in the day, and they carried their prisoners through Martinsburg in advance of the retreating rebel troops. Our men were tied with their hands behind, in couples. Some of the citizens gave them food. They were greatly distressed by the forced march they had made.

The column continued to advance, driving the secessionists before it, till it reached Martinsburg, where it was encamped at last accounts, waiting for reinforcements. These are on the way, sufficient, it is said, to swell the force to 35,000 men.

UNION MOVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.

The loyal citizens of East Tennessee have followed the example of those of Western Virginia, and have organized an opposition to the secessionists in their State. They recently met in convention and put forth an address, in which the conspirators against the government are handled in a most vigorous manner. They show conclusively that having no good ground for their movement, the secession leaders have been

compelled to resort to systematic deception in order to gain the ear of the people. There are also reports of a similar movement in Texas. The government organized by the loyal inhabitants of Virginia has been recognized by the United States government, and two United States Senators have been appointed to represent the State in Congress.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On the 4th of July, the eighty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the Congress of the United States assembled in extra session, to provide means for suppressing by far the most formidable rebellion that has ever been raised against our government. The President's Message was quite short, recommending that 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 be provided for carrying on the war. The reports of the heads of departments are noticed in another place.

CAPTURE OF CAPTAIN THOMAS WHO SEIZED THE "SAINT NICHOLAS."

In our last we gave a brief account of the seizure of the *St. Nicholas* steambot on Chesapeake Bay. It seems that the leader of that piratical operation was a certain Capt. Thomas, of Maryland, who went on board disguised as a French lady. In the *Baltimore American*, of July 9th, we find the following account of the arrest of this nice gentleman:—

Lieutenant Thomas H. Carmichael of the Middle District Police, and Mr. John Horner, of this city, captured yesterday afternoon no less an important personage than Capt. Thomas of St. Mary's County, alias the "French Lady," whose exploit in seizing the steamer *St. Nicholas* a short time since, while in the Patuxent river, was so boastfully proclaimed by the secession journals of this city as a "brilliant exploit."

These officers had been sent down the bay to arrest one of the rioters of the 19th of April, and on their return on board the steambot, *Mary Washington*, they found Capt. Kirwin, with the engineer and another officer of the *St. Nicholas*, who had been released by the captors and were returning to Baltimore. The officers also ascertained that among the passengers on board were seven or eight of the captors, with Capt. Thomas himself, who, doubtless, exhilarated by the success attending their first achievement, were disposed to make another venture, probably on the steamer *Columbia* or some other steamer plying on the Maryland rivers.

As soon as satisfactory information on this point was obtained, and each one of the party recognized beyond doubt, Lieut. Carmichael directed Capt. Masons L. Weems, the commander of the *Mary Washington*, to proceed, on reaching the harbor, to land the passengers at Fort McHenry. The direction was given while the steamer was near Annapolis. Shortly after, while Lieut. Carmichael and Mr. Horner were in the ladies' cabin, they were approached by Thomas, who desired to know by what authority the order had been given to the steamer to touch at Fort McHenry. The lieutenant informed him that it was through authority vested in him by Col. Kenly, Provost Marshal of Baltimore. On hearing this, Thomas drew his pistol, and, calling his men around him, threatened to seize and throw Carmichael and Horner overboard. The latter drew their revolvers and defied the other party to proceed to execute their threats.

The utmost confusion prevailed in the cabin for a short time, the female passengers running out screaming, but the other male passengers stood up with Carmichael and Horner, and compelled Thomas and his companions to remain quiet. Matters thus stood on the boat until the steamer touched the fort wharf, when the lieutenant went up and informed Gen. Banks of his important capture.

The General instantly ordered out a company of infantry, who marched to the steambot and secured all the accused except Thomas, for whom search was made for an hour and a half. He was then found concealed in the drawer of a bureau in the ladies' cabin, in the after part of the boat. At first it was apprehended that Thomas would make a desperate resistance, but he disclaimed any such design, alleging that he was too weak to resist. He and the other prisoners were then marched to the fort and placed in confinement.

This capture has caused the greatest excitement in Baltimore, where Thomas is well known.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

General Lyon, at last accounts, was pursuing Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, toward the southwest corner of that State; and secessionism seems to be almost completely overthrown in Missouri. Gen. Prentiss is securely intrenched at Cairo, Ill., and has reinforced the detachment at Bird's Point, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, in Missouri. At Cincinnati, a number of gunboats are being built to accompany the army down the Mississippi in the autumn. In Virginia, along its northern boundary, are four armies—Gen. McClellan's in the west, Gen. Patterson's at Martinsburg, Gen. McDowell's intrenched south of Washington, and Gen. Butler's at Fortress Monroe.

THE GRAND ADVANCE.

There is now a general anticipation of an early advance southward of all the armies except Gen. Butler's; and perhaps by that also. It is supposed that our heavy columns will move steadily through the State, sweeping the secessionists out of the Old Dominion, and restoring protection to the loyal inhabitants.

CONGRESS—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY, WAR AND NAVY.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Since our last issue, Congress has assembled in extraordinary session, and the President and Secretaries have furnished to that body interesting details of the state of the country. The President's Message is a plain, unpretending document, without ornament or flourish, and, as reported by telegraph, is somewhat marred in its grammatical character. After reviewing the rise and progress of secession, the President says:

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the government for the work at least 400,000 men and \$400,000,000; that number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole.

A debt of six hundred millions of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties, as each had then to establish them.

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money.

The evidence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency.

One of the greatest perplexities of the government is to avoid receiving troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, the people will save their government, if the government itself will do its part only indifferently well.

He pays the following extraordinary compliment to the soldiers and sailors:—

It is worthy of note that, while in this, the government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with offices have resigned and proved false to the hand which pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates; but the greatest honor, and the most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors.

To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands, but an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument, that the destroying the government which was made by Washington, means no good to them.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury carefully looks over the debit and credit side of the great controversy for the maintenance of our government, and sums up as follows:—

For civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous objects, \$831,496.90; for the Interior Department, \$431,525.75; for the War Department, \$180,296,397.19; for the Navy Department, \$30,609,520.29; in the aggregate, \$217,168,850.15. In addition to these demands upon the treasury, it will be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes due and maturing, to the amount of \$12,639,861.64, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt to be created during the year, which, computed for the average of the six months, may be estimated at \$9,000,000.

After further figuring, the Secretary says the whole amount required for the fiscal year of 1862 may therefore be stated at \$318,519,581.77. He is of opinion that \$80,000,000 should be raised by taxation, and that \$240,000,000 should be sought through loans.

The value of the real and personal property of the people of the United States, according to the census of 1860, is \$16,102,924,116, or, omitting fractions, of sixteen thousand millions of dollars.

The value of the real property is estimated at \$11,272,053,881, and the value of personal property at \$4,830,880,235. The proportion of the property of both descriptions in the United States, excluding those at present under insurrection, is \$10,900,758,009, of which sum \$7,630,530,603 represents, according to the best estimates, the value of the real, and \$3,270,227,404 the value of the personal property. A rate of one-eighth of one per cent *ad valorem*, on the whole real and personal property of the country, would produce a sum of \$20,128,667. A rate of one-fifth of one per cent on the real and personal property of the States not under insurrection would produce the sum of \$21,800,056, at a rate of three-tenths of one per cent on real property alone in these States would produce \$22,891,590—either sum being largely in excess of the amount required.

The Secretary proposes to Congress that a duty of 2½ cents per pound be laid on brown sugar, of 3 cents per pound on clayed sugar, of 4 cents per pound on loaf and other refined sugars, of 2½ cents per pound on the sirup of sugar cane; of 6 cents per pound on candy; of 6 cents per gallon on molasses, and of 4 cents per gallon on sour molasses; and it is also proposed that a duty of 5 cents per pound be imposed on coffee; 15 cents per pound on black tea, and 20 cents per pound on green tea. From these duties it is estimated that an additional revenue of not less than \$20,000,000 annually may be raised.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War brings out the details of the grand Union army, and discusses the subject in a vigorous manner. He says:—

The conspirators against the government left nothing undone to perpetuate the memory of their infancy. Revenue steamers have been deliberately betrayed by their

commanders, or, where treason could not be brought to consummate the defection, have been overpowered by rebel troops at the command of disloyal Governors. The government arsenals at Little Rock, Baton Rouge, Mount Vernon, Apalachicola, Augusta, Charleston and Fayetteville; the ordnance depot at San Antonio, and all the other government works in Texas, which served as the depots of immense stores of arms and ammunition, have been surrendered by the commander or seized by disloyal hands. Forts Macon, Caswell, Johnson, Clinch, Pulaski, Jackson, Marion, Barrancas, McKee, Morgan, Gaines, Pike, Macomb, St. Phillip, Livingston, Smith, and three at Charleston; Oglethorpe barracks, Barrancas barracks, New Orleans barracks, Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi; the battery at Bienvenue, Dupre, and the works at Ship Island, have been successively stolen from the government or betrayed by their commanding officers. The Custom Houses at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and other important points, containing vast amounts of government funds, were treacherously appropriated to sustain the cause of rebellion. In like manner the Branch Mint at New Orleans, at Charlotte and at Dahlonega, have been illegally seized, in defiance of every principle of common honesty and honor. The violent seizure of the United States Marine Hospital at New Orleans was only wanting to complete the catalogue of crime. The inmates, who had been disabled by devotion to their country's service, and who there had been secured a grateful asylum, were cruelly ordered to be removed, without the slightest provision being made for their support or comfort. In Texas, the large force detailed for protection of the inhabitants against the attack of marauding Indians, were ignominiously deserted by their commander, Brig.-General Twiggs. To the infamy of treason to his flag was added the crowning crime of deliberately handing over to the armed enemies of his government all the public property entrusted to his charge, thus even depriving the loyal men under his command of all means of transportation out of the State.

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:—

Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war.....	225,000
Add to this fifty-five regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted, and not yet in service.....	50,000
Add new regiments of regular army.....	25,000—75,000
Total force now at command of government.....	310,000
Defect three months' volunteers.....	80,000
Force for service after the withdrawal of the three months' men.....	230,000

It will be perceived that after the discharge of the three months' troops, there will be still an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force.

The report of the Chiefs of the different Bureaus of this department, which are herewith submitted, present the estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required, in addition to those already made for the year ending June 30, 1861, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted, and will be in service within the next twenty days, as follows:—

Quartermaster's Department.....	\$70,289,200 21
Subsistence Department.....	27,278,731 50
Ordnance Department.....	7,458,172 00
Pay Department.....	67,815,603 48
Adjutant-General's Department.....	408,000 00
Engineer Department.....	685,000 00
Topographical Engineer Department.....	60,000 00
Surgeon-General's Department.....	1,271,841 00
Due States which have made advances for troops.....	16,000,000 00
Total.....	\$185,296,397 19

The Secretary adds:—

The calling forth of this large and admirable force, in vindication of the constitution and the laws, is in strict accordance with a wise prudence and economy, and, at the same time, in perfect harmony with the uniform practice of the government. But three years ago, when the authority of the nation was contemptuously defied by the Mormons in Utah, the only safe policy considered consistent with the dignity of the government was the prompt employment of such an overwhelming force for the suppression of the rebellion as removed all possibility of failure. It will hardly be credited, however, that the following language in relation to that period was penned by John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, and now actively engaged in leading the rebel forces, who have even less to justify their action than the Mormons:—

When a small force was sent to Utah, the Mormons attacked and destroyed their trains, and made ready for a general attack upon their column. When a sufficient power was put on foot to put success beyond all doubt, their bluster and bravado sank into whispers of terror and submission. This movement upon that territory was demanded by the moral sentiment of the country, was due to a vindication of its laws and constitution, and was essential to demonstrate the power of the Federal government to chastise insubordination and quell rebellion, however formidable from numbers or position it may seem to be. Adequate preparations and a prompt advance of the army was an act of mercy and humanity to these deluded people, for it prevented the effusion of blood.

I recommend the same vigorous and merciful policy now.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Furnishes some very important facts respecting the past and present condition of the navy.

On the 4th of March last, of 69 vessels in the navy, only 42 were in commission, carrying but 555 guns, and these vessels were scattered on every sea,—most of them on foreign stations. The home squadron consisted of only 12 vessels, carrying 187 guns, and but four small vessels, carrying 25 guns, were in northern ports. Demoralization prevailed among the officers, and no less than 259 of them have resigned their commissions or have been dismissed the service, for betrayal of trust. To the credit of the common seamen, while so many officers have proved unfaithful, their crews have been true, and have maintained their devotion to the Union under all trials and circumstances.

The faithful officers, engineers, carpenters, seamen

and marines of the navy, have exhibited an energy and activity unparalleled. In the course of three months, a powerful navy has been raised from the vessels that had been dismantled, and new vessels purchased and engaged for the contest.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

There have been recently added to the navy, by purchase, twelve steamers, carrying from two to nine guns each, and three sailing vessels. There have been chartered nine steamers, carrying from two to nine guns each. By these additions the naval force in commission has been increased to eighty-two vessels, carrying upward of 1,100 guns, and with a complement of about 13,000 men, exclusive of officers and marines. There are also several steamboats and other small craft which are temporarily in the service of the department.

The squadron on the Atlantic coast, under the command of Flag Officer S. H. Stringham, consists of twenty-two vessels, 296 guns and 3,300 men.

The squadron in the Gulf, under the command of Flag Officer William Mervine, consists of twenty-one vessels, 282 guns and 3,500 men.

Additions have been made to each of the squadrons, of two or three small vessels that have been captured and taken into the service. The steamers Pawnee and Pocahontas, and the flotilla under the late Commander Ward, with several steamboats in charge of naval officers, have been employed on the Potomac river, to prevent communication with that portion of Virginia which is in insurrection. Great service has been rendered by this armed force, which has been vigilant in intercepting supplies, and in protecting transport and supply-vessels in their passage up and down the Potomac.

The squadron in the Pacific, under the command of Flag-Officer John B. Montgomery, consists of six vessels, 82 guns and 1,000 men.

The West India squadron is under the command of Flag-Officer G. J. Pendergrast, who has been temporarily on duty with his flag-ship, the Cumberland, at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, since the 23d of March. He will, at an early day, transfer his flag to the steam frigate Roanoke, and proceed southward, having in charge our interests on the Mexican and Central American Coasts, and in the West India islands.

The East India, Mediterranean, Brazil and African squadrons, excepting one vessel of each of the two latter, have been recalled.

The return of these vessels will add to the force for service in the Gulf and on the Atlantic coast about 200 guns and 2,500 men.

The places of the secession officers have been mostly supplied by patriotic officers who had retired to the pursuits of peace, but who, when their country required their services, came forward and made a voluntary tender of them, to support the government.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

Respecting the building of new vessels of this character, the Secretary of the Navy says:—

Much attention has been given within the last two years to the subject of floating batteries or iron-clad steamers. Other governments, and particularly France and England, have made it a special object in connection with naval improvements; and the ingenuity and inventive faculties of our own countrymen have also been stimulated by recent occurrences toward the construction of this class of vessels. The period is perhaps not one best adapted to heavy expenditures by way of experiment and the time and attention of some of those who are most competent to investigate and form correct conclusions on this subject are otherwise employed. I would, however, recommend the appointment of a proper and competent board to inquire into and report in regard to a measure so important; and it is for Congress to decide whether, on a favorable report, they will order one or more iron-clad steamers, or floating batteries, to be constructed, with a view to perfect protection from the effects of present ordnance at short range, and make an appropriation for that purpose.

STEAM GUN-BOATS.

The report states that for immediate, urgent service, transport steamers were secured to act as sentinels, mounting small batteries. As these vessels will not answer for coast service during the stormy winter months, the necessity of building new and strong gun-boats of light draft was urged, hence 23 new steam gun-boats, each 500 tons burden, have been contracted for.

The burning of the Norfolk Navy Yard is apologized for as a measure of necessity, and yet it appears to us that it was a calamity which by energetic measures could have been prevented, and the property saved. It is, however, gratifying to know that the

navy is now in such a state of efficiency, and that it is capable of blockading the whole coast in a very effectual manner. Large quantities of arms, which had been purchased in Europe and shipped for New Orleans, have been prevented from reaching their destination by the activity of the blockading squadron in the Gulf.

RECENT AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

Melodeons, &c.—The object of this invention is to enable players of little experience to play in different keys; and to this end the invention consists in a movable key-board, so applied and combined with the reeds, or their equivalents, that by the aid of a fixed scale in front of the key-board, it may be set to play in any desired key. Wm. F. Sheldon, of East Mendon, N. Y., is the inventor.

Boilers.—This invention consists in a certain novel arrangement of a superheating vessel, and feed water heating vessel, in combination with each other, and within the smoke box and chimney base, at the rear end of a horizontal multitubular boiler, whereby the heat of the escaping gases of combustion is utilized and the draft through the upper and lower tubes of flues of the boiler is rendered uniform or nearly so. The patentee of this ingenious device is Francis B. Blanchard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Statistics of British Cities.

The new census of Great Britain was taken last spring, and some statistics of the leading cities have already been published.

The total population of England and Wales is 20,205,504, being an increase of 2,169,576 during the past ten years. With Scotland, estimated at 3,200,574, the total population of Great Britain is now nearly twenty-three and a half millions, which, with the population of Ireland of six and a half millions, will give the United Kingdom a population of thirty millions. The emigration from the United Kingdom to different parts of the world during ten years has been 2,249,355.

The population of London is now no less than 2,803,034, an increase of 440,798 since 1851. It is the largest city in the world, and is growing with a rapidity that is perfectly astonishing.

Liverpool, which is the chief seat of American trade with England, had a population of 375,955 in 1851; it has now 430,000 inhabitants.

Manchester, the great cotton city of the world, had a population of 317,000 in 1851; it is now 357,000—this includes the suburbs.

Glasgow, the chief engineering city of Great Britain, had a population of 360,138 in 1851; it is now 446,395, including the suburbs. It is the second city in Great Britain.

GREAT RIVER.—Admiral Hope, of the British navy, has succeeded in ascending the great river of China, Yang-tse, to a distance of 570 nautical miles from its mouth, without any accident, and it was stated that it was navigable for 157 miles further up, making in all 727 miles, or about 842 statute miles from the sea. The Yang-tse, therefore, although it be in point of navigation neither the Mississippi nor the St. Lawrence, far excels the Ganges, the Rhine and the Danube; it is, indeed, the finest navigable river of the Old World.

PATENT COMMITTEES.—The following have been appointed on the Patent Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

SENATE—Simmons, of R. I.; Sumner, of Mass.; Cowan, of Pa.; Thomson, of N. J.; Saulsbury, of Md.
HOUSE—Dunn, of Ind.; Rice, of Maine; Baker, of N. Y.; Johnson, of Pa.; Noble, of Ohio.

In the British colonies there were no less than 647 sailing ships—all wood—built in 1860, also three timber steamships, and one of iron. Nearly as many sailing ships are now built in the British colonies as in the Kingdom of Great Britain.

The Herald says that the steam gunboats which the government have contracted for will be completed and ready for sea in about six months. The aggregate armament and force of these vessels will be as follows:—

Officers and men.....	8,000
32-pound cannon.....	480
10-inch guns.....	40
Rifled cannon.....	40