

The Post.

ELIZABETHTOWN - Thursday Evening, - August 29, 1861.

A. O. H. LIVINGSTON, Proprietor, B. L. HAND, Editor.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Electors of the several Assembly Districts of the State are requested to send Delegates to a State Convention to be held at SYRACUSE, on the 17th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1861, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, two Canal Commissioners, and an Inspector of State Prisons.

All citizens are requested to unite in the selection of these Delegates, who agree that the present crisis demands the subscription of the interests of party to those of the country; who believe that the vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal profusion of peace; who seek the restoration of the Union, by extending equal justice to all the States; who regard no war or peace as defensible, which is based on the ideas of the ultimate separation of these States; who, while willing to oppose to secession all the resources of the country, regard sectionalism at the North, as a pregnant source of the evils that afflict us, and demand that public affairs shall be conducted henceforth upon broader principles of constitutional duty and patriotism, and who agree that justice to our soldiers and our tax-payers requires the immediate institution of a more rigid administration of expenditures, and the expulsion of corrupt men from office.

County Convention

A DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION will be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Essex County, New York, August 30th 1861, P. M. for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention, and transacting such other business as shall be brought before the Convention. Each town is entitled to three Delegates. August 15th 1861.

The Syracuse Convention.

Before our next issue, the State Convention of the Democratic party will have met. Very little interest attaches to politics, in the common sense—the politics of parties—to those who realize the necessities and perils of our country. But there are circumstances which make the assembling at Syracuse, next Wednesday, differ widely from an ordinary party convention, and we confidently trust that the personnel of the Convention will be such as the occasion calls for.

The action of this body is of the utmost importance to the State and nation. We need give no argument to show that, had the strong arms and generous purses of Northern Democrats been withheld, at the outset of this war, the Administration might have been hopelessly prostrate and powerless. Had it not been for the untiring sacrifices and unyielding patriotism of the Democratic city of New York, the Capital, with all Maryland—indeed, most probably, the President himself and his Cabinet—might have been in the hands of Jeff. Davis, and hostages for his own safety. And, as the ability to command hostilities was secured to the Administration by Democrats, so, for the greater part, have the means for its prosecution been furnished by them.

It were worse than idle, at this juncture, to describe how they have been rewarded for all this. Often spoken of from Green's will towards Reeves' Ferry, they say fortifying, and at Piton's Station, near the Arkansas line. This seems to confirm previous reports, that the eastern division of the rebels is hastening to join Gen. Pillow.

A strong body of Jeff. Thompson's forces is reported to have occupied Benton, eight miles back of Commerce, where they are throwing up fortifications.

Ordered to Leave.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 26. Wm. Halgey, hailing from Ithaca, was waited upon by a party of citizens, at the hotel, yesterday, and requested to leave town in three hours, or accept the alternative of riding out on a rail. He had given provocation beyond endurance, by endeavoring to induce parties to take the N. Y. Day Book, and by uttering the wildest treason. He left precipitately.

Large Seizure of Spoons—A Skirmish.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26. On Friday, the 23d inst., \$148,000 in gold, belonging to the Mechanics and Union Bank of this place, was seized by order of Major G. T. Van Horn, commanding the Reserve Corps of Home Guards.

From Missouri.

KEOSAU, Ia., Aug. 26. A private from Col. Moore's Regiment arrived here from Athens, Mo., last night. He states that Green was approaching that place with a force variously estimated at 1500 to 2000. The Union pickets, which were 16 miles out, are driven in. Col. Moore has 900 men, and four cannon. Three hundred men left here last night and this morning to reinforce him.

WAR NEWS

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Rebel Treatment of Prisoners.

Capt. Whiting, of the barque Alvarado, recently captured by Jeff. Davis and subsequently run ashore on the coast of Florida and burned, arrived at Boston yesterday. He states that from the time he landed on the coast till he passed the Northern limits of the "Confederate States," he was treated with the utmost kindness and attention: "The vessel was so hastily abandoned after she was run ashore that neither he nor Mrs. Whiting were able to save any of their clothing but what they stood in. They were taken—with the negro cook, who had also remained in the barque— to Fernandina, Fla., where the ladies of the town, headed by Mrs. Ex-Senator Yale, started a subscription for the purpose of supplying Mrs. Whiting with suitable apparel for her journey North.

"Capt. Whiting was also excited for, and the whole party—including the cook—started for the North in charge of a government agent. Free passes were supplied over all the rail-roads, and the presence of the "official person" who had them in charge, prevented any detention or delay on the route. They were forwarded direct to Richmond by rail, stopping on the way at the best hotels, but no bills were presented; all expenses were defrayed by the government. At Richmond they were put on board a steamer and sent down the river under the protection of a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. Orders were forwarded today to the U. S. Post-Office Agents to administer to all persons drawing pensions the oath of allegiance to the United States, prescribed by the late law of Congress.

Capt. Foote has been ordered to the command of the Naval forces on the Western waters, namely: the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers. The oath of allegiance is forthwith to be administered to the hired men in the Quartermaster's Department. Richard Wallack, Esq., was this afternoon elected Mayor of Washington by the City Council, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Berrett's voluntary absence. He was forthwith sworn in.

Interesting Items from Washington.

NATIONAL DETECTIVE POLICE.

Government is considering the propriety of organizing a National Detective Police Force. New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities were represented in the conference. The plan is to have agents distributed through the country, forming a network of surveillance, through whose meshes secret traitors will find it hard to escape. The detective force in Washington is largely increased by recruits from New York and Philadelphia. The results are daily becoming apparent.

A FALSE ALARM.

There was a false alarm during the morning church services today. A picket guard reported the enemy advancing from Falls Church. Gen. McDowell telegraphed to Gen. Meade, and preparations were making for meeting the enemy, when another telegram came explaining that the first was unfounded. An orderly had, meantime, been to several churches, and apprised everybody wearing shoulder straps that he was wanted. There was no foundation whatever for the report.

THE HOUSE OF MRS. PHILLIPS TAKEN POSSESSION OF.

All sorts of reports are in circulation to-night about supposed arrests of disloyal parties and the seizure of papers containing evidences of the treason of distinguished persons. The house of Mrs. Philip Phillips, wife of an ex-member of Congress, from Alabama, was taken possession of by order of General Porter. Mr. Phillips is now absent in the South, and said to be an active secessionist.

Mrs. Phillips and her two beautiful and accomplished daughters have resided here some time, and have not hesitated to announce their full sympathy with the rebels. It is said they went so far as to attempt to illuminate their dwelling on the night of the Bull Run disaster, but were dissuaded from the rash act by their friends. They have repeatedly been cautioned against uttering their opinions against the government and disloyal sentiments. I learn that they have often boldly acknowledged that they were in correspondence with Beauregard and other rebel generals.

The officers searched the house and finding evidences to warrant it, surrounded it. The order was given for a guard to be placed around it, and the prisoners. All persons who called were accosted to know what their business was, and who and what their names, if they brought letters or messages, &c. A loyal gentleman, who has long been on terms of social intimacy with the family, called to pay his respects to the ladies. He was challenged as described above; and when one of the young ladies appeared and spoke to him, and he to her, the officer forbade conversation, at the same time explaining that he was ordered to forbid like doing up the work of publication thoroughly, and seems to meet with the approbation of all good citizens. A well-known widow was also arrested in her own house, which was also searched, and surrounded with a guard.

ARREST OF MRS. SEAFORTH WILEY.

Mrs. Seaforth Wiley was arrested

Who are Traitors.

The Cabinet has proclaimed semi-officially those presses which speak with disrespect of the Cabinet, are henceforth to be regarded as traitors. The Philadelphia Bulletin expounds on the idea. It says: "There is a class of quasi traitors in certain parts of the Northern States, the chief headquarters of whom are at New York and Albany, who labor to promote the cause of the rebels by stirring up discussion at the North, and particularly by endeavoring to break up the Cabinet. Most of these are disappointed politicians and speculators; but some of them are simply traitors disguised. They employ the Associated Press telegraphic reporters and other telegraphic news correspondents for their purposes, and report impending Cabinet changes, and insinuate that there is weakness, or incompetence, or corruption, among the President's chosen constitutional advisers."

The Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph.

the home organ of Secretary Cameron, goes for this and says: "You can tell a traitor when you hear a douglatte talking about conforming to the Constitution in our efforts to punish traitors."

And in order to reach the case of such traitors, it says: "So far as the provisions of that sacred instrument are concerned, we believe them capable of any construction to justify the punishment of any such a crime as treason."

The Springfield Republican.

speaking of a religious paper suppressed by Government for calling the war "unholy," says: "Such piety is the worst sort of infidelity to God and the cause of good government, and has been tolerated too long."

Indeed, the Springfield paper goes as far as to say that a refusal of its opponents to unite with the Republican party, is to be taken as evidence of a treasonable disposition. It says: "Let it continue to be dangerous for any man, imported or living amongst us, to undertake to divide the loyal people of this country upon any minor political issue, until the question whether we have got a country shall have been forever settled."

Further Foreign News.

By the Steamer Hibernia.

FARRER POINT, Aug. 26. The Times publishes another letter from Mr. Russell, which is generally discouraging for the North. The King of Sweden had arrived in England on a visit to the Queen. Catharine Hayco, the vocalist, is dead.

The special agents of the Cotton Supply Association had reached Egypt and were to have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cultivation.

The weather in England had been hot, and the harvest was making great progress. Rain, however, was falling when the steamer left Liverpool.

Another controversy had sprung up between France and Switzerland, relative to the arrest of a French subject on disputed territory.

The harvest in France was progressing finely, but the wheat crop will be deficient.

Mr. Bonaparte has been appointed Minister to Turin.

The Paris Bourse is buoyant at 69 1/2 for the rones.

There are again indications of the solution of the Roman question.

It is reported that a mixed Italian and French garrison will soon occupy Rome.

Baron Ricasoli, in a diplomatic circular, expresses the belief that Europe will soon be persuaded of the right of Italy to the possession of the entire Italian territory.

Prince Othig has been appointed Papal Nuncio to Paris.

The Neapolitan reaction was diminishing.

The position of Austria and Hungary was daily becoming more alarming.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet adopted, by acclamation, Deak's Address.

The Emperor of Austria would receive the President of both Houses on the 14th inst.

Disturbances had broken out at St. Ois and Portugal has provided for their engulfment.

There was a renewal of the troubles at Warsaw and affairs were threatening.

Trassy, a Constantinople telegrapher, says that Omar Pasha has been ordered to act against Montenegro.

The fall of the Minister of Finance was expected.

The Times correspondent at Hong Kong says the U. S. ship Hartford, bearing the flag of Flag Officer Stribling, is in the harbor, having returned from the north. That officer lately organized the expedition up the river Kiangsi, and made an arrangement with the Manchu rebels for the protection of American property, as he combines diplomacy with naval functions since the departure of Ward. His direct intercourse with Hattingsen attracted some attention. The steamers Hongkong and Decatur were also at Hong Kong. The frigate John Adams was at Saratoga.

The British Minister had, to some extent, relaxed his prohibition to visit Fekin.

The Imperialists and Rebels continued their struggle with varying results.

Calcutta papers say that the cotton question was the great topic of the day there and every effort was made to encourage an increased supply.

The resolution of the British Government relative to privateers was expected to materially remove objections to shipping by American vessels.

A soldier of the British army was recently flogged almost to death for desertion. It is stated that if he lives he will have so mutilated frame as to be no longer be considered in pay.

Commander recently deprived the sleep-officer of a colonel's rank. He is presented to an elaborate in relation that forgery the purposes of the result of the treatment are a large number and immense force and other direct evidence.

Fire in Crownpoint.

Crownpoint, Aug. 29, 1861. A fire occurred here last night, destroying a very large Coal-house belonging to Penfield, Hammond & Co. There was in it some 80,000 bushels of coal. So fierce were the flames, and so intense was the heat, that all efforts to save the building were vain. After the fall of the burning timbers, the efforts of many hands were directed to measures for saving what remained of the coal. Though the fire broke out between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, it was a labor of 7 o'clock this morning before the immense "pit" could be covered, or "dusted up." It is thought that 20,000 bushels may be thus saved.

List of Subscribers to the Volunteer Fund.

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J. & F. Hammond & Co. 100
De. Geo. Page 25
Allen Penfield 100
Edwin S. Bogus 100
Mrs. N. S. Hammond 100
Penfield, Hammond & Co. 100
U. F. Pike 50
John Taylor 50
D. Nichols 50
O. F. Burgess 50
Frank Goodrich 10
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Let Olin's name be added to the list. A noble benevolent man. And being rich to assist the poor. Their names are these: Harriison, Sprague, Olin, and others. If you have any more names, please send them to the Editor of the Post.

Suddenly our men began to retreat.

When nearly alone I gave them a farewell shot (the Confederates) and turned to run. Had gone about 10 rods when I was struck by a rifle ball in my right hip. I fell, but crawled a few rods into a hole in some bushes. By the help of some of our men, I took off my shirt, and with that and a handkerchief I succeeded in stopping the blood. They left me, and I lay down again in the hole. I was then between the two fires for about an hour. Our men then retreated out of hearing, and I was told they had gone back to Centerville, leaving us to our fate. The Southerners soon came up, instead of abusing me, gave me a blanket, water and some biscuit, which I needed very much. I crawled about 90 rods that night and lay down, suffering much pain from the ball, which was still in. The next morning I could walk a little; went about 100 rods and lay down. The sight was horrible—men dead and dying on every side.

I was picked up about four o'clock Monday evening by the Southerners, and taken to Manassas Junction; stayed there two days—here the ball was taken out of my hip—thence by railroad to this place. We have been treated very kindly by the Southern people. I cannot say too much in their praise; especially the Sisters of Charity, who compose a part of our nurses.

My wound is doing very well. I hope in a couple of weeks to be pretty well. I can walk some now, and dress my wound. I hope that we will be exchanged when we are well. I think my fighting is done for the war. Even if I get well, I shall be so crippled as to be unfit for service; therefore I hope to get a discharge.

This letter must answer for you all at present. I don't know when I can send you another. You cannot write to me. I hope to enjoy home again. I have been spared thus far by the hand of Providence alone, and I trust in Him who ruleth all things for my restoration to you.

From your affectionate husband, JAMES A. COBURN.

County Convention.

The Democratic Convention, for the County of Essex, meets, in this village, (at the Court House,) to-morrow evening. We hope the ablest and most intelligent Democrats will be present, from every town. This is a time, of all others, when the deliberations of a party should be characterized by wisdom, firmness and true patriotism. We trust there will be full delegations; and have no doubt that the feeling of Essex County Democracy will be correctly represented.

County Convention.

Mr. Editor—I see you are very urgent that the subscribers to the volunteer fund should pay up. Now there are some reasons why this subscription has not been paid. In the first place, I thought this was to aid families, and not pay board and bounties. But again; there is no money, I have grain, but I cannot raise money with it at any price. How then can this sum be raised in cash? I do not want to be mean about this matter, and feel willing to do everything in my power to pay, and my neighbors feel so, too. But cash means pay cash when we have not got it. If a man does all he can, how can he do more? If the Com. will let the families do, be supplied with grain, &c. I think there will be no grumbling; and perhaps those who had the money may want grain.

There is much good sense in the above letter.

The objection, however, that the subscription was for the support of families alone is simply preposterous; for no Company of Volunteers has been or can be raised without expenditure. Every Company raised in the county must have a large sum. But the idea of payment in grain, as far as it can be done, presents itself favorably to our judgment. Business is still, almost suspended; no money is stirring, and it must be very difficult to make cash payments. If the pitance—for pitance it is—which the Committee have allowed, is to be paid in grain at charity prices, then the families of volunteers will be very badly provided for. But, if the plan of furnishing flour and other necessities, instead of cash, be carried out in good faith, and at cash prices, it may be nearly as well for the recipient; and we recommend the subject to the consideration of the Committee.

Letter from a Volunteer, Prisoner at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 4th, '61. My Dear Wife—It has been some time now since I have had an opportunity of letting you know where I am. We left camp at Shutes Hill July 10th; marched to Fairfax Station; stopped there one night; next we marched to Centerville, where we stayed two days. On the morning of the 21st we were turned out at one o'clock, but did not march until sunrise, when we were told we were to storm a battery that day. We took up our line of march, and soon heard the booming of cannon. Our destination proved to be Bull Run, where we arrived about one o'clock; when we commenced fighting, after a quick march, and also some double quick. I was somewhat fatigued, but went into it as hard as I was able. I was in the hottest of the fighting, and was shot in the side, some within an eagle's length

W. D. C. Eli Beni, Jno. P. Williams, James G. Jones, Foster I., Joseph I., Zephaniah, Harlow, Alden B., Warren, Leonard, Samuel, Horatio, Theodore, Thomas, Jno. H., Eliza W., Lewis B., James M., Lewis R., Calvin W., Ashel C., Geo. C., Walter A., Horace E., Jno. Floy, George, James K., Samuel I., Victry M., Jno. Towler, Daniel T., R. Eaton, C. R. Hutton, Samuel W., Owen B., Robert S., Moses Dep., Ozo P., Edw. G., Alonzo Ing, Abel H., B. James P., Ephraim T., Cyrus W., A. M. Bunn, William W., Henry D., Chanancy, Nechemiah, George Ch., Rufus N., Joshua N., Chas B. Boy, Jno. M. Loy, William H., Jno. Wood, Areal Wool, Judson W., Edw. R. W., Ransom B., Aaron T., Henry T., Francis W., Clem K. F., Hiram Sciss, Geo. W. Th, Benj. L. Still, Samuel Russ.

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